

Het Oorkondewezen Van Enige Kloosters En Steden In Holland En Zeeland 1200 1325 1 Onderzoek

Processing the Past explores the dramatic changes taking place in historical understanding and archival management, and hence the relations between historians and archivists. Written by an archivist and a historian, it shows how these changes have been brought on by new historical thinking, new conceptions of archives, changing notions of historical authority, modifications in archival practices, and new information technologies. The book takes an "archival turn" by situating archives as subjects rather than places of study, and examining the increasingly problematic relationships between historical and archival work. By showing how nineteenth- and early twentieth-century historians and archivists in Europe and North America came to occupy the same conceptual and methodological space, the book sets the background to these changes. In the past, authoritative history was based on authoritative archives and mutual understandings of scientific research. These connections changed as historians began to ask questions not easily answered by traditional documentation, and archivists began to confront an unmanageable increase in the amount of material they processed and the challenges of new electronic technologies. The authors contend that

historians and archivists have divided into two entirely separate professions with distinct conceptual frameworks, training, and purposes, as well as different understandings of the authorities that govern their work. Processing the Past moves toward bridging this divide by speaking in one voice to these very different audiences. Blouin and Rosenberg conclude by raising the worrisome question of what future historical archives might be like if historical scholars and archivists no longer understand each other, and indeed, whether their now different notions of what is archival and historical will ever again be joined.

This study focuses on the evolution of the office of General Receiver of Flanders from 1262 to 1372, and proposes that the emergence of such an office was a crucial factor in the formation of the modern state during the Middle Ages.

This series focuses on the exercise of power, influence and authority by particular categories, ranks and types of women in medieval societies, and by individual women; on the limitations, restrictions and inhibitions placed or assumed on such activity; on the opportunities open to women, and on the strategems by which women were able to give effect to these possibilities. Queens, Regents and Potentates concentrates on the theme of women and royal power, examining the available information about specific royal women and reassessing their access to and use of power and authority, and drawing significant new conclusions about internal politics and international relations in medieval Europe. Contents and Contributors: PATRICIA

HUMPHREY, DONALD KAGAY, WILLIAM CLAY
STALLS, PENELOPE ADAIR, KAREN NICHOLAS,
DOUGLAS C. JANSEN, JOHN CARMİ PARSONS,
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This collection of papers contains the proceedings of two conferences held during 1999 at Utrecht and Leeds. The papers discuss the development and use of writing in medieval society during specific periods and in specific geographical areas.

The *Historia Ierosolimitana*, attributed to Albert of Aachen, is the most complete, detailed and colourful of the contemporary narratives of the First Crusade, and of the careers of the first generation of Latin settlers in Outremer. This English translation, with original Latin text, has been prepared from a critical study of the manuscripts. Generating interest in previously disregarded aspects of crusade and settlement in the first decades of the twelfth century, it is set to alter the focus of crusades studies.

Each vol. includes an annual bibliography; 1915-20 consist of bibliography only.

This is a study of the organisation and practical operation of the system of poor relief in Emden from the late 15th century to the end of the 16th. The city went through dramatic economic, confessional and constitutional changes during this period and so offers an ideal setting for the study of the emergence and development of a highly organised, multi-jurisdictional system of social welfare in the early

modern period. Utilising account books, church council minutes, wills, contracts, correspondence and guild records it focuses on the day-to-day operation of poor relief - how the many diverse institutions actually functioned. As elsewhere in Europe, the Reformation did not immediately result in swift changes in poor relief; the Roman Catholic components of the administration of social welfare were dissolved and replaced gradually. It was only when the vast changes in religious, social and economic life which occurred at the middle of the 16th century forced matters that the methods of relief for the needy were revolutionised. The city was flooded with refugees from the Dutch revolt, there were widespread and severe economic difficulties caused by bad harvests and skyrocketing prices, and the church underwent a period of intense Calvinisation; only then were Reformed institutions and methods introduced. At times, religious arguments dominated the poor relief debate, while at others the social welfare system was barely affected; the effectiveness of the new systems and institutions is illuminated by an analysis of the recipients of relief during the second half of the 16th century. The Low Countries are famous for their radically changing landscape over the last 1,000 years. Like the landscape, the linguistic situation has also undergone major changes. In Holland, an early form of Frisian was spoken until, very roughly, 1100, and

in parts of North Holland it disappeared even later. The hunt for traces of Frisian or Ingvaemonic in the dialects of the western Low Countries has been going on for around 150 years, but a synthesis of the available evidence has never appeared. The main aim of this book is to fill that gap. It follows the lead of many recent studies on the nature and effects of language contact situations in the past. The topic is approached from two different angles: Dutch dialectology, in all its geographic and diachronic variation, and comparative Germanic linguistics. In the end, the minute details and the bigger picture merge into one possible account of the early and high medieval processes that determined the make-up of western Dutch.

"This volume explores various aspects of developments in public facilities in the early modern Low Countries. The Low Countries are an excellent case study for this purpose, because of high levels of urbanization and the relevant comparison between the north and the south of the Netherlands."--BOOK JACKET.

In de dertiende en eerste kwart van de veertiende eeuw neemt het gebruik van het schrift in het graafschap Holland en Zeeland in sterke mate toe. Dit verschijnsel van de toenemende verschriftelijking uit zich in een sterke groei van het aantal uitgevaardigde oorkonden. Deze studie bevat een onderzoek naar het ontstaan van oorkonden en

andere documenten in de stad Middelburg en de aldaar gelegen premonstratenzer abdij en het minderbroederklooster, van de stad Dordrecht en het minderbroederklooster ter plaatse, van de stad Delft en het klooster Koningsveld er vlak naast, en van de stad Haarlem en de even verderop liggende abdij van Egmond. Per stad en klooster is onderzocht welke oorkonden aldaar zijn opgesteld en in het net geschreven en welke gebruiken hierbij in acht zijn genomen. Zo komen ondermeer het karakter, de productie en de personele bezetting van de verschillende schrijfcentra voor het voetlicht, en aan het slot ook telkens de verschriftelijking van de cultuur ter plaatse. Het boek sluit af met een synthese van de onderzoeksresultaten.

The lute's cultural impact throughout the Dutch Golden Age can be compared to that of the piano in the 19th century. It was the universal instrument for solo music-making, as well as in ensembles and to accompany singers, mainly associated with the social elite - the aristocracy and the prosperous burghers. This richly illustrated book is the first to showcase famous and obscure lutenists, professional musicians and amateurs, the lute music in books and manuscripts, the lute makers and the international lute trade, while also exploring the place of the instrument in the Dutch literature and art of the period.

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-Codognet, Hanno Wijsman.

Compares the archives of European states after 1500 to reveal changes in how records supported memory, authority and power.

Foreword by Anne J Gilliland, University of California
Evaluating archives in a post-truth society. In recent

years big data initiatives, not to mention Hollywood, the video game industry and countless other popular media, have reinforced and even glamorized the public image of the archive as the ultimate repository of facts and the hope of future generations for uncovering ‘what actually happened’. The reality is, however, that for all sorts of reasons the record may not have been preserved or survived in the archive. In fact, the record may never have even existed – its creation being as imagined as is its contents. And even if it does exist, it may be silent on the salient facts, or it may obfuscate, mislead or flat out lie. The Silence of the Archive is written by three expert and knowledgeable archivists and draws attention to the many limitations of archives and the inevitability of their having parameters. Silences or gaps in archives range from details of individuals’ lives to records of state oppression or of intelligence operations. The book brings together ideas from a wide range of fields, including contemporary history, family history research and Shakespearian studies. It describes why these silences exist, what the impact of them is, how researchers have responded to them, and what the silence of the archive means for researchers in the digital age. It will help provide a framework and context to their activities and enable them to better evaluate archives in a post-truth society. This book includes discussion of: enforced silences expectations and when silence means silenced digital preservation, authenticity and the future dealing with the silence possible solutions; challenging silence and acceptance the meaning of the silences: are things getting better or worse? user

satisfaction and audience development. This book will make compelling reading for professional archivists, records managers and records creators, postgraduate and undergraduate students of history, archives, librarianship and information studies, as well as academics and other users of archives.

The relationship between Anglo-Saxon kingship, law, and the functioning of power is explored via a number of different angles.

Selected by Choice magazine as an Outstanding Academic Title for 2002 In the early thirteenth century, semireligious communities of women began to form in the cities and towns of the Low Countries. These beguines, as the women came to be known, led lives of contemplation and prayer and earned their livings as laborers or teachers. In *Cities of Ladies*, the first history of the beguines to appear in English in fifty years, Walter Simons traces the transformation of informal clusters of single women to large beguinages. These veritable single-sex cities offered lower- and middle-class women an alternative to both marriage and convent life. While the region's expanding urban economies initially valued the communities for their cheap labor supply, severe economic crises by the fourteenth century restricted women's opportunities for work. Church authorities had also grown less tolerant of religious experimentation, hailing as subversive some aspects of beguine mysticism. To Simons, however, such accusations of heresy against the beguines were largely generated from a profound anxiety about their intellectual ambitions and their claims to a chaste life outside the cloister. Under

ecclesiastical and economic pressure, beguine communities dwindled in size and influence, surviving only by adopting a posture of restraint and submission to church authorities.

Die seit 1971 wieder erscheinende, interdisziplinäre, internationale Rezensionsbibliographie IBR ist eine einmalige Informationsquelle. Die Datenbank weist über 1,1 Millionen vornehmlich die Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften berücksichtigende Buchrezensionen in 6.000 vorwiegend europäischen wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften nach. 60.000 Eintragungen kommen jedes Jahr hinzu, bieten dem Benutzer Daten zum rezensierten Werk und zur Rezension.

The problem of the poor grew in the early modern period as populations rose dramatically and created many extra pressures on the state. In Northern Europe, cities were going through a period of rapid growth and central and local administrations saw considerable expansion. This volume provides an outline of the developments in health care and poor relief in the economically important regions of Northern Europe in this period when urban poverty became a generally recognized problem for both magistracies and governments. With contributions from international scholars in the field, including Jonathan Israel, Paul Slack and Rosalind Mitchison, this volume draws on research into local conditions and maps general patterns of development.

The diffusion of personal signs of identity during the twelfth century introduced individuals to mediated forms of communication. The book analyses the conditions for and the implications of their partnering with material signs and images in expressing self and accountability.

In de jaren twintig van de vorige eeuw was de vooraanstaande historicus Johan Huizinga verwickeld in een korte maar vinnige polemiek met de Utrechtse hoogleraar

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Middeleeuwse geschiedenis Otto Oppermann. Deze was naar Utrecht gehaald om de moderne Duitse hulpwetenschappen in Nederland te introduceren, hetgeen resulteerde in een reeks van publicaties waarin hij en zijn promovendi grote delen van de oudste bronnenbestanden van de Nederlandse middeleeuwen voor vals verklaarden. Huizinga verzette zich fel tegen deze 'hyperkritiek', maar hij en zijn collega-mediëvisten misten de technische vaardigheden om Oppermann overtuigend weerwerk te kunnen bieden. Pas veel later, toen de verworvenheden van de Utrechtse school breed ingang hadden gevonden op de andere universiteiten, kon in veel gevallen het ongelijk van Oppermann en diens leerlingen worden aangetoond – juist dankzij die moderne bronnenkritische methoden, die sindsdien een vast onderdeel vormen van de historiografische praktijk. Voortbouwend op die aanpak heeft diepgaand onderzoek van de bronnen zelfs veel nieuwe informatie en inzichten opgeleverd over de politiek-institutionele en maatschappelijke ontwikkelingen in met name het Holland van de twaalfde en dertiende eeuw.

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