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Siena Siena Il Libro del pellegrino 2010 Health and Architecture The Medieval Networks in East Central Europe Representing Infirmity Cities of Strangers Adoption and Fosterage Practices in the Late Medieval and Modern Age Coinage and Money in Medieval Greece 1200-1430 (2 vols.) Sixteenth-Century Scotland The Renaissance Hospital Money and Finance in Central Europe during the Later Middle Ages The Thirty Pieces of Silver Commune and Studio in Late Medieval and Renaissance Siena Street Life in Renaissance Italy Buyers & Sellers Ospedali e politiche assistenziali a Vicenza nel Quattrocento Il lato buono delle monete «Mercatura è arte» Spital und Wirtschaft in der Vormoderne Wurzeln Studi in onore di Remo Martini Los hospitales y las pandemias en España e Italia desde una perspectiva histórica Il lavoro, la povertà, l'assistenza L'abbazia dimenticata Contemplare l'ordine Ricerca come incontro Le Moyen-Âge de Venise Der Schein der Person Bruderschaften als multifunktionale Dienstleister der Frühen Neuzeit in Zentraleuropa Siena & Roma Pensare/Classificare. Studi e ricerche sulla ceramica medievale per Graziella Berti Acta numismática Rivista italiana di numismatica e scienze affini La mobilità sociale nel Medioevo italiano 1 Archivio della Società romana di storia patria Agnese e il suo ospedale Siena e la città-stato del Medioevo italiano Miranduolo in alta Val di Merse (Chiusdino - SI). Archeologia su un sito di potere del Medioevo toscano

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Explores how medieval towns and cities received newcomers, and the process by which these 'strangers' became 'neighbours' between 1000 and 1500. Obwohl sich Spitäler in der Vormoderne in erster Linie als karitative Institutionen verstanden, waren sie doch auch überdurchschnittlich große Wirtschaftsbetriebe mit qualifizierten Mitarbeitern. Sie produzierten umfangreiches Verwaltungsschriftgut, das faszinierende Einblicke in den Alltag zulässt: Wie wirtschafteten Spitäler? Wie war der Betrieb organisiert? Welche Konflikte entstanden, wie wurden sie gelöst? Wie gestaltete sich die Interaktion zwischen Spital und Markt? Zudem stellen die Dokumente wertvolle Quellen für die wirtschafts-, sozial- und kulturhistorische Forschung dar. Wie lassen sie sich für Fragestellungen nutzen, die über die Institution Spital hinausgehen? Welche methodischen Probleme stellen sich dabei, wie lassen sie sich lösen? Every year, the Bibliography catalogues the most important new publications, historiographical monographs, and journal articles throughout the world, extending from prehistory and ancient history to the most recent contemporary historical studies. Within the systematic classification according to epoch, region, and historical discipline, works are also listed according to author's name and characteristic keywords in their title. In Coinage and Money Julian Baker offers a complete monetary history of medieval Greece, encompassing numismatic and documentary sources, and contributing to the general historiography. The wealth of the Central European archives, particularly in urban records, has not been fully realised by Western European historians. However, the records are not always straightforward to use and many studies tackle the methodological problems inherent in gathering and analysing medieval sources. This book presents an original review of past and present research of national historiographies on medieval financial history from Central Europe. Covering material ranging from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, it explores the eastern regions of the Holy Roman Empire, including Bohemia, Silesia, Austria and Germany, and extending to Poland and Hungary. The authors firstly discuss the monetary policy of the Holy Roman emperors during the Middle Ages, before moving on to wider aspects of state

finance, including credit mechanisms used by rulers. The book then investigates civic records and what they reveal about urban life and trade. It lastly investigates the financial activities of the church, from papacy to the cathedral chapters in Prague. Using numismatic and documentary evidence, *Money and Finance in Central Europe during the Later Middle Ages* provides an invaluable point of comparison with the financial conditions in Western Europe during the Middle Ages. John Henderson takes us into the Renaissance hospitals of Florence, recreating the enormous barn-like wards and exploring the lives of those who received and those who administered treatment there.

L'epopea dei mercanti toscani nell'Europa nord-occidentale e nel bacino mediterraneo costituisce uno dei momenti di più intenso interscambio tra le regioni del vecchio continente e dell'Africa settentrionale nel tardo medioevo. Frutto del lavoro congiunto di storici affermati e di giovani studiosi, impegnati in vaste ricerche di scavo documentario negli archivi di buona parte d'Europa, questo volume approfondisce una scelta di casi "regionali" esemplari (le Fiandre e l'Inghilterra, la Germania meridionale e la costa dalmata, la Penisola Iberica e il Maghreb). Ne risulta un quadro che non solo delinea quale fosse la rete delle relazioni economiche intessuta intorno ai mercanti-banchieri toscani, ma individua anche una problematica attualissima ancora oggi: il complesso delle strategie sociali e politiche che consentivano l'inserimento degli operatori stranieri nelle società locali. In recent years historical studies on adoption and fosterage have greatly advanced, very likely due to the importance that such practices have acquired in our own societies. Also in the past - not only during Roman or Late Antique periods, but throughout the Middle Ages and the Modern Era as well - a rather significant number of family units went through adoption and fosterage, experiencing these kinds of ties and relationships on the daily basis. Articles collected in this volume are aimed at analysing the various forms and methods by means of which the concept of "adoption" was interpreted and practiced during the Medieval and Early Modern periods, identifying especially relevant chronological points, examples from different regional and local contexts, reciprocal influences, and family relationships shaped by adoption. Jane Tylus's *Siena* is a compelling and intimate portrait of this most secretive of cities, often overlooked by travelers to Italy. Cultural history, intellectual memoir, travelogue, and guidebook, it takes the reader on a quest of discovery through the well- and not-so-well-traveled roads and alleys of a town both medieval and modern. As Tylus leads us through the city, she shares her passion for Siena in novelistic prose, while never losing sight of the historical complexities that have made Siena one of the most fascinating and beautiful towns in Europe. Today, Siena can appear on the surface standoffish and old-fashioned, especially when compared to its larger, flashier cousins Rome and Florence. But first impressions wear away as we learn from Tylus that Siena was an innovator among the cities of Italy: the first to legislate the building and maintenance of its streets, the first to publicly fund its university, the first to institute a municipal bank, and even the first to ban automobile traffic from its city center. We learn about Siena's great artistic and architectural past, hidden behind centuries of painting and rebuilding, and about the distinctive characters of its different neighborhoods, exemplified in the Palio, the highly competitive horserace that takes place twice a year in the city's main piazza and that serves as both a dividing and a uniting force for the Sienese. Throughout we are guided by the assured voice of a seasoned scholar with a gift for spinning a good story and an eye for the telling detail, whether we are traveling Siena's modern highways, exploring its underground tunnels, tracking the city's financial history, or celebrating giants of painting like Simone Martini or giants of the arena, Siena's former Serie A soccer team. A practical and engaging guide for tourists and armchair travelers alike, *Siena* is a testament to the powers of community and resilience in a place that is not quite as timeless and serene as it may at first appear.

Il progetto Miranduolo nasce alla fine degli anni '90 del XX secolo quando, con la redazione della Carta Archeologica della Provincia di Siena, fu sottoposto a ricognizione il territorio comunale di Chiusdino. Il censimento della risorsa archeologica aveva infatti portato anche all'individuazione di alcuni contesti medievali molto importanti come i castelli di Serena e di Miranduolo, documentati sino dai primi anni del Mille, oggi sepolti in zone a copertura boschiva. Nel 2001 hanno preso avvio gli scavi su Miranduolo, giunti ormai al settimo anno. Lo spessore dei depositi archeologici rilevati risulta straordinario sia per la conformazione topografica del sito (articolato su terrazzamenti) sia per le sue vicissitudini nella diacronia (una serie di distruzioni per incendi che hanno sigillato i diversi livelli). Lo scavo ha interessato il 45% della collina. Dimostra che l'insediamento ebbe inizio almeno quattro secoli prima dell'attestazione archivistica originaria, rientrando a pieno titolo nella modellizzazione elaborata per la Toscana; ovvero i castelli rappresentano siti di successo, si impiantarono su nuclei di popolamento già ampiamente consolidati dall'alto Medioevo e in particolare, nell'età carolingia, si trasformarono spesso in aziende curtensi. This volume is the first in-depth analysis of how infirm bodies were represented in Italy from c. 1400 to 1650. Through original contributions and methodologies, it addresses the fundamental yet undiscussed relationship between images and representations in medical, religious, and literary texts. Looking beyond the modern category of 'disease' and viewing infirmity in Galenic humoral terms, each chapter explores which infirmities were depicted in visual culture, in what context, why, and when. By exploring the works of artists such as Caravaggio, Leonardo, and Michelangelo, this study considers the idealized body altered by diseases, including leprosy, plague, goitre, and cancer. In doing so, the relationship between medical treatment and the depiction of infirmities through miracle cures is also revealed. The broad chronological approach demonstrates how and why such representations change, both over time and across different forms of media. Collectively, the chapters explain how the development of knowledge of the workings and structure of the body was reflected in changed ideas and representations of the metaphorical, allegorical, and symbolic meanings of infirmity and disease. The interdisciplinary approach makes this study the perfect resource for both students and specialists of the history of art, medicine and religion, and social and intellectual history across Renaissance Europe.

Was meinen wir eigentlich, wenn wir von unseren »Wurzeln« sprechen? In unsicheren Zeiten beschwören wir (statt der Zukunft) gern Geschichte und Tradition, unser kulturelles Erbe, die gemeinsame Identität. Doch Bilder und Metaphern sind keineswegs unschuldig. Mit dem der »Wurzeln« - so Bettini - drücken wir aus, dass unsere Welt so bleiben soll, wie sie ist. Wir wehren uns gegen Wandel und grenzen uns von anderen ab, deren eigenen kulturellen Wurzeln wir keineswegs dieselbe Wertschätzung entgegenbringen. Die Metapher suggeriert etwas Naturgegebenes, im wahrsten Sinne »Fundamentales«, eine quasi automatische Zugehörigkeit. Dabei wissen wir eigentlich, dass auch unsere Kultur wie alle anderen durch Aneignung, Wandel und Vermischung mit fremden Einflüssen entstanden ist; dass die vielzitierte kollektive Erinnerung oft nicht mehr ist als persönliche Nostalgie. Mit funkelnder Ironie umkreist Bettini die vielen Spielarten unserer neuen identitären Obsession: von wiederentdeckten, wenn nicht gar erfundenen Traditionen bis zur Inflation von Gedenktagen, vom Kult der Authentizität und Ursprünglichkeit bis zur Idealisierung von Großmutter's Küche.

1. Introduction. -- 2. The fairs of early modern Italy / E. Welch. -- 3. Renewal of the shop system: Italy in the early modern period / D. Calabi. -- 4. 'Piu honorati et suntuosi ala Republica': botteghe and luxury retail along Siena's Strada Romana / F. Nevola. -- 5. From the market to the shop: retail and urban space in late medieval Bruges / P. Stabel. -- 6. Markets, shops, inns, taverns and private houses in medieval English trade / R. Britnell. -- 7. Sites of desire: shops, selds and wardrobes in London and other English cities, 1100-1550 / D. Keene. -- 8. Shops, markets and retailers in London's Cheapside, c. 1500-1700 / V. Harding. -- 9. Dealing with diversity: pedlars in the Southern Netherlands in the eighteenth century / H. Deceulaer. -- 10. Changing consumer preferences and evolutions in relailing. Buying and selling consumer durables in Antwerp (c. 1648-c. 1748) / I. Van Damme. -- 11. Clothes, cabinets and carriages: second-hand dealing in eighteenth-century England / J. Stobart. -- 12. Plebeian commercial circuits and everyday material exchange in England, c. 1600-1900 / B. Lemire. -- 13. Martino Grimaldi and the merchant-charlatans of early modern Italy / D. Gentilcore. -- 14. Liquidation or certification? Small claims disputes and retail credit in seventeenth-century Venice / J. Shaw. -- 15. Trade and gender emancipation: retailing women in sixteenth-century Antwerp / L. Van Aert. -- 16. Eighteenth-century Maastricht shopkeepers and their hinterland customers / E. Steegen. -- 17. The social relations of shopping in early-modern England / C. Walsh.

Nel basso Medioevo una parte importante della popolazione urbana era costituita da manodopera dipendente impegnata nella manifattura tessile, nei grandi e piccoli cantieri edili, nell'attività metallurgica, nei cantieri navali e nelle attività portuali, e infine nelle maggiori botteghe artigiane, dove al servizio del maestro operavano apprendisti e lavoranti. Nei confronti dei lavoratori sottoposti la considerazione e l'atteggiamento degli strati sociali superiori oscillarono tra diffidenza, pietà e timore. I lavoratori non specializzati - stante il basso livello dei salari - erano potenzialmente dei poveri, talvolta dei poveri pericolosi. Nel corso del XIII secolo, sotto la spinta iniziale di istanze religiose, si svilupparono attività assistenziali, nuove e originali, che mirarono ad attutire il disagio e l'indigenza. Le autorità pubbliche ebbero presto un ruolo di primo piano in questo processo, spinte anche dal timore di conseguenze negative per l'ordine pubblico e per l'economia cittadina. Conoscere meglio quali furono l'organizzazione del lavoro, la tipologia della manodopera impiegata, le competenze e le abilità richieste, i contratti di ingaggio, i salari corrisposti e i livelli di vita conseguenti (a partire dai

regimi alimentari), e ancora gli istituti ospedalieri e le confraternite assistenziali significa far luce su aspetti non secondari della società e dell'economia del tempo. Health and Architecture offers a uniquely global overview of the healthcare facility in the pre-modern era, engaging in a cross-cultural analysis of the architectural response to medical developments and the formation of specialized hospitals as an independent building typology. Whether constructed as part of Chinese palaces in the 15th century or the religious complexes in 16th century Ottoman Istanbul, the healthcare facility throughout history is a built environment intended to promote healing and caring. The essays in this volume address how the relationships between architectural forms associated with healthcare and other buildings in the pre-modern era, such as bathhouses, almshouses, schools and places of worship, reflect changing attitudes towards healing. They explore the impact of medical advances on the design of hospitals across various times and geographies, and examine the historic construction processes and the stylistic connections between places of care and other building types, and their development in urban context. Deploying new methodological, interdisciplinary and comparative approaches to the analysis of healthcare facilities, Health and Architecture demonstrates how the spaces of healthcare themselves offer some of the most powerful and practical articulations of therapy. Este libro forma parte de la colección de obras publicadas a partir de los Encuentros de Historia Económica entre España e Italia celebrados con carácter bianual desde 1999. Estos Encuentros han ido más allá de ser un foro de intercambio de experiencias en diferentes ámbitos de investigación, pues han servido de vía para poner en contacto a investigadoras e investigadores de diversas redes de investigación, escuelas y metodologías y se han traducido en grandes avances para la historiografía de ambos países. Los Encuentros no solo han abordado temáticas variadas y claves en la historia económica de ambos países, sino que han demostrado sensibilidad con temas de actualidad como las crisis económicas. En 2020 la pandemia de la COVID-19 puso en evidencia la importancia de disponer de una sanidad pública bien dotada de recursos materiales y humanos. De ahí que la propuesta temática del XII Encuentro España-Italia a celebrar en 2021 se haya enfocado en torno a Los hospitales y las pandemias en España e Italia desde una perspectiva histórica. Desde este punto de encuentro, historiadores económicos italianos y españoles han abordado la cuestión propuesta en perspectiva de largo plazo, desde la época medieval hasta la actualidad, con evidentes pautas comunes como demuestra la trayectoria paralela de ambos sistemas hospitalarios frente a las epidemias. Las conclusiones obtenidas en estos estudios revelan una vez más que la historia ofrece un laboratorio único para aprender, reflexionar y evitar repetir errores. This is a collection of essays on the political, cultural and religious history of Scotland in the era of the Renaissance and Reformation. Conoscere un mestiere, possedere un titolo di studio, disporre delle abilità tecniche di una professione o dell'esperienza maturata in terre lontane erano nell'Italia del basso medioevo non soltanto caratteristiche personali o contrassegni di ruoli sociali: erano anche strumenti da mettere a frutto per migliorare la propria posizione nella società, sia a livello materiale sia a quello della considerazione e del prestigio. All'interno di un vasto progetto di ricerca collettiva sulla mobilità sociale nel medioevo italiano, questo volume pone il problema della misura in cui le conoscenze professionali operarono in quella fase storica come fattori di mobilità, focalizzando attraverso percorsi storici concreti le potenzialità più o meno reali del know-how ai molteplici livelli della cultura giuridica, delle pratiche mercantili e di mediazione politica, delle capacità tecniche o artistiche. Bruderschaften waren nicht nur in der katholischen, frühneuzeitlichen Welt Masseneinrichtungen von Laien mit hunderttausenden männlichen und weiblichen Mitgliedern. Mit der Aufklärung geriet das Bruderschaftswesen in die Kritik der Aufklärer - Joseph II. löste die Bruderschaften deshalb 1783 fast vollständig auf. Neben breiten Forschungsüberblicken umreißt der Band die vielfältigen Tätigkeitsfelder der Bruderschaften in Zentraleuropa: Bank-, Medienunternehmer, Musik-, Totendienste und Wallfahrtsbüro. Zudem werden einschlägige Bruderschaftstypen wie etwa die Rosenkranz-, Lukas-, Musikerbruderschaften oder die jesuitischen Kongregationen vorgestellt. Ein vergleichender Blick auf griechische und jüdische Bruderschaften unterstreicht deren Bedeutung in unterschiedlichen Konfessionskulturen. Il Quattrocento è il secolo delle riforme ospedaliere, avviate in numerose città italiane per superare le inadeguatezze delle tradizionali pratiche caritative del medioevo e fronteggiare con diversi strumenti le emergenze sociali e sanitarie di quel periodo. Anche Vicenza partecipò ai processi di riforma, ristrutturando l'articolazione della sua rete assistenziale, grazie soprattutto all'intervento del patriziato urbano, che impostò il governo dei maggiori ospedali secondo criteri "manageriali". Nel XV secolo la ricerca del *bonum commune* trovò così espressione in un modo nuovo e razionale di intendere, finanziare ed erogare la carità, conversando con gli attori pubblici e privati della scena urbana: un modo nuovo ma non rivoluzionario, in cui confluivano sentimenti antichi e recenti, come *pietas cristiana*, religiosità civica e tutela dello *status quo* cetuale. Wie wurden Menschen in den Jahrhunderten vor der Fotografie, vor dem Fingerabdruck und der DNA-Analyse identifiziert? Wie wurden sie beschrieben, damit andere, die sie noch nie gesehen hatten, sie erkennen konnten? "Steckbrief" und "Passport" sind Begriffe des Mittelalters. Von ihrer Geschichte handelt dieses Buch, von Kennzeichen und Portraits, von Papieren und Fälschungen. So sehr wir überzeugt davon sind, wir selbst zu sein, beweisen können wir es nur mit den machtvollen Papieren, die andere für uns ausgestellt haben. Die Geschichten von "Steckbrief" und "Passport" werden deswegen auch am Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts immer wieder neu erzählt: in den Debatten um DNA-profiling und Biometrie, auf dem Schwarzmarkt für gestohlene Pässe und Identitäten und im Schicksal der papierlosen Flüchtlinge. Wer ist wer? Und womit kann er es beweisen? Alcune chiese conservano come reliquie della Passione presunti esemplari dei trenta denari ricevuti da Giuda per tradire Gesù. Ma si ha notizia anche di scudi d'oro macchiati del sangue di san Giovanni Battista e di "medaglie di sant'Elena" la cui iconografia è stata interpretata e travisata con gli occhi della devozione. Manufatti altamente simbolici il cui significato va ben oltre l'ambito economico, le monete sono state utilizzate in modo rituale nel medioevo e nella prima età moderna. Associate alla ricchezza materiale, esse erano considerate nemiche dell'anima, ma quelle di poco valore godevano di un diverso statuto perché venivano date in elemosina, collocate nelle tombe, inserite nelle fondamenta degli edifici oppure offerte dai pellegrini che raggiungevano Roma, la Terra Santa o Santiago di Compostela. La "bontà" di quelle monete non dipendeva solo dalla loro "povertà", ma anche dalla purezza d'animo di chi le offriva e dall'onestà con cui erano state guadagnate. The Thirty Pieces of Silver: Coin relics in medieval and modern Europe discusses many interconnected topics relating to the most perfidious monetary transaction in history: the betrayal of Jesus by Judas for thirty pieces of silver. According to medieval legend, these coins had existed since the time of Abraham's father and had been used in many transactions recorded in the Bible. This book documents fifty specimens of coins which were venerated as holy relics in medieval and modern churches and monasteries of Europe, from Valencia to Uppsala. Most of these relics are ancient Greek silver coins in origin mounted in precious reliquaries or used for the distribution of their wax imprints believed to have healing powers. Drawing from a wide range of historical sources, from hagiography to numismatics, this book will appeal to students and academics researching Late Antique, Medieval, and Early Modern History, Theology, as well as all those interested in the function of relics throughout Christendom. The Thirty Pieces of Silver is a study that invites meditation on the highly symbolic and powerful role of money through coins which were the price, value, and measure of Christ and which, despite being the most abject objects, managed to become relics. A radical new perspective on the dynamics of urban life in Renaissance Italy The cities of Renaissance Italy comprised a network of forces shaping both the urban landscape and those who inhabited it. In this illuminating study, those complex relations are laid bare and explored through the lens of contemporary urban theory, providing new insights into the various urban centers of Italy's transition toward modernity. The book underscores how the design and structure of public space during this transformative period were intended to exercise a certain measure of authority over its citizens, citing the impact of architecture and street layout on everyday social practices. The ensuing chapters demonstrate how the character of public space became increasingly determined by the habits of its residents, for whom the streets served as the backdrop of their daily activities. Highlighting major hubs such as Rome, Florence, and Bologna, as well as other lesser-known settings, Street Life in Renaissance Italy offers a new look at this remarkable era. À Venise, le niveau des eaux s'élève inéluctablement, ronge les pilotis qui soutiennent les palais, érode les rives... De pharaoniques travaux sont entrepris pour empêcher que l'eau s'engouffre dans la lagune et inonde toujours plus les rues et les maisons. Cette ville à présent fragile fut pourtant triomphante hier, et ce livre raconte l'histoire de sa construction dans un milieu hostile, sopra le acque salse, sur les eaux salées. Dans les derniers siècles du Moyen Âge, quand Venise comptait bien plus d'habitants qu'aujourd'hui, au gré de chantiers innombrables et d'un effort humain et financier considérable, sans cesse de la terre fut charriée et amassée pour conquérir toujours plus d'espace. Grâce à ce travail de création ininterrompue, accompli malgré la menace permanente de l'écosystème, la ville sur l'eau a été bâtie, ornée, pour devenir ce « miracle de pierres ». Mais Venise n'est pas qu'un décor de marbre et de briques. Retracer l'aventure de l'invention de Venise, c'est aussi faire revivre les acteurs de cette histoire collective, restituer une culture

urbaine et un imaginaire civique, ou comment les Vénitiens plaçaient leur histoire sous la protection et la providence divines. Cet ouvrage capital est la synthèse la plus aboutie et la plus complète qui existe à l'heure actuelle sur la naissance et le développement de Venise au Moyen Âge; une ville qui, à la Renaissance, deviendra la Sérénissime. Weaving together social, political, economic and architectural history, this book explores the role of key patrons in Siena's urban projects, including Pope Pius II Piccolomini and his family, and the quasi-despot Pandolfo Petrucci. Medieval Networks in East Central Europe explores the economic, cultural, and religious forms of contact between East Central Europe and the surrounding world in the eight to the fifteenth century. The sixteen chapters are grouped into four thematic parts: the first deals with the problem of the region as a zone between major power centers; the second provides case studies on the economic and cultural implications of religious ties; the third addresses the problem of trade during the state formation process in the region, and the final part looks at the inter- and intraregional trade in the Late Middle Ages. Supported by an extensive range of images, tables, and maps, Medieval Networks in East Central Europe demonstrates and explores the huge significance and international influence that East Central Europe held during the medieval period and is essential reading for scholars and students wishing to understand the integral role that this region played within the processes of the Global Middle Ages. Il volume accoglie una serie di saggi aventi come comune denominatore la ceramica medievale. Si tratta di contributi dedicati a Graziella Berti, studiosa scomparsa nel 2013, che ha avuto un ruolo centrale negli studi sulla ceramica medievale mediterranea. I contributi affrontano tematiche legate non solo alla Toscana, ma anche ad altre aree del bacino del Mediterraneo, quali la Sardegna, la Sicilia e la Spagna, e relative sia alle caratteristiche tipologiche delle produzioni ceramiche, sia alla circolazione dei manufatti e delle conoscenze tecnologiche. Paolo Delogu in quasi mezzo secolo di attività di studio e di insegnamento ha lasciato una traccia profonda nella medievistica italiana. Professore a Salerno, Firenze e Roma, i suoi interessi si sono via via rivolti alla tarda età carolingia, alla Salerno longobarda, al rapporto tra Longobardi e Romani, ai Normanni nel sud e alla Roma altomedievale. Questo volume, che raccoglie studi che coprono tutto il millennio medievale, vuole anche celebrare la sua nomina a professore emerito della Sapienza - Università di Roma.