

Dandula Lultimo Sorriso Di Mozart

Adelina Patti was the most highly regarded singer in history. She earned nearly \$5,000 a night and had her own railway carriage. Yet a minor comic singer would perform for the cost of his food and a pair of shoes to wear on stage. John Rosselli's wide-ranging study introduces all those singers, members of the chorus as well as stars, who have sung Italian opera from 1600 to the twentieth century. Singers are shown slowly emancipating themselves from dependence on great patrons and entering the dangerous freedom of the market. Rosselli also examines the sexist prejudices against the castrati of the eighteenth century and against women singers. Securely rooted in painstaking scholarship and sprinkled with amusing anecdote, this is a book to fascinate and inform opera fans at all levels.

This cutting-edge collection of essays offers provocative studies of ancient history, literature, gender identifications and roles, and subsequent interpretations of the republican and imperial Roman past. The prose and poetry of Cicero and Petronius, Lucretius, Virgil, and Ovid receive fresh interpretations; pagan and Christian texts are re-examined from feminist and imaginative perspectives; genres of epic, didactic, and tragedy are re-examined; and subsequent uses and re-uses of the ancient heritage are probed with new attention: Shakespeare, Nineteenth Century American theater, and

contemporary productions involving prisoners and veterans. Comprising nineteen essays collectively honoring the feminist Classical scholar Judith Hallett, this book will interest the Classical scholar, the ancient historian, the student of Reception Studies, and feminists interested in all periods. The authors from the United States, Britain, France and Switzerland are authorities in one or more of these fields and chapters range from the late Republic to the late Empire to the present.

The Companion to Venetian History, 1400-1797 provides a single volume overview of the most recent developments. It is organized thematically and covers a range of topics including political culture, economy, religion, gender, art, literature, music, and the environment. Each chapter provides a broad but comprehensive historical and historiographical overview of the current state and future directions of research.

Ever since the archaeological rediscovery of the Ancient Near East, generations of scholars have attempted to reconstruct the "real Babylon," known to us before from the evocative biblical account of the Tower of Babel. After two centuries of excavations and scholarship, Mario Liverani provides an insightful overview of modern, Western approaches, theories, and accounts of the ancient Near Eastern city.

Aretino's Satyr

The Modern Story of an Ancient City

More Instant English

Fundamental Symbols

Researches on Aretino and His Circle in Venice, 1527-1556

Pietro Aretino and the Republic of Venice

The Honest Courtesan

The twin crises of immigration and mass migration brought new urgency to the balance of power between progressive, humanitarian groups and their populist opponents. In the United States and many European countries, the outcome of this struggle is uncertain, with a high chance that the public will elect more politicians who support an agenda of nativism and privatization. The Antiegalitarian Mutation makes a forceful case that those seeking to limit citizenship and participation, political or otherwise, have co-opted democracy. Political and legal institutions are failing to temper the interests of people with economic power against the needs of the many, leading to an unsustainable rise in income inequality and a new oligarchy rapidly assuming broad social control. For Nadia Urbinati and Arturo Zampaglione, this insupportable state of affairs is not an inevitable outcome of robust capitalism but rather the result of an ideological war waged against social democracy by the neoliberal governments of Reagan, Thatcher, and others. These giants of free-market fundamentalism secured power through legitimate political means, and only by taking back our political institutions can we remedy the social ills that threaten to unmake our world. That, according to *The Antiegalitarian Mutation*, is

democracy's challenge and its ongoing promise.

Il libro racconta la storia della nobildonna Elisabetta Maffetti, detta Dandula dal matrimonio con l'anziano Antonio Dandolo, l'ultimo proprietario del Ridotto, la famosa casa da gioco veneziana. Dandula fu una "grande capricciosa", titolo ricorrente nell'ultimo Settecento veneziano per designare le donne che in realtà si battevano per la propria libertà. Con la sua inquieta vicenda biografica diede scandalo e fece molto parlare di sé dentro e fuori le aule dei tribunali.

Everyday life - Prisons - Crime - Renaissance society - Sexuality - Judicial system in Florence.

Accompanying sound disc contains arias by Mozart, Rossini, Rossetti, Schuster, Bianchi, Süßmayr, Gazzaniga, Naumann, and Carafa for soprano with piano accompaniment. Sung by Susanna Armani with Bruno Volpato, piano.

The Science of Human Origins

The History of a Profession

The Performance of Comedy in Renaissance Italy

Hitler, My Neighbor

Sexuality, Satire and Self-projection in Sixteenth-century Literature and Art

The Man and His Music

When We Cease to Understand the World

Pietro Aretino's literary influence was felt throughout most of Europe during the

sixteenth-century, yet English-language criticism of this writer's work and persona has hitherto been sparse. Raymond B. Waddington's study redresses this oversight, drawing together literary and visual arts criticism in its examination of Aretino's carefully cultivated scandalous persona - a persona created through his writings, his behaviour and through a wide variety of visual arts and crafts. In the Renaissance, it was believed that satire originated from satyrs. The satirist Aretino promoted himself as a satyr, the natural being whose sexuality guarantees its truthfulness. Waddington shows how Aretino's own construction of his public identity came to eclipse the value of his writings, causing him to be denigrated as a pornographer and blackmailer. Arguing that Aretino's deployment of an artistic network for self-promotional ends was so successful that for a period his face was possibly the most famous in Western Europe, Waddington also defends Aretino, describing his involvement in the larger sphere of the production and promotion of the visual arts of the period. Aretino's *Satyr* is richly illustrated with examples of the visual media used by the writer to create his persona. These include portraits by major artists, and *arti minori*: engravings, portrait medals and woodcuts. Examines in a different light the innovative and influential scripted comedies of the Italian Renaissance.

This is a translation of one of Guenon's most significant works. It contains chapters with titles such as: *The Science of Letters*; *Symbolic Weapons*; and *The Symbolism of the Zodiac among the Pythagoreans*. The work aims to give new meaning to so many of

the objects involved in daily life.

Three of the Europe's leading paleoanthropologists and physical scientists outline here—in student friendly language—the revolutionary changes in the science of studying of human origins and the amazing findings those tools have produced.

Wayward Women and Social Order in Early Modern Italy

Comic Elders on the Italian and Shakespearean Stage

Fairy Godfather

Essays on Performance, Patronage, Sources, and Reception : Proceedings of the Mozart Society of America, Society for Eighteenth-Century Music Conference in Prague 9-13 June 2009

The Failure of Institutional Politics in Liberal Democracies

La Prima Oratione

The Life of Niccolò Machiavelli

Perhaps the most extreme oration ever delivered to a bishop, the Prima oratione is presented here in a first complete transcription of all three surviving manuscript versions, and for the first time with an English translation. Through extensive original research of manuscript sources, the editor posits new dates, places, and audiences for multiple performances of the oration.

Using a synthesis of ecology, anthropology, philosophy and political theory, this book traces our society's conflicting legacies of freedom and domination, from the

first emergence of human culture to today's global capitalism. The theme of Murray Bookchin's grand historical narrative is straightforward: environmental, economic and political devastation are born at the moment that human societies begin to organize themselves hierarchically. And, despite the nuance and detail of his arguments, the lesson to be learned is just as basic: our nightmare will continue until hierarchy is dissolved and human beings develop more sane, sustainable and egalitarian social structures.

One of The New York Times Book Review's "10 Best Books of 2021" Shortlisted for the 2021 International Booker Prize A fictional examination of the lives of real-life scientists and thinkers whose discoveries resulted in moral consequences beyond their imagining. When We Cease to Understand the World is a book about the complicated links between scientific and mathematical discovery, madness, and destruction. Fritz Haber, Alexander Grothendieck, Werner Heisenberg, Erwin Schrödinger—these are some of luminaries into whose troubled lives Benjamín Labatut thrusts the reader, showing us how they grappled with the most profound questions of existence. They have strokes of unparalleled genius, alienate friends and lovers, descend into isolation and insanity. Some of their discoveries reshape human life for the better; others pave the way to chaos and unimaginable suffering. The lines are never clear. At a breakneck pace and with a wealth of

disturbing detail, Labatut uses the imaginative resources of fiction to tell the stories of the scientists and mathematicians who expanded our notions of the possible.

Cristallizzato nell'immagine del genio irriverente preso solo dalla sua arte, folle e sregolato nel suo inconsapevole talento, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart è rimasto intrappolato per secoli nel mito del puer aeternus. Tuttavia Mozart non era svagato o ingenuo. D'indole brillante e multiforme, era perfettamente immerso nel suo tempo: sensibile ai fermenti che ispiravano gli ultimi fulgori del Secolo dei Lumi, aveva una biblioteca ricchissima con testi all'avanguardia e frequentava le personalità più illustri dell'epoca; era in sintonia con i principi riformatori dell'assolutismo illuminato dell'imperatore Giuseppe II e manteneva intensi rapporti con le logge massoniche viennesi e tedesche, nutrendosi dei loro ideali di tolleranza etica, religiosa e politica, di uguaglianza fra i sessi e fra le classi, arrivando persino a progettare di fondare una società segreta ispirata agli stessi valori. Soprattutto, Mozart diede voce a questo afflato con lo strumento che meglio padroneggiava, la musica, attraverso capolavori come Le nozze di Figaro, Don Giovanni, Così fan tutte e La clemenza di Tito. Le nozze di Figaro, in particolare – con la sua trama di una coppia di servi e una moglie che si oppongono a un padrone e marito dispotico e bugiardo –, grazie all'analisi di Lidia Bramani si

rivela testimonianza massima della cultura europea di fine Settecento, vero e proprio manifesto illuminista, nonché critica serrata e implacabile alle forze più ottuse e conservatrici della società, di allora come di oggi. Leggere Le nozze di Figaro di Lidia Bramani significa immergersi nella biografia di una delle menti più straordinarie della storia, e poter fruire con nuova consapevolezza di quelle opere con cui Mozart sognava di cambiare il mondo – quelle opere con cui Mozart il mondo l'ha cambiato.

A Companion to Venetian History, 1400-1797

An Essay on the Duties of Man

Lettere Amoroze

Old Age, Masculinity, and Early Modern Drama

Veronica Franco, Citizen and Writer in Sixteenth-Century Venice

L'ultimo sorriso di Mozart

The Italians of New York

The Venetian courtesan has long captured the imagination as a female symbol of sexual license, elegance, beauty, and unruliness. What then to make of the cortigiana onesta—the honest courtesan who recast virtue as intellectual integrity and offered wit and refinement in return for patronage and a place in public life? Veronica Franco (1546-1591) was such a woman, a writer and citizen of Venice,

whose published poems and familiar letters offer rich testimony to the complexity of the honest courtesan's position. Margaret F. Rosenthal draws a compelling portrait of Veronica Franco in her cultural social, and economic world. Rosenthal reveals in Franco's writing a passionate support of defenseless women, strong convictions about inequality, and, in the eroticized language of her epistolary verses, the seductive political nature of all poetic contests. It is Veronica Franco's insight into the power conflicts between men and women—and her awareness of the threat she posed to her male contemporaries—that makes her literary works and her dealings with Venetian intellectuals so pertinent today. Combining the resources of biography, history, literary theory, and cultural criticism, this sophisticated interdisciplinary work presents an eloquent and often moving account of one woman's life as an act of self-creation and as a complex response to social forces and cultural conditions. "A book . . . pleurably redolent of Venice in the 16th-century. Rosenthal gives a vivid sense of a world of salons and coteries, of intricate networks of family and patronage, and of literary exchanges both intellectual and erotic."—Helen Hackett, Times Higher Education Supplement The Honest Courtesan is the basis for the film Dangerous Beauty (1998) directed by Marshall Herskovitz. (The film was re-titled The Honest Courtesan for release in the UK and Europe in 1999.)

This is the first comprehensive study of the remarkably rich tradition of women's writing that flourished in Italy between the fifteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Virginia Cox documents this tradition and both explains its character and scope and offers a new hypothesis on the reasons for its emergence and decline. Cox combines fresh scholarship with a revisionist argument that overturns existing historical paradigms for the chronology of early modern Italian women's writing and questions the historiographical commonplace that the tradition was brought to an end by the Counter Reformation. Using a comparative analysis of women's activities as artists, musicians, composers, and actresses, Cox locates women's writing in its broader contexts and considers how gender reflects and reinvents conventional narratives of literary change.

This biography of Macchiavelli is widely regarded as Ridolfi's masterpiece and is based on much material drawn from private and public archives. It presents a fresh interpretation of Macchiavelli's career and writings and here, for example the dating of the composition of such famous works as the Prince and the Mandragola is established for the first time. This English translation, when originally published in 1963 included numerous correction and additions which brought it up to date with the most recent studies on Macchiavelli and his works. In the classic rags-to-riches fairy tale a penniless heroine (or hero), with some

magic help, marries a royal prince (or princess) and rises to wealth. Received opinion has long been that stories like these originated among peasants, who passed them along by word of mouth from one place to another over the course of centuries. In a bold departure from conventional fairy tale scholarship, Ruth B. Bottigheimer asserts that city life and a single individual played a central role in the creation and transmission of many of these familiar tales. According to her, a provincial boy, Zoan Francesco Straparola, went to Venice to seek his fortune and found it by inventing the modern fairy tale, including the long beloved Puss in Boots, and by selling its many versions to the hopeful inhabitants of that colorful and commercially bustling city. With innovative literary sleuthing, Bottigheimer has reconstructed the actual composition of Straparola's collection of tales. Grounding her work in social history of the Renaissance Venice, Bottigheimer has created a possible biography for Straparola, a man about whom hardly anything is known. This is the first book-length study of Straparola in any language.

Imagining Babylon

L'Anconitana

Roman Literature, Gender and Reception

La Libertad Individual Como Compromiso Social

The Education of the Human Race

The Emergence and Dissolution of Hierarchy

Mozart in Prague

The vibrant intellectual, social and political climate of mid eighteenth-century Europe presented opportunities and challenges for artists and musicians alike. This book focuses on Mozart the man and musician as he responds to different aspects of that world. It reveals his views on music, aesthetics and other matters; on places in Austria and across Europe that shaped his life; on career contexts and environments, including patronage, activities as an impresario, publishing, theatrical culture and financial matters; on engagement with performers and performance, focusing on Mozart's experiences as a practicing musician; and on reception and legacy from his own time through to the present day. Probing diverse Mozartian contexts in a variety of ways, the contributors reflect the vitality of existing scholarship and point towards areas primed for further study. This volume is essential reading for students and scholars of late eighteenth-century music and for Mozart aficionados and music lovers in general.

From the earliest times, successive waves of foreign invaders have left their mark on Italy. Beginning with Germanic invasions that undermined the Roman Empire and culminating with the establishment of the modern nation, Girolamo Arnaldi explores the dynamic exchange between outsider and native, liberally illustrated with interpretations of the foreigners drawn from a range of sources. A despairing Saint Jerome wrote, of the

Sack of Rome by the Visigoths in 410, "My sobs stop me from dictating these words. Behold, the city that conquered the world has been conquered in its turn." Other Christian authors, however, concluded that the sinning Romans had drawn the wrath of God upon them. Arnaldi traces the rise of Christianity, which in the transition from Roman to barbarian rule would provide a social bond that endured through centuries of foreign domination. Incursions cemented the separation between north and south: the Frankish conquerors held sway north of Rome, while the Normans settled in the south. In the ninth century, Sicily entered the orbit of the Muslim world when Arab and Berber forces invaded. During the Renaissance, flourishing cities were ravaged by foreign armies—first the French, who during the siege of Naples introduced an epidemic of syphilis, then the Spanish, whose control preserved the country's religious unity during the Counter-Reformation but also ensured that Italy would lag behind during the Enlightenment. Accessible and entertaining, this outside-in history of Italy is a telling reminder of the many interwoven strands that make up the fabric of modern Europe. Für Wiedereinsteiger und Fortgeschrittene, die leicht und humorvoll Englisch lernen wollen.

An eminent historian recounts the Nazi rise to power from his unique perspective as a Jewish boy growing up in Munich with Adolf Hitler as his neighbor. Edgar Feuchtwanger came from a prominent German Jewish family: the only son of a respected editor, and the nephew of best-selling writer Lion Feuchtwanger. He was a carefree five-year-old,

pampered by his parents and his nanny, when Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party, moved into the building across the street in Munich. In 1933 his happy young life was shattered. Hitler had been named Chancellor. Edgar's parents, stripped of their rights as citizens, tried to protect him from increasingly degrading realities. In class, his teacher had him draw swastikas, and his schoolmates joined the Hitler Youth. From his window, Edgar bore witness to the turmoil surrounding the Night of the Long Knives, the Anschluss, and Kristallnacht. Jews were arrested; his father was imprisoned at Dachau. In 1939 Edgar was sent on his own to England, where he would make a new life, start a career and a family, and try to forget the nightmare of his past—a past that came rushing back when he decided, at the age of eighty-eight, to tell the story of his buried childhood and his infamous neighbor.

Domina Illustris

Crime, Society and the Law in Renaissance Italy

Ladies Errant

The Ecology of Freedom

Straparola, Venice, and the Fairy Tale Tradition

Addressed to Workingmen

Cross-Cultural Perspectives Includes CD

The issue of a woman's place--and the possibility that she might stray from it--was one of early modern Italy's most persistent social concerns. Deanna Shemek

presents the problem of wayward feminine behavior as it was perceived to threaten male identity and social order in the artistic and intellectual climate of the Italian Renaissance. LADIES ERRANT will interest scholars in Italian studies, women's studies, and European culture. 8 photos.

“A little masterpiece of originality and clarity.”—George Steiner “A necessary book.”—Roberto Saviano “A wonderful little book that will delight you.”—François Busnel International Best Seller / Now in English for the First Time In this thought-provoking and extremely timely work, Nuccio Ordine convincingly argues for the utility of useless knowledge and against the contemporary fixation on utilitarianism—for the fundamental importance of the liberal arts and against the damage caused by their neglect. Inspired by the reflections of great philosophers and writers (e.g., Plato, Dante, Montaigne, Shakespeare, Borges, and Calvino), Ordine reveals how the obsession for material goods and the cult of utility ultimately wither the spirit, jeopardizing not only schools and universities, art, and creativity, but also our most fundamental values—human dignity, love, and truth. Also included is Abraham Flexner’s 1939 essay “The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge,” which originally prompted Ordine to write this book. Flexner—a founder and the first director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton—offers an impassioned defense of curiosity-driven research and learning.

How regional Italian cuisine became the main ingredient in the nation's political and cultural development.

Courtesans, hetaeras, tawaif-s, ji-s--these women have exchanged artistic graces, elevated conversation, and sexual favors with male patrons throughout history and around the world. In Ming dynasty China and early modern Italy, exchange was made through poetry, speech, and music; in pre-colonial India through magic, music, chemistry, and other arts. Yet like the art of courtesanry itself, those arts have often thrived outside present-day canons and modes of transmission, and have mostly vanished without trace. *The Courtesan's Arts* delves into this hidden legacy, while touching on its equivocal relationship to geisha. At once interdisciplinary, empirical, and theoretical, the book is the first to ask how arts have figured in the survival or demise of courtesan cultures by juxtaposing research from different fields. Among cases studied by writers on classics, ethnomusicology, anthropology, and various histories of art, music, literature, and political culture are Ming dynasty China, twentieth-century Korea, Edo and modern Japan, ancient Greece, early modern Italy, and India, past and present. Refusing a universal model, the authors nevertheless share a perception that courtesans hover in the crevices of space, time, and practice--between gifts and money, courts and cities, subtlety and flamboyance, feminine allure and masculine power, as wifely surrogates but keepers of culture. What most binds them to their arts in our post-industrialized world of global services and commodities, they find, is courtesans' fragility, as their cultures, once vital to civilizations founded in leisure and pleasure, are now largely forgotten, transforming courtesans into national icons or historical curiosities, or reducing them to prostitution.

Josef Mysliveček, "Il Boemo"
The Antiegalitarian Mutation
The Usefulness of the Useless
Mozart in Context

Women's Writing in Italy, 1400-1650
Memories of a Jewish Childhood, 1929-1939

An overview of generations of Italians in the Big Apple, weaving together numerous stories from different epochs and different backgrounds. "If you want to learn something about Italian creativity, come to New York. Here, you will find the pride of flying the Italian colors at the Fifth Avenue Columbus Day Parade, the American patriotism of those who perished at Ground Zero, the courage of firefighters and marines on the frontline of the war against terrorism, the babel of dialects at the Arthur Avenue market, portrayals of social change in the writings of Gay Talese, stories of successful business ventures on the TV shows of Maria Bartiromo and Charles Gasparino, political passion in the battles of Mario Cuomo and Rudy Giuliani, creative imagination in the works of Gaetano Pesce, Renzo Piano and Matteo Pericoli, and provocation in the attire

of Lady Gaga... The Midtown top managers, who arrived in the past twenty years, operate in the XXI century, while on Fresh Pond Road in Ridgewood the panelle are still prepared according to the Sicilian recipes transmitted from one generation to the next." (From the "Introduction")

As it considers early modern medical theories, sexual myths, and intergenerational conflicts, this book traces the development of the comic old man character in Renaissance comedy, from his many incarnations in Venice and Florence to his popularity on the English stage. As Anthony Ellis shows how English dramatists adapted an Italian model to portray concerns about growing old, he sheds new light on early modern society's complex attitudes toward aging.

During much of the last century Myslivecek's contributions to music literature were largely forgotten outside the Czech lands, in part, because of national biases. In this book Myslivecek's particular style of composition is approached more systematically, and his participation in the creation of what is now recognized as an era of "high classicism" in European art music evaluated more comprehensively than in any previous study.

There is also a critical re-appraisal of Myslivecek's relationship with the Mozart family and of his place in Wolfgang's musical development.

In Italy Angelo Beolco, called Ruzante, is recognized as the most original of the Italian Renaissance dramatists. However, his plays are hardly known in English, mainly because few translators have been able to take on the Pavano dialect Ruzante employed for the character he played. With Nancy Dersofi's vigorous and faithful translation of L'Anconitana, presented opposite the authoritative version of the Italian text, Ruzante's most successful play is now available to English-speaking audiences for the first time.

The Courtesan's Arts

Dandula

Catena Librorum Tacendorum

Le nozze di Figaro

De Fato, Latin

The Universal Language of Sacred Science

Singers of Italian Opera

Cicero and Boethius did more than anyone else to transmit the insights of

Greek philosophy to the Latin culture of Western Europe which has played so influential a part in our civilisation to this day. Cicero's treatise On Fate, though surviving only in a fragmentary and mutilated state, records contributions to the discussion of a central philosophical issue, that of free will and determinism, which are comparable in importance to those of twentieth-century philosophers and indeed sometimes anticipate them. Study of the treatise has been hindered by the lack of a combined Latin text and English translation based on a clear understanding of the arguments; Dr Sharples' text is intended to meet this need. The last book of Boethius' Consolation is linked with Cicero's treatise by its theme, the relation of divine foreknowledge to human freedom. Text with translation and commentary. (Aris and Phillips 1992)

Angelo Beolco (Il Ruzante)

Scripts and Scenarios

Mozart massone e illuminista

Italian Identity in the Kitchen, or, Food and the Nation

Italy and Its Invaders

The Woman from Ancona

Dandula. L'ultimo sorriso di Mozart. Con CD Audio