

Ralph Tailors Summer A Scrivener His City And The Plague

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Underrated Authors You Should Read *Ralph Tailors Summer A Scrivener*
Keith Wrightson's book is a microhistory, focusing on the life of one man living during the plague outbreak of 1636. Ralph Tailor was a scrivener, living in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the seventeenth century. He wrote for a living, a lucrative business at the time because most people couldn't read or write.

Ralph Tailor's Summer: A Scrivener, His City and the ...

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Nor would an historian of Britain, at least, attempt to construct a study of the Black Death around the experience of an individual. Wrightson's hero (and the word is not inappropriate), Ralph Tailor, was a young scrivener, who stuck at his job through the plague months of 1636, and survived to become a distinguished local figure, dying in 1669.

Ralph Tailor's Summer: A Scrivener, his City and the ...

Ralph Tailor's Summer: A Scrivener, His City and the Plague. Plague arrived at Newcastle in May 1636. Within a year it had killed over a third of the inhabitants. We have many accounts of the impact of the early modern world's most dreaded disease, but none that is as compelling and readable as this.

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Ralph Tailor's Summer by Keith Wrightson | NOOK Book ...

Ralph Tailor's summer: a scrivener, his city, and the plague.Keith Wrightson. p. cm. Includes bibliographical references. ISBN 978 0-300 17447 2 (cloth: alk. paper) 1. Tailor, Ralph. 2. Plague—Social aspects—England—Newcastle-upon-Tyne—History—17th century. 3. Scriveners (Law)—England— Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Biography. 4.

RALPH TAILORS SUMMER - Yale University Press

Ralph Tailor's Summer is a hugely moving book that looks at the plague of 1636 and its impact on an English city through the eyes of a young scrivener, Ralph Tailor. Keith Wrightson reconstructs life in seventeenth-century Newcastle-upon-Tyne and envisions what such a calamitous decimation of the population

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According to Wrightson, Tailor's "sheer presence in the surviving probate records of the epidemic is striking," in and of itself. In contrast to other professional scriveners whose names appear in up to a maximum 3 wills or inventories, Tailor's distinctive signature – "arresting in its extravagance" of loops and curls – appears in 20 of the 54 records (wills and inventories) that have survive.

Amazon.com: Customer reviews: Ralph Tailor's Summer: A ...

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Exclusive extract from 'Ralph Tailor's Summer: A Scrivener ...

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Ralph Tailor's Summer on JSTOR

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Around 1500 England's society and economy had reached a turning point. After a long period of slow change and even stagnation, an age of innovation and initiative was in motion, with enclosure, voyages of discovery, and new technologies. It was an age of fierce controversy, in which the government was fearful of beggars and wary of rebellions. The 'commonwealth' writers such as Thomas More were sharply critical of the greed of profit hungry landlords who dispossessed the poor. This book is about a wool merchant and large scale farmer who epitomises in many ways the spirit of the period. John Heritage kept an account book, from which we can reconstruct a whole society in the vicinity of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. He took part in the removal of a village which stood in the way of agricultural 'improvement', ran a large scale sheep farm, and as a 'woolman' spent much time travelling around the countryside meeting with gentry, farmers, and peasants in order to buy their wool. He sold the fleeces he produced and those he gathered to London merchants who exported through Calais to the textile towns of Flanders. The wool growers named in the book can be studied in their native villages, and their lives can be reconstructed in the round, interacting in their communities, adapting their farming to new circumstances, and arranging the building of their local churches. A Country Merchant has some of the characteristics of a biography, is part family history, and part local history, with some landscape history. Dyer explores themes in economic and social history without neglecting the religious and cultural background. His central concerns are to demonstrate the importance of commerce in the period, and to show the contribution of peasants to a changing economy.

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Though often associated with foreigners and refugees, many Somalis have lived in Kenya for generations, in many cases since long before the founding of the country. Despite their long residency, foreign and state officials and Kenyan citizens often perceive the Somali population to be a dangerous and alien presence in the country, and charges of civil and human rights abuses have mounted against them in recent years. In We Do Not Have Borders, Keren Weltzberg examines the historical factors that led to this state of affairs. In the process, she challenges many of the most fundamental analytical categories, such as "tribe," "race," and "nation," that have traditionally shaped African historiography. Her interest in the ways in which Somali representations of the past and the present inform one another places her research at the intersection of the disciplines of history, political science, and anthropology. Given tragic events in Kenya and the controversy surrounding al-Shabaab, We Do Not Have Borders has enormous historical and contemporary significance, and provides unique inroads into debates over globalization, African sovereignty, the resurgence of religion, and the multiple meanings of being African.

Around 1500 England's society and economy had reached a turning point. After a long period of slow change and even stagnation, an age of innovation and initiative was in motion, with enclosure, voyages of discovery, and new technologies. It was an age of fierce controversy, in which the government was fearful of beggars and wary of rebellions. The 'commonwealth' writers such as Thomas More were sharply critical of the greed of profit hungry landlords who dispossessed the poor. This book is about a wool merchant and large scale farmer who epitomises in many ways the spirit of the period. John Heritage kept an account book, from which we can reconstruct a whole society in the vicinity of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. He took part in the removal of a village which stood in the way of agricultural 'improvement', ran a large scale sheep farm, and as a 'woolman' spent much time travelling around the countryside meeting with gentry, farmers, and peasants in order to buy their wool. He sold the fleeces he produced and those he gathered to London merchants who exported through Calais to the textile towns of Flanders. The wool growers named in the book can be studied in their native villages, and their lives can be reconstructed in the round, interacting in their communities, adapting their farming to new circumstances, and arranging the building of their local churches. A Country Merchant has some of the characteristics of a biography, is part family history, and part local history, with some landscape history. Dyer explores themes in economic and social history without neglecting the religious and cultural background. His central concerns are to demonstrate the importance of commerce in the period, and to show the contribution of peasants to a changing economy.

18 Ralph Lauren jobs in New York, United States

The plague outbreak of 1636 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne was one of the most devastating in English history. This hugely moving study looks in detail at its impact on the city through the eyes of a man who stayed as others fled: the scrivener Ralph Tailor. As a scrivener Tailor was responsible for many of the wills and inventories of his fellow citizens. By listening to and writing down the final wishes of the dying, the young scrivener often became the principal provider of comfort in people's last hours. Drawing on the rich records left by Tailor during the course of his work along with many other sources, Keith Wrightson vividly reconstructs life in the early modern city during a time of crisis and envisions what such a calamitous decimation of the population must have meant for personal, familial, and social relations.

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