

## AI Di L Della Cornice Hel

Rodrigo Perez de Arce's essay *Urban Transformations and Architectural Additions* was published during the formative stages of Post Modernism, at the point where theory was becoming seriously established. Jencks' first essays formalising the term Post Modernism in architecture and the revised *Learning from Las Vegas* were published the previous year. In planning terms, modernism had become associated with comprehensive redevelopment and forms of urban organisation that ignored context, history and any sense of tradition. De Arce considered the essential nature of buildings and the richness of historic urban form and explored how robust that essence was over time. He looked at the value of essential remnants and rich complexities in maintaining a sense of continuity and relevance. Having explored the adaptation process in history, de Arce went on to see how such a process might be simulated in contemporary cities with modern buildings, using additions and layers to change them from objects in infinite windswept space to being part of a rich urban fabric which described urban place. To do this he used concrete examples; housing schemes by James Stirling, new government centres in Chandigarh and Dacca and more prosaic 60's housing blocks. The paper had a fundamental influence on the way that architects and planners thought about the nature of cities: as dynamic organisms that were tangible to human beings, completely opposite to the systems thinking of the time. It contributed to ideas about the importance of street, place and city block which influenced so much recent regeneration practice. As we enter a phase of development where the reuse and adaptation of existing buildings is becoming paramount from both an economic and sustainable point of view, Perez de Arce's paper gives

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important insights into how to think about the process positively.

Piero di Cosimo: Painter of Faith and Fable makes available the proceedings of a conference of the same name, hosted by the Dutch University Institute for Art History (NIKI), Florence, in September 2015, at the conclusion of the second of two exhibitions dedicated to Piero at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, and the Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence. It is the twelfth publication in the NIKI series and the first such anthology to be published by Brill.

The book aims to provide city administrators and planners with a tool to accompany them in experimenting with the regeneration of no longer used parts of the built heritage, called leftovers, by adopting an innovative approach. A new and radically different form of project, with the task of proposing a new aesthetic code and a style of thought aimed at creating shelters for nomads of the third millennium. In the design field, the 21st century will be destined to measure itself against temporariness and precariousness, also in terms of aesthetic practices. Based on this hypothesis, the text identifies the design of the unfinished as the perspective for attributing to the leftovers a character, which is representative of the conditions of the just begun century. Through a transdisciplinary, exhibition-like and reversible approach, the elements of degradation of the existing work are welcomed in the project as a "gift", to be translated into a syntax aimed at giving form and meaning to the internal and external environments, with the inclusion of "additional components". This richly illustrated volume provides an architectural history of the central section of the Roman Forum during the Empire (31 BCE-476 CE).

Papers presented by Nordic scholars at a seminar held at Aarhus University 1987.

Il 21 settembre 1962 si compiono cento anni dalla morte del

P. Luigi Taparelli d'Azeglio della Compagnia di Gesù. Ricopriva allora la carica di Superiore e Direttore della Civiltà Cattolica, il periodico dei gesuiti italiani al quale aveva dedicato gli ultimi dodici anni della sua vita, dopo averlo tenuto a battesimo nel 1850. Chiudeva gli occhi nel Collegio romano, centro di studi fondato da S. Ignazio di Loyola ed illustrato in tre secoli da uomini insigni nelle scienze sacre ed umane e del quale egli stesso era stato il primo Rettore, quando Leone XII, nel 1824, lo aveva restituito alla Compagnia di Gesù. Questa coincidenza di luogo era l'espressione di una continuità spirituale e di pensiero unificatore che aveva caratterizzato tutta la sua vita. Rettore del Collegio romano, P. Taparelli non era stato soltanto coscienzioso dirigente di un Istituto che raccoglieva per gli studi umanistici il fiore della gioventù romana, e per le scienze sacre gli alunni dei Seminari di tutto il mondo, ma soprattutto un pioniere e capo di un movimento che doveva imprimere un indirizzo al pensiero cattolico. Eredi e partecipi delle ricchezze intellettuali e morali di questa figura di uomo di scienza e di fede, la Pontificia Università Gregoriana e la Civiltà Cattolica hanno voluto commemorare degnamente il compiersi dei cento anni dalla sua morte.

In recent years, funding for the conservation of cultural heritage has become increasingly difficult to obtain, and this trend shows no sign of changing significantly in the foreseeable future. The twelfth triennial meeting of the International Committee for the Conservation of Mosaics, held in Sardinia in October 2014, focused on the theme of cost, broadly considered, relating specifically to the preservation and presentation of the world's mosaic heritage. This handsome, abundantly illustrated volume

provides a comprehensive record of the conference. The volume's sixty-seven papers and posters, comprising contributions from more than one hundred leading experts in the field, reflect the conference's principal themes: cost, methods of survey and documentation, conservation and management, education and training, backing materials and techniques, presentation and display, and case studies. Papers are presented either in English, French, or Italian; there are abstracts in English and either French or Italian for all entries. The volume will be of interest to conservators, site managers, and others responsible for conserving the mosaic heritage, especially in these challenging times.

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.

Caterina Cornaro (1454-1510) came from one of the most important Venetian families of her time and became the last queen of Cyprus. On the occasion of the fifth centenary of her death, an international conference was held in Venice in September 2010 - organised by the two editors of this volume. During that interdisciplinary event, well-known scholars from the fields of history, art history, literary history, archaeology, Byzantine studies and musicology presented the results of their most recent research across a broad subject area. The queen's biography

and myth were traced, as well as the reception of this historical figure in art and on stage. Stress was laid upon socioeconomic and cultural phenomena resulting from the close contact between Venice and Cyprus during the Renaissance period, and also in focus was the literary production at Caterina's court 'in exile' in Venice and the neighbouring mainland. The present volume offers a collection of the conference's papers. The book contains the papers (in Italian, English and French) by / Il volume contiene i contributi (in lingua italiana, inglese e francese) di Monica Molteni, Candida Syndikus, Martin Gaier, Ursula Schadler-Saub, Lina Bolzoni, Rotraud von Kulesa, Tobias Leuker, Daria Perocco, Benjamin Arbel, Gilles Grivaud, Catherine Otten-Froux, Chryssa Maltezou, Tassos Papacostas, Lorenzo Calvelli, David Michael Metcalf, Arnold Jacobshagen, Angel Nicolaou-Konnari. Caterina Cornaro (1454-1510) venne da una delle più importanti famiglie veneziane del suo tempo e diventò l'ultima regina di Cipro. In occasione del quinto centenario della sua scomparsa si è tenuto in settembre 2010 un Convegno Internazionale di Studi, organizzato dalle due curatrici di questo volume. Autorevoli specialisti nei campi della storia, storia dell'arte, storia della letteratura, archeologia, musicologia e degli studi bizantini hanno presentato - in un'ottica interdisciplinare - le loro ricerche più recenti su un vasto ambito tematico. Questi atti ne

raccolgono i risultati. Si ripercorre la biografia e il mito della regina Cornaro nonché la ricezione della figura storica nell'arte e sul palcoscenico. Vengono inoltre messi in risalto vari fenomeni socioeconomici e culturali nello stretto contatto tra Venezia e Cipro durante il periodo del Rinascimento. Infine, viene presa in considerazione la produzione letteraria alla sua corte 'in esilio' a Venezia e in Terraferma.

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.

Nelson Fausto The Greek myth of Prometheus with its picture of a vulture feasting on its chained victim has traditionally provided a visual image of liver regeneration. It is a powerful and frightening representation but if one were to substitute the vulture by a surgeon and Prometheus by a patient laying on a properly prepared operating table, the outcome of the procedure would not differ significantly from that described by Greek poets. Yet few of us who work in the field have stopped long enough to ask where this myth originated. Did the poet observe a case of liver regeneration in a human being? Was it brilliant intuition or perhaps, literally, just a 'gut feeling' of a poet looking for good rhymes that led to the prediction that livers grow when part of the tissue is removed? This book does not attempt to solve these historical issues. It does, instead, cover in detail some of the major modern themes of research on liver regeneration, injury and repair. As indicated in Dr. N. Bucher's chapter, the modern phase of experimental studies on liver regeneration started in 1931 with the publication by Higgins and Anderson of a method to perform a two-thirds resection of the liver of a rat. The technique



described has 3 remarkable features: 1) it is highly reproducible, resulting in the removal of 68% of the liver, 2) it has minimal if any mortality, and 3) it consists only of blood vessel ligation and does not involve cutting through or wounding hepatic tissue.

Due diplomatici italiani impegnati nella preparazione del Vertice di Genova hanno scritto per il Ministero degli Esteri (in italiano e in inglese) una guida preziosa per chi desideri conoscere la natura, il funzionamento, la storia del G7/G8, uno dei momenti chiave della politica estera italiana. Gli autori si avvalgono dell'esperienza acquisita e di una esauriente e corposa documentazione in lingua inglese, contenuta nel CD-rom allegato al volume, per tracciare un consuntivo dell'evoluzione del G7/G8. Tra i fili conduttori risaltano l'informalità dei lavori, l'attualità delle discussioni dirette a tradursi in decisioni concrete ed il progressivo ampliamento degli argomenti in agenda, dai temi finanziari ed economici alle questioni politiche e di sicurezza, alle problematiche globali.

In the renaissance also architecture from c. 800–1200 was regarded as a useful source of inspiration for contemporary building, sometimes by misinterpreting these medieval architecture as roman structures, sometimes because that era was also regarded as a glorious 'ancient' past.

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