1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910777957003321
	Autore	Trip J. J
	Titolo	What makes a city? [[electronic resource]] : planning for "quality of place" : the case of high-speed train station area redevelopment / / [Jan Jacob Trip]
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, the Netherlands, : Delft University Press, 2007
	ISBN	1-4416-1670-5 1-60750-227-5 600-00-1423-6
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (272 p.)
	Collana	Sustainable urban areas, , 1574-6410 ; ; 12
	Disciplina	307.1/216094
	Soggetti	City planning - Europe Urban renewal - Europe Railroad stations - Europe
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	"Delft Centre for Sustainable Urban Areas"--Cover. "Erratum" inserted.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 235-248).
	Nota di contenuto	Title page; Contents; Preface; Introduction; The setting; The cases; ***; Summary; Samenvatting; References; Interviewees and discussion partners; Questionnaire; Curriculum vitae
	Sommario/riassunto	Urban quality is generally considered increasingly important for urban competitiveness. This study therefore investigates the role of urban quality in large-scale urban redevelopment, which is here elaborated in terms of Richard Florida's concept of quality of place.

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910965474803321
	Autore	Kitz Anne Marie
	Titolo	Cursed Are You! : The Phenomenology of Cursing in Cuneiform and Hebrew Texts / / Anne Marie Kitz
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Winona Lake : , : Eisenbrauns, , op. 2014 ©op. 2014
	ISBN	9781575068749 1575068745
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (524 p.)
	Disciplina	133.4/4
	Soggetti	Phénoménologie Bénédiction et malédiction - Narration dans la Bible Phenomenology Cuneiform inscriptions, Akkadian Blessing and cursing Hebrew language - Sematics, Historical Akkadian language - Semantics Blessing and cursing - Middle East - History History Criticism, interpretation, etc. Middle East
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""Preface""; ""Abbreviations""; ""Chronology Of Languages""; ""Introduction: Curse in the Ancient Near East""; ""Recent Scholarly Approaches to Curses""; ""Vows, Oaths, and Curses""; ""The Types of Curses""; ""Conditional Cursing""; ""The Effectiveness of Maledictions by the Deities""; ""The Productivity of Curses by Human Beings""; ""Executioner Deities, Hypostatization, and the Agents of Curses""; ""The Purpose of Curses""; ""The Process behind Curses""; ""Barriers, Boundaries and Written Display Curses""; ""Of Nets and Arms and Webs of Words"" ""Of Nets and Arms and Webs of Words""""Curse Management""; ""Curse

Practitioners: The Lay Curser""; ""Curse Practitioners: The Professionals""; ""Curse Practitioners: Antagonistic Semi-Professionals""; ""Curse-Acts""; ""Bibliography""; ""Index of Authors""; ""Index of Scripture""

Sommario/riassunto	This is a book about curses. It is not about curses as insults or offensive language but curses as petitions to the divine world to render judgment and execute harm on identified, hostile forces.In the ancient world, curses functioned in a way markedly different from our own, and it is into the world of the ancient Near East that we must go in order to appreciate the scope of their influence. For the ancient Near Easterners, curses had authentic meaning. Curses were part of their life and religion. They were not inherently magic or features of superstitions, nor were they mere curiosities or trifling antidotes. They were real and effective. They were employed proactively and reactively to manage life's many vicissitudes and maintain social harmony. They were principally protective, but they were also the cause of misfortune, illness, depression, and anything else that undermined a comfortable, well-balanced life. Every member of society used them, from slave to king, from young to old, from men and women to the deities themselves. They crossed cultural lines and required little or no explanation, for curses were the source of great evil. In other words, curses were universal.Because curses were woven into the very fabric of every known ancient Near Eastern society, they emerge frequently and in a wide variety of venues. They appear on public and private display objects, on tomb stelae, tomb lintels, and sarcophagi, on ancient kudurrus and narûs. They are used in political, administrative, social, religious, and familial contexts. They are the subject of incantations. They are tools that exorcise demons and dispel disease; they ban, protect, and heal.This is the phenomenology of cursing in the ancient Near East, and this is what the present work explores.