

Larte Di Agostino

For too long, the 'centre' of the Renaissance has been considered to be Rome and the art produced in, or inspired by it. This collection of essays dedicated to Deborah Howard brings together an impressive group of internationally recognised scholars of art and architecture to showcase both the diversity within and the porosity between the 'centre' and 'periphery' in Renaissance art. Without abandoning Rome, but together with other centres of art production, the essays both shift their focus away from conventional categories and bring together recent trends in Renaissance studies, notably a focus on cultural contact, material culture and historiography. They explore the material mechanisms for the transmission and evolution of ideas, artistic training and networks, as well as the dynamics of collaboration and exchange between artists, theorists and patrons. The chapters, each with a wealth of groundbreaking research and previously unpublished documentary evidence, as well as innovative methodologies, reinterpret Italian art relating to canonical sites and artists such as Michelangelo, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, and Sebastiano del Piombo, in addition to showcasing the work of several hitherto neglected architects, painters, and an inimitable engineer-inventor.

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.

This beautiful book features masterpieces of sculpture in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum dating from the Renaissance through the nineteenth century. Celebrated works by the great European sculptors - including Luca and Andrea della Robbia, Juan Martínez Montañés, Gianlorenzo Bernini, Jean-Antoine Houdon, Bertel Thorvaldsen, Antoine-Louis Barye, Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, Edgar Degas, and Auguste Rodin- are joined by striking new additions to the collection, notably Franz Xaver Messerschmidt's remarkable bust of a troubled and introspective man. The ninety-two selected examples are diverse in media (marble, bronze, wood, terracotta, and ivory) and size - ranging from a tiny oil lamp fantastically conceived and decorated by the Renaissance bronze sculptor Riccio to Antonio Canova's eight-foot-high Perseus with the Head of Medusa, executed in the heroic Neoclassical style. Incorporating information from the latest scholarly research and recent conservation studies, sculpture specialist Ian Wardropper discusses the history and significance of the highlighted works, each of which is reproduced with glorious new photography.

Gian Lorenzo Bernini

Il Cambio Di Perugia

*The Grove Encyclopedia of Medieval Art and Architecture
From Athens to Chartres*

Bibliotheca Smithiana, pars altera. A catalogue of the remaining part of the ... library of Joseph Smith ... and of many other collections

A History of Conservation Culture and its More Recent Developments

In the sixteenth century medicinal plants, which until then had been the monopoly of apothecaries, became a major topic of investigation in the medical faculties of Italian universities, where they were observed, transplanted, and grown by learned physicians both in the wild and in the newly founded botanical gardens. Tuscany was one of the main European centres in this new field of inquiry, thanks largely to the Medici Grand Dukes, who patronised and sustained research and teaching, whilst also taking a significant personal interest in plants and medicine. This is the first major reconstruction of this new world of plants in sixteenth-century Tuscany. Focusing primarily on the medical use of plants, this book also shows how plants, while maintaining their importance in therapy, began to be considered and studied for themselves, and how this new understanding prepared the groundwork for the science of botany. More broadly this study explores how the New World's flora impacted on existing botanical knowledge and how this led to the first attempts at taxonomy.

This book explores the cultural exchange between Italy and Spain in the seventeenth century, examining Spanish collectors' predilection for Italian painting and its influence on Spanish painters. Focused on collecting and using a novel methodology, this volume studies how the painters

of the Sevillian school, including Francisco Pacheco, Diego Velázquez, Alonso Cano and Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, perceived and were influenced by Italian painting. Through many examples, it is shown how the presence in Andalusia of various works and copies of works by artists such as Michelangelo, Caravaggio and Guido Reni inspired famous compositions by these Spanish artists. In addition, the book delves into the historical, political and social context of this period. The book will be of interest to scholars working in art history, Renaissance studies, and Italian and Spanish history.

This book is a work that surveys the development of a major sculptural medium in Italy across four centuries. It considers the varieties of fired clay sculpture, especially in the context of the sculptural process. Whenever possible, clay models have been juxtaposed with finished works in order to show changes between a sculptor's initial concept and the final product. Over eighty objects are considered, ranging from drawings and sketch models to enamelled terracottas and marbles. The entries are supplemented by a series of essays, addressing major aspects of clay sculpture from the Renaissance to Neo-classicism; there is also a survey of recent information gleaned from the conservation of terracotta sculpture.

Critical Approaches to Ancient Near Eastern Art

Italian Terracotta Sculpture from Donatello to Canova

The Sculptor of the Roman Baroque

Practices and Disciplines in Dialogue

Orazio and Artemisia Gentileschi

Museums, Collecting, and Scientific Culture in Early Modern Italy

Milan was one of the largest and most important cities in Renaissance Italy. Controlled by the Visconti and Sforza dynasties from 1277 until 1500, its rulers were generous patrons of the arts, responsible for commissioning major monuments throughout the city and for supporting artists such as Giovanni di Balduccio, Filarete, Bramante and Leonardo da Vinci. But the city was much more than its dukes. Milan had a distinct civic identity, one that was expressed, above all, through its neighbourhood, religious and charitable associations. This book moves beyond standard interpretations of ducal patronage to explore the often overlooked city itself, showing how the allegiances of the town hall and the parish related to those of the servants and aristocrats who frequented the Visconti and Sforza court. In this original and stimulating interdisciplinary study, Evelyn Welch illustrates the ways in which the myths of Visconti and Sforza supremacy were created. Newly discovered material for major projects such as the cathedral, hospital and castle of Milan permits a greater understanding of the political, economic and

architectural forces that shaped these extraordinary buildings. The book also explores the wider social networks of the artists themselves. Leonardo da Vinci, for example, is de-mythologised: far from being an isolated, highly prized court artist, he spent his almost eighteen years in the city working within the wider Milanese community of painters, sculptors, goldsmiths and embroiderers. The broad perspective of the book ensures that any future study of the Renaissance will have to re-evaluate the place of Milan in Italian cultural history.

Edition commentée de ce poème latin de 549 vers sur l'art de la peinture qui connut un succès considérable aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles.

The 14th century in Italian art is a very rich one, and Professor White's book gives architecture equal weight with painting and sculpture. The story of the Gothic style and the prehistory of the Renaissance is given: all the facts are related, but also the works of art are described with insight and for their own sakes, and not simply as data for fitting into schemes and theories. Among the great names are those of Arnolfo di Cambio, the Pisani, Cavallini, Cimabue, Duccio, Giotto, Simone Martini, and the Lorenzetti; among the buildings S. Croce, S. Maria Novella, the cathedral and the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, and the cathedrals of Siena, Orvieto, and Milan, as well as churches, castles, and civic buildings from the Val d'Aosta to Sicily. The third edition of this work includes colour illustrations and incorporates textual revisions and an updated

bibliography.

A History of Storytelling, Puppetry, Painted Carts and Other Arts

Toward a Geopolitics of Art in Lorenzo Lotto's Italy

Conservation and Restoration of Built Heritage

Italian Renaissance Sculpture

Artistic Practices and Cultural Transfer in Early Modern Italy

notizie de' figularj degli scultori e fonditori e cisellatori siciliani ed esteri che son fiorita in Sicilia da più antichi tempi fino al 1846 : raccolte con diligenza da Agostino Gallo da Palermo

Ludovico, Agostino, and Annibale Carracci played leading roles in bringing about the changes in style and outlook that transformed the art of painting around 1600. Working both as a team and as individuals, they turned away from the conventions of Mannerism to reinvigorate the Renaissance tradition and usher in a new style, at once naturalistic, classical, and spirited. Malvasia's "Life of the Carracci" has been the principal source of knowledge about these pioneering artists since its first publication in 1678 in Felsina pittrice, vite de' pittori bolognesi. Malvasia, a law professor and a literary man, was brilliant, innovative, and contentious. His biography of the Carracci is pivotal to his celebration of the Bolognese contribution to Baroque art and provides a window onto the cultural life of seventeenth-century Italy. The worlds of artisans, artists, literati, and patrons intersect in his text, giving it incomparable historical and literary value Although Malvasia's "Life of the Carracci" is widely cited, this is the first translation in any

language and the first to offer an extended critical and historical commentary. Malvasia's own life is discussed, and his triple biography of the Carracci is situated within the intellectual and literary currents to which he responded. Richly illustrated, Summerscale's book will be an indispensable resource for art historians and students of seventeenth-century literature and historiography. This volume of collected essays is devoted to the analysis of the relationship between form and function, two concepts that have played, and continue to play, an important role in several disciplines, from philosophical reflection to theoretical biology, and from the discourses related to art, image and design to cultural anthropology. As such, this book explores the influence of these two notions in such a broad disciplinary field, in order to draw out an original global overview on the subject. For this purpose, it presents contributions by aestheticians, art historians, archaeologists, ethnoanthropologists, and morphologists, covering a wide chronological span, from Ancient Greece to the Middle Ages, and from Modernism to more recent events that still need to be historicized. This volume offers unparalleled coverage of all aspects of art and architecture from medieval Western Europe, from the 6th century to the early 16th century. Drawing upon the expansive scholarship in the celebrated 'Grove Dictionary of Art' and adding hundreds of new entries, it offers students, researchers and the general public a reliable, up-to-date, and convenient resource covering this field of major importance in the development of Western history and international art

and architecture.

rivista di storia dell'arte

Essays in Honour of Deborah Howard

Fra Carnevale and the Making of a Renaissance Master

Neoplatonism and Medieval Thought : Studies in Honour of Edouard Jeauneau

Bibliotheca Roussettiana: or a Catalogue of the library of Right Reverend Charles Des Alris de Rousset ... Likewise, the libraries of the Reverend Mr. Johnson ... and of an eminent lawyer lately deceas'd ... Which will begin to be sold ... on Tuesday the eighteenth of March ... at Thomas Osborne's shop in Gray's Inn, etc

Original Index to Art Periodicals

This volume assembles more than 30 articles focusing on the visual, material, and environmental arts of the Ancient Near East. Specific case studies range temporally from the fourth millennium up to the Hellenistic period and geographically from Iran to the eastern Mediterranean. Contributions apply innovative theoretical and methodological approaches to archaeological evidence and critically examine the historiography of the discipline itself. Not intended to be comprehensive, the volume instead captures a cross-section of the field of Ancient Near Eastern art history as it stands in the second decade of the twenty-first century. The volume will be of value to scholars working in the Ancient Near East as well as others interested in newer art historical and anthropological approaches to visual culture.

Tracing the development in Sicily of a chivalric tradition based on the medieval stories of Charlemagne and his knights, this is an analysis of Sicilian storytelling, puppetry, festivals, cart painting and other folk art. Interviews with puppeteers are documented, and hand painted cart panels and playbill posters are described and illustrated. The diffusion of the chivalric tradition in Sicily is explained in part by the “sense of honor” that has permeated Sicilian life. The story of one puppeteer, Girolamo Cuticchio, and his family sheds light on the hardships and uncertain future of this art. While the masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance are usually associated with Italy's historical seats of power, some of the era's most characteristic works are to be found in places other than Florence, Rome, and Venice. They are the product of the diversity of regions and cultures that makes up the country. In Endless Periphery, Stephen J. Campbell examines a range of iconic works in order to unlock a rich series of local references in Renaissance art that include regional rulers, patron saints, and miracles, demonstrating, for example, that the works of Titian spoke to beholders differently in Naples, Brescia, or Milan than in his native Venice. More than a series of regional microhistories, Endless Periphery tracks the geographic mobility of Italian Renaissance art and artists, revealing a series of exchanges between artists and their patrons, as well as the power dynamics that fueled these exchanges. A counter history of one of the greatest epochs of art

production, this richly illustrated book will bring new insight to our understanding of classic works of Italian art.

The World of Plants in Renaissance Tuscany

The Influence of Italian Culture on the Sevillian

Golden Age of Painting

European Sculpture, 1400-1900, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Following Forms, Following Functions

An Introduction to Italian Sculpture: Italian

Renaissance sculpture

An Introduction to Italian Sculpture

Etruscan Orientalization outlines the modern influences of orientalism, nationalism, and colonialism in the terms 'orientalizing' and 'orientalization' to reconsider their use in describing Mediterranean connectivity in the eighth and seventh centuries BCE.

Art and Authority in Renaissance Milan
Yale University Press

Sebastiano del Piombo (c.1485-1547) was a close associate and rival of the central artistic figures of the High Renaissance, notably Michelangelo and Raphael. After the death of Raphael and the departure of Michelangelo from Rome, Sebastiano became the dominant artistic personality in the city. Despite being one of most significant artistic figures of the period, he remains the last artist of major importance in the western canon about whom

no recent work has been published in English. In this study, Piers Baker-Bates approaches Sebastiano's career through analysis of the patrons he attracted following his arrival at Rome. The first half of the book concentrates on Sebastiano's network of patrons, predominantly Italian, who had strong factional ties to the Imperial camp; the second half discusses Sebastiano's relationship with his principal Spanish patrons. Sebastiano is a leading example of a transcultural artist in the sixteenth century and his relationship with Spain was fundamental to the development of his career. The author investigates the domination of Sebastiano's career by patrons who had geographically different origins, but who were all members of a wider network of Imperial loyalties. Thus Baker-Bates removes Sebastiano from the shadow of his contemporaries, bringing him to life for the reader as an artistic personality in his own right. Baker-Bates' characterization of the Rome in which Sebastiano made his career differs from previous scholarly accounts, and he describes how Sebastiano was ideally suited to flourish in the environment he depicts. *Sebastiano del Piombo and the World of Spanish Rome* thus re-appraises not only

Sebastiano's place in the canon of Renaissance art but, using him as a lens, also the cultural worlds of Early Modern Italy and Spain in which he operated.

Art and Architecture in Italy 1250-1400

Italian Renaissance and Baroque Bronzes in the Metropolitan Museum of Art

A systematical bibliography of Sallust (1879-1950).

Possessing Nature

Medicine and Botany

Oráculo manual. L'Uomo di corte, o sia l'Arte di prudenza ... Tradotto ... nel francese idioma, e comentato dal signor Amelot de la Houssaje ... Nuovamente tradotto dal francese nell'italiano, e comentato dall'Abate Francesco Tosques ... Edizione sesta migliorata, e corretta

In 1500 few Europeans regarded nature as a subject worthy of inquiry. Yet fifty years later the first museums of natural history had appeared in Italy, dedicated to the marvels of nature. Italian patricians, their curiosity fueled by new voyages of exploration and the humanist rediscovery of nature, created vast collections as a means of knowing the world and used this knowledge to their greater glory. Drawing on extensive archives of visitors' books, letters, travel journals, memoirs, and

pleas for patronage, Paula Findlen reconstructs the lost social world of Renaissance and Baroque museums. She follows the new study of natural history as it moved out of the universities and into sixteenth- and seventeenth-century scientific societies, religious orders, and princely courts. Findlen argues convincingly that natural history as a discipline blurred the border between the ancients and the moderns, between collecting in order to recover ancient wisdom and the development of new textual and experimental scholarship. Her vivid account reveals how the scientific revolution grew from the constant mediation between the old forms of knowledge and the new.

he revival of the bronze statuette popular in classical antiquity stands out as an enduring achievement of the Italian Renaissance. These small sculptures attest to early modern artists' technical prowess, ingenuity, and desire to emulate—or even surpass—the ancients. From the studioli, or private studies, of humanist scholars in fifteenth-century Padua to the Fifth Avenue apartments of Gilded Age collectors, viewers have delighted in the mysteries of these objects: how they were made, what they

depicted, who made them, and when. This catalogue is the first systematic study of The Metropolitan Museum of Art's European Sculpture and Decorative Arts collection of Italian bronzes. The collection includes statuettes of single mythological or religious figures, complex figural groups, portrait busts, reliefs, utilitarian objects like lamps and inkwells, and more. Stunning new photography of celebrated masterpieces by leading artists such as Antico, Riccio, and Giambologna; enigmatic bronzes that continue to perplex; quotidian objects; later casts; replicas; and even forgeries show the importance of each work in this complex field. International scholars provide in-depth discussions of 200 objects included in this volume, revealing new attributions and dating for many bronzes. An Appendix presents some 100 more complete with provenance and references. An essay by Jeffrey Fraiman provides further insight into Italian bronze statuettes in America with a focus on the history of The Met's collection, and Richard E. Stone, who pioneered the technical study of bronzes, contributes an indispensable text on how artists created these works and what their process conveys about the object's maker. A personal

reminiscence by James David Draper, who oversaw the Italian sculpture collection for decades, rounds out this landmark catalogue that synthesizes decades of research on these beloved and complex works of art.

This beautiful book presents the work of these two painters, exploring the artistic development of each, comparing their achievements and showing how both were influenced by their times and the milieus in which they worked.

The Endless Periphery

Etudes Sur L'art de la Gravure Sur Bois À Venise: ptie. Les origines et le dévelopmane de la xylographie à Venise. Revision des principaux ouvrages illustrés. Appendice. Tables

L'Arte

Malvasia's Life of the Carracci:

Commentary and Translation

Index to Art Periodicals

The intellectual history of the Middle Ages involves many earlier traditions and developments from them, but just as many completely new lines of thought. The influence of Classical Antiquity is always present: in the continuation and adaptation of late antique forms of education and intellectual training, but also in the works of the Latin Church Fathers and of the major ancient philosophers whose works were passed down and built

upon in the Middle Ages. From the 12th century onwards Arabic-Islamic learning, which bore the clear stamp of Greek philosophy and science, became known in Latin-speaking Europe and was a catalyst for many new developments. In keeping with the educational system of the period, theology and philosophy, the latter being seen as a universal science, were the main vehicles of intellectual life. In logic, ethics and natural philosophy as well as in scientific theology, medieval scholars attained standards, which in some cases have not even been equalled today. 'Studien und Texte zur Geistesgeschichte des Mittelalters' aims to address itself to this cultural plurality with a correspondingly broad publication programme. It is open to specialist research into the influence of Classical philosophy, to text editions, to monographs on the history of various intellectual problems, to examinations of hitherto undiscovered or undervalued contributions by medieval thinkers to the development of thought. Conceived as an homage for Edouard Jauneau - maitre par excellence - the volume is introduced by a reconstruction of the Creation on the North portal of Chartres Cathedral, followed by a section on the transmission of significant texts, such as Plato's Timaeus, through the manuscript tradition. The chapter on later Greek philosophy contains studies on Plotinus and Augustine, Proclus, and Pseudo-Dionysius. A separate section interprets the thought of Johannes Scottus Eriugena, whose connections with earlier authors and influence on medieval neoplatonists constitutes a leitmotiv throughout the volume. The twelfth century is represented by articles on Gilbert of Poitiers

on matter, Adelard of Bath, Honorius of Autun, Abelard's ethics and theology, monastic asceticism, Hildegard of Bingen's allegories, allegorical zoology, Alan of Lille's anthropology, the role of the Muses, and the Hermetic Asclepius. The particular usefulness of this study is its presentation of neoplatonic thought in its historical unfolding from Antiquity to the Later Middle Ages through a wide range of disciplines, focused on specific ideas and metaphors.

The redecoration of the exhibition spaces at the Borghese palace and villa, undertaken together with the reinstallation of the family's vast art collections, was one of the most important events in the cultural life of eighteenth-century Rome. In this comprehensive study, Carole Paul reconstructs the planning and execution of the project and explains its multifaceted significance: its place in the history of Italian art, architecture, and interior design at a complex moment of transition from baroque to neoclassical style, as well as its unrecognized but profound influence on the development of the modern art museum. The study shows how the installations and decorations worked together to evoke traditional themes in innovative ways. Addressed primarily to a new audience of tourists from abroad, the thematic content of the spaces celebrated the greatness of the Borghese family and of Roman tradition, while their stylistic diversity and sophistication made a case for the continued vitality - even modernity - of Roman art and culture. Designed for the exercise of a highly refined social performance, these sites helped to model the experience of art as a form of enlightened modern

civility.

In doing so, it examines the art of Florence in the 1440s and the work of, among others, Fra Filippo Lippi, Domenico Veneziano, Luca della Robbia, and Michelozzo."--BOOK JACKET.

Earth and Fire

Lavoro di Agostino Gallo sopra l'arte dell'incisione delle monete in Sicilia dall'epoca araba sino alla castigliana

L'arte

Commentary and Translation

The Chivalric Folk Tradition in Sicily

From Filippo Lippi to Piero Della Francesca

The word conservation, when used in the context of the preservation of built heritage, implies an intrinsically complex concept that evolved over time, since it has been influenced by the perception of history throughout time. This volume emphasises why an understanding of the cultural evolution of the conservation approach must be considered a prerequisite for architects and engineers if they are to cooperate in full harmony with historic-artistic culture for the preservation of global built heritage. In particular, the volume highlights how, during the second half of the last century, the preservation process also involved engineering – the science of making practical applications of knowledge – which, for a long time, made an uncritical use of techniques and

materials and devised interventions on historical heritage that were heavily invasive. The volume also devotes special attention to the problems related to seismic risk, to which Italy, Greece and Portugal are particularly prone. Problems that emerge during the crisis and reconstruction phases are dealt with in detail, as is scheduled maintenance, as this latter approach always constitutes an improvement in the performance of the monument and is the most appropriate tool for the conservation of the built heritage. Finally, the volume collects examples of building restoration with case studies of many outstanding monuments. The work will appeal to professionals and academics in the broader fields of civil engineering (both geotechnical and structural engineering), architecture, art history, the history of architecture, restoration and cultural heritage management. This book will: Provide a critical reading of the history of conservation; Discuss materials and techniques of ancient architecture; Cover seismic vulnerability and preservation of the historic integrity of the monument; Advocate an approach based on programmed maintenance; Feature numerous case histories, including St Mark's Basilica in

Venice and the complex restoration of the cathedral of Notre-Dame in Paris.

Sebastiano del Piombo and the World of Spanish Rome

Considerazioni Storico Artistiche

De Arte Graphica (Paris, 1668)

ENCICLOPEDIA ECONOMICA ACCOMODATA ALL' INTELLIGENZA

Etruscan Orientalization

The Borghese Collections and the Display of Art in the Age of the Grand Tour