

druków. Wygodnemu korzystaniu z książki sprzyja bardzo przejrzysty układ treści, wyraźnie rozgraniczający kolejne elementy opisów katalogowych.

Katalog zasługuje na uwagę polskich historyków i bibliotekarzy z kilku powodów. Przynosi informacje o drukach noszących polskie proveniencje. Służyć może jako ważna pomoc w katalogowaniu plantinianów licznie obecnych w naszych bibliotekach. Ma także szersze znaczenie jako przykład zastosowania metody opisu bibliograficznego odpowiadającego specyfice starych druków oraz ułatwiającego pracę użytkownikom katalogu.

Opracowany na wysokim poziomie merytorycznym katalog znacząco ułatwia korzystanie ze zbiorów Litewskiej Biblioteki Narodowej. Otwiera też perspektywę dalszych badań nad recepcją plantinianów i w pełni zasługuje na odegranie istotnej roli w przyszłych badaniach księgoznawczych.

(rec. Fryderyk Rozen)

Gli statuti della Repubblica Fiorentina del 1355 in volgare, vol. I Statuto del Capitano del Popolo, vol. II Statuto del Podestà, a cura di Federigo Bambi, Francesco Salvestrini, Lorenzo Tanzini, vol. III Indici, a cura di Federigo Bambi, Pietro Gualtieri, Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 2023, vol. I, pp. 645, vol. II, pp. 652, vol. III, pp. 262.

In 2023, the Italian publisher Leo S. Olschki published the Statutes of the Florentine Republic from 1355. A team of researchers, initiated by the *Deputazione di Storia Patria per la Toscana*, undertook the challenging tasks of editing and compiling these statutes. This valuable publication consists of three beautifully produced volumes, additionally placed in an elegant box for their protection. The first volume has 645 pages and contains the *Statuto del Capitano del Popolo* (Statute of the Captain of the People), the second has 652 pages and includes the *Statuto del Podestà*, (Statute of the Chief Magistrate), and the third, with 262 pages, contains the *Indexes and a dictionary*.

Statuti della Repubblica Fiorentina del 1355 in volgare, are of immense value and serve as a precious source of information for lawyers, historians, linguists, and philologists, among others. The statutes include legal regulations concerning the functioning of the highest offices. Additionally, they contain regulations related to various professions such as notaries, millers, bakers, shoemakers, and fishermen. The statutes clearly define matters concerning the quality of gold coins, penalties for specific offenses, the purchase and sale of movable and immovable property, and even the possibility of opening a window in the upper part of a house. The creators of the statutes considered every possible situation, which allows us today to better understand various aspects of daily life for the residents of Florence at that time.

The original document written in Latin has not survived to the present day, as it was destroyed in 1378 during the Ciompi Revolt. It is worth noting that until 1355, statutes were written only in Latin, making them understandable to only a small group of educated citizens. Recognizing the importance of all residents being aware of the laws governing them, it was decided to translate the Statutes of the Florentine Republic into the vernacular. The task was entrusted to Andrea Lancia, a notary with extensive political experience, who, in addition

to translating the mentioned statutes, translated many classical texts from Latin. Moreover, he was one of the first to write a commentary on Dante Alighieri's *Divine Comedy*. It is also worth mentioning that, alongside the Florentine statutes created in the 14th century, only the statutes of Siena, Perugia, and Venice from this period have survived to modern times.

The reviewed publication is one of the first comprehensive editions of the Statutes of the Florentine Republic from 1355. There are several earlier editions, but they contain only fragments of the statutes. The fact is that the number of legal norms contained within them and the language, which poses a greater challenge than Latin, have previously deterred full publication.

The first volume of the discussed publication includes three important studies that help better understand the value of the Statutes. The first study, authored by Francesco Salvestrini (pp. 3-78), introduces the reader to the historical and political context. It provides information about statutes that were created before the 14th century, about Latin testimonies, the translator who undertook the translation, and previous editions of the Statutes. The second study, authored by Lorenzo Tanzini (pp. 79-107), focuses on the editing and sources. The author mentions the revision of the Latin statutes carried out in 1355 by Tommaso di Puccio of Gubbio. The third work, authored by Federigo Bambi (pp. 109-124), primarily addresses the language and vocabulary used in the Statutes. After the latter study, eight colour photographs depicting selected pages of the Statutes have been added, which help to better understand the challenges faced by the research team that undertook their editing and compilation. Both the first and second volumes of the discussed publication contain the content of the Statutes, while the last volume includes indexes, a linguistic analysis, and a translation of the vernacular terms used in both volumes.

It is difficult to find any shortcomings or errors in this publication. The immense effort of the researchers, who meticulously worked on the original text to produce this edition of over 1100 pages, is evident. It is incredibly gratifying that we can finally access this valuable source, which is undoubtedly one of the most important testimonies for understanding the realities of the residents of Florence at that time. Having the laws in force at the time all in one place, along with the "dictionary" in the third volume explaining many words that are unclear today, it provides contemporary researchers and enthusiasts of history and law with an essential tool. This tool allows them to better understand the customs and traditions of 14th-century Florence.

(rev. Anna Glusiuk)