

The Aristocratic Families In Early Imperial China A Case Study Of The Po Ling Tsui Family Cambridge Studies In Chinese History Literature And Institutions

The Oxford Companion to Family and Local History is the most authoritative guide available to all things associated with the family and local history of the British Isles. It provides practical and contextual information for anyone enquiring into their English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh origins and for anyone working in genealogical research, or the social history of the British Isles. This fully revised and updated edition contains over 2,000 entries from adoption to World War records. Recommended web links for many entries are accessed and updated via the Family and Local History companion website. This edition provides guidance on how to research your family tree using the internet and details the full range of online resources available. Newly structured for ease of use, thematic articles are followed by the A-Z dictionary and detailed appendices, which include further reading. New articles for this edition are: A Guide for Beginners, Links between British and American Families, Black and Asian Family History, and an extended feature on Names. With handy research tips, a full background to the social history of communities and individuals, and an updated appendix listing all national and local record offices with their contact details, this is an essential reference work for anyone wanting advice on how to approach genealogical research, as well as a fascinating read for anyone interested in the past.

The Mexican aristocracy today is simultaneously an anachronism and a testimony to the persistence of social institutions. Shut out from political power by the democratization movements of the twentieth century, stripped of the basis of its great wealth by land reforms in the 1930s, the aristocracy nonetheless maintains a strong sense of group identity through the deeply held belief that their ancestors were the architects and rulers of Mexico for nearly four hundred years. This expressive ethnography describes the transformation of the Mexican aristocracy from the onset of the Mexican Revolution of 1910, when the aristocracy was unquestionably Mexico's highest-ranking social class, until the end of the twentieth century, when it had almost ceased to function as a superordinate social group. Drawing on extensive interviews with group members, Nutini maps out the expressive aspects of aristocratic culture in such areas as perceptions of class and race, city and country living, education and professional occupations, political participation, religion, kinship, marriage and divorce, and social ranking. His findings explain why social elites persist even when they have lost their status as ruling and political classes and also illuminate the relationship between the aristocracy and Mexico's new political and economic plutocracy.

The Aristocratic Families in Tibetan History This book was written by an expert of Tibetan studies, introducing the life of Tibetan aristocratic families in old Tibet between 1900 and 1951. It is written in easy words with scores of precious historical photos, providing important data for the research into social systems in old Tibet.

The Aristocratic Families in Early Imperial China A Case Study of the Po-Ling Ts'ui Family Cambridge University Press
Burke's Great War Peerage

In Search of Aristocrats in the Paris Region, 1180-1220

Dynastic Identity in Early Modern Europe

The Oxford Companion to Family and Local History

The Changing Fortunes of a British Aristocratic Family, 1689-1976

An Open Elite?

Guardianship, Gender, and the Nobility in Early Modern Spain

This book, first published in 2000, is a pioneering study of politics and society in the early Middle Ages. Whereas it is widely believed that the source materials for early medieval Europe are too sparse to allow sustained study of the workings of social and political relationships on the ground, this book focuses on a uniquely well-documented area to investigate the basis of power. Topics covered include the foundation of monasteries, their relationship with the laity, and their role as social centres; the significance of urbanism; the control of land, the development of property rights and the organization of states; community, kinship and lordship; justice and dispute settlement; the uses of the written word; violence and the feud; and the development of political structures from the Roman empire to the high Middle Ages.

The surname of Gingras / Gingreau was first found in Poitou, a part of Aquitaine, France where the the families has been a prominent family for centuries, and held family seats, with lands, and manors. The family was well established in the region of Vienne and several members of the family distinguished themselves through their contributions toward the community in which they lived and were rewarded with lands, titles, and letters patent confirming their nobility. They held a family seat from ancient Roman period and times at La Rochelle, France. Descendants of this family, brothers "Charles & Sebastien Gingras", arrived in New France, Quebec in 1669. They are the progenitor of all Gingras families in North America, Canada and United States. This book follows the line of Charles Gingras, from "Rosanna Gingras" (b) 1864 Quebec who married Napoleon Choquette (b) 1862 Quebec, back to Charles Gingras and then back to several of his ancestors back to "Pierre Gingras" (b) 1460 in Poitou, France, where this family resided since the early days of the Roman Empires control.

Gender, Family, and Politics is the first full-length, gender-inclusive study of the Howard family, one of the pre-eminent families of early-modern Britain. Most of the existing scholarship on this aristocratic dynasty's political operation during the first half of the sixteenth-century centres on the male family members, and studies of the women of the early-modern period tends to focus on class or geographical location. Nicola

Clark, however, places women and the question of kinship in centre-stage, arguing that this is necessary to understand the complexity of the early modern dynasty. A nuanced understanding of women's agency, dynastic identity, and politics allows us to more fully understand the political, social, religious, and cultural history of early-modern Britain.

This is the untold story of how some of Germany's top aristocrats contributed to Hitler's secret diplomacy during the Third Reich, providing a direct line to their influential contacts and relations across Europe – especially in Britain, where their contacts included the press baron and Daily Mail owner Lord Rothermere and the future King Edward VIII. Using previously unexplored sources from Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, and the USA, Karina Urbach unravels the story of top-level go-betweens such as the Duke of Coburg, grandson of Queen Victoria, and the seductive Stephanie von Hohenlohe, who rose from a life of poverty in Vienna to become a princess and an intimate of Adolf Hitler. As Urbach shows, Coburg and other senior aristocrats were tasked with some of Germany's most secret foreign policy missions from the First World War onwards, culminating in their role as Hitler's trusted go-betweens, as he readied Germany for conflict during the 1930s – and later, in the Second World War. Tracing what became of these high-level go-betweens in the years after the Nazi collapse in 1945 – from prominent media careers to sunny retirements in Marbella – the book concludes with an assessment of their overall significance in the foreign policy of the Third Reich.

Or, Episodes in the Domestic Annals of the Aristocracy

Women, Rank, and Marriage in the British Aristocracy, 1485–2000

Volume I, C. 900 A. D. to C. 1200 A. D.

Tracing Your Aristocratic Ancestors

Aristocratic Women in Ireland, 1450–1660

Beloved Children

Aristocratic Redoubt

Contrary to early modern patriarchal assumptions, this study argues that rather trying to impose obedience or enclosure on women of their own rank and status, noblemen in early modern Spain depended on the active collaboration of noblewomen to maintain and expand their authority, wealth, and influence. While the image of virtuous, secluded, silent, and chaste women did bolster male authority in general and help to assure individual noblemen that their children were their own, the presence of active, vocal, and political women helped these same men move up the social ladder, guard their property and wealth, gain political influence, win legal battles, and protect their minor heirs. Drawing on a variety of documents-guardianships, wills, dowry and marriage contracts, lawsuits, genealogies, and a few letters-from the family archives of the nine noble families housed in the Osuna and Fr í as collections in Toledo, Guardianship, Gender and the Nobility in Early Modern Spain explores the lives and roles of female guardians. Grace Coolidge examines in detail the legal status of these women, their role within their families, and their responsibilities for the children and property in their care. To Spanish noblemen, Coolidge argues, the preservation of family, power, and lineage was more important than the prescriptive gender roles of their time, and faced with the emergency generated by the premature death of the male title holder, they consistently turned to the adult women in their families for help. Their need for support and for allies against their own mortality meant, in turn, that they expected and trained their female relatives to take an active part in the economic and political affairs of the family.

Through a study of horses, the book reveals how an important and growing aristocratic estate was managed, where the aristocrat at the centre of it - William Cavendish - travelled and how he spent his time, and how horses were one of the means by which he asserted his social status.

The story of Thomas and Elizabeth Savage and their family, presented here, is a turbulent one, moving from the grandeur of the royal court (Thomas was Chancellor to Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, and his wife Elizabeth was one of her ladies of the bedchamber) to debt and imprisonment. It is teased out through a close examination of the documentary evidence, from letters on intimate family matters and health problems to business correspondence and official documents from the royal court, including Elizabeth's many petitions to Charles I, and later to the House of Lords. There is a particular focus on their houses at Long Melford (Suffolk), Rocksavage (Cheshire), and at Tower Hill in London. Lavishly illustrated with plates and diagrams.

Were aristocratic women in medieval France little more than appendages to patrilineal families, valued as objects of exchange and necessary only for the production of male heirs? Such was the view proposed by the great French historian Georges Duby more than three decades ago and still widely accepted. In *Aristocratic Women in Medieval France* another model is put forth: women of the landholding elite—from countesses down to the wives of ordinary knights—had considerable rights, and exercised surprising power. The authors of the volume offer five case studies of women from the mid-eleventh through the thirteenth centuries, and from regions as diverse as Blois-Chartres, Champagne, Flanders, and Occitania. They show not only the diversity of life experiences these women enjoyed but the range of social and political roles open to them. The ecclesiastical and secular sources they mine confirm that women were regarded as full members of both their natal and affinal families, were never excluded from inheriting and controlling property, and did not have their share of family property limited to dowries. Women across France exchanged oaths for fiefs and assumed responsibilities for enfeoffed knights. As feudal lords, they settled disputes involving vassals, fortified castles, and even led troops into battle. *Aristocratic Women in Medieval France* clearly shows that it is no longer possible to depict well-born women as powerless in medieval society. Demonstrating the importance of aristocratic women in a period during which they have been too long assumed to have lacked influence, it forces us to reframe our understanding of the high Middle Ages.

The Campbells of Cawdor and Their Welsh Estates

William Cavendish, First Earl of Devonshire (1551-1626), and His Horses

The Mexican Aristocracy

The Rise of the Egalitarian Family

Early European Aristocratic Families

Horses and the Aristocratic Lifestyle in Early Modern England

A Guide for Family Historians

New essays shed light on the mysterious St Samson of Dol and his Vita.

Friedrich Munzer's *Roman Aristocratic Parties and Families* is recognized by all students of Roman history as a path-breaking work in the analysis of the Roman oligarchy. Here for the first time was a description of the methods by which the few most politically important clans in Rome, originally patrician, had expanded to take in so many promising plebeians - not only from Rome but from all over Italy - and make them part of the governing class. Originally published in German in 1920, *Roman Aristocratic Parties and Families* is now available for the first time in English translation. This edition is also the first to contain an index and a bibliography, making it of value to scholars who are already familiar with the original work.

Portraits of aristocratic women from the Yorkist and Tudor periods reveal elaborately clothed and bejeweled nobility, exemplars of their families' wealth. Unlike their male counterparts, their sitters have not been judged for their professional accomplishments. In this groundbreaking study, Barbara J. Harris argues that the roles of aristocratic wives, mothers, and widows constituted careers for women that had as much public and political significance and were as crucial for the survival and prosperity of their families and class as their husband's careers. Women, Harris demonstrates, were trained from an early age to manage their families' property and households; arrange the marriages and careers of their children; create, sustain, and exploit the client-patron relationships that were an essential element in politics at the regional and national levels; and, finally, manage the transmission and distribution of property from one generation to another, since most wives outlived their husbands. *English Aristocratic Women* unveils the lives of noblewomen whose historical influence has previously been dismissed, as well as those who became favorites at the court of Henry VIII. Through extensive archival research of documents belonging to more than twelve hundred families, Harris paints a collective portrait of upper-class women of this period. By recognizing the full significance of the aristocratic women's careers, this book reinterprets the politics and gender relations of early modern England. Barbara J. Harris is Professor of History and Women's Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Her previous works include *Edward Stafford, Third Duke of Buckingham, 1478-1521*.

Do you believe you are descended from the aristocracy, or even from royalty? Or do you have a line of descent from a blue-blooded family, but want to know more? How far back do noble and royal lines go? How do coats of arms work, and how can heraldic records tell you more? How can genetics help you find your aristocratic origins? In *Tracing Your Aristocratic Ancestors* leading British genealogist, Anthony Adolph explains how to decode family stories, to find the truth and prove your descent from blue-blooded forebears. His book shows you how to expand your aristocratic pedigree sideways and backwards, incorporating heraldic records and printed pedigrees such as those in *Burkes Peerage*. In a series of concise, fact-filled chapters he explains how to find out about and prove aristocratic ancestry, defines who is blue-blooded, and describes all the sources that researchers can use to explore this fascinating subject. Under Adolph's guidance, you will travel back into the distant past, using cutting-edge DNA technology and arcane genealogies, back to the evolution of the human race, and the point where real ancestors fade into mythical ones Adam and Eve, the heroes of old and, ultimately, the very gods themselves.

The Middle Rhine Valley, 400-1000

St Samson of Dol and the Earliest History of Brittany, Cornwall and Wales

The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office on the Eve of the First World War

An Aristocratic Family in the Early Seventeenth Century

Being an Account in Biographical Form of Individuals and Families Distinguished as Representatives of the Social, Professional and Civic Life of New York City

????

The Norman Frontier in the Twelfth and Early Thirteenth Centuries

First published in Hungarian in 1996, this study of childhood during the 16th and 17th centuries draws on family papers and other sources to illustrate family life among Hungary's aristocracy. It covers topics including birth, care, family intimacy, maternal and paternal attitudes, orphanhood, and death; two case studies focus on arranged marriage and education. Includes genealogical tables for the families under discussion. Distributed by Books International. c. Book News Inc.

Much scholarly work has been published on the Chinese medieval 'aristocracy', in Chinese, Japanese and Western languages. It is commonly accepted that the change from an aristocratic society to a 'meritocracy' was one of the turning points of Chinese history. But since almost every aspect of political, economic and cultural history is involved in questions of the nature of the aristocracy, perhaps the only way to test theories of the means by which a small elite preserved its social status and political prestige for seven or eight hundred years is by tracing the fortunes of a single family in great detail. The present work is a fully documented case study of the Ts'uis of Po-ling from the first through the ninth centuries. By observing the evolution of the Ts'uis as an aristocratic kinship group - and an unusual quantity of rich and original source material was available to Dr Ebrey - the author demonstrates the fluctuation in aristocratic influence and the changing basis of such families' prestige and power. Studies such as this are essential to enlarge our knowledge not only of medieval society and politics in China but also the development of family and lineage. In the light of the detailed evidence Dr Ebrey provides, many conventional views may well have to be abandoned.

Provides both a biography of the pivotal T'ang Dynasty figure Lu Chih and an intellectual history of his era, which is instrumental in the revival and transformation of Confucianism.

The Continuity of Feudal Power is the first modern study of an aristocratic family in the kingdom of Naples, the largest Italian state, during the period of Spanish rule, 1503-1707.

Prominent Families of New York

Knights, Lords, and Ladies

Rich Noble, Poor Noble

Romantic Records of Distinguished Families

"Gingras / Gingreau" *The Noble Family of Poitou, France*

The Ormond Family, Power and Politics

Savage Fortune

An in-depth analysis of the key contribution made by the women members of this important ruling family in maintaining and advancing the family's political, landed, economic, social and religious interests.

This is a study of nobility who served in the foreign office prior to World War I. It deals with such facets of aristocratic life as education, wealth, religion and ethnicity. It contends that although pre-war aristocracy has been stereotyped, Austro-Hungarian

nobility had great staying power.

In recent years scholars have increasingly challenged and reassessed the once established concept of the 'crisis of the nobility' in early-modern Europe. Offering a range of case studies from countries across Europe this collection further expands our understanding of just how the nobility adapted to the rapidly changing social, political, religious and cultural circumstances around them. By allowing readers to compare and contrast a variety of case studies across a range of national and disciplinary boundaries, a fuller - if more complex - picture emerges of the strategies and actions employed by nobles to retain their influence and wealth. The nobility exploited Renaissance science and education, disruptions caused by war and religious strife, changing political ideas and concepts, the growth of a market economy, and the evolution of centralized states in order to maintain their lineage, reputation, and position. Through an examination of the differing strategies utilized to protect their status, this collection reveals much about the fundamental role of the 'second order' in European history and how they had to redefine the social and cultural 'spaces' in which they found themselves. By using a transnational and comparative approach to the study of the European nobility, the volume offers exciting new perspectives on this important, if often misunderstood, social group.

Despite the wealth of scholarship in recent decades on medieval women, we still know much less about the experiences of women in the early Middle Ages than we do about those in later centuries. In *Women and Aristocratic Culture in the Carolingian World*, Valerie L. Garver offers a fresh appraisal of the cultural and social history of eighth- and ninth-century women. Examining changes in women's lives and in the ways others perceived women during the early Middle Ages, she shows that lay and religious women, despite their legal and social constrictions, played integral roles in Carolingian society. Garver's innovative book employs an especially wide range of sources, both textual and material, which she uses to construct a more complex and nuanced impression of aristocratic women than we've seen before. She looks at the importance of female beauty and adornment; the family and the construction of identities and collective memory; education and moral exemplarity; wealth, hospitality and domestic management; textile work, and the lifecycle of elite Carolingian women. Her interdisciplinary approach makes deft use of canons of church councils, chronicles, charters, polyptychs, capitularies, letters, poetry, exegesis, liturgy, inventories, hagiography, memorial books, artworks, archaeological remains, and textiles. Ultimately, *Women and Aristocratic Culture in the Carolingian World* underlines the centrality of the Carolingian era to the reshaping of antique ideas and the development of lasting social norms.

History of Aristocratic Childhood in Hungary in the Early Modern Age

The aristocratic families in Tibetan history, 1900-1951

The European Nobility: Rich noble, poor noble

The Caracciolo Di Brienza in Spanish Naples

Go-Betweens for Hitler

Gender, Family, and Politics

This work, based on archival research, combines a collective portrait of aristocratic women with an analysis of the particular, class-specific form of patriarchy and gender relations that flourished among the upper classes in Yorkist and early Tudor England.

This book continues a series of books on medieval European history. The previous books were focused on the succession of the royal families. In this book the timeline of events of many early medieval European aristocratic parents, their children, and their interactions with the rest of the aristocracy is detailed. All source information for the histories is provided with each family. There is little commentary. The reader is guided through the historical events as they unfold. The book includes families from all the major powers of the early medieval period.

This Handbook re-examines the concept of early modern history in a European and global context. The term 'early modern' has been familiar, especially in Anglophone scholarship, for four decades and is securely established in teaching, research, and scholarly publishing. More recently, however, the unity implied in the notion has fragmented, while the usefulness and even the validity of the term, and the historical periodisation which it incorporates, have been questioned. The *Oxford Handbook of Early Modern European History, 1350-1750* provides an account of the development of the subject during the past half-century, but primarily offers an integrated and comprehensive survey of present knowledge, together with some suggestions as to how the field is developing. It aims both to interrogate the notion of 'early modernity' itself and to survey early modern Europe as an established field of study. The overriding aim will be to establish that 'early modern' is not simply a chronological label but possesses a substantive integrity. Volume I examines 'Peoples and Place', assessing structural factors such as climate, printing and the revolution in information, social and economic developments, and religion, including chapters on Orthodoxy, Judaism and Islam.

At the beginning of the twelfth century, the region around Paris had a reputation for being the land of unruly aristocrats. Entrenched within their castles, the nobles were viewed as quarrelling among themselves, terrorizing the countryside, harassing churchmen and peasants, pillaging, and committing unspeakable atrocities. By the end of the century, during the reign of Philip Augustus, the situation was dramatically different. The king had created the principal governmental organs of the Capetian monarchy and replaced the feudal magnates at the royal court with loyal men of lesser rank. The major castles had been subdued and peace reigned throughout the countryside. The aristocratic families remain the same, but no longer brigands, they had now been recruited for royal service. In his final book, the distinguished historian John Baldwin turned to church charters, royal inventories of fiefs and vassals, aristocratic seals and documents, vernacular texts, and archaeological evidence to create a detailed picture of the transformation of aristocratic life in the areas around Paris during the four decades of Philip Augustus's reign. Working outward from the reconstructed biographies of seventy-five individuals from thirty-three noble families, Baldwin offers a rich description of their domestic lives, their horses and war gear, their tourneys and crusades, their romantic fantasies, and their penances and apprehensions about final judgment. *Knights, Lords, and Ladies* argues that the aristocrats who inhabited the region of Paris over the turn of the twelfth century were important not only because they contributed to Philip Augustus's increase of royal power and to the wealth of churches and monasteries, but also for their own establishment as an elite and

powerful social class.

English Aristocratic Women, 1450-1550

The Continuity of Feudal Power

To Rebuild the Empire

Family Romance

Women and Aristocratic Culture in the Carolingian World

An Expressive Ethnography, 1910-2000

A Second Series of Anecdotes of the Aristocracy

The complex role warfare played in ancient Greek and Roman civilizations is examined through coverage of key wars and battles; important leaders, armies, organizations, and weapons; and other noteworthy aspects of conflict. • Provides an up-to-date and comprehensive treatment of conflict in the ancient Greek and Roman worlds that relates warfare to society, politics, economy, and culture • Examines major wars and other key conflicts; important generals and leaders; and Greek and Roman political, military, social, and cultural institutions • Presents ancillary information, including maps and illustrations; a topically arranged bibliography; sourcebooks of primary sources in translation; and lists of the most interesting "sound bites" attributed to Greek and Roman leaders in ancient times

Traces the development of a typical British aristocratic family, its estates and its activities over the period when the landed aristocracy was at its height and over the period when the aristocracy had to cope with increasing democratisation.

Through an analysis of the marriage patterns of thousands of aristocratic women as well as an examination of diaries, letters, and memoirs, this book demonstrates that the sense of rank identity as manifested in these women's marriages remained remarkably stable for centuries, until it was finally shattered by the First World War.

Aristocratic dynasties have long been regarded as fundamental to the development of early modern society and government. Yet recent work by political historians has increasingly questioned the dominant role of ruling families in state formation, underlining instead the continued importance and independence of individuals. In order to take a fresh look at the subject, this volume provides a broad discussion on the formation of dynastic identities in relationship to the lineage's own history, other families within the social elite, and the ruling dynasty. Individual chapters consider the dynastic identity of a wide range of European aristocratic families including the Croÿs, Arenbergs and Nassaus from the Netherlands; the Guises-Lorraine of France; the Sandoval-Lerma in Spain; the Farnese in Italy; together with other lineages from Ireland, Sweden and the Austrian Habsburg monarchy. Tied in with this broad international focus, the volume addressed a variety of related themes, including the expression of ambitions and aspirations through family history; the social and cultural means employed to enhance status; the legal, religious and political attitude toward sovereigns; the role of women in the formation and reproduction of (composite) dynastic identities; and the transition of aristocratic dynasties to royal dynasties. In so doing the collection provides a platform for looking again at dynastic identity in early modern Europe, and reveals how it was a compound of political, religious, social, cultural, historical and individual attitudes.

Marriage and Family, Property and Careers

Conflict in Ancient Greece and Rome: The Definitive Political, Social, and Military Encyclopedia [3 volumes]

Aristocratic Women in Medieval France

The Definitive Political, Social, and Military Encyclopedia

State and Society in the Early Middle Ages

Roman Aristocratic Parties and Families

The Howard Women, 1485-1558

Publisher Description

A Case Study of the Po-Ling Ts'ui Family

Rulers, Aristocrats and the Formation of Identities

The Oxford Handbook of Early Modern European History, 1350-1750

Aristocratic Kinship and Domestic Relations in Eighteenth-century England

Who Held Family Seats, Lands, and Manors, Since the Roman Empires Control of France.

Lu Chih's Confucian Pragmatist Approach to the Mid-T'ang Predicament

Contested Spaces of Nobility in Early Modern Europe