

## La Quarta Capitale Roma Di Ieri Oggi E Domani

A sweeping history of Italy describes the turbulent birth of a unified modern nation during the first half of the nineteenth century, its destructive role during World War I, the rise of Mussolini and authoritarianism in the 1920s and 1930s, its defeat during World War II, and the legacy of its tempestuous history for modern-day Italy.

An insightful look into the origins of modern Italian media culture by examining a sensational crime and trial that took place in Rome in the late 1870s, when a bloody murder triggered a national spectacle that became the first great media circus in the new nation of Italy, crucially shaping the young state's public sphere and image of itself.

First collected volume dealing with the use of Latin under Fascism This book deals with the use of Latin as a literary and epigraphic language under Italian Fascism (1922-1943). The myth of Rome lay at the heart of Italian Fascist ideology, and the ancient language of Rome, too, played an important role in the regime's cultural politics. This collection deepens our understanding of 'Fascist Latinity', presents a range of previously little-known material, and opens up a number of new avenues of research. The chapters explore the pivotal role of Latin in constructing a link between ancient Rome and Fascist Italy; the different social and cultural contexts in which Latin texts functioned in the ventennio fascista; and the way in which 'Fascist Latinity' relied on, and manipulated, the 'myth of Rome' of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Italy. Contributors: William Barton (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Neo-Latin Studies), Xavier van Binnebeke (KU Leuven), Paolo Fedeli (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro), Han Lamers (University of Oslo), Johanna Luggin (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Neo-Latin Studies), Antonino Nastasi (Rome), Bettina Reitz-Joosse (University of Groningen), Dirk Sacré (KU Leuven), Valerio Sanzotta (Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Neo-Latin Studies), Wolfgang Strobl (Toblach).

The Roman Past in Fascist Italy

Political Economy of Contemporary Italy

The Gardens of Sallust

A Companion to Roman Italy

Sos Roma

Studies in the Latin Literature and Epigraphy of Italian Fascism

*On March 24, 1944, Nazi occupation forces in Rome killed 335 unarmed civilians in retaliation for a partisan attack the day before. Portelli has crafted an eloquent, multi-voiced oral history of the massacre, of its background and its aftermath. The moving stories of the victims, the women and children who survived and carried on, the partisans who fought the Nazis, and the common people who lived through the tragedies of the war together paint a many-hued portrait of one of the world's most richly historical cities. The Order Has Been Carried Out powerfully relates the struggles for freedom under Fascism and Nazism, the battles for memory in post-war democracy, and the meanings of death and grief in modern society.*

*This book examines how the nation - and its (fundamental) law - are 'sensed' by way of various aesthetic forms from the age of revolution up until our age of contested democratic legitimacy. Contemporary democratic legitimacy is tied, among other things, to consent, to representation, to the identity of ruler and ruled, and, of course, to legality and the legal forms through which democracy is structured. This book expands the ways in which we can understand and appreciate democratic legitimacy. If (democratic) communities are "imagined" this book suggests that their "rightfulness" must be "sensed" - analogously to the need for justice not only to be done, but to be seen to be done. This book brings together legal, historical and philosophical perspectives on the representation and iconography of the nation in the European, North American and Australian contexts from contributors in law, political science, history, art history and philosophy.*

*Il volume propone un'analisi della città di Roma su diverse dimensioni: economica, infrastrutturale, istituzionale, politica. La domanda a cui si cerca risposta è: perchè Roma è stata colpita dalla Grande Recessione in misura superiore al resto d'Italia? Quattro piste di lavoro vengono suggerite. La prima fa riferimento ad alcuni punti di debolezza della struttura produttiva urbana. La seconda a un rilevante deficit infrastrutturale e al crollo degli investimenti pubblici dopo il 2008. La terza all'inefficienza delle istituzioni preposte alla governance locale. La quarta a una serie concatenata di errori da parte delle classi politiche locali che si sono avvicendate alla direzione della città, e una grave disattenzione da parte dei governi nazionali.*

*Florence: Capital of the Kingdom of Italy, 1865-71*

*Policing European Metropolises*

*Ruins of Ancient Rome*

*The Challenge of Tradition 1750-1900 - Volume 1*

*Benvenuto Olivieri and Paul III, 1534-1549*

*Rassegna Mineraria, Metallurgica E Chimica*

*documenti 1870. Gli archivi del IV corpo d'esercito e di Roma capitale : inventario*

A Companion to Roman Italy investigates the impact of Rome in all its forms—political, cultural, social, and economic—upon Italy's various regions, as well as the extent to which unification occurred as Rome became the capital of Italy. The collection presents new archaeological data relating to the sites of Roman Italy. Contributions discuss new theories of how to understand cultural change in the Italian peninsula. Combines detailed case-studies of particular sites with wider-ranging thematic chapters. Leading contributors not only make accessible the most recent work on Roman Italy, but also offer fresh insight on long standing debates.

Understanding the politics of security in city-regions is increasingly important for the study of contemporary policing. This book argues that national and international governing arrangements are being

outflanked by various transnational threats, including the cross-border terrorism of the attacks on Paris in 2015 and Brussels in 2016; trafficking in people, narcotics and armaments; cybercrime; the deregulation of global financial services; and environmental crime. Metropolises are the focal points of the transnational networks through which policing problems are exported and imported across national borders, as they provide much of the demand for illicit markets and are the principal engines generating other policing challenges including political protest and civil unrest. This edited collection examines whether and how governing arrangements rooted in older systems of national sovereignty are adapting to these transnational challenges, and considers problems of and for policing in city-regions in the European Union and its single market. Bringing together experts from across the continent, Policing European Metropolises develops a sociology of urban policing in Europe and a unique methodology for comparing the experiences of different metropolises in the same country. This book will be of value to police researchers in Europe and abroad, as well as postgraduate students with an interest in policing and urban policy.

The cultural and material legacies of the Roman Republic and Empire in evidence throughout Rome have made it the "Eternal City." Too often, however, this patrimony has caused Rome to be seen as static and antique, insulated from the transformations of the modern world. In *Excavating Modernity*, Joshua Arthurs dramatically revises this perception, arguing that as both place and idea, Rome was strongly shaped by a radical vision of modernity imposed by Mussolini's regime between the two world wars. Italian Fascism's appropriation of the Roman past—the idea of Rome, or *romanità*—encapsulated the Fascist virtues of discipline, hierarchy, and order; the Fascist "new man" was modeled on the Roman legionary, the epitome of the virile citizen-soldier. This vision of modernity also transcended Italy's borders, with the Roman Empire providing a foundation for Fascism's own vision of Mediterranean domination and a European New Order. At the same time, *romanità* also served as a vocabulary of anxiety about modernity. Fears of population decline, racial degeneration and revolution were mapped onto the barbarian invasions and the fall of Rome. Offering a critical assessment of *romanità* and its effects, Arthurs explores the ways in which academics, officials, and ideologues approached Rome not as a site of distant glories but as a blueprint for contemporary life, a source of dynamic values to shape the present and future.

Papal Banking in Renaissance Rome

Roma Capitale

Subject catalog

ANNO 2017 QUARTA PARTE

Planning Twentieth Century Capital Cities

Murder and Media in the New Rome

The School of Montaigne in Early Modern Europe

***This volume provides readers interested in urban history with a collection of essays on the evolution of public space in that paradigmatic western city which is Rome. Scholars specialized in different historical periods contributed chapters, in order to find common themes which weave their way through one of the most complex urban histories of western civilization. Divided into five chronological sections (Antiquity, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Modern and Contemporary) the volume opens with the issue of how public space was defined in classical Roman law and how ancient city managers organized the maintenance of these spaces, before moving on to explore how this legacy was redefined and reinterpreted during the Middle Ages. The third group of essays examines how the imposition of papal order on feuding families during the Renaissance helped introduce a new urban plan which could satisfy both functional and symbolic needs. The fourth section shows how modern Rome continued to express strong interest in the control and management of public space, the definition of which was necessarily selective in this vastly extensive city. The collection ends with an essay on the contemporary debate for revitalizing Rome's eastern periphery. Through this long-term chronological approach the volume offers a truly unique insight into the urban development of one of Europe's most important cities, and concludes with a discuss of the challenges public space faces today after having served for so many centuries as a driving force in urban history.***

***Gulliver sull'isola di Lilliput: è questa l'allegoria scelta dall'autore per rappresentare Roma. La Capitale d'Italia dal 1871 è al contempo il comune più esteso d'Europa e più popoloso del Paese, eppure ha la stessa forma ordinamentale, autonomia e status dei restanti 8.093 Comuni della penisola. Una veste giuridica troppo stretta, che le ha impedito di sviluppare una governance territoriale efficiente. Fino all'approvazione della legge n. 42/2009. Al suo interno un articolo, il 24, prevede Disposizioni speciali per Roma capitale. Si apre una nuova fase per la città. Nella prospettiva dichiaratamente federalista che sta assumendo lo Stato italiano, Roma, dotata di nuovi poteri e nuove risorse, si appresta infatti a diventare la quarta Capitale. L'autore ci racconta, con dovizia di dati e analisi, perché Roma sia speciale e unica, sfatando molte leggende metropolitane, e ci dimostra quanto sia fondamentale, per l'evoluzione della città, una disciplina giuridica specifica, di cui già godono le altre capitali mondiali.***

***Communities have witnessed a fundamental shift in the ways they interact with heritage sites. Much of this change has been driven by the rapid democratization and widespread adoption of enabling technologies. As expediency is embraced in the collection and analysis of data, there may also be a certain amount of intimacy lost with both the tangible and intangible vestiges of the past. Analysis, Conservation, and Restoration of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage is a collection of innovative research on the quantitative methods and digital workflows transforming cultural heritage. There is no contesting the value of advanced non-destructive diagnostic imaging techniques for the analysis of heritage structures and objects. Highlighting topics including 3D modeling, conservation, and digital surveying, this book is ideally designed for conservation and preservation specialists, archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, academicians, and students seeking current research on data-driven, evidence-based decision making to improve intervention outcomes.***

***Rome: Continuing Encounters between Past and Present***

***Raccolta degli atti stampati per ordine della Camera documenti***

***Perspectives on Public Space in Rome, from Antiquity to the Present Day***

***Volume Two: The Reader-Writer***

***A New Planning Strategy***

***The Order Has Been Carried Out***

***Analysis, Conservation, and Restoration of Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage***

Presents almost two hundred reproductions of the 19th-century architect pensionnaires of the Academie Francaise de Rome who, as students, won the prestigious Prix de Rome, offering watercolors and drawings of Pompeii's structures as they were excavated at the time. This edited collection provides the first comprehensive history of Florence as the mid-19th century capital of the fledgling Italian nation. Covering various aspects of politics, economics, culture and society, this book examines the impact that the short-lived experience of becoming the political and administrative centre of the Kingdom of Italy had on the Tuscan city, both immediately and in the years that followed. It reflects upon the urbanising changes that affected the appearance of the city and the introduction of various economic and cultural innovations. The volume also analyses the crisis caused by the eventual relocation of the capital to Rome and the subsequent bankruptcy of the communality which hampered Florence on the long road to modernity. *Florence: Capital of the Kingdom of Italy, 1865-71* is a fascinating study for all students and scholars of modern Italian history.

A major new book on the archaeology of Rome. The chapters, by an impressive list of contributors, are written to be as up-to-date and useful as possible, detailing lots of new research. There are new maps for the topography and monuments of Rome, a huge research bibliography containing 1,700 titles and the volume is richly illustrated. Essential for all Roman scholars and students. Contents: Preface: a bird's eye view ( Peter Wiseman ); Introduction ( Jon Coulston and Hazel Dodge ); Early and Archaic Rome ( Christopher Smith ); The city of Rome in the Middle Republic ( Tim Cornell ); The moral museum: Augustus and the image of Rome ( Susan Walker ); Armed and belted men: the soldiery in Imperial Rome ( Jon Coulston ); The construction industry in Imperial Rome ( Janet Delaine and G Aldrete ); The feeding of Imperial Rome: the mechanics of the food supply system ( David Mattingly ); 'Greater than the pyramids': the water supply of ancient Rome ( Hazel Dodge ); Entertaining Rome ( Kathleen Coleman ); Living and dying in the city of Rome: houses and tombs ( John Patterson ); Religions of Rome ( Simon Price ); Rome in the Late Empire ( Neil Christie ); Archaeology and innovation ( Hugh Petter ); Appendix: Sources for the study of ancient Rome ( Jon Coulston and Hazel Dodge ).

The Archaeology of the Eternal City

La Quarta Capitale

A History of Italy Since 1796

Ancient Rome

Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit

An Urban History from Antiquity to the Present

La crisi della capitale. Da dove viene, come uscirne

Drawing on Kaleckian and Kaldorian approaches, *Political Economy of Contemporary Italy: The Economic Crisis and State*

*Intervention* explores the reasons behind the stagnation of the Italian economy from the 1970s and suggests policy solutions to ease the crisis. The central thesis of the book is that from the early 1990s Italy experienced a constant reduction of both private and public investment which, combined with increasing labour precariousness and wage moderation, contributed to the decline of both labour productivity and economic growth. It is argued that lack of industrial policies amplified the problem of the poor macroeconomic performance, since Italian firms – small-sized and non-innovating – were incapable of staying competitive on the global scene. Net exports did not compensate for the decline of public spending, private investment and consumption. It is also shown that, in these respects, Italy presents an interesting case study with wider ramifications for it was involved in the global process of intensifying the neoliberal agenda but at a faster rate than other OECD countries. The book concludes with a call for an alternative economic policy in order to promote innovation, reduce unemployment and stimulate economic growth. This book marks a significant contribution to the literature on the recent history of the European economy, Italian studies, and the history of economic thought.

The history of design in Italy is explored in this authoritative and comprehensive work. Design periods include the era of Piranesi, the eclecticism of the 19th century, the futurism of the early 20th century, the dogmatic fascism of the interwar period, the designs of Pier Luigi Nervi and on to the present day.

This is the first urban history of Rome to span its entire three-thousand-year history. It examines the processes by which Rome's leaders have shaped its urban fabric by organizing space, planning infrastructure, designing ritual, controlling populations, and exploiting Rome's standing as a seat of global power and a religious capital.

Sensing the Nation's Law

Studies in Renaissance Thought and Letters, vol. IV

Gedenkschrift für Eric Birley

The Architecture of Modern Italy

Tradizione e innovazione nell'architettura di Roma capitale, 1870-1930

The Force of Destiny

History, Memory, and Meaning of a Nazi Massacre in Rome

During the nineteenth century in Rome, three generations of the Castellani family created what they called "Italian archaeological jewelry," which was inspired by the precious Etruscan, Roman, Greek, and Byzantine antiquities being excavated at the time. The Castellani jewelry consisted of finely wrought gold that was often combined with delicate and colorful mosaics, carved gems and enamel. This magnificent book is the first to display and discuss the jewelry and the family behind it. International scholars discuss the life and work of the Castellani, revealing the wide-ranging aspects of the family's artistic and cultural activities. They describe the making and marketing of the jewelry, the survey collection of all periods of Italian jewelry on display in the Castellani's palatial collection and the Castellani's activities in the trade of antiquities, as they sponsored excavations, and restored, dealt, and exhibited antiquities. They also recount the family's involvement in the cultural and political life of their city and country.

Benvenuto Olivieri was a Florentine banker active in Rome during the first half of the sixteenth century. A self made man with a great family patrimony, he rose to prominence during the pontificate of Pope Paul III, becoming involved with a variety of papal enterprises which allowed him to get to the heart of the mechanisms governing the papal finances. Amassing a considerable fortune along the way, Olivieri soon built himself a role as co-ordinator of the appalti (revenue farms) and became one of the most powerful players in the complex network that connected bankers and the papal revenue. This book explores the indissoluble link that had developed between the papacy and bankers, illuminating how the Apostolic Chamber, increasingly in need of money, could not pay its debts, without farming out the rights to future income. Utilising documents from a rich corpus of unpublished sources in Florence and Rome, Guidi Bruscoli unravels the web of financial connections that bound together Florentine and Genoese bankers with the papacy and looks at how money was raised and the appalti managed.

A collection of 25 international papers dedicated to Eric Birley, on the subject of his principal interest, the Roman army. The e

focus on hierarchy and rank within the army and its position within the social and political structure of the empire. The book with a discussion of the valued contribution of seasoned volunteers and middle ranking officers and an assessment of the pay for reward and social position on retirement. Other subjects include inexperienced officers, senator generals, military service Principilaires. The book finally assesses the contribution of the Roman army to the societies of Rome, Spain, Gaul, Germania, Dalmatia, Moesia Superior and Egypt. The meticulously detailed essays vary from broad discussions of the army as a whole to studies of individuals drawn from all ranks. Contributors include Lukas de Blois, David J Breeze, Anthony R Birley, Michael Redon, Yann le Bohec, John J Wilkes, Michael P Speidel and Fritz Mitthof. English, German, French, Italian text.

Roma di ieri, oggi e domani

The Drawings of French Architects who Won the Prix de Rome, 1786-1924

The Politics of Security in City-Regions

Dal n. 1. al. n. 5

The Fadda Affair

Excavating Modernity

Library of Congress Catalogs

Pleasure gardens, or horti, offered elite citizens of ancient Rome a retreat from the noise and grime of the city, where they could take their leisure and even conduct business amid lovely landscaping, architecture, and sculpture. One of the most important and beautiful of these gardens was the horti Sallustiani, originally developed by the Roman historian Sallust at the end of the first century B.C. and later possessed and perfected by a series of Roman emperors. Though now irrevocably altered by two millennia of human history, the Gardens of Sallust endure as a memory of beauty and as a significant archaeological site, where fragments of sculpture and ruins of architecture are still being discovered. In this ambitious work, Kim Hartswick undertakes the first comprehensive history of the Gardens of Sallust from Roman times to the present, as well as its influence on generations of scholars, intellectuals, and archaeologists. He draws from an astonishing array of sources to reconstruct the original dimensions and appearance of the gardens and the changes they have undergone at specific points in history. Hartswick thoroughly discusses the architectural features of the garden and analyzes their remains. He also studies the sculptures excavated from the gardens and discusses the subjects and uses of many outstanding examples.

E' comodo definirsi scrittori da parte di chi non ha arte né parte. I letterati, che non siano poeti, cio è scrittori stringati, si dividono in narratori e saggisti. E' facile scrivere "C'era una volta..." e parlare di cazzate con nomi di fantasia. In questo modo il successo è assicurato e non hai rompiballe che si sentono diffamati e che ti querelano e che, spesso, sono gli stessi che ti condannano. Meno facile è essere saggisti e scrivere "C'è adesso..." e parlare di cose reali con nomi e cognomi. Impossibile poi è essere saggisti e scrivere delle malefatte dei magistrati e del Potere in generale, che per logica ti perseguitano per farti cessare di scrivere. Devastante è farlo senza essere di sinistra. Quando si parla di veri scrittori ci si ricordi di Dante Alighieri e della fine che fece il primo saggista mondiale. Le vittime, vere o presunte, di soprusi, parlano solo di loro, inascoltati, pretendendo aiuto. Io da vittima non racconto di me e delle mie traversie. Ascoltato e seguito, parlo degli altri, vittime o carnefici, che l'aiuto cercato non lo concederanno mai. "Chi non conosce la verità è uno sciocco, ma chi, conoscendola, la chiama bugia, è un delinquente". Aforisma di Bertolt Brecht. Bene. Tante verità soggettive e tante omertà son tasselli che la mente corrompono. Io le cerco, le filtro e nei miei libri compongo il puzzle, svelando l'immagine che dimostra la verità oggettiva censurata da interessi economici ed ideologie vetuste e criminali. Rappresentare con verità storica, anche scomoda ai potenti di turno, la realtà contemporanea, rapportandola al passato e proiettandola al futuro. Per non reiterare vecchi errori. Perché la massa dimentica o non conosce. Denuncio i difetti e caldeggio i pregi italiani. Perché non abbiamo orgoglio e dignità per migliorarci e perché non sappiamo apprezzare, tutelare e promuovere quello che abbiamo ereditato dai nostri avi. Insomma, siamo bravi a farci del male e qualcuno deve pur essere diverso!

This major two-volume study offers an interdisciplinary analysis of Montaigne's Essais and their fortunes in early modern Europe and the modern western university. Volume one focuses on contexts from within Montaigne's own milieu, and on the ways in which his book made him a patron-author or instant classic in the eyes of his editor Marie de Gournay and his promoter Justus Lipsius. Volume two focuses on the reader-writers across Europe who used the Essais to make their own works, from corrected editions and translations in print, to life-writing and personal records in manuscript. The two volumes work together to offer a new picture of the book's significance in literary and intellectual history. Montaigne's is now usually understood to be the school of late humanism or of Pyrrhonian scepticism. This study argues that the school of Montaigne potentially included everyone in early modern Europe with occasion and means to read and write for themselves and for their friends and family, unconstrained by an official function or scholastic institution. For the Essais were shaped by a battle that had intensified since the Reformation and that would continue through to the pre-Enlightenment period. It was a battle to regulate the educated individual's judgement in reading and acting upon the two books bequeathed by God to man. The book of scriptures and the book of nature were becoming more accessible through print and manuscript cultures. But at the same time that access was being mediated more intensively by teachers such as clerics and humanists, by censors and institutions, by learned authors of past and present, and by commentaries and glosses upon those authors. Montaigne enfranchised the unofficial reader-writer with liberties of judgement offered and taken in the specific historical conditions of his era. The study draws on new ways of approaching literary history through the history of the book and of reading. The Essais are treated as a mobile, transnational work that travelled from Bordeaux to Paris and beyond to markets in other countries from England and Switzerland, to Italy and the Low Countries. Close analysis of editions, paratexts, translations, and annotated copies is informed by a distinct concept of the social context of a text. The concept is derived from anthropologist Alfred Gell's notion of the 'art nexus': the specific types of actions and agency relations mediated by works of art understood as 'indexes' that give rise to inferences of particular kinds. Throughout the two volumes the focus is on the particular nexus in which a copy, an edition, an extract, is embedded, and on the way that nexus might be described by early-modern people.

Castellani and Italian Archaeological Jewelry

Gazzetta ufficiale della repubblica Italiana

La quarta capitale. Roma di ieri, oggi e domani

A Changing Landscape

Health Care and Poor Relief in 18th and 19th Century Southern Europe

Historical Inquiries into the Aesthetics of Democratic Legitimacy

Gazzetta ufficiale della Repubblica italiana. Parte prima

This book offers a new and interdisciplinary approach to the history of papal Rome, 1400-80. It argues that the College of Cardinals emerged as key agents of its renaissance because of the crises of the fifteenth century.

The twentieth century witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number of capital cities worldwide – in 1900 there were only about forty, but by 2000 there were more than two hundred. And this, surely, is reason enough for a book devoted to the planning and development of capital cities in the twentieth century. However, the focus here is not only on recently created capitals. Indeed, the case studies which make up the core of the book show that, while very different, the development of London or Rome presents as great a challenge to planners and politicians as the design and building of Brasília or Chandigarh. Put simply, this book sets out to explore what makes capital cities different from other cities, why their planning is unique, and why there is such variety from one city to another. Sir Peter Hall's 'Seven Types of Capital City' and Lawrence Vale's 'The Urban Design of Twentieth Century Capital Cities'

provide the setting for the fifteen case studies which follow – Paris, Moscow and St Petersburg, Helsinki, London, Tokyo, Washington, Canberra, Ottawa-Hull, Brasília, New Delhi, Berlin, Rome, Chandigarh, Brussels, New York. To bring the book to a close Peter Hall looks to the future of capital cities in the twenty-first century. For anyone with an interest in urban planning and design, architectural, planning and urban history, urban geography, or simply capital cities and why they are what they are, *Planning Twentieth Century Capital Cities* will be the key source book for a long time to come.

The poor and the sick-poor have always presented a problem to the governments and churches of Europe. Whose responsibility are they? Are they a wilful burden on the honest working population, or are they a necessary presence for the true Christian to live the true Christian life? In the 18th and 19th centuries what happened to the poor and the sick-poor in the north and south of Europe was different. In the north there occurred first the Reformation in the 16th century, which changed attitudes to the poor, and then the advent of industrialisation, with its far-reaching effects of pauperisation of people both in town and countryside. In the Catholic south, where industrialisation did not appear so soon, the Catholic Church introduced a programme of reform at all levels but along traditional lines. This included the founding of new orders dedicated to the care of the poor and sick, of new institutions within which to house and care for them. At all times it was taken for granted that it was a necessary aspect of being a Christian that one should give for the care of the needy, and that this was not the duty of the state or of secular institutions. The secularising movement did however reach the southern countries by way both of the Enlightenment and - more drastically - in the form of the Napoleonic invasions. But after the defeat of Napoleon, the Church reasserted its right to administer and control the support of the poor and sick, and this situation continued until 1900 in most areas. Moreover the effects of industrialisation and the concomitant increase in population did make itself felt in the south in the course of the 19th century, which put great stress on the institutions for poor relief and health care for the poor. All this is still relevant today, since the situations that governments and the Catholic Church found themselves confronted with, and the stark choices they had to make, are being replayed to some extent today. Who is responsible for the poor, who is to blame for their being poor? How should their poverty be relieved, how should the health care of the many be funded? These are still live issues today. While complete in itself the present volume also forms the fourth and last of a four-volume survey of health care and poor relief in Europe between 1500 and 1900, edited by Ole Peter Grell and Andrew Cunningham

*The Economic Crisis and State Intervention*

*Reclaiming Rome: Cardinals in the Fifteenth Century*

*Le confessioni*

*Rome*

*Cronologia universale, che facilita lo studio di qualunque storia, e particolarmente serve di prodromo alli XXXXV. volumi della Biblioteca, etc. [With engravings.]*

*Rome: A New Planning Strategy* looks at the problems of a city over the last century and suggests a totally new planning strategy. The book examines the stages that have marked the increase of population and change in land use and analyses the masterplans used to try and control these evolving conditions. Using Rome as an extended case study, the book deals with the socio-economic effect of an absence of planning strategy during the recent growth of the city. The author presents the characters and features of a new masterplan based on his many years of experience in theoretical and practical planning. Few other cities can compare with Rome's history of continuous habitation, nor with the survival of so many different epochs in its present. This volume explores how the city's past has shaped the way in which Rome has been built, rebuilt, represented and imagined throughout its history. Bringing together scholars from the disciplines of architectural history, urban studies, art history, archaeology and film studies, this book comprises a series of studies on the evolution of the city of Rome and the ways in which it has represented and reconfigured itself from the medieval period to the present day. Moving from material appropriations such as spolia in the medieval period, through the cartographic representations of the city in the early modern period, to filmic representation in the twentieth century, we encounter very different ways of making sense of the past across Rome's historical spectrum. The broad chronological arrangement of the chapters, and the choice of themes and urban locations examined in each, allows the reader to draw comparisons between historical periods. An imaginative approach to the study of the urban and architectural make-up of Rome, this volume will be valuable not only for historians of art and architecture, but also for students of cultural history and film studies.