

Gran Milano Come Realizzare Una Grande Metropoli Europea E Generare Sviluppo

The notion of hospitality is one of the great constituent myths of Greek culture. It may often become a stereotype, but it is above all a distinct way of life. Hospitality is one of the strong archetypes of contemporary Greek culture. Yorgos Tzirtzilakis

Reconstructing Italy traces the postwar transformation of the Italian nation through an analysis of the Ina-Casa plan for working class housing, established in 1949 to address the employment and housing crises. Government sponsored housing programs undertaken after WWII have often been criticized as experiments that created more social problems than they solved. The neighborhoods of Ina-Casa stand out in contrast to their contemporaries both in terms of design and outcome. Unlike modernist high-rise housing projects of the period, Ina-Casa neighborhoods are picturesque and human-scaled and incorporate local construction materials and methods resulting in a rich aesthetic diversity. And unlike many other government forays into housing undertaken during this period, the Ina-Casa plan was, on the whole, successful: the neighborhoods are still lively and cohesive communities today. This book examines what made Ina-Casa a success among so many failed housing experiments, focusing on the tenuous balance struck between the legislation governing Ina-Casa, the architects who led the Ina-Casa administration, the theory of design that guided architects working on the plan, and an analysis of the results—the neighborhoods and homes constructed. Drawing on the writings of the architects, government documents, and including brief passages from works of neorealist literature and descriptions of neorealist films by Pier Paolo Pasolini, Italo Calvino and others, this book presents a portrait of the postwar struggle to define a post-Fascist Italy.

Beginning students of Italian language and literature will welcome these selections of poetry, fiction, history, and philosophy by 14th- to 20th-century authors, including Dante, Boccaccio, Pirandello, and 52 others.

The short story writers featured in this brief anthology – all established figures on the Italian literary scene – have been specifically chosen as being representative of the various geographical regions in the Italian peninsula, ranging from Ginzburg, Pavese and Soldati (Piedmont), Colombi Guidotti and Guareschi (Emilia Romagna region), Tozzi (Tuscany), D'Annunzio (Abruzzi region) and Moravia (Lazio region) to Pirandello and Verga (Sicily) and Deledda (Sardinia). Twelve of these literary masters' very best novelle – richly diverse both thematically and stylistically – can be read in the original, unabridged Italian with parallel English translations, accompanied by a brief account of the life and literary achievements of each writer, as well as a few notes on the context in which the narrative was written and some relevant features of theme and content. The novelle themselves, originally published in Italy between 1880 (marking the publication of Verga's *La lupa*) and 1971 (the year of the publication of Soldati's *Una donna comprensiva*), span almost a whole century. Although presented in chronological order of publication – being self-contained racconti – they can be read in any order. All of them lend themselves to the leitmotif of the collection: that of a woman as the central character (D'Annunzio's *Candia*, the Princess in Deledda's fairy-tale, Pirandello's *Mommìna*, *gnà Pina* in Verga's story, etc.). Two of the writers, Grazia Deledda and Natalia Ginzburg, are themselves women writing about women. The anthology, on the one hand, offers readers the opportunity to savour a few delights of Italian literature and culture, and, on the other, promotes effective language learning through a wide spectrum of language and styles. While remaining faithful to the originals, the translations lay emphasis on readability and fluency, thus making their perusal a pleasurable experience in itself. In addition, the stories in this collection will certainly stimulate further interest in Italian literature.

La dinamica dei prezzi è uno degli argomenti classici della storia economica. L'attenzione per questo tema fu particolarmente viva a partire dagli anni trenta del novecento, in tutti i paesi europei. I materiali raccolti e pubblicati a quell'epoca continuano a costituire una base documentaria importante per ogni ricerca sull'andamento economico delle economie pre-industriali. L'interesse per i prezzi si ridusse dagli anni settanta agli anni novanta. È ripreso, tuttavia, negli ultimi quindici-venti anni come conseguenza della rinnovata attenzione per il tema della crescita e per i cambiamenti di lungo periodo nelle economie del passato. Il confronto fra i livelli di sviluppo di economie diverse, come quella europea e quella asiatica, insieme con l'uso di strumenti statistici più avanzati nel campo della storia economica, ha rafforzato l'interesse per i prezzi. I contributi presenti in questo volume si articolano intorno a due macro-temi: La formazione dei prezzi nelle economie e società pre-industriali durante i secoli dal XII all'inizio del XIX e il movimento dei prezzi nel lungo periodo, nonché il rapporto esistente con quello di altre variabili economiche e non-economiche, quali la popolazione, la massa monetaria, il prodotto, la produttività, la velocità di circolazione della moneta, i cambiamenti nelle istituzioni.

Edward Goldberg shares his sensational discovery of the largest body of surviving correspondence from any Jew in Early Modern Europe. Over the course of six years, Benedetto Blanis — a scholar and entrepreneur in the Florentine Ghetto — wrote nearly 200 letters to his princely patron Don Giovanni dei Medici. For the first time, these letters are available in a definitive critical edition — with full transcriptions in the original Italian, English language summaries, and explanatory notes. This book is a companion volume to *Jews and Magic in Medici Florence*, in which Goldberg narrates Blanis's startling rise and fall. Readers can now take a step closer and hear Blanis's compelling story in his own words — tracing his fraught relations with Jews and Christians, his desperate (and often illegal) business schemes, his disastrous strategies for advancement at the Medici Court, and his pursuit of arcane knowledge, including astrology, alchemy, and Kabbalah.

From the Treaty of Versailles to the 2018 centenary and beyond, the history of the First World War has been continually written and rewritten, studied and contested, producing a rich historiography shaped by the social and cultural circumstances of its creation. *Writing the Great War* provides a groundbreaking survey of this vast body of work, assembling contributions on a variety of national and regional historiographies from some of the most prominent scholars in the field. By analyzing perceptions of the war in contexts ranging from Nazi Germany to India's struggle for independence, this is an illuminating collective study of the complex interplay of memory and history.

The Radical Machiavelli: Politics, Philosophy and Language offers a partial and even partisan reading of Machiavelli, whose thought continues to divide interpreters, forcing them to confront their responsibility as contemporary thinkers in a global society.

EDUARDO SOUTO DE MOURA Luca Nicotera ALESSANDRO ANSELMINI Stefania Tuzi LAKE|FLATO Maria Luna Vetrani ANTONIO MONESTIROLI Gaetano Fusco BOGDAN BOGDANOVIC Slobodan Selinkic CINO ZUCCHI Alessandra Sgueglia EMILIO CARAVATTI Pietro Fantozzi SUONI DI PIETRA / SOUNDS OF STONE Adriana Rossi

CONSIDERAZIONI SULL'URBANISTICA A ROMA / THOUGHTS ABOUT URBAN PLANNING IN ROME Carlo Maltese INTERVISTA A CARLO PETRINI / INTERVIEW WITH CARLO PETRINI Mario Pisani

Published between 1862 and 1932, and reissued here in multiple parts, this monumental calendar of documents remains an essential starting point for the serious study of Tudor history. An experienced editor of historical texts, John Sherren Brewer (1809-79) had no prior training in the history of the period, yet he brought to the project the necessary industriousness and an impeccable command of Latin. Four volumes appeared before his death, whereupon James Gairdner (1828-1912), his former assistant, took up the editorial reins. Continuing Brewer's method of ordering chronologically all available documents from 1509 to 1547, and reproducing some passages while paraphrasing or omitting others, Gairdner brought the project to its conclusion, aided himself by R. H. Brodie (1859-1943) in preparing the later volumes. Part 1 of Volume 2 (1864) has been split into two for this reissue: this second half covers the period from November 1515 to December 1516.

In the first book systematically to give evidence of conjugal co-rule at an Italian Renaissance court, and the first full length scholarly study of Isabella d'Este and Francesco Gonzaga, Sarah Cockram shows their relationship in an entirely new light. The book draws on (and presents) a large amount of unpublished archival material, including almost unprecedented surviving correspondence between and around these Renaissance princely rulers. Using these sources, Cockram shows Isabella and Francesco's strategic teamwork in action, illuminating tactics of collaboration and dissimulation. She also reveals behind-the-scenes diplomatic activity; court procedures; sexual politics and seduction; gift-giving and network-building; rivalries, intrigues and assassinations. Several epistolary themes emerge: insights into the couple's communication practices and double-dealing, their use of intermediaries, and attention to security matters. This book's analysis of Isabella's co-rule with her husband, supported by other members of the Gonzaga dynasty, sees her sometimes in the role of subordinate partner, sometimes guiding the couple's actions. It shows how, despite appearances at times, the couple shared common diplomatic policy as well as human, material, and cultural resources; joint administration; and the exercise of authority and justice. Thus emerges a three-dimensional picture of the mechanisms of power and power sharing in the age of Machiavelli.

Historia vniuersale delle imagini miracolose della Gran Madre di Dio ... et delle cose marauigliose operate da Dio Signor Nostro in gratia di leià favore de'diuoti suoiResearch in Sample Farm Census MethodologyComparative statistical efficiency of sampling units smaller than the minor civil division for estimating year-to-year change (analysis based on state farm census data)Plautus und die Tradition des StegreifspielsFestgabe für Eckard Lefèvre zum 60. GeburtstagGunter Narr VerlagThe Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, Called the MagnificentDizionario del dialetto venezianoThe Life of Lorenzo De' Medici Called the Magnificent in Two Volumes by William Roscoe1Abitare la Terra n.29/2011 - Dwelling on Earthrivista di geoarchitettura - a magazine of geoarchitectureGangemi Editore spa

This title was first published in 2000: Michelangelo gave his painting of "Leda and the Swan" to an apprentice rather than hand it over to the emissary of the Duke of Ferrar, who had commissioned it. He was apparently disgusted by the failure of the emissary - who was probably more used to buying pigs than discussing art - to accord the picture and the artist the value they deserved. Any discussion of works of art and material culture implicitly assigns them a set of values. Whether these values be monetary, cultural or religious, they tend to constrict the ways in which such works can be discussed. The variety of potential forms of valuation becomes particularly apparent during the Italian Renaissance, when relations between the visual arts and humanistic studies were undergoing rapid changes against an equally fluid social, economic and political background. In this volume, 13 scholars explicitly examine some of the complex ways in which a variety of values might be associated with Italian Renaissance material culture. Papers range from a consideration of the basic values of the materials employed by artists, to the manifestation of cultural values in attitudes to dress and domestic devotion. By illuminating some of the ways in which values were constructed, they provide a broader context within which to evaluate Renaissance material culture.

Alzira is the seventh work and the sixth opera to be published in the critical edition of The Works of Giuseppe Verdi. Composed during the middle of the very productive period of Verdi's first large-scale successes, Alzira premiered at Naples on August 12, 1845. Cammarano's libretto is based on a play of Voltaire, who used a real incident in sixteenth-century Peru during the Spanish conquest to shape a critique of the morality of the noble savage as against Christian values. The inherent conflicts and exotic setting appealed to Verdi's dramatic sense, and in its best moments the music of Alzira fully realizes his potential as a masterful composer for the theater. Because the success of the premiere was not repeated, Alzira fell out of the repertory and no orchestral score was ever published. The critical edition, based on Verdi's autograph score and important secondary sources, provides the first reliable full score of the work. It is complemented by an introduction tracing the opera's genesis, sources and performance history and practices. Together with the detailed critical commentary, discussing problems and ambiguities in the sources, the edition provides scholars and performers alike with unequalled means for interpretation and study of this poorly known work.

More than fifteen hundred extracts containing the Renaissance genius' maxims, prophecies, fables, letters, and brilliant observations in architecture, painting, physiology, geography, and other fields

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