

Gli Obelischi Di Roma Text In Italian Roman Obelisks

“The Egyptian gods” mattered greatly to many kings, emperors, cities and elites in the Hellenistic and Roman world. Power, politics & the cults of Isis provides the first overview of this important phenomenon and shows how this happened, and why. Rome has long held an attraction as one of the world’s great cultural, religious, and intellectual centers. In this classic study, surveying the city’s life from Christian Antiquity through the Middle Ages, Richard Krautheimer focuses on monuments of art and architecture as they reflect the historical events, the ideological currents, and the meaning Rome held for its contemporaries. Lavishly illustrated, this book tells an intriguing story in which the heritage of antiquity intertwines with the living presence of Christianity. Written by one of the great art historians of our time, it offers a profile of the Eternal City unlike any drawn in the past or likely to be drawn in the future.

The City as Fatherland

Critical Perspectives on Public Space

Sale Catalogue of the Truly Important and Very Extensive Library of Printed Books Known as the Sunderland Or Blenheim Library : Comprising a Remarkable Collection of the Greek and Roman Classic Writers in First, Early and Rare Editions : a Large

Series of Early Printed Bibles and Testaments in Various Languages : a Few Ancient and Important MSS ... : to be Sold by Auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson

Construction and Decoration in the Public Library of the City of Boston

A General Bibliographical Dictionary

Italian Medals C. 1530-1600 in British Public Collections: Text

Volumes 14 and 15 of the Handbook of Middle American Indians, published in cooperation with the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University under the general editorship of Robert Wauchope (1909-1979), constitute Parts 3 and 4 of the Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources in the Americas. The Guide has been assembled under the volume editorship of the late Howard F. Cline, Director of the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress, with Charles Gibson, John B. Glass, and H. B. Nicholson as associate volume editors. It covers geography and ethnography of the European tradition (Volume 13); and sources in the native tradition: prose and pictorial materials, checklist of repositories, title and synonymy index, and annotated bibliography on native sources (Volumes 14 and 15). The present volumes contain the native tradition: "A Survey of Native Middle American Pictorial Manuscripts," by John B. Glass "A Census of Native Middle American Pictorial Manuscripts," by John B. Glass in collaboration with Donald Robertson "Techialoyan Manuscripts and Paintings, with Commentary," by Robertson "A Census of Middle American Testerian Manuscripts," by John B. Glass "A Catalog of Falsified Middle American Pictorial Manuscripts," by John B. Glass "Prose Sources in the Native Historical Tradition," by Charles Gibson and John B. Glass "A Checklist of Middle American Manuscripts in the Native Historical Tradition," by John B. Glass "The Botutini Collection," by John B. Glass "Middle American Ethnohistory: An Overview" by H. B. Nicholson The Handbook of Middle American Indians was assembled under the general editorship of the late Howard F. Cline, Director of the American Research Institute of Tulane University with the assistance of grants from the National Science Foundation and under the sponsorship of the National Research Council Committee on Latin American Anthropology.

First developed in the princely courts of Renaissance Italy in the 1430s, in the 16th century medals were transformed into a recognisably modern form, in the messages they conveyed, the techniques employed in their manufacture, and the uses to which they were put. They were influential patrons including the Medici and the popes, as well as celebrated artists such as Leone Leoni and Benvenuto Cellini. This catalogue takes up the story where Sir George Hill’s classic Corpus of Italian Medals of the Renaissance before Cellini published its major catalogue includes over 1200 medals from the British Museum and the other major British collections, many published here for the first time. The catalogue entries provide detailed historical and iconographical information on the medals, many of which are accompanied by introductory essays discuss the centres of production, artists and subjects of the medals; the reasons they were made; their design, production and functions; the diffusion of the Italian medal throughout Europe in the 16th century and the history of collecting medals in Britain.

Degli Obelischi di Roma

Catalogue of Books Relating to Architecture

Le «Meraviglie di Roma» di maestro Gregorio. Con il testo latino della Narracio de mirabilibus urbis Romae e traduzione italiana a fronte

The Heritage of Ancient Egypt

Il fascino di Roma nel Medioevo

A Latin Text of Italian Fascism

Per tutto il Medioevo non esistette una sola città paragonabile a Roma per la quantità e la qualità dei monumenti posseduti e per il numero di visitatori che vi giungevano, desiderosi di visitare i centri più importanti della cristianità ma anche attratti dal fascino delle antiche vestigia pagane. L’esigenza di indicazioni per muoversi nella città portò alla compilazione delle prime guide per i pellegrini, da cui scaturì nel XII secolo un originale prodotto letterario, i Mirabilia urbis Romae, che ebbe innumerevoli versioni nei tre secoli successivi. In questa tradizione spicca per originalità la Narrazione delle meraviglie della città di Roma, compilata tra il XII e il XIII secolo da un erudito inglese, maestro Gregorio. Formatosi culturalmente nello studio dei classici, l’autore è completamente assorbito dalla contemplazione dell’antica Roma – al punto di trascurare la città cristiana – e descrive con vera passione artistica i monumenti pagani. Fin da primo impatto ci comunica il fascino subito, quando dall’altura di Monte Mario gli si presenta una città dove «così numerose sono le torri da sembrare spighe di grano, tante le costruzioni dei palazzi, che a nessun uomo riuscì mai di contarle». Di questa opera singolare il libro fornisce il testo originale latino e la traduzione italiana a fronte, preceduti da un ampio studio introduttivo.

Ammianus Marcellinus' Res Gestae holds a prominent position in modern studies of the emperor Julian as the fullest extant narrative of the reign of the last "pagan" emperor. Ammianus' Julian: Narrative and Genre in the Res Gestae offers a major reinterpretation of the work, which is one of the main narrative sources for the political history of the later Roman Empire, and argues for a re-examination of Ammianus' agenda and methods in narrating the reign of Julian. Building on recent developments in the application of literary approaches and critical theories to historical texts, Ammianus' presentation of Julian is evaluated by considering the Res Gestae within three interrelated contexts: as a work of Latin historiography, which consciously sets itself within a classical and classicizing generic tradition; in a more immediate literary and political context, as the final contribution by a member of an "eyewitness" generation to a quarter century of intense debate over Julian's legacy by several authors who had lived through his reign and had been in varying degrees of proximity to Julian himself; and as a narrative text, in which narratorial authority is closely associated with the persona of the narrator, both as an external narrating agent and an occasional participant in the events he relates. This is complemented by a literary survey and a re-analysis of Ammianus' depiction of several key moments in Julian's reign, such as his appointment as Caesar, the battle of Strasbourg in 357 AD, his acclamation as Augustus, and the disastrous invasion of Persia in 363 AD. It suggests that the Res Gestae presents a Latin-speaking, western audience with an idiosyncratic and "Romanized" depiction of the philhellene emperor and that, consciously exploiting his position as a Greek writing in Latin and as a contemporary of Julian, Ammianus wished his work to be considered a culminating and definitive account of the man and his life.

Hadrian and the City of Rome

Roman Imperial Funerary Monuments from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius

La Civiltà cattolica

With an Additional Section on City Planning

Rome Eternal

Narrative and Genre in the Res Gestae

One year before Galileo’s, another trial was the talk of Rome. The city’s most notorious astrologer--Orazio Morandi, abbot of the monastery of Santa Prassede--was brought before the governor’s court on charges of possessing prohibited books, telling, and political chicanery. His most serious crime was to have predicted the death of Pope Urban VIII and allowed news of this to spread as far as Spain, where cardinals quickly embarked for Italy to attend a conclave that would not open for a year. The pope, furious at such astrological and political effrontery, personally ordered the criminal inquiry that led to Morandi’s arrest, trial, and death in prison, probably by assassination. Based on new evidence, this book chronicles Morandi’s trial and fall against the backdrop of enormous political and cultural turmoil that characterized Italy in the early seventeenth century. It documents a world in which occult knowledge commanded power, reveals widespread libertinism behind moral reform, and illuminates the arduous metamorphosis of intellectual culture already underway. It also sets the stage for, and lends new understanding to, the trial of Galileo that would follow shortly. The mystery of Morandi concerns the basic compulsion of a status-drenched society and the very nature of knowledge at the birth of science. Told here in colorful detail, Morandi’s story is fascinating in its own right. Beyond that, it allows us to glimpse the underside of early modern high society as a whole. Cleopatra’s Needles and Other Egyptian ObelisksA Series of Descriptions of All the Important Inscribed Obelisks, with Hieroglyphic Texts, Translations, EtcA General Bibliographical DictionaryTopographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs, and PaintingsGli obelischi egiziani di RomaBibliographie Internationale de L'histoire Des ReligionsBrill ArchiveTopographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs, and Paintings: Nubia, the deserts, and outside Egypt (1st ed. 1952. Reissued 1975)Handbook of Middle American Indians, Volumes 14 and 15Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources, Parts Three and FourUniversity of Texas Press

Morandi’s Last Prophecy and the End of Renaissance Politics

Power, Politics and the Cults of Isis

The Town Planning Review

Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs, and Paintings

Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and Its Environs

Profile of a City, 312-1308

This innovative volume draws on recent research in archaeology, ancient history and the history of medicine to discuss how people in the ancient world understood and dealt with illness and death in the urban environment.

What does ‘Roman’ mean? How does the mythical city touch people’s identities, values and attitudes? In the long-established and official imaginary of the West, Rome is the citta dell’arte, the city of faith, an heirloom city inspired by the traces of ancient Empire, by the brooding aura of the Church, by Hollywood fairy-tale romance, and by the spicy tang of veiled decadence. But what of its contemporary residents? Are they now merely guides and waiters servicing throngs of tourists indifferent to the city’s contemporary charms? Guy Lanoue, a former resident of Rome, explores how Romans live the modern myth of Rome Eternal. Since the 19th century, it has defined an important community, the fatherland, a home-spun society where the rules of everyday life become ‘tradition’: ways of eating, dressing, making and keeping friends and acquaintances, ‘proper’ ways of speaking and a hard to define but nonetheless tangible air of composure. Guy Lanoue is a Professor of Anthropology at the Universite de Montreal.

A Series of Descriptions of All the Important Inscribed Obelisks, with Hieroglyphic Texts, Translations, Etc

Cleopatra’s Needles and Other Egyptian Obelisks

The Egyptian Revival

The Afterlife of Ancient Egypt in Early Modern Italy

Nuova enciclopedia italiana: Testo

Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs ... Second edition

In this beautifully illustrated and closely argued book, a completely updated and much expanded third edition of his magisterial survey, Curl describes in lively and stimulating prose the numerous revivals of the Egyptian style from Antiquity to the present day. Drawing on a wealth of sources, his pioneering and definitive work analyzes the remarkable and persistent influence of Ancient Egyptian culture on the West. The author deftly develops his argument that the civilization of Ancient Egypt is central, rather than peripheral, to the development of much of Western architecture, art, design, and religion. Curl examines: the persistence of Egyptian motifs in design from Graeco-Roman Antiquity, through the Medieval, Baroque, and Neo-Classical periods rise of Egyptology in the nineteenth and twentieth-century manifestations of Egyptianisms prompted by the discovery of Tutankhamun’s tomb various aspects of Egyptianizing tendencies in the Art Deco style and afterwards. For students of art, architectural and ancient history, and those interested in western European culture generally, this book will be an inspiring and invaluable addition to the available literature.

This collection of twenty-one essays, written by colleagues and former students of the architectural historian Spiro Kostof (1936-1991), presents case studies on Kostof’s model of urban forms and fabrics. The essays are remarkably diverse: the range includes pre-Columbian Inca settlements, fourteenth-century Cairo, nineteenth-century New Orleans, and twentieth-century Tokyo ... The theme of the volume is that the street presents itself as the basic structuring device of a city’s form and also as the locus of its civilization. Each essay is a detailed investigation of a single urban street with unique historical conditions. The authors’ shared concern regarding anthropological, political, and technical aspects of street making coalesce into a critical discourse on urban space.

The Philosophy of Umberto Eco

De gli obelischi di Roma. Di monsig. Michele Mercati protonot. apostolico

Guide to Ethnohistorical Sources, Parts Three and Four

Bibliotheca Sunderlandia

Proceedings of the Vth International Conference of Isis Studies, Boulogne-sur-Mer, October 13-15, 2011

Its History and Development

The role of monuments in the Roman imperial cult. “Davies sets out to ask, How did the Romans bury Caesar? And with what monuments did they sing his praises? . . . The architectural elaboration of these structures, their siting in the capital, the lines of vision and approaches that exposed them to view, the paths their complex outworks formed for visitors to walk, are all picked out with skill and presented with care in Death and the Emperor.” Times Literary Supplement “This concise and lucidly written book is a very valuable new contribution to the studies of Roman imperial cult, poliitiacal propagandaa, and topography, and has the added benefit of discussing complex scholarly disputes in a manner that the non-specialist will probably follow with ease. . . . There is material in this volume that will be immensely useful to researchers in many areas: archaeology, history of architecture, iconography, history of religion, and Roman political propagandaa, to name just a few. I strongly recommend it to scholars interested in any or all of the above topics.” Bryn Mawr Classical Review “Even though its focus is on only seven specimens of architecture, the book touches upon a broad array of aspects of Roman imperial culture. Elegantly written and generously illustrated . . . this book should be of great interest to the general public as well as to the scholarly community.” American Journal of Archaeology

Two aspects of the Egyptian civilisation characterise the work of Erik Iversen: Its original art and literature, and its reception in Europe from classical antiquity to Renaissance, Baroque and Romanticism. He is known for his papyrus editions, philological and lexicographical studies, and the tracing of cultural traditions outside of Egypt.

Studies in Honour of Erik Iversen

Streets

Death and the Emperor

The Egyptian Renaissance

Catalogue of Books Relating to Architecture, Construction & Decoration

Gli obelischi egiziani di Roma

The description for this book, Hadrian and the City of Rome, will be forthcoming.

An exploration of the early modern manuals on travelling (Artes apodemicae), which originated in the sixteenth century, when it became communis opinio among intellectuals that an extended tour abroad was an indispensable part of humanist, academic and political education.

The Codex Fori Mussolini

Bullettino della Commissione archeologica comunale di Roma

Artes Apodemicae and Early Modern Travel Culture, 1550–1700

Death and Disease in the Ancient City

Rome

Topographical Bibliography of Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphic Texts, Reliefs, and Paintings: Nubia, the deserts, and outside Egypt (1st ed. 1952. Reissued 1975)

The Philosophy of Umberto Eco stands out in the Library of Living Philosophers series as the volume on the most interdisciplinary scholar hitherto and probably the most widely translated. The Italian philosopher’s name and works are well known in the humanities, both his philosophical and literary works being translated into fifteen or more languages. Eco is a founder of modern semiotics and widely known for his work in the philosophy of language and aesthetics. He is also a leading figure in the emergence of postmodern literature, and is associated with cultural and mass communication studies. His writings cover topics such as advertising, television, and children’s literature as well as philosophical questions bearing on truth, reality, cognition, language, and literature. The critical essays in this volume cover the full range of his output. This book has wide appeal not only because of its interdisciplinary nature but also because of Eco’s famous “high and low” approach, which is deeply scholarly in conception and very accessible in outcome. The short essay “Why Philosophy?” included in the volume is exemplary in this regard: it will appeal to scholars for its wit and to high school students for its intelligibility.

The year is 1932. In Rome, the Fascist leader Benito Mussolini unveils a giant obelisk of white marble, bearing the Latin inscription MVSSOLINI DVX. Invisible to the cheering crowds, a metal box lies immured in the obelisk’s base. It contains a few gold coins and, written on a piece of parchment, a Latin text: the Codex Fori Mussolini. What does this text say? Why was it buried there? And why was it written in Latin? The Codex, composed by the classical scholar Aurelio Giuseppe Amatucci (1867-1960), presents a carefully constructed account of the rise of Italian Fascism and its leader, Benito Mussolini. Though written in the language of Roman antiquity, the Codex was supposed to reach audiences in the distant future. Placed under the obelisk with future excavation and rediscovery in mind, the Latin text was an attempt at directing the future reception of Italian Fascism. This book renders the Codex accessible to scholars and students of different disciplines, offering a thorough and wide-ranging introduction, a clear translation, and a commentary elucidating the text’s rhetorical strategies, historical background, and specifics of phrasing and reference. As the first detailed study of a Fascist Latin text, it also throws new light on the important role of the Latin language in Italian Fascist culture.

De gli obelischi di Roma

Being a Classical and Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that Celebrated City

Ammianus' Julian

Bibliographie Internationale de L'histoire Des Religions

Handbook of Middle American Indians, Volumes 14 and 15

Fascination with ancient Egypt is a recurring theme in Western culture, and here Brian Curran uncovers its deep roots in the Italian Renaissance, which embraced not only classical art and literature but also a variety of other cultures that modern readers don't tend to associate with early modern Italy. Patrons, artists, and spectators of the period were particularly drawn, Curran shows, to Egyptian antiquity and its artifacts, many of which found their way to Italy in Roman times and exerted an influence every bit as powerful as that of their more familiar Greek and Roman counterparts. Curran vividly recreates this first wave of European Egyptomania with insightful interpretations of the period's artistic and literary works. In doing so, he paints a colorful picture of a time in which early moderns made the first efforts to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphs, and popes and princes erected pyramids and other Egyptianate marvels to commemorate their own authority. Demonstrating that the emergence of ancient Egypt as a distinct category of historical knowledge was one of Renaissance humanism's great accomplishments, Curran's peerless study will be required reading for Renaissance scholars and anyone interested in the treasures and legacy of ancient Egypt.

Annual Egyptological Bibliography

The Piazza Del Popolo, Rome

Ancient Egypt as the Inspiration for Design Motifs in the West