

Xvi Convegno Nazionale Di Storia E Fondamenti Della Chimica

The Arte dei rigattieri (merchants of second-hand goods in Florence) has never been the subject of a systematic study, even in scholarship devoted to the history of trades. Underpinned by a large collection of archival material, this book analyzes the social life and economic activity of rigattieri in fifteenth-century Florence. It offers invaluable information on issues such as the relationship between socio-political affiliations and economic interest as well as the structures of consumption and the spending power of different social groups. Furthermore, through the lens of the Arte dei Rigattieri, this work examines the connection between the development of the political bureaucracy, the establishment of Medicean power, and contemporaneous processes of identity construction and social mobility.

The present book explores the complexity of the past, by analysing the relationships between place, territory, the material value of objects and landscapes, time and ritual, during archaeological investigations. It presents the archaeology of place as a series of interconnecting and interactive relationships. It is clear that things and places do not emerge without some form of agency, usually through the concept of material manipulation, coupled with elaboration, innovation and time.

Depending on the raw material used and the process of manipulation and its relationship with the environment, materiality gains value. How do we as modern humans work within the complexity of place, materiality, time, and ritual? Traditional in archaeological discourse is the need to describe place, albeit in an empiricist and banal way. Discourse is sometimes followed by a more fruitful and interpretive account. However, these accounts tend to ignore human emotion that is bound-up in place, for example the ritualized and symbolic meanings that place holds. This book explores the significance of geography, place and the materiality that place holds, and challenges many of the tradition norms that in the past have trivialized landscape archaeology. The book is divided into 14 thought-provoking and crafted chapters and will be an ideal companion to anyone involved in the social sciences. The Routledge Companion to Accounting History shows how the seemingly innocuous practice of accounting has pervaded human existence in fascinating ways at numerous times and places; from ancient civilisations to the modern day, and from the personal to the political. Placing the history of accounting in context with other fields of study, the collection gives invaluable insights to subjects such as the rise of capitalism, the control of labour, gender and family relationships, racial exploitation, the functioning of the state, and the pursuit of military conflict. An engaging and comprehensive overview also examining

geographical differences, this Companion is split into key sections, which explore: changing technologies used to represent financial and other data historical development of accounting theory and practice accounting institutions and those who perform accounting accountancy and the economy accounting, society, and culture the role of accounting in the government, protection and financing of states including chapters on the important role played by accountancy in religious organizations, a review of how the discipline is portrayed in fine art and popular culture, and analysis of sharp practice and corporate scandals. The Routledge Companion to Accounting History has a breadth of coverage that is unmatched in this growing area of study. Bringing together leading writers in the field, this is an essential reference work for any student of accounting, business and management, and history.

Religious Architecture in Latium and Etruria, C. 900-500 BC

Atti del III Convegno nazionale di storia dell'architettura, Roma, 9-13 ottobre 1938-XVI.

Musei, mostre, restauro e diagnostica artistica in Italia 1930-1940

***Deliciae Fictiles V. Networks and Workshops
Some Italian Experiences***

The Origins of Accounting Culture

La Ecclesia Agrigenti intesa come "comunità di credenti", ma anche nel senso di "organizzazione gerarchica" sotto la guida vigile 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 Fracapane” 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’Ἐμποριον Conclusioni
Abbreviazioni bibliografiche Indice dei nomi e
delle cose notevoli**

**The term 'colonisation' encompasses much
diversity, from the settlement of the western
Mediterranean and the Black sea by Greeks in
the archaic period to the foundation of
Roman colonies in mainland Italy during the
Republic. Though very different in their
motives and methods, both Greek and Roman
colonisations are presented by our sources as
organised and clearly defined processes,
within which internal and external relations
were firmly delineated. This volume contains
six new studies, two Greek and four Roman.
Contributors employ historiographical,
comparative and post-colonial approaches to
question ancient constructs. The book
contains detailed case-studies as well as**

synoptic treatments. Contributors build on recent research in Greek and Roman history to show how ideologies of colonisation develop and come to dominate the historical record.

First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

Rethinking the Concept of 'Healing Settlements': Water, Cults, Constructions and Contexts in the Ancient World

Heritage and the Sea

Malta in the Hybleans, the Hybleans in Malta
V Congresso Nazionale di Archeologia

Medievale. Pré-tirages. Palazzo della Dogana, Salone del Tribunale (Foggia); Palazzo dei Celestini, Auditorium (Manfredonia); 30 settembre-3 ottobre 2009

Identities and Change in the World of Second-Hand Dealers

Origins, Ideologies and Interactions

A reliable and lively volume which brings readers into the mainstream of the latest Etruscan scholarship.

Zooarchaeological research has great potential to investigate areas of interest to other archaeologists, such as diet, trade, ritual, spatial usage, rubbish disposal, production, specialisation, land use, and more.

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Contributions to this volume cover North and South America, the Near East, Great Britain and Continental Europe, over a period from c.19,000 bp to ad 1778, and explore such themes as hunter/gatherers, early farming, Bronze Age and Iron Age societies, Classical civilisations, the medieval world, New World explorers and the American War of Independence.

Religious Architecture in Latium and Etruria, c. 900-500 BC presents the first comprehensive treatment of cult buildings in western central Italy from the Iron Age to the Archaic Period. By analysing the archaeological evidence for the form of early religious buildings and their role in ancient communities, it reconstructs a detailed history of early Latial and Etruscan religious architecture that brings together the buildings and the people who used them. The first part of the study examines the processes by which religious buildings changed from huts and shrines to monumental temples, and explores apparent differences between these processes in Latium and Etruria. The second part analyses the broader

architectural, religious, and topographical contexts of the first Etrusco-Italic temples alongside possible rationales for their introduction. The result is a new and extensive account of when, where, and why monumental cult buildings became features of early central Italic society.

Heresy, Culture, and Religion in Early Modern Italy

A Handbook of Etruscan Studies

The National Union Catalogs, 1963-

Etruscan Life and Afterlife

Snodi di critica

VI Congresso Nazionale di Archeologia

Medievale. Pré-tirages (L'Aquila, 12-15 settembre 2012)

This collection of essays is the first English-language, multidisciplinary analysis of medieval and modern Sardinia, offering fresh perspectives from archaeology and other fields. This volume is an ideal introduction for a new comer to the field, as well as the advanced scholar.

363.84

Temples are the most prestigious buildings in the urban landscape of ancient Italy, emerging within a network of centres of the then-known Mediterranean world.

Notwithstanding the fragmentary condition of

the buildings□ remains, these monuments □ and especially their richly decorated roofs □ are crucial sources of information on the constitution of political, social and craft identities, acting as agents in displaying the meaning of images. The subject of this volume is thematic and includes material from the Eastern Mediterranean (including Greece and Turkey). Contributors discuss the network between patron elites and specialized craft communities that were responsible for the sophisticated terracotta decoration of temples in Italy between 600 and 100 BC, focusing on the mobility of craft people and craft traditions and techniques, asking how images, iconographies, practices and materials can be used to explain the organization of ancient production, distribution and consumption. Special attention has been given to relations with the Eastern Mediterranean (Greece and Anatolia). Investigating craft communities, workshop organizations and networks has never been thoroughly undertaken for this period and region, nor for this exceptionally rich category of materials, or for the craftspeople producing the architectural terracottas. Papers in this volume aim to improve our understanding of roof production and construction in this period, to reveal relationships between main production centres, and to study the possible influences of immigrant craftspeople.

Architectural Terracottas and Decorative Roof

Systems in Italy and Beyond

Gli studi di storia della ragioneria

dall'Unità d'Italia ad oggi

Atti del XVI Convegno Nazionale del Gruppo

Italiano Frattura

Accounting and Food

Ships And Maritime Landscapes

Contexts and Contestations

*This two-volume set highlights the importance of Iberian shipbuilding in the centuries of the so-called first globalization (15th to 18th), in confluence with an unprecedented extension of ocean navigation and seafaring and a greater demand for natural resources (especially timber), mostly oak (*Quercus spp.*) and Pine (*Pinus spp.*). The chapters are framed in a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary line of research that integrates history, Geographic Information Sciences, underwater archaeology, dendrochronology and wood provenance techniques. This line of research was developed during the ForSEAdiscovery project, which had a great impact in the academic and scientific world and brought together experts from Europe and America. The volumes deliver a state-of-the-art review of the latest lines of research related to Iberian maritime history and archaeology and their developing interdisciplinary interaction with dendroarchaeology. This synthesis combines an analysis of historical sources, the systematic study of wreck-remains and material culture related to Iberian seafaring from the 15th to the 18th centuries, and the application of earth sciences, including dendrochronology. The set can be used as a manual or work guide for experts and students, and will also be an interesting read for non-experts interested in*

the subject. Volume 1 focuses on the history and archaeology of seafaring and shipbuilding in the Iberian early modern world, complemented by case studies on timber trade and supply for shipbuilding, analysis of shipbuilding treatises, and the application of Geographic Information Systems and Databases (GIS) to the study of shipwrecks.

Leading scholars from Italy and the United States offer a fresh and nuanced image of the religious reform movements on the Italian peninsula in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. United in their conviction that religious ideas can only be fully understood in relation to the particular social, cultural, and political contexts in which they develop, these scholars explore a wide range of protagonists from popes, bishops, and inquisitors to humanists and merchants, to artists, jewelers, and nuns. What emerges is a story of negotiations, mediations, compromises, and of shifting boundaries between heresy and orthodoxy. This book is essential reading for all students of the history of Christianity in early modern Europe.

Gli anni Trenta «non sono un decennio - scrive Elena Pontiggia - sono un secolo». L'epigrafe coglie in pieno il valore di un periodo frastagliato e denso della vita culturale italiana. Un periodo di cui questo volume fornisce un'analisi che, con aperture e affondi, rileva la varietà delle possibili correlazioni critiche tra le dimensioni dei musei, delle mostre, del restauro, delle tecniche e della diagnostica artistica misurate in rapporto alle istanze coeve della compagine internazionale interpretata da un protagonista come Henry Focillon. Dentro un quadro intenso di rimandi si sono colte strategie ed evidenziate incoerenze che

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intercettano i percorsi culturali dei protagonisti coinvolti da Giovannoni a Giglioli, da Pacchioni a Venturi, a Longhi, Brandi, Mariani, Marangoni, Bottari, Ortolani, Gargiulo, Argan, Pallucchini, Morassi, Raghianti, Pagano, Persico. Sullo sfondo, il dibattito critico ed estetico che, nelle alterne vicende dell'assimilazione crociana, incontra i contenuti dell'estetica fenomenologica di Antonio Banfi dentro uno scenario denso di contaminazioni e scarti tra i paradigmi disciplinari tradizionali dell'archeologia, della storia dell'arte e dell'architettura, periodicamente destabilizzati dalle problematiche delle tecniche, della diagnostica e del restauro. Ne è risultata una ragionata esemplificazione del decennio offerto alla lettura come l'esito di un serrato dialogo tra gli autori. Un dialogo teso all'integrazione, ancora non proprio così frequente, tra piani interpretativi eterogenei, risultato di sguardi intrecciati di storici diagnostici, restauratori storici, storici dell'arte antica e moderna impegnati ad esplorare modi possibili per ripensare le stesse discipline implicate.

The Routledge Companion to Accounting History

Costruire 'alla moderna'. Materiali e tecniche a

Genova tra XV e XVI secolo

Machines and Signs

Current Catalog

The Venetian Connection

Nel maggio 1909 moriva la signora Grazia Pontecorvo, vedova di Salvatore Di Castro, che aveva deciso di lasciare una cospicua somma all'Università Israelitica di Roma perché costruisse una nuova sinagoga. La nascita dell'Oratorio Di

Castro (1914) coincideva con la conclusione della Belle époque e con lo scoppio della Prima guerra mondiale, dieci anni dopo l'inaugurazione del Tempio Maggiore (1904), simbolo dell'Emancipazione degli ebrei a Roma. L'Oratorio somiglia alle sinagoghe di molte città d'Europa inserite nella trama urbana e frequentate non solo come spazio di preghiera ma anche di studio. Oggi il Tempio di via Balbo è una struttura culturale che accoglie ebrei italiani, libici e askenaziti, a testimonianza della vitalità di una sinagoga sempre al passo con i cambiamenti culturali dell'Età contemporanea.

The interrelations between accounting and food have been hitherto neglected at an international level. This regret is particularly meaningful with regards to Italy, where 'Food', besides being a physiological need to satisfy, is one of the main pillars of the 'Made in Italy' Industry, and the so-called Italian life-style, which has become a part of the popular culture. Accounting and Food seeks to explore the accounting, business and financial history of some of the most prestigious Italian food producers. Moreover, given that "Food" has been at the center of production and trade throughout the history of mankind, food production and commerce will be investigated from the critical angles of accounting, accountants and merchants. Relatedly, the interconnected history of the Food fairs and

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expositions of the major Italian trade centers will be also unveiled. Accounting and Food examines the role of accounting, accountants and merchants in food production and international trade (e.g., grain, wine, etc...) as well as considering the history of food producers, paying particular attention to the role played by women entrepreneurs over time. Finally the book explores the interrelations of accounting, food and state, local authorities and social institutions, in particular in so far these latter institutions were involved in the Political economy, regulation, allocation and distribution of food to populations and societies. Accounting and Food will be of particular interest to researches and scholars in the field of accounting history but also to those working in the areas of regional development, regional economics, food and sociology and other related disciplines.

Napoleon's conquests were spectacular, but behind his wars, is an enduring legacy. A new generation of historians have re-evaluated the Napoleonic era and found that his real achievement was the creation of modern Europe as we know it.

Architecture, Spectacle, and Tourism in Fascist Italy
Proceedings of the Thirteenth International
Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology,
Amsterdam 2012

A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of
Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by

Other American Libraries

The Napoleonic Empire and the New European
Political Culture

L'oratorio Di Castro

Evidence in the Age of the New Sciences

Il volume offre uno spaccato sulla Genova di età tardo-medievale e moderna, vista attraverso le parole di coloro che l'hanno costruita e con gli occhi di chi, oggi, ne studia le testimonianze materiali.

Parole e oggetti, documenti ed edifici sono quindi messi a confronto in modo sistematico, lungo un percorso che, partendo dai materiali da costruzione, arriva all'opera finita, prima scomposta nelle sue parti e infine letta come frutto intelligente dell'operato di committenti, 'magistri' ed operai.

L'esame del 'caso genovese', esemplare sia per la ricchezza delle sue fonti d'archivio sia per il grande numero di case antiche ancora conservate, costituisce così un pretesto per proporre una chiave di lettura e di rivalutazione del costruito del passato, la cui 'qualità diffusa' è spesso sfuggita

all'attenzione delle diverse storie dell'architettura.

The Origins Of Accounting Culture aim at studying the origins of the accounting culture in Venice, with a specific focus on accounting education. The period covered by the work ranges from Luca Pacioli to the foundation (in 1868) of the Royal Advanced School of Commerce (Regia Scuola Superiore di Commercio), that in 2018 is celebrating its 150 anniversary as Ca' Foscari University of Venice.

Ever since the Middle Ages, Venice was home of a

number of favourable circumstances that have been accumulating over the years. As a trading city par excellence, Venice allowed the spreading of the bookkeeping at first among firms and then in the public administration that was much in need of sophisticated accounting principles for the purpose of controlling its activities. Venice was among the first cities to implement Gutenberg print method and it quickly became the most important city in the world in the publishing industry, allowing printing and spreading the first handbooks about double-entry bookkeeping and merchant studies. The Origins Of Accounting Culture goes beyond the study of Luca Pacioli and tackles in a more organic and holistic way the social and economic conditions that allowed the accounting culture to spread in Venice. This book will be a vital resource to academics and researchers in the fields of Accounting, Accounting History, Economic Development and related disciplines.

The motto of the Royal Society—Nullius in verba—was intended to highlight the members' rejection of received knowledge and the new place they afforded direct empirical evidence in their quest for genuine, useful knowledge about the world. But while many studies have raised questions about the construction, reception and authentication of knowledge, Evidence in the Age of the New Sciences is the first to examine the problem of evidence at this pivotal moment in European intellectual history. What constituted evidence—and for whom? Where

might it be found? How should it be collected and organized? What is the relationship between evidence and proof? These are crucial questions, for what constitutes evidence determines how people interrogate the world and the kind of arguments they make about it. In this important new collection, Lancaster and Raiswell have assembled twelve studies that capture aspects of the debate over evidence in a variety of intellectual contexts. From law and theology to geography, medicine and experimental philosophy, the chapters highlight the great diversity of approaches to evidence-gathering that existed side by side in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In this way, the volume makes an important addition to the literature on early science and knowledge formation, and will be of particular interest to scholars and advanced students in these fields.

The Social Fabric of Fifteenth-Century Florence

Giorgione, la Tempesta e la salvezza

La maiolica in Toscana tra Medioevo e

Rinascimento. Il rapporto fra centri di produzione e di consumo nel periodo di transizione (Premio Ottone d'Assia e Riccardo Francovich 2007)

A Companion to Sardinian History, 500–1500

A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards Issued to July 31, 1942

Ecclesia Agrigenti. Note di storia e archeologia urbana

Atti del III Convegno nazionale di storia dell'architettura, Roma, 9-13 ottobre

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1938-XVI. Atti del XVI Convegno Nazionale del Gruppo Italiano Frattura Gruppo Italiano Frattura Evidence in the Age of the New Sciences Springer

This volume brings together papers dealing with therapeutic aspects connected to thermo-mineral sites both in Italy and in the Roman Provinces, as well as cultic issues surrounding health and healing.

This survey provides medievalists and Renaissance scholars alike with the first comprehensive introduction to Franciscan texts of religious instruction, ranging from sermon cycles, catechistic manuals and novice training treatises, to the larger texts of liturgical and religious edification.

Library Catalog of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Integrating Zooarchaeology

Objects, Geographies and the Construction of Time

La verità celata

Cento anni di ebraismo a Roma (1914-2014)

Place as Material Culture

L'Autrice, vincitrice del premio Ottone d'Assia-Riccardo Francovich 2007, prende in esame la maiolica prodotta e utilizzata nella Toscana fra XIV e XVI secolo e attraverso

l'analisi sia della fonte archeologica che di quelle documentarie ricostruisce i flussi di circolazione dei manufatti e delle tecnologie per l'arco cronologico considerato. In particolare vengono presi in esame i centri produttivi del medio Valdarno, focalizzando l'indagine su Firenze, Bacchereto, Montelupo e Cafaggiolo. Un ampio capitolo, in

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cui sono messi a confronto i reperti ceramici provenienti dai nuovi scavi stratigrafici di via de ' Castellani e della Biblioteca Magliabechiana, è dedicato a Firenze come centro di consumo. Completano il volume alcune considerazioni sui materiali rinvenuti presso la " terra nuova " di San Giovanni Valdarno e le fortezze medicee di Livorno e Grosseto, e un capitolo conclusivo in cui vengono proposte alcune chiavi interpretative del documento archeologico come fonte della ricostruzione storica.

This volume gathers 88 contributions related to the theme ' Ships and Maritime Landscapes ' of the Thirteenth International Symposium on Boat and Ship Archaeology (ISBSA 13) held in Amsterdam on the 7th to 12th October 2012. The articles include both papers and poster presentations by experts in the field of nautical archaeology, history of ships and shipbuilding, and naval architecture. The contributions deal not only with the theme of maritime landscapes but also with a variety of ship related subjects, like regional watercraft, construction and typology, material applications and design, outfitting, reconstruction and current research.

Volume XIX/1 of History of Universities contains the customary mix of learned articles, book reviews, conference reports and bibliographical information, which makes this publication such an indispensable tool for the historian of higher education. Its contributions range widely geographically, chronologically, and in subject-matter. The volume is, as always, a lively combination of original research and invaluable reference material.

The Renaissance Perfected
Greek and Roman Colonisation

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Bibliography of the History of Medicine

Catalog of the Avery Memorial Architectural Library of Columbia University: Citizen - Cuk

Franciscan Literature of Religious Instruction before the Council of Trent

proc. int. conference, Catania, 30 September, Sliema 10 November 2006

This volume addresses the cultural, technical and ethical motivations of the history of drawing of machines and its developments step by step. First it treats drawings without any technical character; then the Renaissance with its new forms of drawing; the 18th century, with orthographic projections, immediately used by industry; the 19th century, including the applications of drawing in industry; and the 20th century, with the standardization institutions and the use of the computer. The role of historical drawings and archives in modern design is also examined. This book is of value to all those who are interested in technical drawing, either from an artistic, from a design, or from an engineering point of view.

La Tempesta di Giorgione ha sempre rappresentato un mistero: pur essendo uno dei quadri pi ù noti del Rinascimento, celebrato come esempio della maestria della scuola veneziana, vivisezionato in ogni dettaglio, questo dipinto mantiene intatto il suo segreto. Chi sono le figure in primo piano e a cosa alludono? Quale relazione intercorre con lo sfondo e il cielo in tempesta? Anche se in tanti hanno provato a rispondere a questi interrogativi, una delle letture pi ù suggestive è quella di Salvatore Settis, il quale, grazie a una felice intuizione, suppose nel 1978 che i due giovani del quadro fossero

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Adamo ed Eva dopo la cacciata dal Paradiso terrestre. Quell'ipotesi ora si arricchisce, attraverso un'indagine sottile e pazientissima», come la descrive lo stesso Settis nella Prefazione al volume, di «tasselli e nuove diramazioni interpretative». Prendendo le mosse dalla scoperta di un dettaglio inedito, abilmente mimetizzato nella tela, e grazie a un capillare confronto con opere affini – riprodotte in un ricco corredo iconografico –, il dipinto acquista un significato più ampio e si colloca in un preciso contesto, che si configura come una vera e propria fucina dell'arte moderna: la chiesa dei Servi di Maria a Venezia, frequentata da studiosi, filosofi, collezionisti e mecenati, tra cui Gabriele Vendramin, il committente dell'opera. Il risultato è una migliore definizione del contenuto dell'enigmatico quadro, riletto in chiave biblica e calato in un'età e in un ambiente gravido di fermenti culturali e inquietudini religiose e politiche, sospeso tra Umanesimo e Riforma cattolica.

Mussolini's bold claims upon the monuments and rhetoric of ancient Rome have been the subject of a number of recent books. D. Medina Lasansky shows us a much less familiar side of the cultural politics of Italian Fascism, tracing its wide-ranging efforts to adapt the nation's medieval and Renaissance heritage to satisfy the regime's programs of national regeneration.

Anyone acquainted with the beauties of Tuscany will be surprised to learn that architects, planners, and administrators working within Fascist programs fabricated much of what today's tourists admire as authentic. Public squares, town halls, palaces, gardens, and civic rituals (including the famed Palio of Siena)

were all &“restored&” to suit a vision of the past shaped by Fascist notions of virile power, social order, and national achievement in the arts. Ultimately, Lasansky forces readers to question long-standing assumptions about the Renaissance even as she expands the parameters of what constitutes Fascist culture. The arguments in *The Renaissance Perfected* are based in fresh archival evidence and a rich collection of illustrations, many reproduced for the first time, ranging from photographs and architectural drawings to tourist posters and film stills. Lasansky’s groundbreaking book will be essential reading for students of medieval, Renaissance, and twentieth-century Italy as well as all those concerned with visual culture, architectural preservation, heritage studies, and tourism studies.

A History of the Drawing of Machines

History of Universities

La ragioneria in Italia nella seconda metà del XIX secolo.

Profili teorici e proposte applicative

Volume XIX/1

Evidenze, interpretazioni e comparazioni in tema di autori, opere, oggetto e metodo