

Begraven Overlijden Dalfsen 1770 1811 Datum Overledene

“I am enthusiastically European; no informed person could seriously wish to return to the embattled, mutually antagonistic circle of suspicious and introverted nations that was the European continent in the quite recent past. But it is one thing to think an outcome desirable, quite another to suppose it is possible. It is my contention that a truly united Europe is sufficiently unlikely for it to be unwise and self-defeating to insist upon it. I am thus, I suppose, a Euro-pessimist.” —Tony Judt

Rake's Progress, Harlot's Progress, Illustrations for Hudibras, Before and After, Beer Street, and Gin Lane, 96 more. Commentary by Sean Shesgreen.

It is a common—and fundamental—misconception that Paul told people how to live. Apart from forbidding certain abusive practices, he never gives any precise instructions for living. It would have violated his two main social principles: human freedom and dignity, and the need for people to love one another. Paul was a Hellenistic Jew, originally named Saul, from the tribe of Benjamin, who made a living from tent making or leatherworking. He called himself the “Apostle to the Gentiles” and was the most important of the early Christian evangelists. Paul is not easy to understand. The Greeks and Romans themselves probably misunderstood him or skimmed the surface of his arguments when he used terms such as “law” (referring to the complex system of Jewish religious law in which he himself was trained). But they did share a language—Greek—and a cosmopolitan urban culture, that of the Roman Empire. Paul considered evangelizing the Greeks and Romans to be his special mission. “For you were called to freedom, brothers and sisters; only do not use your freedom as an opportunity for self-indulgence, but through love become slaves to one another. For the whole law is summed up in a single commandment, ‘You shall love your neighbor as yourself.’” The idea of love as the only rule was current among Jewish thinkers of his time, but the idea of freedom being available to anyone was revolutionary. Paul, regarded by Christians as the greatest interpreter of Jesus’ mission, was the first person to explain how Christ’s life and death fit into the larger scheme of salvation, from the creation of Adam to the end of time. Preaching spiritual equality and God’s infinite love, he crusaded for the Jewish Messiah to be accepted as the friend and deliverer of all humankind. In *Paul Among the People*, Sarah Ruden explores the meanings of his words and shows how they might have affected readers in his own time and culture. She describes as well how his writings represented the new church as an alternative to old ways of thinking, feeling, and living. Ruden translates passages from ancient Greek and Roman literature, from Aristophanes to Seneca, setting them beside famous and controversial passages of Paul and their key modern interpretations. She writes about Augustine; about George Bernard Shaw’s misguided notion of Paul as “the eternal enemy of Women”; and about the misuse of Paul in the English Puritan Richard Baxter’s strictures against “flesh-pleasing.” Ruden makes clear that Paul’s ethics, in contrast to later distortions, were humane, open, and responsible. *Paul Among the People* is a remarkable work of scholarship, synthesis, and understanding; a revelation of the founder of Christianity.

Why are we interested in history at all? Why do we feel the need to distinguish between past and present? This book investigates how the notion of sublime historical experience complicates and challenges existing conceptions of language, truth, and knowledge.

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The Protestant Clergy of Early Modern Europe provides a comprehensive survey of the Protestant clergy in Europe during the confessional age. Eight contributions, written by historians with specialist research knowledge in the field, offer the reader a wide-ranging synthesis of the main concerns of current historiography. Themes include the origins and the evolution of the Protestant clergy during the age of Reformation, the role and function of the clergy in the context of early modern history, and the contribution of the clergy to the developments of the age (the making of confessions, education, the reform of culture, social and political thought).

This book is a first monograph on the life and work of Petrus van Mastricht (1630-1706). Expanding the new interest in Protestant scholasticism this book portrays Mastricht as a post-Reformation reformed theologian, philosopher and Christian Hebraist. The result provides a fresh appraisal, in particular, on the relationship of biblical exegesis, doctrine, polemic, and praxis.

Presents strategies and techniques designed to increase reading speed, and improve comprehension and retention of a variety of reading materials.

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Appointed to the head of the wayward Ogre Company when his immortality proves valuable on several occasions, Never Dead Ned finds himself in charge of such fellow monsters as a two-headed ogre, a seductive siren, and a suicidal goblin. Reprint.

Featuring the indelible work of the eleven photographers who worked for the Farm Security Administration ? perhaps the finest photographic team assembled in the twentieth century ? A Vision Shared: A Classic Portrait of America and Its People 1935?1943 was published in 1976 to great acclaim, and was named one of the hundred most important books of the decade by the Association of American Publishers. John Collier, Jack Delano, Walker Evans, Theo Jung, Dorothea Lange, Russell Lee, Carl Mydans, Arthur Rothstein, Ben Shahn, John Vachon and Marion Post Wolcott were invited by Hank O?Neal to choose the best of their own work, and provide commentary.0For the fortieth anniversary edition of this remarkable volume, all of the photographs, text and historical material that made up the original edition have been carefully reproduced, followed by a new afterword by O?Neal detailing the events that followed the book?s initial release.

How, in the years before the advent of urban maps, did city residents conceptualize and navigate their communities? In his strikingly original book, Daniel Lord Smail develops a new method and a new vocabulary for understanding how urban men and women thought about their personal geography. His thorough research of property records of late medieval Marseille leads him to conclude that its inhabitants charted their city, its social structure, and their own identities within that structure through a set of cartographic grammars which powerfully shaped their lives. Prior to the fourteenth century, different interest groups—notaries, royal officials, church officials, artisans—developed their own cartographies in accordance with their own social, political, or administrative agendas. These competing templates were created around units ranging from streets and islands to vicinities and landmarks. Smail shows how the notarial template, which privileged the street as the most basic marker of address, gradually emerged as the cartographic norm. This transformation, he argues, led to the rise of modern urban maps and helped to inaugurate the process whereby street addresses were attached to citizen identities, a crucial development in the larger enterprise of nation building. Imaginary Cartographies opens up powerful new means for exploring late medieval and Renaissance urban society while advancing understanding of the role of social perceptions in history.

Subtitled `Archaeological research and the European town in the first millennium' this book establishes a research strategy for the archaeology of the European town. Based on the 1990 Dalrymple lectures at the University of Glasgow, Carver's themes include: reinstating research in the European city; research on urban space; research on urban continuity; research on urban symbolism; the management of research. English text with substantial summaries in French, German and Italian.

This absorbing book takes us back to the busy, colorful world of a Netherlandish Catholic bishop and his flock during the age of Reformation. It is drawn from a rare journal, one of many kept by Mathias Hovius from 1596 to 1620 while he was Archbishop of Mechelen (part of modern Belgium). Elegantly written, the book focuses not only on the life of Mathias Hovius but also on key events and characters of his time; it portrays “lived religion,” so that we see people from all sides getting involved in the constant negotiation of what it meant to be a good Catholic. Craig Harline and Eddy Put recreate the eventful life and times of Mathias Hovius—a world in which other-believers were outright heretics, the nagging fevers of old age were the result of unbalanced bodily humors, and a corruptible earth rested motionless at the center of the universe while God sat exalted on a throne just beyond the fixed stars. The authors also tell the stories of monks, nuns, priests, millers, pilgrims, peasant women, saints, town and village councils, and ordinary parishioners; each story, fascinating in its own right, illustrates a major theme in the history of the Catholic Reformation. In the end Harline and Put have painted a picture teeming with life and energy.

Includes reports on population, housing, agriculture, industry, commerce, geography, territories and possessions, vital statistics and life tables.

It is often said that Americans can be divided into two groups: those who grew up on a farm and those who wished they had. This book will give pleasure--and information--to both. Hundreds of illustrations, rendered with perception, wit, and accuracy offer a heartwarming look at life on a farm in Holland. Full color.

Women Latin Poets addresses women's relationship to culture between the first century B. C. and the eighteenth century A. D. by studying women's poetry in Latin. Based entirely on original archival research in twelve countries, Stevenson recovers an aspect of history often deemed not to exist: women who achieved public recognition in their own time, sometimes to a startling extent. Presenting, often for the first time, the work of more than three hundred women Latin poets, all translated and included in a comprehensive finding guide, Women Latin Poets substantially revises received opinion on women's participation in, and relation to, elite culture. The sheer number of female Latin poets will require women's historians to completely re-evaluate the idea that all women had 'no access to education' before the nineteenth century.

Genealogische en heraldische bladenMaandblad voor geslacht-, wapen- en zegelkundeIndex to Naturalization in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California 1852-ca. 1989De oude kerkregisters in ons landPangumbaran Ing Bang WetanThe Dutch Reformed Church in Late Eighteenth Century Java : an Eastern AdventureFourteenth Census of the United States, 1920

Presents both the storylines and backgrounds of classical and contemporary works performed by international companies

Presents illustrations of many varieties of dogs and includes brief information on their history, physical characteristics, behavior, and uses.

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