Don Quijote de La Mancha

Overview of print, electronic and film resources on Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his masterpiece Don Quijote de la Mancha

Last update: Jan 04th, 2010 | URL: http://libguides.usc.edu/don_quixote

Introduction

Don Quijote at USC

This guide offers an overview of the resources available on Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his masterpiece Don Quijote de la Mancha (Pl. I 1605 and Pl. II 1615) and assists you in locating them in USC Libraries.

I. Contents and Search Tips

II. The Legacy of Cervantes

For questions or an appointment with the subject librarian contact brobinso@usc.edu

I. Contents and Search Tips

Contents of this Guide:
- Introduction—tips for getting started and locating materials on Don Quijote at USC.
- New Books in the USC Libraries by Cervantes, updated regularly.
- Reference Sources—essential print and electronic sources, e.g. encyclopedias, bibliographies.
- Don Quijote in Spanish—a selection of several Spanish editions.
- Don Quijote in Translation—translations in English and other languages.
- Don Quijote Illustrated—print and digital resources with images related to Don Quijote.
- Don Quijote and Film—books and articles on adaptations of Don Quijote.
- Don Quijote and Journals—key print journals and article databases.
- Don Quijote and Archival Resources at USC.

Tip #1: Each page of the guide has a selection of databases specific to the topic on the page. Web resources and a link to HOMER, the online catalog.

Tip #2: Search HOMER under the name Quijote (English) or Quijote (Spanish).

Tip #3: The L.A. Murillo Cervantes Collection in Special Collections contains the largest selection of resources at USC on Cervantes. Search HOMER by the name of this collection.

For questions or an appointment with the subject librarian: email brobinso@usc.edu.

The Legacy of Cervantes

Cervantes' Don Quijote de la Mancha is a work of universal appeal and influence. It is currently celebrated in a decade-long 400th anniversary with exhibitions, lectures, public readings, film showings and conferences in many countries around the world. Transcending all borders and cultures, it has had lasting impact on literature, language, music, dance and cinema. It is widely recognized as the first and greatest novel ever written, the prototype for the modern novel. A recent survey of one hundred of the best-known authors from 64 countries voted it "the most meaningful book of all time."

Cervantes has been an inspiration to novelists for at least two hundred years. In the U.S. he greatly influenced many writers such as Mark Twain and William Faulkner. England is credited with Don Quijote's first translation, the first critical edition, and the first biography of Cervantes. Many English novelists acknowledge Cervantes' influence; from Charles Dickens to Graham Greene. According to Spanish author Camilo Jose Cela, "If you have read Dickens, if you have read The Pickwick Papers, it is pure Cervantes..." Many Spanish and Spanish American poets claim Cervantes as their muse, but less well known is his inspiration to Greek, Russian, Rumanian and Swedish poets.

The Cervantes Prize has been awarded for lifetime achievement in Spanish letters since 1976, and modern Spanish is often referred to as "the language of Cervantes." Don Quijote also provides the English language with popular expressions such as "tilting at windmills," "the sky's the limit," "a wild goose chase" and the familiar "quixotic," from the novel's idealistic protagonist. Cervantine scholarship is an international activity, striking in its...
diversity and quantity. Each year there is a steady stream on Cervantes' life and works and more recently on Cervantes and cinema. Many of the best articles appear in the Anales Cervantinos and Cervantes: Bulletin of the Cervantes Society of America.

Since 1993 filmmakers have attempted to adapt Don Quixote to the silverscreen or in televised productions, with varying degrees of success. The critically-acclaimed 2002 documentary Lost in La Mancha best depicts the artistic process and dilemmas involved in adapting the novel to film. Even the field of medicine has a conceptual model associated with film, entitled the "Don Quixote effect," which encourages empathy and altruism in medical students by bridging the gap between an illusion on film of a terminally ill patient and the reality of patient care.

Cervantes and his masterpiece are also on the Internet on hundreds of websites and a digital library, Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes, is named in his honor. Don Quixote continues to resonate with young and old. The characters and adventures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, their images and exploits, are ubiquitous and recognizable even by many who have not read the novel or seen the films. (2/2009BR)
Overview of print, electronic and film resources, on Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his masterpiece Don Quixote de la Mancha.

New Books on Don Quixote.

You are viewing a list that is regularly updated with titles of new books and other resources acquired by the USC Libraries.

See also the DG Archival Resources page in this libguide for information on the L.A. Murillo Cervantes pamphlet collection.

Barbara Robinson
Contact Info:
Doheny Memorial Library 250
(213) 740-2261
Send Email

Links:
Profile & Guides

Subjects:
Spanish and Portuguese, Latin American Studies, History: Latin America, Chicano & Latino Studies

Related Research Guides
- Spanish and Portuguese Languages and Literatures

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Don Quijote de la Mancha

Overview of print, electronic and film resources on Spanish author Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and his masterpiece Don Quijote de la Mancha.

Reference Sources

I. Reference Books on Cervantes and Don Quijote

How to find these books: click on each title to see the HOMER record, call number and library location. Books in the Cervantes collection must be consulted in the Doheny Library Special Collections reading room, Monday-Friday 4-5pm and Saturdays 1-5pm. You may request your selections before your visit or make your request in person at the Special Collections reference desk.

For questions or an appointment with the subject librarian: email brobinso@usc.edu.

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http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/cam02/2002017000.html


Diccionario del Quijote: la obra para entender uno de los libros esenciales de la cultura... by César Vidal. ISBN: 8408097450


Related Research Guides

- Spanish and Portuguese Languages and Literatures
II. Cervantes: A Short Biography

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616) was born in the university town of Alcalá de Henares near Madrid, Spain. He lived during the literary Golden Age, a period of immense cultural flowering that produced some of the finest drama, poetry and fiction ever written. In contrast it was also a period of military and religious conflicts, economic bankruptcy of the state under Philip II, censorship and the Inquisition, and the great plague. The few details we know about Cervantes’ life, education, creative mind, ideas and philosophies have been pieced together over the centuries from records in Spanish archives and from his own in his publications. Cervantes’ life story is novelistic, and somewhat parallels that of his tragicomic character Don Quixote and the historic events of the time-travel to Rome to serve in the household of a cardinal at 22, his heroic military service at age 24 in the great Mediterranean naval battle of Lepanto, a permanently wounded leg arm, years of captivity by Algerian pirates, escape attempts and ransom, sordid jobs that often landed him in jail, a failed marriage, brief stints in jail for financial difficulties, excommunications by the Church, and denied posts in the New World. Literature was central to his life. During all his trials, tribulations and rejections he never ceased writing. It never brought him wealth nor recognition for military service from the King. He had given much to his homeland without reward.

Cervantes abilities as a great story-teller, coupled with a brilliant satirical mind were nourished by reading and travel. One of the most informed of his generation, his knowledge of and admiration for literature is well documented in his works. In one he writes “he who travels much and reads much, sees much and knows much.” The most prolific innovative writer of his time, he created two new literary genres: the novel and the first short stories in Spanish. Cervantes was also an accomplished poet and playwright. His first published works in 1569 were four poems from his youth, and his first attempt to earn a living by writing was the pastoral romance La Galatea (1585). He had modest financial success with his plays beginning in 1581, joined a literary salon in Madrid in 1586, and wrote poems in 1588 on the defeat of “invincible” Spanish Armada. A contemporary of the greatest writers and artists of the Renaissance, including two of the greatest playwrights of all time, Lope de Vega and Shakespeare. Cervantes probably never knew the English bard, but reference to Cervantes’ creations appear in Shakespeare’s plays.

After the remarkable success of Don Quixote Part I in 1605 he received essential financial support from a benefactor Conde de Lemos, finally able to devote himself to his writing full time. In his remaining decade, in his sixties and in ill health, he produced an avalanche of his best works: in 1613, Ocho comedias y ocho entremeses/Eight Plays and Eight Farces, and short stories, Novelas Ejemplares/Exemplary Novels, followed in 1615 by the novel Don Quixote de la Mancha, Part II, writing the final preface to his enigmatic allegorical romance, Los trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda/The Trials of Persiles and Sigismunda, on his deathbed. He died on April 23, 1616. He would have been gratified to know that even after four centuries his works are celebrated and studied even more than ever before.
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Print/Mobile Guide RSS Updates

DQ in Spanish

Don Quixote in Spanish

The first novel in Western literature, Don Quixote was first published in Spanish, part one in 1605 and part two in 1615.

This page contains:
I. Selected editions of the novel Don Quixote de la Mancha in the original Spanish.
II. Information on the early editions.

Comments (0)

I. Selected editions of Don Quixote in Spanish

How to find these books: click on each title to see the HOMER record, call number and library location. Books in the Cervantes collection must be consulted in the Doheny Library Special Collections reading room, Monday-Friday 9am-5pm and Saturdays 1-5pm. You may request your selections before your visit or make your request in person at the Special Collections reference desk.

For questions or an appointment with the subject librarian: email brobinso@usc.edu

BOOKS

El ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha. Bruselas, 1811.

Comments (0)

II. The Early Editions of Don Quixote

The manuscript of the first part of the novel was licensed for publication in September, 1604 and published in Madrid early in 1605. Unfortunately the original manuscript did not survive. Don Quixote de la Mancha was an immediate success, surprising both author and publisher, who had licensed it only for publication in Castile. Cervantes must have felt gratified to finally achieve a long desired recognition for his writing, but he did not reap great financial rewards nor live to see the immense repercussion of his creativity. Scholar Jean Caruagio concludes that Cervantes sold his rights to the publisher for a sum comparable to $1000.

Cervantes' fame quickly spread to the New World and to England. In 1605 numerous copies of the first edition were shipped to Peru, and distributed among the Spanish colonies, and Oxford University Library obtained its first edition that year. By 1615 there were already ten Spanish editions on the market of Part I; three in Madrid (two in 1605 and 1608); two in Lisbon (1605), two in Valencia (1605), two in Brussels (1607 and 1611) and one in Milan (1610).
Cervantes was writing the second part of Don Quijote when in 1614 an anonymous author, under the pseudonym Alonso Fernández de Avellaneda, published a second-rate apocryphal version. Cervantes rushed to complete his Part II by 1615.

During the 17th c. Don Quijote de la Mancha was printed a dozen more times in Spanish with both parts together, and was known in all the courts and nations of Europe and Russia. The spread of the novel had just begun. By the 400th anniversary in 2005 sixty million copies had been printed, in hundreds of languages, in nearly 3000 editions. Don Quijote is considered the most published and translated book after the Bible. (2/2009BR)
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Don Quijote in Translation

This page lists selected translations of Don Quijote de la Mancha in the USC Libraries' L.A. Murillo Cervantes Collection. Don Quijote, first published in Spanish, part one in 1605 and part two in 1615, has been translated in all the written languages of the world.

New translations appear annually, especially during the 400th anniversary from 2005 to 2015. The first translation in any language was Thomas Shelton’s The History of the Valorous and Witty Knight-Errant Don Quijote of the Mancha in 1612, followed by the first French translation in 1614 by Cesar Oudin, translator to King Louis XIII.

In 1616 in Part II of Don Quijote de la Mancha, a character in the novel, bachiller Sanson Carrasco, predicts “there will be no nation, or language, where it has not been translated.” Cervantes could not have imagined the extent to which this would come true.

Don Quijote: Selected Translations

How to find these books: click on each title to see the HOMER record, call number and library location. Books in the Cervantes collection must be consulted in the Doheny Library Special Collections reading room, Monday-Friday 9am-5pm and Saturdays 1-5pm. You may page your selections before your visit or make your request in person at the Special Collections reference desk.

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Don Quijote, translation by Edith Grossman. New York, 2003. (English)

ISBN: 0393972801

Don Quijote, the Ingenious gentleman of La Mancha, translated by John Ormsby, New York, 1950. (English)

The history of the valourous and witty knight-errant Don Quijote of the Mancha, translation by Thomas Shelton. Chelsea [London], 1927-28. (English)

L’enginyos cavaller Don Quijot de la Manxa, translated by Antoni Bulbena y Tussell. Barcelona, 1891, (Catalan)

Den sindrige herremans don Quijote af Mancha: levet og bedrifter. Kobenhavn, 1776-77. (Danish)

De adventuren van Don Quijote. Zest, 1930. (Dutch)

L’ingeneux hidalgo Don Quijotte de la Manche, translated by Xavier de Cardaillac et Jean Labarte. Toulouse, Paris, 1923-1926. (French)

Historia domini Quijotti Manchegui, translated by Ignacio Calvo. Marfil, 1922. (Latin)
>Cervantes, Don Quijote den skarpsindige adelsmænd Don Quijote av La Mancha. 1916-1918. 2 v. (Norwegian) - on order

>o engenhoso fidalgo D. Quixote de la Mancha, translated by Jose Bento. Lisboa, 2005. (Portuguese)

>Yachay sapa wiraqucha Dun Quixote Manchiman, translation by Demetrio Túpac Yupanqui. Lima, 2005. (Quechua-Spanish. Part 1)

>Iskusital hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha, translated by Ion Frunzetti. Bucuresti, 1984. (Romanian)

>Don Kihot, translated by N. Lüblimova. Moskva, 1953-54. (Russian)
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Web Resources
- Anuncio de Quijote 2005
- Bibliografía clásica
- Don Quijote Illustrated: an exhibit in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Quixote
- H-Cervantes Discussion Network
- Illustrated Quixote
- Ilustradores del Quijote
- Miguel de Cervantes Portal
- Portal del hispanismo (Instituto de Cervantes)
- The Cervantes Project

Image Databases
Find images from Don Quijote de la Mancha in these databases:
- CBI: Quijote Banco de Imágenes 1905-1905
- ARTSTOR
- JSTOR
- Google Images

Book Search
Search USC’s Homer Catalog:

Don Quijote Illustrated

This page contains a selection of books and online resources with images by artists and book illustrators depicting scenes and characters from the novel Don Quijote de la Mancha, by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

I. Books and Exhibition Catalogs with Illustrations of Don Quijote

For questions or an appointment with the subject librarian, email brobinso@usc.edu.

BOOKS
- Don Quijotes Spuren in Deutschland: Materialien zur Rezeptionsgeschichte, Koln, 2005.
- La imagen del Quijote en el mundo.
- Los Quijotes de la Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico: exposición bibliográfica: catalog, Mexico, 1996.
- Tras las huellas del ingenioso hidalgo, Argentina, 2006.

II. Illustrations of Don Quijote

Few novels are as suitable for illustration as Don Quijote de la Mancha, with its abundance of action adventures, processes of characters from all walks of Spanish life, canvasesque costumes, remarkable diversity of animal life and picturesque scenery, from the inhospitable plains of La Mancha to the rugged Sierra Morena. Although the novel had immediate success as an entertaining read, the early editions were not illustrated.

Interest in illustrating the adventures of the Knight and his Squire took off slowly. By the 18th c. artists of all nations artistically rendered characters and scenes within the novel and outside. As Sancho wagered "Part II, 715", "before long there won’t be a tavern, an inn, a hostelry, or a barber shop where the history of our deeds isn’t painted," it has become the most frequently illustrated book in history. The first known depiction of the figure of Don Quijote is a German engraving from 1613 of the Knight of the Sad Countenance and his entourage, published in Carlet Auffrage, Vers and Ruzo in Leipzig in 1614. This was followed in 1618 and 1620 by French and English editions with an illustrated title page or single illustration. In 1657 a Dutch edition included many illustrations by Jacobo Savry.

represented in various editions. Beyond the printed book there are a "wild variety" of imagery and creative works—tapestries, statues, posters, ceramics, calendars and all manner of tourist souvenirs, especially in Spain, Latin America and Puerto Rico—depicting Don Quixote and Sancho and their imaginary world. (2/2009BR)

Comments (0)
Don Quixote and Film

This section contains information on film adaptations and selected readings about Don Quixote and film, some with filmographies and bibliographies. Scroll down to Part II for a list of films at USC based on the novel Don Quixote.

Don Quixote has been called a "pre-cinematic" novel. Since 1903 French silent film, filmmakers throughout the world have attempted to adapt Don Quixote to the silverscreen or in televised productions, with varying degrees of success. The critically-acclaimed 2002 documentary Lost in La Mancha depicts the artistic process and dilemmas involved in adapting the novel to film. Visit the Visions & Voices website for information about the program Cinematic Cervantes: Adapting Don Quixote to the Screen and the student film contest.

I: Books and Articles
II: Video and DVD Adaptations

Don Quixote and Film: I. Books and Articles

How to find these books and articles: click on each title to see the HOMER record, call number and library location. Books and films in the Cervantes collection must be consulted in the Doheny Library Special Collections reading room, Monday-Friday 9am-5pm and Saturdays 1-5pm. You may page (request) your selections in HOMER (next to the call number) before your visit or make your requests in person at the Special Collections reference desk.

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-A Cervantean Prelude: from Don Quixote to Postmodernism, chap. 1, In Literature through Film: Realism, Magic and the Art of Adaptation, by Robert Stam. Maiden, MA, 2005. - (another copy is available in Cinema/TV Library)
-Hispania, v. 88, no. 1, March, 2005. (articles on Quijote by James A. Parr and Jane W. Albrecht) - American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese
-Nosferatu (Spain), no. 50, Dec. 2005. (special issue on Quijote and film) - Available online from FIAF, International Index to Film Periodicals Plus.
Don Quixote on Film: II. Video and DVD Adaptations

Selected film adaptations of the novel Don Quijote de la Mancha.

How to find these films: Click on each title to see the HOMER record, call number and library location. Films in the Cervantes collection must be viewed in Doheny Library Special Collections, Rm 206, Monday-Friday 9am-5pm and Saturdays 1:50pm. You may request your selections in HOMER (next to the call number) before your visit or make your requests in person.

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Cervantes y la leyenda de don Quijote. (Spanish) - Boeckmann BKMDVD 166
- Featuring film clips, reenactments, and dramatizations, this program examines the immortal spirit of Don Quixote through the life of Cervantes and his literary masterpiece. Commentary by Günter Grass, José Saramago, Mario Vargas Llosa, and other authors.

Adventures of Don Quixote. (English and French) - Dir. by G.W. Pabst.
- Boeckmann BKMDVD 52

Don Quijotte; or Don Kikhot. (Russian) - Dir. by G. M. Kozintsev - Boeckmann BKMDVD 117

Don Quijote de la Mancha, según la inmortal obra de Cervantes. (Spanish) - Dir. by Rafael Gil.
- Boeckmann BKMDVD 160

Don Quijote de Orson Welles. (Spanish and English) - Boeckmann BKMDVD 97

Don Quixote. (English) - Dir. by Peter Yates.
- Boeckmann BKMDVD 131

Lost in La Mancha. (English) - dir. by Keith Fulton and Louis Pepe. Interviews with Terry Gilliam.
- Boeckmann BKMDVD 89

Man of La Mancha [musical]. (English or Spanish, with subtitles) - Prod. and dir. by Arthur Hiller. screenplay by Dale Wasserman.
- Boeckmann BKMDVD 90

El Quijote. (Spanish, with English subtitles) - Dir. Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón, script. Camilo José Cela.
- Boeckmann BKMDVD 112 and BKMDVD 92

Comments (0)
Don Quijote de La Mancha

Tags: cervantes, visions, voices, spain, spanish literature, novel literature, and film, book, illustration, translations

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DQ Archival Resources

Archival materials for the study of Cervantes' works

- L.A. Murillo Vertical File Collection on Cervantes
  Copies of published articles, chapters and other small works related principally to the study of Don Quijote. The items in this collection correspond to citations in the work entitled "Don Quijote de la Mancha: bibliografía fundamental" by Luis Andres Murillo, 2nd ed., con apéndices y nuevas fisas (Madrid: Clásicos Castalia, 1982).

Librarian, Special Collections/Boeckmann

Barbara Robinson

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Subjects:
Spanish and Portuguese, Latin American Studies, History: Latin America, Chicano & Latino Studies

Related Research Guides

- Spanish and Portuguese Languages and Literatures

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