

## Hebrew Printing And Constantinople Its History And Bibliography

This third volume of the comprehensive international reference work on the interpretation of the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament deals with its reception within the time span of 1300-1800, from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment. Written by Jewish and Christian experts.

Reproduction of the original: A History of the Old English Letter Foundries by Talbot Baines Reed

This is the first book-length treatment of the reception and transmission of Greek Bible translations by Jews in the Middle Ages. It is the fruit of some 40 years' research by Nicholas de Lange, who has collected most of the evidence himself, mainly from previously unpublished manuscript sources, such as Cairo Genizah fragments. Byzantine Judaism was exceptional in possessing an unbroken tradition of Biblical translation in its own language that can be traced back to antiquity. This work sheds light not only on Byzantine Jewish life and thought, but also on such subjects as the spread of Rabbinic Judaism in Europe, the Karaite movement, the ancient Greek translations, particularly Akylas/Aquila, as well as the relationship between Jewish and Christian transmission of the Greek Bible. An appendix traces the use of such translations down to the 19th century.

Printed editions of midrashim, rabbinic expositions of the Bible, flooded the market for Hebrew books in the sixteenth century. First published by Iberian immigrants to the Ottoman Empire, they were later reprinted in large numbers at the famous Hebrew presses of Venice. This study seeks to shed light on who read these new books and how they did so by turning to the many commentaries on midrash written during the sixteenth century. These innovative works reveal how their authors studied rabbinic Bible interpretation and how they anticipated their readers would do so. Benjamin Williams focuses particularly on the work of Abraham ben Asher of Safed, the Or ha-Sekhel (Venice, 1567), an elucidation of midrash Genesis Rabba which contains both the author's own interpretations and also the commentary he mistakenly attributed to the most celebrated medieval commentator Rashi. Williams examines what is known of Abraham ben Asher's life, his place among the Jewish scholars of Safed, and the publication of his book in Venice. By analysing selected passages of his commentary, this study assesses how he shed light on rabbinic interpretation of Genesis and guided readers to correct interpretations of the words of the sages. A consideration of why Abraham ben Asher published a commentary attributed to Rashi shows that he sought to lend authority to his programme of studying midrash by including interpretations ascribed to the most famous commentator alongside his own. By analysing the production and reception of the Or ha-Sekhel, therefore, this work illuminates the popularity of midrash in the early modern period and the origins of a practice which is now well-established—the study of rabbinic Bible interpretation with the guidance of commentaries.

"The author presents through pictures and text a social history of Jewish life and art in the last 500 years. Each chapter relates the brief history of a period, devoting particular attention to events concerning Jewish life"—Provided by publisher.

Jewish philosophy is often presented as an addendum to Jewish religion rather than as a rich and varied tradition in its own right, but the History of Jewish Philosophy explores the entire scope and variety of Jewish philosophy from philosophical interpretations of the Bible right up to contemporary Jewish feminist and postmodernist thought. The links between Jewish philosophy and its wider cultural context are stressed, building up a comprehensive and historically sensitive view of Jewish philosophy and its place in the development of philosophy as a whole. Includes: · Detailed discussions of the most important Jewish philosophers and philosophical movements · Descriptions of the social and cultural contexts in which Jewish philosophical thought developed throughout the centuries · Contributions by 35 leading scholars in the field, from Britain, Canada, Israel and the US · Detailed and extensive bibliographies

Articles on early Hebrew printing encompassing title-page motifs and entitling books; authors and places of publication including books opposed to gambling, on philology, and the massacres of tah-ve-tat (1648-48); small diverse places of printing; and on Christian-Hebraism. The 25 contributions to this volume, largely reprinted from recent special issues of three information science journals devoted to historical topics, address an array of topics including Paul Otlet and his successors; techniques, tools, and systems; organizations and individuals; theoretical issues; and literature. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Part ethnography, part history, and part memoir, this volume chronicles the complex past and dynamic present of this ancient Mizrahi community. While intimately tied to the Central Asian landscape, the Jews of Bukhara have also maintained deep connections to the wider Jewish world. As the community began to disperse after the fall of the Soviet Union, Alanna E. Cooper travelled to Uzbekistan to document Jewish life there before it disappeared. Built around a series of dramatic encounters between Bukharan Jews and Jews from other Jewish centres from the 18th century to the present and drawing from Cooper's work among immigrants to the US, the book tells an intimate and personal story of what it means to be Bukharan Jewish. Cooper's lively narrative illuminates the tensions inherent in maintaining Judaism as a single global religion over the course of its long and varied diaspora history.

Eight studies, including: Literature on Hebrew incunabula since the Second World War - Notes on Hebrew printing at Naples about 1490 - A list of copies of Hebrew incunabula, disappeared since the outbreak of the Second World War. (Bibliotheca Humanistica & Reformatorica, Vol. LII). With 12 illustrations.

Further Studies in the Making of the Early Hebrew Book addresses a variety of aspects of the early Hebrew book often treated in a cursory manner. The essays encompass book arts, printing-places and printers, and unusual book varia.

The Seventeenth Century Hebrew Book covers the gamut of Hebrew literature in that century. Each entry has a descriptive text page and an accompanying reproduction. There is an extensive introduction with an overview of Hebrew printing in the seventeenth century.

Vols. for 1970- include "Calendar of prayer" with directory of missionaries (formerly called pt. 3)

Printing the Talmud describes Talmud editions printed from 1650 to 1800, their publication and the contentious disputes between publishers. Subject editions, profusely illustrated, are addressed as an opening to the history of the presses and their context in Jewish history.

Studies in the Making of the Early Hebrew Book is a collection of twenty-four essays on various aspects of Hebrew book production in the 16th-18th centuries. The subject matter encompasses little known printing-presses, makers of Hebrew books, book arts, and related subjects.

Jewish copyright law is a rich body of copyright doctrine and jurisprudence that developed in parallel with Anglo-American and Continental European copyright laws and the printers' privileges that preceded them. Jewish copyright law traces its origins to a dispute adjudicated in 1550, over 150 years before modern copyright law is typically said to have emerged with the Statute of Anne of 1709. It continues to be applied today, notably in a rabbinic ruling outlawing pirated software, issued at Microsoft's request. In 'From Maimonides to Microsoft', Professors Netanel and Nimmer trace the development of Jewish copyright law by relaying the stories of five dramatic disputes, running from the sixteenth century to the present. They describe each dispute in its historical context and examine the rabbinic rulings that sought to resolve it. Remarkably, these disputes address some of the same issues that animate copyright jurisprudence today: Is copyright a property right or a limited regulatory prerogative? What is copyright's rationale? What is its scope? How can copyright be enforced against an infringer who is beyond the applicable legal authority's reach?

This volume presents the transformation of the Greek-speaking Jewish community of Byzantine Constantinople into an Ottoman, ethnically diversified immigrant community. As the Ottomans influenced its cultural and social values, the community strived to preserve its boundaries with the surrounding society.

This book is a selection of the papers presented at the International Symposium on the History of the Hebrew Language on 16–17 October 2012. The selection constitutes seven Israeli and two Turkish speakers. The subjects were chosen

according to historical periods and contemporary relevance. As regards the ancient period, the contributors discuss the language of the Bible and the Mishnah, as well as that of the Dead Sea Scrolls, which provide an additional insight into what kind of Hebrew was used at the time of their writing. For the Middle Ages, the focus is on the Hebrew of the Genizah documents, mostly from Arabic speaking countries, and also on Hebrew printing in the city of Istanbul, which pioneered the first printing presses in the Ottoman Empire. With regard to the modern period, emphasis is placed on the renaissance of Hebrew, together with a comparison to the modernization of Turkish. Contributions to the symposium dealing with linguistics were devoted to the relations of Hebrew with Aramaic, on the one hand, and with Arabic on the other. A review of the current study of Hebrew in Erciyes and other Turkish universities provided a fitting conclusion to the programme. All in all, the symposium and the publication of its proceedings provided an introduction to the history of Hebrew as an ancient language revived today in the State of Israel.

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