

Il Disegno Veneziano 1580 1650 Ricostruzioni Storico Artistiche

Featuring detailed scenes of court pageantry and life-size portraits of members of the French Valois dynasty woven in wool, silk, and precious metal-wrapped threads, the Valois Tapestries are one of the most extravagant sets of hangings produced in the 16th century. The precise circumstances surrounding the tapestries' commission and their arrival at the Medici court in Florence, as well as the significance of the specific scenes depicted, however, have eluded scholars for years. Presenting new research into the political maneuvering of the Valois and Medici courts and providing extensive physical analysis gathered during a recent cleaning of the tapestries, this volume offers brand new insight into why these magnificent works were made and what they represent.

Arte Veneta 75 Bibliografia dell'arte veneta (2017) Appendice della rivista omonima, la Bibliografia dell'arte veneta, a cura di Paolo Delorenzi (monografie) e Meri Sclosa (periodici), costituisce un repertorio di pubblicazioni, edite nell'arco di un anno (2017), dedicate ad argomenti di interesse storico-artistico veneto al quale gli studiosi possono fare riferimento come strumento di aggiornamento e orientamento. Un modo per facilitare l'accesso a un ausilio fondamentale per gli studi.

This volume, edited by Natasha Constantinidou and Han Lamers, investigates modes of receiving and responding to Greeks, Greece, and Greek in early modern Europe (15th-17th centuries). The book's 17 detailed studies illuminate the reception of Greek culture (the classical, Byzantine, and even post-Byzantine traditions), the Greek language (ancient, vernacular, and 'humanist'), as well as the people claiming, or being assigned, Greek identities during this period in different geographical and cultural contexts. Discussing subjects as diverse as, for example, Greek studies and the Reformation, artistic interchange between Greek East and Latin West, networks of communication in the Greek diaspora, and the ramifications of Greek antiquarianism, the book aims at encouraging a more concerted debate about the role of Hellenism in early modern Europe that goes beyond disciplinary boundaries, and opening ways towards a more over-arching understanding of this multifaceted cultural phenomenon.

Renaissance Fun is about the technology of Renaissance entertainments in stage machinery and theatrical special effects; in gardens and fountains; and in the automata and self-playing musical instruments that were installed in garden grottoes. How did the machines behind these shows work? How exactly were chariots filled with singers let down onto the stage? How were flaming dragons made to fly across the sky? How were seas created on stage? How did mechanical birds imitate real birdsong? What was 'artificial music', three centuries before Edison and the phonograph? How could pipe organs be driven and made to play themselves by waterpower alone? And who were the architects, engineers, and craftsmen who created these wonders? All these questions are answered. At the end of the book we visit the lost 'garden of marvels' at Pratolino with its many grottoes, automata and water jokes; and we attend the performance of Mercury and Mars in Parma in 1628, with its spectacular stage effects and its music by Claudio Monteverdi – one of the places where opera was born. Renaissance Fun is offered as an entertainment in itself. But behind the show is a more serious scholarly argument, centred on the enormous influence of two ancient writers on these subjects, Vitruvius and Hero. Vitruvius's Ten Books on Architecture were widely studied by Renaissance theatre designers. Hero of Alexandria wrote the Pneumatics, a collection of designs for surprising and entertaining devices that were the models for sixteenth and seventeenth century automata. A second book by Hero On Automata-Making – much less well known, then and now – describes two miniature theatres that presented plays without human intervention. One of these, it is argued, provided the model for the type of proscenium theatre introduced from the mid-sixteenth century, the generic design which is still built today. As the influence of Vitruvius waned, the influence of Hero grew.

Questo è il primo libro in assoluto ad affrontare il disegno veneziano degli anni 1580-1650 in maniera complessiva e approfondita. La cospicua mole di disegni raccolti e analizzati permette una visione d'insieme e dei componenti, finora assente e inottenibile, sui disegni di moltissimi pittori del periodo attivi nella Repubblica veneziana. Inoltre, il volume offre un ricco ventaglio di informazioni su funzione e destinazioni, nonché su committenti e collezionisti.

Among the Boijmans Van Beuningen Museum's extensive holdings of Old Master drawings, the collection of drawings by the Antwerp masters Peter Paul Rubens, Jacob Jordaens and Anthony van Dyck stand out as absolute highlights. This generously illustrated publication examines 70 of their best drawings, discussing not only the significance of these works, but also their provenance, attribution and dating. It also sets the work in context, by considering the work of a variety of contemporaries on the seventeenth-century Flemish scene (many of whom were influenced directly by the work of these masters), and by including essays on a variety of topics of art and culture in Antwerp. This book will be a major contribution to the study of seventeenth-century Northern European art.

«La riapertura di Palazzo Braschi è un momento particolarmente importante nel progetto di ampliamento dell'offerta culturale della nostra città. Lo è per almeno due ottimi motivi: il primo è legato alla storia e all'architettura del palazzo stesso, che è una delle migliori testimonianze della Roma tardo settecentesca. Il restauro riconsegna allo sguardo di cittadini e turisti l'originale splendore delle facciate esterne e del cortile, lo scalone monumentale, la policromia delle tempere, la leggerezza degli stucchi neoclassici che caratterizzano l'ambiente nel quale dimorò una tra le più importanti famiglie del XVIII secolo nel cuore della città storica, tra Piazza Navona e Piazza San Pantaleo. Il secondo motivo è la possibilità di nuova vita per il Museo di Roma che Palazzo Braschi ospita dal 1952 una struttura fondamentale per la documentazione della nostra memoria storica, dei suoi più vari aspetti culturali, sociali e artistici. Un museo che ci racconta, che conserva e rilancia al nostro interesse gli aspetti più vari di quello che Roma è stata e, dunque, oggi è. In una felice concomitanza, dopo una attesa di quindici anni, il Museo di Roma di Palazzo Braschi riapre le sue sale con la mostra "Il Museo racconta la città" che ne è l'illustrazione più evidente: il percorso dei secoli tra il Seicento e l'Ottocento attraverso pittura, scultura, grafica, fotografia e arti decorative, è un viaggio fantastico in un passato che rivive comunque nella straordinaria vita di questa città eterna. Memoria e presente. Antico e moderno. Una enorme quantità di dati e documenti che, grazie alle più moderne tecnologie digitali, vivranno tra le mura di Palazzo Braschi, a raccontarci le nostre radici, a rinsaldare le nostre radici per il futuro che è ormai prossimo.» Walter Veltroni Sindaco di Roma
Indice del volume: Per la riapertura del Museo di Roma di Maria Elisa Tittoni Catalogo Le storie: Protagonisti ed eventi Pio VI: la città dell'antico e le grandi opere La corte pontificia Il Senato romano L'immagine grafica tra cronaca e celebrazione I luoghi: Immagine di una città Scenografie urbane La veduta La cultura. Artisti e orientamenti del gusto Artisti nella Capitale Microcosmo del bello Il codice della moda Le grandi famiglie I Barberini I Rospigliosi I Torlonia I Giustiniani Bandini I Brancaccio Messa a fuoco della società Il ritratto fotografico Biografie

An exhaustive treatment of the work of these Flemish painters and brothers who displayed a unique ability to adopt appropriate styles for both religious and lay painting and for developing a landscape painting freed from the purely decorative role it had occupied during the Cinquecento. 70 color and black and white illustrations plus an extensively illustrated repertory of the

frescoes.

Published to coincide with an exhibition at the National Gallery of Art, Washington DC, of sixty-eight works of art, primarily from Florentine collections, *The Flowering of Florence* explores the close ties between art and the natural sciences in Tuscany as seen in the botanical renderings created in Florence for the Medici grand dukes from the late 1500s through the early 1700s. The catalog comprises an essay and checklist with reproductions of the exquisite works in the show. Examples include Jacopo Ligozzi's plant drawings in tempera on paper from the Uffizi Gallery, Giovanna Garzoni's fruit and flower paintings on vellum, and Bartolomeo Bimbi's later and much larger still-life paintings.

This landmark publication celebrates one of the most exciting periods in European art. It brings together 93 paintings and 85 drawings from the Royal Collection and accompanies an exhibition of international importance. The earliest paintings in the book date from the beginning of the sixteenth century and include Giovanni Bellini's *Portrait of a Young Man*, Lorenzo Costa's *Portrait of a Lady with a Lapdog*, and the *Portrait of a Man*, which has previously been attributed to Raphael. From the end of the seventeenth century is the series of twelve paintings on copper by Luca Giordano, illustrating the story of Cupid and Psyche. In between are works by Andrea del Sarto, Bronzino, Caravaggio, Correggio, Titian, Giulio Romano, Jacopa Bassano, Lorenzo Lotto, Palma Vecchio, Veronese, Parmigianino, Tintoretto, Annibale Carracci, Domenichino, Domenico Fetti, Orazio and Artemisia Gentileschi, Guido Reni, and Guercino; ranging in scale from small devotional paintings to large altarpieces, and from religious narratives to mythological subjects and portraiture. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries also saw some of the richest and most dynamic developments in Italian drawing, and this book includes some of the finest drawings by many of the greatest artists of the period – from the achievements of the High Renaissance (including works by Leonardo, Raphael, Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto and Parmigianino), through the later Renaissance in northern Italy (Barocci, Tintoretto, the Carracci), to the Baroque in Rome (Domenichino, Bernini, Maratti), Bologna (Reni, Guercino) and beyond. Several of the drawings are published under new attributions, and all the entries reflect recent developments in this field. Scholarly thinking on a number of the paintings is also reassessed, in some cases for the first time since John Shearman's *The Early Italian Paintings in the Collection of Her Majesty The Queen* (1983) and Michael Levey's *The Later Italian Pictures in the Collection of Her Majesty The Queen* (2nd edn 1991). Fresh insights are drawn from the latest research, and from recent cleaning and conservation, which has transformed critical opinion on a number of the paintings, in particular *The Calling of Saints Peter and Andrew*, a painting that is now firmly attributed to Caravaggio himself, rather than a follower. There are also further fascinating works by artists rarely encountered in British collections, such as Polidoro da Caravaggio, Francesco Salviati, Federico Zuccaro, Cristofano Allori and Guido Cagnacci.

The fall of the Byzantine capital of Constantinople to the Latin West in 1204 during the Fourth Crusade abruptly interrupted nearly nine hundred years of artistic and cultural traditions. In 1261, however, the Byzantine general Michael VIII Palaiologos triumphantly re-entered Constantinople and reclaimed the seat of the empire, initiating a resurgence of art and culture that would continue for nearly three hundred years, not only in the waning empire itself but also among rival Eastern Christian nations eager to assume its legacy. *Byzantium: Faith and Power (1261–1557)*, and the groundbreaking exhibition that it accompanies, explores the artistic and cultural flowering of the last centuries of the "Empire of the Romans" and its enduring heritage. Conceived as the third of a trio of exhibitions dedicated to a fuller understanding of the art of the Byzantine Empire, whose influence spanned more than a millennium, "*Byzantium: Faith and Power (1261–1557)*" follows the 1997 landmark presentation of "*The Glory of Byzantium*," which focused on the art and culture of the Middle Byzantine era—the Second Golden Age of the Byzantine Empire (843–1261). In the late 1970s, "*The Age of Spirituality*" explored the early centuries of Byzantium's history. The present concluding segment explores the exceptional artistic accomplishments of an era too often considered in terms of political decline. Magnificent works—from splendid frescoes, textiles, gilded metalwork, and mosaics to elaborately decorated manuscripts and liturgical objects—testify to the artistic and intellectual vigor of the Late and Post-Byzantine era. In addition, forty magnificent icons from the Holy Monastery of Saint Catherine, Sinai, Egypt, join others from leading international institutions in a splendid gathering of these powerful religious images. While the political strength of the empire weakened, the creativity and learning of Byzantium spread farther than ever before. The exceptional works of secular and religious art produced by Late Byzantine artists were emulated and transformed by other Eastern Christian centers of power, among them Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Cilician Armenia. The Islamic world adapted motifs drawn from Byzantium's imperial past, as Christian minorities in the Muslim East continued Byzantine customs. From Italy to the Lowlands, Byzantium's artistic and intellectual practices deeply influenced the development of the Renaissance, while, in turn, Byzantium's own traditions reflected the empire's connections with the Latin West. Fine examples of these interrelationships are illustrated by important panel paintings, ceramics, and illuminated manuscripts, among other objects. In 1557 the "Empire of the Romans," as its citizens knew it, which had fallen to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, was renamed Byzantium by the German scholar Hieronymus Wolf. The cultural and historical interaction and mutual influence of these major cultures—the Latin West and the Christian and Islamic East—during this fascinating period are investigated in this publication by a renowned group of international scholars in seventeen major essays and catalogue discussions of more than 350 exhibited objects. "In this elegantly constructed study of the early decades of public opera, the conflicts and cooperation of poets, composers, managers, designers, and singers—producing the art form that was soon to sweep the world and that has been dominant ever since—are revealed in their first freshness."—Andrew Porter "This will be a standard work on the subject of the rise of Venetian opera for decades. Rosand has provided a decisive contribution to the reshaping of the entire subject. . . . She offers a profoundly new view of baroque opera based on a solid documentary and historical-critical foundation. The treatment of the artistic self-consciousness and professional activities of the librettists, impresarios, singers, and composers is exemplary, as is the examination of their reciprocal relations. This work will have

a positive effect not only on studies of 17th-century, but on the history of opera in general."—Lorenzo Bianconi

Details with photographs and explanations of each piece found in the private collection of Robert H. Smith renaissance bronzes.

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