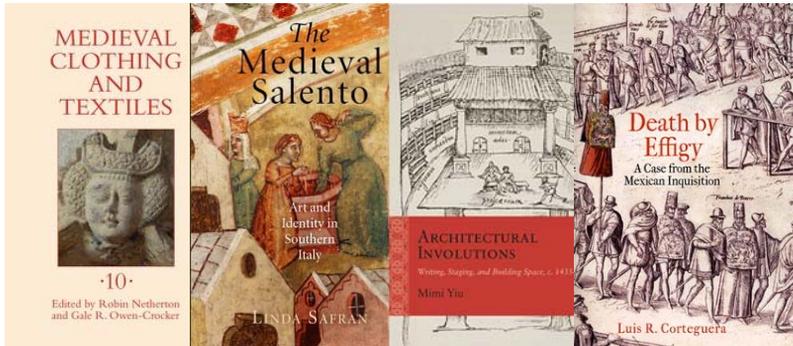


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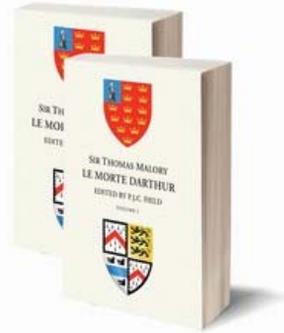
Vanderbilt University Press

MEDIEVAL STUDIES

SIR THOMAS MALORY: LE MORTE D'ARTHUR, 2 VOLS.

Edited By P.J. C. Field

Malory completed his *Morte Darthur* in 1469-70. The two earliest surviving witnesses, the Winchester manuscript and Caxton's printed edition, were both produced within the next sixteen years. The manuscript was soon lost, but its rediscovery in 1934 revealed that these two texts had striking differences. Eighty years of scholarship in a variety of disciplines has discovered a good deal about who changed what and why: the Caxton, for instance, tends to be very unreliable in the last few lines of particular kinds of pages. These discoveries should make it possible to produce an edition of Malory's book that comes closer than ever before to what Malory intended to write. The present edition aims to do that, basing itself on the Winchester manuscript, but treating it merely as the most important piece of evidence for what Malory intended, and the default text where no other reading can be shown to be more probable.

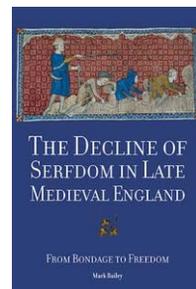


D.S. Brewer, December 2013, 9781843843146, 2 vols, Cloth, \$425.00

THE DECLINE OF SERFDOM IN LATE MEDIEVAL ENGLAND: FROM BONDAGE TO FREEDOM

Mark Bailey

This dazzling study provides an accessible and up-to-date survey of the decline of serfdom in England, applying a new methodology for establishing both its chronology and causes to thousands of court rolls from 38 manors located across the south Midlands and East Anglia. It presents a ground-breaking reassessment, challenging many of the traditional interpretations of the economy and society of late-medieval England, and, indeed, of the very nature of serfdom itself.



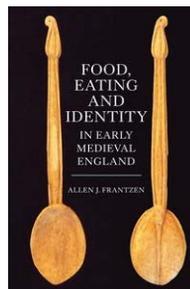
Boydell Press, Feb. 2014, 9781843838906, cloth, \$123.75

FOOD, EATING, AND IDENTITY IN EARLY MEDIEVAL ENGLAND

Allen J. Frantzen

Food in the Middle Ages usually evokes images of feasting, speeches, and special occasions, even though most evidence of food culture consists of fragments of ordinary things such as knives, cooking pots, and grinding stones, which are rarely mentioned by contemporary writers. This book puts daily life and its objects at the centre of the food world. It brings together archaeological and textual evidence to show how words and implements associated with food contributed to social identity at all levels of Anglo-Saxon society. It also looks at the networks which connected fields to kitchens and linked rural centres to trading sites. Fasting, redesigned field systems, and the place of fish in the diet are examined in a wide-ranging, interdisciplinary inquiry into the power of food to reveal social complexity.

Boydell Press, May 2014, 9781782042648, Cloth, \$112.50

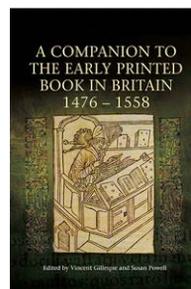


A COMPANION TO THE EARLY PRINTED BOOK IN BRITAIN, 1476-1558

Edited by Vincent Gillespie and Susan Powell

Divided into thematic sections (the printed book trade; the book as artefact; patrons, purchasers and producers; and the cultural capital of print), it considers the social, historical, and cultural context of the rise of print, with the problems as well as advantages of the transmission from manuscript to print. The printers of the period; the significant Latin trade and its effect on the English market; paper, types, bindings, and woodcuts and other decorative features which create the packaged book; and the main sponsors and consumers of the printed book: merchants, the lay clientele, secular and religious clergy, and the two Universities, as well as secular colleges and chantries.

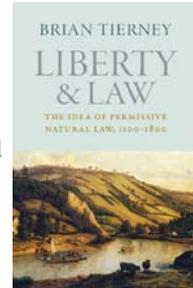
Boydell Press, Jan. 2014, 9781843843634, Cloth, \$123.75



LIBERTY AND LAW
THE IDEA OF PERMISSIVE NATURAL LAW, 1100-1800
BRIAN TIERNEY

Liberty and Law examines a previously underappreciated theme in legal history - the idea of permissive natural law. The idea is mentioned only peripherally, if at all, in modern histories of natural law. Yet it engaged the attention of jurists, philosophers, and theologians over a long period and formed an integral part of their teachings. This ensured that natural law was not conceived of as merely a set of commands and prohibitions that restricted human conduct, but also as affirming a realm of human freedom, understood as both freedom from subjection and freedom of choice. Freedom can be used in many ways, and throughout the whole period from 1100 to 1800 the idea of permissive natural law was deployed for various purposes in response to different problems that arose. It was frequently invoked to explain the origin of private property and the beginnings of civil government.

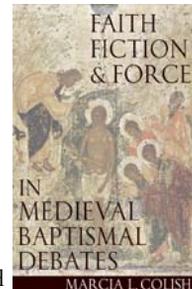
Catholic University of America Press, Mar. 201978-0-8132-2581-4 ,
 paper, \$49.95



FAITH, FICTION AND FORCE IN MEDIEVAL BAPTISMAL DEBATES
MARCIA L. COLISH

What validated or invalidated baptism in the eyes of medieval Christians? The answer to this question is neither simple nor straightforward. As this fascinating contribution to medieval intellectual history shows, medieval ideas on baptism, though seen as necessary for salvation, were far from unanimous. Marcia Colish demonstrates persuasively that, from the patristic period through the early fourteenth century, there was vigorous debate surrounding baptism by desire, fictive baptism, and forced baptism.

Catholic University of America Press, April 2014, 978-0-8132-2611-8, cloth,
 \$87.50



MEDIEVAL CLOTHING AND TEXTILES 10 ,
Edited by Robin Netherton and Gale R. Owen Crocker.

Three chapters focus on practical matters: a description of the medieval vestments surviving at Castel Sant'Elia in Italy; a survey of the spread of silk cultivation to Europe before 1300; and a documentation of medieval colour terminology for desirable cloth. Two address social significance: the practice of seizing clothing from debtors in fourteenth-century Lucca, and the transformation of the wardrobe of Margaret Tudor, daughter of King Henry VII, upon her marriage to the king of Scotland.

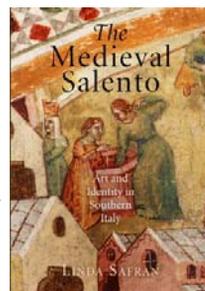
Boydell and Brewer, April 2014, 9781843839071, cloth, \$74.95

THE MEDIEVAL SALENTO ART AND IDENTITY IN SOUTHERN ITALY

LINDA SAFRAN, PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE, TORONTO

Located in the heel of the Italian boot, the Salento region was home to a diverse population between the ninth and fifteenth centuries. Inhabitants spoke Latin, Greek, and various vernaculars, and their houses of worship served sizable congregations of Jews as well as Roman-rite and Orthodox Christians. Yet the Salentines of this period laid claim to a definable local identity that transcended linguistic and religious boundaries. The evidence of their collective culture is embedded in the traces they left behind: wall paintings and inscriptions, graffiti, carved --tombstone decorations, belt fittings from graves, and other artifacts reveal a wide range of religious, civic, and domestic practices that helped inhabitants construct and maintain personal, group, and regional identities.

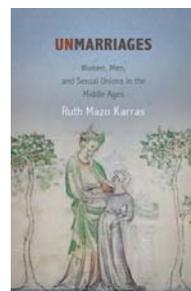
University of Pennsylvania Press, 2014, 9780812245547, cloth, \$118.75



UNMARRIAGES WOMEN, MEN, AND SEXUAL UNIONS IN THE MIDDLE AGES RUTH MAZO KARRAS

The Middle Ages are often viewed as a repository of tradition, yet what we think of as traditional marriage was far from the only available alternative to the single state in medieval Europe. Many people lived together in long-term, quasimarital heterosexual relationships, unable to marry if one was in holy orders or if the partners were of different religions. Social norms militated against the marriage of master to slave or between individuals of very different classes, or when the couple was so poor that they could not establish an independent household. Such unions, where the protections that medieval law furnished to wives (and their children) were absent, were fraught with danger for women in particular, but they also provided a degree of flexibility and demonstrate the adaptability of social customs in the face of slowly changing religious doctrine.

University of Pennsylvania Press, 2014, 9780812222982, paper, \$34.50



MEDIEVAL OBSCENITIES Edited by Nicola McDonald

Medieval Obscenities examines the complex and contentious role of the obscene - what is offensive, indecent or morally repugnant - in medieval culture from late antiquity through to the end of the Middle Ages in western Europe .

Boydell Press, Feb. 2014, 9781903153505, paper, \$56.25



**HENRY OF GHENT: SUMMA OF ORDINARY QUESTIONS,
ARTICLES 35, 36, 42, 45**

TRANSLATED BY ROLAND J. TESKE

Marquette University Press, Dec. 2013

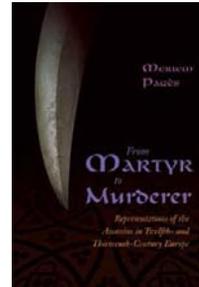
978-0874622591, paper, \$22.50



**FROM MARTYR TO MURDERER
REPRESENTATIONS OF THE ASSASSINS IN TWELFTH-
AND THIRTEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE**
MERIEM PAGÈS

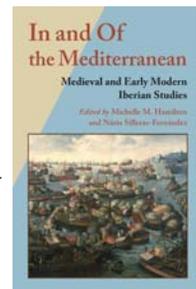
The representation of the Nizaris, who came to be known in Europe as the Assassins, closely parallels that of Islam in the Middle Ages. However, how the sect was perceived in Latin Christendom is nuanced and complex, leading to divergent readings of the Assassins. These portrayals ranged from allies in the earliest texts to exotic "marvels of the world" in works of the thirteenth century and thereafter. By delineating how the sect's representation developed in medieval historical and literary works, *From Martyr to Murderer* shows that the Assassins did not originally inspire alienation about them in medieval Europeans reading and writing. Pagès's adroit exploration of the Assassins legend leads us to question our preconceived notions about the larger issue of the image of Islam in the Middle Ages.

Syracuse University Press, 2014, 9780815633709, Cloth, \$49.95



**IN AND OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN IBERIAN STUDIES**
**EDITOR(S): MICHELLE M. HAMILTON, NURIA SILLERAS-
FERNANDEZ**

The Iberian Peninsula has always been an integral part of the Mediterranean world, from the age of Tartessos and the Phoenicians to our own era and the Union for the Mediterranean. The cutting-edge essays in this volume examine what it means for medieval and early modern Iberia and its people to be considered as part of the Mediterranean.



Vanderbilt University Press, Nov. 30, 2014 , 9780826520302 , paper, \$43.50

RENAISSANCE STUDIES

ARCHITECTURAL INVOLUTIONS:

WRITING, STAGING, AND BUILDING SPACE, C. 1435-1650

MIMI YIU

Taking the reader on an inward journey from façades to closets, from physical to psychic space, *Architectural Involutions* offers an alternative genealogy of theater by revealing how innovations in architectural writing and practice transformed an early modern sense of interiority. As the English house underwent a process of inward folding, replacing a logic of central assembly with one of dissemination, the subject who negotiated this new scenography became a flashpoint of conflict in both domestic and theatrical arenas. The book launches from a matrix of related “platforms”—a term that in early modern usage denoted scaffolds, stages, and draftsmen’s sketches—to situate Alberti, Shakespeare, Jonson, and others within a landscape of spatial and visual change.

Northwestern University Press, July 2014

978-0-8101-2986-3 , Cloth, \$112.50



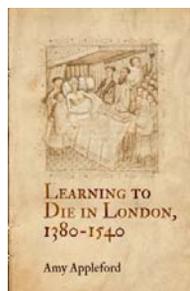
LEARNING TO DIE IN LONDON, 1380-1540

AMY APPLEFORD

Taking as her focus a body of writings in poetic, didactic, and legal modes that circulated in England's capital between the 1380s—just a generation after the Black Death—and the first decade of the English reformation in the 1530s, Amy Appleford offers the first full-length study of the Middle English “art of dying” (*ars moriendi*). An educated awareness of death and mortality was a vital aspect of medieval civic culture, she contends, critical not only to the shaping of single lives and the management of families and households but also to the practices of cultural memory, the building of institutions, and the good government of the city itself.

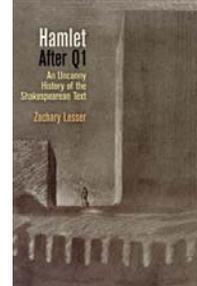
University of Pennsylvania Press, Dec. 2014

978-0-8122-4669-8 , Cloth, \$81.25



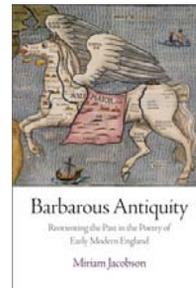
**"HAMLET" AFTER Q1
AN UNCANNY HISTORY OF THE SHAKESPEAREAN TEXT
ZACHARY LESSER**

Q1, as the text is known, has been declared a rough draft, a shorthand piracy, a memorial reconstruction, and a pre-Shakespearean "ur-Hamlet," among other things. Flickering between two historical moments—its publication in Shakespeare's early seventeenth century and its rediscovery in Bunbury's early nineteenth—Q1 is both the first and last Hamlet. Because this text became widely known only after the familiar version of the play had reached the highest pinnacle of English literature, its reception has entirely depended on this uncanny temporal oscillation; so too has its ongoing influence on twentieth- and twenty-first-century ideas of the play. Zachary Lesser examines how the improbable discovery of Q1 has forced readers to reconsider accepted truths about Shakespeare as an author and about the nature of Shakespeare's texts. University of Pennsylvania Press, Dec. 2014, 978-0-8122-4661-2 , Cloth, \$74.95



**BARBAROUS ANTIQUITY: REORIENTING THE PAST IN
THE POETRY OF EARLY MODERN ENGLAND
MIRIAM JACOBSON**

In the late sixteenth century, English merchants and diplomats ventured into the eastern Mediterranean to trade directly with the Turks, the keepers of an important emerging empire in the Western Hemisphere, and these initial exchanges had a profound effect on English literature. While the theater investigated representations of religious and ethnic identity in its portrayals of Turks and Muslims, poetry, Miriam Jacobson argues, explored East-West exchanges primarily through language and the material text. Just as English markets were flooded with exotic goods, so was the English language awash in freshly imported words describing items such as sugar, jewels, plants, spices, paints, and dyes, as well as technological advancements such as the use of Arabic numerals in arithmetic and the concept of zero. Even as these Eastern words and imports found their way into English poetry, poets wrestled with paying homage to classical authors and styles. As *Barbarous Antiquity* reveals, poems adapted from Latin or Greek sources and set in the ancient classical world were now reoriented to reflect a contemporary, mercantile Ottoman landscape. University of Pennsylvania Press, Sept. 2014, 978-0-8122-4632-2 , Cloth, \$74.95

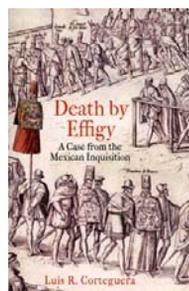


**DEATH BY EFFIGY
A CASE FROM THE MEXICAN INQUISITION
LUIS R. CORTEGUERA**

On July 21, 1578, the Mexican town of Tecamachalco awoke to news of a scandal. A doll-like effigy hung from the door of the town's church. Its two-faced head had black chicken feathers instead of hair. Each mouth had a tongue sewn onto it, one with a forked end, the other with a gag tied around it. Signs and symbols adorned the effigy, including a *sambenito*, the garment that the Inquisition imposed on heretics. Below the effigy lay a pile of firewood. Taken together, the effigy, signs, and symbols conveyed a deadly message: the victim of the scandal was a Jew who should burn at the stake. Over the course of four years, inquisitors conducted nine trials and interrogated dozens of witnesses, whose testimonials revealed a vivid portrait of friendship, love, hatred, and the power of rumor in a Mexican colonial town.

University of Pennsylvania Press, Nov. 2014

978-0-8122-2316-3 , paper, \$31.25

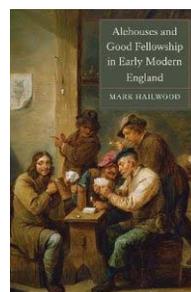


**ALEHOUSES AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP IN EARLY
MODERN ENGLAND
MARK HALLWOOD**

This book provides a history of the alehouse between the years 1550 and 1700, the period during which it first assumed its long celebrated role as the key site for public recreation in the villages and market towns of England. In the face of considerable animosity from Church and State, the patrons of alehouses, who were drawn from a wide cross section of village society, fought for and won a central place in their communities for an institution that they cherished as a vital facilitator of what they termed 'good fellowship'. For them, sharing a drink in the alehouse was fundamental to the formation of social bonds, to the expression of their identity, and to the definition of communities, allegiances and friendships. Bringing together social and cultural history approaches, this book draws on a wide range of source material - from legal records and diary evidence to printed drinking songs - to investigate battles over alehouse licensing and the regulation of drinking; the political views and allegiances that ordinary men and women expressed from the alebench; the meanings and values that drinking rituals and practices held for contemporaries; and the social networks and collective identities expressed through the choice of drinking companions.

Boydell and Brewer, October 2014

978-1843839422, Cloth, \$124.95



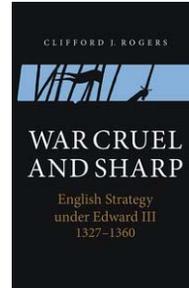
MEDIEVAL STUDIES

WAR CRUEL AND SHARP: ENGLISH STRATEGY UNDER EDWARD III, 1327-1360

Clifford J. Rogers

Contemporaries considered Edward III of England "the wisest and shrewdest warrior in the world", but he has not fared so well in the estimation of modern historians, many of whom have argued that he was a fine tactician but a poor strategist. This is despite the fact that by 1360 the English had become the foremost martial nation of Europe; that famous victories had been won at Dupplin Moor, Halidon Hill, Crécy, and Poitiers; and David II of Scotland and Jean II of France were Edward's prisoners, and the French, with the Treaty of Brétigny, had agreed to surrender a third of their kingdom to his sovereign rule in exchange for peace. In *War Cruel and Sharp*, Professor Rogers offers a powerfully argued and thoroughly researched reassessment of the military and political strategies which Edward III and the Black Prince employed to achieve this astounding result

Boydell and Brewer, Aug. 2014
9781843839293, Paper, \$56.25



THE BENEDICTINE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

James G. Clark

The men and women that followed the sixth-century customs of Benedict of Nursia (c.480-c.547) formed the most enduring, influential, numerous and widespread religious order of the Latin middle ages. Their liturgical practice, and their acquired taste for learning, served as a model for the medieval church as a whole: while new orders arose, they took some of their customs, and their observant and spiritual outlook, from the *Regula Benedicti*. The Benedictines may also be counted among the founders of medieval Europe.

Boydell and Brewer, September 2014
9781843839736, Paper, \$37.50



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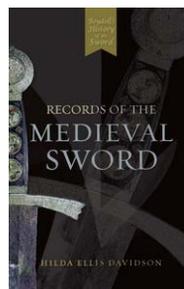
RECORDS OF THE MEDIEVAL SWORD

Ewart Oakeshott

Forty years of intensive research into the specialised subject of the straight two-edged knightly sword of the European middle ages are contained in this classic study. Spanning the period from the great migrations to the Renaissance, Ewart Oakeshott emphasises the original purpose of the sword as an intensely intimate accessory of great significance and mystique. There are over 400 photographs and drawings, each fully annotated and described in detail.

Boydell and Brewer, August 2014, 9780851155661, Paper, \$62.50

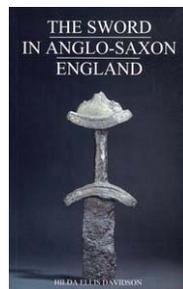
Ew



THE SWORD IN ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND, IT'S ARCHAEOLOGY AND LITERATURE

Hilda Ellis Davidson

This book is an invaluable exploration of the significance of the sword as symbol and weapon in the Anglo-Saxon world, using archaeological and literary evidence. The first part of the book, a careful study of the disposition of swords found in peat bogs, in graves, lakes and rivers, yields information on religious and social practices. The second is concerned with literary sources, especially Beowulf. Boydell and Brewer, August 2014, 9780851157160, Paper, \$31.25



Discount applies to all books in the
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