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*Polydore Vergil
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Tatti
Renaissance L* 2022-03-03

MALIK SHELTON

*Writing the history of
parliament in Tudor and
early Stuart England*

BRILL

Pietro Bembo (1470-1547), scholar and critic, was one of the most admired Latinists of his day. The poems in this volume come from all periods of his life and reflect both his erudition and his wide-ranging friendships. This volume also includes the prose

dialogue Etna, an account of Bembo's ascent of Mt. Etna in Sicily during his student days.

Staging England in the Elizabethan History Play
Bloomsbury Publishing
USA

There is a longstanding confusion of Johann Fust, Gutenberg's one-time business partner, with the notorious Doctor Faustus. The association is not surprising to Elizabeth L. Eisenstein, for from its very early days the printing press was viewed by some as black magic. For the most part,

however, it was welcomed as a "divine art" by Western churchmen and statesmen. Sixteenth-century Lutherans hailed it for emancipating Germans from papal rule, and seventeenth-century English radicals viewed it as a weapon against bishops and kings. While an early colonial governor of Virginia thanked God for the absence of printing in his colony, a century later, revolutionaries on both sides of the Atlantic paid tribute to Gutenberg for setting in motion an irreversible movement

that undermined the rule of priests and kings. Yet scholars continued to praise printing as a peaceful art. They celebrated the advancement of learning while expressing concern about information overload. In *Divine Art, Infernal Machine*, Eisenstein, author of the hugely influential *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change*, has written a magisterial and highly readable account of five centuries of ambivalent attitudes toward printing and printers. Once again,

she makes a compelling case for the ways in which technological developments and cultural shifts are intimately related. Always keeping an eye on the present, she recalls how, in the nineteenth century, the steam press was seen both as a giant engine of progress and as signaling the end of a golden age. Predictions that the newspaper would supersede the book proved to be false, and Eisenstein is equally skeptical of pronouncements of the

supersession of print by the digital. The use of print has always entailed ambivalence about serving the muses as opposed to profiting from the marketing of commodities. Somewhat newer is the tension between the perceived need to preserve an ever-increasing mass of texts against the very real space and resource constraints of bricks-and-mortar libraries. Whatever the multimedia future may hold, Eisenstein notes, our attitudes toward print will never be

monolithic. For now, however, reports of its death are greatly exaggerated.

Die Stiftung von Autorschaft in der neulateinischen Literatur (ca. 1350-ca. 1650) Walter de Gruyter

This volume of essays explores the rise of parliament in the historical imagination of early modern England. The enduring controversy about the nature of parliament informs nearly all debates about the momentous religious, political and

governmental changes of the period – most significantly, the character of the Reformation and the causes of the Revolution. Meanwhile, scholars of ideas have emphasised the historicist turn that shaped political culture. Religious and intellectual imperatives from the sixteenth century onwards evoked a new interest in the evolution of parliament, framing the ways that contemporaries interpreted, legitimised and contested Church, state and political

hierarchies. Parliamentary ‘history’ is explored through the analysis of chronicles, more overtly ‘literary’ texts, antiquarian scholarship, religious polemic, political pamphlets, and of the intricate processes that forge memory and tradition.

Major Tudor Authors
Manchester University Press

The Tudor era (1485-1603) was one of the most culturally significant periods in history. Under three generations of Tudor

rulers, the era witnessed the advent of humanism, the birth of the Reformation, and the rise of the British Empire. The literature of the period is marked by complexity of thought and form and reflects the political, religious, and cultural changes of the era. This reference book surveys the literature of Tudor England. Included are alphabetically arranged entries for nearly 100 authors who wrote between 1485 and 1603. Some figures covered are widely taught, such as

Shakespeare, Donne, and Spenser. Others are less well known, such as Edward Fairfax and Abraham Fraunce. The work includes entries for notable women writers of the period, many of whom have been neglected until recent years. Also included are entries for continental writers such as Ariosto, Tasso, Calvin, and Erasmus, whose writings were influential in England. Entries are written by expert contributors and contain valuable bibliographies of primary and secondary

sources. Included are entries for nearly 100 people who wrote between 1485 and 1603. The entries are written by expert contributors and are arranged alphabetically to facilitate use. Some of the authors profiled are major canonical figures, such as Shakespeare, Spenser, and Donne. But the volume also includes a significant number of entries for women writers, whose work has been unjustly disregarded until recent years. While most of the authors were from

England, the volume contains entries on figures such as Erasmus, who, though born in another country, wrote important works in England, and on writers such as Machiavelli, Calvin, Ariosto, and Tasso, whose works were almost immediately adopted, translated, or otherwise made part of Tudor culture. Each entry provides a brief biography, which is followed by a discussion of major works and themes, a review of the author's critical reception,

and a bibliography of primary and secondary sources.

What Reason Promises
Brill

A Companion to Seals in the Middle Ages is a cross-disciplinary collection of fourteen essays on medieval sigillography. It is organized thematically, and it emphasizes important, often cutting-edge, methodologies for the study of medieval seals and sealing cultures. *A Companion to Seals in the Middle Ages*
Routledge

An unabridged translation and edition with introduction, notes and glossary. First publication of the integral text in the English language.
Momus Fortress of the Mind Publications
The art Bruegel produced between 1559 and 1563 presents a rare opportunity to investigate a concentrated period of productivity by one of the world's greatest artists. In this brief period Bruegel produced some of his most original works-the first pictorial collection of contemporary customs in

Carnival and Lent, the first painting with children's activities as its subject in Children's Games, the first large-scale painting of a proverb collection, the unique and enigmatic Dulle Griet (Mad Meg), and the extraordinary Triumph of Death, his disturbing vision of men and women fighting off the onslaught of death. In this comprehensive study, Margaret A. Sullivan accounts for this burst of creativity, its intensity, innovation and brevity, by taking all aspects of the

creative process into consideration—from the technical demands of picture-making to the constraints imposed by the dangerous religious and political situation. The Origin of the History of Science in Classical Antiquity Oxford University Press This collection demonstrates the range of approaches that some of the leading scholars of our day take to basic questions at the intersection of the natural and human worlds. The essays focus on three

interlocking categories: Reason stakes a bigger territory than the enclosed yard of universal rules. Nature expands over a far larger region than an eternal category of the natural. And history refuses to be confined to claims of an unencumbered truth of how things happened. **The Antiquary** BRILL This book focuses on the work of the great sixteenth-century traveller and map-maker Andre Thevat and explores the interrelations between representation

and power in the age of discovery.

Henricus Glareanus's (1488-1563) Chronologia of the Ancient World

Harvard University Press
Identifying four spheres of knowledge culture in the history of technology in China, this book offers an introduction to the transmission of knowledge and detailed contextual descriptions of individual technologies in China such as porcelain, silk, and agriculture.

On Moral Ends Harvard University Press
On Discovery became a

key reference for anyone who wanted to know about "firsts" in theology, philosophy, science, technology, literature, language, law, material culture, and other fields. Polydore took his information from dozens of Greek, Roman, biblical, and Patristic authorities. His main point was to show that many Greek and Roman claims for discovery were false and that ancient Jews or other Asian peoples had priority.

The One-Sex Body on Trial: The Classical and

Early Modern Evidence

Harvard University Press
Bembo (1470-1547), a Venetian nobleman, later a Roman Catholic cardinal, was the most celebrated Latin stylist of his day and was widely admired for his writings in Italian. The History of Venice was published posthumously, in Latin and in his own Italian version. This edition makes it available for the first time in English translation.

Mapping the Renaissance World
BRILL

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. [On Discovery](#) Routledge Folengo (1491-1544) was a native of Mantua and a member of the Benedictine order, later to become a runaway monk and satirist. Blending Latin and various Italian dialects in a deliberately

droll manner, Baldo follows a sort of French royal juvenile delinquent through imprisonment, fantastical adventures, and a journey to the underworld.

Baldo: Books I-XII

Routledge

Aulus Gellius originated the modern use of 'classical' and 'humanities'. His Attic Nights, so named because they began as the intellectual pastime of winter evenings spent in a villa outside Athens, are a mine of information on many aspects of antiquity

and a repository of much early Latin literature which would otherwise be lost; he took a particular interest in questions of grammar and literary style. The whole work is interspersed with interesting personal observations and vignettes of second-century life that throw light on the Antonine world. In this, the most comprehensive study of Gellius in any language, Dr Holford-Strevens examines his life, his circle of acquaintances, his style, his reading, his

scholarly interests, and his literary parentage, paying due attention to the text, sense, and content of individual passages, and to the use made of him by later writers in antiquity, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and more recent times. It covers many subject areas such as language, literature, history, law, rhetoric, medicine; light is shed on a wide range of problems in Greek as well as Latin authors, either in the main text or in the succinct but wide-ranging

footnotes. In this revised edition every statement has been reconsidered and account taken of recent work by the author and by others; an appendix has been added on the relation between the literary trends of Latin (the so-called archaizing movement) and Greek (Atticism) in the second century AD, and more space has been given to Gellius' attitudes towards women, as well as to recurrent themes such as punishment and embassies. The opportunity has been

taken to correct or excise errors, but otherwise nothing has been removed unless superseded by more recent publications. *The Art of Discovery* Harvard University Press This book examines the ways in which spaces and places of solitude were conceived of, imagined, and represented in the late medieval and early modern periods. It explores the spatial, material, and affective dimensions of solitude, which have so far received only scant

scholarly attention. Bruegel and the Creative Process, 1559-1563 John Wiley & Sons

By far the most influential work on the history of the body, across a wide range of academic disciplines, remains that of Thomas Laqueur. This book puts on trial the one-sex/two-sex model of Laqueur's *Making Sex: Body and Gender from the Greeks to Freud* through a detailed exploration of the ways in which two classical stories of sexual difference were told, retold and remade from

the mid-sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Agnodike, the 'first midwife' who disguises herself as a man and then exposes herself to her potential patients, and Phaethousa, who grows a beard after her husband leaves her, are stories from the ancient world that resonated in the early modern period in particular. Tracing the reception of these tales shows how they provided continuity despite considerable change in medicine, being the common property of those

on different sides of professional disputes about women's roles in both medicine and midwifery. The study reveals how different genres used these stories, changing their characters and plots, but always invoking the authority of the classics in discussions of sexual identity. The study raises important questions about the nature of medical knowledge, the relationship between texts and observation, and the understanding of sexual difference in the

early modern world beyond the one-sex model. *Silvae* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG Manetti (1396-1459) was a leading humanist biographer of the Renaissance. This volume brings together his biographies of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, which helped establish the canon of Italian literature, and his parallel lives of Socrates and Seneca--the standard biographical sources for those philosophers throughout the early

modern period.

The Bones of a King

Princeton University Press
John Aubrey (1626-1697),
antiquary, natural
philosopher, and virtuoso,
is best-remembered today
for his Brief Lives,
biographies of his
contemporaries filled with
luminous detail which
have been mined for
anecdotes by generations
of scholars. However,
Aubrey was much more
than merely the hand
behind an invaluable
source of biographical
material; he was also the
author of thousands of

pages of manuscript
notebooks covering
everything from the
origins of Stonehenge to
the evolution of folklore.
Kelsey Jackson Williams
explores these
manuscripts in full for the
first time and in doing so
illuminates the intricacies
of Aubrey's investigations
into Britain's past. The
Antiquary is both a major
new study of an important
early modern writer and a
significant intervention in
the developing
historiography of
antiquarianism. It
discusses the key aspects

of Aubrey's work in a
series of linked chapters
on archaeology,
architecture, biography,
folklore, and philology,
concluding with a
revisionist interpretation
of Aubrey's antiquarian
writings. While covering a
wide variety of scholarly
territory, it remains
rooted in the common
thread of Aubrey's own
intellectual development
and the continual
interaction between his
texts as he studied,
discovered, revised, and
rewrote them across four
decades. Its conclusions

not only substantially reshape our understanding of Aubrey and his works, but also provide new understandings of the methodologies, ambitions,

and achievements of antiquarianism across early modern Europe. Francesco Petrarca Harvard University Press Marsilio Ficino's Platonic evangelising was eminently successful and

widely influential. His 'Platonic Theology' is one of the keys to understanding the art, thought, culture, and spirituality of the Renaissance.