

## Parenteel Van Lodewijk Xvi De Bourbon Droogleever

Inter-disciplinary in approach, this collection of essays explores China's reform era development within the concept of translocality. A key element of spatial change in today's China has been the unprecedented geographic mobility of millions of labour migrants, tourists, brides, entrepreneurs, and many others. But translocality doesn't just mean people. It is crucially constituted by the circulation of capital, ideas, images, goods, styles, services, and disease to name but a few. With contributions from well-respected China specialists, the essays focus simultaneously on mobilities and localities, drawing our attention to the multiplying forms of mobility in China whilst retaining the importance of localities in people's lives. The book provides a clear path to understanding the importance of translocality as a concept along with concrete examples of its operation in China. Unique in approach, it is at once a study of the connections between location and culture, politics, economics, bodies, gender and technology.

In the seventeenth century, the Dutch established a trading base at the Indonesian site of Jakarta. What began as a minor colonial outpost under the name Batavia would become, over the next three centuries, the flourishing economic and political nucleus of the Dutch Asian Empire. In this pioneering study, Jean Gelman Taylor offers a comprehensive analysis of Batavia's extraordinary social world—its marriage patterns, religious and social organizations, economic interests, and sexual roles. With an emphasis on the urban ruling elite, she argues that Europeans and Asians alike were profoundly altered by their merging, resulting in a distinctive hybrid, Indo-Dutch culture. Original in its focus on gender and use of varied sources—travelers' accounts, newspapers, legal codes, genealogical data, photograph albums, paintings, and ceramics—*The Social World of Batavia*, first published in 1983, forged new paths in the study of colonial society. In this second edition, Gelman offers a new preface as well as an additional chapter tracing the development of these themes by a new generation of scholars.

Philidor est le nom d'un illustre compositeur, l'un des créateurs de l'opéra-comique et le plus grand joueur d'échecs de son temps : François-André Danican Philidor, dit le Grand Philidor (1726-1795). Mais c'est aussi : un nom porté par 96 personnes qui ont vécu entre 1580 et 1942, par 14 musiciens, parmi lesquels 7 compositeurs ; 38 charges et offices dans la musique des rois Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV et Louis XVI ; une dizaine d'autres charges de musiciens à la cour ; plus de 800 œuvres musicales, écrites entre 1670 et 1795, parvenues jusqu'à nous ; une famille alliée à une vingtaine d'autres musiciens ; une famille amie d'une centaine d'autres musiciens qui ont été leurs parrains, témoins de mariage, collaborateurs... parmi lesquels Lully, Delalande, Marais, Campra, etc ; des serviteurs de la France, depuis l'Ancien Régime jusqu'à la troisième République : commis principal de Secrétariat d'Etat, préfet, sous-préfet, conseiller de préfecture, trésorier-payeur-général, inspecteur des finances, directeurs des douanes, des contributions, officiers..., des chevaliers de Saint-Louis et de la Légion d'honneur.

Joe, the son of a former soccer star, has lost interest in the sport due to his father's alcoholism, but when his injured identical twin, Dale, who still plays, asks him to take his place during an important game, he cannot refuse.

Situated along the line that divides the rich ecologies of Asia and Australia, the Indonesian archipelago is a hotbed for scientific exploration, and scientists from around the world have made key discoveries there. But why do the names of Indonesia's own scientists rarely appear in the annals of scientific history? In *The Floracrats* Andrew Goss examines the professional lives of Indonesian naturalists and biologists, to show what happens to science when a powerful state becomes its greatest, and indeed only, patron. With only one purse to pay for research, Indonesia's scientists followed a state agenda focused mainly on exploiting the country's most valuable natural resources—above all its major export crops: quinine, sugar, coffee, tea, rubber, and indigo. The result was a class of botanic bureaucrats that Goss dubs the “floracrats.” Drawing on archives and oral histories, he shows how these scientists strove for the Enlightenment ideal of objective, universal, and useful knowledge, even as they betrayed that ideal by failing to share scientific knowledge with the general public. With each chapter, Goss details the phases of power and the personalities in Indonesia that have struggled with this dilemma, from the early colonial era, through independence, to the modern Indonesian state. Goss shows just how limiting dependence on an all-powerful state can be for a scientific community, no matter how idealistic its individual scientists may be.

TLC: The Low Countries is a yearbook which aims to inform the English-speaking world about the culture of Flanders and the Netherlands. The articles in this yearbook survey the living, contemporary culture of the Low Countries as well as their cultural h

In the course of the fifteenth century, the reputation of the Burgundian court rose to an unprecedented level, catapulted forward by ever growing territorial ambitions and accumulation of wealth. This reached a climax during the reign of Charles the Bold (1433-1477), the living embodiment of the pomp and pageantry of the Burgundian court and a generous patron of the fine arts. Rather than focusing on a single domain, this volume aims to shed light on Burgundian court culture as an organic whole, between the start of the reign of Philip the Good (1419) and the death of Mary of Burgundy (1482). It is intended to provide a forum for new research from the fields of History, History of Art, Literature and Musicology. With contributions (among others) from Wim Blockmans, Herman Brinkman, Barbara Haggh, Andrea Berlin, James Bloom, Till-Holger Borchert, Andrew Brown, Hendrik Callewier, Anna Campbell, Mario Damen, Sonja Duennebeil, Jonas Goossenaerts, Bieke Hillewaert, Andrew Hamilton, Eva Helfenstein, Jesse Hurlbut, Sophie Jolivet, Sascha Kohl, Sherry Lindquist, Jana Lucas, Samuel Mareel, Elizabeth J. Moodey, Klaus Oschema, Kathryn Rudy, Emily Snow, Olga Vassilieva-Codognot, Hanno Wijsman.

This book is a study of 'collecting' undertaken by Joseph Antoine Bruni d'Entrecasteaux and his shipmates in Tasmania, the western Pacific Islands, and Indonesia. In 1791-1794 Bruni d'Entrecasteaux led a French naval expedition in search of the lost vessels of La Pérouse which had last been seen by Europeans at Botany Bay in March 1788. After Bruni d'Entrecasteaux died near the end of the voyage and the expedition collapsed in political disarray in Java, its collections and records were subsequently scattered or lost. The book's core is a richly illustrated examination, analysis, and catalog of a large array of ethnographic objects collected during the voyage, later dispersed, and recently identified in museums in France, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United States. The focus on artifacts is informed by a broad conception of collecting as grounded in encounters or exchanges with Indigenous protagonists and also as materialized in other genres--written accounts, vocabularies, and visual representations (drawings, engravings, and maps). Historically, the book outlines the antecedents, occurrences, and aftermath of the voyage, including its location within the classic era of European scientific voyaging (1766-1840) and within contemporary colonial networks. Particular chapters trace the ambiguous histories of the extant collections. Ethnographically, contributors are alert to local settings, relationships, practices, and values; to Indigenous uses and significance of objects; to the reciprocal, dialogic nature of collecting; to local agency or innovation in exchanges; and to present implications of objects and their histories, especially for modern scholars and artists, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous. Une saga romanesque qui commence à Paris le 19 septembre 1792. Louis XVI est enfermé au Temple, la Prusse a franchi les frontières françaises et le peuple est en colère. Une fresque qui retrace le destin de six familles, jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1848 pour le premier volume. Complots, compromissions, mais aussi conquêtes amoureuses et héroïsme.

This book (vol. 1 of 2) not only enlarges understanding of Oceanic art history and Oceanic collections in important ways, but also enables new reflections upon museums and ways of undertaking work in and around them.

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A biography of Anne, Princess Royal of England and Gouvernante of the United Provinces, using her unpublished correspondence to reveal a forceful and gifted woman, thrust into power in a foreign country at a time of national upheaval and diplomatic revolution.

Avec l'engouement actuel pour la généalogie, les Français sont de plus en plus nombreux à consacrer leurs loisirs à l'histoire de leur famille : ils consultent l'état civil ancien, parcourent des documents notariés vieux de plusieurs siècles, lisent pieusement les vieilles lettres de leur grenier ou analysent avec attention les livres de compte de leur grand-père artisan de village...Assez vite au cours de leurs recherches se posent des difficultés de lecture, parce que les documents anciens sont manuscrits, que les façons d'écrire ont évolué au cours des siècles, et qu'elles étaient différentes selon les rédacteurs. Aussi devenait-il urgent de publier un ouvrage exerçant chacun à la lecture des manuscrits d'autrefois. Celui que nous proposons ici est original car il reprend un manuel d'école primaire des années 1840 destiné précisément à entraîner les enfants de dix ans à la lecture de textes écrits des XVIIe au XIXe siècles. Intitulé " Bibliothèque manuscrite des écoles primaires ", il avait un double usage : servir de manuel de cours et, comme l'indique le sous-titre, " exercer à la lecture des manuscrits ", pour mener progressivement l'élève de la lecture la plus simple au déchiffrement le plus complexe. Pour le lecteur d'aujourd'hui, l'ouvrage présente donc un double intérêt : il lui offre un résumé des savoirs inculqués alors à ses ancêtres et il lui permet d'aborder en douceur la lecture des écritures manuscrites anciennes. Après tout, il y a un siècle et demi, c'était à la portée d'un enfant de dix ans !

La monarchie française est indissociable de l'histoire de notre pays. Elle a façonné nos institutions et notre territoire tout au long des siècles. De Clovis à Napoléon III, tous les rois ou empereurs ont apporté leur pierre à la construction de la France. Quelles sont les grandes dynasties des rois et empereurs français ? Quel est l'ordre de succession des monarques sur le trône de France ? Pourquoi y a-t-il eu extinction d'une dynastie et passage à une autre ? Telles sont les questions auxquelles cet ouvrage répond. Il servira à l'étudiant, au lycéen ou tout simplement à tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'histoire de France ou recherchent des renseignements sur un roi ou sa famille. Toutes les dynasties, des Mérovingiens aux Bonaparte, sont ici étudiées, sous forme d'arbres généalogiques clairs et complets. Des biographies des différents souverains permettent également de revoir les principaux faits d'un règne.

The Pacific artefacts and works of art collected during the three voyages of Captain James Cook and the navigators, traders and missionaries who followed him are of foundational importance for the study of art and culture in Oceania. These collections are representative not only of technologies or belief systems but of indigenous cultures at the formative stages of their modern histories, and exemplify Islanders' institutions, cosmologies and social relationships. Recently, scholars from the Pacific and further afield, working with Pacific artefacts at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Cambridge (MAA), have set out to challenge and rethink some longstanding assumptions on their significance. The Cook voyage collection at the MAA is among the four or five most important in the world, containing over 200 of the 2000-odd objects with Cook voyage provenance that are dispersed throughout the world. The collection includes some 100 artefacts dating from Cook's first voyage. This stunning book catalogues this collection, and its cutting-edge scholarship sheds new light on the significance of many artefacts of encounter.

The subject of the present publication is the working practices of the Ghent-Bruges illuminators, active in Flanders in the decades around 1500. Its focus is on manuscripts featuring freestanding, isolated motifs painted in the margins of text pages. The author traces how this decorative system was created by the Master of the David Scenes in the Grimani Breviary, a prolific inventor of appealing borders, how it was applied by his closest collaborators, and how it was imitated and adapted by other illuminators. Among these were Simon Bening, the Carmelite sister Cornelia van Wulfschkercke, and a number of anonymous masters, including several whose oeuvres are identified here for the first time. The author elucidates the sources for the isolated motifs and demonstrates how the codicological structure of the manuscripts provides insight into the use and the dispersion of various models for border decorations. The book discusses the famous strewn-flower borders and other types of fully decorated borders as well. The author analyses the isolated motifs in relationship to the page layout and the decorative programme of Ghent-Bruges standardised books of hours. The stylistic examination of both the miniatures and the

borders of the manuscripts under discussion completes the integrated approach of this study. The author demonstrates how the illuminators collaborated with each other and exchanged artistic models for the illumination of these precious manuscripts.

Drawing on case studies mostly from Asia and Africa, this book reconsiders the increasing interconnectedness between world regions from a perspective of 'translocality'. It suggests a more comprehensive reading of processes often simplified as 'global', very recent, unidirectional, and 'Western'-dominated.

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