

Il Liber Paradisus Con Unantologia Di Fonti Bolognesi In Materia Di Servit Medievale 942 1304

This unique collection makes available, for the first time, translations of medieval Italian jurisprudence, including commentaries, tracts, and legal opinions by leading jurists.

Domesday Book is the most famous English public record, and it is probably the most remarkable statistical document in the history of Europe. It calls itself merely a descriptio and it acquired its name in the following century because its authority seemed comparable to that of the Book by which one day all will be judged (Revelation 20:12). It is not surprising that so many scholars have felt its fascination, and have discussed again and again what it says about economic, social and legal matters. But it also tells us much about the countryside of the eleventh century, and the present volume is the seventh of a series concerned with this geographical information. As the final volume, it seeks to sum up the main features of the Domesday geography of England as a whole, and to reconstruct, as far as the materials allow, the scene which King William's clerks saw as they made their great inquest.

In this courageous, inventive, irreverent, and shrewd novel, Viola Di Grado tells the story of a suicide and what follows. She gives voice to an astonishing vision of life after life, portraying the awful longing and sense of loss that plague the dead, together with the solitude provoked by the impossibility of communicating. The afterlife itself is seen as a dark, seething place where one is preyed upon by the cruel and unrelenting elements. Hollow Heart will frighten as it provokes, enlighten as it causes concern. If ever there were a novel that follows Kafka's prescription for a book to be an axe for the frozen sea within us, it is Hollow Heart. In this, Di Grado's second novel after 70% Acrylic 30% Wool, the twenty-seven-year-old prodigy gives proof of her reputation as a singular and explosive talent.

THE CHERUBINIC WANDERER: Angelus Silesius Translated by J.E. Crawford Flitch, 1932

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be

preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Long neglected by scholars, medieval and Renaissance Bologna is now recognized as a center of economic, political-constitutional, legal, and intellectual innovation, as the city that served as the cultural crossroads of Italy. The city's distinctive achievements and its transition from medieval commune to second largest city of the Renaissance Papal State is illuminated by essays that present the work of current historians, many made available in English for the first time, from the broadest possible perspective: from the material city with its porticoes, the conflicts that brought bloodshed and turmoil to its streets, the disputations of masters and students, and to the masterpieces of artists who laid the foundations for Baroque art.--

Dr. Mirkovi, professor of Ancient History at Belgrade University analyzes the colonate of the Later Roman Empire as a historical phenomenon. The status of coloni (tenant farmers who were legally free) represents as much a legal as a sociological problem; although they were free, coloni were tied to another's land--often for a large portion of their lives. Rejecting the most widely accepted theory today that imperial fiscal policy that began with the emperor Diocletian in the 290s created the bound colonate & limited the right of the coloni to leave the land they cultivated, the author traces the development of this institution to the economic condition of the Early Empire. Using the legal, literary & papyrological evidence, she stresses two facts as significant in limiting the freedom of coloni: a) the relation of the colonus to the landlord, b) the fiscal obligations he endures. Mirkovi_ cites extensively the law of Constantine, C.Th. V 17,1 as the crucial text in discussions of the dependent colonate. She emphasizes continuity in the development of the colonate & that the general principle of binding to the soil can be applied to the agricultural population at large.

A vast array of images and vignettes depicts the everyday hardships and commonplace pleasures of people living in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in a dawn-to-dark account of life in the late Middle Ages that captures the era's religious, economic, institutional, educational, leisure, cultural, and social practices and institutions.

What's a penguin to do when he can't find his new friend? Yesterday he made a friend who was an absolutely amazing dancer--but now he can't find him anywhere!

Waddle...waddle...bellyslide! along with this hopeful penguin as his search for his new friend takes him on some zany adventures--and ultimately, to an unexpected and heartwarming conclusion. Acclaimed creator James Proimos, illustrator of Year of the Jungle by Suzanne Collins, brings his zest and zany humor to this charming friendship story.

In a series of essays based on surviving documents of actual court practices from Perugia and Bologna, as well as laws, statutes, and theoretical works from the 12th and 13th centuries, Massimo Vallerani offers important historical insights into the establishment of a trial-based public justice system.

Jurists and Jurisprudence in Medieval Italy is an original collection of texts exemplifying medieval Italian jurisprudence, known as the *ius commune*. Translated for the first time into English, many of the texts exist only in early printed editions and manuscripts. Featuring commentaries by leading medieval civil law jurists, notably Azo Portius, Accursius, Albertus Gandinus, Bartolus of Sassoferrato, and Baldus de Ubaldis, this book covers a wide range of

topics, including how to teach and study law, the production of legal texts, the ethical norms guiding practitioners, civil and criminal procedures, and family matters. The translations, together with context-setting introductions, highlight fundamental legal concepts and practices and the milieu in which jurists operated. They offer entry points for exploring perennial subjects such as the professionalization of lawyers, the tangled relationship between law and morality, the role of gender in the socio-legal order, and the extent to which the *ius commune* can be considered an autonomous system of law.

This manual contains a description of the existing anthologies (with a linguistic focus) and corpora that have so far been compiled for the different Romance languages. It takes into account the standard languages and a selection of well-attested diatopic and diastratic varieties as well as Romance-based Creoles. Representative texts are provided for all the varieties discussed.

Applying modern critical theory to the interpretation of Latin poetry, the author argues for a critical approach wherein the meaning of a text is necessarily involved in the process of "reception"-- as illustrated through exemplary readings of Virgil, Ovid, Horace and Lucan. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Andrea Zanzotto is one of the most important and acclaimed poets of postwar Italy. This collection of ninety-one pseudo-haiku in English and Italian—written over several months during 1984 and then revised slowly over the years—confirms his commitment to experimentation throughout his life. *Haiku for a Season* represents a multilevel experiment for Zanzotto: first, to compose poetry bilingually; and second, to write in a form foreign to Western poetry. The volume traces the life of a woman from youth to adulthood, using the seasons and the varying landscape as a mirror to reflect her growth and changing attitudes and perceptions. With a lifelong interest in the intersections of nature and culture, Zanzotto displays here his usual precise and surprising sense of the living world. These never-before-published original poems in English appear alongside their Italian versions—not strict translations but parallel texts that can be read separately or in conjunction with the originals. As a sequence of interlinked poems, *Haiku for a Season* reveals Zanzotto also as a master poet of minimalism. Zanzotto's recent death is a blow to world poetry, and the publication of this book, the last that he approved in manuscript, will be an event in both the United States and in Italy.

Gathers letters by the Canadian communications theorist to scholars, colleagues, politicians, and writers and provides biographical background information

The *Rime petrose*, Dante's powerful lyrics about a woman as beautiful and as hard as a precious stone, are generally acknowledged to be an important moment in his stylistic development. In this full-length investigation of the poetics of the *petrose* and of their relation to *The Divine Comedy*, Robert M. Durling and Ronald L. Martinez uncover new material, especially from medieval science (astrology and mineralogy), philosophy, and theology. The authors argue that the *Rime petrose* represent a major turning point in Dante's conception of a "microcosmic poetics" that became the fundamental mode of the *Commedia*. They demonstrate how Dante here attempts his first full account of his relation to the universe as a whole. This work offers many insights into the intrinsic significance of these remarkable poems

and their place in Dante's development. Especially far-reaching are the implications for the interpretation of *The Divine Comedy*. Time and the Crystal will interest not only students of Dante but also intellectual historians, historians of science, students of poetics and poetic theory, and all those interested in medieval literature. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand

Marco Polo and his book may seem to have been well served by scholars, yet the majority have been concerned to write about his travels in Asia, what he did or did not see, and how useful he is as a source on the East. John Critchley's subject, on the other hand, is the text of Polo's book itself and the political and ideological context - the crusades, the Mongol missions, the French presence in Italy - in which it was put together by its author(s), and read by its audience. The homogeneity of the 'original' Franco-Italian text and the accepted relationship between this text and the Latin recensions is tested by computer analysis. An examination of vocabulary and other textual features draws out the different attitudes and contributions of Polo himself and his various editors and translators. Critchley's book will be of interest not only to those concerned with the history of later medieval Europe but also to specialists in medieval Asia, who will find it useful to know about the background and composition of so famous and frequently cited a work. On pourrait penser que Marco Polo et son livre ont été amplement débattus par les spécialistes en la matière, cependant la majorité a surtout écrit à propos de ses voyages en Asie, ce qu'il avait ou n'avait pas vu et sur son utilité en tant que source de références sur l'Orient. Le sujet traité par John Critchley par contre, est le texte même du livre de Polo, ainsi que le contexte politique et idéologique - les croisades, les missions mongoles, la présence française en Italie - dans lequel il a été composé par son ou ses auteurs et dans lequel ses lecteurs ont pu le lire. L'homogénéité du texte franco-italien d'origine et le rapport accepté entre celui-ci et les révisions latines ont été analysés par ordinateur. Un examen du vocabulaire et d'autres caractéristiques littéraires fait apparaître les différences d'attitudes et de contributions entre Polo

Merini, like Dante, represents the story of the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, in its literal and allegorical senses. The forty poems of *The Holy Land* recall Moses at Mount Sinai, the Israelites' forty years in the desert, and Jesus' fast in the wilderness. For Merini, it seems, the Holy Land is not the Promised Land of Canaan, but the forty years spent getting there, coming to terms with the terrifying atrocities of hell, the mystical ecstasies of paradise, and the "intense pain...of plunging back into the banality of daily living." Merini's wandering may be understood as the poet's search for the obscure laws which govern her visions, metamorphoses, and creations.

A Companion to Medieval and Renaissance Bologna offers a broad panorama of essays that illuminate the distinctive features of the city and its transition from independent medieval commune to second largest city of the Renaissance Papal State.--

This book sets out to redress the balance of history in favor of the peasants. Reminding us that peasants made up the vast majority of the population in medieval Europe, Romsener's research illustrates that their lives were just as complex and interesting as those of the nobility. Romsener first considers the social, economic and political foundations of peasant life, in particular how occupational and land divisions determined the relative freedom of the rural population. At the height of the Middle Ages, the peasant condition improved as the seigneurial system was gradually replaced by tenant farming and progress in agricultural technology increased productivity. Peasant colonists now left overcrowded villages to farm less fertile or barely populated

terrains. Forms of village settlement diversified and relationships among the peasants developed into more complex communal networks. Changes were also apparent in the quality and variety of clothing and the design of farmhouses and farmyards. The author also sheds new light on successful peasants who owned land and began to form "peasant republics" independent of the nobility. As the peasant population swelled, however, economic and ecological concerns became of vital importance to a community which derived its living from the soil. This book is a lively refutation of those preconceptions which see peasant existence either as a rural idyll or a life of unmitigated oppression and poverty. Rösener's detailed study has unearthed a rich peasant culture which flourished alongside and was frequently in conflict with the medieval nobility. Peasants in the Middle Ages will be welcomed by historians of medieval Europe and by sociologists and anthropologists interested in the Middle Ages or comparative studies.

La miscellanea raccoglie quindici saggi, disposti sull'arco cronologico dell'intero medioevo e della prima età moderna, e dedicati a questioni di interesse archeologico, documentario, codicologico, economico, numismatico, sociale: una varietà che è un riflesso, seppure parziale, della cultura, degli interessi, dell'umanità che furono di Vincenzo Matera.

Il mondo globalizzato sta soffrendo una grave crisi economico-finanziaria che ha condotto sull'orlo della bancarotta diversi Paesi occidentali, tra cui l'Italia. Molti analisti concordano nell'affermare che essa non si configura come una delle tante situazioni critiche congiunturali, frequenti nel sistema capitalistico, ma come una vera e propria crisi strutturale che sembra aver messo in discussione l'intero impianto economico e i fondamenti antropologici su cui si reggeva. Il libro documenta l'attualità dell'importante contributo che i francescani hanno offerto alla riflessione e alla pratica economica nei secoli XIII-XV, svolgendo un ruolo decisivo nella nascita della moderna economia di mercato e arrivando persino a fondare istituzioni finanziarie come i Monti di Pietà. Risulta davvero paradossale ricorda l'autore che un contributo così significativo all'umanizzazione della nuova economia sia stato dato proprio da coloro che avevano scelto di abbracciare la povertà più radicale. Proprio per questo non si può escludere che le risposte di ieri possano orientare la ricerca di soluzioni da dare ai problemi di oggi.

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.

[Copyright: 1d44b2ad722fe82d30931f6c11d70915](https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/1d44b2ad722fe82d30931f6c11d70915)