

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910955859703321
Titolo	The science of demons : early modern authors facing witchcraft and the devil // edited by Jan Machielsen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Abingdon, Oxon ; ; New York, NY : , : Routledge Taylor & Francis, , 2020
ISBN	0-203-70251-4 1-351-33364-X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (345 pages)
Collana	Routledge studies in the history of witchcraft, demonology and magic
Disciplina	133.4094
Soggetti	Demonology - Europe - History - 17th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Half Title -- Series Page -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Dedication -- Table of Contents -- List of figures -- Notes on contributors -- Acknowledgements -- Editor's note -- Introduction: The science of demons -- PART 1: Beginnings -- 1. The inquisitor's demons: Nicolau Eymeric's Directorium inquisitorum -- 2. Promoter of the sabbat and diabolical realism: Nicolas Jacquier's Flagellum hereticorum fascinariorum -- PART 2: The first wave of printed witchcraft texts -- 3. The bestselling demonologist: Heinrich Institoris's Malleus maleficarum -- 4. Lawyers versus inquisitors: Ponzinibio's De lamiis and Spina's De strigibus -- 5. The witch-hunting humanist: Gianfrancesco Pico della Mirandola's Strix -- PART 3: The sixteenth-century debate -- 6. 'Against the devil, the subtle and cunning enemy': Johann Wier's De praestigiis daemonum -- 7. The will to know and the unknowable: Jean Bodin's De La Démonomanie -- 8 .Doubt and demonology: Reginald Scot's The Discoverie of Witchcraft -- 9. Demonology and anti-demonology: Binsfeld's De confessionibus and Loos's De vera et falsa magia -- 10. A royal witch theorist: James VI's Daemonologie -- 11. Demonology as textual scholarship: Martin Delrio's Disquisitiones magicae -- PART 4: Demonology and theology -- 12. 'Of ghostes and spirites walking by nyght': Ludwig Lavater's Von Gespänsten -- 13. A Spanish demonologist during the French Wars of Religion: Juan Maldonado's Traicté des anges et demons -- 14.

Scourging demons with exorcism: Girolamo Menghi's *Flagellum daemonum* -- 15. The ambivalent demonologist: William Perkins's *Discourse of the Damned Art of Witchcraft* -- 16. Piety and purification: The anonymous *Czarownica powoana* -- PART 5: Demonology and law -- 17. An untrustworthy reporter: Nicolas Remy's *Daemonolatreiae libri tres*. 18. The mythmaker of the sabbat: Pierre de Lancre's *Tableau de l'inconstance des mauvais anges et démons* -- 19. An expert lawyer and reluctant demonologist: Alonso de Salazar Frías, Spanish Inquisitor -- Critical editions and English translations of demonological texts -- Index.

Sommario/riassunto

"Witches, ghosts, fairies. Premodern Europe was filled with strange creatures, with the devil lurking behind them all. But were his powers real? Did his powers have limits? Or were tales of the demonic all one grand illusion? Physicians, lawyers, and theologians at different times and places answered these questions differently and disagreed bitterly. The demonic took many forms in medieval and early modern Europe. By examining individual authors from across the continent, this book reveals the many purposes to which the devil could be put, both during the late medieval fight against heresy and during the age of Reformations. It explores what it was like to live with demons, and how careers and identities were constructed out of battles against them - or against those who granted them too much power. Together, contributors chart the history of the devil from his emergence during the 1300s as a threatening figure - who made pacts with human allies and appeared bodily - through to the comprehensive but controversial demonologies of the turn of the seventeenth century, when European witch-hunting entered its deadliest phase. This book is essential reading for all students and researchers of the history of the supernatural in medieval and early modern Europe"--

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910960201803321
Autore	Watson R. L (Richard Lyness), <1945->
Titolo	Slave emancipation and racial attitudes in nineteenth-century South Africa // R.L. Watson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2012
ISBN	1-107-23164-7 1-139-23466-8 1-280-48577-9 1-139-23320-3 9786613580757 1-139-23099-9 1-139-22953-2 1-139-13514-7 1-139-23243-6 1-139-23398-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xv, 318 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Classificazione	HIS001000
Disciplina	306.3/6209687
Soggetti	Slavery - South Africa - Cape of Good Hope - History Slaves - Emancipation - South Africa - Cape of Good Hope - History Race discrimination - South Africa - Cape of Good Hope - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Part I. The Foundations of Racial Order: 1. The passing of the slave system; 2. Labor and the economy -- Part II. Cultural and Political Factors: 3. Missions; 4. Respectability; 5. The frontier; 6. The trek; 7. Plagues -- Part III. Rape, Race and Violence: 8. Violence; 9. Rape and other crimes; 10. Honor -- Part IV. A Racial Order: 11. Sediment at the bottom of the mind; 12. An aristocracy of skin -- Appendix: The newspapers.
Sommario/riassunto	This book examines the social transformation wrought by the abolition of slavery in 1834 in South Africa's Cape Colony. It pays particular attention to the effects of socioeconomic and cultural changes in the way both freed slaves and dominant whites adjusted to the new world.

It compares South Africa's relatively peaceful transition from a slave to a non-slave society to the bloody experience of the US South after abolition, analyzing rape hysteria in both places as well as the significance of changing concepts of honor in the Cape. Finally, the book examines the early development of South Africa's particular brand of racism, arguing that abolition, not slavery itself, was a causative factor; although racist attitudes were largely absent while slavery persisted, they grew incrementally but steadily after abolition, driven primarily by whites' need for secure, exploitable labor.
