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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Note on Quotations -- Introduction -- Chapter 1. Spiritual Governance and the Lay Household: The Visitation of the Sick -- Chapter 2. Dying Generations: The Dance of Death -- Chapter 3. Self-Care and Lay Asceticism: Learn to Die -- Chapter 4. Wounded Texts and Worried Readers: The Book of the Craft of Dying -- Chapter 5. The Exercise of Death in Henrician England -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- Acknowledgments
Sommario/riassunto	Taking as her focus a body of writings in poetic, didactic, and legal modes that circulated in England's capital between the 1380's—just a generation after the Black Death—and the first decade of the English reformation in the 1530's, Amy Appleford offers the first full-length study of the Middle English "art of dying" (ars moriendi). An educated awareness of death and mortality was a vital aspect of medieval civic culture, she contends, critical not only to the shaping of single lives and the management of families and households but also to the practices of cultural memory, the building of institutions, and the good government of the city itself. In fifteenth-century London in particular, where an increasingly laicized reformist religiosity coexisted with an ambitious program of urban renewal, cultivating a sophisticated

attitude toward death was understood as essential to good living in the widest sense. The virtuous ordering of self, household, and city rested on a proper attitude toward mortality on the part both of the ruled and of their secular and religious rulers. The intricacies of keeping death constantly in mind informed not only the religious prose of the period, but also literary and visual arts. In London's version of the famous image-text known as the Dance of Death, Thomas Hoccleve's poetic collection *The Series*, and the early sixteenth-century prose treatises of Tudor writers Richard Whitford, Thomas Lupset, and Thomas More, death is understood as an explicitly generative force, one capable (if properly managed) of providing vital personal, social, and literary opportunities.
