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The Early Modern Child in Art and History  
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 Walled Towns and the Shaping of France  
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### **NORMAN COLON**

*The Early Modern Child in Art and History* Cambridge University Press

Songs, Scribes, and Society explores the cultural and musical importance of five 15th-century Chansonniers - personalized, portable, and lavishly decorated songbooks - from the Loire Valley of France. Author Jane Alden treats the Chansonniers as physical artifacts to reveal their cultural context and its relationship to their commission, creation, and use.

*Between Crown and Community* Springer

Childhood is not only a biological age, it is also a social construct. The essays in this collection range chronologically from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, and geographically across England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. They chart the depictions of children in various media including painting, sculpture and the graphic arts.

*The Return of the Guilds: Volume 16* Getty Publications

This volume covers the last century (interpreted broadly) of the traditional western Middle Ages. Often seen as a time of doubt, decline and division, the period is shown here as a period of considerable innovation and development, much of which resulted from a conscious attempt by contemporaries to meet the growing demands of society and to find practical solutions to the social, religious and political problems which beset it. The volume consists of four sections. Part I focuses on both the ideas and other considerations which guided men as they sought good government, and on the practical development of representation. Part II deals with aspects of social and economic development at a time of change and expansion. Part III discusses the importance of the life of the spirit: religion, education and the arts. Moving from the general to the particular, Part IV concerns itself with the history of the countries of Europe, emphasis being placed on the growth of the nation states of the 'early modern' world.

**Benedictine Monks at the University of Paris** JHU Press

P.S. Lewis's work has done much to make the history of Prance in the later middle ages more accessible to the English reader and to establish new lines of enquiry and interpretation. The

book's central theme is the physical and mental structure of French politics in the period. Following a general survey, the author illustrates his arguments by examining a series of institutions, attitudes and ideas.

*Parisian Licentiates in Theology, A.D. 1373-1500. A Biographical Register* Routledge

Réunissant plus de cent trente lettres et fragments de lettres de la correspondance privée et diplomatique de l'humaniste toulousain Jean de Pins, Jan Pendergrass ouvre une perspective unique sur quelque quarante ans d'histoire française et européenne. Humaniste, juriste, diplomate et homme d'Eglise sous les règnes de Louis XII et François Ier, de Pins fit de longues études en France et en Italie du nord avant de devenir, tour à tour, sénateur aux Parlements de Toulouse et Milan, puis ambassadeur français à Venise et à Rome. Consacré à l'époque de Rieux en 1524, il se démit de ses fonctions parlementaires et finit ses jours à Toulouse, entouré d'étudiants et de gens de lettres à pris de littérature classique. Cette édition de sa correspondance révèle l'importance considérable de ses rapports, non seulement avec les représentants de l'humanisme européen, mais aussi avec les chefs de la diplomatie

français, avec des parlementaires, des gens de loi et d'Eglise exceptionnels.

[The Italian City-State](#) Cambridge University Press

A paperback of Knecht's comprehensive account of one of France's most important monarchs.

**The Hundred Years War Revisited** BRILL

Italy in the Middle Ages was unique among the countries of Europe in recreating, in a changed environment, the urban civilization of antiquity - the society, culture, and political formations of city-states. This book examines the origins and nature of this phenomenon from the fall of Rome to the eve of its consummation, the Italian Renaissance. The explanation is sought in Italy's singular 'double existence' between two contrasted worlds - ancient and medieval. The ancient was characterised by the total predominance of the landed aristocracy in economy and society, enforced through a peculiar system of city states embracing town and country. The new medieval influences were marked by the separation of town, country and aristocracy, by the identification of towns with trade and a mercantile bourgeoisie, and by commercial and proto-industrial revolution. Italy shared in both worlds. It remained a land of cities and of an urbanized ruling class (except in the Norman South) and re-established territorial city states; but the states were very different from those of antiquity, the city leaders in the commercial revolution, and Italy itself seen as a nation of shopkeepers, birthplace of capitalism. In this fascinating and ground-breaking study, Philip Jones traces in detail the tension and interaction between the two traditions, civic and patrician, mercantile and bourgeois, through all phases of Italian life to their culmination in two rival regimes of communes and despots.

**Henry IV and the Towns** Cambridge University Press

The sixteenth century was an important period of transition in France, in which antagonistic religious beliefs led to prolonged civil wars and a growing state apparatus competed with medieval notions of political authority and the social order. Poitiers, a midsized provincial capital, actively experienced these tensions. Early known as a center of Reformed belief, it became a stronghold of ultra-Catholic sentiment by 1575. In examining sixteenth-century Poitiers, Hilary J. Bernstein argues that civic governments and the French monarchy enjoyed a mutually beneficial and reinforcing relationship rather than an antagonistic one; that disparate urban groups shared a political language for defining the identity and interests of the city that helped to balance the exclusive nature of urban government; and that French provincial cities did not suffer inevitable decline at the hands of the developing state but, instead, continued to help define the nature of early modern political culture. Though Poitiers continued to celebrate the traditions and institutions of local rule, it sought throughout the century to maintain a strong bond with the monarchy. Bernstein's meticulous research in the rich archives of Poitiers allows her to analyze early modern rhetorical culture and reveal the processes of daily decisionmaking. Using contemporary printed sources, she compares Poitiers to other cities and draws general conclusions about royal policies toward provincial cities. Between Crown and Community illustrates in precise and sometimes dramatic fashion the actual performance of politics: the interaction of political identities, rhetorical strategies, and ritual practices with the civic traditions of the premodern urban world.

**The Musical Sounds of Medieval French Cities** Bloomsbury Publishing

The book examines the cult of Sainte Genevieve, patron saint of Paris. Using hagiographic and liturgical documents, as well as municipal, ecclesiastical, and notarial records, it analyzes the religious, political, and social contexts of public devotion in the early modern city.

**The New Cambridge Medieval History: Volume 7, C.1415-c.1500** McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

The sixth volume of The New Cambridge Medieval History covers the fourteenth century, a period dominated by plague, other natural disasters and war which brought to an end three centuries of economic growth and cultural expansion in Christian Europe, but one which also saw important developments in government, religious and intellectual life, and new cultural and artistic patterns. Part I sets the scene by discussion of general themes in the theory and practice of government,

religion, social and economic history, and culture. Part II deals with the individual histories of the states of western Europe; Part III with that of the Church at the time of the Avignon papacy and the Great Schism; and Part IV with eastern and northern Europe, Byzantium and the early Ottomans, giving particular attention to the social and economic relations with westerners and those of other civilisations in the Mediterranean.

[Society and Economy in Early Modern Europe, 1450-1789](#) BRILL

The conflict between England and France in the 14th and 15th centuries never ceases to fascinate. This stimulating edited collection, inspired by the Problems in Focus volume originally published in 1971, provides a fresh and accessible insight into the key aspects of The Hundred Years War. With chapters written by leading experts in the field, based on new methodologies and recent advances in scholarship, this book places the Anglo-French wars into a range of wider contexts, such as politics, the home front, the church, and chivalry. Adopting a sustained comparative approach, with attention paid to both England and France, The Hundred Years War Revisited provides a clear and comprehensive synthesis of the major trends in research on the Hundred Years War. Concise and thought-provoking, this is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students of medieval history.

[The New Cambridge Medieval History: Volume 6, C.1300-c.1415](#) University of Pennsylvania Press

Early Music History is devoted to the study of music from the early Middle Ages to the end of the seventeenth century. Articles in Volume 18 include: Music notation in Arcivio San Pietro C 105 and in the Farfa Breviary, Chigi C.VI 117; Rinuccini the craftsman: A view of his L'Arianna Ferdinand of Aragon's entry into Valladolid in 1513: The triumph of a Christian king; Citation and allusion in the late Ars nova: The case of Esperance and the En attendant songs.

[The Conquest of Poverty: The Calvinist Revolt in Sixteenth-Century France](#) Bloomsbury Publishing

War was epidemic in the late Middle Ages. It affected every land and all peoples from Scotland and Scandinavia in the north to the southern Mediterranean Sea coastlines of Morocco, North Africa, Egypt, and the Middle East in the south, from Ireland and Spain in the west to Russia and Turkey in the east. Nowhere was peaceful for any significant amount of time. The period also saw significant changes in military theory and practice which altered the ways in which campaigns were conducted, battles fought, and sieges laid; and changes in the leadership, recruitment, training, supply and financing of armies. There were changes in the relationship between those waging warfare, from generals to irregular troops, and the society in which they lived and for or against which they fought; the frequency of popular rebellions and the participation in them by townspeople and peasants; changes in the desire to undertake Crusades, and changes in technology, including but not limited to gunpowder weapons. This collection gathers together some of the best published work on these topics. The first section of seven papers show that throughout Europe in the later Middle Ages generals led and armies followed what are usually defined as "modern" strategy and tactics, contrary to popular belief. The second part reprints nine works that examine the often neglected aspects of the process of putting and keeping together a late medieval army. In the third section the authors discuss various ways that warfare in the fourteenth and fifteenth century affected the society of that period. The final sections cover popular rebellions and crusading.

**Arms, Armies and Fortifications in the Hundred Years War** Cambridge University Press

Contemporary documents and classic studies follow Edward's fortunes on the battlefield, from failure against the Scots to major military successes in France.

[War and Society in Renaissance Europe, 1450-1620](#) Clarendon Press

Sharon Farmer analyzes the evidence concerning the medieval silk industry, adding new perspectives to our understanding of medieval French history, luxury trade, labor migration, intercultural exchange, and gendered work.

[Tours, ville royale, 1356-1520](#) Cornell University Press

"Pomp, pageantry and epic showing-off: a vivid re-creation of the 1520 peace-promoting rally

between the kings of England and France."—The Sunday Times Glenn Richardson provides the first history in more than four decades of a major Tudor event: an extraordinary international gathering of Renaissance rulers unparalleled in its opulence, pageantry, controversy, and mystery. Throughout most of the late medieval period, from 1300 to 1500, England and France were bitter enemies, often at war or on the brink of it. In 1520, in an effort to bring conflict to an end, England's monarch, Henry VIII, and Francis I of France agreed to meet, surrounded by virtually their entire political nations, at "the Field of Cloth of Gold." In the midst of a spectacular festival of competition and entertainment, the rival leaders hoped to secure a permanent settlement between them, as part of a European-wide "Universal Peace." Richardson offers a bold new appraisal of this remarkable historical event, describing the preparations and execution of the magnificent gathering, exploring its ramifications, and arguing that it was far more than the extravagant elitist theater and cynical charade it historically has been considered to be. "A sparkling new account of the Field of Cloth of Gold as an extraordinary demonstration of ostentatious rivalry."—Suzannah Lipscomb, author of A Journey Through Tudor England "Richardson's book seeks to throw new light on what we know of the Field itself: from how it was organized, provisioned and enacted, to the reasons such a sensational junket should have mattered—and in this it undoubtedly succeeds."—London Review of Books

*The Silk Industries of Medieval Paris* A&C Black

Based upon newly uncovered archival evidence, this book establishes urban musical traditions of over twenty cities in late medieval France.

*Songs, Scribes, and Society* Routledge

How 16th century Venetian silk manufacturers met the challenge of demand for lighter and cheaper fabric. The manufacture of luxury textiles, such as silk, was central to an Italian Renaissance economy based on status and conspicuous consumption. From the rapidly changing fashions that drove demand to the jobs created for craftsmen, weavers, and merchants, the wealth and prestige associated with silk throughout Europe made it Italy's leading export industry. In this important book, Luca Molà examines the silk industry in Renaissance Venice amid changing markets, suppliers, producers, and government regulations. Drawing on archival research and a vast amount of European scholarship, Molà documents the innovations Venetians made in manufacturing and marketing to spur the silk industry. He uncovers the alliance between manufacturers and government to promote the industry in a changing international economic environment. Through flexible laws, quality was regulated to meet the varying requirements of an increasing range of customers. Molà also analyzes state policy that favored the development and organization of silk producers throughout the Terraferma. His findings contribute in an important way to the ongoing scholarly assessment of Venice's place in the economy of the Renaissance and the Mediterranean world.

*Calamities and the Economy in Renaissance Italy* University of Pennsylvania Press

This 1999 book is a serious study of Henry IV's relationship with the towns of France, and offers an in-depth analysis of a crucial aspect of his craft of kingship. Set in the context of the later Wars of Religion, it examines Henry's achievement in reforging an alliance with the towns by comparing his relationship with Catholic League, royal and Protestant towns. Annette Finley-Croswhite focuses on the symbiosis of three key issues: legitimacy, clientage and absolutism. Henry's pursuit of political legitimacy and his success at winning the support of his urban subjects is traced over the course of his reign. Clientage is examined to show how Henry used patron-client relations to win over the towns and promote acceptance of his rule. By restoring legitimacy to the monarchy, Henry not only ended the religious wars but also strengthened the authority of the crown and laid the foundations of absolutism.

*Tours, ville royale, 1356-1520* Routledge

The first study to explore the music of St Martin's cult and its influence upon medieval religion, art and politics.