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HARPER GIOVANNY

The Book of My Life Routledge

Angelo Poliziano (1454-1494) was one of the great scholar-poets of the Renaissance and a leading figure in the Florence during the Age of the Medici. This I Tatti edition contains all of his Greek and Latin poetry (with the exception of the *Silvae* in ITRL 14) translated into English for the first time. *A Companion to Observant Reform in the Late Middle Ages and Beyond* Harvard University Press

Building the Canon through the Classics. Imitation and Variation in Renaissance Italy (1350-1580) explores the multiple facets of the formation of the literary canon in Renaissance Italy through the analysis of its complex relationship with the Classics.

Science at the Bar Harvard University Press

"Angelo Poliziano (1454–1494) was one of the great scholar-poets of the Italian Renaissance and the leading literary figure of the Age of Lorenzo de' Medici, "il Magnifico." His correspondence gives us an intimate glimpse of the revival of classical literature from the pen of a man at the very center of the Renaissance movement. This volume [volume 1] illuminates his close friendship with the philosopher Pico della Mirandola and includes much of the correspondence concerning the composition and reception of his *Miscellanies*, a revolutionary work of philology. It also includes his famous and moving letter on the death of Lorenzo de' Medici. This volume contains the first modern edition of the Latin text and the first translation of the letters into English."--

Klimat Harvard University Press

The finest ghazals of Mir Taqi Mir, the most accomplished of Urdu poets. The prolific Mir Taqi Mir (1723–1810), widely regarded as the most accomplished poet in Urdu, composed his ghazals—a poetic form of rhyming couplets—in a distinctive Indian style arising from the Persian ghazal tradition. Here, the lover and beloved live in a world of extremes: the outsider is the hero, prosperity is poverty, and death would be preferable to the indifference of the beloved.

Ghazals offers a comprehensive collection of Mir's finest work, translated by a renowned expert on Urdu poetry.

[Books I-IV](#) | Tatti Renaissance Library

The first comprehensive guide to women's promotion and use of textual culture, in manuscript and print, in

Renaissance Italy.

Miscellanies Princeton University Press

The modern histories of China and Japan are inexorably intertwined. Their relationship is perhaps most obvious in the fields of political, economic, and military history, but it is no less true in cultural and art history. Yet the traffic in artistic practices and practitioners between China and Japan remains an understudied field. In this volume, an international group of scholars investigates Japan's impact on Chinese art from the mid-nineteenth century through the 1930s. Individual essays address a range of perspectives, including the work of individual Chinese and Japanese painters, calligraphers, and sculptors, as well as artistic associations, international exhibitions,

the colotype production or artwork, and the emergence of a modern canon.

Women and the Circulation of Texts in Renaissance Italy Harvard University Press

Critics and biographers praise Elizabeth Bishop's poetry but have little to say about how it does its sublime work—in the ear and in the mind's eye. Eleanor Cook examines in detail Bishop's diction, syntax, rhythm, and meter, her acute sense of place, and her attention to the natural world. Writers, readers, and teachers will all benefit.

Racism in America Univ of California Press

The Observant reform of the religious orders remains one of the most important yet understudied religious movements of the later Middle Ages.

This volume provides scholars with a current, synthetic introduction to the field, and suggests new avenues for future scholarship.

Armenia | Tatti Renaissance Library

A discerning analysis of the future effects of climate change on Russia, the major power most dependent on the fossil fuel economy. Russia will be one of the countries most affected by climate change. No major power is more economically dependent on the export of hydrocarbons; at the same time, two-thirds of Russia's territory lies in the arctic north, where melting permafrost is already imposing growing damage. Climate change also brings drought and floods to Russia's south, threatening the country's agricultural exports. Thane Gustafson predicts that, over the next

thirty years, climate change will leave a dramatic imprint on Russia. The decline of fossil fuel use is already underway, and restrictions on hydrocarbons will only tighten, cutting fuel prices and slashing Russia's export revenues. Yet Russia has no substitutes for oil and gas revenues. The country is unprepared for the worldwide transition to renewable energy, as Russian leaders continue to invest the national wealth in oil and gas while dismissing the promise of post-carbon technologies. Nor has the state made efforts to offset the direct damage that climate change will do inside the country. Optimists point to new opportunities—higher temperatures could increase agricultural yields, the melting of arctic ice may open year-round shipping lanes in the far north,

and Russia could become a global nuclear-energy supplier. But the eventual post-Putin generation of Russian leaders will nonetheless face enormous handicaps, as their country finds itself weaker than at any time in the preceding century. Lucid and thought-provoking, *Klimat* shows how climate change is poised to alter the global order, potentially toppling even great powers from their perches.

[Selected Writings of Girolamo Savonarola](#) Cambridge University Press

A bright star of the Italian Renaissance, Girolamo Cardano was an internationally-sought-after astrologer, physician, and natural philosopher, a creator of modern algebra, and the inventor of the universal joint. Condemned by the Inquisition to house

arrest in his old age, Cardano wrote *The Book of My Life*, an unvarnished and often outrageous account of his character and conduct. Whether discussing his sex life or his diet, the plots of academic rivals or meetings with supernatural beings, or his deep sorrow when his beloved son was executed for murder, Cardano displays the same unbounded curiosity that made him a scientific pioneer. At once picaresque adventure and campus comedy, curriculum vitae, and last will, *The Book of My Life* is an extraordinary Renaissance self-portrait—a book to set beside Montaigne's *Essays* and Benvenuto Cellini's *Autobiography*. [The Authority of the Court and the Peril of Politics](#) Harvard University Press
In Benjamin's Library, Jane O. Newman

offers, for the first time in any language, a reading of Walter Benjamin's notoriously opaque work, *Origin of the German Tragic Drama* that systematically attends to its place in discussions of the Baroque in Benjamin's day. Taking into account the literary and cultural contexts of Benjamin's work, Newman recovers Benjamin's relationship to the ideologically loaded readings of the literature and political theory of the seventeenth-century Baroque that abounded in Germany during the political and economic crises of the Weimar years. To date, the significance of the Baroque for *Origin of the German Tragic Drama* has been glossed over by students of Benjamin, most of whom have neither read it in this context nor engaged with the often

incongruous debates about the period that filled both academic and popular texts in the years leading up to and following World War I. Armed with extraordinary historical, bibliographical, philological, and orthographic research, Newman shows the extent to which Benjamin participated in these debates by reconstructing the literal and figurative history of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century books that Benjamin analyzes and the literary, art historical and art theoretical, and political theological discussions of the Baroque with which he was familiar. In so doing, she challenges the exceptionalist, even hagiographic, approaches that have become common in Benjamin studies. The result is a deeply learned book that will infuse

much-needed life into the study of one of the most influential thinkers of the twentieth century.

Platonism at the Origins of

Modernity New York Review of Books

Ada Palmer explores how Renaissance poets and philologists, not scientists, rescued Lucretius and his atomism theory. This heterodoxy circulated in the premodern world, not on the conspicuous stage of heresy trials and public debates but in the classrooms, libraries, studies, and bookshops where quiet scholars met transformative ideas.

The Lyon Terence Harvard University Press

Revealing an Italian Renaissance beyond Michelangelo and the Medici, Sarah Gwyneth Ross recovers the experiences of everyday people who were inspired to

pursue humanistic learning. Physicians were often the most avid professionals seeking to earn the respect of their betters, advance their families, and secure honorable remembrance after death.

Heathen | Tatti Renaissance Library
An innovative history that shows how the religious idea of the heathen in need of salvation undergirds American conceptions of race. If an eighteenth-century parson told you that the difference between “civilization and heathenism is sky-high and star-far,” the words would hardly come as a shock. But that statement was written by an American missionary in 1971. In a sweeping historical narrative, Kathryn Gin Lum shows how the idea of the heathen has been maintained from the

colonial era to the present in religious and secular discourses—discourses, specifically, of race. Americans long viewed the world as a realm of suffering heathens whose lands and lives needed their intervention to flourish. The term “heathen” fell out of common use by the early 1900s, leading some to imagine that racial categories had replaced religious differences. But the ideas underlying the figure of the heathen did not disappear. Americans still treat large swaths of the world as “other” due to their assumed need for conversion to American ways. Purported heathens have also contributed to the ongoing significance of the concept, promoting solidarity through their opposition to white American Christianity. Gin Lum looks to figures like Chinese American

activist Wong Chin Foo and Iñanktonwan Dakota writer Zitkála-Šá, who proudly claimed the label of “heathen” for themselves. Race continues to operate as a heathen inheritance in the United States, animating Americans’ sense of being a world apart from an undifferentiated mass of needy, suffering peoples. *Heathen* thus reveals a key source of American exceptionalism and a prism through which Americans have defined themselves as a progressive and humanitarian nation even as supposed heathens have drawn on the same to counter this national myth.

Ghazals Harvard University Press
This volume examines how and why many early modern pictures operate in an ekphrastic mode.

Elizabeth Bishop at Work Cornell

University Press

The Bible and Natural Philosophy in Renaissance Italy explores how doctors studied the Bible and other sacred texts in sixteenth-century Italy. Andrew D. Berns argues that, as a result of their training, they understood the Bible not only as a divine work but also as a historical and scientific text.

The Bible and Natural Philosophy in Renaissance Italy BRILL

A sitting justice reflects upon the authority of the Supreme Court—how that authority was gained and how measures to restructure the Court could undermine both the Court and the constitutional system of checks and balances that depends on it. A growing chorus of officials and commentators argues that the Supreme Court has

become too political. On this view the confirmation process is just an exercise in partisan agenda-setting, and the jurists are no more than politicians in robes—their ostensibly neutral judicial philosophies mere camouflage for conservative or liberal convictions. Stephen Breyer, drawing upon his experience as a Supreme Court justice, sounds a cautionary note. Mindful of the Court's history, he suggests that the judiciary's hard-won authority could be marred by reforms premised on the assumption of ideological bias. Having, as Hamilton observed, "no influence over either the sword or the purse," the Court earned its authority by making decisions that have, over time, increased the public's trust. If public trust is now in decline, one part of the solution is to

promote better understandings of how the judiciary actually works: how judges adhere to their oaths and how they try to avoid considerations of politics and popularity. Breyer warns that political intervention could itself further erode public trust. Without the public's trust, the Court would no longer be able to act as a check on the other branches of government or as a guarantor of the rule of law, risking serious harm to our constitutional system.

Reading Lucretius in the

Renaissance Cambridge University Press

These essays on the problems and functions of biography - particularly those of writers, thinkers and artists - investigate a subject of enduring importance for those interested in

culture.

Botticelli Past and Present BRILL

Five hundred years after his death at the stake, Girolamo Savonarola remains one of the most fascinating figures of the Italian Renaissance. This wide-ranging collection, with an introduction by historian Alison Brown, includes translations of his sermons and treatises on pastoral ministry, prophecy, politics, and moral reform, as well as the correspondence with Alexander VI that led to Savonarola's silencing and excommunication. Also included are first-hand accounts of religio-civic

festivities instigated by Savonarola and of his last moments. This collection demonstrates the remarkable extent of Savonarola's contributions to the religious, political, and aesthetic debates of the late fifteenth century.

Return to Reason Harvard University Press

An interdisciplinary approach to establish the significance of the first illustrated edition of the plays of Terence, its commentary and iconographic traditions and legacy in sixteenth-century Italy and France.