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## **KEY=ARTS - FAULKNER BRADSHAW**

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## **THE NORMAN FRONTIER IN THE TWELFTH AND EARLY THIRTEENTH CENTURIES**

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Cambridge University Press *The twelfth-century borderlands of the duchy of Normandy formed the cockpit for dynastic rivalries between the kings of England and France. This 2004 book examines how the political divisions between Normandy and its neighbours shaped the communities of the Norman frontier. It traces the region's history from the conquest of Normandy in 1106 by Henry I of England, to the duchy's annexation in 1204 by the king of France, Philip Augustus, and its incorporation into the Capetian kingdom. It explores the impact of the frontier upon princely and ecclesiastical power structures, customary laws, and noble strategies such as marriage, patronage and suretyship. Particular attention is paid to the lesser aristocracy as well as the better known magnates, and an extended appendix reconstructs the genealogies of thirty-three prominent frontier lineages. The book sheds light upon the twelfth-century French aristocracy, and makes a significant contribution to our understanding of medieval political frontiers.*

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## **A SOCIOLINGUISTIC HISTORY OF PARISIAN FRENCH**

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Cambridge University Press *Publisher Description*

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## **THE WITCHES OF LORRAINE**

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*Oxford University Press, USA* Based on the richest archive of witchcraft trials found in Europe, this title paints a vivid picture of life amongst the people of a small duchy on the border of France. Robin Briggs' examination of their beliefs in phenomena such as shapeshifting and werewolves proves a vital contribution to historical understanding of witchcraft.

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## **THE DE RE MILITARI OF VEGETIUS**

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### **THE RECEPTION, TRANSMISSION AND LEGACY OF A ROMAN TEXT IN THE MIDDLE AGES**

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*Cambridge University Press* Vegetius' late Roman text became a well-known and highly respected 'classic' in the Middle Ages, transformed by its readers into the authority on the waging of war. Christopher Allmand analyses the medieval afterlife of the *De Re Militari*, tracing the growing interest in the text from the Carolingian world to the late Middle Ages, suggesting how the written word may have influenced the development of military practice in that period. While emphasising that success depended on a commander's ability to outwit the enemy with a carefully selected, well-trained and disciplined army, the *De Re Militari* inspired other unexpected developments, such as that of the 'national' army, and helped create a context in which the role of the soldier assumed greater social and political importance. Allmand explores the significance of the text and the changes it brought for those who accepted the implications of its central messages.

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### **GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL LIFE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, C.1300-C.1500**

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*Cambridge University Press* How did the kings of England and France govern their kingdoms? This volume, the product of a ten-year international project, brings together specialists in late medieval England and France to explore the multiple mechanisms by which monarchs exercised their power in the final centuries of the Middle Ages. Collaborative chapters, mostly co-written by experts in each kingdom, cover topics ranging from courts, military networks and public finance; office, justice and the men of the church; to political representation, petitioning, cultural conceptions of political society; and the role of those excluded from formal involvement in politics. The result is a richly detailed and innovative comparison of the nature of government and political life, seen from the point of view of how the king ruled his kingdom, but bringing to bear the methods of social, cultural and economic history to understand the underlying armature of royal power.

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## **CHURCH, SOCIETY AND RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN FRANCE, 1580-1730**

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Yale University Press *This wide-ranging and authoritative book fully synthesizes the French experience of religious change in the period stretching between the Reformation and the early Enlightenment.*

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## **A NATURAL HISTORY OF TIME**

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University of Chicago Press *The quest to pinpoint the age of the Earth is nearly as old as humanity itself. For most of history, people trusted mythology or religion to provide the answer, even though nature abounds with clues to the past of the Earth and the stars. In *A Natural History of Time*, geophysicist Pascal Richet tells the fascinating story of how scientists and philosophers examined those clues and from them built a chronological scale that has made it possible to reconstruct the history of nature itself. Richet begins his story with mythological traditions, which were heavily influenced by the seasons and almost uniformly viewed time cyclically. The linear history promulgated by Judaism, with its story of creation, was an exception, and it was that tradition that drove early Christian attempts to date the Earth. For instance, in 169 CE, the bishop of Antioch, for instance declared that the world had been in existence for "5,698 years and the odd months and days." Until the mid-eighteenth century, such natural timescales derived from biblical chronologies prevailed, but, Richet demonstrates, with the Scientific Revolution geological and astronomical evidence for much longer timescales began to accumulate. Fossils and the developing science of geology provided compelling evidence for periods of millions and millions of years—a scale that even scientists had difficulty grasping. By the end of the twentieth century, new tools such as radiometric dating had demonstrated that the solar system is four and a half billion years old, and the universe itself about twice that, though controversial questions remain. The quest for time is a story of ingenuity and determination, and like a geologist, Pascal Richet carefully peels back the strata of that history, giving us a chance to marvel at each layer and truly appreciate how far our knowledge—and our planet—have come.*

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## **SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN (POST)MODERNITIES**

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LIT Verlag Münster *More than 20 years of rapid political, economic, social, and cultural change have turned Southeast Europe into a laboratory of transformative processes - processes that have deeply affected the structures of everyday life and that have resulted in a variety of (post-)modern life styles. The contributions by native and foreign researchers to this first of two volumes shed light on the changing practices and patterns of everyday life in Southeast Europe, many of which differ from those in other parts of Europe. The concepts of multiple modernities and post-modernity appear to be highly appropriate for a region in which - under the combined impact of post-socialist transformation, globalization, and EU integration - everyday life is marked by sharp dichotomies and tensions.*

*Understanding these paths to (post-)modernity is relevant for those interested in the Balkans, as well as for those generally interested in processes of socio-cultural change. (Series: Ethnologia Balkanica - Vol. 15)*

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## **CONGRÈS HISTORIQUE RÉUNI À PARIS**

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### **DISCOURS ET COMPTE-RENDU DES SÉANCES**

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#### **LES LIMITES DE PARIS (XII-XVIIIÈ SIÈCLES)**

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*Presses Univ. Septentrion L'actualité de la création de la Métropole du Grand Paris qui redéfinit le périmètre de la capitale, resté inchangé depuis sa dernière modification en 1860, invite à une réflexion historique sur les limites de la ville. S'il s'agit d'un thème de recherches faisant l'objet de continuel renouvellements en géographie et en sociologie urbaine, la...*

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#### **INESSENTIAL COLORS**

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#### **ARCHITECTURE ON PAPER IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE**

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*Princeton University Press "Today, architectural plans and drawings are always signposted with colors: pink for poché, or exterior walls, yellow for certain interior elements, and blue for details and ornament. How and why did this practice begin? The craft of architectural drawing-plans, sections, and details-was originally developed during the Italian Renaissance under the influence of engravers. The results were correspondingly monochromatic, relying on representation through line and perspective. But in the 1800s, an influx of painters-turned-architects in Holland and Germany brought color into their designs. This innovation eventually spread throughout Europe, inspiring French architectural engineers to adopt a common color system in order to more clearly communicate their designs across the kingdom, and giving architects another tool with which to impress academic juries and the public. In this book, author Basile Baudez argues that color was not an essential feature of architectural drawing until European architects adopted a precise system of representation in response to political and artistic rivalry between countries, as well as the needs of public exhibitions. He shows that French engineers learned to use color from the Dutch colleagues they worked with and then fought against during the Dutch War (1672-78), demonstrating that a color-based system was published in French manuals for military engineers and used by royal architects, and that architects who wanted to compete with paintings for the public's attention needed to use the familiar language of color. This history reveals that color came to have three functions: to imitate architectural materials, to establish concise representational conventions that could span large geographic distances, and to seduce the public, including*

tourists. The book will feature a large number of fascinating, previously unpublished archival drawings, and will contribute to growing interest in the origins and professionalization of architecture, as well as the history of drawing as a medium"--

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## **ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE**

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### **THE TRIUMPH OF FRENCH CUISINE**

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*University of Chicago Press* French cuisine is such a staple in our understanding of fine food that we forget the accidents of history that led to its creation. *Accounting for Taste* brings these "accidents" to the surface, illuminating the magic of French cuisine and the mystery behind its historical development. Priscilla Parkhurst Ferguson explains how the food of France became French cuisine. This momentous culinary journey begins with Ancien Régime cookbooks and ends with twenty-first-century cooking programs. It takes us from Carême, the "inventor" of modern French cuisine in the early nineteenth century, to top chefs today, such as Daniel Boulud and Jacques Pépin. Not a history of French cuisine, *Accounting for Taste* focuses on the people, places, and institutions that have made this cuisine what it is today: a privileged vehicle for national identity, a model of cultural ascendancy, and a pivotal site where practice and performance intersect. With sources as various as the novels of Balzac and Proust, interviews with contemporary chefs such as David Bouley and Charlie Trotter, and the film *Babette's Feast*, Ferguson maps the cultural field that structures culinary affairs in France and then exports its crucial ingredients. What's more, well beyond food, the intricate connections between cuisine and country, between local practice and national identity, illuminate the concept of culture itself. To Brillat-Savarin's famous dictum—"Animals fill themselves, people eat, intelligent people alone know how to eat"—Priscilla Ferguson adds, and *Accounting for Taste* shows, how the truly intelligent also know why they eat the way they do. "Parkhurst Ferguson has her nose in the right place, and an infectious lust for her subject that makes this trawl through the history and cultural significance of French food—from French Revolution to *Babette's Feast* via Balzac's suppers and Proust's madeleines—a satisfying meal of varied courses."—Ian Kelly, *Times* (UK)

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## **ÉCONOMISTES FINANCIERS DU XVIIIÈ SIÈCLE**

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**VAUBAN, PROJET D'UNE DÎME ROYALE. BOISGUILLEBERT, DÉTAIL DE LA FRANCE, FACTUM DE LA FRANCE, ET OPUSCULES DIVERS. JEAN LAW, CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LE NUMÉRAIRE ET LE COMMERCE. MÉMOIRES ET LETTRES SUR LES BANQUES, OPUSCULES DIVERS. MELON, ESSAI POLITIQUE SUR LE COMMERCE. DUTOT, RÉFLEXIONS POLITIQUES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LES FINANCES**

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## "DE SENS RASSIS"

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### ESSAYS IN HONOR OF RUPERT T. PICKENS

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BRILL *These articles are mainly concerned with medieval French literature, particularly those areas in which the honorand of the volume, Rupert T. Pickens, has distinguished himself: Old French Arthurian romance, Marie de France, chanson de geste, later poetry (including Villon), and the Occitan troubadour lyric. Among the contributors are some of the most significant scholars from the U.S.A., Canada, France, Switzerland, and the U.K. working in Old French studies today. The volume will be of interest to specialists in Old French, Occitan, and medieval literature generally. Some of the articles deal with relatively unknown works, and all are informed by current developments in medieval literary studies.*

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### THE LATIN PASSION PLAY

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#### THE ISRAELI CASE

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State University of New York Press *In this first comprehensive study of the Latin Passion play, Professor Sticca examines the medieval liturgical ceremonies commemorating the events in Christ's Passion and traces their gradual change in character from the contemplative to the dramatic. The author shows that while Christ's Passion became increasingly popular as one of the sacred mysteries beginning in the tenth century, new forces that allowed a more eloquent and humane visualization and description of Christ's anguish first appeared in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Professor Sticca analyzes the earliest extant Latin Passion play, the twelfth-century Montecassino codex, and compares it with other Latin and vernacular Passion plays. He refutes the traditional view that the Planctus Mariae is the germinal point of the Latin Passion play and then offers a new theory of its inception. As a literary form, the Latin Passion play appears to Professor Sticca as a creation of the Montecassino monastic circle which was inspired by the liturgical services of Good Friday and the Gospel accounts. Particularly influential also were three themes that developed in the eleventh century: in liturgy, a concentration on Christocentric piety; in art, a more humanistic treatment of Christ; and in literature, a consideration of the scenes of the Passion as dramatic and human episodes. In the course of this investigation, Professor Sticca also reappraises traditional views of the origin of the medieval liturgical drama, indicating that it should not be traced exclusively to the tropes from the schools of St. Gall and St. Martial of Limoges, but rather to a number of sources.*

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**PALEOGRAPHIE DES ECRITURES CUR**

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Librairie Droz

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**EIGHT CENTURIES OF TROUBADOURS AND TROUVÈRES**

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**THE CHANGING IDENTITY OF MEDIEVAL MUSIC**

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Cambridge University Press *This 2004 book traces the changing interpretation of troubadour and trouvere music, a repertoire of songs which have successfully maintained public interest for eight centuries, from the medieval chansonniers to contemporary rap renditions. A study of their reception therefore serves to illustrate the development of the modern concept of 'medieval music'. Important stages include sixteenth-century antiquarianism, the Enlightenment synthesis of scholarly and popular traditions and the infusion of archaeology and philology in the nineteenth century, leading to more recent theories on medieval rhythm. More often than now, writers and performers have negotiated a compromise between historical research and a more imaginative approach to envisioning the music of troubadours and trouveres. This book points not so much to a resurrection of medieval music in modern times as to a continuous tradition of interpreting these songs over eight centuries.*

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**THE ORIGINS OF CAPITALISM AND THE "RISE OF THE WEST"**

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Temple University Press *In this study, Eric Mielants provides a novel interdisciplinary interpretation of the origins of modernity and capitalism in particular. He argues that contrary to popular thinking, the Rise of the West should not be analyzed in terms of the Industrial Revolution or the colonization of the New World, but viewed from long-term developments that occurred in the Middle Ages. A fascinating overview of different civilizations in East Asia, South Asia, and Northwestern Africa is provided and systematically compared and contrasted with Western Europe. This book addresses some of the major debates that have recently unfolded in world history, comparative sociology, political economy, sociological theory and historical sociology. Mielants indicates how many existing theories (such as Marxism, World-Systems Theory and Smithian Modernization Theory) have suffered from either Eurocentric or limited temporal and spatial analyses, which prevents them from a complete understanding of why the origins of capitalism and citizenship emerged in Western Europe.*

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## **AUTHORS AND SUBJECTS**

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### **UNNATURALLY FRENCH**

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#### **FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE OLD REGIME AND AFTER**

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*Cornell University Press* In his rich and learned new book about the naturalization of foreigners, Peter Sahlins offers an unusual and unexpected contribution to the histories of immigration, nationality, and citizenship in France and Europe. Through a study of foreign citizens, Sahlins discovers and documents a premodern world of legal citizenship, its juridical and administrative fictions, and its social practices. Telling the story of naturalization from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries, *Unnaturally French* offers an original interpretation of the continuities and ruptures of absolutist and modern citizenship, in the process challenging the historiographical centrality of the French Revolution. *Unnaturally French* is a brilliant synthesis of social, legal, and political history. At its core are the tens of thousands of foreign citizens whose exhaustively researched social identities and geographic origins are presented here for the first time. Sahlins makes a signal contribution to the legal history of nationality in his comprehensive account of the theory, procedure, and practice of naturalization. In his political history of the making and unmaking of the French absolute monarchy, Sahlins considers the shifting policies toward immigrants, foreign citizens, and state membership. Sahlins argues that the absolute citizen, exemplified in Louis XIV's attempt to tax all foreigners in 1697, gave way to new practices in the middle of the eighteenth century. This "citizenship revolution," long before 1789, produced changes in private and in political culture that led to the abolition of the distinction between foreigners and citizens. Sahlins shows how the Enlightenment and the political failure of the monarchy in France laid the foundations for the development of an exclusively political citizen, in opposition to the absolute citizen who had been above all a legal subject. The author completes his original book with a study of naturalization under Napoleon and the Bourbon Restoration. Tracing the twisted history of the foreign citizen from the Old Regime to the New, Sahlins sheds light on the continuities and ruptures of the revolutionary process, and also its consequences.

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#### **KINGSHIP AND POLITICS IN THE LATE NINTH CENTURY**

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#### **CHARLES THE FAT AND THE END OF THE CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE**

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*Cambridge University Press* This is a major study of the collapse of the pan-European Carolingian empire and the reign of its last ruler, Charles III 'the Fat' (876-888). The later decades of the empire are conventionally seen as a dismal period of decline and fall, scarred

*by internal feuding, unfettered aristocratic ambition and Viking onslaught. This book offers an alternative interpretation, arguing that previous generations of historians misunderstood the nature and causes of the end of the empire, and neglected many of the relatively numerous sources for this period. Topics covered include the significance of aristocratic power; political structures; the possibilities and limits of kingship; developments in royal ideology; the struggle with the Vikings and the nature of regional political identities. In proposing these explanations for the empire's disintegration, the book has broader implications for our understanding of this formative period of European history more generally.*

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### **CATALOGUE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, FORMING THE STOCK OF B. QUARITCH**

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#### **"MOULT A SANS ET VALLOUR"**

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#### **STUDIES IN MEDIEVAL FRENCH LITERATURE IN HONOR OF WILLIAM W. KIBLER**

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*BRILL William W. Kibler is one of the most productive and versatile medievalists of his generation. Some scholars and students think of him primarily as a specialist in the medieval epic, whereas others consider him to be an Arthurian scholar. He is of course both, but he is also much more: a consummate philologist and editor of texts and also a prolific and accomplished translator. Above all, those who know him best know him as an extraordinarily generous and modest man. The present volume represents an effort by thirty medievalists, specialists in fields as diverse as William Kibler's interests, to indicate our respect for him, aptly described in the foreword as "scholar, teacher, friend."*

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### **GRAMMAR OF FRENCH GRAMMARS ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN. THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK. NEW, STEREOTYPED ED., IMPROVED**

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#### **THE FIRST FRENCH REFORMATION**

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#### **CHURCH REFORM AND THE ORIGINS OF THE OLD REGIME**

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*Cambridge University Press This interpretation of the origins of French absolutism identifies Catholic Church reform as its foundation, and failure of French Protestantism.*

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## **INVENTING EASTERN EUROPE**

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## **THE MAP OF CIVILIZATION ON THE MIND OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT**

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Stanford University Press *Wolff explores how Western thinkers contributed to defining and characterizing Eastern Europe as half-civilized and barbaric.*

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## **RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY, 1000-1800**

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Firenze University Press

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## **THE CHEVALIER D'EON AND HIS WORLDS**

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## **GENDER, ESPIONAGE AND POLITICS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY**

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A&C Black *Cross-dressing author, envoy, soldier and spy Charles d'Eon de Beaumont's unusual career fascinated his contemporaries and continues to attract historians, novelists, playwrights, filmmakers, image makers, cultural theorists and those concerned with manifestations of the extraordinary. D'Eon's significance as a historical figure was already being debated more than 45 years before his death. Not surprisingly, such sensational material has attracted the attention of enthusiasts, scholars and literateurs to 'the strange case of the chevalier d'Eon'. He has also attracted the attention of psychologists and sexologists, and for most of the last century his gender transformation has been viewed through a Freudian lens. His cross-dressing, it was usually assumed, must have a psychosexual explanation. Until the second half of the twentieth century the terms 'Eonist' and 'Eonism' were the standard English words for transvestites and transvestism respectively, but 'Eonism' was also, thanks to Havelock Ellis, widely regarded as a psychological condition or compulsion. However, in the mid-twentieth century, new ideas about gender-identity disorders led to d'Eon being redefined not as a transvestite, but a transsexual - a person who considers their sex to have been 'misassigned'. The essays in this collection contribute to d'Eon's rehabilitation as a figure worthy of scholarly attention and display a variety of disciplinary approaches. Drawing on new research into d'Eon's life, this volume offers original and nuanced readings of how a gender identity could come to be negotiated over time.*

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## **MÉLANGES SKUBISZEWSKI KRZYSZTOF**

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Martinus Nijhoff Publishers *"Theory of International Law at the Threshold of the 21st Century" is a remarkable book, and is destined to*

*become a standard work, without which no International Law library will be complete. The essays contained in this volume are written by the foremost experts, and the topics have been chosen with the greatest care, to reflect the most pressing current problems facing the world community. The research and writing made available in this collection will be of enduring worth, and will be studied and quoted for decades to come. It follows in the finest traditions of the major collective works published by Martinus Nijhoff/Kluwer Law International. It is most appropriate that a remarkable book should be dedicated to a remarkable man, and the editor of the volume Professor Jerzy Makarczyk has ensured that the choice of writers, the choice of topics and the quality of the material do indeed honour one of the leading international lawyers of his generation: Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski.*

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### **DATING UNDATED MEDIEVAL CHARTERS**

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*Boydell & Brewer Ltd Many of the millions of medieval charters surviving in European archives and repositories were written without any reference to a date of issue. The proliferation of undated charters in England and Normandy indicates that the custom was especially peculiar to lands under Norman rule, but charters issued by major religious houses are often also undated. The DEEDS Project at the University of Toronto has developed a computerised methodology for dating charters, relying on analysis of vocabulary, syntax and formulae. In this volume an international group of scholars concerned with the problem of charter chronology consider the potential of the computerised methodology compared to other more traditional methods of dating, such as identification of names, changing in wording and address, and handwriting. Discussion also touches on regional differences in the production, use and distribution of charters, and on ways both manual and mechanical to date and analyse the content of large numbers of them. MICHAEL GERVERS is Director of the DEEDS Project at the University of Toronto, Canada. Contributors: MICHAEL GERVERS, RODOLFO FIALLOS, MARJORIE CHIBNALL, VÉRONIQUE GAZEAU, BENOIT-MICHEL TOCK, NICHOLAS VINCENT, GEORGES DECLERCQ, ZSOLT HUNYADIR, ATTILA ZSOLDOS, MARIA HILLEBRANDT, TREVOR CHALMERS, LAZSLO VESZPRÉMI, P.D.A. HARVEY, ANDRAS GRYNÆUS, JOZSEF PALFY*

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### **BULLETINS ET MÉMOIRES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MÉDICALE DES HÔPITAUX DE PARIS**

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### **SCHIAVITÙ E SERVAGGIO NELL'ECONOMIA EUROPEA. SECC. XI-XVIII = SERFDOM AND SLAVERY IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMY**

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### **ATTI DELLA "QUARANTECINQUESIMA SETTIMANA DI STUDI", 14-18 APRILE 2013 ATTI DELLA**

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**“QUARANTECINQUESIMA SETTIMANA DI STUDI”, 14-18 APRILE 2013**


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Firenze University Press

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**AUTHORS AND SUBJECTS**


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**ORIENTALISM IN LOUIS XIV'S FRANCE**


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*OUP Oxford Before the Enlightenment, and before the imperialism of the later eighteenth century, how did European readers find out about the varied cultures of Asia? Orientalism in Louis XIV's France presents a history of Oriental studies in seventeenth-century France, mapping the place within the intellectual culture of the period that was given to studies of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Chinese texts, as well as writings on Mughal India. The Orientalist writers studied here produced books that would become sources used throughout the eighteenth century. Nicholas Dew places these scholars in their own context as members of the "republic of letters" in the age of the scientific revolution and the early Enlightenment.*

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**BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS**


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**THE NOBLE SAVAGE**


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**ALLEGORY OF FREEDOM**


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*Wilfrid Laurier Univ. Press Stelio Cro's revealing work, arising from his more than half dozen previous books, considers the eighteenth-century Enlightenment in the context of the European experience with, and reaction to, the cultures of America's original inhabitants. Taking into account Spanish, Italian, French, and English sources, the author describes how the building materials for Rousseau's allegory of the Noble Savage came from the early Spanish chroniclers of the discovery and conquest of America, the Jesuit Relations of the Paraguay Missions (a Utopia in its own right), the Essais of Montaigne, Italian Humanism, Shakespeare's Tempest, writers of Spain's Golden Age, Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and the European philosophes.*

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**DEPUIS LE XIIIÈ SIÈCLE JUSQU'À LA FIN DU XVIIIÈ; PRÉCÉDÉS DE NOTICES POUR CARACTÉRISER CHAQUE**


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