

**Generated thoughts:
On Ana Torfs' *Story
Generator***

Dirk De Meyer

1

[the occasion: a venue]



2009.

see also

- 1515 b
- 1528 a
- 1528 d
- 1555 b
- 1559 a
- 1598 a
- 1627
- 1651
- 1731
- 1769
- 1903 c
- 1928 a

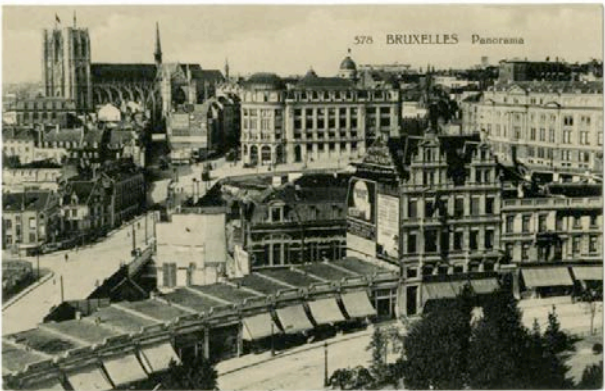
- 1806 l
- 1821 l
- 1999 b



1627

see also

- 1515 b
- 1555 b
- 1598 b
- 1615
- 1731
- 1769
- 2009 c
- 1821
- 1999 b



1920.

see also

- 1910 c
- 1916 a
- 1952 a
- 1964 b
- 1961
- 1961
- 1961

“While in Belgium in 1843, Charlotte Brontë wrote a series of short exercises in French, known as the *Belgian Essays*. They were composed at the Brussels boarding school where Brontë studied and later taught, under the guidance of Constantin Héger, a figure with whom she was also to become emotionally involved, to her considerable detriment. In these essays Brontë chose to focus and refract the sinister *hiss hiss history*, which *happens overseas*, through the prism of the subject rather than the nation, locating her colonial imagination, in other words, at the interstices between the personal and the political, the private and the public. The school building at 21, Rue Isabelle was demolished in 1909 to make way for the Palais des Beaux-Arts, built by Victor Horta.”

1843_a

see also

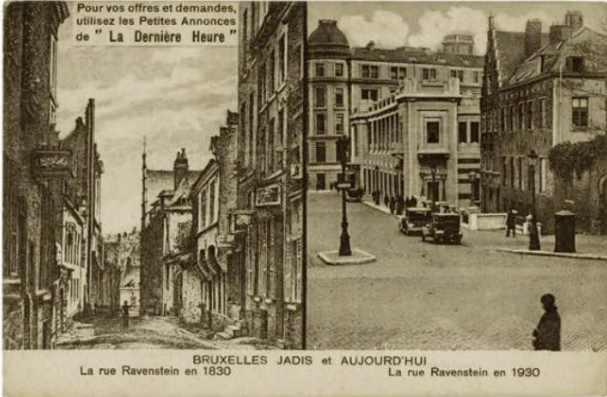
1928 _a
1930 _d



1928_a

see also

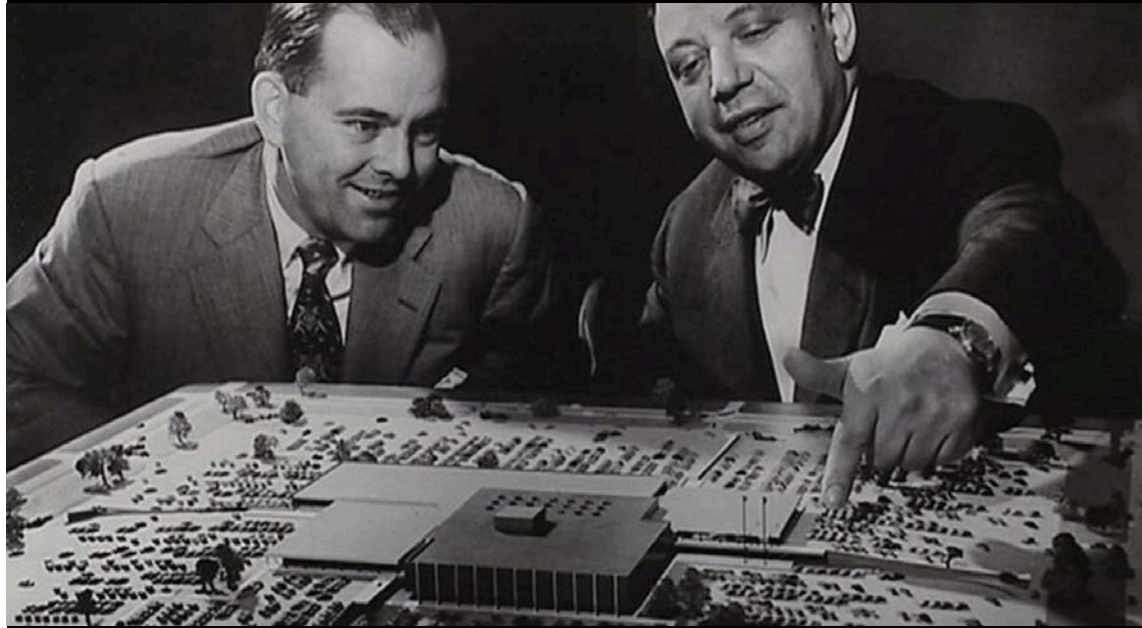
1843 _a
1930 _d

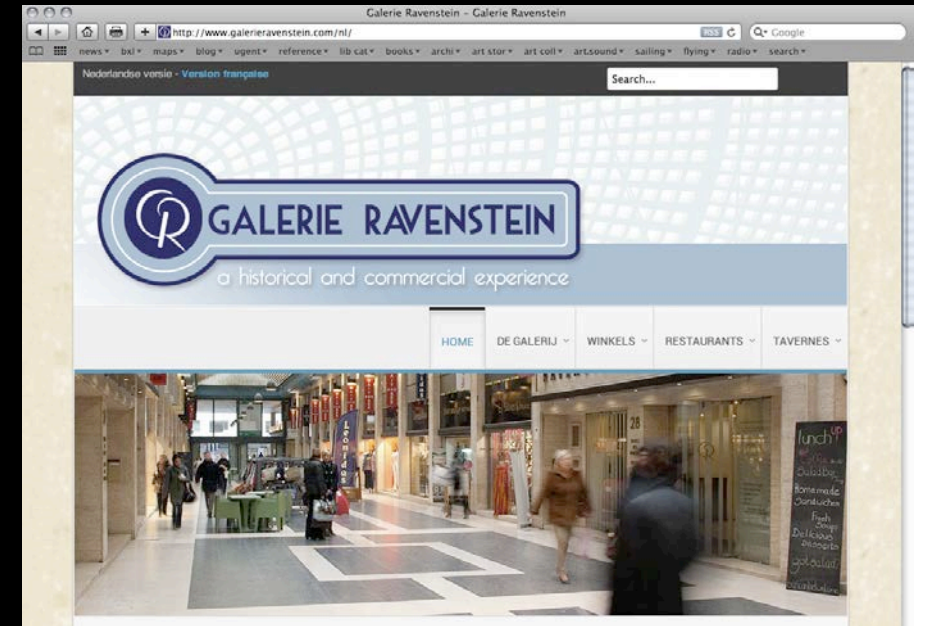
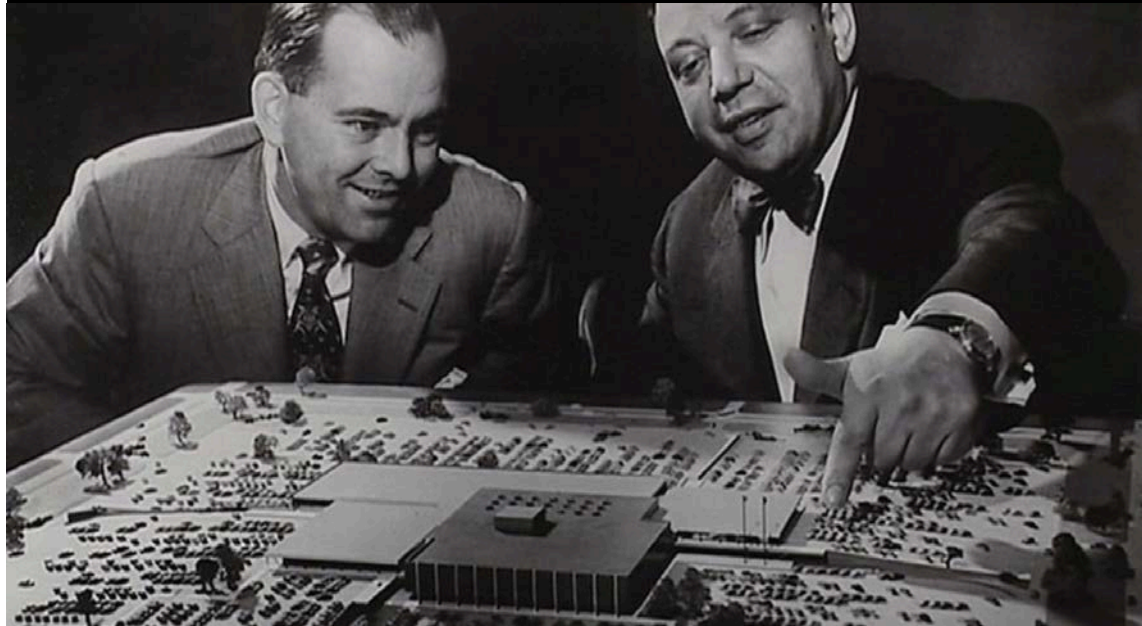


1930_d

see also

1516 _e
1528 _c
1651
1843 _a
1853 _a
1900 _b
1909 _a
1928 _a
1926
1936
1952 _a
2009 _b



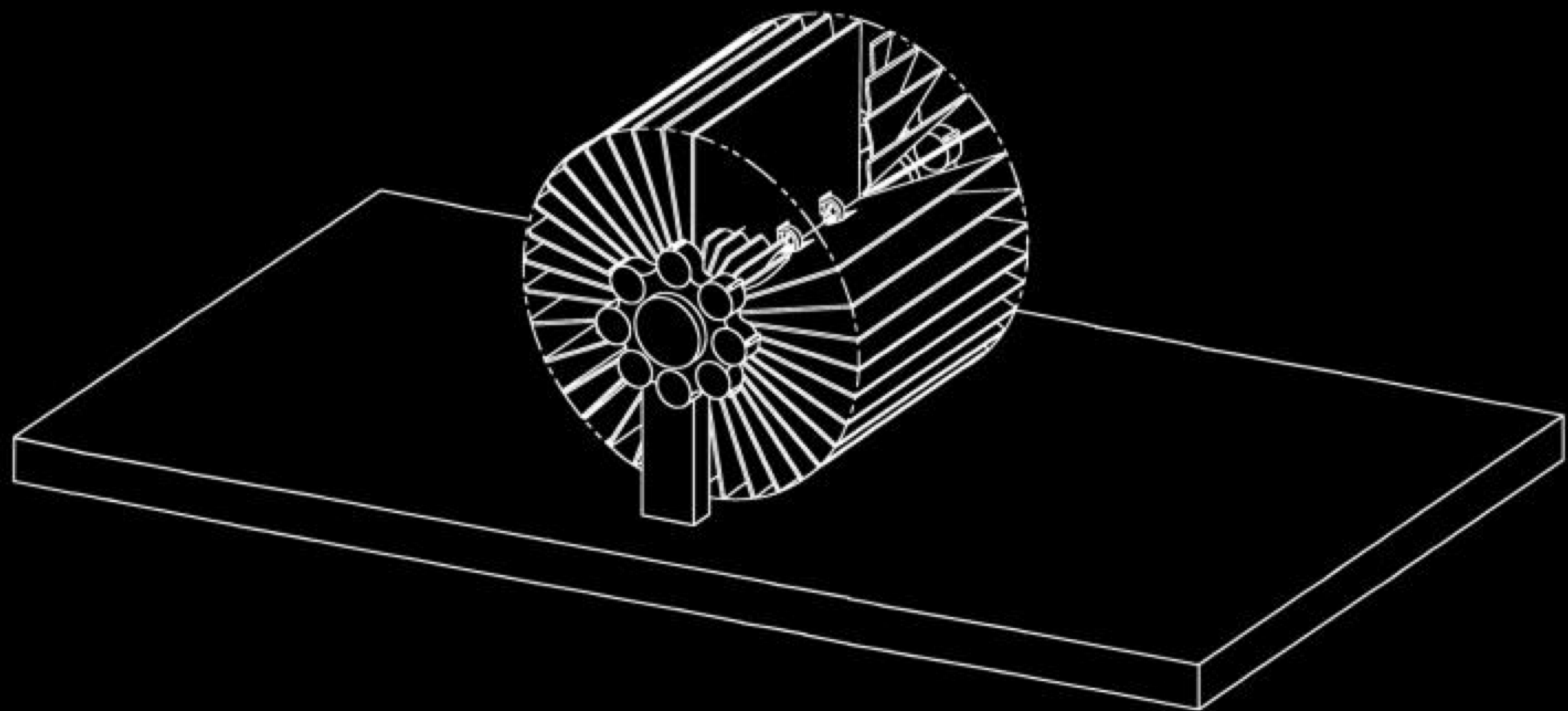


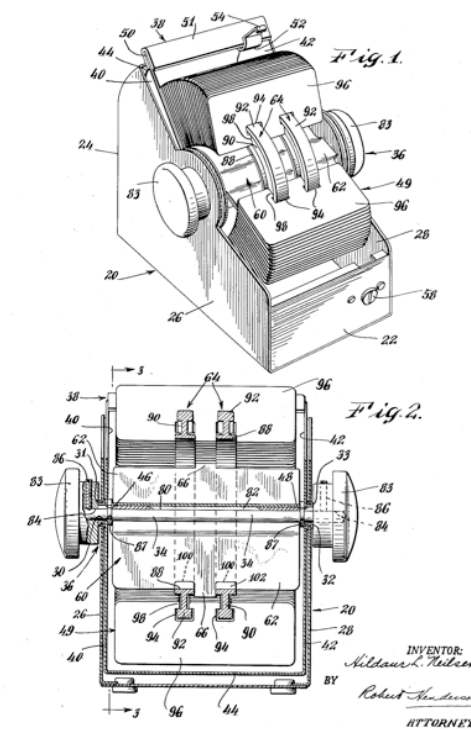
1

[the occasion: a venue]

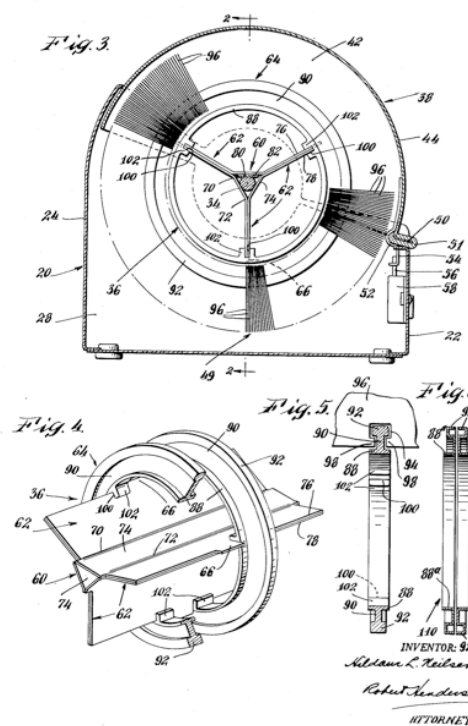
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[the form : a machine]

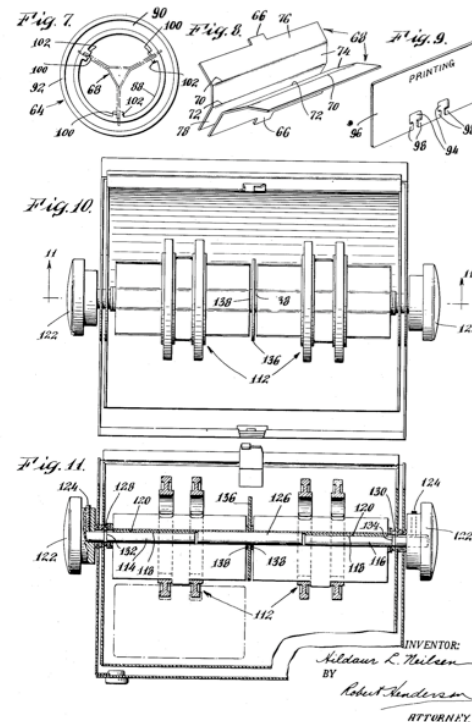




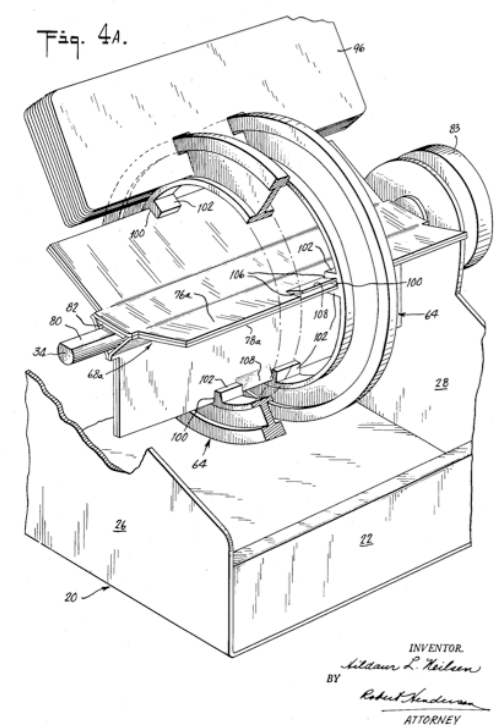
INVENTOR:
 Hilda L. Nielsen
 BY Robert Anderson
 ATTORNEY.



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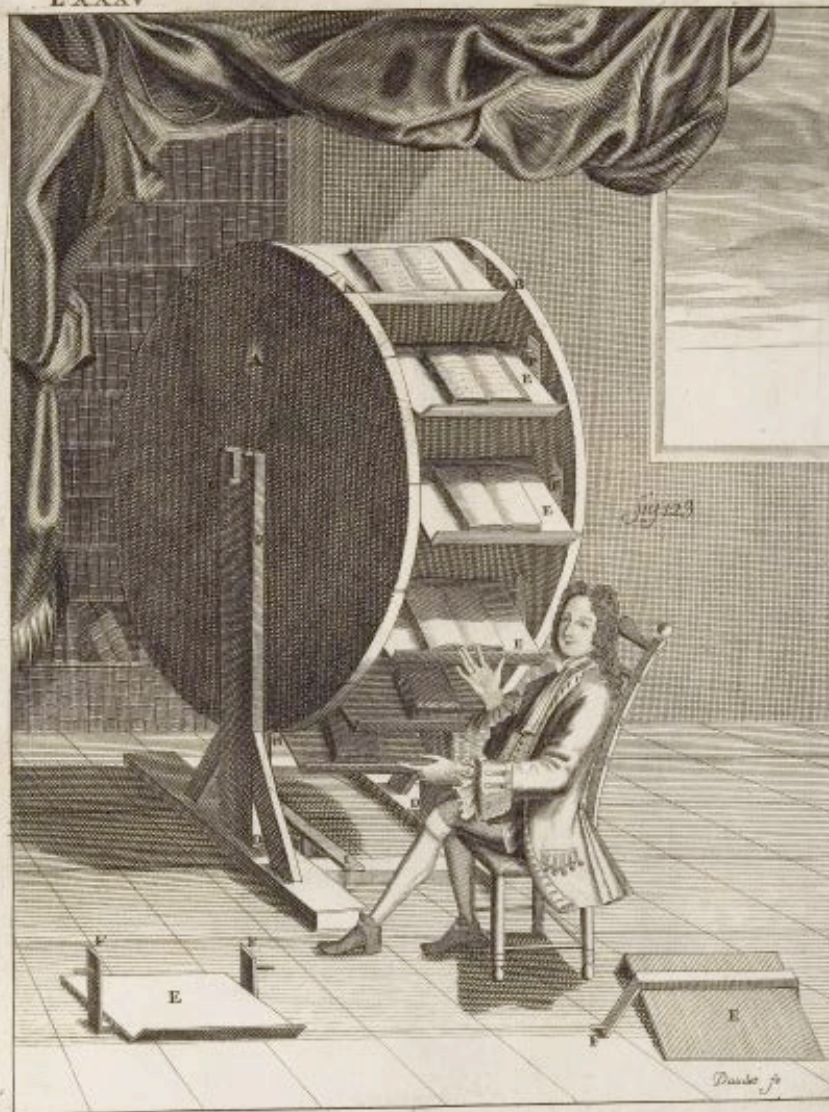
INVENTOR:
 Hilda L. Nielsen
 BY Robert Anderson
 ATTORNEY.

FIGVRE CLXXXVIII.



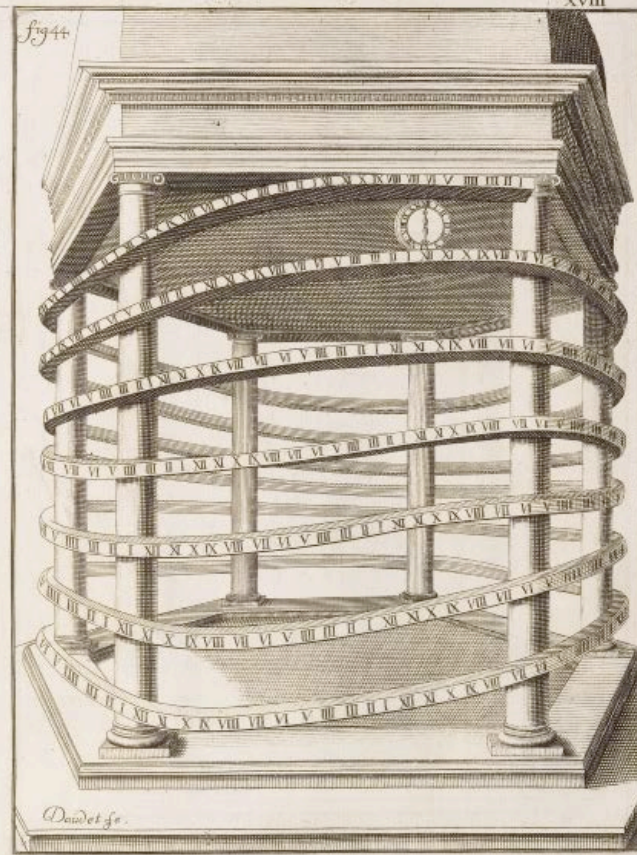
Et

LXXXV



Dauet sc.

fig 44



XVIII

FIGVRE CLXXXVIII.



Et



1588_b

see also

1547 b
1548 a
1882
1919 a
1930 b
2000 b

9 0861
9 8891

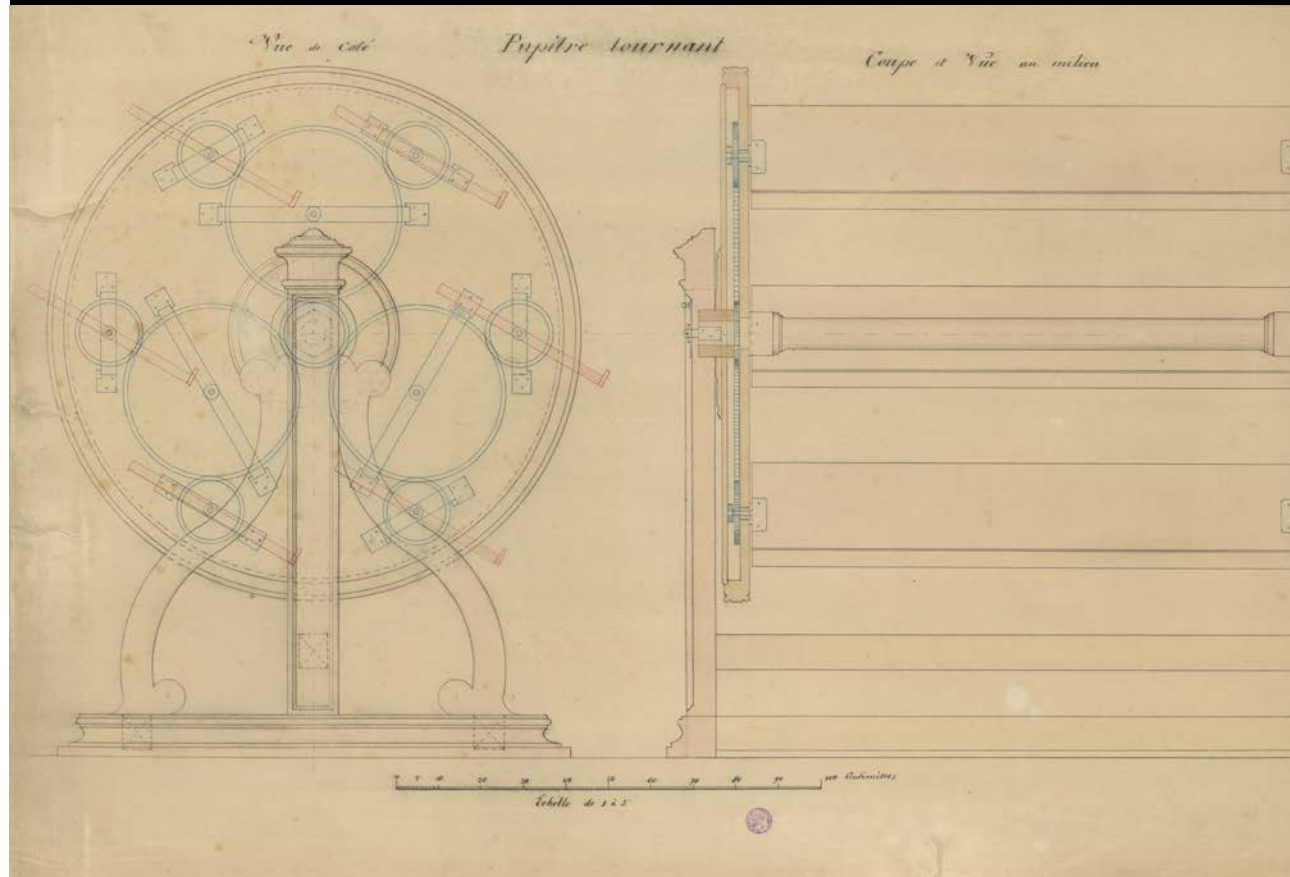
"Agostino Ramelli was born near Como, about 1530. He entered the army and was long in the service of Gian Giacomo de' Medici, Marquis de Marignano, a General in the army of Charles V, who was engaged at the Battle of Mühlberg, where imperial troops defeated the Protestants in 1547, in the Wars of Religion in France and in the Low Countries. In 1588, Ramelli published a work in Italian and French entitled *Le Diverse et Artificiose Machine del Capitano Agostino Ramelli, &c. fol.*, describing a great number of machines for various purposes, mostly of his own invention. Unlike other works on technology published during the religious wars, its concern with military inventions is secondary. Probably his most famous engraving shows a so-called book wheel, which would allow a reader to reference multiple books at the same time, a particularly practical invention given how large and heavy books were back then."

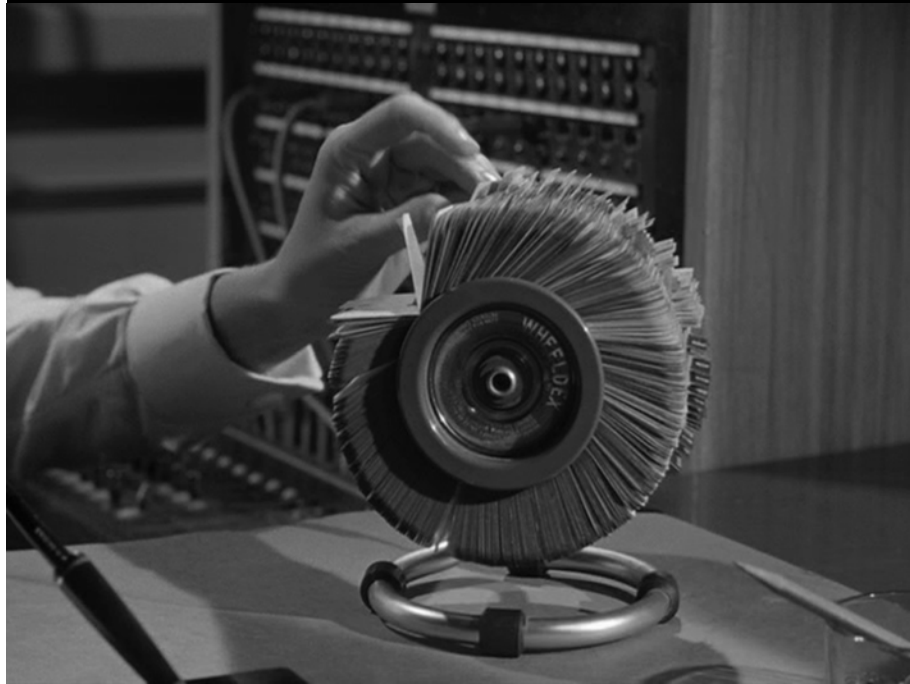
1588_b

see also

1547 b
1548 a
1882
1919 a
1930 b
2000 b

9 0861
9 8891





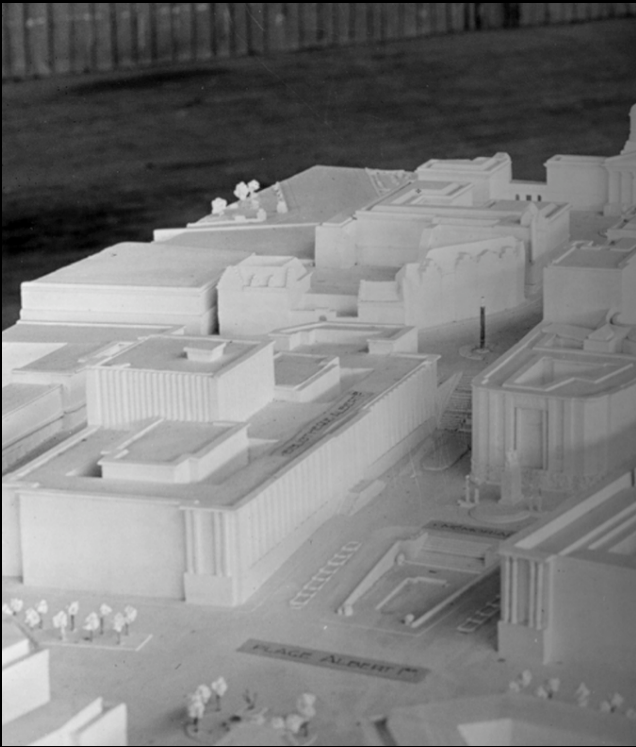


“As is the case for many other national libraries in Europe, the Royal Library of Belgium originated in a princely collection. The Dukes of Burgundy, particularly Philip the Good, whose dominion included large parts of the current Belgian territory, collected hundreds of illuminated manuscripts. When he died in 1467, the collection held some 900 manuscripts. As a result of the marriage of his granddaughter Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian I of Austria, the dynastic succession passed on to the Habsburg dynasty. Upon her death in 1558, Mary of Hungary, Regent of the Habsburg Low Countries, bequeathed to Philip II, her nephew, the library she had inherited from previous generations. Philip II eventually moved to Spain, but before doing so he issued a decree, on 12 April 1559, to found the first Royal Library. For the next 170 years, it remained in the Coudenberg Palace in Brussels, and was known as the *Curia Brabantiae*.”

1559.

see also

- 1515 a
- 1516 e
- 1528 a
- 1528 c
- 1530 b
- 1530 d
- 1731
- 2009 c



1

[the occasion: a venue]

2

[the form : a machine]

3

[the style : annals]

"In 1924, Paul Otlet had to give up much of his space in the Cinquantenaire Palace in Brussels to make way for a temporary exhibition about the Belgian rubber industry. In 1934, the Belgian Government cut off funding for the Mundaneum altogether and its offices were closed, but the collections remained in place until 1940, when Germany invaded Belgium. Requisitioning the Mundaneum's quarters to hold an exhibition of *Third Reich* art, and destroying substantial amounts of its collections in the process, the Germans forced Otlet to move. In a large but decrepit building in the Leopold Park, the Mundaneum was reconstructed, as completely as possible, until it was forced to move again in 1972, well after Otlet's death. Seventy tons of material were destroyed in 1970, followed by a further 23 tons in 1980 and another six containers full in 1993."

1940_b

see also

- 1879 a
- 1882
- 1886 a
- 1888 a
- 1895 b
- 1899 b
- 1908 b
- 1910 b
- 1919 a
- 1920 b
- 1921
- 1924 b
- 1930 b

- q 0661
- q 4261
- q 8061
- 1261

1546

196
omni reuerentia ut ministri altaris. n. l. i. e.
at nisi in ipsa oratione complere. Sicut offi-
rius sit. qui minister e templi di. Quod si ali-
quo casu lapsus e. & in eo quod dicitur repba-
tulerimine. n. l. i. e. at ante eu qui preest. uel
secundu complere. Nullo p. mittitur cleri-
co in monasterio habitare. nisi eos tantu quos
lapsus peccati ad humilitate deduxit. & est
vulneratus. ut in monasterio humilitate
medietur. Sane hys uobis tenenda suf-
ficient. custodienda conueniunt. & esse in
reprehensibiles.

A N N I D N I Annates Heptidanni.
-ccc.viii. Hiems dura. Corfredus dux mortuus.

xx. Annus durus & deficient fructus.

xxi.

xxii. Aque inundauerunt valde.

xxiii.

xxiiii. Pippinus maior domus de finetis e.

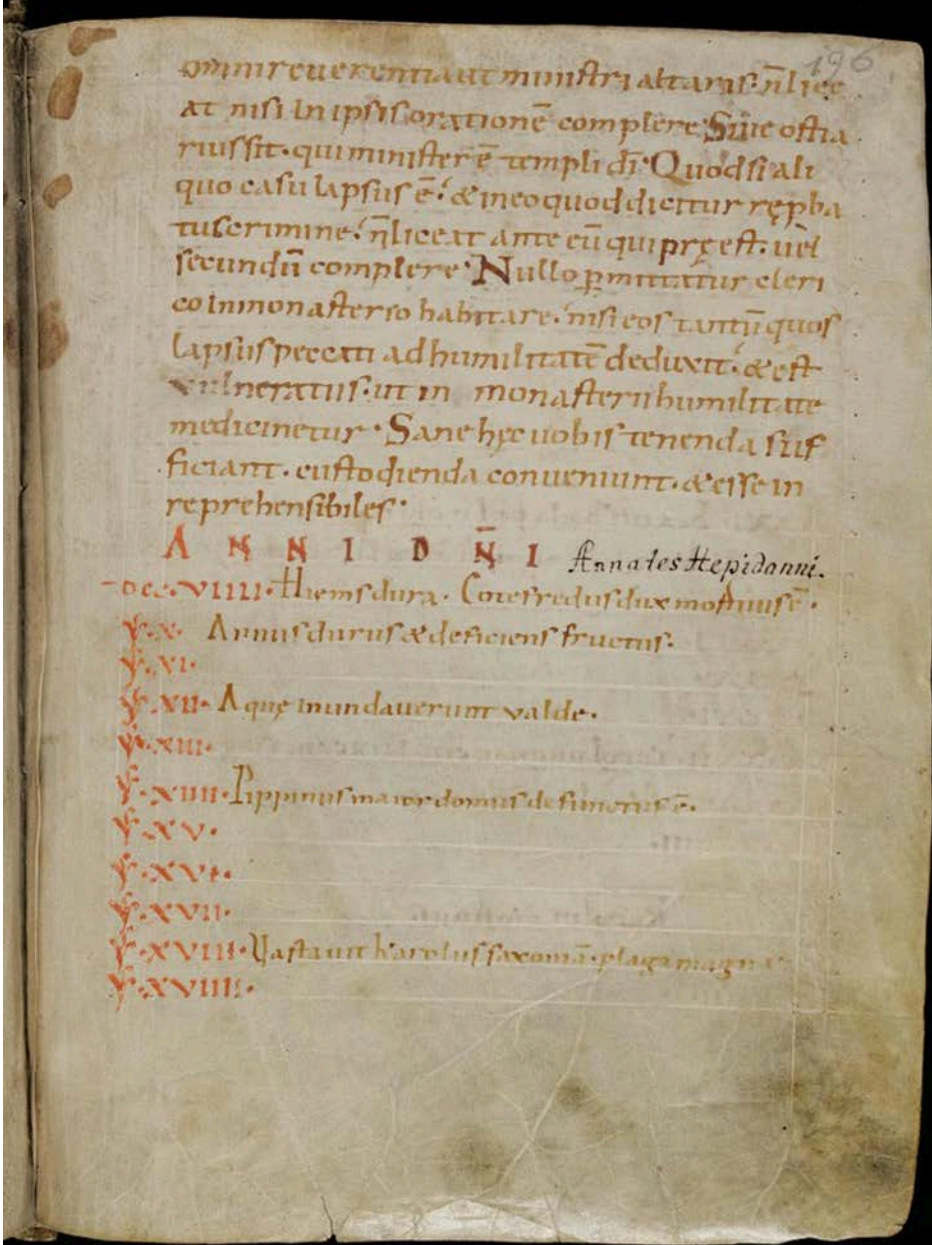
xxv.

xxvi.

xxvii.

xxviii. Castauit karolus saxonia. plaga magna.

xxviii.



“By the end of 1669, 4,000 inhabitants, or 5% of the population were dead. It was the last time that Brussels had to face the dreaded disease, the bubonic plague.”

1669

[see also](#)

1578
1832

“The plague made great ravages; more than 27,000 people died as a result of it in Brussels in 1578.”

1578

[see also](#)

1669
1832

1

[the occasion: a venue]

2

[the form : a machine]

3

[the style : annals]

4

[the impact : critique]

"Horseshoe-shaped copper bracelets known as *manillas* were among the oldest currencies in parts of West Africa. One source states that in 1505 one copper *manilla* was worth a big elephant tooth, while a slave cost between eight and ten *manillas*. In many African cultures, copper was treasured in the way in which Europe and the Arab world valued gold. The number of *manillas* in circulation increased dramatically in the 16th century, when they became one of the standard trade currencies. Millions of them were made in Europe, along with brass and copper pots and pans, which were imported to Africa for trade. By the end of the 19th century *manillas* had started to give way to Western monies. It is remarkable how little is known about this copper-ring currency, apart from the very inadequate data provided by 'Operation Manilla' of 1948-49, which withdrew *manillas* from the Nigerian economy in an attempt to end speculation by palm oil traders that was disrupting the economy."

1505

see also

- 1506
- 1511
- 1547 a
- 1806
- 1888 b
- 1890 c
- 1891
- 1906 b
- 1911 a

"The abandoned mining pits of Shinkolobwe are now being scavenged daily by anywhere from 50,000 to 70,000 people digging for copper and cobalt, which are then smuggled out of the country. Uranium is also being smuggled out in spite of frequent confiscations at the border and United Nations investigations. In July 2006, the United Nations reported that a huge shipment of smuggled uranium had been discovered and foiled at the Tanzanian border; it had been smuggled from Lubumbashi and was bound for Iran. Between 2001 and 2009, over 50 instances of uranium smuggling were intercepted on the borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

2006

see also

- 1898 b
- 1915 b
- 1920 b
- 1922
- 1931
- 1945
- 1952 b
- 1960 e
- 1961 a
- 2000 a

99164

“Born on 24 February 1500 in Ghent, Charles was the son of the prospective heirs of the Kingdoms of Aragon and Castile, Joanna and Philip. His paternal grandparents were the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I and Mary, Duchess of Burgundy. His maternal grandparents, known as the Catholic Monarchs, were Isabella I of Castile and Ferdinand II of Aragon. He grew up in the Low Countries under the tutelage of his paternal aunt, Margaret of Austria. In 1506, upon the sudden death of his father Philip I – the first member of the House of Habsburg to become King of Castile – Charles became Duke of Brabant. On 5 January 1515, he was proclaimed of age in a ceremony at the Coudenberg Palace in Brussels, his main residence until he abdicated in 1555. Although he had been declared of age to rule, Charles reappointed Margaret of Austria as Regent of the Netherlands. One judicious marriage and a few strokes of luck earned the Habsburgs the vast Spanish empire.”

1515_b

see also

- 1507 b
- 1515 a
- 1515 d
- 1516 a
- 1516 b
- 1517 b
- 1520 e
- 1522 c
- 1523 b
- 1528 a
- 1528 c
- 1529 c
- 1530 b
- 1555 a
- 1840
- 2009 c

“The 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas was aimed at settling conflicts over lands newly discovered by Spain and Portugal. Since it also prohibited Spain access to the west coast of Africa, Charles I, King of Spain, instituted the *Asiento de Negros*, which allowed foreigners legally to supply African slaves to Spanish American colonies. On 18 August 1518, Charles I granted the first monopoly to his major-domo Laurent de Gorrevod, containing an exclusive trading right for the shipment of 4,000 African slaves. Yet, having neither slave ships nor African depots, he was interested in the money to be made from this license, and he sold it to the treasurer of the *Casa de Contratación*, or House of Trade, in Seville, which had been set up in 1503, and granted the city the exclusive right to trade with the New World. The treasurer in turn resold it to others. From the start, the business of contracting African slaves for the New World labour force proved both a lucrative venture and a constant source of corruption and duplicity.”

1518_c

see also

- 1517 b
- 1521 c
- 1522 b
- 1529 b
- 1555 a
- 1595 d
- 1876
- 1855
- 1885 b
- 1888 b
- 1890 c

"Of the New World treasures that Hernán Cortés had brought back, Spanish King Charles I kept the precious metals and stones, but sent a large variety of marvellous objects to his paternal aunt Margaret of Austria in August 1523. Cortés's shipment had included important ceremonial costumes, given to him by Montezuma II and used to impersonate four Aztec gods. A number of these costumes, including silver leg guards, sandals and a mirror, were found in Margaret's collections in Mechelen. A silver moon disc and a quincunx Venus disc listed in an inventory are also believed to be from Montezuma II, along with several other articles from 'the Indies': 12 pieces of clothing for both men and women sewn with gold, fur, and feathers; 12 shields, decorated with items such as turquoise, plumes, gold, and gems; seven ceremonial helmets (headdresses) elaborately decorated, as well as six arrows, four feather fans, three bracelets, two quadrants, another mirror, a staff, a sword and a little vane."

1523_b

see also

1515 b
1515 d
1516 a
1517 b
1520 a
1520 b
1520 e
1523 c
1560
1577 b
1585 a
1726
1855



1967_c

see also

1548 a
1871 a
1872 a
1883 b
1889 d
1902 a
1928 b
1975



1527_b

see also

1505
1506
1511
1516 f
1518 c
2005 a

"According to a United States military news platform, the Belgian Congo supplied 60% of the world's uranium between 1940 and 1960. When Belgium granted Congo independence and handed power to its first African Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, the mineshafts in Shinkolobwe were flooded with water and sealed with concrete. Belgian General Emile Janssens, who had remained Commander-in-Chief of the army, lit the fuse of revolt when he refused to 'Africanize' the army by elevating Congolese soldiers into positions of command. On 5 July 1960, the soldiers responded by revolting against their Belgian officers and went on a general rampage. After consulting King Baudouin and the board of the Société Générale de Belgique, but not the new Government of the République démocratique du Congo, Belgium decided to intervene with military force. On 6 September 1960, President Kasavubu tried to dismiss Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba, who was arrested in November 1960, and murdered on 17 January 1961."

1960_e

see also

1898 b
1915 b
1922
1931
1945
1952 b
1958 a
1960 c
1960 d
1961 a
1988
2000 a
2001
2006
2010

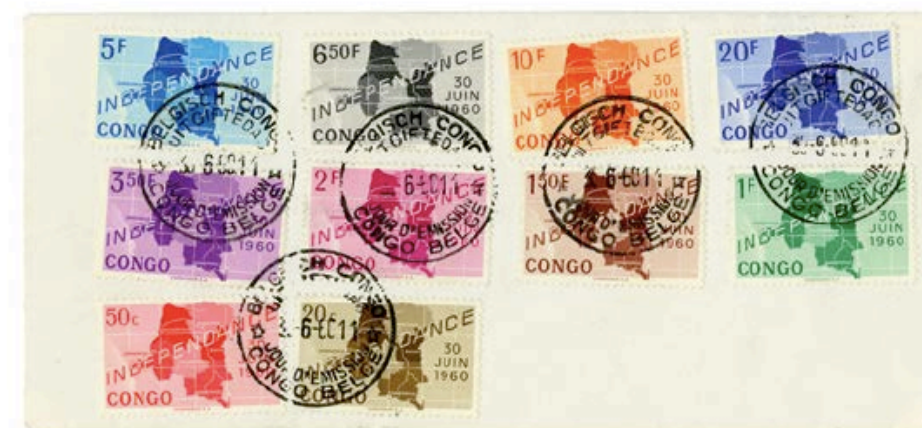
1916l



1527_c

see also

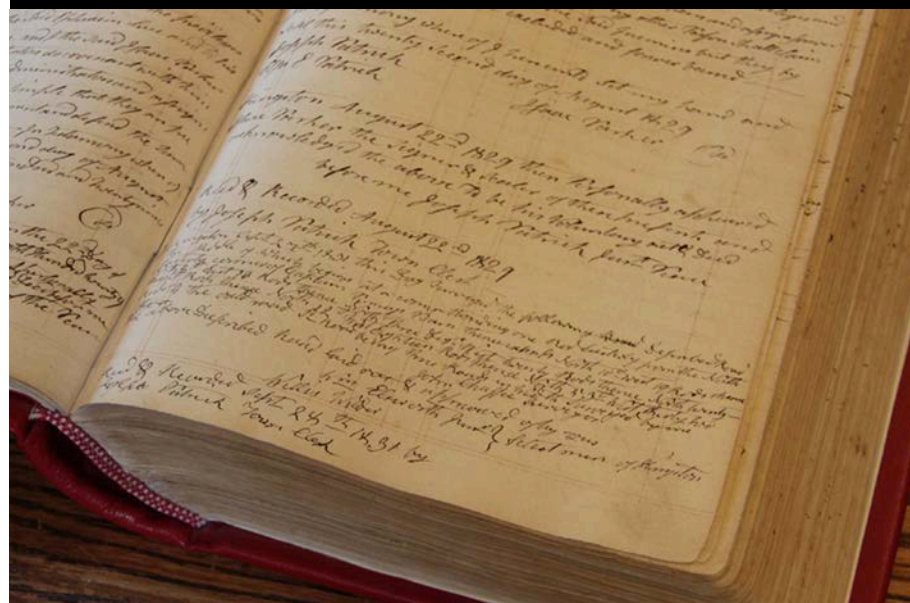
1557 b
1590
1611 a
1706
q 1591



1960_d

see also

1958 a
1960 c
1960 e
2001
2002 a
2010

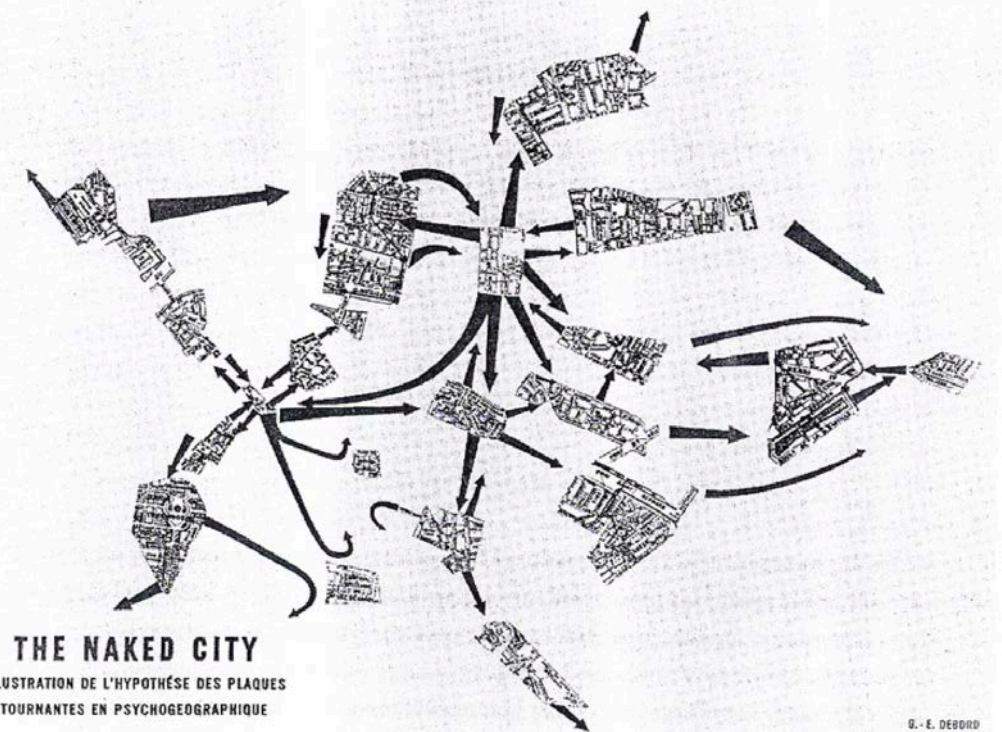
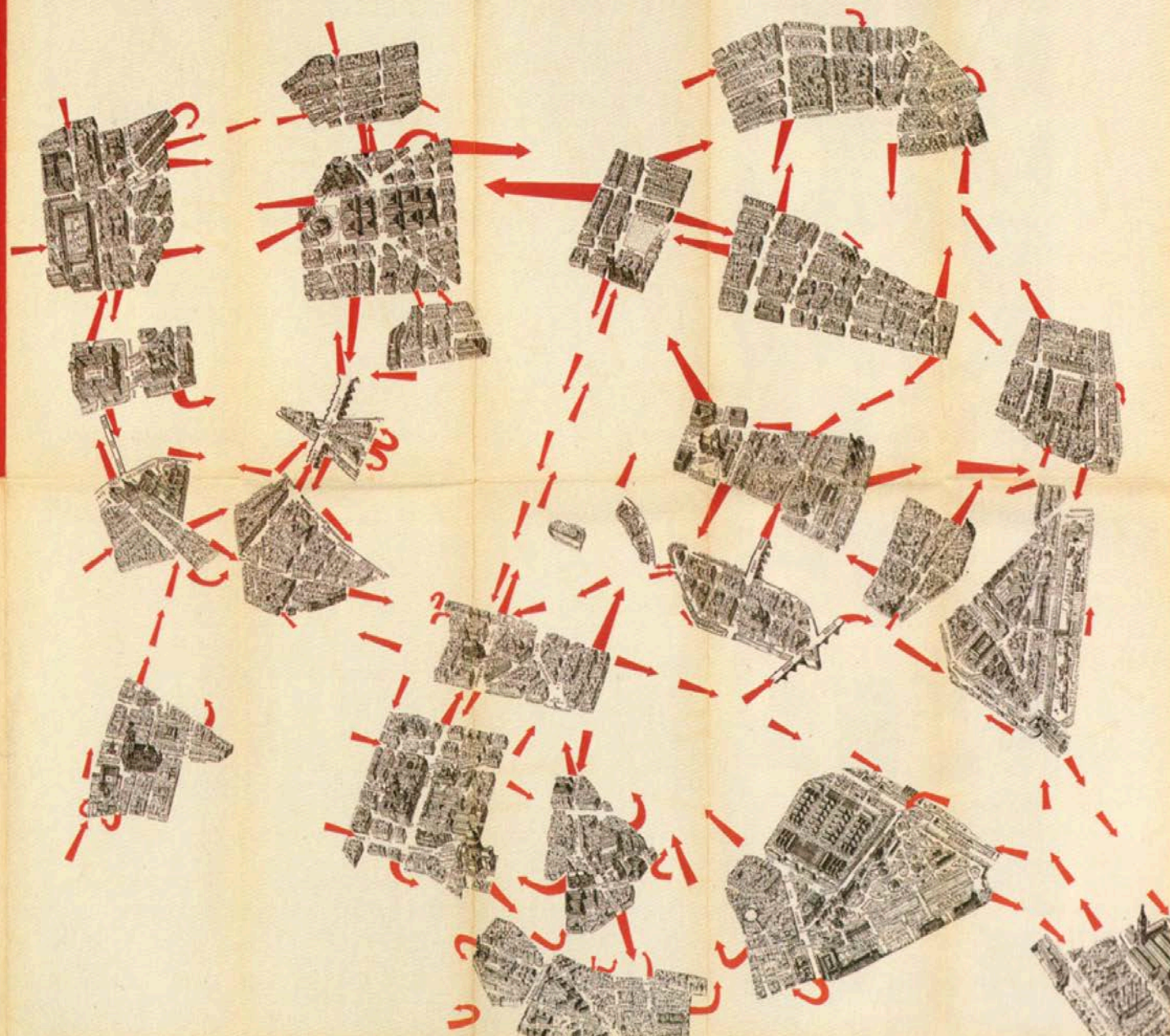


120 Rods Thence S. 11 W. 67
 to a stump near Shier Tangle
 South 32 W. 61 Rods Thence S. 2
 Thence S. 2 E. 14 Rods Thence S. 2
 Thence S. 35 W. 22 Rods to Hunt's
 W. 19 Rods Thence S. 9 E. 14 Rods
 Thence S. 4 W. 66 Rods
 Thence S. 34 W. 3
 Thence S. 13 E. 5
 5 Rods

GUIDE
PSYCHOGEOGRAPHIQUE
DE PARIS

ÉDITÉ PAR LE BAUHAUS IMAGINISTE
PRINTED IN DENMARK BY
PERMIL & ROSENKRANTZ

DISCOURS SUR LES PASSIONS DE L'AMOUR
pentes psychogéographiques de la dérive et localisation
d'unités d'ambiance
par G.-E. DEBORD



en vertoering de
op de opening van

PREMIÈRE EXPOSITION DE PSYCHOGÉOGRAPHIE

présentée par le Mouvement Institutionnel pour un Ruchement Imaginaire,
l'Institut des Lettres et le Comité Psychogéographique de Louvain.

G. D. LUDWIG. Plans psychogéographiques de Paris.

1. « Paris sous les yeux » (Plan des principales avenues psychogéographiques de Paris).
2. « The mental city » (Illustration de l'expérience des plaques mentales en psychogéographie).
3. « Art d'exploration et schéme dans la recherche d'un Grand Parcage situationnel ».
4. « Diversité sur les plans de l'art » (Plans psychogéographiques de la diversité et localisation d'œuvres d'art).
5. « The most dangerous game » (Plans psychogéographiques, plans en films).

ANGELIN JOHN. Structures et schémas situationnels.

YVES KLEIN. Schémas situationnels.

RALPH KUMNET. Plans.

et les planches collantes suivantes, en dehors de leur psychogéographie,
des planches de Michel Bouillon et Michael Dubois.

sauf 1. 1944 à 1945.
sauf 1. 1944 à 1945.

Le lundi 4 février, à 21 heures.

Conférence de Ralph Kurnet.
« L'art brut de verre ».

Conférence d'Angelin John.
« L'art brut de verre, deux
autres de l'art situationnel ».

Le mardi 5 février, à 21 h.

Conférence situationnelle
d'Yves Klein.

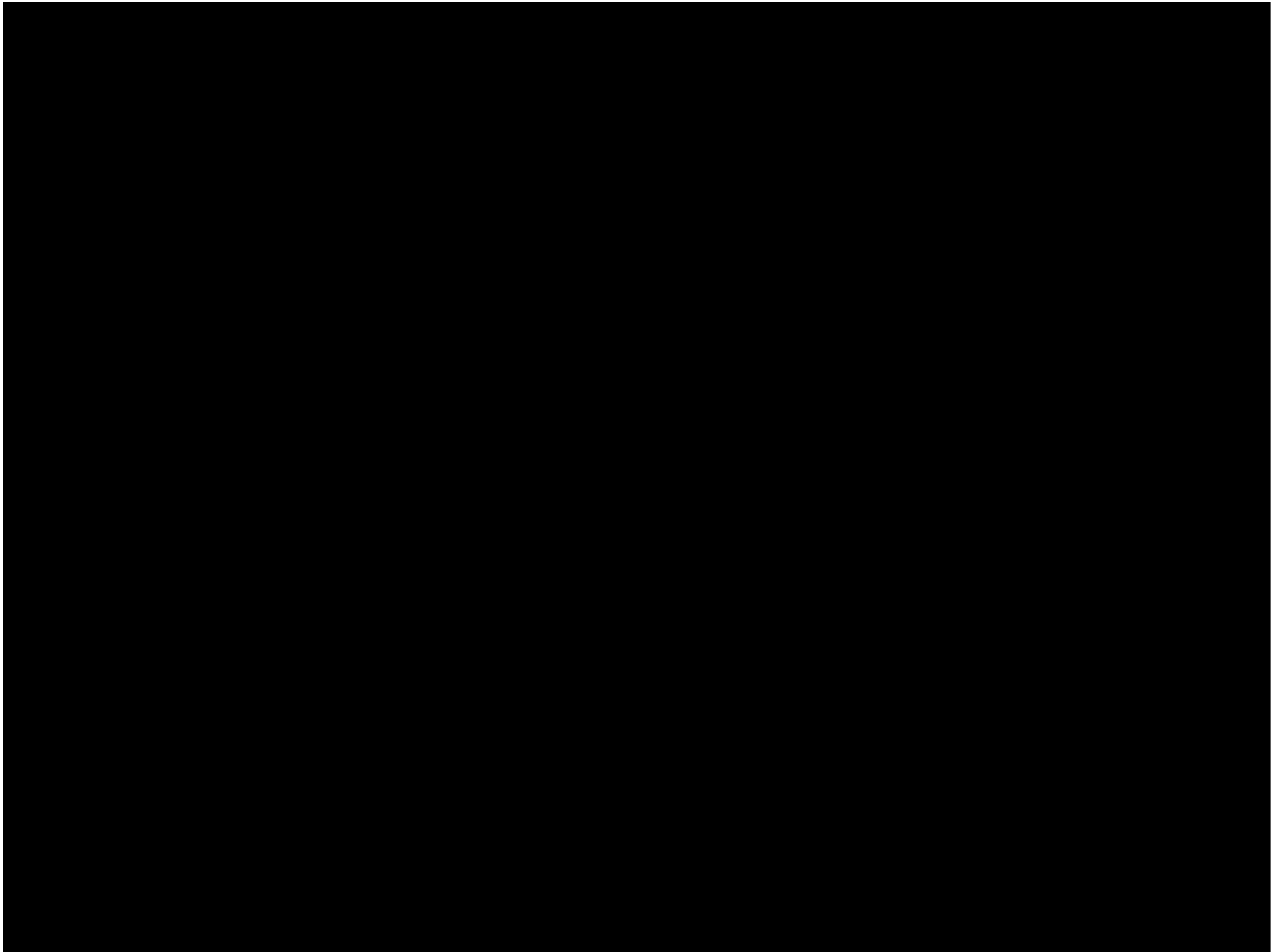
Du 2 au 26 février
Van 2 au 26 février

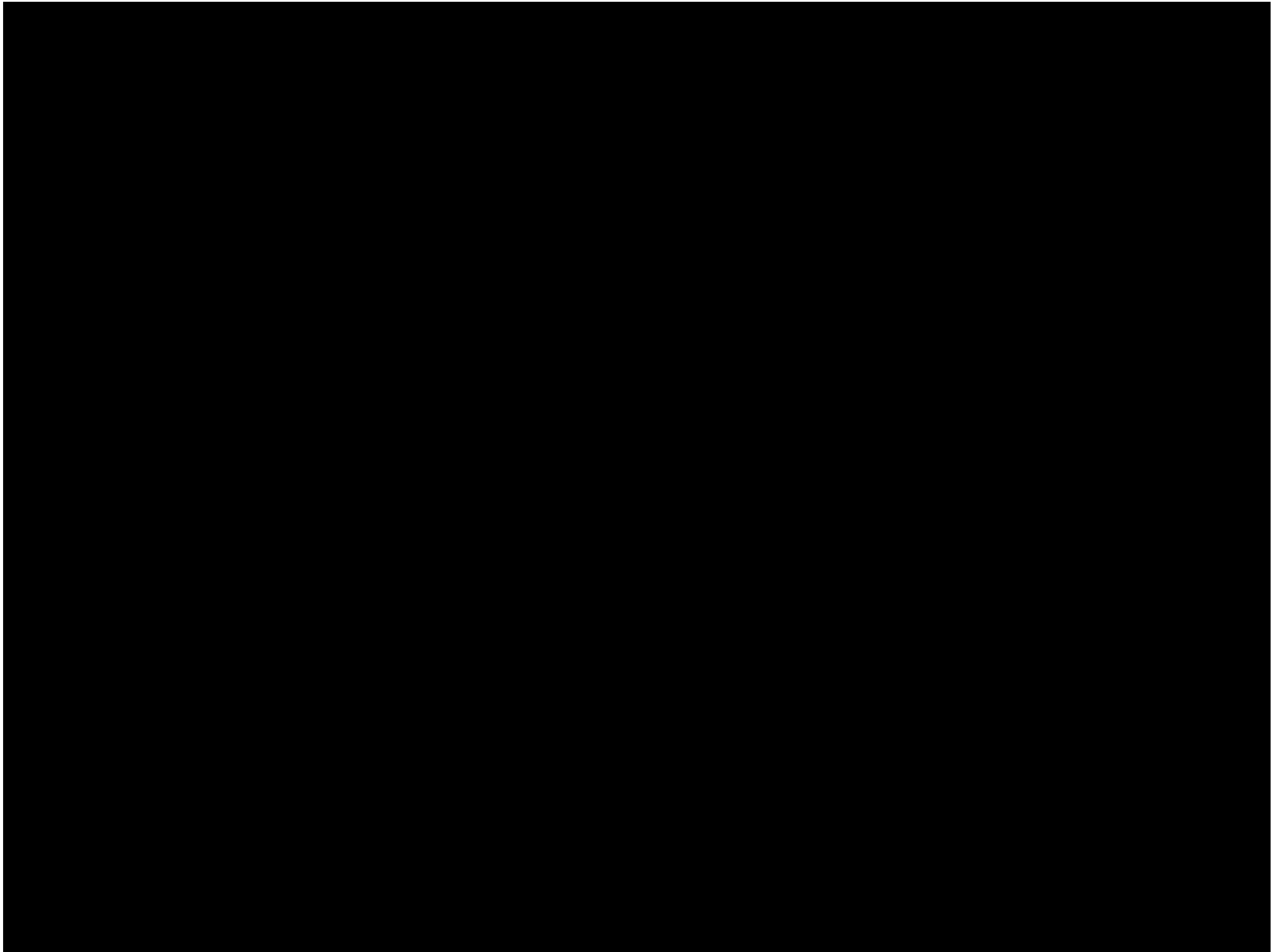
sauf 1. 1944 à 1945.
sauf 1. 1944 à 1945.
sauf 1. 1944 à 1945.
sauf 1. 1944 à 1945.

l'aptoe a le plaisir d'inviter
l'aptoe heeft de eer u uit te nodigen



1957







1977

see also

1608



2001

see also

1958 a
1960 c
1960 d
1960 e
2002 a
2010

“Coltan, short for Columbite-tantalite, is a metallic ore found mainly in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. When refined, coltan becomes a heat resistant powder, which has unique properties for storing electrical charge. This makes it a vital component in cell phone circuit boards. Coltan is mined by hand in the Congo by groups of men digging basins in streams by scrapping off the surface mud. A team can ‘mine’ a kilo of coltan per day. A 2002 report by the United Nations has claimed that all the parties involved in the local civil war have been involved in the mining and sale of coltan. One report suggested that the neighbouring Rwandan army made US \$250 million from selling coltan in less than 18 months, despite there being no coltan in Rwanda to mine. The military forces of Uganda and Burundi are also implicated in smuggling coltan out of Congo for resale in Belgium. Eighty per cent of the world’s known coltan reserves are in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.”

2002_b

see also

1849
1920 b
1924 a
1959

