

# Appunti Per Lo Studio Dell Armonia

This research focusses attention on the social-demographic, agricultural and tourist aspects of the 29 municipalities of the Molise Region, in order to provide new elements and details in a distributive and diachronic analysis and underline the link between new data and old problems which require collective actions to reach common purposes and to enhance the local resources according to the different vocations. After the examination of numerous statistical data which are also represented through GIS elaborations, quality of products and processes, multi-functional and inter-sectorial relationships, fast and slow scenarios, new or renewed forms of tourism accommodation, internet and tourist social technologies, social agriculture and neo-agrarianism, slow and creative tourism, the high environmental quality, enriched by historical and cultural heritage, become some of the keywords around which the geographical analysis is conducted. The present study seeks both to provide useful input for a meticulous and weighted planning, according to a resource-based approach, and to define a reference framework for people who are no longer live in Molise Region and Italy, but who are still emotionally attached to their native lands and keep alive the memories for their origins or for the origins of their parents.

Carnival has been described as one of the foundational elements of European culture, bearing an emblematic and iconic status as the festive phenomenon par excellence. Its origins are partly obscure, but its stratified and complex history, rich symbolic diversity, and sundry social configurations make it an exceptional object of cultural analysis. The product of more than 12 years of research, this book is the first comparative historical anthropology of popular European Carnival in the English language, with a focus on its symbolic, religious, and political dimensions and transformations

throughout the centuries. It builds on a variety of theories of social change and social structures, questioning existing assumptions about what folklore is and how cultural gaps and differences take shape and reproduce through ritual forms of collective action. It also challenges recent interpretations about the performative and political dimension of European festive culture, especially in its carnivalesque declension. While presenting and exploring the most important features and characteristics of European pre-modern Carnival and discussing its origins and developments, this thorough study offers fresh evidence and up-to-date analyses about its transversal and long-lasting significance in European societies. Appunti per lo studio del diritto amministrativo EDUCatt - Ente per il diritto allo studio universitario dell'Università Cattolica

Italian Journal of Zoology

Zoology. N

The Darkling Beetles of the Sinai Peninsula

Cohesion and Innovation in Times of Economic Crisis

Ecclesia Agrigenti. Note di storia e archeologia urbana

Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1800-1900): ser. 4 , 1884-1900

*This volume brings together fifteen papers which address key issues in the field of Hellenistic studies. In using modern critical approaches, the authors discuss the genre, style, narrative and aesthetics of post-classical literature and highlight its cultural and ideological contexts. By reassessing conventional views and methods the volume aims at providing new insights into Hellenistic literature.*

*An expanded and updated edition of the out-of-print 2003 supplementum of Zoology in the Middle East, this concise guide to Darkling Beetles of the Sinai Peninsula has been sought after by researchers in*

*taxonomy, faunistics and biogeography. The new book includes two additional subfamilies of tenebrionid beetles (4-5 species), identification keys and more than 90 colour photographs and species distribution maps. Zoogeographically speaking, the Sinai Peninsula is a crossroad and, at the same time, a center of speciation. Despite its generally arid character, the region harbours a wide range of habitats, from sea level to over 2,500 m above. About 10 percent of the Sinai darkling beetles are endemic to the area. The inclusion of species photographs and identification keys makes this book an invaluable reference field guide, for both specialists and non-specialists, who will thus be able to discover the taxonomic and phylogenetic diversity of darkling beetles in the Sinai Peninsula.*

*La Chiesa Agrigentina intesa come “comunità di credenti”, ma anche nel senso di “organizzazione gerarchica” sotto la guida vigilante di un vescovo, è ricordata per la prima volta nel tardo VI secolo, nel Registrum di Gregorio Magno. Eppure le evidenze archeologiche nell’area dell’esteso cimitero cristiano attestano la presenza di una comunità di fedeli già organizzata tra la fine del III e gli inizi del IV secolo. La realtà funeraria agrigentina nella sua evoluzione - dal nucleo sub divo alla catacomba comunitaria, dagli ipogei a carattere privato agli spazi esclusivi per il rituale - si conferma pertanto la testimonianza più forte della presenza cristiana nella*

*città almeno fino alla fine del VII secolo. La ricerca si avvale della rilettura incrociata di dati storici, agiografici, archivistici, topografici ed archeologico-monumentali e sfrutta il potenziale delle informazioni disponibili cercando di superare le carenze presenti nelle diverse linee di indagine, per riconoscere quei marcatori dello spazio cristiano urbano che ne segnano la progressiva definizione come paesaggio antropico e religioso. Tra questi si colloca anche, alla fine del VI secolo, il tempio della Concordia nel nuovo assetto di Basilica Apostolorum. Premessa I - La prima comunità cristiana I.1 - L'Ecclesia: i termini di un problema I.2 - I protagonisti della comunità agrigentina II - Agrigento paleocristiana tra continuità e trasformazioni II.1 - L'area urbana e la formazione dello "spazio cristiano" II.2 - Le aree funerarie II.2a - Quadro topografico II.2b - Le aree cimiteriali comunitarie sub divo II.2c - L'ipogeo comunitario c.d. "Grotta di Fragapane" II.2d - Gli spazi privati - I c.d. "Ipogei minori" II. 3 - Gli edifici di culto II.3a - L'edificio funerario del vallone San Biagio c.d. martyrion II.3b - Testimonianze dall'area di Villa Athena II.3c - La Basilica Apostolorum nel c.d. tempio della Concordia III - L'????????? Conclusioni Abbreviazioni bibliografiche Indice dei nomi e delle cose notevoli*

*The Familiarity of Strangers*

*The Reception of Classical Naples from Antiquity to the Present*

*Hellenistic Studies at a Crossroads*

*The Historical Anthropology of Popular Carnival in Europe*

*Measuring Wellbeing*

*Appunti per lo studio dell'armonia*

**Taking a new approach to the study of cross-cultural trade, this book blends archival research with historical narrative and economic analysis to understand how the Sephardic Jews of Livorno, Tuscany, traded in regions near and far in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Francesca Trivellato tests assumptions about ethnic and religious trading diasporas and networks of exchange and trust. Her extensive research in international archives--including a vast cache of merchants' letters written between 1704 and 1746--reveals a more nuanced view of the business relations between Jews and non-Jews across the Mediterranean, Atlantic Europe, and the Indian Ocean than ever before. The book argues that cross-cultural trade was predicated on and generated familiarity among strangers, but could coexist easily with religious prejudice. It analyzes instances in which business cooperation among coreligionists and between strangers relied on language, customary norms, and social networks more than the progressive rise of state and legal institutions.**

**A comprehensive work covering the about 100,000 species of Coleoptera known to occur in the Palaearctic Region. The complete work is planned for 8 volumes that will be published in intervals of about 18 months.**

**In the Middle Ages, relic cults provoked rich expressions of devotion not only in hagiographic literature and visual art but also in liturgical music and ritual. Despite the**

long-recognized inter-play between these diverse media, historians of the period rarely integrate analysis of sacred music into their research on other modes of worship espoused by relic cults. *Holy Treasure and Sacred Song* situates this oft-neglected yet critical domain of religious life at the center of an examination of relic cults in medieval Tuscany. Long recognized as a center of artistic innovation during the Renaissance, this region also boasted the rich and well documented veneration of holy bishops and martyrs buried in the cathedrals and suburban shrines of its principal cities. Author Benjamin Brand reveals that the music composed to honor these local saints - no fewer than ninety chants for the Mass and Divine Office - were essential components of larger devotional campaigns that included the recording of their life stories and the building and decoration of their shrines. Furthermore, the local Tuscan clerics who assumed control of these campaigns with the intent of gaining both temporal and spiritual power drew on influential global models - literary, architectural, musical, and ritual - from preeminent European powers, Rome and the Carolingian Empire. By integrating detailed analyses of plainsong and sacred ritual into this rich panorama, Brand traces the dialectic between local, regional, and pan-European trends, revealing the centrality of the liturgy in the development of medieval relic cults and, in a broader sense, medieval European culture and politics. Offering a rich topography of music, liturgy, and devotion through an interdisciplinary approach ideal for the multifaceted nature of medieval relic cults, *Holy Treasure and Sacred Song* will find a broad audience amongst musicologists and medievalists alike.

appunti per lo studio dell'uomo nella società

**The Greek Cities of Magna Graecia and Sicily**  
**Models of Management**  
**European Democratic Institutions and Administrations**  
**From the Nile to the Rhone and Beyond**  
**Metodologia sociologica**

Sicily has been the fulcrum of the Mediterranean throughout history. The island's central geographical position and its status as ancient Rome's first overseas province make it key to understanding the development of the Roman Empire. Yet Sicily's crucial role in the empire has been largely overlooked by scholars of classical antiquity, apart from a small number of specialists in its archaeology and material culture. *Urbanism and Empire in Roman Sicily* offers the first comprehensive English-language overview of the history and archaeology of Roman Sicily since R. J. A. Wilson's *Sicily under the Roman Empire* (1990). Laura Pfunter traces the development of cities and settlement networks in Sicily in order to understand the island's political, economic, social, and cultural role in Rome's evolving Mediterranean hegemony. She identifies and examines three main processes traceable in the archaeological record of settlement in Roman Sicily: urban disintegration, urban adaptation, and the development of alternatives to urban settlement. By expanding the scope of research on Roman Sicily beyond the bounds of the island itself, through comparative analysis of the settlement landscapes of Greece and southern Italy, and by utilizing exciting evidence from recent excavations and surveys, Pfunter establishes a new empirical foundation for research on Roman Sicily and demonstrates the necessity of including Sicily in broader historical and archaeological studies of the Roman Empire.

The general scope of the present volume is to present a variety of approaches and topics within the growing field of research on Byzantine aesthetics. Theurgy in Neoplatonic and Christian contexts is represented by the contributions of W.-M. Stoddard and L. Bergemann; theories of beauty are at the centre of the interest of the papers by S. Mariev and M. Marchetto. A. Pizzone approaches Byzantine aesthetics by looking for aesthetic experience in the literary texts, while the remaining contributions explore issues related to the iconoclast controversy: An important moment in the development of Byzantine philosophy on the eve of iconoclasm is the primary interest of A. del Campo Echevarría, who looks at the question of universals in John of Damaskos. The relationship between image and text in Byzantine illustrated manuscripts occupies the attention of B. Crostini. D. Afinogenov explores from a philological perspective the fate of important iconophile terminology in Old Bulgarian, while L. Lukhovitskij reconstructs from historical and philological perspectives the historical memory of the iconoclast controversy during the Late Byzantine Period.

Annually published since 1930, the International bibliography of Historical Sciences (IBOHS) is an international bibliography of the most important historical monographs and periodical articles published throughout the world, which deal with history from the earliest to the most recent times. The works are arranged systematically according to period, region or historical discipline, and within this classification alphabetically. The bibliography contains a geographical index and indexes of persons and authors.

Remembering Parthenope

materiali e appunti per lo studio. Corso di letteratura italiana

Anno Acc. 1959-60

Rituality and Social (Dis)Order

A History of Italian Living Standards

Studies in Early Monastic Literature and Scriptural Interpretation

Il progetto della Città e l'ampliamento dei confini disciplinari

*Questo libro è l'esito, criticamente rivisto e aggiornato, della ricerca sviluppata tra il 1994 ed il 1997*

*all'interno del Dottorato di Ricerca dalle Facoltà consorziate di Palermo, Bari, Napoli, Reggio Calabria. Esso si configura come un segmento del più generale campo tematico relativo allo studio della didattica del progetto di architettura in Italia ed è incentrato sull'insegnamento di Ludovico Quaroni nei corsi di Composizione*

*Architettonica della Facoltà di Architettura di Roma, fra il 1963 e il 1973. Gli anni presi in considerazione sono quelli che vedono concentrate le questioni teoriche e metodologiche più cogenti del dibattito architettonico e urbanistico di questo periodo. Il tentativo di trovare strumenti di risoluzione di una "crisi" culturale che sta frammentando la disciplina architettonica all'interno di nuove*

forme interdisciplinari, coinciderà con la necessità di ribaltare il tradizionale ruolo del progetto e dell'azione stessa dell'architetto. Un ribaltamento dal quale deriveranno inediti scenari di ricerca destinati a segnare, da lì in poi, una nuova stagione didattica caratterizzata da metodi compositivi fondati su nuove scale, su nuovi fenomeni fisico sociali, coincidenti con le dinamiche urbano-territoriali legate alla "nuova dimensione". Il 1963 segna il definitivo passaggio di Ludovico Quaroni, dall'insegnamento "urbanistico" tenuto a Firenze dal 1959, a quello "architettonico" intrapreso nella Facoltà di Roma. È questa la stagione che Manfredo Tafuri definirà del rinnovato ritorno di Quaroni, all'Architettura. Un ritorno caratterizzato da una visione del tutto inedita rispetto al panorama culturale italiano, teso a riportare i temi e le metodiche riguardanti il progetto della Città, dalla materia urbanistica a quella architettonica, fino a concentrarla nella messa a punto di una vera e propria nuova disciplina,

*definita da Quaroni, del Disegno Urbano. Essa sarà il risultato di una riflessione che andrà dal primo approccio "territorialista", all'avvicinamento alle questioni più propriamente "urbane", quali quelle derivate dalle esperienze relative alle tesi di laurea elaborate tra il '69 e il '73. Lavori che di fatto anticiperanno molti dei temi della futura ricerca architettonica, attivando una riflessione incentrata, d'ora in poi, sulla messa a punto di potenziali piani teorico- metodologici intenti a rifondare la disciplina a partire dal ritorno alla sua principale materia di studio: la Città criticamente riconfigurata ai moti trasformativazionali del nuovo Presente storico.*

*This work explores differing historical patterns in the adoption of the three major models of organizational management: scientific management; human relations; and structural analysis. The author takes a fresh look at how managers have used these models in four countries during the 20th century.*

*An incisive, unified account of modern poetry in the Western tradition, arguing that the emergence of the lyric as a dominant verse style is emblematic of the age of the individual. Between the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, poetry in the West was transformed. The now-common idea that poetry mostly corresponds with the lyric in the modern sense—a genre in which a first-person speaker talks self-referentially—was foreign to ancient, medieval, and Renaissance poetics. Yet in a relatively short time, age-old habits gave way. Poets acquired unprecedented freedom to write obscurely about private experiences, break rules of meter and syntax, use new vocabulary, and entangle first-person speakers with their own real-life identities. Poetry thus became the most subjective genre of modern literature. On Modern Poetry reconstructs this metamorphosis, combining theoretical reflections with literary history and close readings of poets from Giacomo Leopardi to Louise Glück. Guido Mazzoni shows that the*

*evolution of modern poetry involved significant changes in the way poetry was perceived, encouraged the construction of first-person poetic personas, and dramatically altered verse style. He interprets these developments as symptoms of profound historical and cultural shifts in the modern period: the crisis of tradition, the rise of individualism, the privileging of self-expression and its paradoxes. Mazzoni also reflects on the place of poetry in mass culture today, when its role has been largely assumed by popular music. The result is a rich history of literary modernity and a bold new account of poetry's transformations across centuries and national traditions.*

1998

*Being the Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1888*

*Reflecting on the Theory and Practice of Mosaic Conservation*

*Relic Cults and their Liturgies in Medieval Tuscany*

*Directory of European political scientists*

*Tenebrionoidea*

Looking at Catholic charity and social policy in past times, this book focuses on 'unrespectable' women and children in Italy, and their treatment at the hands of charities and the law. It looks at prostitutes and women engaged in sexual relationships outside formal marriage, and foundlings, many of whom were abandoned because they were born out of wedlock. A wide-ranging synoptic survey, this study considers the practical complications and consequences of communities' decisions to accommodate and regulate activities considered bad but irrepressible: of the belief that licensed prostitution and controlled abandonment could be used to avert greater evils, from sodomy and adultery to infanticide and abortion. Accessibly written, *Tolerance, regulation and rescue* discusses social problems which are still the subject of debate, and should appeal not only to academics and students, but also to general readers. This historical work delivers an accurate account of the Lake-Dwellings of Europe and the cultures of their dwellers. These lectures were compiled after undergoing an extensive amount of research process of studying the industrial remains of the relics from the notable settlements to form a comprehensible notion of the civilization and practices of their inhabitants. Contents include: Settlements In Lake Zürich, Western Switzerland, And France Settlements In Eastern Switzerland, The Danubian Valley, And Carniola Lake Dwellings And Pile Structures In Italy Special Character Of The Remains Found At La Tène, And In The Lake Of Paladru The Lake Dwellings Of Great Britain And Ireland The Lake-dwellers Of Europe

TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS is a series of books that open new perspectives in our understanding of language. The series publishes state-of-the-art work on core areas of linguistics across theoretical frameworks, as well as studies that provide new insights by approaching language from an interdisciplinary perspective. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS considers itself a forum for cutting-edge research based on solid empirical data on language in its various manifestations, including sign languages. It regards linguistic variation in its synchronic and diachronic dimensions as well as in its social contexts as important sources of insight for a better understanding of the design of linguistic systems and the ecology and evolution of language. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS publishes monographs and outstanding dissertations as well as edited volumes, which provide the opportunity to address controversial topics from different empirical and theoretical viewpoints. High quality standards are ensured through anonymous reviewing.

Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae

The Lake-Dwellings of Europe

Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente, Volume 99, 2021 – Tomo I  
Lessons Learned

Appunti per lo studio del diritto amministrativo

The Sephardic Diaspora, Livorno, and Cross-cultural Trade in the Early Modern Period

*L'Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente è pubblicato dal 1914. Presenta articoli originali e di sintesi sull'arte, l'archeologia,*

*l'architettura, la topografia, la storia, le religioni, l'antropologia del mondo antico, l'epigrafia e il diritto. L'interesse è rivolto alla Grecia e alle aree della grecità attraverso il tempo, dalla preistoria all'età bizantina e oltre, nonché alle interazioni con l'Oriente, l'Africa e l'Europa continentale. L'Annuario è composto da tre sezioni: Saggi, Scavi e Ricerche e Atti della Scuola 2021, a cura di Emanuele Papi. Gli articoli vengono approvati dal Comitato Editoriale e da due valutatori anonimi. I contributi sono pubblicati in una delle seguenti lingue: italiano, greco, inglese, francese, con riassunti in italiano, greco e inglese. Il testo si propone di offrire ai laureati in scienze giuridiche, iscritti alla Scuola per le professioni legali dell'Università Cattolica, gli elementi utili per un approfondimento dello studio del diritto amministrativo. In un corso di laurea universitario lo studio del diritto amministrativo ha necessariamente un carattere istituzionale. Di conseguenza deve concentrarsi su alcune nozioni fondamentali, che in genere, per ragioni didattiche, vengono illustrate nei loro termini più netti e consolidati. Chi conosce il diritto amministrativo sa bene, però, che la materia è caratterizzata da una particolare problematicità degli istituti e dei suoi stessi fondamenti, e questa problematicità è testimoniata dalla varietà delle posizioni che sono espresse quotidianamente dalla giurisprudenza e dalla dottrina anche rispetto a profili nodali. D'altra parte il diritto amministrativo rispecchia in modo intenso e diretto le caratteristiche e le contraddizioni della società: la circostanza che su molti temi la discussione non sia pervenuta a risultati definitivi rappresenta forse, anzi, uno dei motivi di fascino della materia. Per i laureati che intendano affrontare più da vicino lo studio della materia non è sufficiente una preparazione secondo il modello dei corsi universitari: è necessario confrontarsi più da vicino*

*con dibattiti spesso ancora aperti. Agli allievi della Scuola per le professioni legali è chiesto perciò di acquisire una consapevolezza dei maggiori temi in discussione e comunque di riuscire a disporre di tutti gli strumenti essenziali per poter comprendere le diverse tesi. In questo modo è possibile attingere alla cultura in cui è ambientato il diritto amministrativo, cultura alla quale, si spera, anche i nostri laureati daranno in futuro un contributo. Questa, appunto, è la ragione del testo curato da Giovanni D'Angelo. Tratto dalla Presentazione*

*In 150 years Italy transformed itself from a poor and backward country into one where living standards are among the highest in the world. In Measuring Wellbeing, Giovanni Vecchi provides an innovative analysis of this change by drawing on family accounts that provide engaging insights into life and are the "micro" data that create the foundations for the "macro" picture of variations and fluctuations in the development of Italy. Vecchi provides a nuanced account of the changes. He emphasizes that the concept of wellbeing is multidimensional and must include non-monetary aspects of life: nutrition, health and education, as well as less tangible elements such as freedom or the possibility to exercise one's political rights. The book deals with this polyhedral nature of wellbeing. Among the insights are that Italians succeeded in combining growth with equity, but that the gap between the North and South did not narrow; the while longevity has increased, education has not improved as much as it could have; and that for close to three decades, Italy's virtuous path has come to a halt: the wellbeing of the Italian people is at the crossroads between progress and decline. Measuring Wellbeing engagingly combines a unique dataset and an innovative statistical method that can be adapted to other countries.*

*Du miel au café, de l'ivoire à l'acajou  
Dishonoured women and abandoned children in Italy,  
1300-1800*

*(parte prima)*

*Appunti per lo studio dell'amministrazione pubblica  
Ludovico Quaroni e la didattica dell'architettura nella  
Facoltà di Roma tra gli anni '60 e '70*

*Aesthetics and Theurgy in Byzantium*

After colonizing the Aegean islands and the coast of Asia Minor, the ancient Greeks turned toward southern Italy and Sicily, driven by the unrest that troubled their homeland in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. The new arrivals brought with them their language, as well as their cultural and religious traditions and the institution of the polis. In Italy they created an autonomous political community that eventually surpassed the cities of Greece in wealth, military power, and architectural and cultural splendor. Such forefathers of Western philosophy as Pythagoras, Parmenides, and Archimedes lived and worked within this civilization. The Greek Cities of Magna Graecia and Sicily presents an overview of Greek colonization in Italy and the principal historical events that took place in this area from the Archaic period until the ascendancy of the Romans. This comprehensive survey is followed by a review of the major archaeological sites in the region.

This edited collection focuses on how the ancient past of the city of Naples has been invented, shaped, transmitted, and received in literature, art, and material culture since the time of the city's foundation. Adopting a chronological

approach, chapters examine important moments in Naples' reception history from the Roman period (when the city was already several centuries old) to the present day.

Among the topics covered are representations of the city's early history and mythology in texts and temples of the Roman period; later uses of Roman spolia (marble sculptures and architectural elements) in Christian churches; the importance of antiquity to the rulers of the Angevin and Swabian periods; the appropriation of the city's classical heritage by Renaissance humanists; the image of the 'local' poets Virgil and Statius in later eras; humanist images of the ancient aqueducts and catacombs that ran beneath the city; representations of classical monuments in early modern city guides; images of ancient ruins in contemporary Catholic nativity scenes; and the archaeology and philosophy of the city's Metro system. Featuring contributions from an interdisciplinary range of scholars, this comprehensive volume provides a highly accessible point of entry into the vast bibliography on ancient Naples.

This book presents the results of extensive international comparative research into the effects of the economic and financial crisis on democratic institutions and social cohesion policies. The collected studies describe and analyse the measures (often referred to as "reforms") adopted to counter the crisis and the effects of these measures. It investigates three areas: the impact on the functioning of institutions, with respect to the relationship between representative institutions and governments, and

the organisational structure of administrations at national and local levels; the impact that the austerity policies on public spending have on social rights; and the impact on traditional instruments of public action (administrative simplification, public services delivering, the use of common assets). The general findings highlight the effect of reducing the administrative and government capacity of the democratic institutions: the public sector, rather than being innovative and made more effective, declines, offering increasingly poor public services and making bad decisions, fuelling substantive or formal privatisation solutions, which in turn cause further weakening.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature,  
1901-1914

The "numbers" of Molise mountain municipalities (Italy)

Language and Philology in Romance

Tolerance, regulation and rescue

*The 15 papers in this volume, delivered to an international conference held at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven in the Fall of 2001, offer a systematic investigation into Polybius's many critiques and attempt to assess their potentially distortive effects.*

*Mosaik - Konservierung - Restaurierung.*

*New data, old problems, development opportunities*

*Exploring Texts, Contexts and Metatexts*

*Catalogue of Scientific Papers (1800-1900): Supplementary volume. 1800-1883*

*Work, Authority, and Organization in a Comparative Perspective*

*Urbanism and Empire in Roman Sicily*

*Palaeolithic Man and Terramara Settlements in Europe*