

Creta Veneziana Listituto Veneto E La Missione Cretese Di Giuseppe Gerola Collezione Fotografica 1900 1902

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 Men of Empire
 A Companion to Medieval Art
 Vere da pozzo di Venezia
 Power and Negotiation in Venice's Maritime State
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LOGAN BAILEE

Cycles of Social Complexity in the Mesara Region of Crete Penn State Press

A fully updated and comprehensive companion to Romanesque and Gothic art history This definitive reference brings together cutting-edge scholarship devoted to the Romanesque and Gothic traditions in Northern Europe and provides a clear analytical survey of what is happening in this major area of Western art history. The volume comprises original theoretical, historical, and historiographic essays written by renowned and emergent scholars who discuss the vibrancy of medieval art from both thematic and sub-disciplinary perspectives. Part of the Blackwell Companions to Art History, *A Companion to Medieval Art, Second Edition* features an international and ambitious range of contributions covering reception, formalism, Gregory the Great, pilgrimage art, gender, patronage, marginalized images, the

concept of spolia, manuscript illumination, stained glass, Cistercian architecture, art of the crusader states, and more. Newly revised edition of a highly successful companion, including 11 new articles Comprehensive coverage ranging from vision, materiality, and the artist through to architecture, sculpture, and painting Contains full-color illustrations throughout, plus notes on the book's many distinguished contributors *A Companion to Medieval Art: Romanesque and Gothic in Northern Europe, Second Edition* is an exciting and varied study that provides essential reading for students and teachers of Medieval art. *Men of Empire* JHU Press
 Culminating with the crisis precipitated by the failure of the Fourth Crusade, Madden's groundbreaking work reveals the extent to which Dandolo and his successors became torn between the anxieties and apprehensions of Venice's citizens and its escalating obligations as a Mediterranean power. *A Companion to Medieval Art* University of Pennsylvania Press
 "As the sixteenth century opened, members of the patriciate were increasingly withdrawing from trade, desiring to be seen as

"gentlemen in fact" as well as "gentlemen in name." The author considers why this was so and explores such wide-ranging themes as attitudes toward wealth and display, the articulation of family identity, the interplay between the public and the private, and the emergence of characteristically Venetian decorative practices and styles of art and architecture. Brown focuses new light on the visual culture of Venetian women - how they lived within, furnished, and decorated their homes; what spaces were allotted to them; what their roles and domestic tasks were; how they dressed; how they raised their children; and how they entertained. Bringing together both high arts and low, the book examines all aspects of Renaissance material culture."--BOOK JACKET.

Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Culture and Society in Crete From Kornaros to

Kazantzakis Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Vere da pozzo di Venezia Lexington Books

From 1211 until its loss to the Ottomans in 1669, the Greek island we know as Crete was the Venetian colony of Candia. Ruled by a paid civil service fully accountable to the Venetian Senate, Candia was distinct from nearly every other colony of the medieval period for the unprecedented degree to which the colonial power was involved in its governance. Yet, for Sally McKee, the importance of the Cretan colony only begins with the anomalous manner of the Venetian state's rule. *Uncommon Dominion* tells the story of Venetian Crete, the home of two recognizably distinct ethnic communities, the Latins and the Greeks. The application of Venetian law to the colony made it possible for the colonial power to create and maintain a fiction of ethnic distinctness. The Greeks were subordinate to the Latins economically, politically, and juridically, yet within a century of Venetian colonization, the ethnic differences between Latin and Greek Cretans in daily material life were significantly blurred. Members of the groups intermarried, many of them learned each other's language, and some even chose to worship by the rites of the other's church. Holding up ample evidence of acculturation and miscegenation by the colony's inhabitants, McKee uncovers the colonial forces that promoted the persistence of ethnic labeling despite the lack of any clear demarcation between the two predominant communities. As McKee argues, the concept of ethnic identity was largely determined by gender, religion, and social status, especially by the Latin and Greek elites in their complex and frequently antagonistic social relationships. Drawing expertly from notarial and court records, as well as legislative and literary sources, *Uncommon Dominion* offers a unique study of ethnicity in the medieval and early modern periods. Students and scholars in medieval, colonial, and postcolonial studies will find much of use in studying this remarkable colonial experiment.

Power and Negotiation in Venice's Maritime State BRILL

Domestic devotion has become an increasingly important area of research in recent years, with the publication of a number of significant studies on the early modern period in particular. This Special Issue aims to build on these works and to expand their range, both geographically and chronologically. This collection focuses on lived religion and the devotional practices found in the domestic settings of late medieval and early modern Europe. More particularly, it investigates the degree to which the experience of personal or familial religious practice in the domestic realm intersected with the more public expression of faith in liturgical or communal settings. Its broad geographical range (spanning northern, southern, central and eastern Europe) includes practices related to Christianity, Judaism and Islam. This Special Issue will be of interest to historians, art historians, medievalists, early modernists, historians of religion, anthropologists and theologians, as well as those interested in

the history of material religious culture. It also offers important insights into research areas such as gender studies, histories of the emotions and histories of the senses.

Enrico Dandolo and the Rise of Venice Firenze University Press

The city-state of Venice, with a population of less than 100,000, dominated a fragmented and fragile empire at the boundary between East and West, between Latin Christian, Greek Orthodox, and Muslim worlds. In this institutional and administrative history, Monique O'Connell explains the structures, processes, practices, and laws by which Venice maintained its vast overseas holdings. The legal, linguistic, religious, and cultural diversity within Venice's empire made it difficult to impose any centralization or unity among its disparate territories. O'Connell has mined the vast archival resources to explain how Venice's central government was able to administer and govern its extensive empire. O'Connell finds that successful governance depended heavily on the experience of governors, an interlocking network of noble families, who were sent overseas to negotiate the often conflicting demands of Venice's governing council and the local populations. In this nexus of state power and personal influence, these imperial administrators played a crucial role in representing the state as a hegemonic power; creating patronage and family connections between Venetian patricians and their subjects; and using the judicial system to negotiate a balance between local and imperial interests. In explaining the institutions and individuals that permitted this type of negotiation, O'Connell offers a historical example of an early modern empire at the height of imperial expansion.

Venetian Merchants and Mamluk Officials in Late Medieval Alexandria Viella Libreria Editrice

Based on fieldwork carried out from 1984-1987, this volume presents an exemplary survey of the Western Mesara region of Crete with detailed treatment of its physical and archaeological characteristics. The 15 chapters are grouped into the themes of the natural environment and its use and prehistoric and historical settlement and society. Specific chapter topics include geoarchaeology, cultural geography of Crete, agriculture and subsistence in the Ottoman and post-Ottoman periods, and chronological chapters describing evidence and interpretation of the area's various civilizations. Several appendices contain methods for botanical studies, the stone finds, and a register of the archaeological sites, among other information. A series of b&w plates, an exhaustive bibliography, and a glossary are provided. Annotation ©2005 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

A Companion to Venetian History, 1400-1797 BRILL

Art and the Religious Image in El Greco's Italy is the first book-length examination of the early career of one of the early modern period's most notoriously misunderstood figures. Born around 1541, Domenikos Theotokopoulos began his career as an icon painter on the island of Crete. He is best known, under the name "El Greco," for the works he created while in Spain, paintings that have provoked both rapt admiration and scornful disapproval since his death in 1614. But the nearly ten years he spent in Venice and Rome, from 1567 to 1576, have remained underexplored until now. Andrew Casper's examination of this period allows us to gain a proper understanding of El Greco's entire career and reveals much about the tumultuous environment for religious painting after the Council of Trent. *Art and the Religious Image in El Greco's Italy* is a new book in the Art History Publication Initiative (AHPI), a collaborative grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Thanks to the AHPI grant, this book will be available in popular e-book formats.

Trading Conflicts BRILL

This book illuminates the complexity of the changes in commercial shipping in Renaissance Venice. The study of the actors and of their practices reveals the mechanisms, motivations and consequences of the abandonment of the medieval system of the convoys of public galleys.

Renaissance Humanism, Volume 1 Routledge

In che modo la fase storica iniziata ai primi dell'Ottocento e conclusasi dopo la seconda guerra mondiale concepì, immaginò e "costruì" il Medioevo veneziano? Fu Venezia stessa - la più antimoderna fra le città italiane, dalla forte carica metaforica - a sollecitare uno specifico immaginario storico, cui parteciparono anche medievisti, studiosi e critici della cultura. Questa l'ipotesi di partenza, formulata attraverso un itinerario che intreccia il nuovo interesse per Bisanzio, percepibile a partire dai primi decenni dell'Ottocento e oscillante fra eredità classica e fascino orientale, con la categoria interpretativa del "Gotico", decisiva nel passaggio storico fra XIX e XX secolo, per poi valutare la considerazione della Venezia medievale nel dibattito su origine e natura del capitalismo, e infine come paradigma del colonialismo e dell'imperialismo. Pur offrendo dati puntuali su biografia e formazione intellettuale dei singoli autori presi in considerazione, il volume si allontana dai canoni della storia della storiografia per proporre riflessioni interdisciplinari in un più ampio contesto di storia della cultura, con attenzione critica a una scrittura "scientifica" che, in bilico fra storia e mito, contribuì alla costruzione narrativa della realtà storica.

Foundations, Forms, and Legacy McFarland

The Renaissance was a revolution of ideas, arts and sciences alike, with Italy at its center. Venice was among the first states to embrace new concepts in fortification, which would dominate military architecture for centuries. In the age of large galley fleets and an expanding Ottoman Empire, the mighty defenses of the Republic of Venice protected faraway territories in the Mediterranean, and some of the largest and best preserved Renaissance fortifications are found on the former Venetian islands. This book illustrates in detail the impressive defenses of Cyprus, Crete and Corfu, their design and their war record. Walled towns and fortresses were constructed to the latest standards of military technology, with walls capable of withstanding the largest armies and the longest sieges, including the longest in history--22 years.

Venezia medievale nella Modernità University of Pennsylvania Press

The Companion to Latin Greece offers an overview of the history of the Latin states that were founded on former lands of the Byzantine Empire following the conquest of Byzantium by the armies of the Fourth Crusade.

The Management of the Venetian Military Structure in the Mainland Dominion Between the 16th and 17th Centuries Firenze University Press

Fernand Braudel (1912-1985), was a leading French historian and author of, among other books, the groundbreaking *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II* (1949). One of the founders of the Annales School in France, Braudel insisted on treating the Mediterranean region as a whole, irrespective of religious and national divides. Braudel's new historiography rejected political history as the dominant discipline and espoused a 'total history' or a 'history from below' that would tell the story of the vast majority of humanity hitherto excluded from the grand narrative. At the time of the book's appearance, this premise was revolutionary. The contributors to Braudel Revisited assess the impact of Braudel's work on today's academic world, in light of subsequent methodological shifts. Engaging with Braudel's texts as well as with his ideas, the essays in this volume speak to the enduring legacy of his work on

the ongoing exploration of early modern history.

i puteali pubblici di Venezia e della sua laguna BRILL

Hellenism is the living culture of the Greek-speaking peoples and has a continuing history of more than 3,500 years. The Encyclopedia of Greece and the Hellenic Tradition contains approximately 900 entries devoted to people, places, periods, events, and themes, examining every aspect of that culture from the Bronze Age to the present day. The focus throughout is on the Greeks themselves, and the continuities within their own cultural tradition. Language and religion are perhaps the most obvious vehicles of continuity; but there have been many others--law, taxation, gardens, music, magic, education, shipping, and countless other elements have all played their part in maintaining this unique culture. Today, Greek arts have blossomed again; Greece has taken its place in the European Union; Greeks control a substantial proportion of the world's merchant marine; and Greek communities in the United States, Australia, and South Africa have carried the Hellenic tradition throughout the world. This is the first reference work to embrace all aspects of that tradition in every period of its existence.

List of Works in the New York Public Library Relating to the Near Eastern Question and the Balkan States, Including European Turkey and Modern Greece MDPI

Union in Separation presents a series of case studies on diasporic groups in the late medieval and early modern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions. It explores how Armenian, Byzantine/Greek, Florentine, Genoese, Hospitaller, Jewish, Mamluk, and Venetian communities characterized by diasporic identities and inserted into local contexts navigated religious and socio-ethnic boundaries as well as other categories of difference. The volume draws on a wide range of historical and social-scientific methods and offers new perspectives on the arbitration of difference in the wider eastern Mediterranean from Tana to Cairo and Marseille to Isfahan prior to the emergence of nation states. It provides not only an analytical toolbox for historical diaspora studies but also reveals how, under the looming threat of crusade and within the daily routines of trade, diasporic groups and their hosts negotiated modes of coexistence that oscillated between cooperation and conflict, integration and rejection, union and separation.

Waterfronts Revisited Routledge

The starting point generally acknowledged for the revival of Greek studies in the West is 1397, when the Byzantine Manuel Chrysoloras began to teach Greek in Florence. With his *Erotemata*, Chrysoloras gave Westerners a tool to learn Greek; the search for the ideal Greek textbook, however, continued even after the publication of the best Byzantine-humanist grammars. The four Greek Donati edited in this book - 'Latinate' Greek grammars, based on the Latin schoolbook entitled *lanua* or *Donatus* - belong to the many pedagogical experiments documented in manuscripts. They attest to a tradition of Greek studies that probably originated in Venice and/or Crete: a tradition certainly inferior to the Florentine scholarship in quality and circulation, but still important in the cultural history of the Renaissance.

Mechanisms of Exchange Routledge

In *The Anxieties of a Citizen Class* Kiril Petkov reveals the uses of religious symbolism and miracle metaphors for the expression and alleviation of the social anxieties accompanying the formation of the cittadini originarii, the upper-middle class of fifteenth-century Venice.

Donati Graeci BRILL

Includes its Report, 1896-19 .

University of Toronto Press

The Companion to Venetian History, 1400-1797 provides a single

volume overview of the most recent developments. It is organized thematically and covers a range of topics including political culture, economy, religion, gender, art, literature, music,

and the environment. Each chapter provides a broad but comprehensive historical and historiographical overview of the current state and future directions of research.