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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Note on Text -- Introduction -- 1. Virgin of the Secret River -- 2. The Monks of the King: Los Monjes del Rey -- 3. Divine Splendor -- 4. Hebrew Truth: Hebraica veritas -- 5. The Sphinx: Carlos V, Escorial, and Benito Arias Montano -- 6. Miguel Sánchez, Guadalupe, and the Inquisition -- 7. Madre Sion -- Conclusion: Lost Narratives -- Appendix A: From La interpretacion del Misterio Guadalupano by Manuel Espinosa de los Monteros -- Appendix B: From El observador Guadalupano by Pio Saens (Manuel Espinosa de los Monteros?) -- Appendix C: Personages -- Chronology -- Notes -- Glossary -- Bibliography -- Index -- About the Author
Sommario/riassunto	Hidden lives, hidden history, and hidden manuscripts. In The Virgin of Guadalupe and the Conversos, Marie-Theresa Hernández unmasks the secret lives of conversos and judaizantes and their likely influence on the Catholic Church in the New World. The terms converso and judaizante are often used for descendants of Spanish Jews (the Sephardi, or Sefarditas as they are sometimes called), who converted under duress to Christianity in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

There are few, if any, archival documents that prove the existence of judaizantes after the Spanish expulsion of the Jews in 1492 and the Portuguese expulsion in 1497, as it is unlikely that a secret Jew in sixteenth-century Spain would have documented his allegiance to the Law of Moses, thereby providing evidence for the Inquisition. On a Da Vinci Code - style quest, Hernández persisted in hunting for a trove of forgotten manuscripts at the New York Public Library. These documents, once unearthed, describe the Jewish/Christian religious beliefs of an early nineteenth-century Catholic priest in Mexico City, focusing on the relationship between the Virgin of Guadalupe and Judaism. With this discovery in hand, the author traces the cult of Guadalupe backwards to its fourteenth-century Spanish origins. The trail from that point forward can then be followed to its interface with early modern conversos and their descendants at the highest levels of the Church and the monarchy in Spain and Colonial Mexico. She describes key players who were somehow immune to the dangers of the Inquisition and who were allowed the freedom to display, albeit in a camouflaged manner, vestiges of their family's Jewish identity. By exploring the narratives produced by these individuals, Hernández reveals the existence of those conversos and judaizantes who did not return to the "covenantal bond of rabbinic law," who did not publicly identify themselves as Jews, and who continued to exhibit in their influential writings a covert allegiance and longing for a Jewish past. This is a spellbinding and controversial story that offers a fresh perspective on the origins and history of conversos.
