The Crombergers of Seville - Clive Griffin 1988

During the first half of the sixteenth century, three generations of the Cromberger family dominated printing in Seville, a city which at the time was Castile's population center and seat of book production. This volume, based on extensive research, is the first study of a major sixteenth-century Spanish printing house. Griffin's account of the Cromberger press--from which came many influential religious, literary, and historical works--and the family's wider commercial interests at home and abroad provides important insights into contemporary Spanish culture and reading habits, and the Crombergers' wider significance in Renaissance culture and the history of printing. The book also includes, in a microfiche appendix, 1,600 pages of detailed bibliographical description.

Plague and Public Health in Early Modern Seville - Kristy Wilson Bowers 2013

This study of sixteenth-century Seville offers a new perspective on how early modern cities adapted to living with repeated epidemics of plague.

Books in the Catholic World during the Early Modern Period - Natalia Maillard Álvarez 2013-12-13

The current volume aims to shed new light on the relationships between Catholicism and books during the early modern period, gathering studies with special focus on trade, common readings and the mechanisms used to control readership in different territories.

Amadis in English - Helen Moore 2020-05-14

This is a book about readers: readers reading, and readers writing. They are readers of all ages and from all ages: young and old, male and female, from Europe and the Americas. The book they are reading is the Spanish chivalric romance Amadís de Gaula, known in English as Amadis de Gaule. Famous throughout the sixteenth century as the pinnacle of its fictional genre, the cultural functions of Amadis were further elaborated by the publication of Cervantes's Don Quixote in 1605, in which Amadis features as Quixote's favourite book. Amadis thereby becomes, as the philosopher Ortega y Gasset terms it, 'enclosed' within the modern novel and part of the imaginative landscape of British reader-authors such Mary Shelley, Smollett, Keats, Southey, Scott, and Thackeray. Amadis in English ranges from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries, demonstrating through this 'biography' of a book the deep cultural, intellectual, and political connections of English, French, and Spanish literature across five centuries. Simultaneously an ambitious work of transnational literary history and a new intervention in the history of reading, this study argues that romance is historically located, culturally responsive, and uniquely flexible in the
re-creative possibilities it offers readers. By revealing this hitherto unexamined reading experience connecting readers of all backgrounds, Amadis in English also offers many new insights into the politicisation of literary history; the construction and misconception of literary relations between England, France, and Spain; the practice and pleasures of reading fiction; and the enduring power of imagination.


**Reportorio de Los Tiempos**-Andrés de Li 1999 Fifteenth-century almanac reveals life and thought in medieval Spain.

**Early Music History: Volume 18**-Iain Fenlon 2001-05-10 Early Music History is devoted to the study of music from the early Middle Ages to the end of the seventeenth century. Articles in Volume 18 include: Music notation in Arcivio San Pietro C 105 and in the Farfa Breviary, Chigi C.VI 117; Rinuccini the craftsman: A view of his L'Arianna Ferdinand of Aragon’s entry into Valladolid in 1513: The triumph of a Christian king; Citation and allusion in the late Ars nova: The case of Esperance and the En attendant songs.

**Print Culture and Peripheries in Early Modern Europe**-Benito Rial Costas 2012-11-09 This volume seeks to enhance our understanding of printing and the book trade in small and peripheral European cities in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries through a number of specific case studies.

**Printing for Profit**-Lucille Chia 2020-10-26 From the eleventh through the seventeenth centuries, the publishers of Jianyang in Fujian province played a conspicuous role in the Chinese book trade. Unlike the products of government and educational presses, their publications were destined for the retail book market. These publishers survived by responding to consumer demands for dictionaries, histories, geographies, medical texts, encyclopedias, primers, how-to books, novels, and anthologies. Their publications reflect the varied needs of the full range of readers in late imperial China and allow us to study the reading habits, tastes, and literacy of different social groups. The publishers of Jianyang were also businessmen, and their efforts to produce books efficiently, meet the demands of the market, and distribute their publications provide a window on commerce and industry and the growth of regional and national markets. The broad cultural, historical, and geographical scope of the Jianyang book trade makes it an ideal subject for the study of publishing in China. Based on an extensive study of Jianyang imprints, genealogies of the leading families of printers, local histories, documents, and annotated catalogs and bibliographies, Lucille Chia has written not only a history of commercial printing but also a wide-ranging study of the culture of the book in traditional China.

**Chivalry and Exploration, 1298-1630**-Jennifer R. Goodman 1998 The literature of medieval knighthood is shown to have influenced exploration narratives from Marco Polo to Captain John Smith.

**The Spiritual Exercises of Saint Ignatius of Loyola**-Terence O'Reilly 2020-10-20 In The Spiritual Exercises of Saint Ignatius Loyola: Contexts, Sources, Reception, Terence O'Reilly examines the historical, theological and literary contexts in which the Exercises took shape.

**Bridging the Early Modern Atlantic World**-Caroline A. Williams 2016-04-15 Bridging the Early Modern Atlantic World brings together ten original essays by an international group of scholars exploring the complex outcomes of the intermingling of people, circulation of goods, exchange of information, and exposure to new ideas that are the hallmark of the early modern Atlantic. Spanning the period from the earliest French crossings to Newfoundland at the beginning of the sixteenth century to the end of the wars of independence in Spanish South America, c. 1830, and encompassing a range of disciplinary approaches, the contributors direct particular attention to regions, communities, and groups whose activities in, and responses to, an ever-more closely bound Atlantic world remain relatively under-represented in the literature.
Some of the chapters focus on the experience of Europeans, including French consumers of Newfoundland cod, English merchants forming families in Spanish Seville, and Jewish refugees from Dutch Brazil making the Caribbean island of Nevis their home. Others focus on the ways in which the populations with whom Europeans came into contact, enslaved, or among whom they settled - the Tupi peoples of Brazil, the Kriston women of the west African port of Cacheu, among others - adapted to and were changed by their interactions with previously unknown peoples, goods, institutions, and ideas. Together with the substantial Introduction by the editor which reviews the significance of the field as a whole, these essays capture the complexity and variety of experience of the countless men and women who came into contact during the period, whilst highlighting and illustrating the porous and fluid nature, in practice, of the early modern Atlantic world.

**The Medieval Author in Medieval French Literature** - V. Greene 2006-08-05
Thirty-five years ago Roland Barthes proclaimed the death of the Author. For medievalists no death has been more timely. The essays in this volume create a prism through which to understand medieval authorship as a process and the medieval author as an agency in the making.

**Courtly Arts and the Art of Courtliness** - International Courtly Literature Society. Congress 2006
A wide overview of court culture in the middle ages.

**Broadsheets** - Andrew Pettegree 2017-07-17
A landmark study of single-sheet publishing during the first two centuries after the invention of printing. Long disregarded as ephemera or cheap print, broadsheets emerge as both a crucial communication medium and an essential underpinning of the economics of the publishing industry.

**Print Culture Histories Beyond the Metropolis** - James J. Connolly 2016
Print Culture Histories Beyond the Metropolis focuses attention to how the residents of smaller cities, provincial districts, rural settings, and colonial outposts have produced, disseminated, and read print materials.

**Empires of the Atlantic World** - J. H. Elliott 2006-01-01
This epic history compares the empires built by Spain and Britain in the Americas, from Columbus's arrival in the New World to the end of Spanish colonial rule in the early nineteenth century. J. H. Elliott, one of the most distinguished and versatile historians working today, offers us history on a grand scale, contrasting the worlds built by Britain and by Spain on the ruins of the civilizations they encountered and destroyed in North and South America. Elliott identifies and explains both the similarities and differences in the two empires' processes of colonization, the character of their colonial societies, their distinctive styles of imperial government, and the independence movements mounted against them. Based on wide reading in the history of the two great Atlantic civilizations, the book sets the Spanish and British colonial empires in the context of their own times and offers us insights into aspects of this dual history that still influence the Americas.

**Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage** - Erlinda Gonzales-Berry 1996

**Documenting the Early Modern Book World** - Malcolm Walsby 2013-10-18
This volume examines a number of different book lists from a variety of European countries during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It offers a wide-ranging re-evaluation of one of the most interesting and underused resources for early modern book history.

**Ideology and Inquisition** - Martin Austin Nesvig 2009-01-01
This book is the first comprehensive treatment in English of the ideology and practice of the Inquisitional censors, focusing on the case of Mexico from the 1520s to the 1630s. Others have examined the effects of censorship, but Martin Nesvig employs a nontraditional approach that focuses on the inner logic of censorship in order to examine the collective mentality, ideological formation, and practical application of ideology of the censors themselves. Nesvig shows that censorship was not only about the regulation of books but about censorship in the broader sense as a means to regulate Catholic dogma and the content of religious thought. In
Mexico, decisions regarding censorship involved considerable debate and disagreement among censors, thereby challenging the idea of the Inquisition as a monolithic institution. Once adapted to cultural circumstances in Mexico, the Inquisition and the Index produced not a weapon of intellectual terror but a flexible apparatus of control.

**The Epic of Juan Latino**-Elizabeth R. Wright 2016 In The Epic of Juan Latino, Elizabeth R. Wright tells the story of Renaissance Europe’s first black poet and his epic poem on the naval battle of Lepanto, Austrias Carmen (The Song of John of Austria). Piecing together the surviving evidence, Wright traces Latino’s life in Granada, Iberia’s last Muslim metropolis, from his early clandestine education as a slave in a noble household to his distinguished career as a schoolmaster at the University of Granada. When intensifying racial discrimination and the chaos of the Morisco Revolt threatened Latino’s hard-won status, he set out to secure his position by publishing an epic poem in Latin verse, the Austrias Carmen, that would demonstrate his mastery of Europe’s international literary language and celebrate his own African heritage. Through Latino’s remarkable, hitherto untold story, Wright illuminates the racial and religious tensions of sixteenth-century Spain and the position of black Africans within Spain’s nascent empire and within the emerging African diaspora.

**Front Lines**-Miguel Martínez 2016-07-28 In Front Lines, Miguel Martínez documents the literary practices of imperial Spain’s common soldiers. Against all odds, these Spanish soldiers produced, distributed, and consumed a remarkably innovative set of works on war that have been almost completely neglected in literary and historical scholarship. The soldiers of Italian garrisons and North African presidios, on colonial American frontiers and in the traveling military camps of northern Europe read and wrote epic poems, chronicles, ballads, pamphlets, and autobiographies—the stories of the very same wars in which they participated as rank-and-file fighters and witnesses. The vast network of agents and spaces articulated around the military institutions of an ever-expanding and struggling Spanish empire facilitated the global circulation of these textual materials, creating a soldierly republic of letters that bridged the Old and the many New Worlds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Martínez asserts that these writing soldiers played a key role in the shaping of Renaissance literary culture, which for its part gave to them the language and forms with which to question received notions of the social logic of warfare, the ethics of violence, and the legitimacy of imperial aggression. Soldierly writing often voiced criticism of established hierarchies and exploitative working conditions, forging solidarities among the troops that often led to mutiny and massive desertion. It is the perspective of these soldiers that grounds Front Lines, a cultural history of Spain’s imperial wars as told by the common men who fought them.

**A Scholarly Edition of Andrés de Li’s Thesoro de la passion (1494)**-Laura Delbrugge 2011-02-03 This modernized edition of Andrés de Li’s Thesoro de la passion (1494) reveals the social and religious complexity of late medieval Spain via analyses of the Thesoro’s sources and significance as a converso-authored Castilian Passion text and illustrated early incunable.

**The Worlds of Christopher Columbus**-William D. Phillips 1993-02-27 Relates how Columbus lobbied in three countries for financial support for his journey to find a route to Asia and changed the course of history when he encountered the New World

**Communication, Knowledge, and Memory in Early Modern Spain**-Fernando Bouza 2004-06-14 "An ambitious exposition of the topic of memory and the transmission of knowledge in early modern Spain."—Comitatus

**A Scholarly Edition of the Gamaliel (Valencia: Juan Jofre, 1525)**-Laura Delbrugge 2020-01-29 A Scholarly Edition of the Gamaliel (Valencia: Juan Jofre, 1525) is a modernized edition of a popular Spanish devotional that appeared in multiple editions until it was banned by the Spanish Inquisition due to its anonymous authorship and apocryphal content.

**Romans in a New World**-David A. Lupher 2006 Romans in a New World shows how the ancient Romans haunted the Spanish conquest of the New World, more often than not as passionately
rejected models. While the conquistadors themselves and their publicists challenged the reputations of the Romans for incomparable military genius and daring, Spanish critics of the conquest launched a concerted assault upon two other prominent uses of ancient Rome as a model: as an exemplar of imperialistic motives and behavior fit for Christians to follow, and as a yardstick against which to measure the cultural level of the natives of the New World. In the course of this debate, many Spaniards were inspired to think more deeply on their own ethnic ancestry and identity, as Spanish treatment of the New World natives awakened the slumbering memory of Roman treatment of the Iberian tribes whom modern Spaniards were now embracing as their truest ancestors. At the same time, growing awareness of the cultural practices—especially the religious rituals—of the American natives framed a new perspective on both the pre-Christian ancestors of modern Europeans and even on the survival of “pagan” customs among modern Europeans themselves. In this incisive study, David A. Lupher addresses the increasingly debated question of the impact the discovery of the New World had upon Europeans' perceptions of their identity and place in history. Romans in a New World holds much to interest both classicists and students of the history and culture of early modern Europe—especially, though not exclusively, historians of Spain. David A. Lupher's concern with the ideology of imperialism and colonization and with cross-cultural negotiations will be useful to students of cultural studies, as well. David A. Lupher is Professor of Classics, University of Puget Sound.

**Saint and Nation** - Erin Kathleen Rowe
2011-01-01 In early seventeenth-century Spain, the Castilian parliament voted to elevate the newly beatified Teresa of Avila to co-patron saint of Spain alongside the traditional patron, Santiago. Saint and Nation examines Spanish devotion to the cult of saints and the controversy over national patron sainthood to provide an original account of the diverse ways in which the early modern nation was expressed and experienced by monarch and town, center and periphery. By analyzing the dynamic interplay of local and extra-local, royal authority and nation, tradition and modernity, church and state, and masculine and feminine within the co-patronage debate, Erin Rowe reconstructs the sophisticated balance of plural identities that emerged in Castile during a central period of crisis and change in the Spanish world.

**A Maturing Market** - Alexander Samuel Wilkinson 2017-09-19 A Maturing Market explores the Iberian book trade in the first half of the seventeenth century. It brings together contributions from leading specialists in the field, shedding new light on significant transformations in the industry.

**Encyclopedia of the Renaissance: Shakespeare-Zwingli** - Paul F. Grendler 1999
Review: "Conceived and produced in association with the Renaissance society of America, this work presents a panoramic view of the cultural movement and the period of history beginning in Italy from approximately 1350, broadening geographically to include the rest of Europe by the middle-to-late-15th century, and ending in the early 17th century. Each of the nearly 1,200 entries provides a learned and succinct account suitable for inquiring readers at several levels. These readable essays covering the arts and letters, in addition to everyday life, will be appreciated by general readers and high-school students. The thoughtful analyses will enlighten college students and delight scholars. A selective bibliography of primary and secondary sources for further study follows each article."—"Outstanding reference sources 2000", American Libraries, May 2000. Comp. by the Reference Sources Committee, RUSA, ALA.

**The Routledge Handbook of Literature and Space** - Robert T. Tally Jr. 2017-01-06 The "spatial turn" in literary studies is transforming the way we think of the field. The Routledge Handbook of Literature and Space maps the key areas of spatiality within literary studies, offering a comprehensive overview but also pointing towards new and exciting directions of study. The interdisciplinary and global approach provides a thorough introduction and includes thirty-two essays on topics such as: Spatial theory and practice Critical methodologies Work sites Cities and the geography of urban experience Maps, territories, readings. The contributors to this volume demonstrate how a variety of romantic, realist, modernist, and postmodernist narratives represent the changing social spaces of their world, and of our own world system today.
**Inca Apocalypse** - R. Alan Covey 2020

"This book describes a period of several decades during the sixteenth century, when conquistadores, Catholic friars, and imperial officials attempted to conquer the Inca Empire and impose Spanish colonial rule. When Francisco Pizarro captured the Inca warlord Atahualpa at Cajamarca in 1532, European Catholics and Andean peoples interpreted the event using long-held beliefs about how their worlds would end, and what the next era might look like. The Inca world did not end at Cajamarca, despite some popular misunderstandings of the Spanish conquest of Peru. In the years that followed, some Inca lords resisted Spanish rule, but many Andean nobles converted to Christianity and renegotiated their sovereign claims into privileges as Spanish subjects. Catholic empire took a lifetime to establish in the Inca world, and it required the repeated conquest of rebellious conquistadores, the reorganization of native populations, and the economic overhaul of diverse Andean landscapes. These disruptive processes of modern world-building carried forward old ideas about sovereignty, social change, and human progress. Although overshadowed by the Western philosophies and technologies that drive our world today, those apocalyptic relics remain with us to the present"--

**Twilight of the Renaissance** - Daniel A. Crews

2008-10-22

Diplomat, courtier, and heretic, Juan de Valdés (c.1500-1541) was one of the most famous humanist writers in Renaissance Spain. In this biography, Daniel A. Crews paints a lively portrait of a complex and fascinating figure by focusing on Valdés's service as an imperial courtier and how his employments in Italy - after brushes with the Spanish Inquisition - influenced both Spanish diplomacy and his own religious thought. Twilight of the Renaissance focuses on Valdés's political activities in Charles V's Italian alliance system and negotiations with the papacy, while painting a lively portrait of an intriguing and complex Renaissance figure. Crews examines how Valdés, who was praised by two popes and, the emperor, was also branded a heretic almost immediately after his death. By considering Valdés's spirituality, as well as egotism, this incisive work reveals how the libertine atmosphere of the late Renaissance challenges the saintly Socratic image Valdés fashioned for himself in his writings.

**Evangelization and Cultural Conflict in Colonial Mexico** - Robert H. Jackson 2014-05-02

In a study published in the mid-twentieth century, French historian Robert Ricard postulated that the evangelization and conversion of the native populations of Mexico had been rapid and relatively easy. However, different forms of evidence show that the so-called "spiritual conquest" was anything but easy or rapid, and, in fact, natives continued to practice their traditional beliefs alongside Catholicism. Within several decades of initiating the so-called "spiritual conquest," the campaign to evangelize and convert the native populations, the missionaries faced growing evidence of idolatry or the persistence of traditional religious practices and apostasy, straying from Church teachings. The evidence includes written documents such as inquisition investigations that resulted, for example, in the execution of don Carlos, the native ruler of Tezcoco, on December 1, 1539, or that uncovered evidence of systematic organized resistance to Dominican missionaries in the Sierra Mixteca of Oaxaca. Other forms of evidence include pre-Hispanic religious iconography incorporated into what ostensibly were Christian murals, and pre-Hispanic stones embedded in the churches and convents the missionaries had built. One example of this was the stone with the face of Tláloc at the rear of the Franciscan church Santiago Tlatelolco in Distrito Federal. During the course of some three centuries, missionaries from different Catholic religious orders attempted to convert the native populations of colonial Mexico, with mixed results. Native groups throughout colonial Mexico resisted the imposition of the new religion in overt and covert forms, and incorporated Catholicism into their worldview on their own terms. Native cultural and religious traditions were more flexible than the Iberian Catholic norms introduced by the missionaries. The so-called "spiritual conquest," a term coined by Ricard, evolved as a cultural war set against the backdrop of the imposition of a foreign colonial regime. The 11 essays in this volume examine the efforts to evangelize the native populations of Mexico, the approaches taken by the missionaries, and native responses. The contributions investigate the interplay between natives and missionaries in central Mexico, and on the southern and northern frontiers of New Spain, and among sedentary and non-sedentary natives. In the end, many natives found little in the new faith to attract them, and
resisted the imposition of new religious norms and way of life.

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<th>Book Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Paper Trade in Early Modern Europe</td>
<td>Daniel Bellingradt</td>
<td>2021-04-12</td>
<td>This book attends to the most essential, lucrative, and overlooked business activity of early modern Europe: the trade of paper, uncovering its hotspots and trade routes, usual dealings, and recycling economies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A Nation Upon the Ocean Sea</td>
<td>Daviken Studnicki-Gizbert</td>
<td>2007-01-04</td>
<td>By recovering the inner life of the Portuguese trade diaspora (1492-1640), this book explores the relations between mobility and community; domestic sociability and trade expansion; commercial experience and early capitalist ideology; and cultural hybridity, transnationalism, and the Spanish empire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Translating the Middle Ages</td>
<td>Karen L. Fresco</td>
<td>2016-02-17</td>
<td>Drawing on approaches from literary studies, history, linguistics, and art history, and ranging from Late Antiquity to the sixteenth century, this collection views 'translation' broadly as the adaptation and transmission of cultural inheritance. The essays explore translation in a variety of sources from manuscript to print culture and the creation of lexical databases. Several essays look at the practice of textual translation across languages, including the vernacularization of Latin literature in England, France, and Italy; the translation of Greek and Hebrew scientific terms into Arabic; and the use of Hebrew terms in anti-Jewish and anti-Muslim polemics. Other essays examine medieval translators' views and performance of translation, looking at Lydgate's translation of Greek myths through mental images rendered through rhetorical figures or at how printing transformed the rhetoric of intervernacular translation of chivalric romances. This collection also demonstrates translation as a key element in the construction of cultural and political identity in the Fet des Romains and Chester Whitsun Plays, and in the papacy's efforts to compete with Byzantium by controlling the translation of Greek writings.</td>
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