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Summaries

Christian Grasso, *Le "lettere di elezione" pontificie nei Registri Vaticani (1198-1243)*

This study considers and compares the documents that open the registers of the correspondence of Innocent III (1198-1216), Honorius III (1216-1227), Gregory IX (1227-1241) and Innocent IV (1243-1254). The first letters that these popes use as *incipit* of their own epistolary collections belong to the same documentary typology: the *litterae de promotione*. These letters are of special importance because they are written in a historical moment of transition between one pontificate and another. They also show a mixed set of motivations and editorial purposes, as well as a textual structure characterized by the adoption of a "compositional model" based on the reuse of a common repertoire of formulas. This essay considers which reasons characterize the meaning of the letters on papal election and how the popes of the first half of the Thirteenth Century adapt the same textual model to announce their appointment.

Giovanni Di Bella, *Il viaggio di Theodolus di Acon e la profezia al gran Khān Möngke: un antefatto dell'alleanza franco-mongola*

This essay examines the phase preceding the diplomatic relations between the Franks and Mongol during the XIII^e century. The reconstruction of these relations is based on the story of a little-known character: Theodolus of Acon who, around 1248 and on the orders of Cardinal Eudes de Châteauroux, went to the court of Great Khān Möngke with Dominican friar André de Longjumeau. However, once

in Persia, Theodolus decided to leave the mission and continued the journey toward Möngke's court alone. Why did Theodolus go to the Great Khān? Why did he leave Andrè? What did he do during his stay at mongol court?

Enrica Salvatori - Edilio Riccardini, *Dalla tasca al codice: potere e pratica documentaria nella diocesi di Luni*

The essay try to better understand the writing practices of the diocese of Luni during the Middle Ages by analyzing the Pelavicino Code, which has recently reached a renewed digital edition. This manuscript does not only present a rich corpus of sources for the study of medieval Lunigiana, but also a unique access key for understanding the documentary and archival practice in that diocese, allowing for in-depth studies on the composition of the archive of the bishop of Luni, on the role of episcopal officials and notaries, on the forms of administration of the ecclesiastical patrimony and above all on the writing practices which, over time, were promoted by prelates to support such management. Of the various aspects listed above, the article aims in particular to highlight the context that led, in the second half of the thirteenth century, to the choice of combining the scattered - albeit organized - documentation of the bishop's archive with products written in different forms.

Rosalia Amico, *Pisa e la peste nel Quattrocento*

In the course of the 15th century, Pisa and Tuscany were affected by various plague epidemics. The study focuses on the institutional and assistance measures that the city of Pisa adopted to stem the plague. It reconstructs the relationships with the Florentine power and with some exponents of the de' Medici family. An important role was played by the Casa della Misericordia in assisting the sick who, because of their poverty, could not leave the city. When epidemics broke out, Pisa sought protection, time after time, in the salvific cult of some

saints: S. Guglielmo di Malavalle, S. Nicola di Tolentino, S. Bernardino da Siena.

Marcello Bolognari - Daniele Solvi, *Notizie dal Bosforo. Una lettera ritrovata di Bartolomeo da Giano ad Alberto da Sarteano*

The first part of the article retraces the biographical events and the literary works of the Observant friar Bartolomeo da Giano, within their historical context, through a reanalysis of both the sources and the previous bibliography. His letters, particularly, are a primary source for the history of the Turkish conquest of south-eastern Europe. The second part is focused on the handwritten witnesses of the epistle, that Bartolomeo sent from Constantinople in 1438 December 12th to friar Alberto da Sarteano, at the time engaged in preaching in Venice, in which he describes the critical condition of the city. Until today the letter was known only thanks to the edition of the Camaldolese scholar Giovanni Benedetto Mittarelli of 1779. Therefore, after the presentation of two new manuscripts, one Latin and the other, more complete, both Latin and Vulgar, a critical edition is provided of this latter, and hitherto unknown, version (Padova, Civic Library, A. ms.11), that can be assumed to be the original one written by the hand of the Umbrian friar.

Eleonora Plebani, *La Repubblica senza mare. Firenze e il costo delle galee da mercato (seconda metà del XV secolo)*

The sixth centenary of the first Florentine galleys' voyage gives the opportunity to think about some aspects of the sailing system the government of Florence gave birth to. The essay aims at analysing the economic costs of the vessels, fitting out included to protect the crew and the goods. The accounting list transcribed is an unpublished source from the State Archive of Florence; it shows the economic effort Florence had to face to launch each galley of its fleet, even just as regards the materials. The source can also give another key of lecture

in order to explain why the Florentine naval project was foreseeable that it would fail.

Attilio Cicchella, *Postille alla lingua di due "originali" di Caterina da Siena*

In this contribution, after a brief reconstruction of the socio-cultural context of production and reception of Catherine of Siena's originals, we offer a conservative transcription with linguistic commentary of two of the eight documents known today: Oxford, St. Aloysius' Church, 1.20 (Ox) and Siena, Biblioteca Comunale degli Intronati, T.III.3, pp. 131-132 (S10e).

Antonella Dejure, *Osservazioni sulla lingua degli 'originali' delle lettere di Caterina da Siena*

The paper takes into consideration the six originals of the *Letters* of Catherine of Siena, attributable to the hand of the faithful Florentine secretary, Barduccio Canigiani. Of these critical documents, we present a phonomorphological survey in order to distinguish the more conservative features, typical of the oldest Siennese, from the other ones, to be placed on the one hand in relation to the external origin of the copyist, on the other hand to the internal natural evolution of the Siennese. Through the privileged perspective of these ancient witnesses, datable to the late seventies of the fourteenth century, not only an identikit of Catherine's vernacular is provided in relation to the conditions of the late fourteenth-century Siennese, but also a point of comparison and a hinge of reference, diatopic and diachronic, are established for the analysis of the subsequent tradition.

Margherita Quaglino, «Con la parola viva vel dirò»: *la lingua delle lettere di Caterina da Siena nel manoscritto 3514 della Biblioteca Nazionale di Vienna*

The paper presents a graphic, phonetic and morphological analysis of the Palatine codex 3514 of the National Library of Vienna. The analysis is carried out on three samples of papers, taken from three different sections of the codex, taking into account the paleographic

and philological studies already carried out on the manuscript and the corrections made by the copyist himself. The data obtained from the analysis are compared with the bibliography relating to the evolution of the Sienese from its origins to the sixteenth century and with a *corpus* of three Sienese texts from the first half of the fifteenth century, of different socio-cultural locations. The outcome of the comparative analysis intends to provide a first hypothesis on the location of the code in the Sienese environment; on the stratigraphy derived from the copy of different models, staggered at different times over a time span of at least two decades; on the characteristic phenomena of Sienese dialect and its fifteenth-century evolution.

Vincenzo D'Angelo, *La componente fonomorfologica senese nel manoscritto Braidense dell'Epistolario di Caterina da Siena*

The paper analyses from a phono-morphological point of view the text of the letters by Caterina da Siena handed down in the manuscript Milano, Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense, AD.XIII.34, and in particular in the sections of the manuscript transcribed by Mariano Vitali: the Sienese linguistic component, largely dominant, is flanked by some rare Florentine and perhaps Pisan traits and some very rare northern Italian traits.

