

## Reviews

Barberis, Walter with Anna Cantaluppi. *La Compagnia di San Paolo 1563–2013*. Vol. 1 1563–1852, vol. 2 1853–2013. Turin: Giulio Einaudi, 2013. Pp. L, 680, + 80 ill.; xxvii, 739 + 136 ill. ISBN 978-88-06-21585-9 (hardcover) €180.

In many ways, the current two-volume set of articles on the confraternity of Saint Paul in Turin complements the earlier, three-volume set edited by Walter E. Crivellin and Bruno Signorelli, *Per una storia della Compagnia di San Paolo (1563–1853)* (Turin: Compagnia di San Paolo, 2004, 2005, 2007; see the review published in *Confraternitas* 28.2 (2017): 46–48). In so doing, it is further proof of the wealth of research that can emanate from the rich archival materials still available from this important confraternity that served not only the spiritual and charitable needs of the people of Turin, but also their financial/economic needs, so much so that it eventually became not just a *de facto* but a *de jure* bank (the confraternity has since been split into two different organizations one of which is, in fact, a bank — the Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino).

After a general introduction by Walter Barberis (pp. 1:xxiii–xlv), the articles in the two volumes are grouped into ten subsections. The first subsection, on the “historiography, religiosity, and legal aspects” of the Compagnia di San Paolo, gathers articles by Anna Cantaluppi, who provides a survey of the history of the confraternity and the institute that rose from it (1:5–39); Miguel Gotor on the charitable activities of the confraternity in its first eight decades (1:40–72); Umberto Santarelli on lending and usury in medieval and early modern Europe (1:73–82); Andrea Landi on the legal side of lending and usury (1:83–100); and Isidoro Soffietti and Carlo Montanari on the legal and doctrinal aspects of lending (1:101–134).

The second group of articles focuses on “the men, the regulations, and the institutions” and includes essays by Luciano Allegra on the so-called “mount of pity” set up in early modern Turin (1:137–165); Elisa Mongiano on the confraternity’s regulations (1:166–179); Anna Cantaluppi on the social profile of the confraternity in its first century (1:180–207); Marcella Maritano on the social profile in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (1:208–251); Paola Bianchi and Andrea Merlotti on the confraternity’s relationship with the court, the state, and the city (1:252–315); Paolo Cozzo on the confraternity’s relationship with the court and the curia (1:316–346); Laura De Fanti on the confraternity’s artistic and architectural commissions (1:349–378); Luca Bianco on Emanuele Tesauro’s history of the confraternity (1:379–409); and Danilo Comino on the painting cycles in the confraternity’s oratory in the second half of the seventeenth century (1:410–444).

The third group of articles focuses on “procedures, economy, and territory” and gathers articles by Sandra Cavallo and Marcella Maritano on the confraternity’s charitable and educational activities (1:447–474); Elisa Mongiano and Gian Savino Pene Vidari on bequests and dowries (1:475–508); Blythe Alice Raviola on the confraternity’s regional connections in the duchy of Savoy (1:509–540); Fausto Piola Caselli on the confraternity’s investments in the eighteenth century (1:541–576); Emanuele Colombo on the dynamics of lending from the Renaissance to the early nineteenth century (1:577–612).

The fourth subsection, on “laws and assistance in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries” contains articles by Enrico Genta on the confraternity’s statutes during the Napoleonic period and the following restoration (1:615–636) and Silvia Inaudi on the charitable and educational activities of the confraternity in the first half of the nineteenth century (1:637–650.)

The second volume covers the years 1853 to 2013 and so strays from our early modern interests, but I might mention that after an introductory essay by Alberto Cova on Italian banks in a European context in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, it, too, has a subsection on “the men and the institutions” and then on “bank and economy”, “assistance and interventions”, “the legal context”, “the buildings and the artistic patrimony” and some “concluding considerations.”

As indicated above the rich archival resources of the Compagnia di San Paolo allow for extensive and in-depth analyses not only of the history of this powerful confraternity, but also of the economic history of the Duchy of Savoy and, in more recent times, the Kingdom and then the Republic of Italy.

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**Buranelli, Francesco and Fabrizio Capanni (eds.). *La Chiesa dei Bolognesi a Roma. Santi Giovanni Evangelista e Petronio*. Rome: Palombi Editori, 2017. Pp. 177 + 89 colour illustrations. ISBN 978-88-6060-782-9 (paperback) €24.**

*La Chiesa dei Bolognesi a Roma* traces the history of the Arciconfraternita dei Santi Giovanni Evangelista e Petronio in Rome from its foundation in 1576 to the present day. This monograph is an edited volume of essays by a number of scholars; it also contains numerous colour illustrations and photographs of the structure of the church along with its paintings, sketches, and architectural plans. The book aims to preserve and publicize