

## Storia Di Firenze 1200 1575 Einaudi Storia Vol 55

Drawing on the expertise of 26 distinguished scholars, this important volume covers the major issues in the study of medieval Europe, highlighting the significant impact the time period had on cultural forms and institutions central to European identity. Examines changing approaches to the study of medieval Europe, its periodization, and central themes Includes coverage of important questions such as identity and the self, sexuality and gender, emotionality and ethnicity, as well as more traditional topics such as economic and demographic expansion; kingship; and the rise of the West Explores Europe's understanding of the wider world to place the study of the medieval society in a global context

An authoritative and comprehensive intellectual biography of the author of the Divine Comedy For all that has been written about the author of the Divine Comedy, Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) remains the best guide to his own life and work. Dante's writings are therefore never far away in this authoritative and comprehensive intellectual biography

A wide ranging survey of the political principles which underlay, or were used to justify, political proposals and decisions in Renaissance Italy.

In explaining an improbable liaison and its consequences, A Mattress Maker's Daughter explores changing concepts of love and romance, new standards of public and private conduct, and emerging attitudes toward property and legitimacy just as the age of Renaissance humanism gives way to the Counter Reformation and Early Modern Europe.

"Firenze è universalmente nota come la culla del Rinascimento, centro della rifioritura negli studi, nella letteratura e nelle arti. Ma la patria di Machiavelli fu anche una repubblica autonoma, dove si sperimentarono forme di governo che a molti sono sembrate annunciare le moderne democrazie, come pure il teatro di conflitti sociali che sono apparsi anticipare le lotte di classe che l'Europa ha conosciuto su vasta scala molti secoli dopo. La straordinaria ricchezza dei suoi cittadini maggiori, la vitalità delle attività economiche e l'eccezionale tradizione culturale della città sull'Arno infatti hanno costituito una miscela unica nella storia dell'Occidente che ha lasciato splendide tracce in monumenti e opere d'arte che ancora oggi guardiamo come capolavori. In questa Storia di Firenze l'illustre storico John Najemy discute tutte le fasi principali della storia fiorentina tra il 1200 e il 1575. Il suo racconto intreccia gli sviluppi intellettuali, culturali, sociali, economici, religiosi e politici, seguendo la trasformazione di Firenze da comune medievale a repubblica aristocratica fino alla trasformazione in un principato territoriale che è durato fino all'Unità d'Italia."--Publisher's website, viewed 7/23/14.

I Ricordi di Giovanni di Pagolo Morelli, da tempo noti agli storici, sono qui pubblicati per la prima volta in versione integrale e linguisticamente fedele al testo originale del manoscritto. A questa nuova edizione critica si accompagna un lungo saggio introduttivo sull'autore, sugli intenti della sua opera e sugli esiti che essa ebbe presso gli eredi cui era destinata. I 74 anni vissuti da Giovanni Morelli dagli anni '70 del Trecento alla metà degli anni '40 del secolo successivo attraversano un arco temporale decisivo per la storia fiorentina, segnato da una forte mobilità sociale di cui i Morelli, famiglia dalle origini modeste, furono protagonisti. La lettura dei Ricordi, unita all'analisi della corposa documentazione superstite a carico dell'autore e della sua casa, aiutano a comprendere la forte spinta all'ascesa sociale che animò il Morelli e le ragioni dell'affermazione dei suoi discendenti nel panorama delle famiglie più in vista del tardo Quattrocento a Firenze.

Part I. The eleven-year exile -- Part II. Anatomy of a murder.

Il volume raccoglie gli interventi tenutisi al Convegno Internazionale Al di là del repubblicanesimo. Modernità politica e origini dello Stato. Esperienze e discipline a confronto (1350-1600), celebrato a Napoli nell'aprile del 2018, e incorpora un certo numero di altri contributi, ritenuti in linea con lo spirito dell'operazione. Il lavoro, nel suo insieme, conforma il quadro della ricca varietà di tradizioni e linguaggi intellettuali che dialogano e s'incrociano nel grande snodo della modernità, grosso modo tra XIV e XVII secolo: dalla tradizione giuridica a quella dell'ars dictaminis, a quella umanistica rinascimentale e post-rinascimentale, nutrite di pensiero classico, la riflessione investe le strutture concettuali e discorsive che – tra conflitti, contraddizioni e adattamenti – concorrono a formare l'idea moderna di Stato. Il "caso di studio" della Napoli aragonese (1442-1503), dimostra come questa realtà, storicamente determinata, abbia rappresentato un laboratorio d'avanguardia di tale modernità etica e socio-politica europea. L'ultima sezione affronta, da un punto di vista storico-critico e filosofico-politico, le sfide che l'epoca contemporanea pone alla modernità politica e alla dottrina, ma forse ancor più alla realtà stessa, dello Stato. Sullo sfondo, l'invito ad esplorare un approccio rinnovato alla concettualizzazione della politica e dei comportamenti pubblici, a partire dalla riflessione sul pensiero europeo tra basso Medioevo e prima Età moderna. Sommario: Guido Cappelli - Ottorino Cappelli, Premessa QUADRI TEORICI Diego Quaglioni, Da un immaginario all'altro. Teoriche del potere imperiale e costruzione dell'ideario statale nella prima Modernità Isabella Lazzarini, Y a-t-il un état de la Renaissance? Mito e realtà del Rinascimento "politico" (Italia, 1350-1520 ca.) MOMENTI, 1. Repubblica, monarchia, tirannide Enrico Fenzi, Una traccia attraverso la poesia politica da Guittone a Petrarca E. Igor Mineo, Le parti e il tutto. La memoria dei Ciompi e la semantica del popolo Cary J. Nederman, Post-republicanism and quasi-cosmopolitanism of Marsiglio of Padua's Defensor pacis James HanKins, Republicanism, Virtue and Tyranny Fabio Frosini, «Uno esempio domestico e moderno»: Machiavelli, Firenze e l'idea di contemporaneità Marco Geuna, Machiavelli, la «variazione delle sette» e la critica al Cristianesimo Anna Di Bello, La spada e il pastorale. Politica e religione nel Vicereame spagnolo di Napoli Silvana D'Alessio, Sulle repubbliche: mito politico e realtà storica MOMENTI, 2. Utopia, ragion di Stato, resistenza Gennaro Barbuto, Profezia e "Città del Sole" Pietro Sebastianelli - Alessandro Arienzo, Lo "stato" della ragion di stato e la modernità politica Ermanno Vitale, Sovranità e diritto di resistenza. Dalle Vindiciae al Secondo trattato sul governo civile UN CASO DI STUDIO: NAPOLI ARAGONESE Fulvio Delle Donne, Le virtù e l'impero: dalla letteratura alla costruzione del consenso. Il pensiero politico di Alfonso il Magnanimo attraverso le parole che il Panormita gli attribuisce Guido Cappelli, Cenni sullo Stato aragonese nella teoria politica Guido D'Agostino, Contesto della "corona d'Aragona". Il caso del primo Parlamento Generale del Regno aragonese di Napoli (1442-1443) PROSPETTIVE CONTEMPORANEE Antonio Gómez Ramos, La "libertad de ser libres" o la "monarquía no tiránica". Sobre el Estado y la libertad, según Arendt y Hegel Ottorino Cappelli, Lo Stato, la Storia, l'Antistato. Proposte per un percorso di ricerca interdisciplinare Aurelio Musi, Stato/Antistato: una dicotomia problematica Guido Cappelli, Postfazione. Lo Stato, da protomoderno a postmoderno

The world's greatest cultural icon still has secrets to reveal - not the silly secrets that the 'Leonardo loonies' continue to advance, but previously unknown facts about the lives of Leonardo, his father, Lisa Gherardini, the subject of the portrait, and her husband Francesco del Giocondo. From this factual beginning we see how the painting metamorphosed into a 'universal picture' that

became the prime vehicle for Leonardo's prodigious knowledge of the human and natural worlds. Above all, Martin Kemp and Giuseppe Pallanti cut through the suppositions and the myths to show that the portrait is a product of real people in a real place at a real time. This is the book that brings back a sense of reality into the creation of the portrait of Lisa del Giocondo. And the actual Mona Lisa, it turns out, is even more astonishing and transcendent than the Mona Lisa of legend.

Family tree -- Glossary of names -- Timeline -- Map -- A note on money -- Prologue -- Book one: The bastard son -- Book two: The obedient nephew -- Book three: The prince alone -- Afterword: Alessandro's ethnicity.

The Santa Maria di Firenze, the venerable Benedictine abbey located in the heart of Florence, is the subject of this book. Leader's richly illustrated, interdisciplinary study examines the abbey's history during the Renaissance.

Brill's Companion to the Reception of Athenian Democracy delivers a fresh and wide-ranging analysis of the uses and reinterpretations of ancient Greek democracy from the late Middle Ages to the XXI century, offering a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to this important topic.

The Humanist World of Renaissance Florence offers the first synthetic interpretation of the humanist movement in Renaissance Florence in more than fifty years.

The Intellectual Struggle for Florence is an analysis of the ideology that developed in Florence with the rise of the Medici, during the early fifteenth century, the period long recognized as the most formative of the early Renaissance. Instead of simply describing early Renaissance ideas, this volume attempts to relate these ideas to specific social and political conflicts of the fifteenth century, and specifically to the development of the Medici regime. It first shows how the Medici party came to be viewed as fundamentally different from their opponents, the "oligarchs," then explores the intellectual world of these oligarchs (the "traditional culture"). As political conflicts sharpened, some humanists (Leonardo Bruni and Francesco Filelfo) with close ties to oligarchy still attempted to enrich traditional culture with classical learning, while others, such as Niccolò Niccoli and Poggio Bracciolini, rejected tradition outright and created a new ideology for the Medici party. What is striking is the extent to which Niccoli and Poggio were able to turn a Latin or classical culture into a "popular culture," and how the culture of the vernacular remained traditional and oligarchic.

A compelling and revisionist account of Florence's economic, literary and social history in the immediate aftermath of the Black Death.

È esistita nel '500 una segreta Repubblica fiorentina in esilio, Stato senza territorio, con tanto di riconoscimenti internazionali; esperimento giuridico e politico-ideologico avverso allo Stato assoluto mediceo. Ha lasciato tracce nascoste di una passione politica radicale, utopia pericolosa, senza speranza, eppur testimoniata. Questo primo volume ricostruisce il momento preliminare in cui, con l'aiuto politico-militare francese, sembrò possibile per gli esuli antimedicei rientrare in armi a Firenze e restaurarvi la Repubblica.

This study provides an overview of Florentine intellectual life and community in the late Renaissance. It shows how studies of language helped Florentines to develop their own story as a people distinct from ancient Greece or Rome.

Proceedings of the Oxford Symposium on Food and Cooking 2008 on the subject of Vegetables.

The concept of resilience, which originally emerged in psychology, has spread to numerous disciplines and was further developed particularly in social ecology. Resilience experiences an ongoing growing reception in the humanities and historical and social sciences as well, including heterogenic approaches on how to conceptually frame resilience.

Common to these approaches is, that resilience becomes topical in the context of analysing phenomena and processes of the 'resistibility' of certain (socio-historical) units or actors which are perceived as being faced with various constellations of disruptive change. In this context, resilience is not only taken to mean the opposite of vulnerability, but at the same time, resilience and vulnerability are understood as complementary concepts. From this perspective, vulnerability is a necessary condition of resilience and vice versa. Against this background, the present volume provides a preliminary appraisal of socio-scientific and historical resilience research by assembling contributions of authors originating from different disciplines. Thus, it fosters an interdisciplinary discussion on the theoretical and analytical potentials as well as the empirical applicability of the concept of resilience. Contents Strategies, Dispositions and Resources – Theoretical contributions • Medieval case studies • Reflections and General Comments The Editors Dr. Martin Endreß is Professor for General Sociology at the University of Trier. Dr. Lukas Clemens is Professor for Medieval History at the University of Trier. Dr. Benjamin Rampp is research assistant for General Sociology at the University of Trier.

Their story, repertory, high-profile involvement in the daily life of the city, and close involvement with the Medici add a new dimension to the history of late-medieval Florence.

Medieval Italian communes are known for their violence, feuds, and vendettas, yet beneath this tumult was a society preoccupied with peace. Peace and Penance in Late Medieval Italy is the first book to examine how civic peacemaking in the age of Dante was forged in the crucible of penitential religious practice. Focusing on Florence in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, an era known for violence and civil discord, Katherine Ludwig Jansen brilliantly illuminates how religious and political leaders used peace agreements for everything from bringing an end to neighborhood quarrels to restoring full citizenship to judicial exiles. She brings to light a treasure trove of unpublished evidence from notarial archives and supports it with sermons, hagiography, political treatises, and chronicle accounts. She paints a vivid picture of life in an Italian commune, a socially and politically unstable world that strove to achieve peace. Jansen also assembles a wealth of visual material from the period, illustrating for the first time how the kiss of peace—a ritual gesture borrowed from the Catholic Mass—was incorporated into the settlement of secular disputes. Breaking new ground in the study of peacemaking in the Middle Ages, Peace and Penance in Late Medieval Italy adds an entirely new dimension to our understanding of Italian culture in this turbulent age by showing how peace was conceived, memorialized, and occasionally achieved.

Dispelling the myth that Florentine politics offered only negative lessons, Mark Jurdjevic shows that significant aspects of Machiavelli's political thought were inspired by his native city. Machiavelli's contempt for Florence's shortcomings was a direct function of his considerable estimation of the city's unrealized political potential.

Stories about pranks figure prominently in Boccaccio's Decameron. This book explores Boccaccio's poetics of repetition, accumulation, and contiguity in Day Eight, a day rich in tales of practical jokes.

A History of Florence, 1200 - 1575 John Wiley & Sons

Storia e cronache di una battaglia del duecento. Opera unica su due volumi, realizzata da tre grandi esperti della storiografia e della iconografia del medioevo italiano! Con decine di immagini a colori e moltissime tavole a tutta pagina. La battaglia combattuta a Montaperti tra i guelfi di Firenze e i ghibellini di Siena, con cui combatterono molti cavalieri tedeschi, mandati da re Manfredi di Hohenstaufen, e gli esuli fiorentini di parte ghibellina capeggiati da Farinata degli Uberti nel settembre del 1260 fu una delle più grandi del Medio Evo europeo. L'esercito senese inquadrava 18.000 fanti e 400 cavalieri senesi, oltre a 800 cavalieri tedeschi e ghibellini, più 200 mercenari. I fiorentini, erano 3.000 cavalieri e 30.000 fanti. I caduti fiorentini- escludendo gli alleati guelfi- furono oltre 10.000, una cifra spaventosa su una città di 75.000 abitanti, il 13% della popolazione maschile valida, buona parte dei quali massacrati a battaglia conclusa. La battaglia fu ben più che un episodio come tanti altri delle contese municipali tra le due città toscane: dal trionfo dei fuorusciti derivò la rovina del Popolo Vecchio, il governo nato con la costituzione fiorentina del 1250, e il conseguente ritorno ghibellino sotto le bandiere senesi e sveve, mentre si rialzarono per un momento le estreme fortune della casa di Hohenstaufen.

In this history of Florence, distinguished historian John Najemy discusses all the major developments in Florentine history from 1200 to 1575. Captures Florence's transformation from a medieval commune into an aristocratic republic, territorial state, and monarchy Weaves together intellectual, cultural, social, economic, religious, and political developments Academically rigorous yet accessible and appealing to the general reader Likely to become the standard work on Renaissance Florence for years to come

Quantitative Studies of the Renaissance Florentine Economy and Society is a collection of nine quantitative studies probing aspects of Renaissance Florentine economy and society. The collection, organized by topic, source material and analysis methods, discusses risk and return, specifically the population's responses to the plague and also the measurement of interest rates. The work analyzes the population's wealth distribution, the impact of taxes and subsidies on art and architecture, the level of neighborhood segregation and the accumulation of wealth. Additionally, this study assesses the competitiveness of Florentine markets and the level of monopoly power, the nature of women's work and the impact of business risk on the organization of industrial production.

The first study to analyse popular protest across the Italian peninsula and the Venetian colonies during the early modern period, 1494 to 1559. Drawing on a vast range of contemporary documents, Samuel K. Cohn, Jr. places these incidents of popular protest and their patterns in comparative perspectives.

The history of the Florentine patriciate did not end with the establishment of the Medici Duchy and Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Proud and self-confident, these patricians were not subservient courtiers; on the contrary, they continued to exert a considerable influence on Florentine culture and politics for centuries. The patrician class in sixteenth-century Florence were the descendants of wealthy, sophisticated and politically savvy families who, while acquiring noble titles, estates, and villas, retained their long-standing urban identity. The mark they left on the city's cultural and artistic life was embraced by the Medici, who used their political and diplomatic knowhow, elaborate artistic commissions, and European networks to enhance their power and prestige. A Cultural Symbiosis highlights the contributions to Florentine art and culture of eight patricians, focusing on the Valori, Pucci, Ridolfi, Vecchietti, del Nero, Salviati, Guicciardini, and Niccolini families.

This book examines the way common people saw and interpreted paintings produced for - and placed in - public settings in fourteenth-century Florence.

In the past seven centuries Dante has become world renowned, with his works translated into multiple languages and read by people of all ages and cultural backgrounds. This volume brings together interdisciplinary essays by leading, international scholars to provide a comprehensive account of the historical, cultural and intellectual context in which Dante lived and worked: from the economic, social and political scene to the feel of daily life; from education and religion to the administration of justice; from medicine to philosophy and science; from classical antiquity to popular culture; and from the dramatic transformation of urban spaces to the explosion of visual arts and music. This book, while locating Dante in relation to each of these topics, offers readers a clear and reliable idea of what life was like for Dante as an outstanding poet and intellectual in the Italy of the late Middle Ages.

The Florentine musician Jacopo Peri (1561-1633) is known as the composer of the first operas--they include the earliest to survive complete, Euridice (1600), in which Peri sang the role of Orpheus. The recent discovery of a large number of private account books belonging to him and his family allows for a greater exploration of Peri's professional and personal life. Richard Goldthwaite, an economic historian, and Tim Carter, a musicologist, have done more, however, than write a biography: their investigation exposes the value of such financial documents as a primary source for an entire period. This record of Peri's wide-ranging investments and activities in the marketplace enables the first detailed account of the Florentine economy in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, and opens a new perspective on one of Europe's principal centers of capitalism. His economic circumstances reflect continuities and transformations in Florentine society, and the strategies for negotiating them, under the Medici grand dukes. They also allow a reevaluation of Peri the singer and composer that elucidates the cultural life of a major artistic center even in changing times, providing a quite different view of what it meant to be a musician in late Renaissance Italy.

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of Islamic studies find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. This ebook is a static version of an article from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Renaissance and Reformation, a dynamic, continuously updated, online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of European history and culture between the 14th and 17th centuries. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit [www.oxfordbibliographies.com](http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com).

The existence and changing of generations in family life, business and politics was a central feature of towns as well as rural societies in earlier times. Even so, it remains understudied by urban historians of the pre-modern period. This book aims to fill some of this gap, containing twelve studies of generations in late medieval and early modern European towns, ranging from the Mediterranean to the Nordic countries, with a time-span from the fourteenth to the early nineteenth century. Dealing with topics like succession and inheritance, family consciousness, as well as relations and conflicts within and between generations, the articles demonstrate the importance and potential of generational studies on pre-modern towns. The book will appeal to anyone who takes an interest in urban social and cultural history, legal and family history in medieval and early modern times.

Political strife and religious faction lacerated fourteenth-century Italy. Giotto's commissions are best understood against the background of this social turmoil. They reflected the demands of his patrons, the requirements of the Franciscan Order, and the restlessly inventive genius of the painter. Julian Gardner examines this important period of Giotto's path-breaking career through works originally created for Franciscan churches: Stigmatization of Saint Francis from San Francesco at Pisa, now in the Louvre, the Bardi Chapel cycle of the Life of St. Francis in Santa Croce at Florence, and the frescoes of the crossing vault above the tomb of Saint Francis in the Lower Church of San Francesco at Assisi. Why in the pre-industrial period were some settlements resilient and stable over the long term while other settlements were vulnerable to crisis? Indeed, what made certain human habitations more prone to decline or even total collapse, than others? All pre-industrial societies had to face certain challenges: exogenous environmental hazards such as earthquakes or plagues, economic or political hazards from 'outside' such as warfare or expropriation of property, or hazards of their own-making such as soil erosion or subsistence crises. How then can we explain why some societies were able to overcome or negate these problems, while other societies proved susceptible to failure, as settlements contracted, stagnated, were abandoned, or even disappeared entirely? This book has been stimulated by the questions and hypotheses put forward by a recent 'disaster studies' literature - in particular, by placing the intrinsic arrangement of societies at the forefront of the explanatory framework. Essentially it is suggested that the resilience or vulnerability of habitation has less to do with exogenous crises themselves, but on endogenous societal responses which dictate: (a) the extent of destruction caused by crises and the capacity for society to protect itself; and (b) the capacity to create a sufficient recovery. By empirically testing the explanatory framework on a number of societies between the Middle Ages and the nineteenth century in England, the Low Countries, and Italy, it is ultimately argued in this book that rather than the protective functions of the state or the market, or the implementation of technological innovation or capital investment, the most resilient human habitations in the pre-industrial period were those that displayed an equitable distribution of property and a well-balanced distribution of power between social interest groups. Equitable distributions of power and property were the underlying conditions in pre-industrial societies that all

Isabella de' Medici was the hostess of a glittering circle in Renaissance Florence. Beautiful and liberated, she not only matched the intellectual accomplishments of her male contemporaries, but sought sexual parity also, engaging in an adulterous affair with her husband's cousin. It was this affair - and her very success as First Lady of Florence - that led to her death at the hands of her husband at the age of just thirty-four. She left behind a remarkable story, and as her legacy a son who became the best of the Orsini Dukes, immortalised by Shakespeare as Duke Orsino in *Twelfth Night*. Caroline P. Murphy illuminates this often misunderstood figure, and in the process brings to life the home of creativity, the city of Florence itself.

In *Murder of a Medici Princess*, Caroline Murphy illuminates the brilliant life and tragic death of Isabella de Medici, one of the brightest stars in the dazzling world of Renaissance Italy, the daughter of Duke Cosimo I, ruler of Florence and Tuscany. Murphy is a superb storyteller, and her fast-paced narrative captures the intrigue, the scandal, the romantic affairs, and the violence that were commonplace in the Florentine court. She brings to life an extraordinary woman, fluent in five languages, a free-spirited patron of the arts, a daredevil, a practical joker, and a passionate lover. Isabella, in fact, conducted numerous affairs, including a ten-year relationship with the cousin of her violent and possessive husband. Her permissive lifestyle, however, came to an end upon the death of her father, who was succeeded by her disapproving older brother Francesco. Considering Isabella's ways to be licentious and a disgrace upon the family, he permitted her increasingly enraged husband to murder her in a remote Medici villa. To tell this dramatic story, Murphy draws on a vast trove of newly discovered and unpublished documents, ranging from Isabella's own letters, to the loose-tongued dispatches of ambassadors to Florence, to contemporary descriptions of the opulent parties and balls, salons and hunts in which Isabella and her associates participated. Murphy resurrects the exciting atmosphere of Renaissance Florence, weaving Isabella's beloved city into her story, evoking the intellectual and artistic community that thrived during her time. Palaces and gardens in the city become places of creativity and intrigue, sites of seduction, and grounds for betrayal. Here then is a narrative of compelling and epic proportions, magnificent and alluring, decadent and ultimately tragic.

The metaphor of marriage often describes the relationship between poetry and music in both medieval and modern writing. While the troubadours stand out for their tendency to blur the distinction between speaking and singing, between poetry and song, a certain degree of semantic slippage extends into the realm of Italian literature through the use of genre names like *canzone*, *sonetto*, and *ballata*. Yet, paradoxically, scholars have traditionally identified a 'divorce' between music and poetry as the defining feature of early Italian lyric. *Senza Vestimenta* reintegrates poetic and musical traditions in late medieval Italy through a fresh evaluation of more than fifty literary sources transmitting Trecento song texts. These manuscripts have been long noted by musicologists, but until now they have been used to bolster rather than to debunk the notion that so-called 'poesia per musica' was relegated to the margins of poetic production. Jennings revises this view by exploring how scribes and readers interacted with song as a fundamentally interdisciplinary art form within a broad range of literary

settings. Her study sheds light on the broader cultural world surrounding the reception of the Italian ars nova repertoire by uncovering new, diverse readers ranging from wealthy merchants to modest artisans.

Utilizing a uniquely rich collection of trial records and council meeting minutes from late medieval Bologna, this book offers the first study of summary justice and oligarchy in an Italian commune, demonstrating how new legal institutions arose in response to the increasingly exclusionary policies of the popolo government.

Challenging absolutist interpretations, this study uses the universities of Pisa and Siena to reveal the contradictions and the tensions as well as the innovations and the traditions which characterised the grand duchy of Tuscany and its cultural politics.

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