

Venetia

Originally published: London: Heinemann, 1958.

An empowering, inspiring--and accessible!--nonfiction picture book about the 11-year-old girl who, in 1930, actually named the newly discovered "ninth major planet" after Pluto, the ruler of the afterlife in Roman mythology. Full color.

A beautiful, rare red-glass bottle's life goal is to deliver wonderful tasting beverages to people. After a tragic accident, however, the bottle fears she's lost her purpose and pleads to God to tell her why these things are happening to her.

A tale set against a backdrop of Ireland's tumultuous 1932 election finds 18-year-old Ben MacCarthy joining a traveling performer's show when he attempts to retrieve his father, who has abandoned the family for a beautiful young actress. By the author of Shannon. Reprint.

Gathers the British Prime Minister's letters to his young confidante, in which he discusses his colleagues and the political challenges he faced

Against a historical backdrop of relic theft and propaganda campaigns waged by two cities vying for patriarchal authority in medieval Venetia, Thomas Dale shows how Romanesque mural painting shaped sacred space and institutional identity. His focus is on the late twelfth-century murals in the crypt of Aquileia Cathedral. The crypt, which contains the relics of Aquileia's founding bishop, Saint Hermagoras, has a historical significance rooted in a legend identifying the saint as a direct disciple of Saint Mark the Evangelist. On this basis, the Carolingians promoted the city's status as patriarchal see of Venetia--a claim that prompted Venice to steal Mark's relics from Alexandria, Egypt, and appropriate Aquileia's history. This book, the first English-language study of the crypt, explores how the paintings complement the relics of Hermagoras in their distinct devotional and political roles. Hermagoras's intercessory power is activated by his orant image displayed over the central aisle within a larger hierarchy of apostles, martyrs, and bishops. The surrounding hagiographic cycle justifies in legalistic fashion Aquileia's patriarchal title and the consecration of the city as locus sanctus of Venetia by the blood of its martyrs. The iconic images in the eastern lunettes present the Virgin's compassio as a pictorial model for the vicarious experience of Christ's Passion. Finally, a fictive curtain over the socle presents allegories of spiritual warfare in the form of exempla from crusades, pilgrimage, and the epic poem Psychomachia, which Dale analyzes as a gloss on the main program.

The modern city, with a history of the empire of which it was capital.

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When Austrian soldiers first set foot in Lombardy-Venetia in October, 1813, they were greeted everywhere as liberators and friends. In the spring of 1815, when Joachim Murat's efforts to establish a united Italy ended in miserable failure and when the Habsburgs announced the main features of the regime they intended to establish in their Italian provinces, the Venetians were still

strongly pro-Austrian, but considerable anti-Habsburg feeling had developed among the Lombards. This carefully documented study of the first two years of Austrian reoccupation of Lombardy-Venetia examines all aspects of the Habsburg provisional regimes and draws some conclusions about the reasons for the different attitudes in the two provinces. In detailed sketches of the provisional governments of Venetia (Chapter I) and Lombardy (Chapter II) and an examination of Austrian economic policies and practices in both provinces (Chapter III), the author shows that although the governments of the two provinces shared many common traits, they differed in a number of significant ways. Actually, Venetia was much less efficiently governed than Lombardy; and the Lombards enjoyed at least a small measure of self-administration that was largely denied the Venetians. The Lombards were much more prosperous than their neighbors, yet they paid much less in taxes and were exempt from most of the burdensome military requisitions that the Austrians inflicted on the Venetians. In spite of these advantages, the relatively small nationalist movement in Austria's Italian provinces was almost entirely confined to Lombardy. The author examines public opinion in Lombardy-Venetia about liberal intrigues (Chapter IV); the relationship of secret societies to liberalism (Chapter V); the Brescian-Milanese conspiracy (Chapter VI) and the Austrian handling of that affair (Chapter VII); and the fiasco of Joachim Murat's "War of Italian Independence" (Chapter VIII).

This book looks at the administration of Venice and Venetia as part of the multinational Habsburg Empire in the years between the collapse of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy and the death of Francis I in 1835. It rejects entirely the 'black legend' of Austrian domination that long informed the traditional Risorgimento historiography. Instead, it presents a picture of an administration that was a hybrid of Napoleonic modernization and Habsburg bureaucratic practices, which offered the most effective and responsive government in Restoration Italy.

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