



### Science Meeting – Scientific Report

The scientific report (WORD or PDF file - maximum of seven A4 pages) should be submitted online within two months of the event. It will be published on the ESF website.

Proposal Title:

**Palatium Master Class: Court Residences as Places of Exchange in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe, 1400–1700**

Application Reference N°:

5843

1) Summary (up to one page)

The six day Munich master class *Court Residences as Places of Exchange in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe, 1400–1700* focused on the late medieval and early modern European court residence or ‘palace’ in an interdisciplinary perspective: The interaction between palace architecture, including its interior decorations and stately collections, and the ceremonial.

It took place March 2 to March 7, 2015, at the Institute of Art History at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (LMU) in Munich, in the rooms of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences in Munich and as part of a day excursion to Landshut.

The lectures at the master class dealt with residences all over Europe and topics of various scholarly backgrounds. Here a combination of short presentations and discussions on a small scale specifically for students was chosen in combination with their following participation in an internationally oriented conference. A main goal was to put the hitherto often unconnected current national research projects in a European context.

A bus excursion on the last day provided closer contact to relevant examples of residential architecture around Munich in the old residential town of Landshut.

**2) Description of the scientific content of and discussions at the event (up to four pages)**

The Munich master class *Court Residences as Places of Exchange in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe, 1400–1700* focused on the late medieval and early modern European court residence or ‘palace’ in an interdisciplinary perspective. The world of the courts 1400–1700 constituted a network of truly European scale and international character, but its architecture is only rarely studied in its connectivity. Here the ‘palace’ is seen as a place for cultural exchange. Human interaction in this space is regulated and codified by a set of rules, known as the ‘ceremonial’.

The interaction between palace architecture (tangible), including its interior decorations and stately collections, and the ceremonial (intangible, but known through a set of tangible testimonials of different types, written and visual) is one of the key issues this master class aims to address. The palace’s space and form carry multiple connotations. To the informed observer they represent power, lineage, and tradition versus innovation. The decoding of this system of signs necessitates input not only of architectural and art historians, but also of various other disciplines, such as archaeology, social history, politics, literature, theatre and music.

Important questions that have been addressed concern the sovereignty’s space and its rituals. Of crucial importance in the ceremonial and spatial organization of the residences were the etiquette and settings used for the official confrontation between different courts at diplomatic receptions of foreign princes, ambassadors and other distinguished visitors. How was the spatial order and hierarchy of rooms, leading from the entrance of the residence to the audience hall or the stage for stately banquets? How were the different levels of distance or closeness to the nucleus of power visually expressed? What was the relationship between the state rooms and the private sections of the residence?

The iconography of the residence’s exterior and interiors has also been discussed, especially the display of lineage, kinship, and tradition. Claims of age-old and noble origin were of vital symbolic and identity-creating value for several European courts, regardless of political status and size. Were particular iconographic meanings expressed in relation to specific local or regional circumstances? Were the symbolic values displayed only in the more public areas, or were less accessible parts of the residence also the object of significant iconographic programs? Which role had art collections here?

For the first two days the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität offered a comfortable seminar room in the university district, close to the Munich city center.

In these two days short presentations and lively discussions introduced different areas of court studies. Here experts could be integrated from all over Europe:

Krista De Jonge (Leuven): Introduction on Context, Nobility and Courtly Networks 15th – 18th Century.

Mark Hengerer (Munich): Norbert Elias and Others: Theory Building in the Field of Courtly Culture.

Marc Grellert (Darmstadt): Court Architecture and Digital 3D Modelling. Principles and Case Studies.

Stephan Hoppe (Munich): The Munich Residence as a Case Study 16th – 18th Century. Views, Plans, Descriptions, Photographs.

Nuno Senos (Lisbon): Inventories and Courtly Spaces

Pieter Martens (Leuven): Court Culture and Military Architecture.

Fabian Persson (Kalmar): Court Ordinances as a Source.

The following days the Master Class was organized in conjunction with the Munich Palatium Symposium. Here it was the Bavarian Academy of Sciences located in the ancient electoral and kingly residence of Munich, which generously offered the conference venue and infrastructure and gave the event its ideal setting. The cooperation with this institution was very productive and enjoyable.

A bus excursion on Saturday showed relevant examples in Landshut. In Landshut the group had access to areas of the castles Trausnitz and the city residence (Stadtresidenz), which are normally closed to the public. Here special issues of architectural history could be discussed and compared with the findings.



The master class students with some of their teachers in front of the Institute of art history at the LMU Munich

As the list of participants shows students from different regions have participated: from Canada to Georgia. They have brought with them the methods of different disciplines of the humanities and different knowledge of courtly architecture and its functions in the early modern period. In the first two days there was the best opportunity to ask their own questions to the lecturers. The discussion was lively and the cooperation of the students intensively. The students used the time in Munich outside the official program to study intensively the monuments of this city. Even during the evenings they were on the sites.

### **3) Assessment of the results and impact of the event on the future directions of the field (up to two pages)**

The event has shown that a lot of interest among students is in the subject. Particularly fruitful was the combination of their various professional orientations, such as art history, architecture and cultural history among them. Of particular importance was also the combination of theoretical lessons and discussions with scientific fieldwork, here the visit of architectural sites and on-site studies in Munich and in Landshut.

**4) Annexes 4a) and 4b): Programme of the meeting and full list of speakers and participants**

**Annex 4a: Programme of the meeting**

Sunday	1 March	Arrival of participants
Monday	2 March	Lectures
Tuesday	3 March	Lectures
Wednesday	4 March	Symposium, day 1
Thursday	5 March	Symposium, day 2
Friday	6 March	Symposium, day 3
Saturday	7 March	Excursion to Landshut (Stadtresidenz & Burg Trausnitz)
Sunday	8 March	Departure

## Annex 4b: Full list of speakers and participants

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 1

(Speakers on Monday and Tuesday, cf. the workshop program for more speakers Wed - Fr)

Krista De Jonge	University of Leuven	Belgium
Mark Hengerer	LMU Munich	Germany
Marc Grellert	TU Darmstadt	Germany
Stephan Hoppe	LMU Munich	Germany
Nuno Senos	Universidade Nova de Lisboa	Portugal
Pieter Martens	University of Leuven	Belgium
Fabian Persson	University of Kalmar	Sweden
Horst Endemann	Staatliche Schlösser und Gärten	Germany

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS 2

(Students)

Victoria ANKER	University of Edinburgh	UK
Peter BIEWER	University of Würzburg	Germany
Joan BOYCHUK	University of British Columbia	Canada
Andrea DE MEO ARBORE	Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa	Italy
Ada DE WIT	Radboud University Nijmegen	Netherlands
Alexander ENGSTRÖM	Uppsala University	Sweden
Sopio GAGOSHIDZE	Tbilisi State Academy of Art	Georgia
Carlos GONZÁLEZ REYES	University of Barcelona	Spain
Justin GREENLEE	University of Virginia	USA
Melanie KRAFT	University of Heidelberg	Germany
Sanne MAEKELBERG	University of Leuven	Belgium
Andreas PRIESTERS	RWTH Aachen University	Germany
Ivo RABAND	University of Bern	Switzerland
Greger SUNDIN	Uppsala University	Sweden
Silvia TAMMARO	University of Vienna	Austria
Gustavo VAL-FLORES	Évora	Portugal
Lorenzo VIGOTTI	Columbia University	USA
Kjell WANGENSTEEN	Princeton University	USA

