it was he who interceded for her with Eleonora, not his older namesake (114 n. 29). Similarly, Pietro Tagliavia d'Aragona is sometimes indicated as archbishop of Florence (25), which he never was, and sometimes as archbishop of Palermo (107), which he was. Pallitto also seems to forget that the first Medici duke of Florence was Alessandro (r. 1532-36), not Cosimo I (r. 1536-74), so her observation that "In 1546, the Medici had been back in Florence *for almost* a decade" (my emphasis) should read, more correctly, "for almost a decade and a half". And to translate Battro (ancient city of Bactria, now called Balkh) with Kabul on the grounds that Kabul "is more familiar to contemporary readers" (119 n. 71) is just not a good idea; like the two Don Pedros above are two very different men, so Balkh and Kabul are two very different cities.

Having said this, however, I rush to add that Pallitto's edition of a selection of Tullia's poetry is both welcomed and very usable. As the first bilingual collection of her poems, it opens the way for further discussions of her works by scholars whose command of sixteenth-century Tuscan may need the assistance of a facing-page translation. It also opens the way for the inclusion of Tullia's works as classroom readings, especially in interdisciplinary courses on women, poetry, or sexuality. Pallitto's verse translation (using slant rhyme, when necessary) allows the reader to savour at least in part the poetic quality of Tullia's poems. And, finally, the attractive cover and chap-book format make it an elegant gift (for those who still enjoy giving or receiving poetry books as gifts). Overall, in spite of a few flaws, this volume is a welcomed addition to the corpus of texts by Italian writers available in English.

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At the Centre of the Old World. Trade and Manufacturing in Venice and the Venetian Mainland, 1400-1800. Ed. Paola Lanaro. Toronto: Centre for Reformation and Renaissance Studies, 2006. Pp. 412, illus., index. ISBN 0-7727-2031-2. C\$32

For a considerable time in the twentieth century historians viewed the Republic of Venice as primarily a sea-going, merchant economy, with shipbuilding in the famed Arsenal the most important part of manufacturing. Distinguished economic historians as Frederic C. Lane, Gino Luzzatto, and Fernand Braudel emphasized this aspect of Venice economic history, especially in the late Middle Ages. Many believed that Venice sank into economic decline when it lost its central position, as trade routes shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic in the sixteenth century. However, in the 1960s, Domenico Sella and contributors to a collection entitled *Crisis and Change in the Venetian Economy in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, ed. Brian Pullan (London: Methuen, 1968) emphasized that the Venetian economy did not collapse. Instead, it adapted and diversified by placing more emphasis on manufacturing and by finding new trade outlets. In the past decade a number of relatively young Italian historians have published a great deal

of new scholarship on the economy of the Venetian state between 1400 and 1800 in support of that argument. This book presents the rich fruit of their research. It contains ten articles by economic historians of Venice and the Venetian mainland, called the Terraferma, all but two of them based in Italy. The articles often summarize more detailed studies available only in Italian.

Paola Lanaro, the editor, begins with a general introduction which reviews past scholarship about Venetian decline and makes several fresh points. She notes that even though Venetian patricians acquired much Terraferma land, they did not necessarily abandon trade and manufacturing. She points out that studies of the Venetian economy somewhat disprove the traditional view that Italy was cut into northern and southern halves; rather, she sees an east-west trade divide. And taking advantage of demographic research by others, she points out that the population of rural areas of the Terraferma nearly doubled between 1548 and 1766, despite the plague of 1629 through 1631. On the other hand, the population of Venice and mainland cities only held steady.

The first four articles deal with the city of Venice. Andrea Mozzatto studies the production of woollens in Venice from about 1400 onward. By 1500 the Venetian woollen industry employed 6,000 to 7,000 men, most of them foreigners. Indeed, one of the distinguishing characteristics of Venetian manufacturing was that it generally welcomed foreign workers. By paying close attention to the market and accepting technological innovation, the woollen industry did well until the 1629-1631 plague. It recovered after the plague and reached its quantitative peak in the last thirty years of the seventeenth century. Marcello Della Valentina writes about the silk industry in Venice in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Faced with competition from Lyon, the Venetians found a niche in the international market by producing luxury goods for the Levant. The most interesting part of his study is the important role that women played in silk production. By 1754 women operated about sixty per cent of the silk looms in Venice. Although the guild could not, and did not, bar them from working, the women received lower salaries than men and had very few rights. The exploited female workers paid the price which enabled the silk industry to hold down expenses and compete internationally.

Francesca Trivellato reviews the Venetian glass industry between 1400 and 1800 in a study which summarizes her previous scholarship. Venice enjoyed technological superiority until England, Bohemia, and France challenged it in the second half of the seventeenth century. After a temporary decline, Venetian production rose again in the second half of the eighteenth century. Over the centuries Venice produced less top quality glass work and many more small mirrors and glass beads. Walter Panciera offers a balance sheet of all Venetian industries in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Success in silk, glass, and books balanced the slump in wool. Although the volume does not provide a detailed study of the printing industry, Panciera presents a brief summary based on the research of Mario Infelise and Ivo Mattozzi. In the face of competition Venetian publishers adjusted and specialized after 1600. For example, they published a large number of devotional works, catechisms, and liturgical manuals for the European Catholic

market. But when the Society of Jesus was suppressed in Portugal in 1759, and all of Europe in 1773, sales fell. The overall conclusion of the articles in part one is that the city remained important, even though its economic influence decreased in comparison with other capitals of Europe.

The five articles on manufacturing and trade in the Terraferma are particularly welcome, because this area has been less studied. Edoardo Demo surveys the textile industry between 1400 and 1700. The wool industry did well in mainland towns, not least because the countryside produced good quality local wool. Wool manufacturing then spread to many rural areas, especially in the foothills, which had raw material, water power, and wood. Silk manufacturing flourished in Verona and Vicenza, while fairly sophisticated commercial networks sent the finished products to France, Germany, and elsewhere. Carlo Marco Belfanti singles out Verona and Padua as leaders in hosiery manufacturing, especially hand-knitted wool stockings. Despite grudging acceptance of the new loom of the eighteenth century, Terraferma hosiery lost some competitiveness. On the other hand, Giovanni Favero demonstrates that ceramic manufacturing did well in the mainland. Venice and Padua dominated until the second half of the seventeenth century; thereafter the villages near Vicenza, plus Bassano, Angarano, and Nove, did well, because raw materials were easily accessible and trade routes near.

Luca Mocarelli emphasizes territorial specialization in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He notes the formation of a regional market centred in Bergamo, Brescia, and Milan in Venetian Lombardy. Despite political boundaries, Venetian Lombardy developed a cohesive economy and was crucial to nineteenth-century industrialization. Francesco Vianello studies economic specialization in the mainland, especially around Vicenza. The production of goods for rural markets developed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and continued almost to the present day. While wool production was important, some areas focused on straw, ceramics, and silk. In his concluding remarks, Maurice Aymard emphasizes that Venice and the mainland progressively inserted themselves into a restructured European economy. Forced to find niches in the European economy, Venice and the Terraferma succeeded in doing so.

The articles in the volume present a great deal of concrete information, most of it based on extensive archival research. Numerous tables summarize quantitative data. At the same time, the authors describe the activities of some individuals, small firms, and guilds, which brings the reader into the shops. All the articles have end bibliographies, and there are ten illustrations, some in color. An excellent glossary prepared by Andrea Caracausi explains technical terms. Most of the articles have been translated from Italian; the translations are smooth with only a handful of italianate sentences. The volume has a small number of typographical errors. Overall, this is an immensely valuable collection of studies on the economy of Venice and its mainland state.

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