

An ESF Humanities Programme

Cultural Exchange in Europe, 1400-1700



Newsletter 3

August 2002

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This Newsletter was prepared and edited by
William Monter
829 Linden Avenue
Wilmette Illinois 60091
United States
Tel: +1 847 256 4585
Fax: +1 847 467 1393
E-mail: monter@northwestern.edu

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En route vers les publications

Robert Muchembled

La troisième année d'existence du programme *CULT* a été marquée par une activité très soutenue (7 réunions), à la fois dans le domaine des débats scientifiques et dans celui de la préparation de la collection de volumes qui doivent en résulter.

Le programme a par ailleurs examiné neuf demandes de bourses pour jeunes chercheurs et en a retenu 3, dont les thèmes étaient directement reliés aux siens. Deux de ces jeunes chercheurs ont à l'heure actuelle déjà fourni un rapport étoffé sur l'utilisation de leur bourse de 2286 euros et l'une d'elles, de nationalité russe, a même pu être intégrée dans le *Team 3* lors de la réunion d'Amsterdam. Nous espérons que le prochain appel à candidature donnera des résultats au moins aussi satisfaisants.

Les quatre *Teams* du Programme ont poursuivi leurs objectifs spécifiques. Le *Team 1, Religion, Cultural Differentiation and Cultural Identities*, s'est réuni à Coimbra (PT) du 25 au 27 mai, avec le soutien de l'Université de Coimbra et grâce aux efforts de José Paiva. Le thème développé concernait les *Public Ceremonies ruled by the Ecclesiastical-clerical Sphere*. Sa cohérence a permis d'envisager la publication rapide des papiers présentés, qui devrait intervenir dès 2002, conjointement sous l'égide de l'ESF et de l'Université de Coimbra.

Le *Team 2, Cities and Cultural Exchange*, a tenu son workshop scientifique à Gand (BE)

du 10 au 12 mai, où il a été accueilli par Marc Boone au nom de l'Université. Son thème de recherche était consacré à *The City and the Foreigners : places of trade and exchange*. Expert invité, le professeur Wim Blockmans (Leiden) a conclu la session par des propositions méthodologiques. Le *Team* a décidé de tenir une seconde réunion, à Paris, les 2 et 3 novembre, d'une part pour explorer plus profondément les concepts de « *cultural transfer* » et de « métissage culturel », d'autre part pour mettre au point la table des matières du livre général qui doit sortir de ses travaux.

Le *Team 3, Information and Communication* et le *Team 4, Man and the Exchange of Material Goods*, ont décidé de se réunir au même endroit et au même moment, à Amsterdam les 19 et 20 octobre. Florike Egmont et Herman Roodenburg n'ont pas ménagé leurs efforts pour la réussite de la réunion. L'objectif était d'explorer les possibles synergies entre les deux groupes, ceci pour la première fois depuis la réunion générale de Naples en 1999. La première partie de la session a été commune et a permis de discuter deux présentations synthétiques par Peter Burke (*The Translation of Culture and the Culture of Translation*) et par Bernd Roeck (*Some Considerations on the Theory of Cultural Exchange in Early Modern Europe*). Puis les deux *Teams* ont poursuivi séparément leurs travaux. Ceux du groupe 3 étaient centrés sur la *translation*, aussi bien sous la forme de la traduction linguistique que de la translation des modèles culturels. Le *Team 4*, quant à lui, continuait à explorer les phénomènes de circulation des objets matériels, des formes artistiques et des gestes et comportements corporels.

Le Comité directeur s'est également réuni à Amsterdam le 22 octobre, afin de permettre à ses membres de participer aux sessions scientifiques des *Teams* 3 et 4. Plusieurs d'entre eux ont donné des contributions et beaucoup ont activement participé aux discussions. L'équilibre financier du Programme étant bon, avec quelques excédents, il a été unanimement décidé de demander de prolonger le programme pour une cinquième année, en utilisant les excédents financiers existants. Car la plupart des *Teams* n'auront pas achevé leur programme de recherches durant la quatrième année. Les priorités en ce domaine seront établies lors d'une réunion du Comité directeur à Rome, les 11-12 janvier 2003. Y seront conviés les *Team Leaders* et quelques membres clefs de chaque *Team*, afin d'établir à la fois le programme de cette cinquième année et les priorités de publication des ouvrages du Programme.

La question des publications a été au centre des préoccupations de tous les membres du programme en 2001. Le président et le secrétaire du programme sont allés rencontrer de grands éditeurs britanniques en juillet. Ceux-ci ont exprimé leur grand intérêt pour une série issue du programme, à condition qu'elle ne se présente pas comme une simple collection des textes discutés lors des réunions. Ces exigences scientifiques ont été débattues par la suite avec tous les *Team Leaders*, qui en ont eux-mêmes discuté avec les membres de leurs *Teams* respectifs. Tous ont admis que des ouvrages bien structurés, composés avec soin, autour de thèmes bien identifiés étaient de beaucoup préférables à des actes de colloques. Le travail d'élaboration des tables des matières a débuté au dernier trimestre de l'année. Il se poursuivra durant

les trois premiers mois de 2002. Une réunion des *Team Leaders* et du comité de rédaction, à Vienne, les 30-31 mars, devra aboutir à des propositions finales pour chaque volume concerné, afin de présenter l'ensemble aux éditeurs. La possibilité de produire un dernier volume de synthèse, rassemblant les résultats les plus importants du travail des quatre teams, sera également débattue, en vue d'une décision finale, prise au plus tard à Rome au début de l'année 2003. Cet objectif pourrait servir d'ossature à la cinquième année.

Le programme de travail pour 2002 comprend une réunion pour les publications à Vienne (29-31 mars), et quatre ateliers : à Madrid pour le *Team 2* (*Cities as Centres of Prestige Culture*, 17-19 mai), Oxford pour le *Team 1* (6-8 septembre), Graz pour le *Team 3* (6-8 décembre) et Zürich pour le *Team 4* (25-27 octobre). La réunion du Comité directeur élargi est prévue à Rome les 11-12 janvier 2003.

L'année sera chargée. Et passionnante. Elle permettra de préciser les objectifs de publication, et de montrer ainsi à quel point cette entreprise n'aurait pu exister sans les efforts de chacun mis au service de tous. Les transferts culturels en Europe de 1400 à 1700 n'auraient certainement pas pu être analysés en profondeur sans un véritable travail collectif. Merci à tous !

Moving towards publication

by Robert Muchembled

In its third year of existence, the *CULT* programme has been noteworthy for its continuing high level of activity (seven meetings in all), both in the sphere of academic discussions and in the preparatory work for the collection of volumes, which will eventually conclude its labours.

In addition, the programme assessed nine applications for grants from junior scholars and approved three of them, whose themes were most directly related to our purposes. Two of them have already submitted detailed reports on their use of these 2286 euros grants, and one of them, from Russia, was even incorporated into the meeting of Team 3 in Amsterdam. We hope that the next competition at this level will produce equally satisfying results.

The programme's four teams have continued to pursue their specific objectives. Team 1, devoted to "Religion, Cultural Differentiation and Cultural Identities," met at Coimbra (PT) from 25-27 May, organised by José Pedro Paiva with support from the University of Coimbra. The theme of this conference was "Public Ceremonies ruled by the Ecclesiastical-clerical Sphere." Its coherence allows for a rapid publication of the papers presented; revised versions are already en route to the publisher at this moment and the results should appear sometime in 2002 in the form of a volume co-sponsored by ESF and the University of Coimbra.

Team 2, "Cities and Cultural Exchange," held its scientific workshop at Ghent (BE) on 11-13 May, welcomed by Marc Boone on behalf of the University. Its research theme was "The City and the foreigners: places of trade and exchange." A distinguished special guest, professor Wim Blokman (Leiden) concluded its sessions with acute methodological remarks. This team also decided to hold a special meeting at Paris on 2-3 November, partly in order to explore concepts of cultural transfer and cultural métissage in greater depth and partly in order to shape a table of contents for the synthetic volume which will result from its work.

Team 3, "Information and Communication," and Team 4, "Man and the Exchange of Material Goods," decided to meet at the same time and in the same place: Amsterdam, on 19-20 October. Florike Egmont and Herman Roodenburg spared no effort to ensure the success of the first joint meeting. Their objective was to explore possible synergies between the two groups, meeting simultaneously for the first time since our plenary conference at Naples in 1999. The first parts of their sessions were combined in order to hear and discuss two synthetic presentations, by Peter Burke ("The Translation of Culture and the Culture of Translation") and by Bernd Roeck ("Some Considerations on the Theory of Cultural Exchange in Early Modern Europe"). Afterwards, each team pursued its agenda separately. Group 3 concentrated on translation, both in the sense of linguistic translation and that of translation of cultural models. Team 4 continued to explore the phenomena of the circulation of material objects, artistic forms, gestures and physical behaviours.

Editorial

Moving towards publication

The Steering Committee also met in Amsterdam on 22 October, thus permitting several of its members to take part in meetings of Team 3 or 4, some of them offering contributions and many of them participating in the discussions. Because the programme's balance sheet is positive, with some budget items either unspent or under-spent, it was unanimously agreed to ask that the programme be prolonged for a fifth year by using this financial reserve, since most teams will not have completed their research objectives during the fourth year. Priorities for the additional year will be set at a meeting of the Steering Committee in Rome on 11-12 January 2003. All Team leaders and a few key members of each team will be invited in order to formalise a programme for the fifth year and finalise publication plans for the entire project.

The question of publications has been a central preoccupation of all participants in the programme throughout 2001. The Chair and the Secretary paid visits to the two greatest British academic publishers in July. Both expressed an interest in publishing a series produced by this programme, but on condition that it represents something more than a collection of the texts discussed at our meetings. These requirements have been subsequently discussed with the Team Leaders, who have in turn discussed them with members of their respective teams. Everyone agrees that well-constructed works and carefully written works built around clearly articulated themes were far preferable to publishing acts of colloquies. The task of creating tables of contents began during the last trimester of 2001 and will continue in the first three months of 2002. A meeting of

the Team Leaders and the editorial committee in Vienna on 30-31 March should enable us to assemble final versions for each volume in question, in order to present the entire project most effectively to the publishers. We will also debate the possibility of producing a final volume of synthesis, drawing together the most important conclusions from the work of the four teams, trusting that we will be able to reach a final decision on this question no later than our meeting in Rome at the outset of 2003. Such an objective would give a firmer structure to our fifth year.

Therefore our working agenda for 2002 includes the publication meeting in Vienna (30-31 March), and four workshops: at Madrid for Team 2 (*Cities as Centers of Prestige Culture*, 17-19 May), Oxford for Team 1 (6-8 September), Graz for Team 3 (6-8 December), and Zürich for Team 4 (25-27 October). The enlarged Steering Committee will meet in Rome on 11-12 January 2003.

It will be a busy year. And an exciting one. It will let us refine the objectives for publication, and will show to what extent this enterprise could never have existed without each person's efforts on behalf of the entire group. Any serious in-depth analysis of European cultural transfers between 1400 and 1700 requires a genuinely collective effort. Thanks to you all !

Team 1

Religion and Cultural Exchange

Coimbra (Portugal), 25-27 May 2001

The conference, planned at the original meeting of Team 1 in Berlin (June 1999), was organised by José Pedro Paiva with support from the Centro de Historia da Sociedade e da Cultura, a research centre attached to the Arts faculty of the University of Coimbra. Its sessions were held in the Palácio de San Marcos, a 15th century Hieronymite monastery twenty kilometres outside Coimbra, later converted to a residence for Portugal's crown princes and now belonging to the University of Coimbra. Participants represented fourteen countries, including a significant group from east-central and eastern Europe (Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Russia).

Its theme was "Public Ceremonies ruled by the Ecclesiastical-clerical Sphere," encompassing a wide range of public acts promoted by ecclesiastical officials where laymen either participated or attended: e.g., solemn official entrances by bishops, synods, processions, visitations, etc. Ceremonies involving Christendom's most prominent ecclesiastical official, the Pope, included elections and state funerals as well as apostolic visitations or missions. Some public royal ceremonies with strong ecclesiastical elements, e.g. coronations or acclamations, were also considered, as were the ceremonial uses of some religious images. The conference attempted first to discuss these ceremonies and images as keys to the self-awareness and self-presentation of the

institutions involved, including their elements of cultural exchange and cultural diffusion. Next, it tried to assess their social impact. Third, it discussed their multiple meanings, as examples of aesthetic, rhetorical, and etiquette codes. Finally, it tried to evaluate their reception and consumption.

All the papers had been circulated to participants one month in advance; each presenter summarized her/his contribution in 15 minutes, leaving ample time for discussion. We began with episcopal entrances, obviously comparable but far from identical, in such places as the Italian peninsula, Spain, or the Czech Republic between the 15th and 18th centuries (papers by Daniela Rando, Adrian Blazques, and Martin Elbel). The studies of papal ceremonials (by Maria Visceglia and Martine Boiteux) confirmed that the Papacy initiated rituals, such as the second burial, which were subsequently adapted by secular powers. Following the more general hypothesis (José Pedro Paiva) that early modern European monarchs frequently appropriated ecclesiastical ceremonies and etiquette as languages and codes of secular power, the significance of ecclesiastical participation in royal ceremonies from Poland to Portugal was explored in a variety of papers (Marek Derwich, Pedro Cardim, Ana Cristina Araújo).

Jesuit missionaries received attention through their ceremonies of public flagellation, or *disciplinas*, in Portugal (Frederico Palomo) and through their remarkable responses to Chinese etiquette in clothing (Ronnie Hsia). Ceremonies of ecclesiastical visitations were compared for a

Workshop reports

major Spanish archdiocese (Maria Luisa Candau) and for the first post-Tridentine apostolic visitors in the Balkans (Istvan György Tóth).

The meaning and role of images in the ecclesiastical sphere was explored in a variety of situations and settings, ranging in eastern Europe from the physical evidence for Eucharistic devotion in Transylvania between 1450 and 1550 (Maria Craciun) to a reconsideration of the earliest evidence about Russia's "Old Believers" (Alexander Lavrov). An art historian (Michael Scholz-Hänsel) offered an overview of the Spanish Inquisition's use of images in its attempts to canonize a murdered 15th century Inquisitor. In Protestant regions of western Europe – one is tempted to call them "ceremonially challenged" – it included considerations of images in school texts (Stephan Ehrenpreis), the physical transformation of Dutch churches after the Reformation (Judith Pollmann), and a consideration of Protestant and Catholic views of "miracles" in early modern France (Mark Greengrass).

Among the numerous issues raised at this conference, the problem of how and why ecclesiastical ceremonies and their accompanying images changed in early modern Europe occupied an important place, as did the related problem of secular borrowings from religious symbols and ceremonies. More generally, we refined Roger Chartier's insights about the ways in which such symbols were appropriated by the institutions and individuals who either participated in, or observed them, through our frequent comparisons of such rituals and symbols in some extremely different cultural

and religious environments across early modern Europe.

The volume of conference proceedings, entitled *Religious ceremonials and images: power and social meaning (1400-1750)*, edited by José Pedro Paiva (Palimage: Coimbra, 2002), has just appeared.

José Pedro Paiva

Team 2

Cities and Cultural Exchanges

Ghent (Belgium), 11-13 May 2001

The workshop on ‘The city and the foreigners: places of trade and exchange’ was organised by Prof. Marc Boone (Ghent University) and assisted on location by Dr. E. Lecuppre-Desjardin (Ghent University). Fifteen papers were presented by 16 speakers. Twenty-four scholars from Spain, The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, United Kingdom, Turkey, Spain, Czech Republic, Germany, and France participated in the workshop. The excellent and thorough planning and firm leadership of Prof. Boone created the right environment in which the team’s members could take a very large step forward towards the realisation of the final publications. After a friendly reception at the Hôtel de ville and a visit to its late-medieval and renaissance halls the participants were shown a noble mansion, merchants’ stately residences and guild halls in Ghent’s old quarter. On the second day Sint-Baaf’s cathedral was visited, where Jan van Eyck’s alter-piece “The Adoration of the Lamb” was admired and discussed. At its business meeting the team’s core members agreed upon a revised and detailed outline for its publication. (Drafts for this will be discussed at workshop III in Madrid 17-18 May 2002 on “Cities as Centres of Prestige Culture”).

Nine papers (20 minutes of oral presentation, followed by a commentary by one of the team’s members and general discussion) were presented on the workshop’s first day. This day was reserved

for urban related cultural exchanges and changes in different geographical regions of Europe. The papers addressed the following questions: cities and changes in consumption patterns (Antwerp; B. Blondé); migrant merchants and cultural innovations (Antwerp-Amsterdam) (O. Gelderbloom, A. Cowan, M.-L. Pelus-Kaplan); cultural agents and their networks (Amsterdam-Stockholm; B. Noldus); the symbolism of bourses and their cultural creativity (Venice-Antwerp-London) (D. Calabi, D. Keene); imperial elites’ need for cultural pre-eminence (Madrid-Cadix; M. Herrero Sánchez); export cities and local cultural mutations (Ottoman Constantinople-Smyrna-Aleppo; E. Eldem); Western noble travellers as observers and clients of merchants (Byzantine Constantinople-Genoese Pera (S.T.Christensen). The 6 papers of the second day concentrated on cultural exchanges and activities at the margins of marketplaces: guilds and cultural stagnation (Venice; P.Lanaro); marketplaces as stages for changing political representations or as sites for princely and confessional propaganda, shows etc. (Ghent-Bruges-Florence-Rome; M. Boone, H. Porfyriou); social institutions and practices encouraging or restricting the diffusion of urban goods to the countryside (Italy; G. Chittolini); reception of foreign goods, but segregation of foreign traders (Eastern European cities, Prague; J. Miller); and finally the symbolism of Jewish neighbourhoods in travel accounts (Amsterdam, Frankfurt-am-Main, Prague, Constantinople; D. Nolde).

Concluding the workshop Prof. Wim Blockmans (Leiden University) presented a framework, which outlined the basic

theoretical questions and approaches, which the team has to tackle, when applying its specific urban perspective on cultural exchanges and change. Blockmans noted that the presented papers mostly dealt with metropolises, and that some focused on the integration of foreigners, whilst others were more concerned with cultural exchanges. He urged everybody to bridge the two approaches. Furthermore, he suggested a questionnaire concerning early modern cities and the circulation of goods. Four main issues were outlined:

- 1) The relevant variables had to be identified and selected;
- 2) genuine comparisons (involving several cases) had to be undertaken;
- 3) the team's scope should be more tightly integrated;
- 4) efforts should be directed at finding basic explanations of the different kinds of local effect of the circulation of goods.

Wim Blockmans then outlined the hard-core issues "which we really want to know" concerning foreigners/outside as agents of cultural exchange between cities and a wider world.

The basic topic of the circulation of persons and goods involves several crucial questions, which the specific case-studies should tackle: Which levels of integration were achieved? How diverse was the cultural exchange: did it only concern a few aspects within a certain field or did it encompass both language, religion, "ethnicity" etc.? Which trend did the circulation follow in relation to its receivers: did it move towards more openness or conversely towards a greater degree of exclusion? What kind of impact and integration did different kinds of goods, i.e.

daily commodities and luxury goods, have? How did different types of integration and conditions favour specific kinds of acculturation? Which resemblances and links existed between the variety of ways, in which persons could be integrated, and the ways in which foreign goods and cultural practices were adopted?

A second topic concerns the mechanism generating the circulation of persons and goods. One could ask: Do cultural transfers follow economic dependency (bearing in mind e.g. the relationships between Amsterdam and Sweden and Danzig)? Furthermore: Is the market hierarchy simply applicable to cultural products and practices? If not, which factors are to be added to the market model? Why and how did political power, value systems or other variables influence and interact with the market-based circulation of goods and persons?

A third important issue is to clarify what is specifically cultural. A fruitful social historical approach to the field of culture is offered by Bourdieu's concept of distinction and its related concepts of social positioning and social marking. Culture becomes humans' second nature as a symbolic field, where the (collective) self can assert itself by a large range of distinctive expressions (intellectual, sartorial, consumptive etc.). Adopting a specific "cultural suit" will normally be either imitative or repudiative in relation to specific others. As the shifting patterns of consumption of arts, tea and sugar etc. show the "culturalisation" often follow consumption cycles. Furthermore, successful and admired "cultural suits" became models, which inspired vertical as well as horizontal circulation.

Finally, Blockmans suggested two models, which could establish a social-political-economic framework for a more precise identification of how cities either stimulated and encouraged or stifled and prevented the dissemination of urban models to its countrysides. Two variables are especially important here:

a) the city's position in a market hierarchy and the structure of its commercial networks, and b) the distribution of power between Court and City. One model was the Court Society, exemplified by Castile. Here the rigidity of the political hierarchy resulted in vertical kinds of cultural diffusion from Court over Aristocracy to the Bourgeoisie and the Artisans, with limited impact on the country-side. An alternative model, the Urban Society, was represented by Venice, where vertical and mutual cultural exchanges took place between the Metropole, Dependent Cities, Peasants and Colonies.

Donatella Calabi
Stephen Turk Christensen

Team 3

Information and Communication

***Amsterdam (Netherlands),
19-20 October 2001***

The meeting was organised around a specific subject, 'Cultural Translation'. There was a joint meeting with Team 4, but we concentrate here on the presentations concerning our programme. The following participants presented papers: Francisco Bethencourt, Peter Burke, Dejanirah Couto, Robert Halleux, Eva Kowalska, Peter Mason, Maria Lúcia Pallares-Burke, Violetta Trofimova. Three other researchers could not come – Irene Baldriga, Stanislaw Roszak and Ana Tabaki – but promised to send their papers later or present them during the 2002 meeting.

Peter Burke presented his paper about "The Translation of Culture and the Culture of Translation" during the joint opening meeting of the two teams. The notion of cultural translation was coined by the British anthropologist Evans-Pritchard, when dealing with the translation of key terms used by the people he studied. The term itself has to be confronted with present day metaphorical use. The number of non-fiction texts translated from one language to another in Early Modern Europe was huge, but the number of "professional" translators was relatively small. The relative lack of dictionaries did not help such endeavours, which were addressed to different types of audiences. The balance of trade between the languages is a key notion in Burke's approach. The work of the missionaries was stressed as a major example of cultural translation.

Peter Mason presented his paper “A Transvestite Eskimo of 1654”. The appearance of non-Europeans in the world of European visual representations was illustrated by four Eskimos captured and taken to Europe (Bergen, Denmark) in 1654. There are several engravings of the Greenlanders in Olearius, besides an unsigned and undated painting in oils and two drinking cups at Rosenborg Palace, Copenhagen. The paper focused on differences of representation, and especially on the question of why the man is represented in female dress on the drinking cup. Misunderstanding, mistake and mistranslation are at stake in this analysis.

Eva Kowalska presented a paper on “Translation of the Bible – means of creating the Ethnic and Confessional Identity of Slovaks before 1722”. The religious conflict between Lutherans and Catholics presents an interesting problem of ethnic identity building. The use of Czech as a liturgical and communication language by Slovak Lutherans contributed to differentiate the churches and to define ethnic unity under the Hungarian Monarchy. Diffusion of Catechism and Bible in Czech throughout the 16th and 17th centuries reinforced ethnic identity.

Dejanirah Couto presented a paper on “Linguas [translators] in the Portuguese Empire in India”. This paper examined the social status of interpreters, emphasizing their diverse origins (former renegades, captives, natives, converted slaves, Jews and “New Christians”). It noted how, at Macau, the first official interpreters serving Europeans in East Asia grew from temporary *ad hoc* use into a permanent salaried position with higher status.

The author also discussed the remarkable gamut of languages involved in the trading and inter-governmental activities of Portugal’s sprawling Asian empire, from the *lingua franca* of the Mediterranean to Arabic and various Creole dialects to Mandarin Chinese, all of which required official translation.

Violetta Trofimova presented a paper on “Seventeenth-Century French Literature and its Relation to Aphra Behn’s Prose”. Translations published by Aphra Behn were at the centre of this paper. The author concentrated on five translations, from Fontenelle, *L’histoire des oracles* and *Entretien sur la pluralité des mondes*, La Rochefoucauld, *Maximes*, B. de Bonencorse, *La montre*, and an anonymous *Agnes de Castro*. Differences of translation and interventions of Aphra Behn in the texts were subjected to a detailed analysis which tackles translation in the literary world.

Maria Lúcia Pallares-Burke presented a paper on “A Spectator in Revolutionary France: Jacques-Vincent Delacroix as a cultural translator”. The translations and imitations of the journal *Spectator* were studied through the figure of Jacques Vincent Delacroix, a French journalist, lawyer, historian and teacher, living between 1743 and 1831, who published several journals, from the *Spectateur en Prusse* (1767) to the *Nouvelles Étrennes du Spectateur François* (1830). He brought different innovations to the *genre*, as he enlarged the range of contributors and involved in political discussion, positioning himself as a moralist. Translation and adaptation of the model to different contexts was analysed by the author.

Robert Halleux presented a paper on “The 16th century engineers as cultural translators”. The development of machineries in this period represents a good example of “engineering between artisanat and science”. He concentrated on the transfer (and concomitant transformation) of hydraulic works (fountains, canals, mills, wheels and pumps) to mines, factories and theatres. Versailles as a case study of cultural and scientific transfer.

Francisco Bethencourt presented a paper on “Social taxonomy and its Translation in Europe”. The construction of social taxonomy in America, its origins and its diffusion in Europe were analysed as a first part of a longer project which also involves national, religious and social designations inside Europe. The basic structures of these vocabularies – animal metaphor, genealogical trees, and shades of skin colour – reveal a triple hierarchy of blood, colour, and occupation. The purpose of the author is to disclose the main differences of social taxonomy between the South and the North of Europe.

The team decided to continue developing two books. The next step will be to discuss their contents more thoroughly in December 2002 in Graz, Austria. Besides the papers presented and discussed in Amsterdam and previously in Paris we will include the papers promised by the colleagues who could not attend the last meeting.

Francisco Bethencourt
Florike Egmond

Team 4

Man and the Material World

**Amsterdam (Netherlands),
19-20 October 2001**

The meeting was organised around the theme of ‘Cultural Transformations’ and was preceded by a joint meeting with team 3 on the subject of ‘Cultural Translation’. The following team 4 participants presented papers: Daniela Hacke, David Gaimster, Dilwyn Knox, Reinhard Krüger, Marianne Marcussen, Barbara Marx, Isabelle Paresys, Ulinka Rublack, Johan Verberckmoes and Dmitri Zakharine. For various reasons four scholars were not able to attend: Bernard-Jan Aikema, Jaroslaw Dumanowski, Marina Nordera and Evelyn Welch.

In the joint meeting, opened by Prof. dr. Joep Leerssen (director of the Huizinga Institute for Cultural History), Bernd Roeck presented his paper “Some considerations on the Theory of Cultural Exchange in Early Modern Europe”. Adopting a broad notion of culture and emphasizing how every culture is determined by cultural transfer, Roeck looked at several aspects of such transfer, viewing objects as ‘memory boxes’, discussing ‘vertical’ versus ‘horizontal’, ‘violent’ versus ‘soft’ forms of transfer, and distinguishing its ‘routes’ and ‘relay stations’.

Most of the papers in the separate meetings elaborated on earlier versions presented at team 4 meeting at the University of Sussex in September, 2001. The Amsterdam versions focussed more clearly on the general issues of cultural transfer and transformation.

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Many of the discussions referred to these issues and to the thematic and geographical clustering of the individual papers, as envisaged for the final volume.

Barbara Marx (University of Dresden), invited after the Brighton meeting, presented a first version of her paper 'Wandering objects, migrating artists. Intersections of self-perception, transactions, gifts and communication, with particular reference to the Court of Dresden, during the sixteenth century'. Professor Marx focussed on the cultural exchange between Italy and the court of Dresden, describing in particular how this court in its dealings with artists and art dealers tried to walk a fine line between a generally accepted set of rules for the use and display of princely magnificence and the need to display distinctive markers of identity and legitimation of individual power.

The team will produce one volume, consisting of two or three parts, each to be introduced by one of the team leaders and possibly Prof. Mohrmann. The team also welcomed a newcomer: Prof. dr. Kaspar von Greyerz (University of Basel), who offered to contribute on egodocuments and the individual. At a later stage a scholar working on Renaissance Italy and the Ottoman empire may still join the team.

Herman Roodenburg
Bernd Roeck

Steering Committee meeting

Amsterdam (Netherlands), 22 October 2001

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Present: *Giorgio Chittolini (IT), Marek Derwich (PL), Kaspar von Greyerz (CH), Robert Halleux (BE), Christian Krötzl (FI), Marianne Marcussen (DK), Ruth E. Mohrmann (DE), William Monter (USA-Secretary), Robert Muchembled (FR-Chair), Karl Vocelka (AT); and Madelise Blumenroeder (ESF).*
Excused: *Hugo Soly (BE).*

1. Team activities 2001-2002

We first reviewed the activities of our four Teams in 2001. Each of them held a workshop:

- Team 1 in Coimbra (PT) on 25-27 May
- Team 2 in Ghent (BE) on 11-13 May
- Teams 3 and 4 had just completed their joint meeting – the first such instance in the programme’s history – in Amsterdam on 19-20 October.

Each Team’s proposed workshops for the fourth year, 2002, were then discussed.

- Team 1 will meet in Oxford (UK) on 6-8 September
- Team 2 will meet in Madrid (ES) on 17-19 May
- Team 3 will meet in Graz (AT) on 6-8 December
- Team 4 will meet in Zürich (CH) on 25-27 October.

We approved a very few new members to add to our Teams. Two people are joining Team 3: Eva Kowalska (Slovakia) and Irene Baldriga (Italy), while Bernard Aikema (Netherlands) will join Team 4.

2. Grants for junior scholars 2001-2002

By July 2001, nine applications for Travel grants could be examined. The Steering Committee was able to conduct an e-mail

ballot and made three awards, to: Daniel Clot (FR), Violetta Trofimova (RU) and Julie Versele (BE). The Committee also awarded a support to José Paiva for a mission to Rome from 23-28 September. The Committee has already received reports from Paiva, Versele and Trofimova; the latter was also invited to give a paper for Team 3 at its Amsterdam meeting.

It was decided to organise another, similar competition for around four grants of 2 250 euros each, and to restrict these awards to applicants who received the PhD within the past five years and who presently lack any permanent academic post.

3. Budgets 2001-2002

The expenditures of previous years have been somewhat less than budgeted originally, so a surplus has been built up. For the following year a budget of 170 300 euros remains. The allocation to the various activities in 2002 was discussed during the meeting.

4. Final Steering Committee meeting

The Steering Committee proposed to hold the final regular meeting in Rome on 11-12 January 2003, with Professor Krötzl as local organiser. The main items of business should be the Programme’s final synthetic publications. Therefore, as at Stockholm in December 1999, the Team Leaders serving on the Publications Committee should also be present, together with a few key members from each Team who will be most involved with shaping its final synthetic version. We will also know by this time if the ESF has approved our request for a fifth year (item 6); if it has, we will need to plan its activities.

5. Publications

To date, we have co-sponsored a volume of proceedings from Team 1 meeting in Budapest (March 2000), and will co-sponsor a similar volume from Team 1 meeting in Coimbra (May 2001); both publications have been partially subsidized from this Team's ordinary budget. With these exceptions, our efforts have been and will henceforth be directed exclusively to preparation of the Programme's final synthetic volumes.

Our Chair and Secretary reported on preliminary meetings with editors at Oxford and Cambridge University Presses in July 2001, and emphasized their reactions to our project. Both presses were interested, but also showed a clear preference for fewer and longer articles, as well as for a greater degree of synthesis and comparisons both within and between contributions to each volume; introductions emphasizing the overarching themes of each volume become a priority.

We also need to contemplate issuing a seventh volume, a "synthesis of syntheses" which would have to be written last but which would serve as a general introduction to the entire series and presumably help promote the ensemble.

6. Fifth year

Because we are running a budgetary surplus, and expect to add to it in 2002, we will ask the ESF Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH) to extend our activities into a fifth year. It is expected that we will have enough money to fund a limited programme, aimed at finalising our synthetic volumes and possible preparation of a

"super-synthetic" seventh volume serving as an overview of the entire programme.

The Chair has recently received official notification that the Standing Committee for the Humanities (SCH) approved the request for a fifth year at its 2002 Spring meeting, with no additional contributions from ESF.

William Monter, Secretary

Publications Committee meeting

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Vienna (Austria), 30-31 March 2002

Present: *Heinz Schilling (DE) and Istvan György Tóth (HU) – co-leaders of Team 1; Donatella Calabi (IT) and Stephen Turk Christensen (DK) – co-leaders of Team 2; Herman Roodenburg (NL) – co-leader of Team 4; Karl Vocelka (AT), director of Webpage and local host; William Monter (USA), Programme Secretary; Robert Muchembled (FR), Programme Chair.*

Business transacted and decisions taken

The Chair outlined our current situation with respect to publication of the programme's final volumes. Although we have had at least one additional inquiry about publishing our synthetic volumes, we propose to continue our negotiations with the two greatest English-language academic presses, Cambridge University Press and Oxford University Press, in the coming months. Our immediate goal thus becomes to produce a general proposal which is both sufficiently broad and bold in outline and sufficiently precise in detail to enable us to sign a formal contract with one of them.

The programme has enough money available to enable ESF to offer a subsidy to the eventual publisher. Since some teams will require many black-and-white illustrations, which are relatively expensive, we wish to spend a minimum on translations. Since offprints are unlikely from either Cambridge or Oxford, we will require many free copies of our synthetic volumes for our many participating authors. In order to minimize the cost of translations (a matter we can control), we therefore suggest that all authors contributing to the final version attempt to produce a text in English.

However, the real issues we face as a programme concern uniformity of presentation within our general synthesis. As the Chair noted, "it is really a problem of coherence," and in this respect our present overall situation is encouraging but not ideal. Every team has provisional outlines for its synthetic volume or volumes which include between ten and fifteen short articles, subdivided into two or three sections. Therefore, the major business of the meeting was to suggest some further guidelines in order to maximize the uniformity of physical appearance of each of our final volumes. The following suggestions emerged from our discussions:

- Each volume of our series would have between 300 and 400 printed octavo pages. We are calculating (for Oxford or Cambridge) approximately 2 700 characters or signs per page (including spaces between words); multiplying by a maximum of 400 pages, this implies not more than one million characters or signs per volume.
- Each team will ordinarily try to present its findings in a single volume.
- The Chair will write a brief general preface of around 5 000 characters or signs, which will appear in every volume.
- Each volume should contain between ten and fifteen articles (some by more than one author), which will be divided into no more than three sections.
- Team leaders will be responsible for presenting a general introduction to each volume of up to forty pages (100 000 characters or signs) in length.
- Shorter introductions, not exceeding ten pages or 25 000 characters, will precede the various sections of each volume.

Publications Committee meeting

- No volume should include more than 20% (or 70 pages, whichever is less) of black-and-white illustrations.
- If a team wishes, its volume may include a brief conclusion (under 20 000 characters).
- Footnotes to each volume will include only citations and references to essential works; all discussions must be in the text.
- Bibliographies will be limited to works actually cited in the text and should not exceed twenty printed pages.

With the preceding guidelines in mind, each team should prepare a provisional outline by 30 May 2002 which will enable the Chair and Secretary to pursue our negotiations with both Oxford and Cambridge over summer break.

Team 2, which appears to be closest to its final goals, should have all entries in hand by January 2003 and would be able to submit its manuscript by September 2003. Team 1 appears to be a few months slower, but we may nevertheless be able to produce two of our final volumes at very nearly the same time.

CULT's Publications Committee will meet next in Rome on 11-12 January 2003, in conjunction with the programme's Steering Committee. By then, we expect to know who will publish us, and be able to make final decisions on timetables, number of volumes, etc.

William Monter, Secretary

Prof. Robert Muchembled (Chair)

*University of Paris-Nord
(Paris XIII)*
44 rue de la Louvière
59800 Lille
France
Tel: +33 3 20 13 80 04
(home)
Fax: +33 3 20 13 80 04
Email:
R.Muchembled@wanadoo.fr

Prof. E. William Monter (Secretary)

829 Linden Avenue
Wilmette Illinois 60091
United States
Tel: +1 847 256 4585
Fax: +1 847 467 1393
E-mail:
monter@northwestern.edu

*** Prof. Peter Burke**

*Emmanuel College
University of Cambridge
Cambridge CB2 3AP
United Kingdom*
Tel: +44 1223 334272
Fax: +44 1223 33 44 26

*** Prof. Giorgio Chittolini**

*Università degli studi di
Milano
Dipartimento di scienze
storiche
Via Festa del Perdono 7
20122 Milano
Italy*
Tel: +39 02 58 304 652
home
Fax: +39 02 58 305 905
E-mail:
giorgio.chittolini@unimi.it

*** Prof. Marek Derwich**

*LARHCOR
Instytut Historyczny
Uniwersytet Wrocławski
ul. Szewska 49
50-139 Wrocław
Poland*
Tel: +48 71 402 976
Fax: +48 71 343 65 42
E-mail:
derwichm@szermierz.uni.wroc.pl

Dr. José-Maria Gonzalez Garcia

*Instituto de Filosofia-CSIC
Pinar 25
28006 Madrid
Spain*
Tel: +34 91 411 7005
Fax: +34 91 564 52 52
E-mail: jmgonzalez@ifs.csic.es

Prof. Robert Halleux

*Centre d'Histoire des
Sciences et des Techniques
Université de Liège
15 avenue des Tilleuls
4000 Liège
Belgium*
Tel: +32 4 3 66 94 81
Fax: +32 4 3 66 94 47
E-mail: chst@ulg.ac.be

Dr. Christian Kroetzel

*Institutum Romanum
Finlandiae
Villa Lante
Passegiata del Gianicolo 10
00165 Roma
Italy*
Tel: +39 06 68 80 16 74
Fax: +39 06 68 80 23 94
E-mail: kroetzel@vatlib.it

*** Prof. Marianne Marcussen**

*University of Copenhagen
Dept. of Art History and
Theatre Research
Njalsgade 80
2300 Copenhagen S.
Denmark*
Tel: +45 35 32 82 24
Fax: +45 35 32 82 22
E-mail:
marianne@coco.ih.ku.dk

*** Prof. Ruth E. Mohrmann**

*Seminar für Volkskunde
Europäische Ethnologie
Westfälische Wilhelms-
Universität
Domplatz 23
48143 Münster
Germany*
Tel: +49 251 83 244 00
Fax: +49 251 83 283 16
E-mail: volkskunde.institut@uni-muenster.de

Prof. Willmar Sauter

*Stockholm University
Dept. of Theatre Studies
Box 27062
10251 Stockholm
Sweden*
Tel: +46 8 674 74 80
Fax: +46 8 674 74 90
E-mail:
Willmar.Sauter@teater.su.se

Prof. Hugo Soly

*Campus Oefenplein
Sectie Geschiedenis
VUB
Pleinlaan 2
1050 Brussels
Belgium*
Tel: +32 2 62 925 74
or +32 3 23 263 52
Fax: +32 2 62 923 74
E-mail: hsoly@vub.ac.be

Dr. Karl Vocelka

*Institut für österreichische
Geschichtsforschung
Dr-Karl-Lueger-Ring 1
1010 Wien
Austria*
Tel: +43 1 4277 27242
Fax: + 43 1 4277 9272
E-mail:
karl.vocelka@univie.ac.at

ESF scientific programmes are principally financed by the Foundation's Member Organisations on an *à la carte* basis. *Cultural Exchange in Europe, 1400-1700* is supported by:

Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung, Austria; Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, Fonds voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek - Vlaanderen, Belgium; Statens Humanistiske Forskningsråd, Denmark; Suomen Akatemia/Finlands Akademi, Finland; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Germany; National Hellenic Research Foundation, Greece; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy; Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, The Netherlands; Norges Forskningsråd, Norway; Polska Akademia Nauk, Poland; Instituto de Cooperação Científica e Tecnológica Internacional, Portugal; The Slovenian Science Foundation, Slovenia; Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Oficina de Ciencia y Tecnología, Spain; Vetenskapsrådet, Sweden; Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung/Fonds National Suisse de la Recherche Scientifique, Switzerland; The British Academy, United Kingdom.

Prof. Kaspar von Greyerz

*Historisches Seminar
Hirschgässlein 21
4051 Basel
Switzerland*
Tel: +41 61 295 96 55
Fax: + 41 61 295 96 40
E-mail:
Kaspar.vonGreyerz@unibas.ch

Dr. Henk Stronkhorst

ESF Senior Scientific Secretary

Ms. Madelise Blumenroeder

ESF Administrative Assistant
*European Science Foundation
1 quai Lezay-Marnésia
67080 Strasbourg Cedex
France*
www.esf.org
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 51
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32
E-mail: mblumenroeder@esf.org

* Core Group members