Quijote calls "escritura desatada," writing which, in Hutchinson's words, is "unbound and thus capable of movement . . . [allowing] the writer to move in any desired direction, to follow hunches and intuitions, to direct discourse spontaneously without preconceived plans, and to be carried along by the discourse."

The foregoing summary is much too brief to represent adequately the range and complexity of *Cervantine Journeys*. In the preface, Hutchinson likens the writing of his book to being on a journey, remarking that he would like it "to be the kind of book that not only provides interesting and informative passage for readers but also suggests connections to things outside itself through either what it says or what it doesn't say." Steven Hutchinson has succeeded admirably. The passage through *Cervantine Journeys* which he offers his readers is thought-provoking and richly rewarding, making his book highly recommendable to those who seek a better understanding of Cervantes' unparalleled literary accomplishments.

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I Fiorentini nel 1562. Descrizione delle Bocche della Città et Stato di Fiorenza fatta l'anno 1562. A cura di Silvia Meloni Trkulja (Firenze: Alberto Bruschi, 1991). Pp. xxvi, 191 ff.

As a result of their clear business sense and their habit of keeping meticulous records, medieval and Renaissance Florentines have provided modern historians with a wealth of information about themselves and their city. The ample documentation available at the Archivio di Stato di Firenze and the many other public or private archives in the city is definitely one of the major reasons why so much scholarship has focused its attention on Florence. Among the various records kept by Florentines some of the most important are the tax and census rolls. The 1427 *Catasto* has become famous not only because it was the first graduated property tax in Europe but also because it is such a treasure trove of information about early modern family and society, as David Herlihy and Christine Klapisch-Zuber have amply demonstrated in their seminal works. The 1427 tax roll is not, however, the only systematic evaluation of personal and public wealth in Renaissance Florence. Other rolls followed, and so did a number of censuses.

The present volume is a photoreproduction of the 1562 census, carried out in 1561 by order of Duke Cosimo I de' Medici. It lists, parish by parish, the number of males and females living in each household in the four administrative *quartieri* of Florence (San Giovanni, Santa Maria Novella, Santo Spirito, and Santa Croce). Each entry is given with the name of the head of the household and the number of "mouths" (divided into "male" and "female") for which he or she had to provide. We thus learn that the

blacksmith Tommaso di Lorenzo from the parish of San Niccolò headed a household of four males and six females. His immediate neighbour, Giuliano di Guglielmo da Verrazzano had a household of four males and one female. Giuliano's neighbour, Giannone, was the guard at the San Niccolò gate (six males, four females). And so forth for the entire city.

For the cities and villages in the state of Florence (Siena and its *stato* are not included), the census gives only the total number of households and mouths, and not the names of the heads of households or the division into males/females. There are tallies for each page and for each section. The total population of Florence in 1562 is thus calculated to be 59,216 persons in 8,726 households (32,770 females and 26,446 males). Arezzo, instead, had 4,700 households for a total of 19,663 inhabitants, Volterra 2,813 for a total of 12,792 and Montepulciano 1,706 for 7,275. The entire city and state of Florence counted 110,514 households for a total population of 560,354.

This volume is valuable not only for the statistical population figures it provides, but also for the information that can be gleaned from the mention of different professions (the editor has facilitated this work by giving an index of professions mentioned) and from neighbourhood living patterns. Some famous names also can be found in the listing, with simple but revealing information about the location and size of their household in 1561: Michelangelo is entered in the parish of San Lorenzo, *quartiere* of San Giovanni, with a household containing no males or females—in other words, his house laid unoccupied while he resided in Rome (f. 89). Benvenuto Cellini is to be found in the parish of San Pier Maggiore heading a household of five males and two females (f. 119v). The Duke and Duchess are also listed (f. 9) for a total of three separate households in the Palazzo Pitti, but with no male or females in them! The size of religious institutions can be determined: for example, the convent of the Annalena housed 130 nuns (f. 11v), that of Santa Maria Novella 76 friars (f. 59), and so forth (the editor has indexed all the convents and monasteries in the city on pp. ix-x).

This volume will be of interest to scholars working on sixteenth-century Florence or on persons who resided in the city at that time. It will be of great use to historians of society, cities, spirituality, family, and on those working on specific Florentine individuals. It offers scholars a third document with which to complement and continue in part the work of Herlihy/Kaplish-Zuber on the 1427 *Catasto* and of P. Battara on the 1552 census. While the editor has not provided an extensive introduction or analysis of the 1562 census, she has made the census immediately available to the entire scholarly community through their own or their university's library, and this is highly commendable. No university library with a collection on the Renaissance should be without it.

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