

ENTRETENIR LA PRÉSENCE DU PRINCE :
LA GESTION DES SITES ROYAUX
(XIV^{ème}-XIX^{ème} siècles)

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MAINTAINING THE PRESENCE OF THE PRINCE:
MANAGEMENT OF ROYAL GEOGRAPHIES
(XIVth-XIXth Centuries)

Colloque organisé par le Centre de recherche du château de Versailles (CRCV), l'université Rey Juan Carlos (URJC) et l'université d'Utrecht (UU)
Conference organized by the Centre de recherche du château de Versailles (CRCV), the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (URJC) and the Universiteit Utrecht (UU)



Colloque international / International conference
15, 16 & 17 septembre 2021
Château de Versailles, auditorium

Illustrations

Couverture / cover : attribué à Étienne Allegrain, Vue cavalière du château et du parc de Saint-Cloud vers 1675 (détail), Versailles, musée national des châteaux de Versailles et Trianon, MV 743. © RMN-Grand Palais (Château de Versailles) / Gérard Blot

Entretien la présence du Prince : la gestion des sites royaux (XIV^e-XIX^e siècles)

Afin de promouvoir et de consolider leur pouvoir, les souverains européens ont construit et étendu leur présence à travers de multiples « sites royaux » dès la fin du Moyen Âge. Néanmoins, si la construction et l'extension de la présence du prince ont été très importantes dans le développement et l'affirmation de sa souveraineté, qu'en est-il de sa préservation à travers le temps ?

La réponse est à chercher dans la deuxième partie de la vie de ces lieux, lorsque le temps de la construction et de l'aménagement est terminé et que débute celui de leur usage par le prince et sa cour. L'entretien est alors la clé pour assurer la continuité de la démonstration de la magnificence et de la stabilité du régime, ces sites royaux étant l'incarnation du pouvoir du prince.

Alors que la conception et la construction de l'architecture de la cour et des espaces royaux ont une longue et vaste historiographie, la manière dont ces sites ont été entretenus a rarement été un sujet d'étude en soi. Pourtant, leur entretien était d'une grande importance et avait une dynamique particulière et exigeante. L'entretien n'a suscité l'intérêt des chercheurs que récemment, et si les périodes allant de l'Antiquité à la fin du Moyen Âge et du XIX^e siècle jusqu'à nos jours ont été prises en compte, la maintenance au début de la période moderne est encore un domaine peu étudié. Cependant, c'est à cette époque que les nouveaux organismes de construction et d'entretien ont évolué vers des administrations indépendantes et complexes, comme les « King's works » en Angleterre, la « Surintendance des Bâtiments du roi » en France et la « Junta de Obras y Bosques » en Espagne. Ces organisations constituent les racines des administrations modernes. Elles étaient responsables des vastes « sites royaux » qui comprenaient tous les biens appartenant à la dynastie régnante. Ces derniers ont également servi de centres de pouvoir qui ont contribué à façonner les premières monarchies modernes, en particulier au XVII^e siècle, lorsque différents monarques les ont utilisés pour faire face aux défis adressés à leur autorité. Cette « géographie royale » ne comprenait pas seulement les résidences où le souverain et les autres membres de la dynastie résidaient, mais aussi d'autres lieux associés au fonctionnement de la cour, comme les forêts, les jardins, les terres agricoles, les usines et les espaces urbains. Dans certains cas, l'administration était également responsable des monastères et couvents royaux fondés ou soutenus par la famille royale.

Faisant suite à la conférence "Building the Presence of the Prince" qui s'est tenue à Utrecht en novembre 2019 ("Building the Presence of the Prince", codirection : José Eloy Hortal Muñoz (URJC) et Merlijn Hurx (UU), Museum Catharijneconvent, 8-9 novembre 2019), ce colloque international vise à réunir des experts de différents domaines historiographiques (histoire, histoire de l'art, histoire de l'architecture et pensée politique), avec pour objectif de développer une analyse comparative sur la manière dont les espaces royaux étaient entretenus dans une perspective transnationale et diachronique (XIV-XIX^e siècles). Le cadre chronologique de ce colloque est intentionnellement celui de la « longue durée », permettant ainsi l'examen des questions traitant de l'entretien depuis la naissance de la géographie royale et de ses développements jusqu'au XIX^e siècle, lorsque les lieux et espaces royaux ont été transformés en sites du patrimoine national, et qu'en conséquence, l'accent a été mis sur la conservation et les restaurations.

Maintaining the Presence of the Prince: Management of Royal Geographies (XIVth-XIXth Centuries)

In order to promote and consolidate their power, the European rulers have built and extended their presence through multiple “Royal Sites” from the end of the Middle Ages onwards. Nevertheless, if building and expanding the presence of the prince have been very important in the development and assertion of its sovereignty, what about preserving it through time?

The answer lies in the second part of the life of these places, when the time of construction is over and the time of use by the prince and his court begins. Maintenance is then a key to ensure the continuity of the demonstration of magnificence and stability of the regime, being these royal sites the embodiment of the power of the prince.

Whereas the design and construction of court architecture and royal sites has a long and extensive historiography, the way these royal sites were maintained has rarely been a subject of study in itself. Yet, the upkeep of royal sites was of great consequence, and knew its own particular and challenging dynamics. Maintenance has only recently attracted scholarly interest, and while the periods from Antiquity to the late Middle Ages and the 19th century until nowadays have been considered, the maintenance in the Early Modern Period is still an understudied field. However, it was in this period that new maintenance organizations evolved into independent and complex administrations, such as the “King’s works” in England, the “Surintendance in France” and the “Junta de Obras y Bosques” in Spain. These organizations form the roots of modern government departments. They were responsible for the vast “Royal Sites” which included all properties belonging to the ruling dynasty. They served as centers of power that helped shape early modern monarchies, especially in the seventeenth century, when different monarchs used them to address challenges to their authority. Such “royal geographies”, not only included residences where the ruler and other members of the dynasty resided, but also other things associated with the running of the court, such as forests, gardens, agricultural lands, factories and urban spaces. The administration was in some cases also responsible for royal monasteries and convents founded or supported by the royal family.

Following on the conference “Building the Presence of the Prince” held in Utrecht in November of 2019 , this international symposium aims to reunite experts from different historiographical fields (History, Art History, Architectural History and Political Thought), with the objective of developing a comparative analysis on the way royal spaces were maintained from a transnational and diachronic (14th–19th century) perspective. The chronological framework of this symposium is consciously that of “long duration”, allowing thus the examination of issues dealing with maintenance from the birth of the royal geography and its developments until the 19th century when royal places and spaces have been transformed into national heritage sites, when as a consequence focus shifted to conservation and restorations.

Codirection du colloque

José Eloy Hortal Muñoz (URJC)

Merlijn Hurx (UU)

Benjamin Ringot (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles)

Comité scientifique du colloque

Mathieu da Vinha (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles)

Krista De Jonge (Katholieke universiteit Leuven)

Herbert Karner (Universität Wien-Österreichische Akademie)

Alexandre Maral (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles)

José Martínez Millán (UAM)

Andrea Merlotti (Venaria Reale)

Simon Thurley (UK, Institute of Historical Research/Gresham College)

PROGRAMME

MERCREDI 15 SEPTEMBRE 2021

9h30 – Ouverture

9h35 – Accueil au nom du Centre de recherche du château de Versailles par Mathieu da Vinha, directeur scientifique

9h45 – Introduction : José Eloy Hortal Muñoz (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos), Merlijn Hurx (Universiteit Utrecht) et Benjamin Ringot (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles)

Session I – Concepts et modèles / Concepts and Designs (I)

Présidence de séance : José Eloy Hortal Muñoz, associate professor (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos)

10h30 – Jorge Fernández-Santos (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos) – Construire la légitimité d'Isabelle I^{re} de Castille sur d'anciennes et de nouvelles fondations

11h00 – Pause

11h30 – Jonathan Spangler (Manchester Metropolitan University) – The Multi-polar Court Culture of the Duchies of Lorraine and Bar in the 18th century, from Duke Léopold to King Stanislas

Session II – Concepts et modèles / Concepts and Designs (II)

Présidence de séance : Krista De Jonge, full professor of architectural history (Katholieke universiteit Leuven)

14h00 – Gijs Versteegen (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos) – Royal Sites in Decay as Containers of Memory: Jovellanos and his Musings on the Bygone Courtly Life of Bellver's Castle

14h30 – José Eloy Hortal Muñoz (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos) – Concept and evolution of the Royal Geographies in Europe

15h00 – Pause

Session III – Institutions et individus / Institutions and People (I)

Présidence de séance : Krista De Jonge, full professor of architectural history (Katholieke universiteit Leuven)

15h30 – Merlijn Hurx (Universiteit Utrecht) – A Roof over One's Head: Roof Maintenance for the Burgundian Dukes and Habsburg Princes in the Low Countries

16h – Anna-Victoria Bognár (Justus Liebig University Giessen) – Maintenance in Early Modern German Employment Contracts [en ligne / online]

16h30 – Milton Pedro Dias Pacheco (CHAM - Centre for Humanities | Universidade Nova de Lisboa) – Serving the King, building the Kingdom: The architects and the engineers responsible for the royal palaces renovation during the reign of D. Filipe I of Portugal

17h00 – Discussion générale

JEUDI 16 SEPTEMBRE 2021

Session IV – Institutions et individus / Institutions and People (II)

Présidence de séance : Merlijn Hurx, lecturer (Universiteit Utrecht)

9h30 – Nuno Senos (Universidade Nova de Lisboa) – In the Prince's Absence (Portugal, 15th-16th Centuries) [en ligne / online]

10h – Hervé Mouillebouche (Université de Bourgogne, UMR 6298 ARTEHIS), L'entretien de l'hôtel ducal, puis maison du roi à Dijon, du xiv^e au xviii^e siècle

10h30 – Pause

11h00 – Éric Landgraf – (CHCSC / Université Paris-Saclay) – Conserver Versailles sous Louis-Philippe ? Gestion, acteurs, ambition de 1832 à 1848

11h30 – Ronan Bouttier (EPHE / EA 7347) – La monarchie outre-mer : l'entretien de la présence fictive du roi dans les résidences des agents de la Couronne en Méditerranée et dans l'océan Indien (xvii^e-xviii^e siècles)

Session V – Institutions et individus / Institutions and People (III)

Présidence de séance : Mathieu da Vinha, directeur scientifique (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles)

14h00 – Cordula Bauer (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne) – La gestion des résidences de la maison de Bavière : Maintenance, mobilités et failles de la mécanique curiale (1650-1726)

14h30 – Gabriela Lamy (Établissement public du château, du musée et du domaine national de Versailles) – « Où est le jardinier ? » : de l'image aux marchés d'entretien, représentation et fonction de la profession dans les jardins de Versailles et de Trianon (1671-1827)

15h00 – Francesca Capano (Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II) – The Capodimonte Royal Site in Naples: a century of projects, completions, transformations and 'maintenance' (17th to 19th centuries) [en ligne / online]

15h30 – Pause

Session VI – Finances / Finance (I)

Présidence de séance : Mathieu da Vinha, directeur scientifique (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles)

16h00 – Isabelle Gensollen (École du Louvre / université de Poitiers) et Benjamin Ringot (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles) – La gestion de l'entretien des résidences royales françaises : principes et financements sous Louis XIV et Louis XV

16h30 – Mirjam Brandt (Museum August Kestner, Hannover) – Princely recycling: maintaining in the garde-meuble of the Electoral Palatinate [en ligne / online]

17h00 – Discussion générale

VENDREDI 17 SEPTEMBRE 2021

Session VII – Finances / Finance (II)

Présidence de séance : Benjamin Ringot, adjoint au directeur scientifique (Centre de recherche du château de Versailles)

9h30 – Kristoffer Schmidt (Museum Nordsjælland) – Maintenance of the par force hunting landscape in Denmark

10h00 – Félix Labrador Arroyo (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos) - Management of Royal Geographies in Spain during the reign of José Bonaparte (1808-1812)

10h30 – Pause

11h00 – Présentation de l'ouvrage : *Politics and Piety at the Spanish Royal Sites of the Seventeenth Century* (Brepols, 2021)

José Eloy Hortal Muñoz (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos), directeur de la publication / editor ; Jonathan Spangler (Manchester Metropolitan University), discutant / referent ; Chris VandenBorre, éditeur de la série / editor of the serie 'Habsburg Worlds' (Brepols publisher) ; Krista De Jonge (Katholieke universiteit Leuven), modératrice / moderator.

11h30 – Conclusions générales

Résumés des interventions / Summaries of the lectures

15 septembre 2021

Construire la légitimité d'Isabelle I^{re} de castille sur d'anciennes et de nouvelles fondations

La reine Isabelle I^{re} de Castille (r. 1474-1504) a hérité d'un royaume troublé. La nécessité de surmonter les obstacles militaires à son accession et de définir son rôle de reine régnante vis-à-vis d'un mari, Ferdinand, qui était en ligne directe de succession au trône de Castille, a dû inciter Isabelle à ne pas abandonner ou céder la lieutenance des forteresses de son royaume, qui était sa prérogative royale. Elle investit stratégiquement dans les forteresses de la couronne castillane et prend des mesures pour en augmenter le nombre.

Si Isabelle a laissé son empreinte sur de nombreuses villes, trois résidences royales présentent un intérêt particulier du point de vue de la conservation architecturale et de l'affectation et de la gestion des ressources nécessaires à leur entretien. En décidant de restaurer l'aqueduc romain de Ségovie, Isabella a tenu compte de sa valeur stratégique pour l'approvisionnement en eau douce de l'alcazar royal. Sa première visite à Séville en 1477 a donné lieu à une vaste campagne de réparations du palais maure de la ville, suivie plus tard de transformations et d'améliorations. Comme l'a noté Luis Suárez, Isabelle cherchait consciemment à accroître l'aura de révérence cérémoniale qui l'entourait et les salles somptueuses de l'alcazar de Séville lui offraient certainement un cadre approprié. À partir de janvier 1492, la reine intervient stratégiquement dans l'Alhambra tout en veillant au bon entretien de la forteresse nasride. L'ancien et le nouveau ont joué un rôle complémentaire dans la stratégie évolutive d'Isabella pour souligner la légitimité de son rôle. La consécration de l'aboutissement de la Reconquista était primordiale dans son agenda personnel et dynastique.

Jorge FERNANDEZ-SANTOS – Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

Fernández-Santos was educated at Cornell University and the University of Cambridge. He has researched on cultural exchange between Spain and Italy in the early modern period and published a monograph on Juan Caramuel Lobkowitz, a Madrid-born Cistercian polymath who eventually settled in Italy (*Juan Caramuel y la probable arquitectura*, CEEH, 2014). His work on Spain's early modern fascination with Solomon's temple delves into its late mediaeval roots. Published articles cover Habsburg ceremonial display in Spain and Italy.

His current research focusses on late mediaeval Castile. He is a member of the recently constituted research group ITEM Identidad y territorio en la Edad Media. He has co-edited with José Luis Colomer *Ambassadors in Golden-Age Madrid. The Court of Philip IV Seen through Foreign Eyes* (CEEH, 2020).

15 septembre 2021

The Multi-polar Court Culture of the Duchies of Lorraine and Bar in the 18th century, from Duke Léopold to King Stanislas

Any composite principality will by nature have several focal points of court culture, different residences for the prince, institutions for government and patronage, and also residences and apanage estates for junior members of the ruling dynasty. The duchies of Lorraine and Bar are no exception, and in fact, in the years covering the reigns of Duke Léopold of Lorraine and the former King Stanislas Leszczyński (1698 to 1766), there are in a way more than one ruling dynasty, so even more spaces to consider in a discussion of royal sites. This paper will briefly examine the ducal heritage inherited by Léopold in 1698, notably the ducal palaces in Nancy and Bar-le-Duc plus various hunting lodges (such as Malgrange), the buildings he built to expand his court in emulation of Viennese and Versailles styles (the Palace of Lunéville, and pleasure retreats for his mistress), those expanded by his successor (after the short reign of his son) Stanislas, plus the residences maintained by his brothers when they were in Lorraine, his cousins of the House of Lorraine-Guise and Lorraine-Vaudémont, and, notably, of his widow when she remained in the region after the departure of the native ducal family in 1737 (the château de Commercy). The round off this survey, the talk will look at the other significant spaces of royal activity, notably the new Primatial Church and the dynastic necropolis in Nancy, the University in Pont-à-Mousson, and the royal theatre in Lunéville.

Jonathan SPANGLER – Manchester Metropolitan University

Jonathan Spangler is a specialist in the high court nobility in particular at Versailles and the duchy of Lorraine. Since completing a doctorate at Oxford University, he has published a number of works on the Lorraine-Guise family, notably his monograph *The Society of Princes* (2009). More recently, Jonathan has been exploring the role of second sons in the French monarchy, and will publish a new book, *Monsieur*, later this year.

He is a senior lecturer in early modern history at Manchester Metropolitan University and has been senior editor of *The Court Historian* since 2016.

15 septembre 2021

Royal Sites in Decay as Containers of Memory: Jovellanos and his Musings on the Bygone Courtly Life of Bellver's Castle

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Spanish enlightened writer Gaspar Melchor de Jovellanos (1744-1811) described the Castle of Bellver and its surroundings in Mallorca. The Castle by then had lost its function as a royal residence, was used as a prison and was in decay. What was the reason of one of the foremost Spanish enlightened thinkers in a gothic castle in a deplorable state? In this paper I pretend to show that his description was an early example of the resignification of royal sites who had lost their original function, and acquired importance as historical monuments.

Gijs VERSTEEGEN – Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

Gijs Versteegen teaches early modern history at the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (Madrid), and member of the research group CINTER (Corte, Imagen, Nobleza y Territorio). After his research on the Black Legend at the Utrecht University, he started his PhD studies at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, focusing on early modern Spanish court culture and its reception in enlightened and liberal historiography. This resulted in the monograph *Corte y Estado en la historiografía liberal: un cambio de paradigma* (2015). His publications include a manual on early modern political history *Las ideas políticas y sociales en la edad moderna* (2016, with José Eloy Hortal Muñoz). He co-edited *Magnificence in the Seventeenth Century* (2021, with Stijn Bussels and Walter Mellion) and *Studies on the Idea of Excellence in Europe* (2021, together with José Antonio Berrendero). His current research focuses on the education of the nobility in the Spanish Monarchy, and the role of conversation in Spanish courtly culture.

15 septembre 2021

Concept and evolution of the Royal Geographies in Europe

Nowadays rulers' palaces, residences, and convents are often regarded by European citizens as curious dwellings of royal families who lived isolated from society – which in essence was the image evoked by historians in the nineteenth century. However, these places were not only built for pleasure but belonged to a larger network of buildings and estates that together played an important role in the ruler's administration. From the Middle Ages onwards, these networks of sites became increasingly significant means of consolidating sovereigns' power and key instruments for promoting their rule, varying its evolution and functions all over the Early Modern History, up to the XIXth century.

As well, we have to take into account that Royal Sites and Geographies did not refer solely to the palaces or residences, but were complex spaces that also encompassed other types of construction and spaces. In this sense, the term *domaine* used in France, or its Dutch cognate *domein*, seems to us to be highly appropriate, since it indicates everything that is included in a territory – in this case, one that was owned by the sovereign.

This contribution examines the evolution of the concepts of Royal Sites and Royal Geographies, as well as the different types of them, that helped the Early Modern European rulers to shape their kingdoms.

José Eloy HORTAL MUÑOZ – Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

José Eloy Hortal Muñoz is Associate Professor of Early Modern History at the University Rey Juan Carlos in Madrid since 2009. His main research interests are the political history of the Habsburg Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Courts of Brussels and Madrid in both these centuries, the

Royal Households of the Spanish Habsburgs and, lastly, the Royal Sites and the religious practices associated with them.

His major works include the monographs *Las guardas reales de los Austrias hispanos* (Madrid, 2013); and (with G. Versteegen) *Las ideas políticas y sociales en la Edad Moderna* (Madrid, 2016). He has also co-edited (with J. Martínez Millán) *La Corte de Felipe IV (1621-1665). Reconfiguración de la Monarquía Católica* (Madrid, 2015); (with R. Vermeir and D. Raeymaekers) *A Constellation of Courts: The Households of Habsburg Europe, 1555-1665* (Louvain, 2014); *Politics and Piety at the Royal Sites of the Spanish Monarchy in the Seventeenth Century* (Turnhout, 2021); and (with A. Espíldora García and P.-F. Pirlet), *El ceremonial en la Corte de Bruselas del siglo XVII. Los manuscritos de Francisco Alonso Lozano* (Brussels, 2018), which was awarded the Henry Pirenne Prize in 2019.

15 septembre 2021

A Roof over One's Head: Roof Maintenance for the Burgundian Dukes and Habsburg Princes in the Low Countries

Any upkeep necessarily starts with the roof. Not only does it provide the owner shelter against the elements, but a waterproof roof covering is also essential for the building's preservation. During the 15th century maintenance of court buildings was modernised in the Low Countries. Regular surveys became the norm, and new working methods for maintenance were explored, including the maintenance contracts, while also an early attempt was done to regulate the quality of building materials and working procedures. In this paper, I will examine the office of the master roofer in the Low Countries. Studying this somewhat overlooked figure provides clear insight into the rationalisation of maintenance procedures in the late Middle Ages. The focus lies on the Duchy of Brabant, because for this territory several newly discovered archival sources remain, among which several 15th- and 16th-century maintenance contracts for the upkeep of tile and slate roofs of court buildings.

Merlijn HURX – Universiteit Utrecht

Merlijn Hurx is Assistant Professor at Utrecht University and as of 1 October 2021 he will become Full Professor of Architectural History at KU Leuven. His PhD thesis on the architect and the building industry in the Low Countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was published by Vantilt as *Architect en aannemer* (2012) and received the Karel van Mander prize for the best architectural history publication in the Netherlands for the period 2011-2015. He is author of *Architecture as Profession: The Origins of Architectural Practise in the Low Countries in the Fifteenth Century* (Brepols 2018).

15 septembre 2021

Maintenance in Early Modern German Employment Contracts [en ligne / online]

The introduction of the office of a permanently employed “Baumeister” at the German princely courts changed a lot in the organisation of building. Instead of being responsible for one «work» like their colleagues, “Werkmeister” at the urban cathedrals of the late Middle Ages, the Baumeister were responsible for all the «bawe» (buildings) of their sovereign according to their employment contract. In addition to representative buildings, this often included various types of commercial buildings, defensive buildings, and even paved roads and bridges, for whose maintenance they were now responsible.

In most employment contracts of building officials in the Holy Roman Empire of the early modern period, this task was mentioned and was thus one of the most important tasks of building personnel in the early modern period.

The inspections should be done at least once a year at the beginning of spring. With regard to the building components, as was to be expected, the main focus was on the roofs, which the masons and not only the carpenters should pay attention to. Particularly telling were the regulations and appointments from the Sächsisches Oberbauamt, which showed that architects with artistic training were not called in for inspections due to a lack of knowledge. The building administration leaders were less obliged to carry out inspections than the «middle class» of court and land architects and master craftsmen, but not the Conducteurs, who had a lack of experience. The «all-eyes-principle» was constitutive: more experts could see problems arising more reliably. In general, in keeping with the baroque principle of economy, importance was attached to repairing damage as quickly as possible before it became more serious. A legal source from Prussia from 1751, on the other hand, shows that in the Prussian domain system, repair and new construction were defined purely by economic interests.

Maintenance was one of the most important points in the employment contracts and one of the most important tasks of all for the entire construction staff throughout the period under study, but it brought little prestige to the architects. Over this, had the fulfilment of this task the potential to weaken the position of the architectural profession, which was in a delicate phase of professionalisation between artist and building officer status in the Holy Roman Empire of the early modern period. German architectural treatises therefore completely ignore this field of activity.

Anna-Victoria BOGNAR – Justus Liebig University Giessen

Dr. Anna-Victoria Bognár studied Cultural Sciences at Saarland University in Saarbruecken, Germany (2004-2011). Her PhD (2011-2018) about the development of the profession of the architect in the Holy Roman Empire (1500-1800) at the University of Stuttgart was funded by the Graduate Advancement Program of the Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg. She is currently working as a scientific researcher at the Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen as coordinator at the project *Glass. Material, Function und Meaning around 1600 and 1800 in Thuringia* funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

15 septembre 2021

Serving the King, building the Kingdom: The architects and the engineers responsible for the royal palaces renovation during the reign of D. Filipe I of Portugal

Acclaimed as legitimate sovereign of the Portuguese Kingdom in 1581, D. Filipe I of Portugal [1527|1580-1598] would be responsible for implementing a major renovation program concerning the main set of Crown royal palaces during the last two decades of the sixteenth century. Among the royal palaces and sites, the King would also support several other building constructions, namely the monasteries and convents erected by the first Portuguese Kings.

From Lisbon, the capital where several urban palaces were located – the Castle palace, the Estaus palace and the River palace –, to Sintra, Almeirim and Salvaterra [de Magos], where the most popular summer residences of the Portuguese monarchs were placed, a group of architects and military engineers was in charge of visiting the royal sites, drawing the plans for the palatine buildings and gardens, and scheduling their material interventions. The major purpose of the new King was to retrieve, reform and reoccupy the palaces of the old Kingdom.

Among the foremost officers summoned were the Italian military engineers Filippo Terzi [c.1520-1597] and Giovanni Battista Antonelli [1527-1588], in addition to the Portuguese architect Balthazar Alvarez [1560-1630]. While the Spanish architect Juan Herrera [1530-1597] was mainly responsible for supervising and correcting the architectural projects and plans, the higher bailiff D. Duarte de Castelo Branco [c.1540-?] – who later became the treasury overseer and one of the five Kingdom governors – was responsible for the financial management. Where the King was in Lisbon or in Madrid all constructions works were managed under his direct control.

After the brief historical contextualization of the Portuguese royal palaces which had gone through interventions during the reign of the Prudent-King, in Lisbon and others peripheral villages, we intend to identify the major architects and engineers involved in the renovation program, analyzing the procedures and dynamics of the palatine constructions sites administration under their command. Many of these artists would be involved also in the projects implemented at monasteries and convents, namely those who were under the protection of the Portuguese Crown since the foundation of the Kingdom.

Inside of the chronological framework defined by D. Filipe I of Portugal's reign, from 1580 to 1598, it is also possible to present, in some cases, the social background and the evolution of the professional trajectories of those architects and engineers. Many of them, after having successfully executed their functions, started not only to gradually occupy higher positions at the Royal Works (Obras Reais) offices, but also at the first formal architectural school established precisely at the Royal Palace of Lisbon next to the Tagus River (Aula do Risco do Paço Real de Lisboa).

Milton Pedro Dias PACHECO – CHAM - Centre for Humanities | Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Milton Pedro Dias Pacheco is a PhD student in the Department of History of Art of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Coimbra, researching themes dedicated to The Inquisition P(a)laces in the Portuguese Empire (1536-1821), funded by the Portuguese Science and Technology Foundation.

Between 2004 and 2011 he worked as an Art historian at the Cultural Heritage Department of Coimbra Diocese and in the Coimbra University Candidacy for the UNESCO World Heritage Office.

He is researcher at CHAM - Centre for the Humanities of the Nova University of Lisbon and University of Azores and at the Camões Interuniversity Studies Centre of the University of Coimbra. The main research lines, related to the royal, episcopal and inquisitorial palatine architecture, made it possible the presentation of papers and conferences, some of them published in articles and book chapters, in Portugal, Germany, Austria, Brazil, Belgium, Spain, France, Greece and the United Kingdom.

16 septembre 2021

In the Prince's Absence (Portugal, 15th-16th Centuries) [en ligne / online]

It is very difficult to document life in the princely palace when the prince is not in residence, which was the case most of the time as courts moved around in the constant circulation that characterizes aristocratic life in this period. Nevertheless, whatever little information we do possess shows that in the prince's absence palaces were not empty, nor were they abandoned to inevitable decay until the next visit. On the contrary, not only did construction and repair work take place but some people lived there permanently while others moved in temporarily, from servants to lesser members of the family or simply those who were protected by the master of the house. Once the prince needed to use the palace, everything and everyone was moved again to accommodate the temporary visit of the owners.

In this paper I shall gather the available information in order to form as clear a picture as possible of these movements and of the bureaucracy in charge of organizing the attending complex logistics, culminating in the creation, (apparently) in the 15th century, of the *paceiro* (from the archaic term *paço*, palace), one in each palace in charge of managing the absence of the prince. By the end of the 16th century such office disappeared, probably replaced by the hierarchy of surveyors that had been perfected in the meantime combined with the shrinking of the courts' migrations. Such office has never been studied but a solid set of newly gathered documentation survives that can shed light on this topic.

Nuno SENOS – Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Nuno Senos is professor of Early Modern Art and Architecture and the Deputy Director of the Institute of Art History at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa/FCSH. His research interests span the architecture of Early Modern Portugal and its overseas possessions as well as the impact of empire on art consumption in Portugal in the 16th century.

He has published on the Royal Palace of Lisbon (*Paço da Ribeira*), on the ducal palace of Vila Viçosa, and the historiographic and artistic construction of the memory of the voyage of Vasco da Gama (1498), among others. He has participated in numerous international projects currently including PALAMUSTO, Research & Training for the Palace Museum of Tomorrow, a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action (ITN 861426).

16 septembre 2021

L'entretien de l'hôtel ducal, puis maison du roi à Dijon, du XIV^e au XVIII^e siècle

L'actuelle mairie de Dijon, au cœur de la ville, a servi d'hôtel ducal de 1340 à 1477, puis de maison du roi de 1477 à 1789. Les bâtiments ont gardé des vestiges de cette longue histoire ; les archives aussi, assez bien conservées sur l'ensemble de la période, documentent, parfois de façon très précise, les modalités d'entretien des bâtiments. On peut y voir des chantiers, des artisans, des budgets, des coûts, mais aussi des institutions, des structures et des chaînes de décision et de contrôle. Aux XIV^e et XV^e siècles, l'entretien des bâtiments est placé sous l'autorité de la chambre des Comptes, qui semble plus se soucier de la conservation de ses archives que des sites qui lui sont confiés. Après le retour du duché de Bourgogne à la Couronne de France, le monopole de la chambre des Comptes est peu à peu concurrencé par celui du gouverneur, des trésoriers de France, puis du bureau de l'Intendance. Le changement de statut du bâtiment en 1477 entraîne un affaiblissement de l'intervention directe du prince : sous Philippe le Hardi (1364-1404) et Jean sans Peur (1404-1419), la résidence habituelle à Dijon des ducs, et surtout des duchesses, leur permet d'intervenir au quotidien dans les travaux d'entretien. Sous Philippe le Bon (1419-1467) et Charles le Téméraire (1467-1477), les ducs n'interviennent plus que pour lancer des chantiers importants. Après 1477, la « maison du roi » est occupée, plus ou moins régulièrement, par les gouverneurs de Bourgogne, et les travaux d'entretien se font surtout au rythme des visites royales. Tout au long de la période, on retrouve néanmoins les mêmes problèmes récurrents : les budgets alloués à la conservation des bâtiments sont trop souvent détournés pour des causes plus urgentes (notamment la guerre), et le défaut d'entretien entraîne souvent des ruines irréversibles.

Hervé MOUILLEBOUCHE – Université de Bourgogne, UMR 6298 ARTEHIS

Maître de conférence HDR en histoire médiévale de l'université de Bourgogne, Hervé Mouillebouche est spécialiste de l'habitat médiéval fortifié. Ces travaux portent sur le palais des ducs de Bourgogne à Dijon.

Ses principales publications sont : « Des châteaux et des hôtels pour «tenir estat» », in Maurice-Chabard, Jugie et Paviot (dir.), *Miroir du prince. 1425-1510. La commande artistique des hauts fonctionnaires à la cour de Bourgogne* (2021) ; « Occupation des étages et des combles dans le «logis neuf» de Philippe le Bon à Dijon », in Mouillebouche, Faucherre et Gautier (dir.), *Le château de fond en comble. Hiérarchisation verticale des espaces dans les châteaux médiévaux et modernes. Actes du septième colloque international au château de Bellecroix, 18-20 octobre* (2020) ; avec Jean Mesqui, *Le château et l'église de Châteauneuf (Côte-d'Or), au Moyen Âge* (s. l., 2020) ; *Châteaux et palais de la Bourgogne médiévale. Recueil d'articles* (2019).

Il est également vice-président du Centre de Castelologie de Bourgogne (CeCaB) et responsable des éditions du CeCaB .

16 septembre 2021

Conserver Versailles sous Louis-Philippe ? Gestion, acteurs, ambition de 1832 à 1848

Sous la Monarchie de Juillet, le château de Versailles, par la volonté du roi Louis-Philippe, devient un musée dédié à «la Nation réunifiée», emblématique de sa politique internationale et ouvert au public. Après des années d'un ambitieux chantier, la somptueuse inauguration du 10 juin consacre la nouvelle attribution «à toutes les gloires de la France» du joyau imaginé par Louis XIV. Pour accompagner cette transformation, des travaux d'entretien inédits et onéreux, placés sous la houlette d'une Direction des bâtiments, sont menés de 1832 à 1848, parallèlement aux nombreuses démolitions et aux «travaux neufs» décidés par l'Intendance chargée de la Maison du Roi, la Liste civile et les opérateurs enrôlés. L'exploration des Archives de l'époque donne une idée juste de l'action des intervenants, des chefs de services, entrepreneurs aux ouvriers développée sur tout le domaine royal. Les ouvrages doivent protéger les parties préservées et renforcer les espaces nouvellement construits en fonction des décors destinés à la scénographie du musée. Le message à la société du souverain est clair : il souhaite à la fois que soit respectée la conservation du patrimoine historique et que se développent l'esprit d'entreprise et l'économie sociale. C'est sur la base de ces éléments que nous retracerons sommairement les parts d'entretien, de gestion et de transformation voulues par Louis-Philippe.

Under the July Monarchy, the Château de Versailles became a museum dedicated to «the reunited nation», emblematic of its international policy and open to the public. After years of ambitious work, the sumptuous inauguration on 10 June consecrated the new attribution «to all the glories of France» of the jewel imagined by Louis XIV. To accompany this transformation, unprecedented and costly maintenance work was carried out from 1832 to 1848, under the leadership of a Buildings Directorate, in parallel with the numerous demolitions and «new works» decided by the Intendance in charge of the King's House, the Civil List and the enlisted operators. Exploration of the Archives of the period gives a good idea of the actions of the people involved, from the heads of departments and contractors to the workmen developed throughout the royal domain. The works had to protect the preserved parts and reinforce the newly built spaces according to the decorations intended for the museum's scenography. The sovereign's message to society was clear: he wanted both the preservation of the historical heritage and the development of entrepreneurship and the social economy. On the basis of these elements, we will briefly retrace the maintenance, management and transformation parts desired by Louis-Philippe.

Éric LANDGRAF – CHCSC / Université Paris-Saclay

Docteur en histoire, Éric Landgraf est membre du Centre d'histoire culturelle des sociétés contemporaines (CHCSC) de l'Université Paris-Saclay à Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines. Sous la direction de Jean-Claude Yon, directeur d'études à l'EPHE, son sujet de recherche, Louis-Philippe, roi bâtisseur : le rêve d'une nation unifiée. Le chantier du château de Versailles de 1830 à 1848, aborde, d'après des archives inédites, les étapes et les acteurs de la transformation et de la patrimonialisation du château de Versailles en musée, étude qui fera l'objet d'une publication. L'historien a contribué en 2018 au catalogue « Louis-Philippe et Versailles », dirigé par Valérie Bajou.

Documentaliste-archiviste aux Archives nationales depuis 2009, il est membre-correspondant de la Société nationale des Antiquaires de France depuis 2013.

16 septembre 2021

La monarchie outre-mer : l'entretien de la présence fictive du roi dans les résidences des gouverneurs royaux aux colonies (XVII^e-XVIII^e siècles)

Le domaine de la monarchie outre-mer connaît une expansion considérable sous le règne des Bourbon à mesure que s'accroît le grand commerce maritime. Cette communication analysera les enjeux et les modalités de l'entretien matériel et symbolique de la présence du roi dans ses possessions d'outre-mer.

La présence symbolique du roi dans ces territoires passe en particulier par l'architecture des « maisons du roi » un ensemble hétéroclite d'édifices résidentiels, commerciaux et militaires. Les résidences des agents de la Couronne (gouverneurs, ambassadeurs, consuls) fournissent de bons exemples de l'usage de l'architecture, considérée sous sa dimension bâtie comme habitée, au service de la représentation d'un souverain absent.

Cette intervention examinera en particulier le travail des agents du roi dans l'entretien de ces lieux symbolisant le pouvoir du monarque en terres étrangères. Un regard particulier sera porté sur leur relation avec l'administration de la Marine.

Ronan BOUTTIER – Équipe de recherche HISTARA (EPHE – EA 7347)

Titulaire d'un doctorat en histoire de l'art (Sorbonne Université), Ronan Bouttier consacre ses recherches post-doctorales à l'étude de l'architecture française dans l'espace extra-européen, du XVII^e au début du XIX^e siècle.

Ses travaux portent notamment sur l'ambassade de France à Constantinople (« La Maison du Roy en Orient. Pierre Vigné de Vigny et la reconstruction de l'ambassade de France à Constantinople (1720-1723), in Alexandre Gady (dir.), Mélanges en l'honneur de Claude Mignot, Paris, Sorbonne Université Presses, 2019, p. 139-160). En 2019, un contrat postdoctoral (Labex CAP – Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne) lui a permis de développer ses travaux sur l'architecture et l'urbanisme comptoir de Pondichéry (« Refonder la ville. Le travail des ingénieurs des Ponts et Chaussées à Pondichéry, 1820-1830 », Cahiers du Labex CAP, n° 8, 2021, p. 45-79.)

Membre associé de l'équipe de recherche HISTARA (EPHE – EA 7347), Ronan Bouttier est actuellement responsable du secteur des documents figurés aux Archives de Paris.

16 septembre 2021

La gestion des résidences de la maison de Bavière : Maintenance, mobilités et failles de la mécanique curiale (1650-1726)

Cette communication vise à mettre en avant le rôle constitutif des artisans et du personnel subalterne pour l'entretien et le fonctionnement quotidien des résidences de la maison de Bavière. Entre 1650 et 1726, la cour de Munich se prête particulièrement à une telle étude : il s'agit d'une période turbulente, marquée par la présence et l'absence successives de la cour. Ces multiples mobilités, organisées ou forcées, courtes ou longues, marquent profondément la gestion des sites princiers. Tandis que l'Électeur cherche tout au long de la période étudiée à réformer sa cour, il s'avère que le personnel chargé de l'entretien des résidences reste majoritairement en poste, car ils doivent « garder l'apparence de la résidence ». La multiplication des résidences et les mobilités récurrentes compliquent cependant la gestion curiale. Dans le cadre de leur travail, le personnel a accès à des biens matériels ou immatériels de membres de la cour qu'ils doivent garder, répertorier et conserver. Pourtant, on s'aperçoit qu'un certain nombre de ces biens – surtout le bois et les produits de la cuisine – circulent dans l'espace résidentiel : certains serviteurs les volent, les revendent et accèdent ainsi au marché illégal de la ville résidentielle.

Cordula BAUER – Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

Après un Master franco-allemand d'Histoire, Cordula Bauer prépare actuellement une thèse en cotutelle à l'université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne et à l'université de Munich (LMU), sous la direction de Christine Lebeau (Paris 1) et de Mark Hengerer (LMU). Elle porte sur les artisans et le personnel subalterne de la cour de Munich entre 1650 et 1726 et a pour objectif de mettre en exergue leur rôle crucial pour la constitution et la configuration du système curial dans l'espace résidentiel.

16 septembre 2021

« Où est le jardinier ? » : de l'image aux marchés d'entretien, représentation et fonction de la profession dans les jardins de Versailles et de Trianon (1671-1827)

A partir d'une lecture revisitée des marchés d'entretien des jardins de Versailles et de Trianon, quatre sujets pourront être évoqués : comment était entretenue l'Orangerie de Versailles ? Qu'en était-il de la situation complexe des jardins des deux Trianons ? Sous quel prisme à la Révolution les jardins devenus « propriété nationale » sont-ils entretenus ? Enfin, l'évocation d'une nouvelle et éphémère Administration des parcs, eaux et jardins impériaux créée en 1805 illustrera un des multiples domaines de réformes initiés par Napoléon dont le 200^e anniversaire de sa mort est célébré cette année.

Gabriela LAMY – Établissement public du château, du musée et du domaine national de Versailles

Gabriela Lamy est rattachée au Service des ressources domaniales à la Direction du patrimoine et des jardins du château de Versailles ; elle avait auparavant rejoint l'équipe des jardiniers de Trianon en 2001. Elle a passé en 2004 un DESS « Jardins historiques, patrimoine, paysage » à l'École d'architecture de Versailles. Elle participe depuis 2007 au programme de recherche « Le végétal dans les grands jardins européens à l'époque moderne » mené par le Centre de recherche du château de Versailles. Ses investigations l'amènent à retrouver l'histoire des collections de plantes entretenues dans les jardins comme dans les orangeries de Versailles et de Trianon.

16 septembre 2021

The Capodimonte Royal Site in Naples: a century of projects, completions, transformations and 'maintenance' (17th to 19th centuries) [en ligne / online]

Capodimonte was the first Neapolitan Royal Site (1735) wanted by Charles of Bourbon as soon as he was crowned king of Naples. The site – palace and wood-park – was completed in about a century; the last interior decoration projects date back to 1837. The park, great pride of the ruling houses, which followed one another (Bourbon, Bonaparte, Murat, Bourbon), is composed by a complex scheme that integrates the wood, the hunting reserve, the gardens, the fruit gardens and the rural areas. Since their origins, the agricultural areas, which contained the other green spaces, played a fundamental role as they contributed to the maintenance of the royal reserve. The beautiful plan by an anonymous author, Piano Topografico del Real Bosco di Capodimonte [Museum Archive and Real Bosco di Capodimonte] is fundamental for the understanding of the site's organization at the end of the eighteenth century, it describes with great clarity the use of about 115 hectares. There were many rural buildings: farm houses, vaccherie (bovine's stable), faggianerie (pheasants' shelter), goats' stable, lodgings – for the peasants, the gamekeeper, the gardener, etc. – as well as the San Gennaro's church – mainly intended for staff – and the famous Real Manifattura della Porcellana (Royal Porcelain Manufactory), which was disused at the time. During the Nineteenth century the design of the green was modified both for the new territories acquired and for the adaptation to the fashion of the landscape gardening. The Anglo-Chinese garden was definitively introduced in Naples (after the attempts of the second half of the eighteenth century, including the English Garden of the Royal Park of Caserta), sometimes to the detriment of the productive areas. Architects, gardeners and botanists (Giovanni Antonio Medrano, Giovanni Giacomo Canevari, Ferdinando Sanfelice, Giuseppe Astarita, Ferdinando Fuga, Antonio Niccolini, Giuseppe Giordano, Martin and Giovanni Biancour, Friedrich Dehnhardt) worked together in these hundred years, contributing to the final result. The tasks and responsibilities taken on by these various professional figures during this long period are of great interest.

If architects, supported by the skills of gardeners, were entrusted with the final decision-making responsibilities in the eighteenth century, with the nineteenth century the relationship between architect and botanist, no longer just gardener, changed; the respective roles between Niccolini, Giordano and Dehnhardt are still discussed today.

The complex system of Capodimonte was administratively entrusted to the Casa Reale (Royal House Office), a branch of the Bourbon State with the task of providing for the construction from scratch of the Royal Sites but also for their maintenance and transformation. Maintaining such a large park was not easy. A novel management plan was tested in Capodimonte which was then adopted in Portici and Caserta but also in all the other Minor Royal sites.

Francesca CAPANO – Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Francesca Capano is researcher in the ICAR/18 disciplinary sector at the Architecture Department of the University of Naples Federico II; she holds a PhD in History and Criticism of Architecture, has been collaborating since 2002 with the Interdepartmental Research Centre on Iconography of the European City - CIRICE of the Neapolitan University. She currently teaches History of Architecture I at the University's degree course in Architectural Sciences.

She has participated in national and international conferences, and published numerous essays and three monographs, among which: Caserta. La città dei Borbone oltre la reggia (1750-1860), Napoli, Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane 2011; Gli archivi fotografici per la Storia dell'architettura e del paesaggio, in «eikonocity», n. 1, a.1, 2016; *Il Sito Reale di Capodimonte. Il primo bosco, parco e palazzo dei Borbone di Napoli*, Federico II University Press, 2017.

16 septembre 2021

La gestion de l'entretien des résidences royales françaises : principes et financement sous Louis XIV et Louis XV

Les résidences royales sont l'expression de la grandeur et du pouvoir du prince. Corolaire de leur construction puis de l'usage des lieux, leur entretien est une nécessité et une charge financière qui incombe aux Bâtiments du roi.

À partir des sources comptables, courriers et mémoires relatifs à cette gestion, cette présentation examinera les grands principes de planification et de budgétisation des entretiens nécessaires. Puis lors des règnes de Louis XIV et de Louis XV, et alors que les résidences royales se multiplient, leur financement et leur évolution seront mis en évidence afin d'en spécifier les conséquences sur les maisons royales et leur pérennité.

Isabelle GENSOLLEN – École du Louvre / Université de Poitiers

Historienne de l'art, chercheuse indépendante, diplômée de l'École du Louvre et docteur en Histoire de l'Art (université de Poitiers, 2019) avec une recherche sur les conditions administratives de la production artistique sous le directorat du marquis de Marigny (1751-1773). Isabelle Gensollen a participé aux colloques « Réclamer, soutenir, refuser la surveillance de l'antiquité à nos jours : enjeux idéologiques, politiques et sociaux » (octobre 2018, université de Poitiers) et « Artistes et collections royales et princières, France, XVI^e-XVIII^e siècles », tenu en mai 2019 à l'université de Versailles – Saint-Quentin et au château de Versailles. Ses principales publications sont : *Versalia* n° 22 (2019) : « le domaine de Saint-Hubert, 1755-1792. Histoire d'une création royale : choix et singularités » ; article dans « Chefs-d'œuvre retrouvés » (exposition février à juin 2022, château de Versailles) (à paraître) ; « À l'entrée du domaine de Marly : les pavillons de la salle des gardes et de la chapelle », *Versalia* n° 27 (2023 - à paraître).

Benjamin RINGOT – Centre de recherche du château de Versailles

Adjoint au directeur scientifique du Centre de recherche du château de Versailles, Benjamin Ringot y coordonne le programme de recherche « Réseaux et sociabilité à la cour de France, XVII^e-XVIII^e siècles », participe aux projets appliqués de recherche VERSPERA, IMMERSAILLES et Experimental Virtual Archaeological-Acoustics (Versailles). Ses thématiques de recherches touchent aux Bâtiments du roi sous Louis XIV et à la résidence royale de Marly. Il est également responsable des enseignements et formation du CRCV, ainsi que, pour l'École du Louvre, codirecteur du groupe de recherche « Versailles » et coordinateur du séminaire thématique « Versailles ». Il enseigne également depuis 2020 à l'Université de Paris « la circulation des biens culturels sur le web » (Master II).

Ses principales publications sont : « Préface. Recherche et numérique : l'art et la manière du Centre de recherche du château de Versailles », in Richer-Rossi et Patin (dir.), *L'art et la manière. Quelques réflexions sur les industries culturelles et créatives*, (Paris, 2021) ; avec Michel Jordan, « Le projet VERSPERA. Numérisation, recherche et modélisation 3D des plans d'Ancien Régime de Versailles », in Patin (dir.), *Les enjeux du numérique en sciences sociales et humaines. Vers un homo numericus ?*, (Paris, 2020) ; « Le tricentenaire de la mort de Louis XIV : un bilan historiographique fécond ? (II) », *Revue XVII^e siècle*, (oct. 2016) ; « Politique des arts et pratiques artistiques : le rôle de la surintendance des Bâtiments du roi », *Revue de l'Art*, (2015) ; avec Thierry Sarmant, « La surintendance des Bâtiments du roi sous Jules Hardouin-Mansart » et « Au service du roi (1675-1708). Une carrière exceptionnelle », in Gady (dir.), *Jules Hardouin-Mansart (1646-1708)*, (Paris, 2010).

16 septembre 2021

Princely recycling: maintaining in the garde-meuble of the Electoral Palatinate [en ligne / online]

In 1716, after an eventful reign, elector Palatine Johann Wilhelm died in Düsseldorf, where he resided due to the War of the League of Augsburg, leaving the severely destroyed residence in Heidelberg behind. Johann Wilhelm and his Medici-born wife Anna Maria Luisa established a sumptuous and art-encouraging court life in Düsseldorf, at the time capital of the duchies Jülich-Berg as well as of all the widespread Palatine territories. His younger brother and successor, Carl Philipp, tried to reinstate Heidelberg as residence, but due to a conflict with the strengthened and resistant protestant inhabitants concerning the confession and use of the central church of the city, Carl Philipp decided to abandon Heidelberg in favour of Mannheim. There, the building site of a little fortress on the Rhine called Friedrichsburg, part-time residence if needed, could be transformed into a radiant new palace which was to be one of the largest in Europe, actually the second largest baroque palace after Versailles. Of course, this new building has to be furnished – with the sole difficulty of the expenses required. Even the quickly imposed “Schlossbausteuer” (“palace tax”) could not sufficiently cover all the costs. Carl Philipp and his architect decided to reduce the architectural ornaments in favour of an impressive interior. The focus of the wall decoration laid on the stucco ceilings; a sumptuous textile furnishing should do the rest. Although resources were restricted, many invoices witness the orders of precious fabrics and textile accessories. Much more interesting, however, are the documents which show how many of the Mannheim furniture can be traced back to the Düsseldorf residence. The paper will therefore concentrate on these documents, showing how neatly the inventory of the former residence was designed: the sections divided items into reusable ones and those to be thrown away. As case study, the paper will follow the fate of the items in question (furniture, but also fabrics not yet in use) from their Düsseldorf origins via the initial furnishing of the Mannheim palace to the inventories of the following years under the reign of elector Carl Theodor (r. 1742-1799). Especially some of the state beds are described in detail and can be traced through several generations of the Palatine electors and multiple sites across the apartments of the Mannheim palace. In addition, the inventories often mention not only the reuse, but the recycling of ornate fabrics, such as a chair upholstered with former drapery.

The example of the electoral household shows a remarkable efficiency in managing the maintaining of furnishing. In addition to edificial maintenance, the proceeding of the gardemeuble enhances and supports the lavish image of the Mannheim residence and therefore the representation of the Elector.

Mirjam BRANDT – Museum August Kestner, Hannover

Freelance art historian, Mirjam Brandt works in the fields of art education, scientific research and editing for several art institutions in Munich and beyond. She specializes in applied arts, arts and culture at European courts as well as Christian art. She wrote a Magister thesis on the Place royale in Arles, whereas her doctoral thesis addressed the medieval Eucharistic paten.

After studying art history, French literature, comparative literature and theatre studies in Leipzig, Hamburg and Bonn, Mirjam worked as a curatorial assistant at the Bavarian Palace Department, where she contributed to the new permanent exhibition in the Munich Residence. As research assistant at the TU Darmstadt, she began studying the Mannheim Residence, with a focus on the state bed chambers.

17 septembre 2021

Maintenance of the par force hunting landscape in Denmark

The year 2020 marked the 350th anniversary of the foundation by Christian V of the par force hunt (also known as stag hunt or chasse à courre) in Denmark. This type of hunting was a spectacular sight, where riders and a pack of hunting dogs, imported from England, would hunt a selected animal (often a stag) through large, artificially adapted hunting areas such as the open landscapes at Jægersborg Dyrehave or the geometrically shaped hunting routes at Gribskov or Store Dyrehave. After a pursuit usually lasting several hours the animal would collapse from fatigue. The King would then finish off the exhausted beast with a hirschfænger – a large dagger – or a spear.

Studies of the royal hunt tend to depict the Danish par force hunt as primarily a means for absolute rulers to showcase a symbolic power. The hunt enabled the absolute ruler to exhibit athletic strength, exemplary riding skills and extreme courage, and thus to paint the picture of a heroic ruler. To maintain this large and recurring spectacle vast sums of money were needed. Not only did the artificially adapted hunting areas require continuous maintenance. It was also necessary to uphold a large group of specialized royal huntsmen, dogs, and horses. Due to the large spending costs the German hunter and forester Heinrich Wilhelm Döbel commented that only kings, some dukes, and the most powerful nobility were able to perform this kind of hunting.

Despite its costliness, studies regarding the upkeep of the Danish par force hunt does not exist. Therefore, the main purpose of this paper is to shed light on the cost of maintenance of the large hunting areas, the entourage of employees and the hunting material during the reigns of Christian V, Frederik IV and Christian VI. Under Christian V and Frederik IV (from 1670 to 1730) the par force hunt had its heyday, while the popularity of the hunt rapidly declined under Christian VI. This was partly due to the fact that the pietistic Christian VI had no particular interest in hunting, whereby the Danish par force hunt was ultimately disbanded in 1741. Therefore, the paper also examines if the rise and fall in popularity of the Danish par force hunt resulted in an increase and later decrease in.

Kristoffer SCHMIDT – Museum Nordsjælland

Kristoffer Schmidt is a curator, PhD at the Museum of Northern Zealand. His research regards Danish and early modern history 1600-1800 especially in the fields of court history and intellectual history. His latest articles include: “Between Tragedy and History. The Case of Jean Racine’s Bajazet” in *Journal of Renaissance Studies* (2018), “Heroes and heroines: the lives of men and women” in *Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754). Learning and Literature in the Nordic Enlightenment* (2018), and “Christian 5.s parforcejagt i 1600-tallets aviser [The par force hunt of Christian V in newspapers from the 17th century]” in *Fund og Forskning* (2020).

From the start of 2021 to the end of 2022 he will conduct a research project on the topic of the representation of the Danish par force hunt from 1670 to 1741.

17 septembre 2021

Management of Royal Geographies in Spain during the reign of José Bonaparte (1808-1812)

The economic question of the royal patrimony became particularly important during the reign of Joseph I. The Estatuto de Bayona stipulated that part of the king's upkeep would be covered by funds from the royal sites. In this sense, after becoming aware of the real situation of the royal patrimony, the French administration made important changes in the management and production of the royal sites. First of all, the figure of the superintendent of works and forests was created, in addition to the appointment of a whole series of intendants who were put in charge of all the royal sites, and an instruction for the management of the royal patrimony was approved.

During these years, changes were also made to the structure and staffing of these royal sites, adapting them to the new principles that would govern the administration of this patrimony.

Important work was also carried out on the organisation of the production system, presenting plans and proposals for improvement. This policy was accompanied, on the one hand, by a process of sale of the less productive assets, as had already been done in the time of Charles IV, and, above all, a process of incorporation of national assets, mainly from the clergy, military orders and the disaffected nobility, with the aim of increasing the income of the royal patrimony.

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His works (as author, director or editor) include, in recent years, the following *Las legumbres del Rey*. *Mesa y alimentación en la Corte (siglos XVI-XIX)*, (Madrid, 2020), *La configuración de la imagen de la Monarquía Católica. El ceremonial de la capilla real de Manuel Ribeiro* (Madrid, 2020), *La extensión de la corte: los Sitios Reales* (Madrid, 2017) and *Siti Reali in Europa. Una storia del territorio tra Madrid e Napoli* (Napoles, 2014)

17 septembre 2021

Présentation de l'ouvrage / Presentation of the book: Politics and Piety at the Spanish Royal Sites of the Seventeenth Century (Brepols, 2021)

The relevance of religious and political practices at the Royal Sites of the different kingdoms that composed the Spanish Monarchy, in the consolidation of the image and power of the Spanish kings.

Institutions under royal control included not only the king's royal residences and the royal chapels attached to them, but also magnificent convent-palaces and individual monasteries belonging to specific religious orders with close affiliations to the Spanish Crown. These Spanish Royal Sites, a diverse global network that helped to shape the Spanish Monarchy politically and socially in the seventeenth century, extended across the different kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula and beyond to other territories in Europe, America and Asia under Spanish rule. The religious practices that occurred there were an essential aspect of studying the justification of power, the pre-eminence of (ecclesiastical and temporal) institutions and, in the case of the Spanish Monarchy, its relations with the Holy See.

This volume brings together scholars from various humanities disciplines, opening up novel avenues of research for studying the organization of royal institutions in the different kingdoms of the Habsburg Spanish Monarchy, especially in questions related to religion and royal piety. Particular attention is paid to the under-researched area of Royal Sites in Catalonia, Valencia, Portugal, Sardinia and the Viceroyalty of Peru.

José Eloy Hortal Muñoz (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos), directeur de la publication / editor ; Jonathan Spangler (Manchester Metropolitan University), discutant / referent ; Chris VandenBorre, éditeur de la série / editor of the serie 'Habsburg Worlds' (Brepols publisher) ; Krista De Jonge, full professor of architectural history (Katholieke universiteit Leuven) modératrice / moderator.

