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the *Encyclopédie méthodique* -- Chapter six. Branding Knowledge through Translation in Late Eighteenth-Century Encyclopedias: Italy, Spain, and Switzerland -- Chapter seven. The Migration of Beccaria's Penal Ideas in Encyclopedic Compilations (1770-1789) -- Chapter eight. Translating Liberalism: Brockhaus's *Conversations-Lexikon* and the Development of an International European Constitutional Discourse -- Chapter nine. Two French *Konversationslexika* of the 1830s and 1840s: The *Dictionnaire de la conversation et de la lecture* and the *Encyclopédie des gens du monde* -- Chapter ten. Compiling Based on Translations: Notes on Raynal's and Diderot's Work on the *Histoire des deux Indes* -- Chapter eleven. Encyclopedic Writing -- Chapter twelve. Barbarians in the Archive: Transfer of Knowledge of the Colonial Other in the *Encyclopédie* of Diderot and d'Alembert -- Chapter thirteen. The Last *Encyclopédie* -- Appendix. Cited Encyclopedias and Translations/Adaptations -- Contributors -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

With a focus on the economic, social, and political impetus for producing monuments to knowledge, this volume recognizes the encyclopedic compilation as the quintessential tool of enlightenment knowledge transfer. From its modern origins in seventeenth-century France, encyclopedic compilations met the need for the dissemination of information in a more flexible format, one that eschewed the limits of previous centuries of erudition. The rise of vernacular languages dovetailed with the demand for information in every sector, sparking competition among nations to establish the encyclopedic "paper empires" that became symbols of power and potential. In this edited collection, Clorinda Donato and Hans-Jurgen Lusebrink evaluate the long-overlooked phenomenon of knowledge creation and transfer that occurred in hundreds of translated encyclopedic compilations over the long eighteenth century. Analysing multiple instances of translated compilations, *Translation and Transfer of Knowledge in Encyclopedic Compilations, 1680-1830* expands into the vast realm of the multilingual, encyclopedic compilation, the most tangible proof of the global enlightenment. Through the presentation of an extensive corpus of translated compilations, it argues that the true site of knowledge transfer resided in the transnational movement of ideas exemplified by these compendia. The encyclopedia came to represent the aspiring nation as a viable economic and political player on the world stage; the capability to tell knowledge through culture became the hallmark of a nation's cultural capital, symbolic of its might and mapping the how, why, and where of the global eighteenth century.
