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# Drie Eeuwen De Kuyper 16951995 Een Geschiedenis Van Jenever En Likeuren

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## MARLEE MILA

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*Making Archives in Early Modern Europe*  
University of Chicago Press

How do people come to need products they never even knew they wanted? How, for example, did indigenous Zimbabweans of the 1940s begin to believe that they required Lifebuoy soap? Offering a glimpse into the intimate workings of modern colonialism and global capitalism, Timothy Burke takes up these questions in Lifebuoy

Men, Lux Women, a study of post-World War II commodity culture in Zimbabwe. With particular attention to cosmetic products and the contrast between colonial and pre-colonial ideas of cleanliness, Burke examines the role played by commodity culture, changing patterns of consumption, and the spread of advertising in the making of modern Zimbabwe. His work combines history, anthropology, and political economy to show how the development of commodification in the region relates to the social history of hygiene. Within this framework, and drawing on a wide variety

of historical sources, Burke explores dense interactions between commodity culture and embodied aspects of race, gender, sexuality, domesticity, health, and aesthetics in a colonial society. Rather than viewing the production of needs simply as an imposition from above, Lifebuoy Men, Lux Women shows what heterogeneous and complex processes, involving the aims and histories of both colonizers and colonized, produced these changes in Zimbabwean society. Integrating political economy, cultural studies, and a wide range of the social sciences, Lifebuoy Men, Lux Women will

find readers among scholars of colonialism, African history, and ethnography as well those for whom the problem of commodification is a significant theoretical issue.

*Consumerism in World History* [Brookline, Mass.] : Boston University Press  
European states were overwhelmed with information around 1500. Their agents sought to organize their overflowing archives to provide trustworthy evidence and comprehensive knowledge that was useful in the everyday exercise of power. This detailed comparative study explores cases from Lisbon to Vienna to Berlin in order to understand how changing information technologies and ambitious programs of state-building challenged record-keepers to find new ways to organize and access the information in their archives. From the intriguing details of how clerks invented new ways to index and catalog the expanding world to the evolution of new perspectives on knowledge and power among philologists and historians, this book provides illuminating vignettes and revealing comparisons about a core technology of governance in early modern Europe.

Enhanced by perspectives from the history of knowledge and from archival science, this wide-ranging study explores the potential and the limitations of knowledge management as media technologies evolved.

*Brouwen, branden en bedienen* Waanders Publishers

Using a focus on the trajectory of commoditisation of gin in West Africa, this book investigates how imported goods acquire specific local meanings. It shows that local consumers, not foreign advertisers, produced the importance of schnapps gin for African ritual  
*Barbot on Guinea* Cambridge University Press

Bierbrouwen behoorde van oudsher tot de huishoudelijke taken van vrouwen. Sommige vrouwen brouwden meer dan ze zelf nodig hadden en verkochten het surplus. In de middeleeuwen ontstond hieruit in de Hollandse steden de commerciële bierbrouwerij. Hoewel deze nijverheid al snel door mannen gedomineerd werd, bleven vrouwen actief. Zij werkten zowel in hun eigen brouwerijen als in die van anderen. Ook richtten vrouwen in de zeventiende en achttiende

eeuw zelf brandewijnbranderijen op, of zetten ze de bedrijven van hun overleden echtgenoten voort. Naast het produceren van drank verkochten vrouwen bier en brandewijn als drankverkoopster, tapster of herbergierster. In dit boek staan de positie en mogelijkheden van vrouwen in de Noord-Nederlandse dranknijverheid centraal.

*The Business of Decolonization* Taylor & Francis

Scholars explore the complex relationship between alcohol use and the emergence of the modern urban-industrial system. In examining the role of alcohol in social control and the state, they also reveal the subcultures nurtured in beerhalls, and expose the conflicts over alcohol that run along lines of age, gender, class, and ethnicity. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

**The Low Countries** ACTAR Publishers  
BL First published history of the UAC The United Africa Company, formed in 1929, was the largest single commercial organization in West and Equatorial Africa. This is a comprehensive and detailed account of its history based on unrestricted access to the archives.

The King of Drinks Uitgeverij Verloren

The first part deals historically with the main themes of Unilever development in a period of revolutionary change - external as well as internal. The second part deals with the problems that affected ...

African Voices of the Atlantic Slave Trade

Weidenfeld & Nicolson

Stad van formaat is het tweede deel van een nieuwe, eigentijdse geschiedschrijving van Rotterdam. Het eerste deel, Stad in aanwas, beschrijft de geschiedenis van de stad tot 1813. In dit tweede deel behandelt Paul van de Laar de periode van 1813 tot ongeveer 1975. Eén thema staat centraal in beide delen: de ontwikkeling van middeleeuws dorp tot haven van wereldformaat.

Liquor and Labor in Southern Africa Oxford University Press, USA

The book aims to illustrate that what is distinctive about any particular society is not the fact of its modernity, but rather its own unique debates about modernity. Behind the embattled arena of culture in India, for example, lie particular social and political interests such as the growing middle class, the entrepreneurs and commercial institutions, and the state. The

contributors address the roles of these various intertwined interests in the making of India's public culture, each examining different sites of consumption. The sites which are explored include cinema, radio, cricket, restaurants and tourism. The book also makes distinct the differences among public, mass and popular culture.

Dutch Deltas Twayne Publishers

Dutch Deltas offers the first comprehensive study of the economic geography of the Low Countries' maritime transport sector and its long-term development between 1300 and 1850.

Unilever 1945-1965 Beacon Press

The desire to acquire luxury goods and leisure services is a basic force in modern life. This work explores both the historical origins and world-wide appeal of this relatively modern phenomenon.

Archives & Information in the Early Modern World Stanford University Press

Includes revised version of papers from a conference entitled "Transforming Information: Record Keeping in the Early Modern World" held at the British Academy in April 2014, together with three additional essays.

Drie eeuwen De Kuyper 1695-1995 Facet

## Publishing

An edition of the original material in a manuscript account of the Guinea coast written in French in the 1680s and deriving in part from Barbot's two trading voyages to Guinea, in translation; together with additional original material from an enlarged version of the account written in English and eventually published in 1732. Sources of derived material are noted. Barbot's own drawings include the earliest set of illustrations of European forts in Guinea. Volume I covers the coast from Senegal to Gold Coast. Volume II covers the coast from River Volta to Cape Lopez. *Histoire & mesure* BRILL

An interdisciplinary study of market women from all parts of Africa shows how, from historical times to the present, African women have used the economic power they have derived from market activities and commercial enterprises to improve their social and political status in a man's world. They used their wealth in pre-colonial times to obtain titles and even chieftainship. Because of their involvement in trade, many women acquired considerable property, especially real estate. The authors stress the positive

aspect of women's economic activities, but also point out the prevalent sexual division of labor in Africa as a limiting factor. They illustrate the concomitant struggle between men and women over certain market items traditionally associated with one or the other sex. They analyze the cultural, social, and economic barriers that restrict female involvement in some economic activities. Nevertheless, the overwhelming conclusion by all of the writers, who are Africans and Americans, is that women play a major role in the economic sector of all the regions of the continent.

**An Economic History of Ghana from the Earliest Times** James Currey

With 1901/1910-1956/1960 Repertorium is bound: Brinkman's Titel-catalogus van de gedurende 1901/1910-1956/1960 (Title varies slightly).

*African Market Women and Economic Power* Amsterdam University Press  
Voorts een alfabetische lijst van Nederlandsche boeken in België uitgegeven.

Processing the Past Praeger

Cloud 9 surprises again with the Media-tic building where digital and performative

architecture meet.

Unilever Overseas OUP Oxford

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. *Nederland's Patriciaat 97 (2020/2022)* U of Minnesota Press  
Using a focus on the trajectory of commoditisation of gin in West Africa, this book investigates how imported goods acquire specific local meanings. It shows that local consumers, not foreign

advertisers, produced the importance of schnapps gin for African ritual  
The King of Drinks Oxford University Press  
When Nigeria hosted the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) in 1977, it celebrated a global vision of black nationhood and citizenship animated by the exuberance of its recent oil boom. Andrew Apter's *The Pan-African Nation* tells the full story of this cultural extravaganza, from Nigeria's

spectacular rebirth as a rapidly developing petro-state to its dramatic demise when the boom went bust. According to Apter, FESTAC expanded the horizons of blackness in Nigeria to mirror the global circuits of its economy. By showcasing masks, dances, images, and souvenirs from its many diverse ethnic groups, Nigeria forged a new national culture. In the grandeur of this oil-fed confidence, the nation subsumed all black and African

cultures within its empire of cultural signs and erased its colonial legacies from collective memory. As the oil economy collapsed, however, cultural signs became unstable, contributing to rampant violence and dissimulation. *The Pan-African Nation* unpacks FESTAC as a historically situated mirror of production in Nigeria. More broadly, it points towards a critique of the political economy of the sign in postcolonial Africa.