Coverimage:
The Trojan Women Setting Fire to Their Fleet, Claude Lorrain
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York
This collection of essays by leading scholars reflects new interest in how graphic devices contributed to the production of knowledge during a formative period of European history.

All of us are exposed to graphic means of communication on a daily basis. Our life seems flooded with lists, tables, charts, diagrams, models, maps, and forms of notation. Although we now take such devices for granted, their role in the codification and transmission of knowledge evolved within historical contexts where they performed particular tasks. The medieval and early modern periods stand as a formative era during which visual structures, both mental and material, increasingly shaped and systematized knowledge. Yet these periods have been sidelined as theorists interested in the epistemic potential of visual strategies have privileged the modern natural sciences. This volume expands the field of research by focusing on the relationship between the arts of memory and modes of graphic mediation through the sixteenth century. Chapters encompass Christian (Greek as well as Latin) production, Jewish (Hebrew) traditions, and the transfer of Arabic learning. The linked essays anthologized here consider the generative power of schemata, cartographic representation, and even the layout of text: more than merely compiling information, visual arrangements formalize abstract concepts, provide grids through which to process data, set in motion analytic operations that give rise to new ideas, and create interpretive frameworks for understanding the world.

Table of Contents: www.brepols.net
Triumphal Entries and Festivals in Early Modern Scotland
Performing Spaces
Giovanna Guidicini

This book explores how evolving notions of Scottish identity, royal power, and civic consciousness were staged in Edinburgh's urban spaces during and in consequence of triumphal entries (1503-1633), through civic ritual, spatial arrangements, and architectural interventions.

This book offers unprecedented insights into the richness of Scottish culture in the early modern period, studying triumphal entries - that is, processional civic welcomes offered to royal guests - staged in Edinburgh in the period between 1500 and the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. Based on a comprehensive and imaginative analysis of the written and archival sources available for these events, it also brings renewed attention to the country's artistic, architectural, and literary traditions. The analysis of comparable events staged in England and continental Europe - in France, the Italian peninsula, and the Low Countries - helps frame Scotland's distinctiveness within a network of international connections. The book explores how the urban space of early modern Edinburgh was employed with changing fortunes to address potentially explosive power dynamics, expressed by civic and royal, secular and religious (pre and post Reformation), Scottish and post-1603 pan-British worldviews. Scottish triumphal culture is presented as profoundly embedded in the urban context within which it is set, rich in politicised rituals of negotiation and mutual acknowledgement, and visually vibrant through temporary structures, decorations, pageants, and costumed performers. This book offers a well-rounded answer to the still relevant question of Scottish identity, and how identity and power - individual, communal, national, royal - can be performed through active engagement with civic space.

Table of Contents: www.brepols.net

Hardback: € 90
Series: European Festival Studies: 1450-1700
The union of 1625 between Charles Stuart, the Protestant king of Great Britain, and Henrietta Maria, a Catholic Bourbon princess, was a unique cross-confessional alliance in post-Reformation Europe. The volume brings together literary, art, music, and political-cultural scholars to explore for the first time the variety of celebrations that accompanied the match.

On 11 May 1625 Charles I married Henrietta Maria, the youngest sister of Louis XIII of France. The match signalled Britain's firm alignment with France against Habsburg Spain and promised well for future relations between the two countries. However, the union between a Protestant king and a Catholic princess was controversial from the start and the marriage celebrations were fraught with tensions. In fact, unlike other state occasions, the celebrations exposed weaknesses in the display of royal grandeur and national superiority. To a large extent they also failed to hide the tensions in the Stuart-Bourbon alliance. Instead they revealed the conflicting expectations of the two countries, each convinced of its own superiority and intent on furthering its own national interests. Less than two years later Britain was effectively in a state of war against France.

In this volume, leading scholars from a variety of disciplines explore for the first time the marriage celebrations of 1625, with a view to uncovering the differences and misunderstandings beneath the outward celebration of union and concord. By taking into account the ceremonial, political, religious and international dimensions of the event, the collection paints a rounded portrait of a union that would become personally successful, but complicated by the various tensions played out in the marriage celebrations and discussed here.

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Hardback: € 90
Series: European Festival Studies: 1450-1700
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
Court Festivals of the Holy Roman Empire, 1555–1619
Performing German Identity
R.L.M. Morris

This book argues that court festivals within the early modern Holy Roman Empire provided a flexible rhetoric of identity, grounded in the performance of virtue, even though who legitimately possessed this identity was contested.

This study represents a new approach to the analysis of early modern court festivals, setting the question of identity at its heart. It explores identity as it was portrayed, constructed, and upheld through court festivals within the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation in the period between the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 and the coronation of Friedrich V, Elector Palatine, as King of Bohemia in 1619. Structured thematically, this detailed analysis touches on core themes of early modern European history including state formation, princely courts, gender, religion, science and the natural world, and cultural encounters. In doing so, it draws on, and speaks to, scholarly literature not only from different historical sub-disciplines but also from sociology and anthropology. Ultimately, Morris argues that these court festivals provided a flexible, albeit contested, rhetoric of identity, grounded in the performance of humanist virtue. Through the performed, material, and literary rhetoric of court festivals, the concept of nobility through virtue was reworked, refined, and given a new vocabulary within the German context. This was inextricably linked with politics in light of the reforms made to the Holy Roman Empire at the end of the fifteenth century, the confessional divisions of the sixteenth century, and the mounting tensions of the early seventeenth century which were to culminate in the Thirty Years War.

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Hardback: € 80
Series: European Festival Studies: 1450-1700
FORTHCOMING
eBook will be available on www.brepolsonline.net
Festival and Violence
Princely Entries in the Context of War, 1480-1635
Margaret McGowan

This study places festival entry ceremonies within the context of war, seeking to explore how the painted and sculpted monuments invented for princely entries blended triumph and violence.

European Renaissance Festivals are noted for their extravagance, for their inherited classical culture, and as evidence of how court and civic spectacles could express political, religious, social, and economic aspirations. In this new monograph, the accent is firmly on the violent context of Magnificence: it examines how war affected the minds and practice of both artists and princes, and shows how victims and their suffering were as prominent in festival as were conquerors and their projections of victory. What emerges here is the dark side represented in princely entries where imperial ambitions are built upon civic devastation and where myths elaborate and expose their ambiguous nature and message. Artists and poets collaborated in bringing victory and violence together. Mantegna and Durer in triumphal processions, Frans Floris and Rubens on the canvases they created for triumphal arches, where mythology was put to work to arouse excitement for deeds of heroism and death, while engravers depicted scenes of war and destruction to accommodate contemporary taste.

Margaret M. McGowan, Fellow of the British Academy, is Research professor at the University of Sussex. Her research interests centre on intellectual, cultural and artistic concerns in Early Modern Europe. She gave the Leopold Delisle lectures in 2012, was awarded the Wolfson prize in 2008, and the CBE in 1998.

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Hardback: € 85
Series: European Festival Studies: 1450-1700
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
Meltdown!
Picturing the World’s First Bubble Economy
Madeleine Viljoen, Meredith Martin, Nina Dubin

This book focuses on the depiction of the first international financial crisis following the 1720 collapse of stock market bubbles in England, France, and the Netherlands.

The international crash of 1720 long served as a touchstone for behavioral economists who perceive it as a gateway to the boom-and-bust cycles of the modern world. Perhaps not surprisingly, art history has contributed relatively little to our understanding of the significance of 1720. This book aims to redress this imbalance via a focus on the depiction of the first international financial crisis following the 1720 collapse of stock market bubbles in England, France, and the Netherlands. Its most important visual source, Het groote tafereel der dwaasheid (The Great Mirror of Folly), is a series of approximately seventy-five bawdy, tragicomic engravings satirizing the crisis and its catastrophic effects. The visual sources of the series are also explored, including prints related to the earlier ‘tulip mania’ bubble, as well as related materials including propaganda and satirical pamphlets, letters, coins, and paper currency. Key themes or motifs that recur in the Tafereel prints, include the New World and colonial trade; mass illness; paper and its association with insubstantiality, illusion and trickery; debauchery; and the carnivalesque.
Objets Nomades
Circulations matérielles, appropriations et formation des identités à l’ère de la première mondialisation (XVIe-XVIIIe siècles)
Ariane Fennetaux, Anne Marie Miller Blaise, Nancy Oddo (éd.)

Cet ouvrage vise à confronter une approche historique des objets dans leur dimension sociale, économique et technique, à l’étude des objets dans l’art et la littérature, qui offrent autant de « traces » de la vie de ces objets nous permettant de définir leur trajectoire et les modalités de leurs appropriations. Les objets, entendus comme les biens matériels divers (vêtements et accessoires, objets du quotidien, instruments techniques, scientifiques ou de musique, objets d’art…) et leurs circulations seront étudiés pour comprendre les différents phénomènes d’appropriation, de transculturation ou d’hybridation qui animent et accompagnent ces mouvements à la fois dans l’espace européen et entre l’Europe et le reste du monde. Porteurs et vecteurs de circulations culturelles et identitaires, les objets (qu’il s’agisse de biens de consommation, d’outils, d’objets de dévotion, ou d’objets d’art) traversent les espaces nationaux et interrogent par leur mobilité les frontières nationales, religieuses ou linguistiques alors en formation.

L’époque moderne voit en effet se développer à travers l’Europe des tentatives de définition ou de consolidation d’espaces nationaux géographiques, linguistiques et religieux. Ces frontières, qui naissent en partie en opposition à une culture de Cour et une culture aristocratique Renaissance par définition nomades, sont le fruit d’une nouvelle philosophie politique. Suivre les trajectoires de ces objets permet, dès lors, de mettre au jour la tension entre sédentarité et mobilité que Daniel Roche a défini comme un enjeu majeur de la modernité.

Table des matières: www.brepols.net

Hardback: € 65
Série: Techne, Global Matters, vol. 1
Femmes, vulgarisation et pratique des sciences au siècle des Lumières

Les Dialogues sur l’astronomie et la Lettre sur la figure de la Terre de César-François Cassini de Thury

Cassini de Thury

Une femme dans un observatoire au siècle des Lumières.

Vers 1740, c’est la guerre à l’Académie royale des sciences. Le conflit s’est cristallisé autour de la figure de la Terre. Attaqués par les partisans de la physique de Newton, qui pensait que la Terre devait être aplatie aux pôles, les Cassini de l’Observatoire de Paris après avoir d’abord confirmé par leurs mesures de terrain leur ancienne opinion d’une Terre oblongue doivent admettre leur défaite. Les manuscrits inédits que nous publions aujourd’hui leur redonnent voix. Pièce manquante dans l’histoire de ces vifs débats, ce livre dévoile un visage inattendu de l’astronomie du 18e siècle : on y découvre un personnage de femme étonnamment moderne, qui nous aidera à appréhender les pratiques d’observation et les techniques de calcul qui fondent la précision astronomique de cette époque. C’est aussi l’occasion d’une profonde réflexion sur les différentes façons dont on peut vulgariser les sciences.

David Aubin est professeur d’histoire des sciences à la faculté des sciences de Sorbonne Université et membre de l’institut de mathématiques de Jussieu-Paris rive gauche. Son travail concerne l’histoire des sciences mathématiques et astronomiques. Son dernier livre

Table des matières: www.brepols.net

Hardback: € 65
Série: Techne, vol. 4
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
Convent Networks in Early Modern Italy
Saundra Weddle, Marilyn Dunn (eds)

Interdisciplinary essays that examine the connections of early modern Italian convents, and how these networks were expressed through texts, art, architecture, music, gift and favour exchange, real estate development, and other modes of expression.

The walls of early modern convents suggested the existence of absolute conditions that seldom existed in reality. While the built enclosure communicated the convent's isolation from the world outside, connections between women religious and individuals or groups outside their communities extended into and from these houses, with each constituency exploiting these associations to serve its own aims. Likewise, the walls conveyed the presence of a homogeneous and unified community where often, differences in status, power, and other interests led to the development of internal alliances and factions. Building on an upsurge of scholarly interest in convent networks that previously has not been focused in a single volume, this collection of interdisciplinary essays examines how and why such associations existed. The collection examines personal, spatial, and temporal networks that emerged in, among, and beyond convents in Italy during the early modern period. These ties were established, cultivated, or even rejected in a variety of ways that influenced nuns' devotional lives, their relationships with patrons, and their cultural engagement and production. These essays cover the time period before and after the Council of Trent, permitting an analysis of convents' responses to changing power dynamics, both inside and outside the enclosure. The book also engages a broad geographical and cultural range, with chapters focusing on the centres of Florence, Venice, and Rome, the courts of Urbino, Ferrara, and Mantua, and smaller cities across Northern Italy, offering unprecedented insights into early modern Italian convent life and its varied forms and modes of expression.

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325 p., 35 b/w ills, 156 x 234 mm, 2020, ISBN 978-2-503-58607-6
Hardback: € 85
Series: Europa Sacra, vol. 25
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
Music and the Identity Process
The National Churches of Rome and their Networks in the Early Modern Period
Michela Berti, Emilie Corswarem (eds)

Important centres of charity, hospitality and representation, the national churches of Rome were also major hubs of musical production. This collective work is the fruit of several years of largely unpublished research on the musical life of these institutions, considered for the first time as a whole. What it primarily brings to light is the common model which emerged from the interactions between the national churches, as well as between these and other Roman churches, in musical matters – eloquent example of a unifying cultural paradigm. The repertories used by these churches, the ceremonies and celebrations they orchestrated in the teatro del mondo which Rome constituted at the time, their role in the placing of musicians within the city's professional networks are just some of the themes explored in this work. The cultural exchanges between the national churches and the «nations» that they represented in the pontifical city form another important area of investigation: whether musical or devotional, connecting places of worship and private palaces or extending from one side of the Alps to the other, these exchanges reveal the permeability that characterised many national traditions.

At the heart of this richly illustrated study are two fundamental lines of inquiry: the first concerns the processes of identity construction developed by communities installed in foreign lands, the second line of inquiry is cultural hybridity. In pursuing these, we aim to further understanding of the dialectics of exchange at work in Rome during the modern period.

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436 p., 67 b/w ills, 75 col. ills, 190 x 290 mm, 2020, ISBN 978-2-503-58838-4
Paperback: € 80
Series: Epitome musical
Faith and Knowledge in Late Medieval and Early Modern Scandinavia

Karoline Kjesrud, Mikael Males (eds)

This book studies the interconnectedness of faith and knowledge – two concepts today often construed as mutually exclusive – in medieval and early modern Scandinavia.

This book investigates the interface between faith and knowledge in Scandinavia in the centuries before and after the Reformation, a period in which the line between belief and knowledge was often blurred, and local traditions remained influential. While Scandinavia was undoubtedly an integral part of Latin Christendom before the arrival of Lutheranism, the essays gathered together in this volume demonstrate that religious discourse still took a unique form in this region. Faith was influenced by magical practices centred on remnants of Nordic paganism, local wisdom literature, and metaphoric language about the divine that diverged considerably from that of the Judeo-Christian tradition. Texts, motifs, and practices that were common throughout Europe were also transformed and altered within this northern setting.

Covering the late medieval up to the early modern period, this volume offers new insights into intellectual culture in Scandinavia, and the remarkable longevity of local beliefs even into the early post-Reformation period.

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Hardback: € 95
Series: Knowledge, Scholarship, and Science in the Middle Ages, vol. 1
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
Comparing Two Italies
Civic Tradition, Trade Networks, Family Relationships between the Italy of Communes and the Kingdom of Sicily
Patrizia Mainoni, Nicola Lorenzo Barile (eds)

A fresh look at the complex historical problem of the ‘Two Italies’.

The title of this volume recalls the famous 1977 book by David Abulafia, The Two Italies, about the origins of the so-called ‘unequal exchange’ and ‘dual economy’ between Northern and Southern Italy. These are supposed to have provided the ground for the so-called ‘Southern question’ (‘questione meridionale’), one of the foremost topics in the whole of Italian history. However, trade is not the only relevant theme in a comparison between the Italy of Communes and the Kingdom of Sicily. This collection of essays points to different interpretative paths, which concern not only trade networks, but also less well-known aspects of the interrelation, such as the rise of civic tradition, the spread of Mendicant Orders, and the circulation of wealth through family relationships, women, marriage and patrimonial assets.

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Hardback: € 85
Series: Mediterranean Nexus 1100-1700, vol. 7
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
La Renaissance italienne dans les rues du Ghetto
L’œuvre poétique yiddish d’Élia Lévita (1469-1549)
Arnaud Bikard

L’œuvre poétique yiddish du savant hébraïste Élia Lévita constitue une brillante illustration des tendances esthétiques de la Renaissance italienne dans les couches populaires de la société juive au début du XVIe siècle.


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Hardback: € 195
Série: Mediterranean Nexus 1100-1700, vol. 6
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
Des migrants invisibles ?
Les Français dans les espaces frontaliers des Pays-Bas habsbourgeois, XVIe-XVIIe siècle
(Artois, Hainaut, Flandre wallonne)
Marie Kervyn

A study dedicated to a better understanding of social and political borderlife in the Southern Low Countries, through the migratory question.

Cette étude consacrée aux Migrants invisibles offre une histoire sociale du politique, en mêlant les dimensions anthropologique, juridique et économique. Elle contemple des étrangers peu ou pas visibles, les "Français", issus d'une communauté qui n'existe pas en substance. Tout comme les personnes et les groupes avec lesquels ils interagissent, ces migrants sont des acteurs plus ou moins ordinaires, affichant surtout les capacités à agir et à parler à l'époque moderne. Et s'il y a une infinité de manières d'être considérés comme «étrangers», ces migrants ne sont pas systématiquement tenus pour tels dans des provinces de frontière séparant (ou unissant) les Pays-Bas habsbourgeois et le royaume de France. Dès lors, quels sont les mécanismes de définition des individus dans un espace frontalier original relevant de l'empire mondial et composite des Habsbourg, à la croisée des tensions confessionnelles et internationales des XVIe et XVIIe siècles ? À travers cette question, cet ouvrage souligne l'importance de décloisonner des historiographies nationales et de renouveler la méthodologie entre histoire locale et histoire globale, pour une meilleure compréhension des sociétés anciennes.
The early modern world was one of movement, contact, and exchange. Yet, this does not mean that it was borderless. On the contrary, connection existed only when people moved along and across the separations between polities, religions, and mentalities. So in order to understand early modern connections, one also needs to analyse the boundaries that accompanied them.

In *Transregional Territories*, the early modern Low Countries are chosen as a ‘laboratory’ for studying border formation and border management through the lens of transregional history. Eight different cases highlight the impact of boundaries on the actions and strategies of individuals and governments. Crossing borders in early modern times was not merely an act of negating a territorial division, but rather a moment of intimate interaction with the separation itself. As such, this volume illustrates how borders forced historical actors to adapt their behaviour, and how historians can use a transregional vantage point to better understand these changes. The cases are presented by leading border specialists and scholars of the early modern Low Countries: Fernando Chavarría Múgica, Victor Enthoven, Raingard Esser, Yves Junot, Marie Kervyn, Christel Annemieke Romein, and Patricia Subirade.

*Bram De Ridder, Violet Soen, Werner Thomas, and Sophie Verreyken* are all members of the History Research Unit of the University of Leuven. They have worked extensively on the history of the early modern Habsburg polycentric Monarchy and its interactions with the old and new worlds. They joined their research efforts in the *transregionalhistory.eu* platform.

**Table of Contents**: [www.brepols.net](http://www.brepols.net)
Paroles d’élèves dans l’Europe moderne
Christine Bénévent, Emmanuelle Chapron, Cécile Boulaire, Xavier Bisaro (éd.)

La voix des élèves dans les institutions scolaires de l’époque moderne.

Policées ou révoltées, dissimulées ou mises en scène, déclamantes ou chantantes, les voix des enfants résonnent constamment dans l’espace sonore des institutions scolaires de l’époque moderne. Cet ouvrage fait le pari que ces voix disparues, dissimulées dans les sources écrites, permettent de faire bouger les lignes de l’histoire de l’éducation telle qu’elle a été écrite jusqu’à présent, d’éclairer différemment des aspects qui semblaient bien connus et de faire émerger de nouvelles questions.

En s’appuyant sur des corpus de sources qui permettent de documenter l’oralité éducative, les différentes études participent à une meilleure compréhension du rôle des institutions d’enseignement dans la construction de « l’être de langage » des écoliers à l’époque moderne, qui constitue une caractéristique forte de l’Europe de la Renaissance. Elles proposent de réfléchir à la manière dont la parole de l’élève est mobilisée dans l’enseignement de la lecture, de la rhétorique et du chant, et aux effets cognitifs de cette éducation. Toujours attentives à la manière dont ces voix sont situées dans l’espace, de la salle de classe à la rue, les études éclairèrent la mise en scène de la voix enfantine lors des rituels scolaires et ses effets lorsqu’elle investit l’espace urbain à l’occasion des manifestations religieuses et profanes. C’est à une autre histoire, sonore, de l’enfance et de son éducation que convie finalement ce volume.

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Paperback: € 55
Série: Études Renaissantes, vol. 30
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net

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Correspondances urbaines
Les corps de ville et la circulation de l’information. XV°-XVII° siècles
Florence Alazard (éd.)

Une analyse de la culture écrite urbaine de la Renaissance, à travers la correspondance des villes.

Ce livre collectif s’intéresse à la correspondance que les corps de ville, créés en France à la fin du Moyen Âge, entretenaient avec les grands personnages du royaume, c’est-à-dire le roi, bien sûr, mais aussi ses conseillers, et une partie de la noblesse de cour, voire d’autres intermédiaires auprès des cours souveraines. Dans d’autres régions de l’Europe (espace germanique, Angleterre, péninsules ibérique et italienne), si les communautés urbaines se sont développées dans des contextes différents, elles ont manifesté le même intérêt pour un outil qui leur permettait aussi bien de s’organiser que de revendiquer des droits. Les relations épistolaires de la ville avec ses administrés ou avec d’autres communautés témoignent aussi des usages ordinaires et quotidiens (et pas moins politiques) de la lettre. Une telle approche permet de mieux saisir la façon dont les pouvoirs centraux et municipaux ont collaboré, ont été mobilisés et / ou sont entrés en conflit, au moment où se construisait ce qu’on a ensuite appelé « l’État moderne » et au moment où les villes affirmaient leurs pouvoirs.

Analyser les réseaux de correspondance des villes par l’inventaire de celles et ceux qui s’adressent à elles, cette étude explore aussi les pratices d’écriture urbaines, y compris dans leur dimension matérielle, par exemple grâce à l’étude des traces laissées par les lettres dans les délibérations, voire dans les comptes des villes. La lettre adressée aux villes, ou par elles envoyée, a-t-elle participé à la fabrique de communautés de correspondants unis par le seul échange épistolaire ?

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406 p., 4 b/w ills, 6 col. ills, 156 x 234 mm, 2020, ISBN 978-2-503-58812-4
Paperback: € 60
Série: Études Renaissantes, vol. 29
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
Poco a poco
L'apport de l'édition italienne dans la culture francophone (XVI-XVIII siècles)
Chiara Lastraioili, Massimo Scandola (éd.)

Études sur influence de la culture imprimée italienne de la Renaissance dans l'espace francophone.

La notion d'italianisme est, depuis plus d'un siècle, une étiquette prête à l'emploi sous laquelle la critique a voulu rassembler les phénomènes les plus divers, relevant aussi bien des arts que des lettres, des modèles politiques et des pratiques sociales, ou encore des savoirs philosophiques, scientifiques et techniques. Ce volume porte un regard différent sur cette question, car il a comme point de départ l'étude de l'influence de la culture imprimée en langue italienne dans les aires francophones à la Renaissance, mais aussi la persistance de cette culture tout au long de l'Ancien Régime dans les grandes collections publiques et privées. Fruit des recherches conjointes des chercheurs participants, parfois de façon continue, parfois épisodiquement, au projet de recherche ANR-13-BSH3-0010-01 L'Édition italienne dans l'espace francophone à la première modernité (EDITEF), ce volume ouvre des nouvelles perspectives méthodologiques et scientifiques sur des aspects méconnus de l'appropriation de la culture italienne dans le monde francophone, tout en suivant la parabole de la diffusion des textes dès leur impression jusqu'à leur conservation, en passant par leur commercialisation, traduction et appropriation dans les contextes sociaux les plus variés.

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386 p., 34 b/w ills, 156 x 234 mm, 2020, ISBN 978-2-503-59028-8
Paperback: € 50
Série: Études Renaissantes, vol. 32
eBook available on www.brepolsonline.net
This collection of essays examines diverse facets of the cultural patronage and collecting of Mary of Hungary.

Mary of Hungary's extensive artistic patronage and the collections she formed of an array of artworks, objects and books were by no means an isolated phenomenon within the Habsburg dynasty. On the contrary, the Regent of the Netherlands and loyal adviser to her brother, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, emulated the examples of the Habsburg women who preceded her, and in turn provided an exemplar for those that came after. She continued the traditions, trends and practices her ancestors and peers had established, which had been initiated by female members of the Trastámara dynasty, most notably Isabel of Castile. This collection of essays examines the cultural patronage of Mary of Hungary in the light of her multiple identities: a humanist-trained patron of the arts; a Habsburg princess closely implicated in the visual construction and projection of Charles V's political identity across the alliances and divisions of early modern Europe; and a female regent bound by the imperial, dynastic and political ideologies cultivated by the sixteenth-century Habsburg monarchs.

Beyond forming one of the most important art collections of the European Renaissance and playing a prominent role in the patronage of the artists she received under her protection, Mary used art to construct an image of herself that undeniably contributed to the consolidation and dissemination of both her political legitimacy and that of her dynasty among the courts of Europe.

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232 p., 18 b/w ills, 32 col. ills, 210 x 270 mm, 2020, ISBN 978-2-503-58948-0
Paperback: € 55
Series: Études Renaissantes, vol. 31
A great deal of research over the past forty years has had an impact on Josquin’s music: most of his works are now available in high-quality recordings that make them easily familiar to any researcher, and the main sources have been far more thoroughly explored. Furthermore, new biographical findings, particularly within the last ten years, have shown that much of what was written about Josquin’s life was based on documents that concerned other people entirely. For example, Josquin’s birthdate has been advanced by more than ten years, with major consequences for our view not only of his music and its chronology, but also of most other music of the time.

This book assembles and assesses the newly available material. It builds the main works into the narrative of Josquin’s life. Appendices include a critical listing of the documents about Josquin, a summary of later literary references to him, summaries of the relevant information about the main figures mentioned in the book, a list of other musicians at the time named ‘Josquin’ or something similar (35 of them!), and much more.

David Fallows taught at the University of Manchester for 35 years and was President of the International Musicological Society, 2002-7.
Antwerp in the Renaissance
Bruno Blondé, Jeroen Puttevils (eds)

Antwerp in the Renaissance offers new research results and fresh perspectives on the economic, cultural, and social history of the Antwerp metropolis in the sixteenth century.

This book engages with Antwerp in the Renaissance. Bringing together several specialists of sixteenth-century Antwerp, it offers new research results and fresh perspectives on the economic, cultural and social history of the metropolis in the sixteenth century. Recurrent themes are the creative ways in which the Italian renaissance was translated in the Antwerp context. Imperfect imitation often resulted from the specific social context in which the renaissance was translated: Antwerp was a metropolis marked by a strong commercial ideology, a high level of affluence and social inequality, but also by the presence of large and strong middling layers, which contributed to the city’s ‘bourgeois’ character. The growth of the Antwerp market was remarkable: in no time the city gained metropolitan status. This book does a good job in showing how quite a few of the Antwerp ‘achievements’ did result from the absence of ‘existing structures’ and ‘examples’. Moreover, the city and its culture were given shape by the many frictions, and uncertainties that came along with rapid urban growth and religious turmoil.

Bruno Blondé and Jeroen Puttevils are colleagues at the Centre for Urban History at the University of Antwerp. The research fields of Blondé include the history of transportation, economic growth and social inequality, material culture, retail and consumption of the early modern Low Countries. Puttevils works on the late medieval Low Countries and deals with topics such as mercantile and financial culture, the history of lotteries and how people thought about the future in the past.

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