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Autore	Galbraith, Ben
Titolo	Ajax : guida completa / B. Galbraith, D. Almaer, J. Gehtland
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ISBN	8860840236
Descrizione fisica	XIV, 267 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
Collana	Reference
Altri autori (Persone)	Gehtland, Justin Almaer, Dion
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Soggetti	Microelaboratori elettronici - Linguaggio Ajax
Lingua di pubblicazione	Non definito
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910919838603321
Autore	Feodorov Ioana
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Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin/Boston : , : Walter de Gruyter GmbH, , 2023 ©2023
ISBN	9783110786996 3110786990
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (466 pages)
Collana	Early Arabic printing in the East, , 2751-2797 ; ; volume 1
Disciplina	204.4
Soggetti	Religious life
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Arabic printing began in Eastern Europe and the Ottoman Levant through the association of the scholar and printer Antim the Iberian, later a metropolitan of Wallachia, and Athanasios III Dabbas, twice patriarch of Antioch, when the latter, as metropolitan of Aleppo, was sojourning in Bucharest. This partnership resulted in the first Greek and Arabic editions of the Book of the Divine Liturgies (Snagov, 1701) and the Horologion (Bucharest, 1702). With the tools and expertise that he acquired in Wallachia, Dabbas established in Aleppo in 1705 the first Arabic-type press in the Ottoman Empire. After the Church of Antioch divided into separate Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic Patriarchates in 1724, a new press was opened for Arabic-speaking Greek Catholics by Abdallah Zahir in Hinsara (Dur al-Suwayr), Lebanon. Likewise, in 1752-1753, a press active at the Church of Saint George in Beirut printed Orthodox books that preserved elements of the Aleppo editions and were reprinted for decades. This book tells the story of the first Arabic-type presses in the Ottoman Empire which provided church books to the Arabic-speaking Christians, irrespective of their confession, through the efforts of ecclesiastical leaders such as the patriarchs Silvester of Antioch and Sofronios II of Constantinople and financial support from East European rulers like prince Constantin

