Summaries

Flavia Luise, A Farm-Museum in the Neapolitan Countryside of the Seventeenth Century

The land outside the walls favored domestic transformations of the local aristocracy: from indoors for wartime defence it evolved in time of peace into green parks, where the aristocracy transferred its own values through signs and allegorical designs and transformed gardens into different symbols of family wealth. A significant case is that of Nicola di Sangro, a Neapolitan nobleman who began a religious career and was later appointed manager of family property by his brother Girolamo, prince of Viggiano, and after the latter's death became administrator of the estate of Giovan Battista, son of Girolamo. A lover of country life, he chose as his dwelling a farmhouse called de Respinis, located in Marano near Naples, where in the simplicity of the rural environment he preserves the cult of nobility heritage. The notary archives allow, via the route of the interior and the description of the garden, to grasp his taste for the antique and for plant architecture, that distracted him from the concerns of public life.

Keywords: Cultural Consumption; History of Neapolitan Gardens; Antiquarian; Aristocracy in the seventeenth century; Collectibles.

Alessandro Cont, Noble Banditry of the Early 18th Century*:* The Friulan Feudal Lord Lucio Della Torre Fighting for its Own Survival

The Friulan feudal lord Lucio, count Della Torre and Valsassina (1695-1723), was banned from the Venetian Republic in 1717 for serious crimes and then went on to live in the Austrian territories amid scandals and economic difficulties. After murdering his wife Eleonora Madrisio Della Torre, with the help of two members of the family of the counts Strassoldo, he was finally beheaded in Gradisca in 1723. Some mostly unpublished correspondence of the archive Della Torre Valsassina in Udine offers the opportunity to get a closer look at "Conte Lucio"'s daily struggle to survive during his exile. Through the prism of this individual experience, we can

explore significant aspects of the 17th and 18th century evolution in the political-diplomatic relations between Venice and the House of Habsburg, in the ethics and behavior of the nobility, and in the dialectics of power between old aristocracy and authority of the prince in a border region with a strong feudal presence such as Venetian and Austrian Friuli.

Keywords: Noble Banditry; 18th century; Friuli; Lucio Della Torre.

Andrea Carteny, Struggle for Hungarian Freedom and Italian Risorgimento. The Hungarian Legion and the Repression of Post-unification Brigandage

Post-unification Brigandage was considered to be the greatest threat to the recently unified Italian State, after the struggle for independence and the disintegration of the Bourbon kingdom in the wake of Garibaldi's expedition. The strength of this anti-system phenomenon is shown by the connection of endemic rebelliousness and traditional banditry in the Apennine regions, with the reactionary forces (legitimist and clerical-Bourbon) and with social (mainly peasant) discontent in the face of harsh Savoy administration. The Italian government therefore put into the field an extraordinary amount of means and men for the purpose of repression, including volunteers and foreign military units, such as the Hungarian Auxiliary Legion. Heir to the legion of Garibaldi, in its various stages of organization and deployment, the Hungarian Legion was used in the most rebellious areas of the South. It quickly earned a reputation for efficiency and daring but also for cruel and inhumane military practices. The paper examines the activities of the Legion in this context, as documented by the General Staff in the military files of the Italian Army, related to the first period of the Legion's deployment, from Summer 1860 (Expedition of the Thousand) until the end of 1861.

Keyword: Brigandage; Legion; Hungarians; South-Italy; Reaction.

Margherita Martelli, "Roma Fascista" and the Former Nationalists in Rome (1924-1934)

The essay focuses on the first decade of the weekly journal "Roma Fascista", the official sheet of the Fascist Federation of Rome, directed by Umberto Guglielmotti (together with Italo Foschi at the outset). The journal had great significance among the Fascist cultural reviews. The paper aims to show the continuous presence of the "former-nationalist" component inside the Fascist Party (which had merged with the Italian Nationalist Association in 1923), and how it found an expression in the journal, under the direction of the former nationalist Guglielmotti, until his ousting in 1934. Between 1926 and 1929, the journal launched polemical campaigns on the regime's cultural and

propaganda policies. These were distinctly characterized by the presence of themes and issues dear to Nationalist culture and rhetoric.

Keywords: "Roma Fascista"; Fascist Press; Italian Nationalist Association; Fascist Federation of Rome; Fascist Propaganda.

Stefano Cecini, Trains for Everybody. Italians on a Trip by Popular Trains. 1931-1939

In the early '30s, the State Railways began recording a rapid and dramatic collapse of freight and passengers' traffic. Among the measures taken to encourage an increase in movement of travelers, stood out that of holidays' trains, represented by trains departing from the densely populated areas of the kingdom towards most major tourist areas of the country, which were characterized by a reduced ticket price until 80% of the initial cost. The idea of holidays' trains became one of the most important initiatives undertaken by the fascist regime in order to organize the leisure of the popular masses. In this work we have aimed to highlight the social significance of this innovative initiative and the impact that it had on public opinion thanks to a clever advertising campaign. In addition we have focused on the complex organization needed to support the firm and the difficulties, including economic ones, that the railways had to overcome to ensure, every summer, the success of itself.

Keywords: Popular Trains; Railways; Fascism.

Stefania Ficacci, Before Illegal Housing Development. Self-made Process in the Building of Suburbs in Rome during Fascism.

The essay, by using documents and historical sources, suggests a new analysis of illegal housing development in the building of Roman suburbs during the period of Fascism. The analysis describes the political and legal debate set off by the liberal government before Fascism and later on during the regime to come up with a definition of "illegal housing development" and in order to control this process in the suburbs. The essay aims to propose an historiographical consideration to review the definition of "illegal housing development" during Fascism and before the planning law of 1942. It suggests that different forms of housing developments, adopted by many private companies and building managers and defined as "illegal processes" after Fascism, now can be considered a "self-made process". The analysis aims to be useful in reviewing the different forms of urban expansion during the regime and in understanding the effects of building policies on development of suburbs in Rome.

Keywords: Illegal Housing Development; Suburbs; Rome; Fascism; Self-made Process.