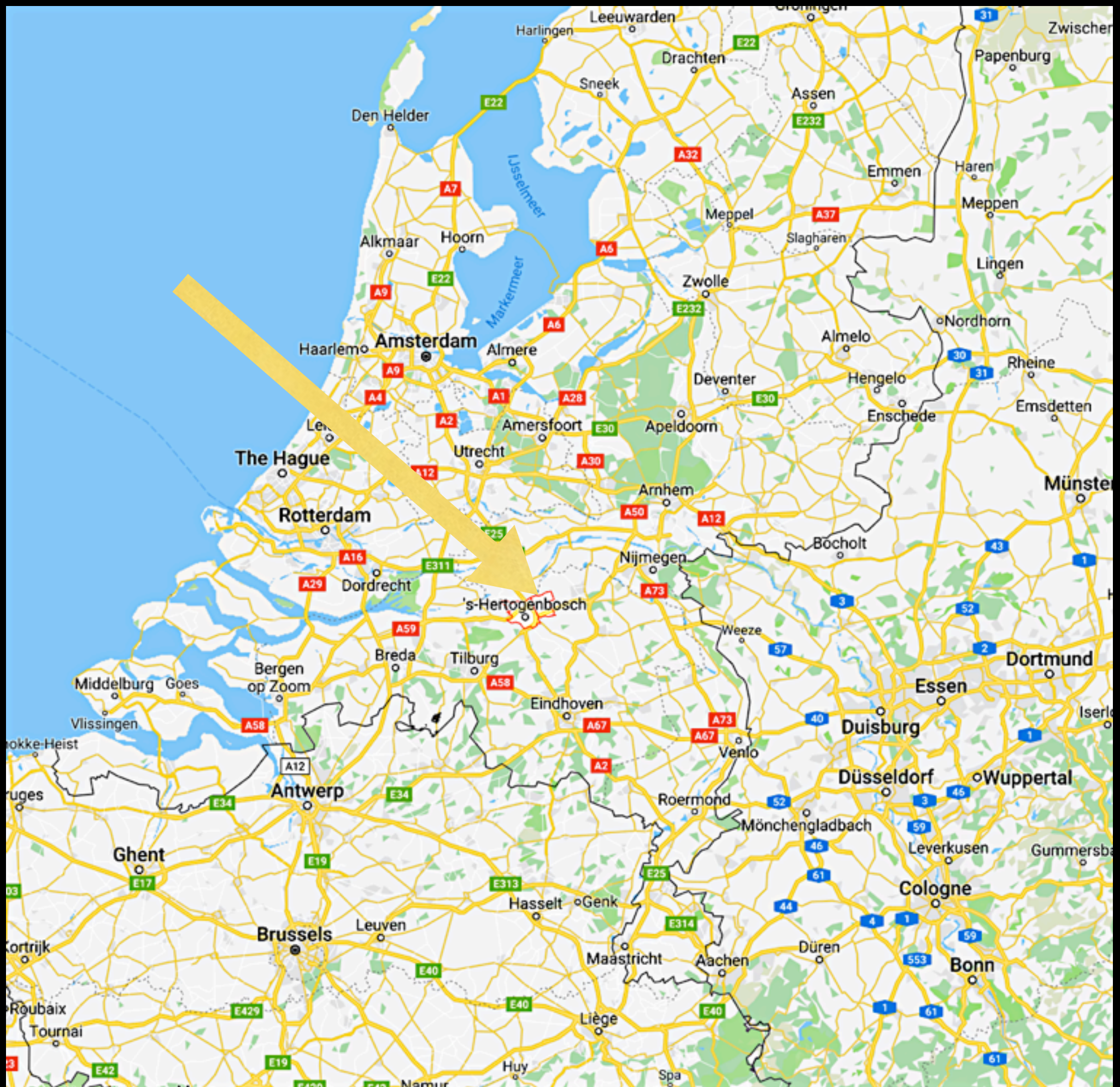


Hieronymus Bosch peintre
Jeronymus Bosch peintre

Hieronymus Bosch. 1450-1516





S-Hertogenbosch (NL) :

Jose Luis Trigo

Photo - Feb 2018



Statue of
Bosch in
Hertogenbosch
Netherlands

Brussels



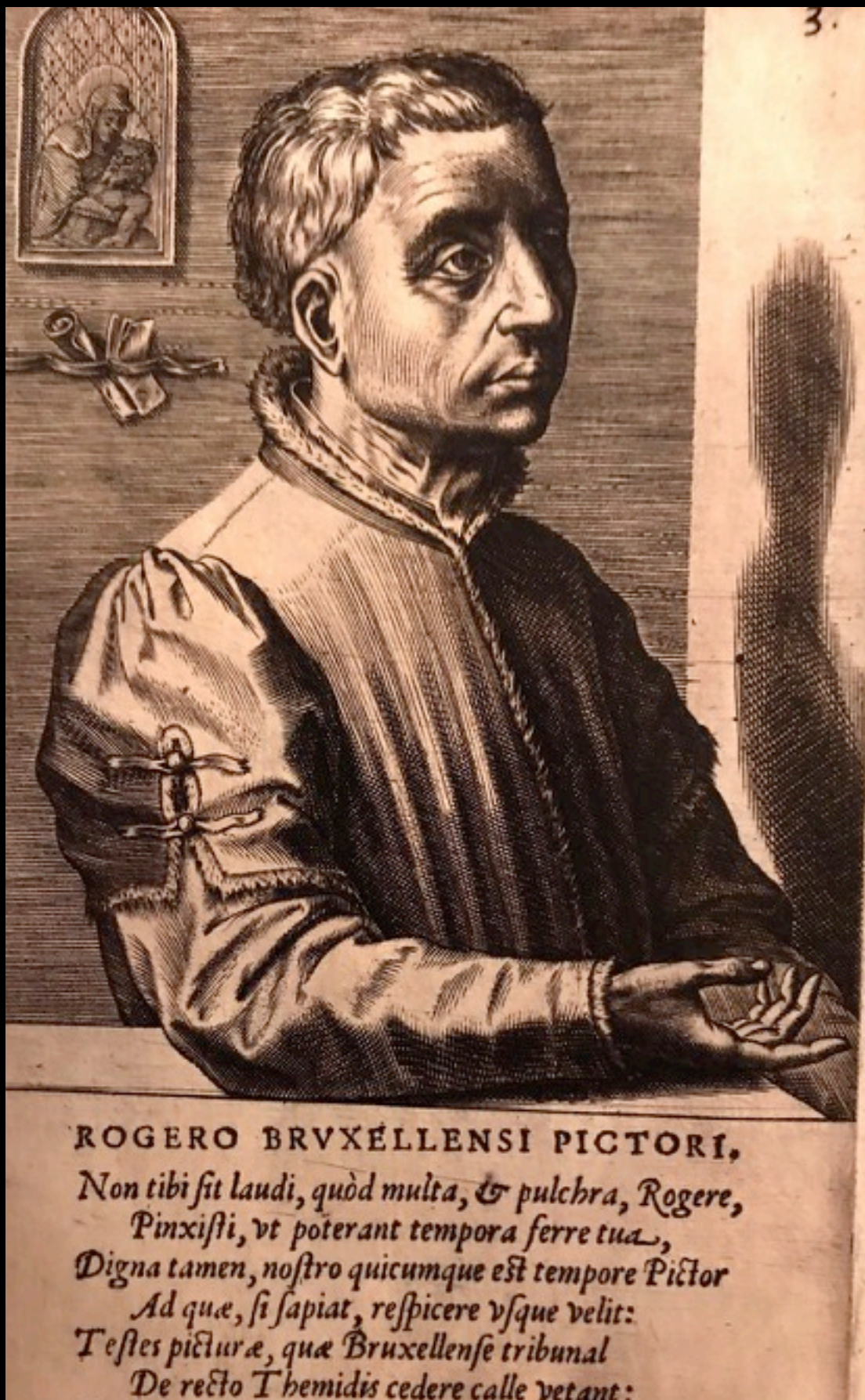


Philip (III) the Good, Duke of Burgundy (1396-1467)

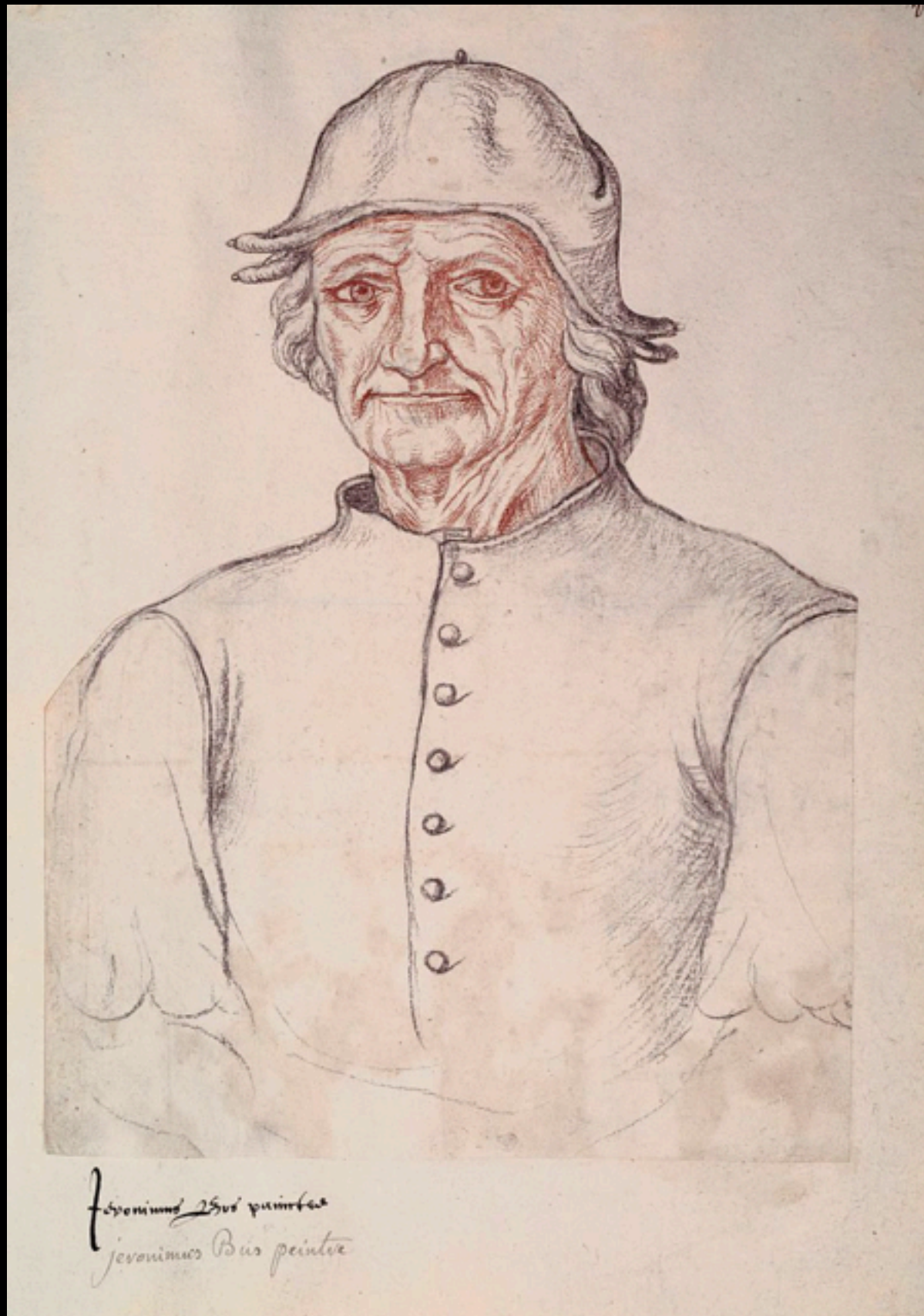
Philip (III) the Good, Duke of Burgundy (1396-1467)



Close friend and patron of Jan Van Eyck



Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Roger



Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Bosch



Philip (III) the Good,
Duke of Burgundy
(1396-1467)
The Richest
Man in
Europe
1450



Charles the Bold,
Duke of Burgundy
(1467-77)

At the death of her father, Charles the Bold, Mary rules, and at her untimely death her husband takes over as Regent in Burgundy for his son Philip



Mary Duchess of Burgundy Maximilian Archduke of Austria
Mary & Max marry 1477 this creates Habsburg empire



Philip, Duke of Burgundy
and King of Castile. 1479-1506,
portrait by Juan de Flanders
(Philip the Handsome)
Great grandson of
Philip the Good

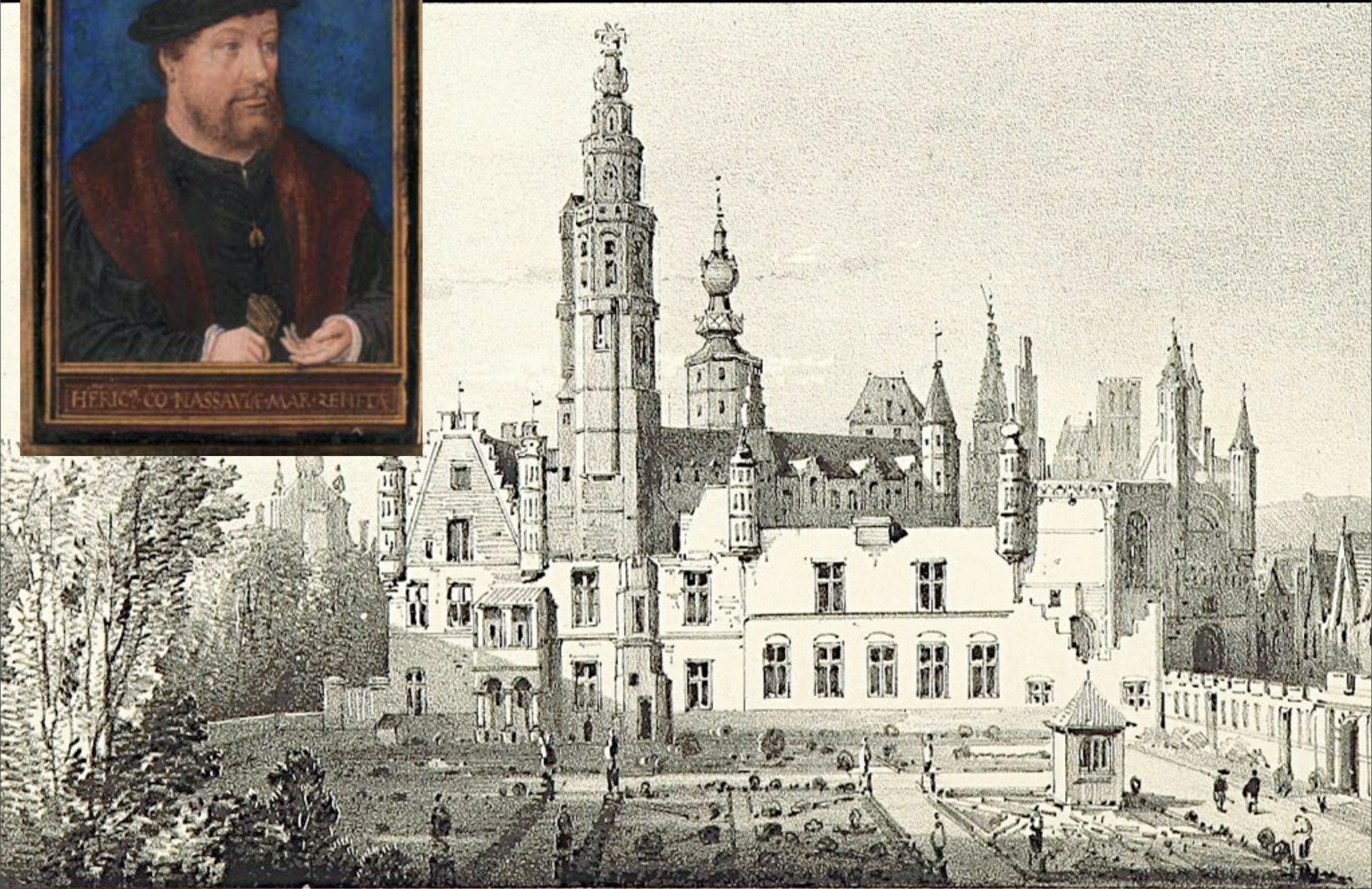


Margaret of Austria
(Philip's sister),
1480-1530

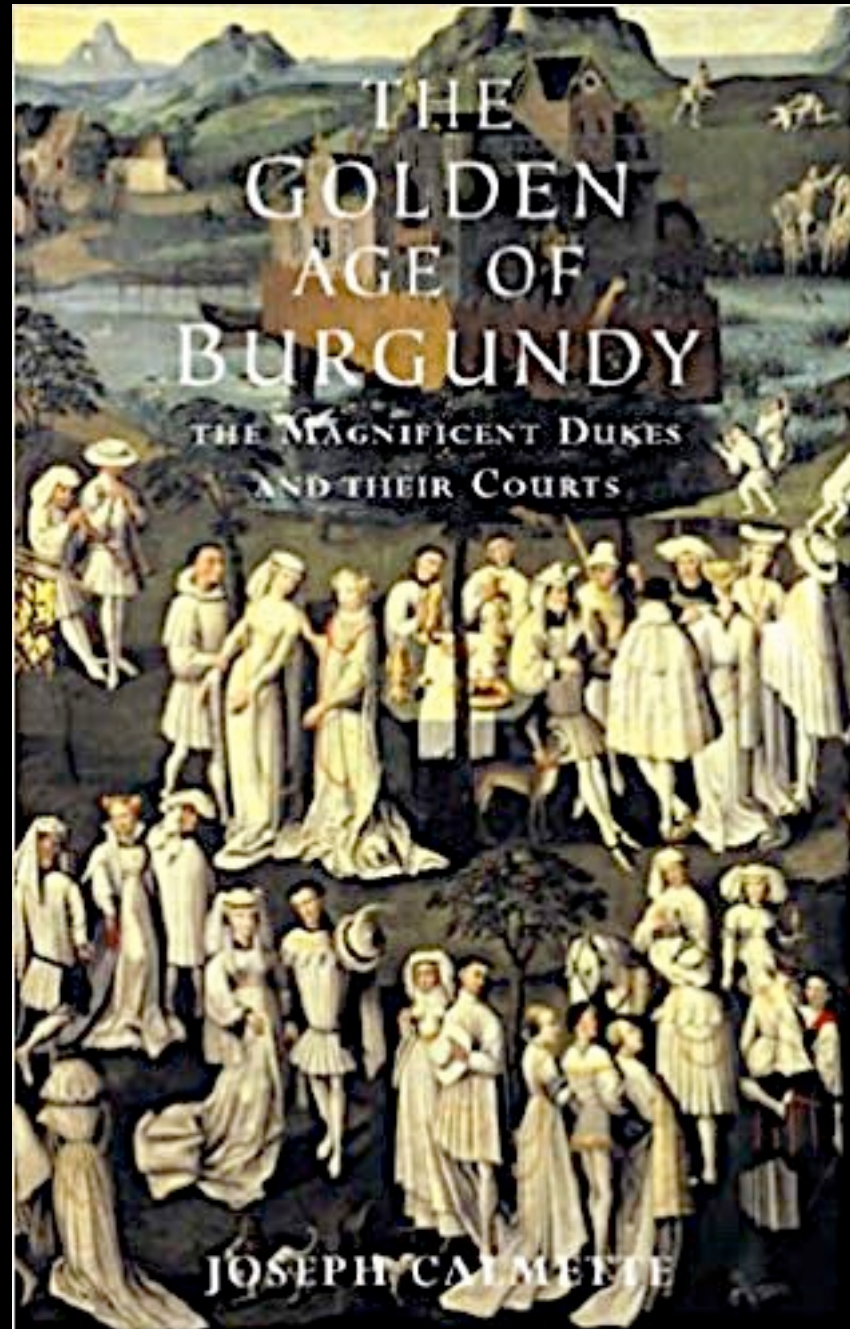




Prince Hendrik III of Nassau



The luxurious court of the Dukes of Burgundy









STILL

THE LOW COUNTRIES

1556-1648



RAV. L.OF RAVENSTEIN
1614 to Brandenburg
1624 to Pfalz-Neuburg

CE 1 OF CEMENT

BRABANT OF THE STATES:
M. Marquisate of Bergen
B. Barony of Breda
Ma. Manor of Bois le Duc
R. "Redemptiendorpen"
P. Princeland
C. Land of Cuyk

STADTHOLDERATE
(by families)

Georges of Lalaing
1579
1579
?

William I
Orange-Nassau
1559
1559
1558

John VI
"the elder"
Nassau

Map of the British Isles showing the dates of the first English settlements:

- 1584 Maurice Orange-Nassau (West)
- 1585 William Louis Nassau-Siegen (North)
- 1590 (South and East)

1620 Ernst Casimir
1632 Henry Casimir I
1640 William Frederick



AND WHO MATTERS
IN 1500?
THIS YOUNG MAN
RULER OF THE
GROWING
HABSBURG
EMPIRE

Charles, King of Spain
and
Holy Roman Emperor
1500-1558



King
Charles I
of Spain,
born 1500
died 1558

Holy
Roman
Emperor
Charles V





Charles born here Feb 21, 1500, Ghent (Gent)



I use Flemish to talk to my subjects
I use Portuguese to talk to my wife,
I use English to talk to the diplomats,
I use French to talk to my lovers,
I use Castilian to talk to my generals,
and I use German to talk to my horse.

King
Charles I
of Spain,
born 1500
died 1558

Holy
Roman
Emperor
Charles V





Margaret of Austria, Palace, Mechelen



Margaret of Austria (Philip's sister), 1480-1530



Charles' Aunt,
Margaret of Austria
1480-1530
Once Queen of France
(canceled)
Once future Queen of Castile
(husband Juan died)
Widow: Duke of Savoy
Regent of the Low Countries
Only woman elected ruler
(by Congress of Deputies)
in 16th Century
Brilliant Renaissance woman
Brilliant ruler
Peace maker



Juan and Margaret marry, 1497



Philip, Duke of Burgundy
and King of Castile. 1479-1506,
portrait by Juan de Flanders
(Philip the Handsome)



Juana of Castile,
1479-1555,
portrait by Juan de
Flanders

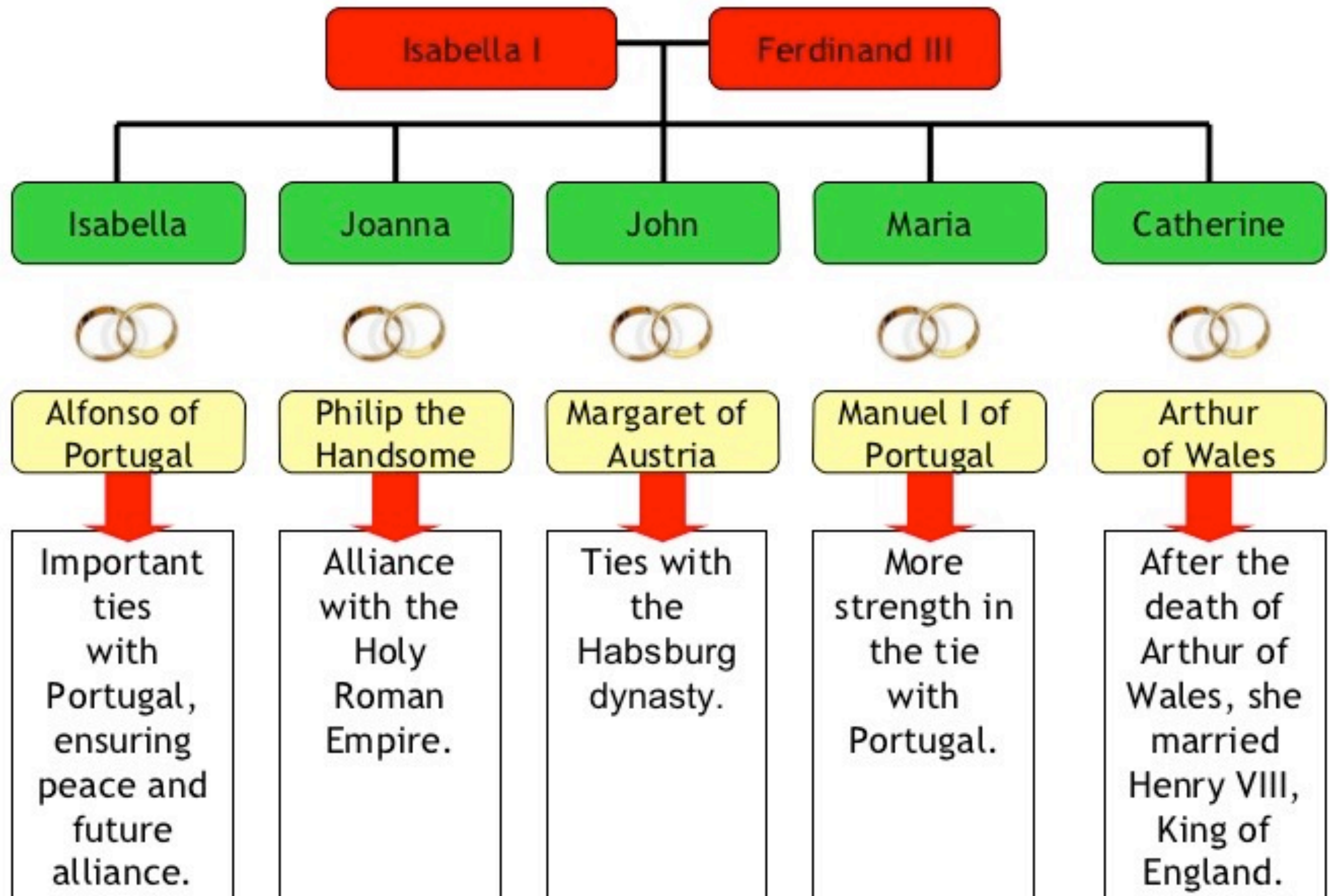


Juana and Philip marry 1496, six children including Charles



Ferdinand and Isabella wedding portrait 1469

Marriage Alliances





Mary Duchess of Burgundy Maximilian Archduke of Austria
Mary & Max marry 1477 this creates Habsburg empire



Juana, Philip, and Charles





King Charles I in the Prado



Charles V by Titian, 1548, Prado



Charles V, seated, by Titian,
1548, Prado



Henry VIII, 1491-1547



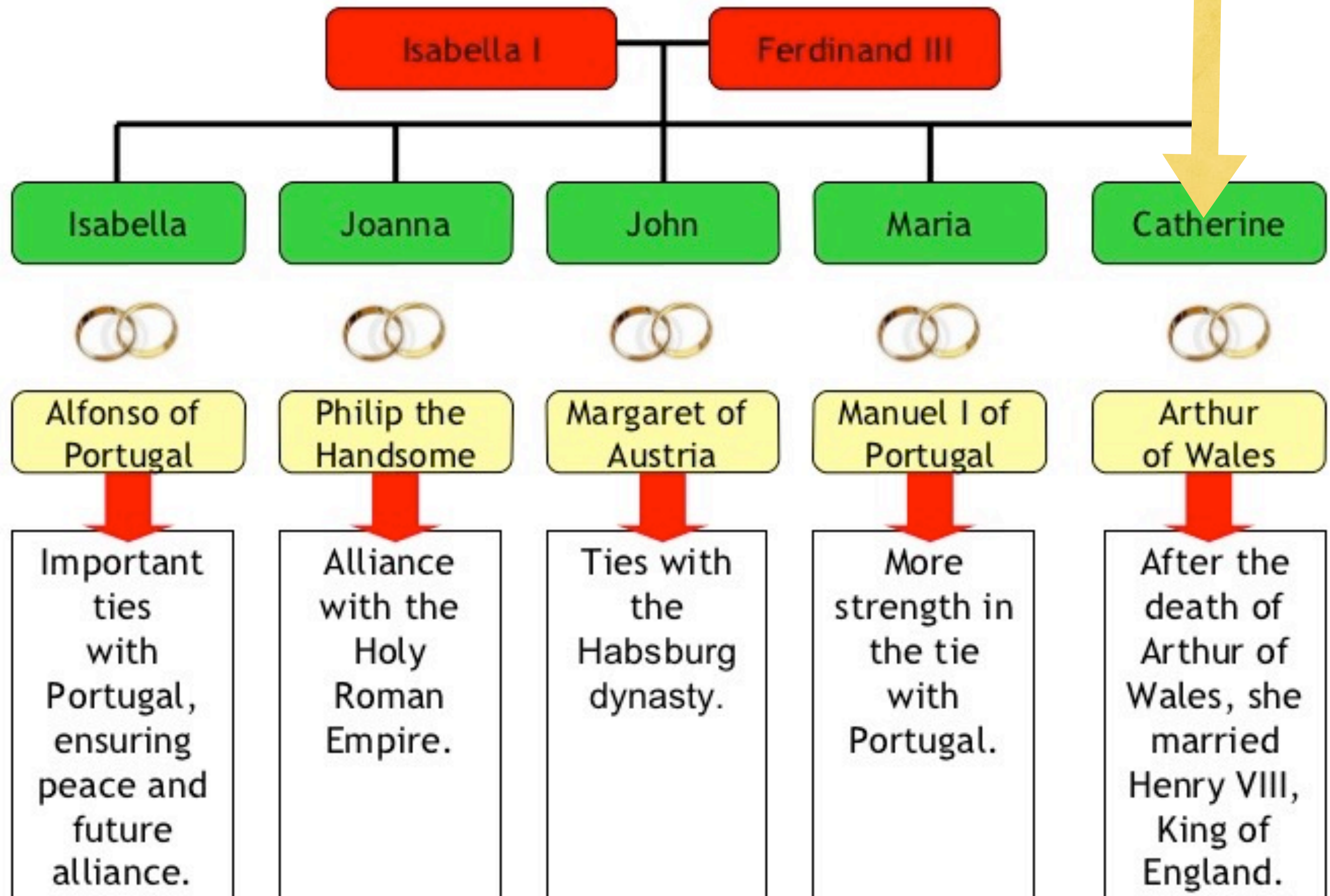
Francis I, 1494-1547





Catherine and Henry and their daughter Mary born 1516

Marriage Alliances





DAVID BURGESS



Arthur Tudor, 1486-1501 Catherine of Aragon, 1485-1536



Catherine and Henry and their daughter Mary born 1516



Charles' aunt,
Catherine of Aragon
1485-1536

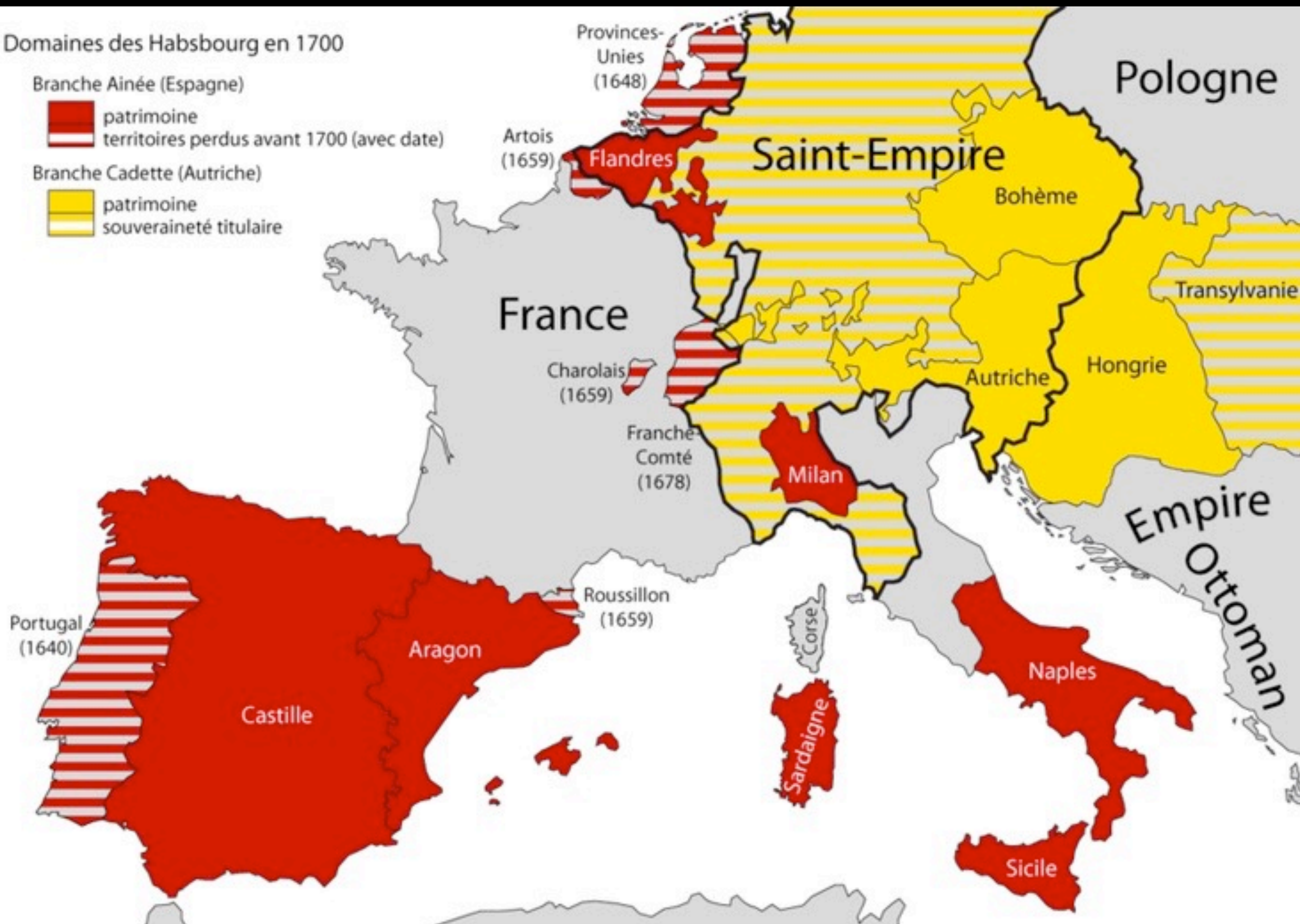
Domaines des Habsbourg en 1700

Branche Aînée (Espagne)

- patrimoine
- territoires perdus avant 1700 (avec date)

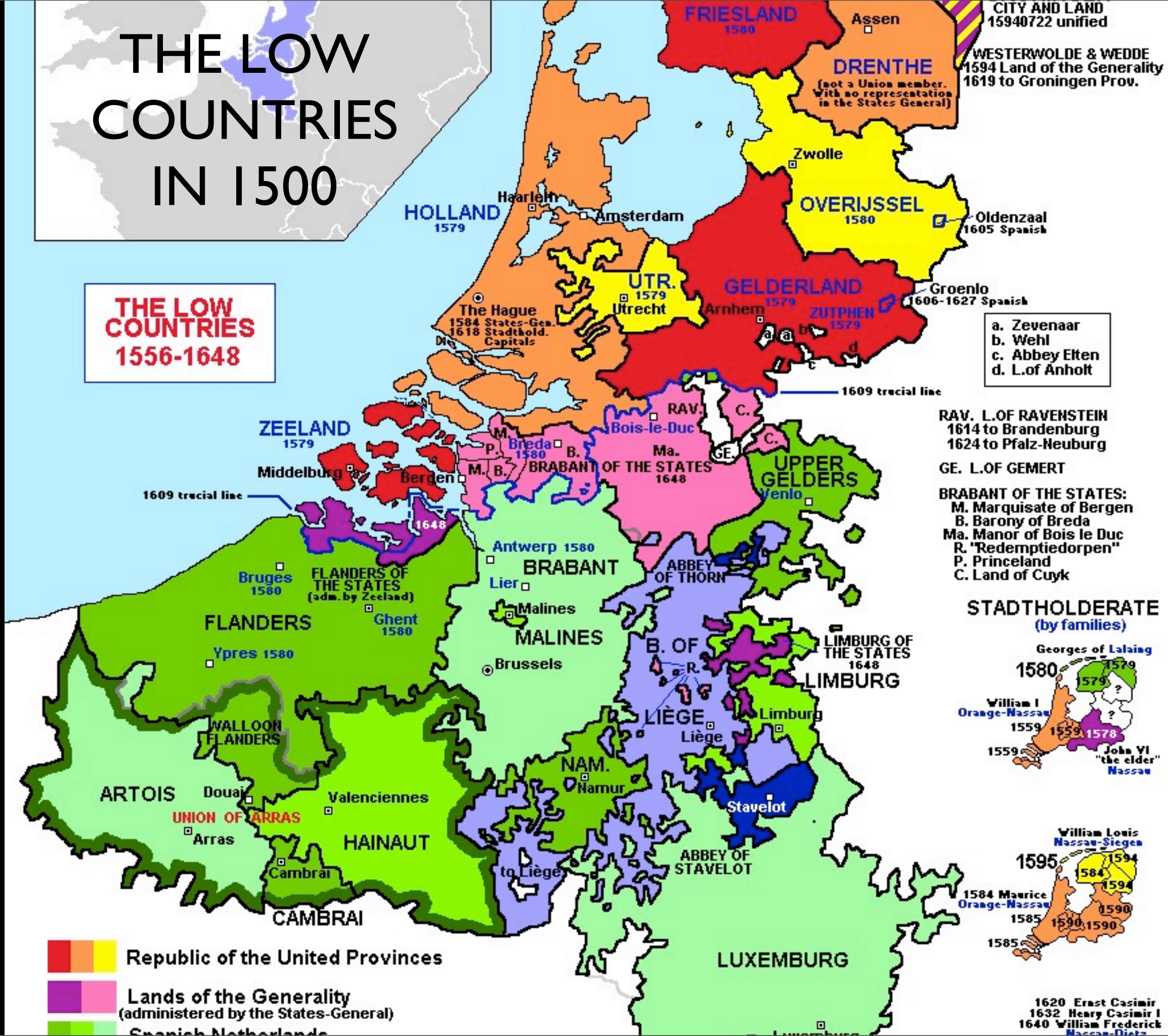
Branche Cadette (Autriche)

- patrimoine
- souveraineté titulaire



THE LOW COUNTRIES IN 1500

THE LOW COUNTRIES
1556-1648



Brethren of the Common Life



Gerard Groote, Deventer, Devotio Moderna

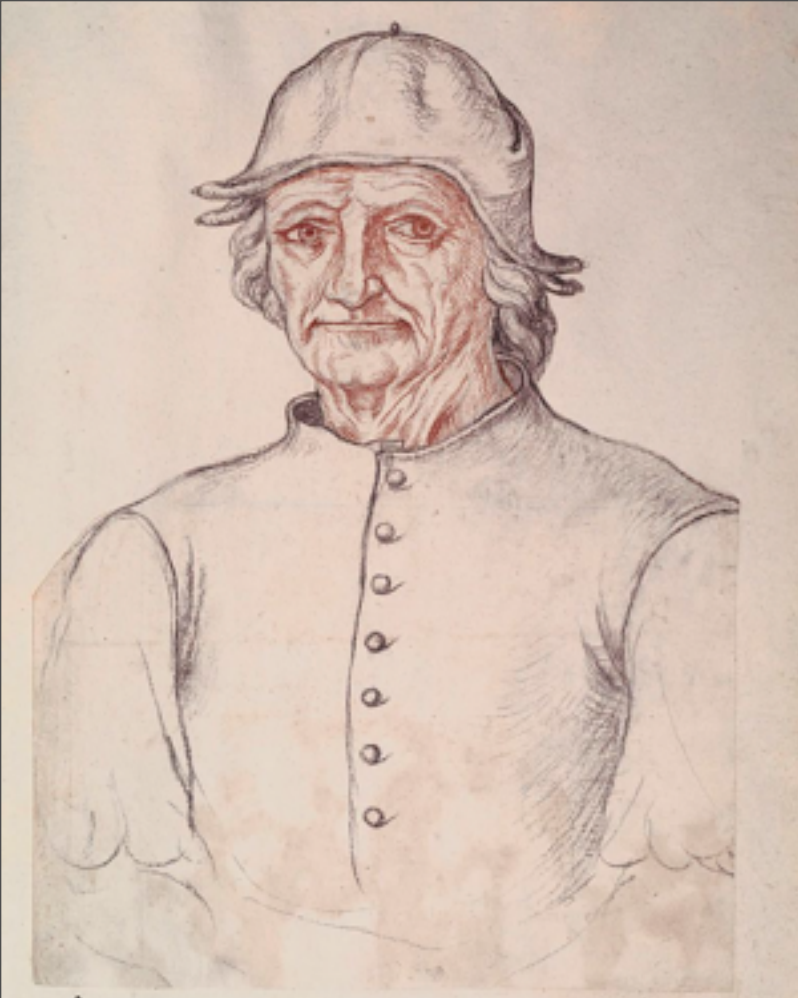


DEVENTER

Brethren of the Common Life



Gerard Groote, Deventer, Devotio Moderna



Brethren of the Common Life

1. education
2. preaching
3. lay order living working in community
4. humility
5. abjure luxury
6. live simply

all very much like Francis of Assisi
but this in Holland and the north
and in the years **JUST BEFORE**
Martin Luther.



Gerard Groote, (1340-1384) Deventer, Devotio Moderna



The majority of the Brethren were laymen who did not take monastic vows. They devoted themselves to doing charitable work, nursing the sick, studying and teaching the Scriptures, and copying religious and inspirational works. They founded a number of schools that became famous for their high standards of learning. Many famous men attended their schools, including Nicholas of Cusa, Thomas à Kempis, and Erasmus, all of whom studied at the Brethren's school at Deventer. Hundreds of new houses were founded.



Encouraged DIRECT access
(prayer)
to God
(an adumbration of the
whole Protestant movement)

Devotio Moderna

was a movement for religious reform, calling for apostolic renewal through the rediscovery of genuine pious practices such as humility, obedience, and simplicity of life. It began in the late fourteenth-century, largely through the work of Gerard Groote,^{[1][2]} and flourished in the Low Countries and Germany in the fifteenth century, but came to an end with the Protestant Reformation. It is most known today through its influence on Thomas à Kempis, the author of *The Imitation of Christ*, a book which proved highly influential for centuries.

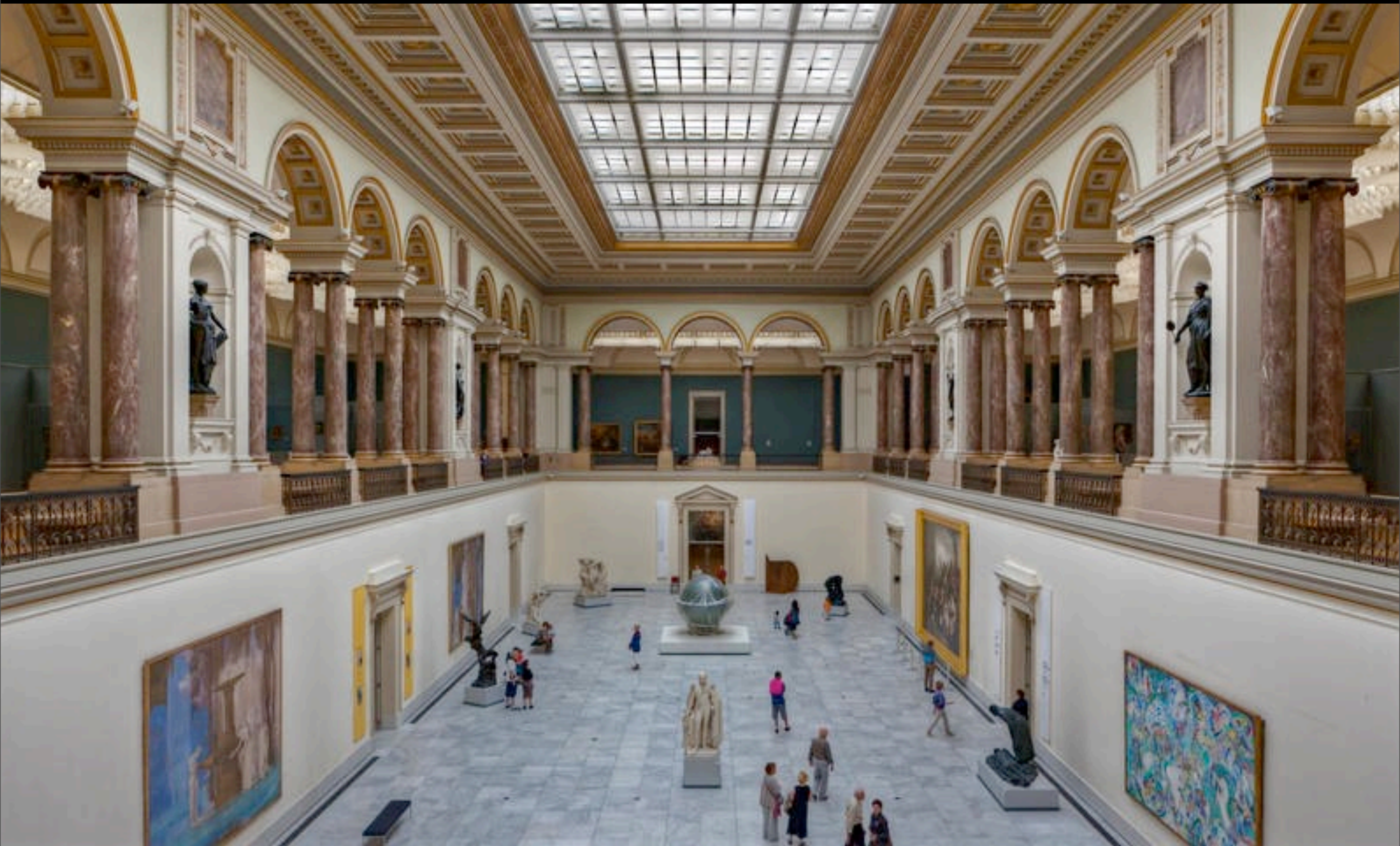
Brussels



Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium









Adoration
of the Magi
1475-80
Met, NY



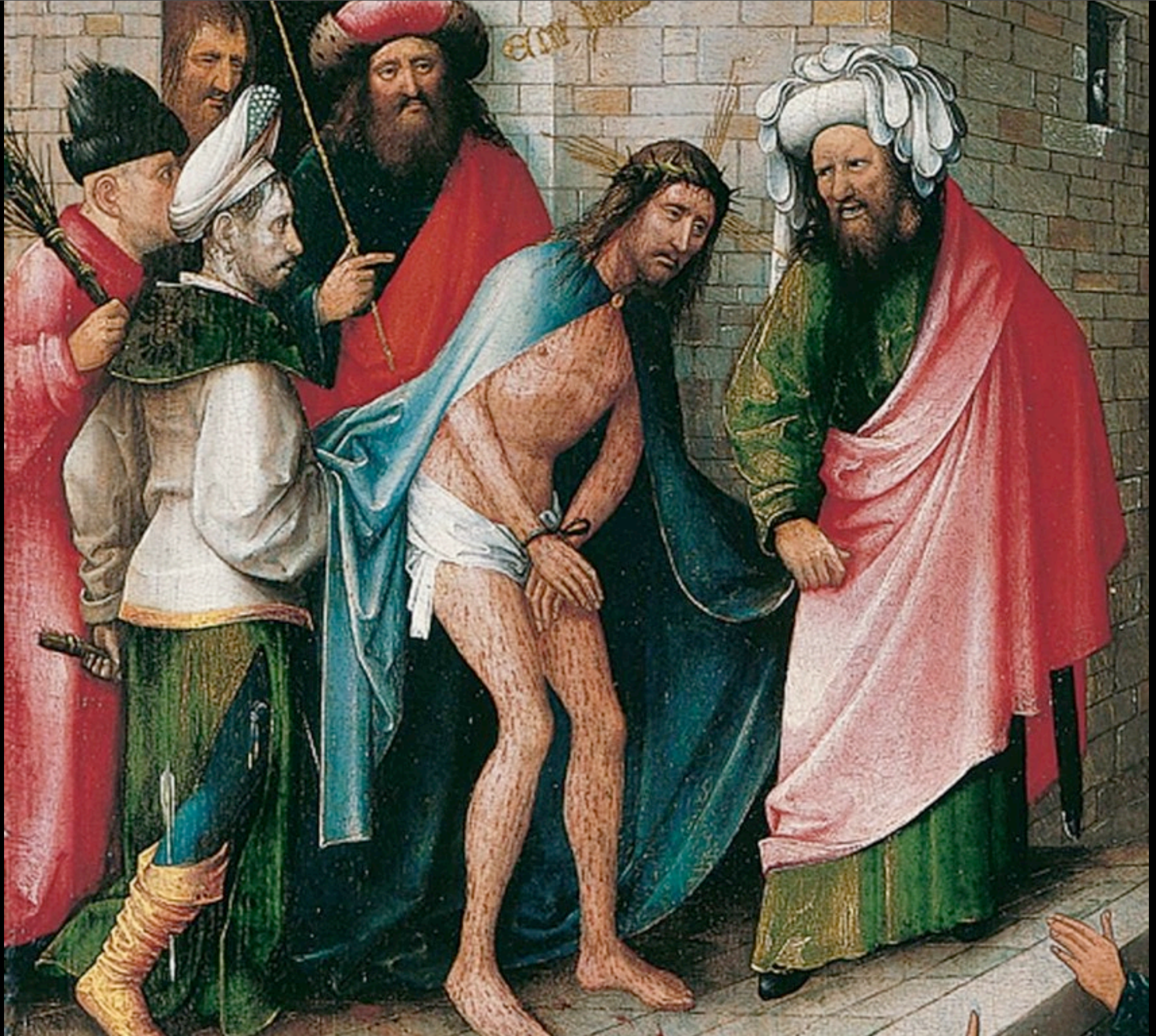


Adoration
of the Magi
1475-80
Met, NY



Ecce Homo
1475-80
Oil on wood
• Städelsches
• Frankfurt



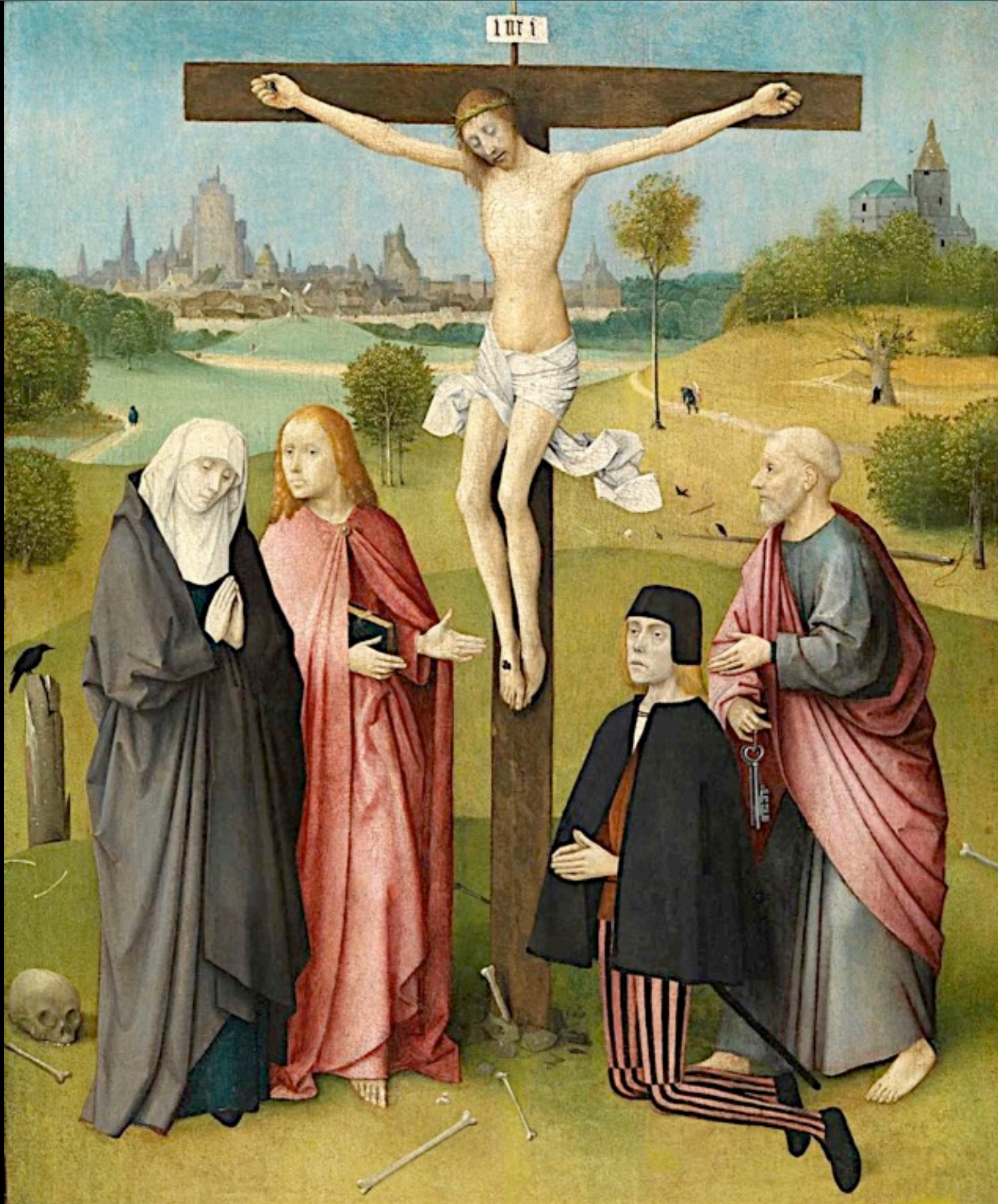




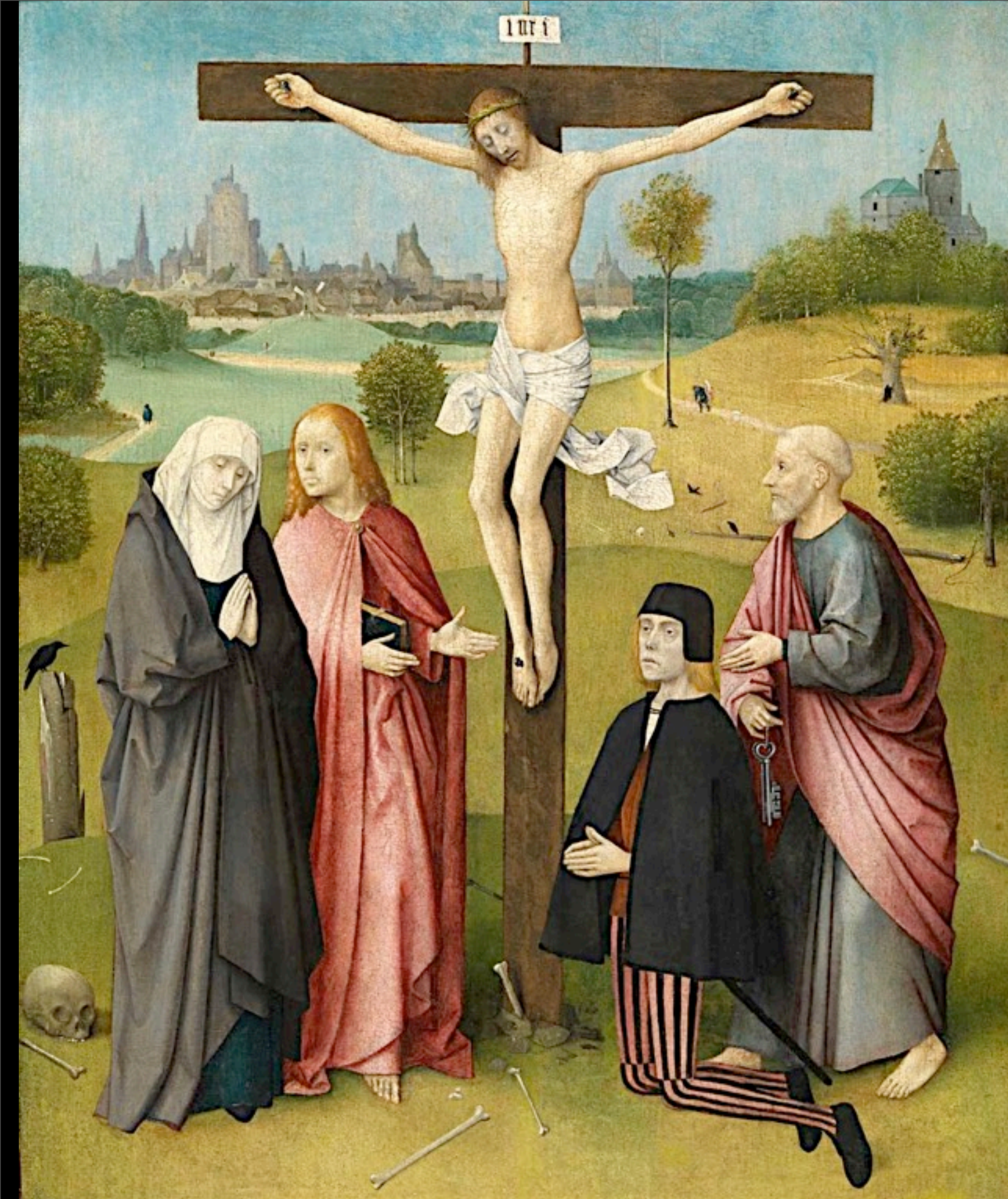




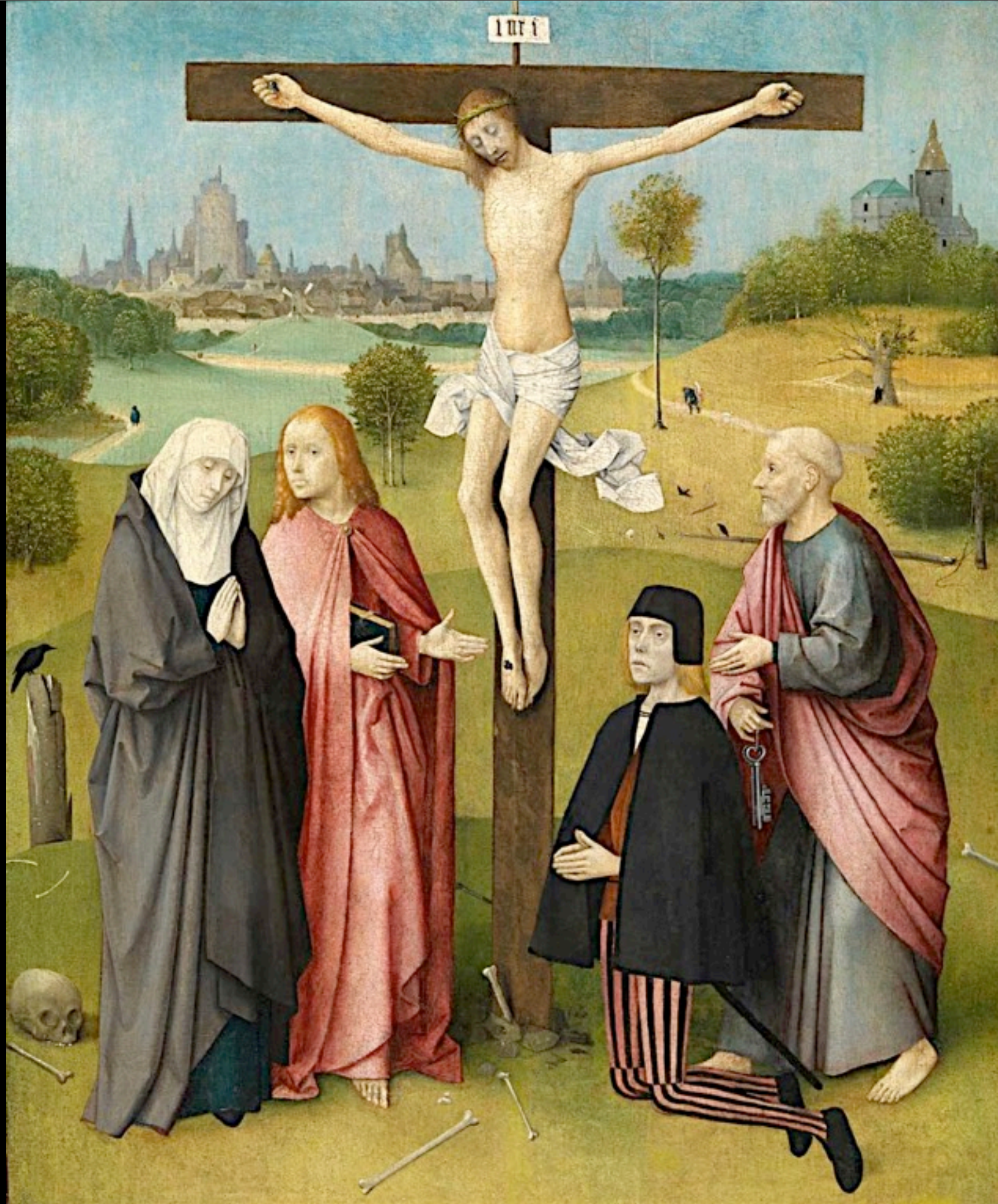


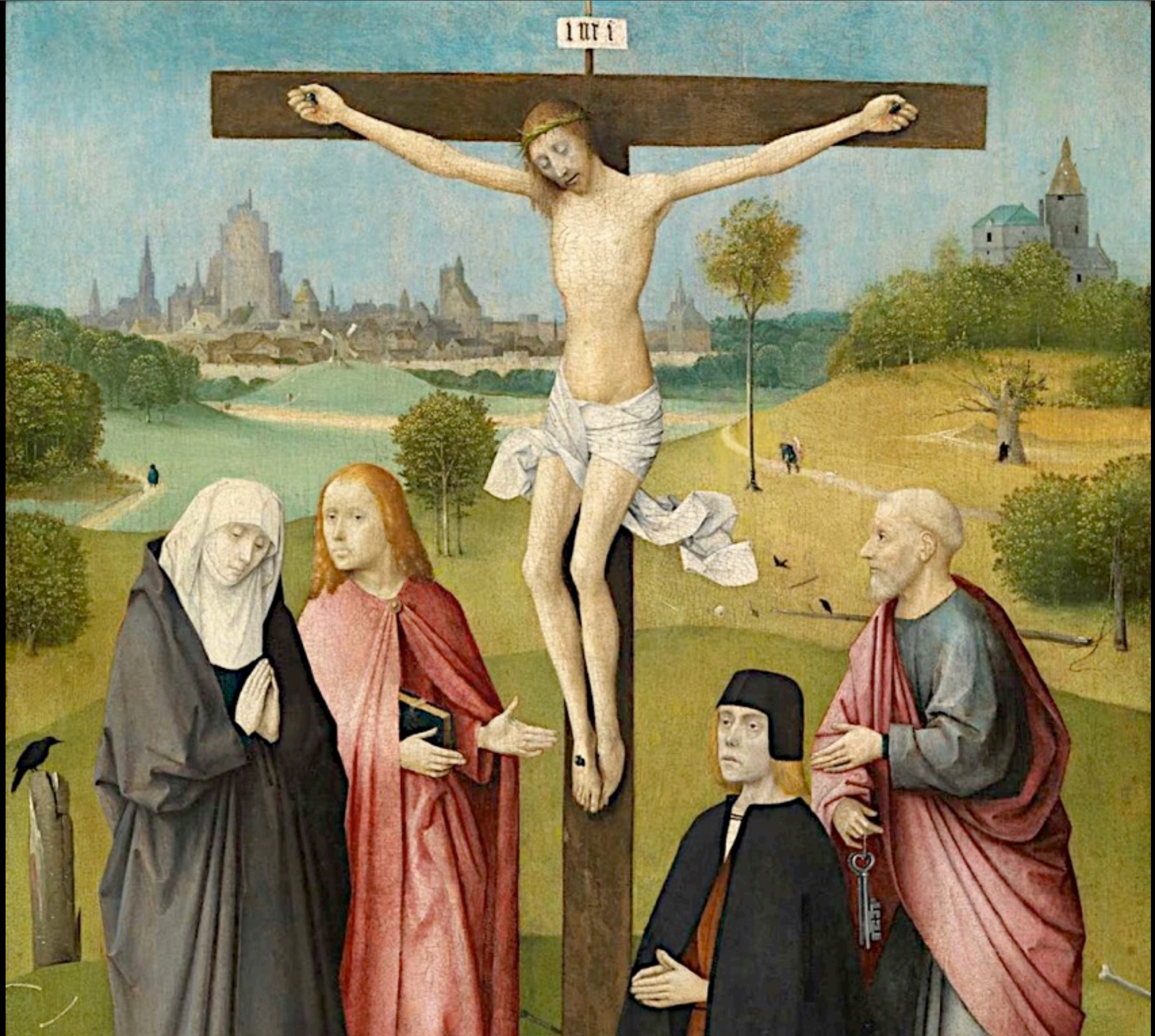


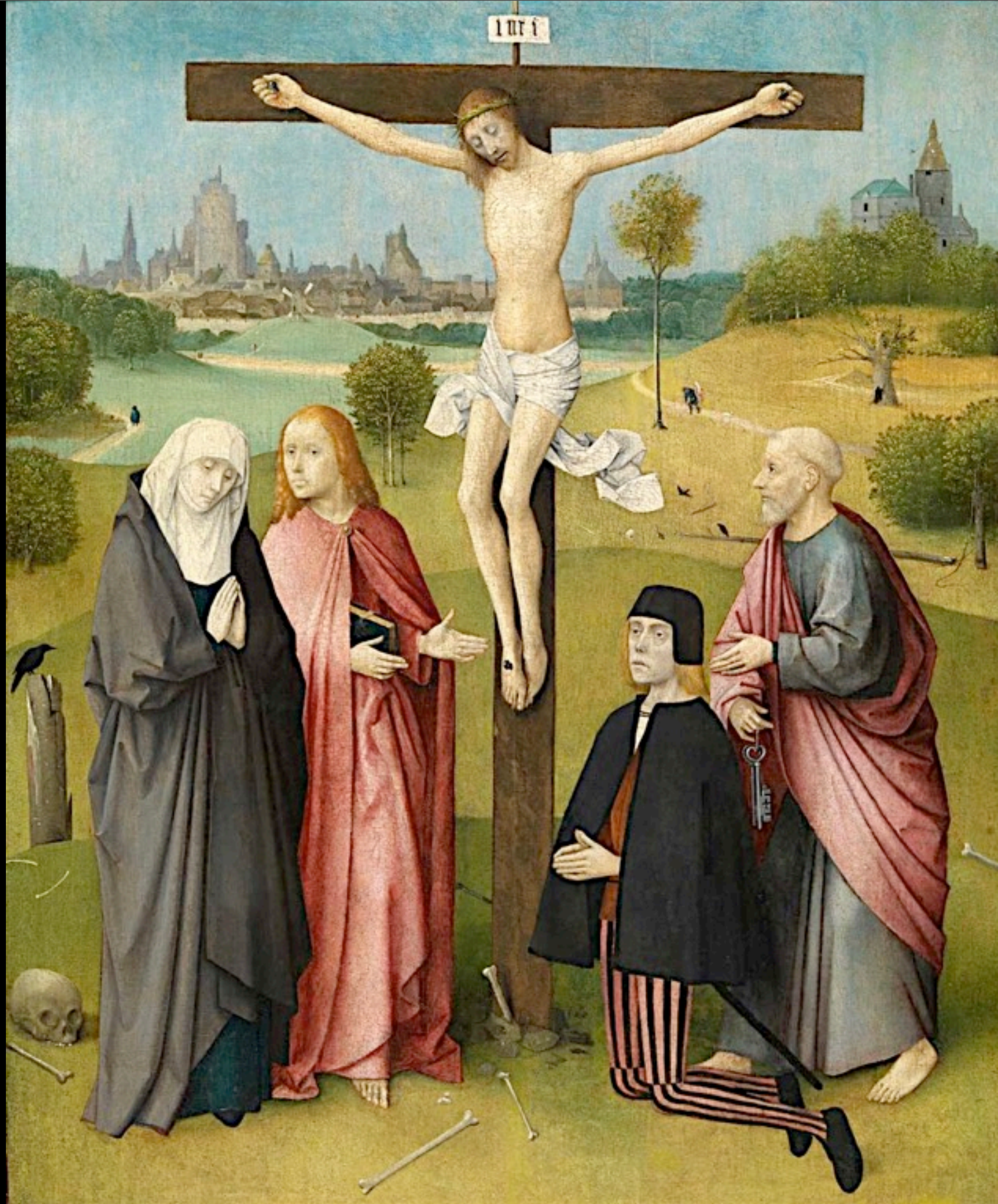
Crucifixion
with a
Donor
1485
Brussels
Fine Arts
Museum

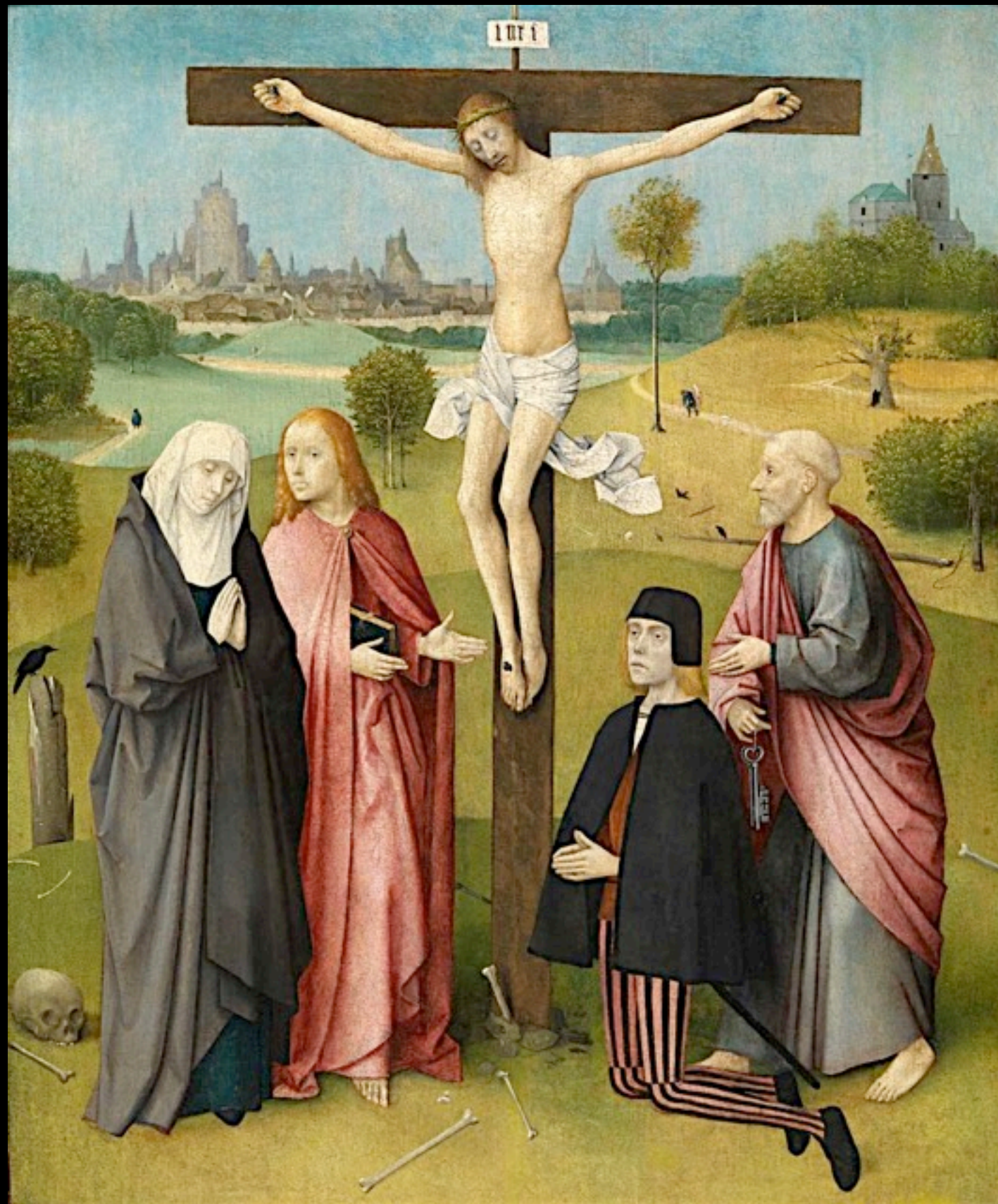


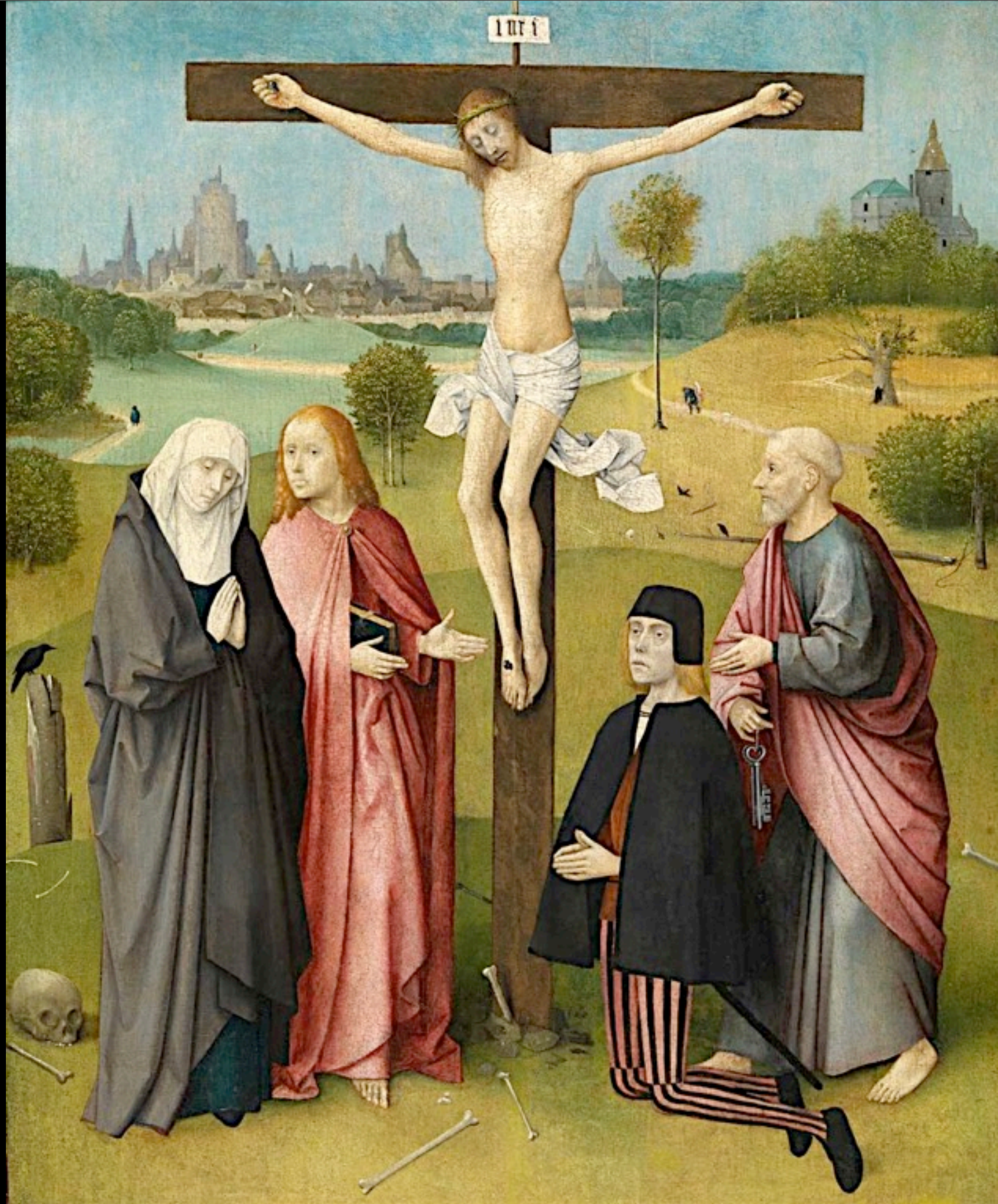
The center of the composition is the traditional cross with the crucified Savior on it, surrounded by figures of Mary and John (left) and Apostle Peter (right). Next to Peter is depicted kneeling donator. Researchers think name is Peter van OS, one of the senior residents of Hertogenbosch, the birthplace of Hieronymus Bosch. Its two-tone outfit with vertical stripes, fashionable in the years of the late middle Ages, is called "miparti" (from the French and Latin mi-parti – "bisected"). Such vertical color division appeared in European fashion, starting from the XII century, and after the XVI century, preserved only in clownish clothes. Special pale and detached view of the donor, led experts to assume that at the time of painting it was no longer alive. The foreground is replete with signs of perishability. Skull and scattered bones







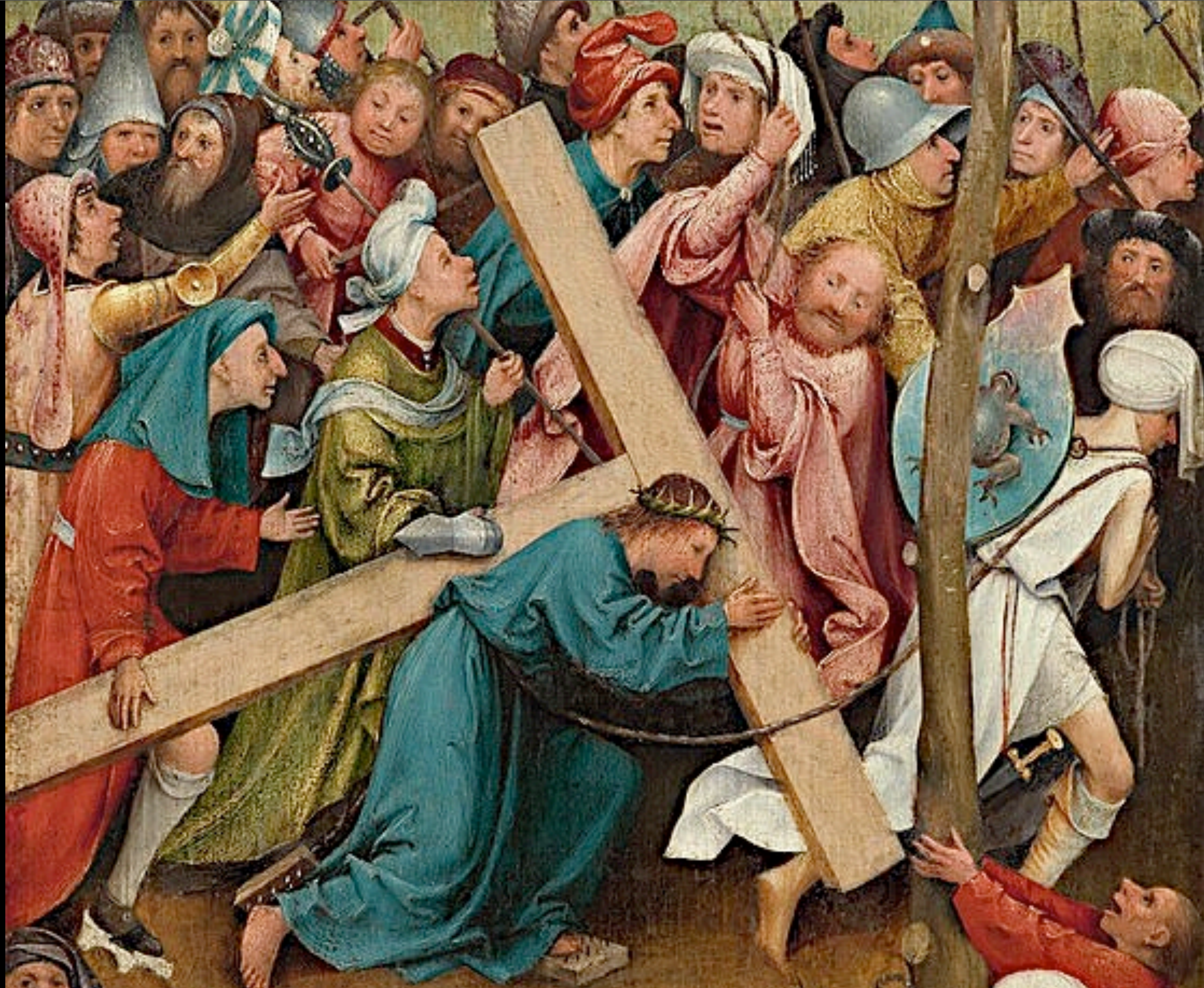






Christ
Carrying
the
Cross
1490
Vienna









St John
the Baptist
Museum
of Lázaro
Galdiano
Madrid
1490





St John
the Baptist
Museum
of Lázaro
Galdiano
Madrid
1490



Temptation of St. Anthony (1506)
Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon

Brethren of the Common Life



Gerard Groote, Deventer, Devotio Moderna



St Anthony
of the
Desert
251-356 AD

Brethren of the Common Life

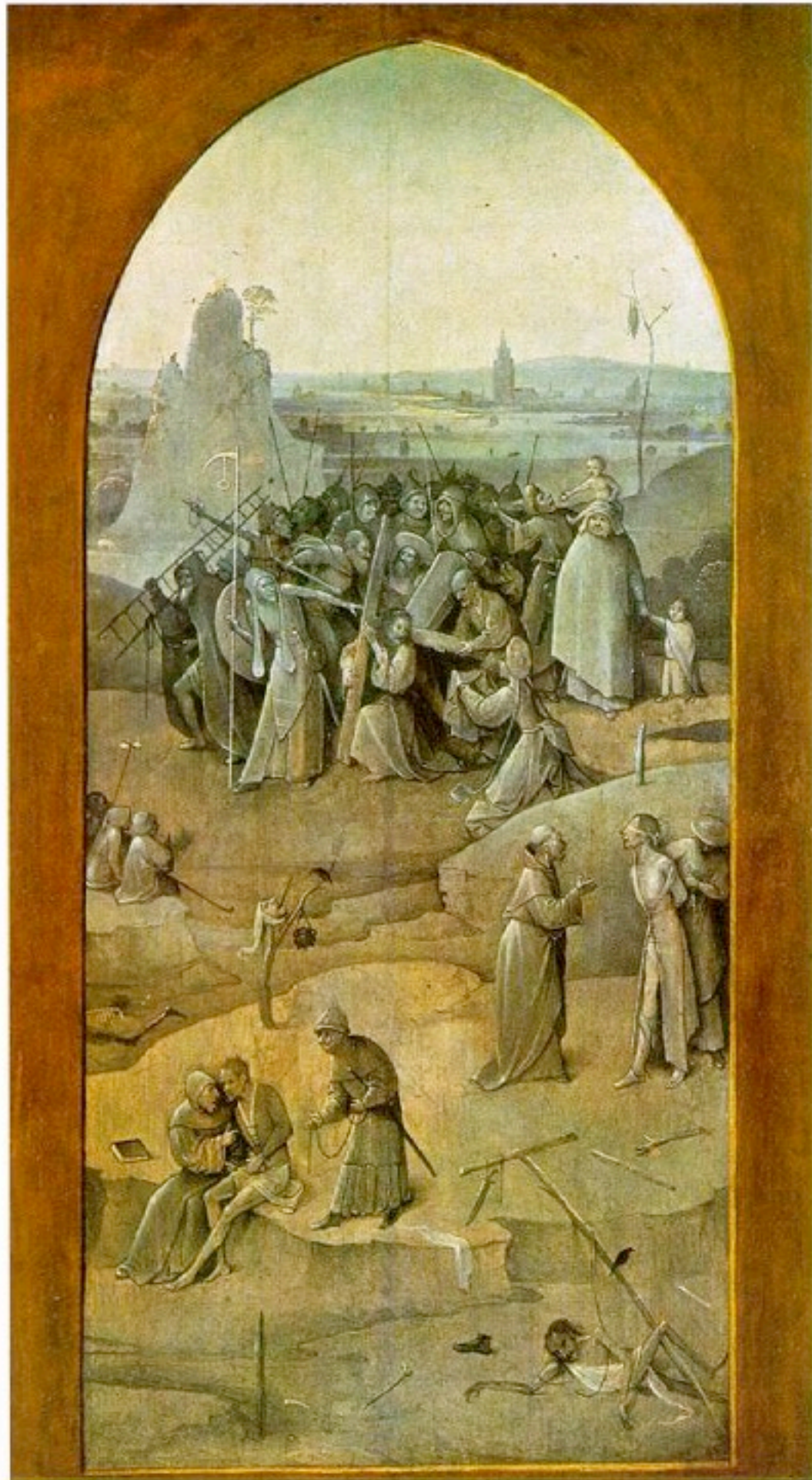
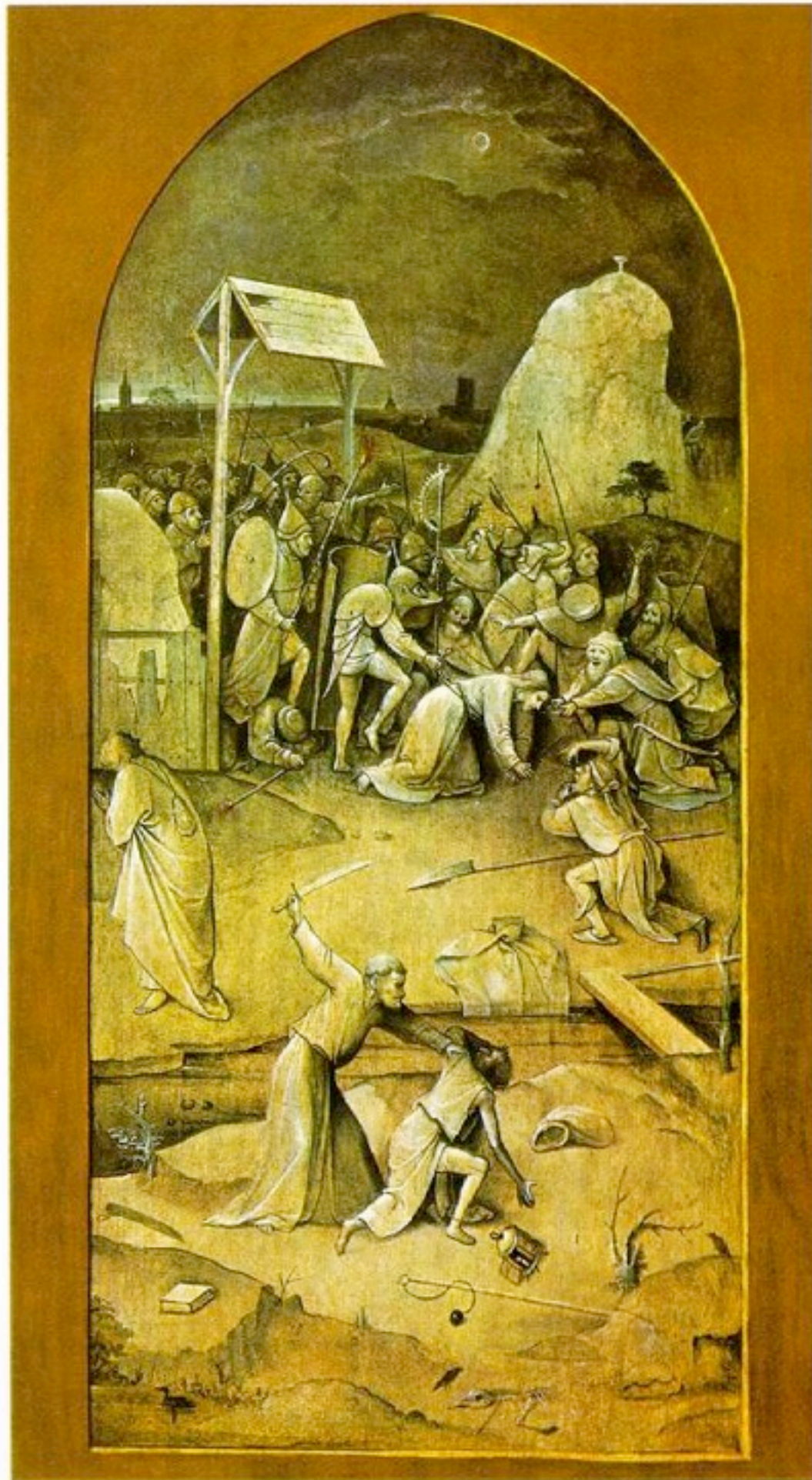


Gerard Groote, Deventer, Devotio Moderna

Temptation of St. Anthony (1506)

Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon









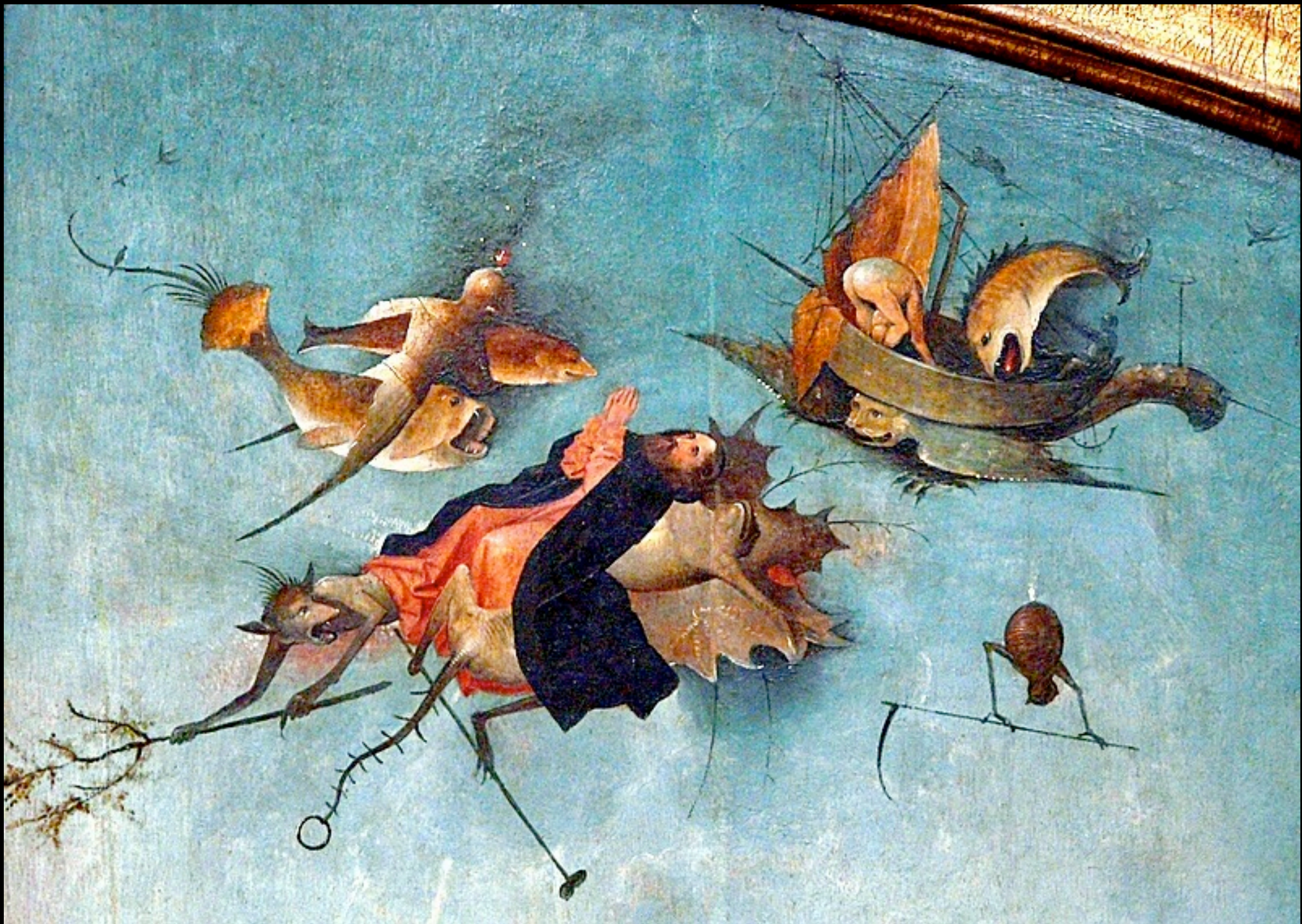


BOSCH Triptych of the Temptation of St. Anthony, 1500























Bosch  supporting St Anthony





Bosch  supporting St Anthony



Under the bridge which crosses an icy lake are three figures, one of which is a monk reading a letter. Also on the lake is a demon bird with skates: its beak holds a cartouche with the word "fat". This could be a reference to the simony scandal









At the center is the saint in contemplation, with a blessing hand pointing at his small cell inside a ruined tower where a miniature Christ appears to point at the Crucifix, to suggest the true sacrifice in reply to the profanatory mass celebrated by demons and priestess at his left.

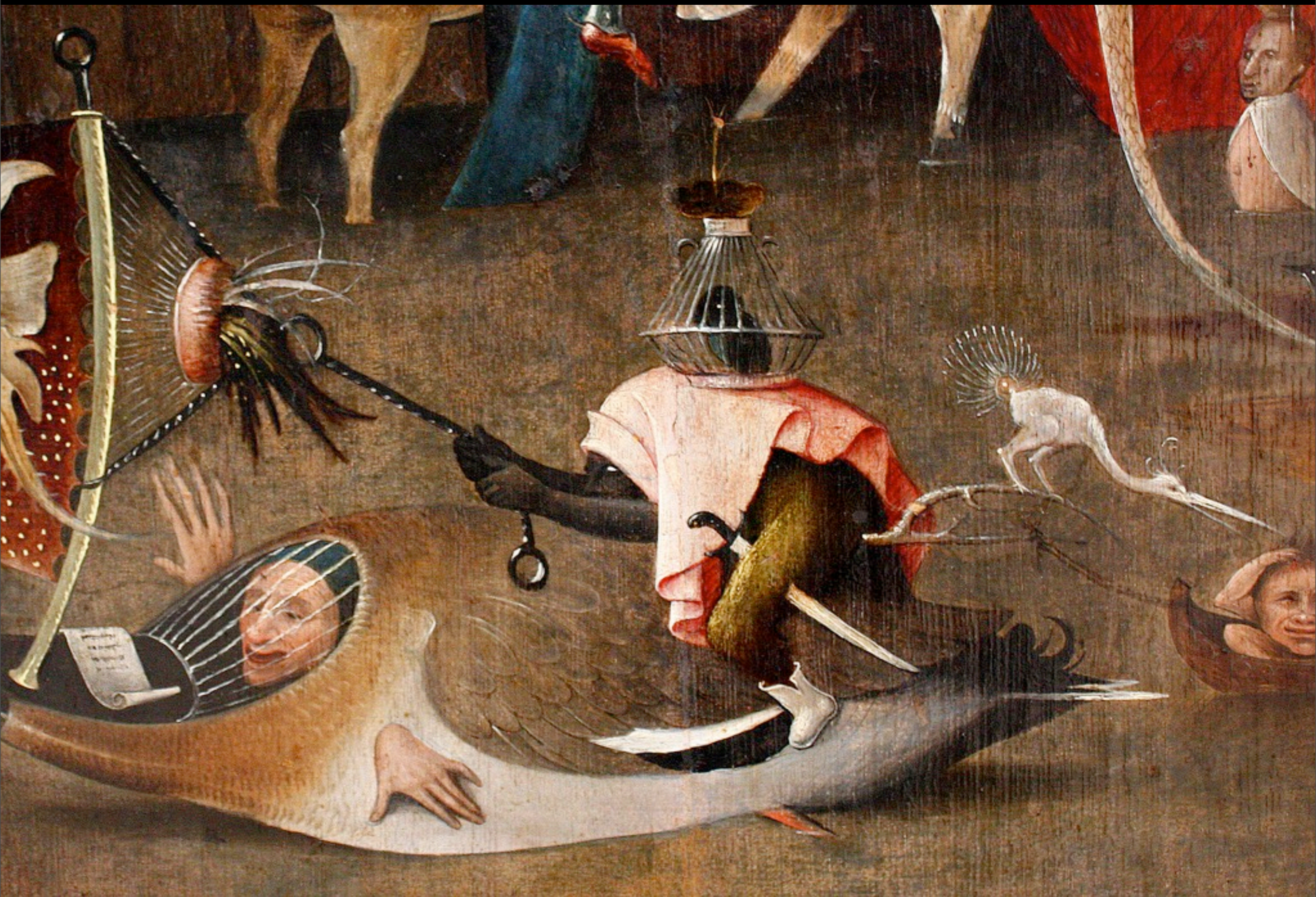














BOSCH Triptych of the Temptation of St. Anthony, 1500





Right
Panel

















Temptation of St. Anthony (1506)
Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon



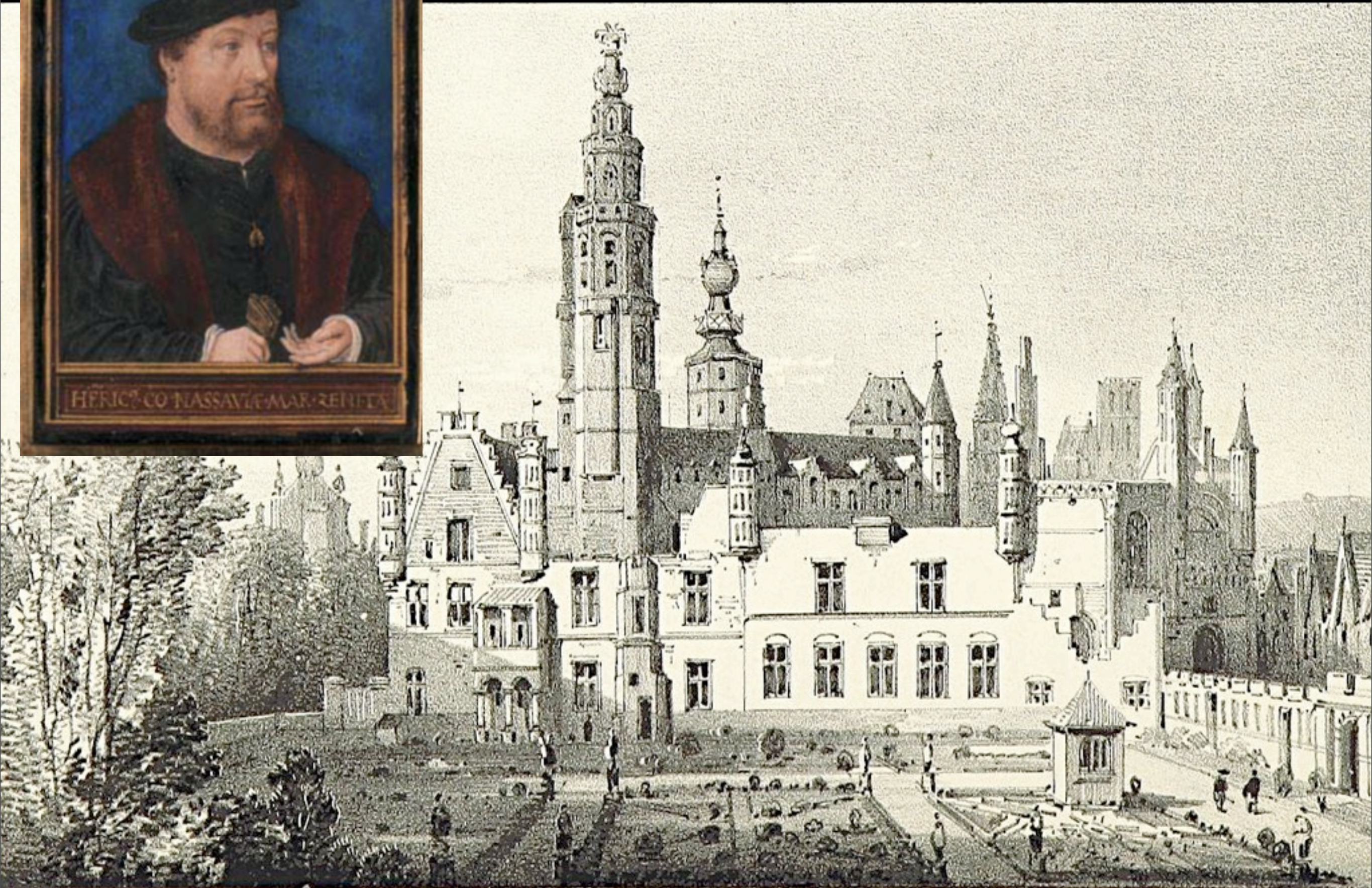
Copyright Iain Masterton



Garden of Earthly Delights, Prado, 1500



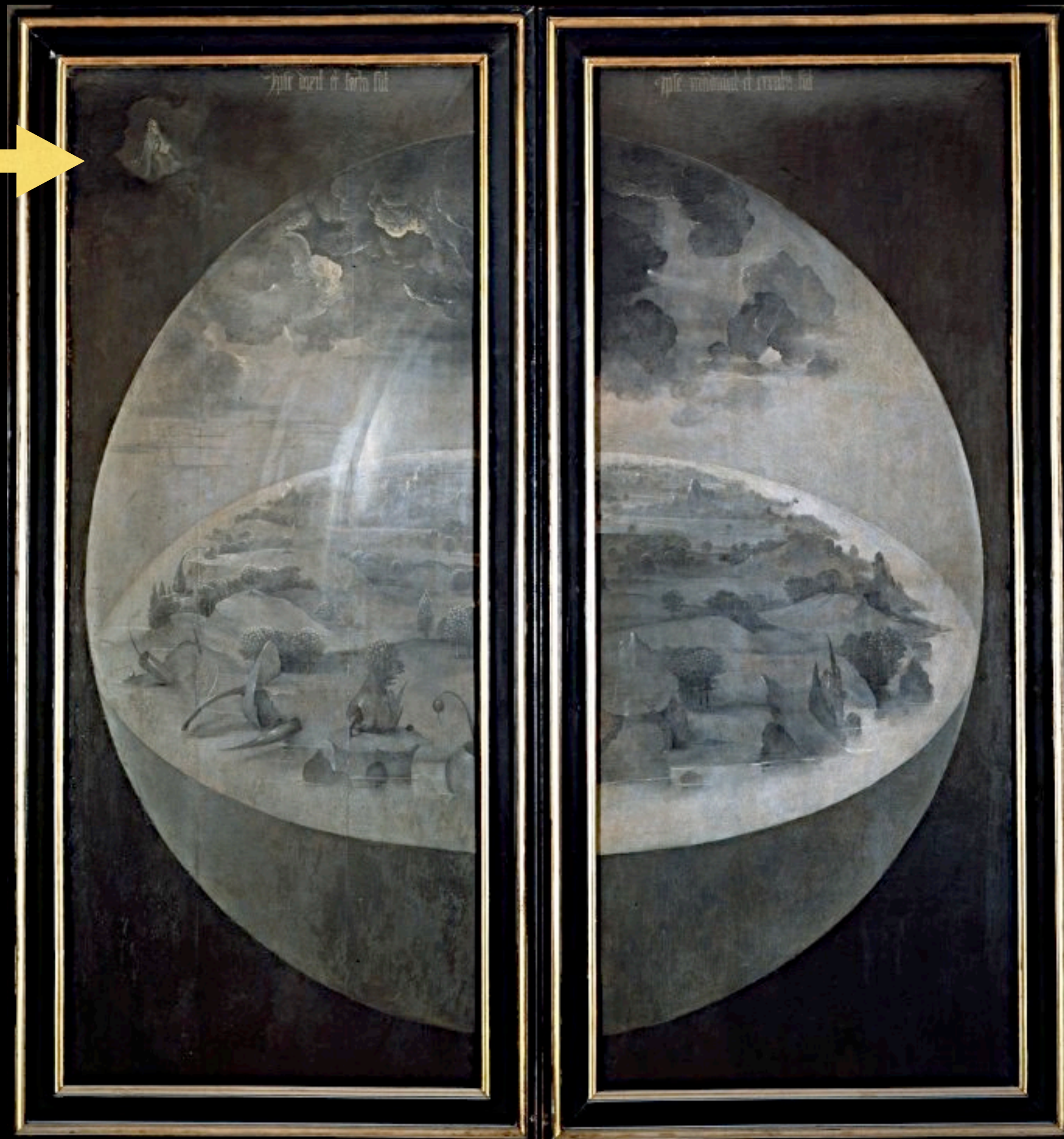
Prince Hendrik III of Nassau



Garden of Earthly Delights, Prado, 1500



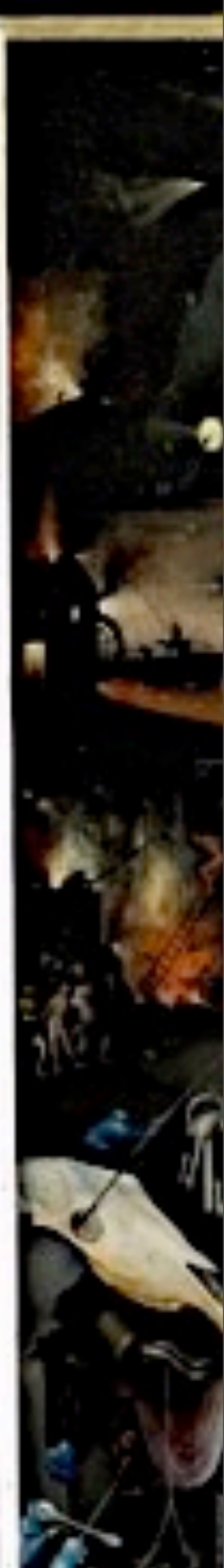


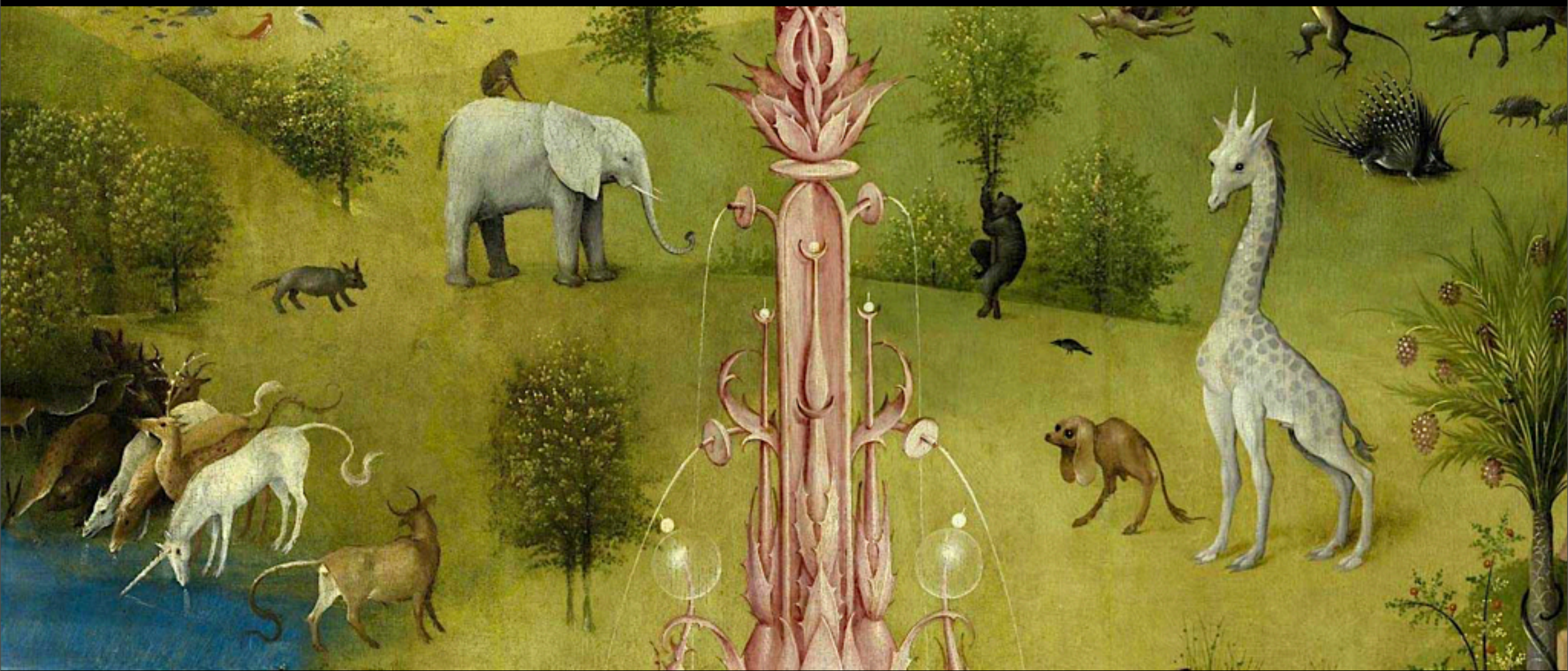


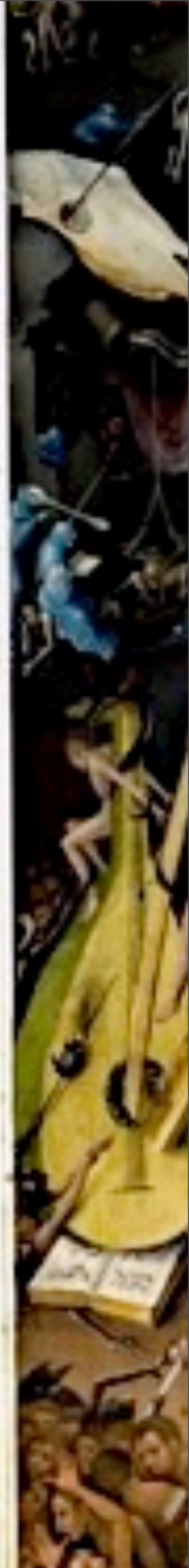


























Middle Ages considered the strawberry a symbol of sexual temptation because of its many seeds and its ephemeral odor that is hardly remembered after passing – reflecting the transient nature of earthly pleasures.















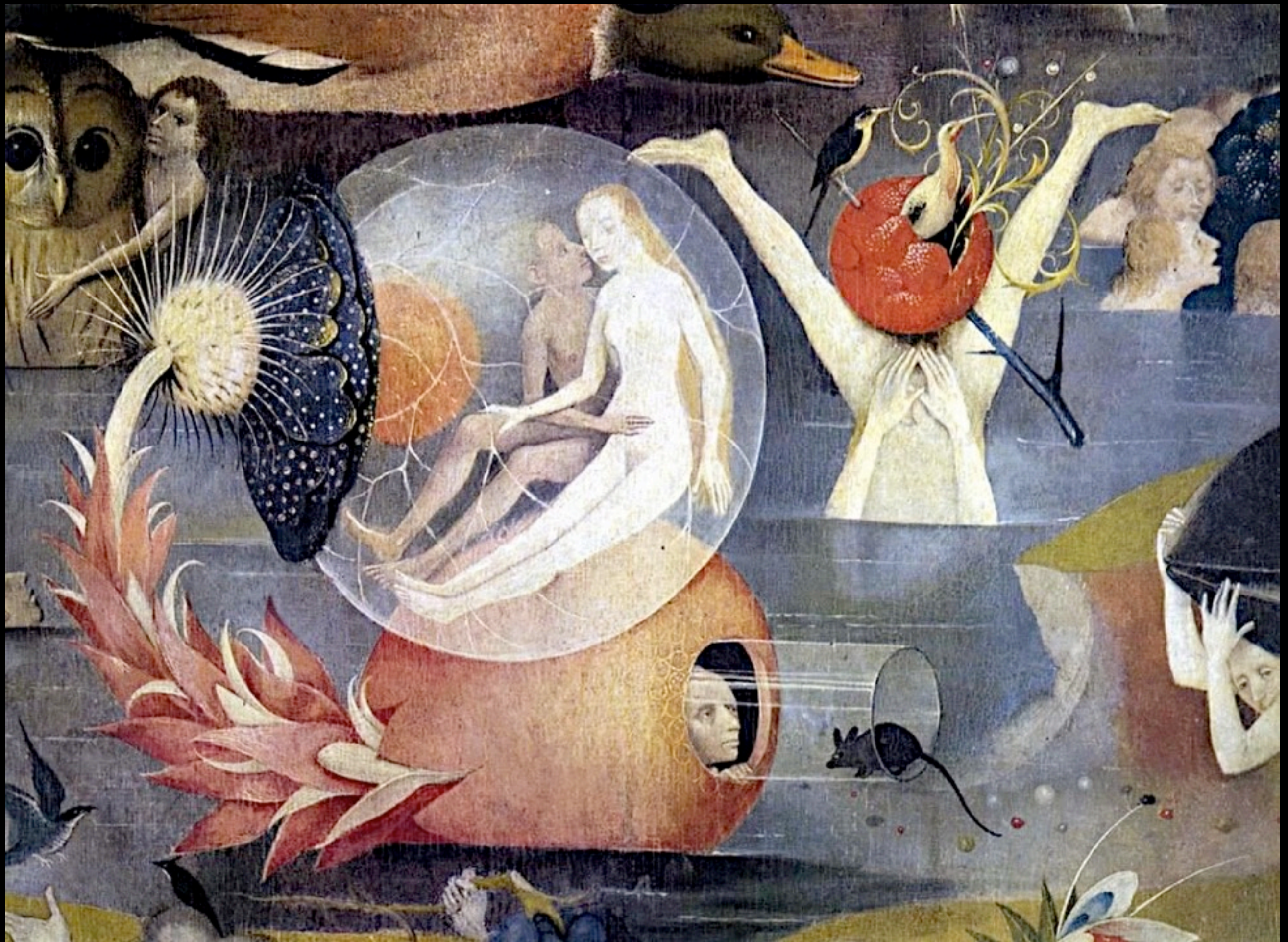


































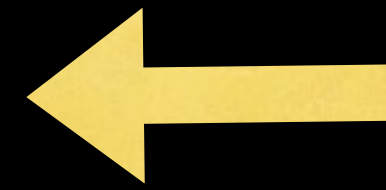












Fires



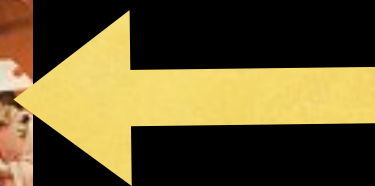
← Ears/knife



Man/egg/bagpipe



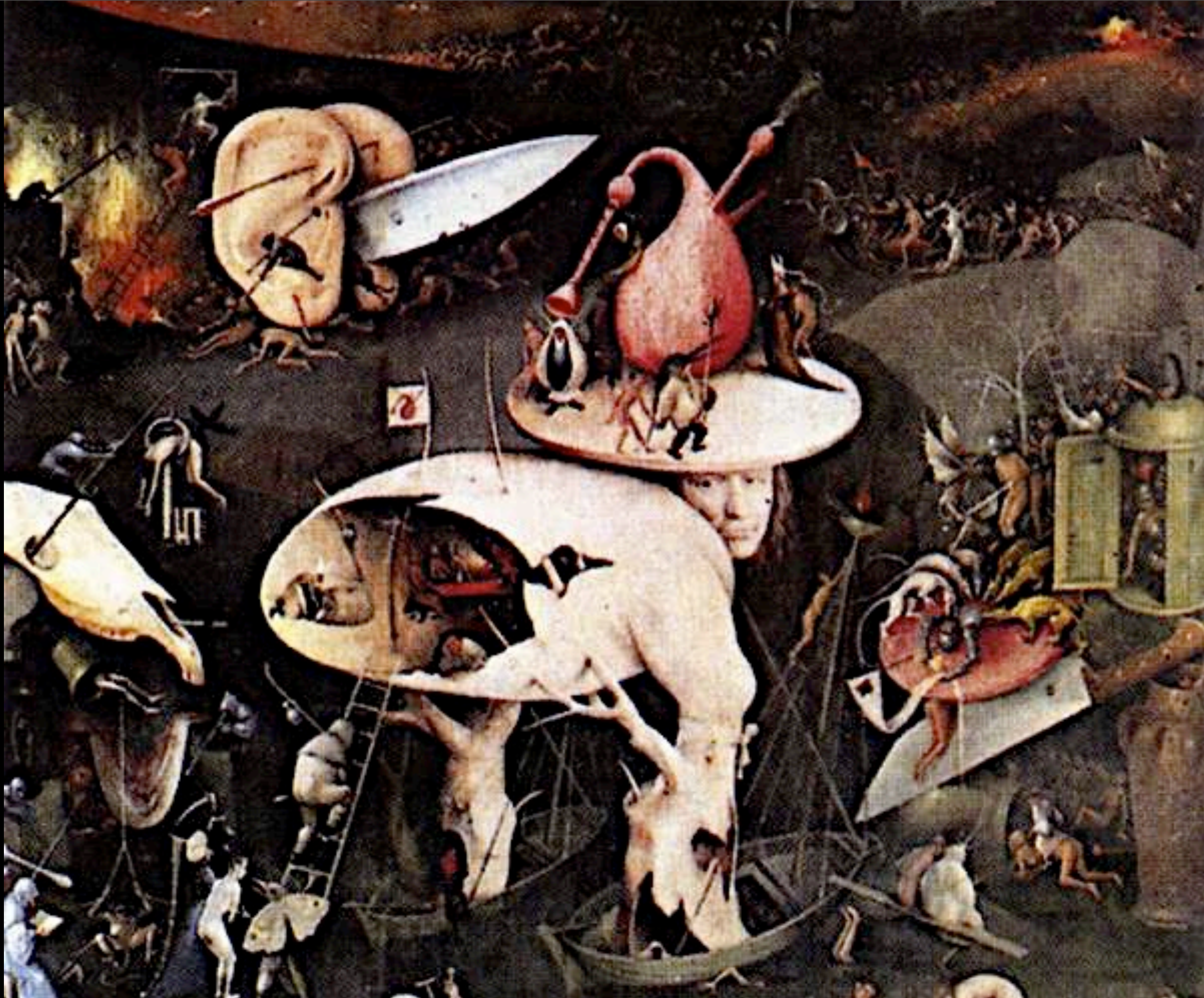
Music/measure



Collapse

















Jerónimo Bus pintor
Jerónimo Bus pintor



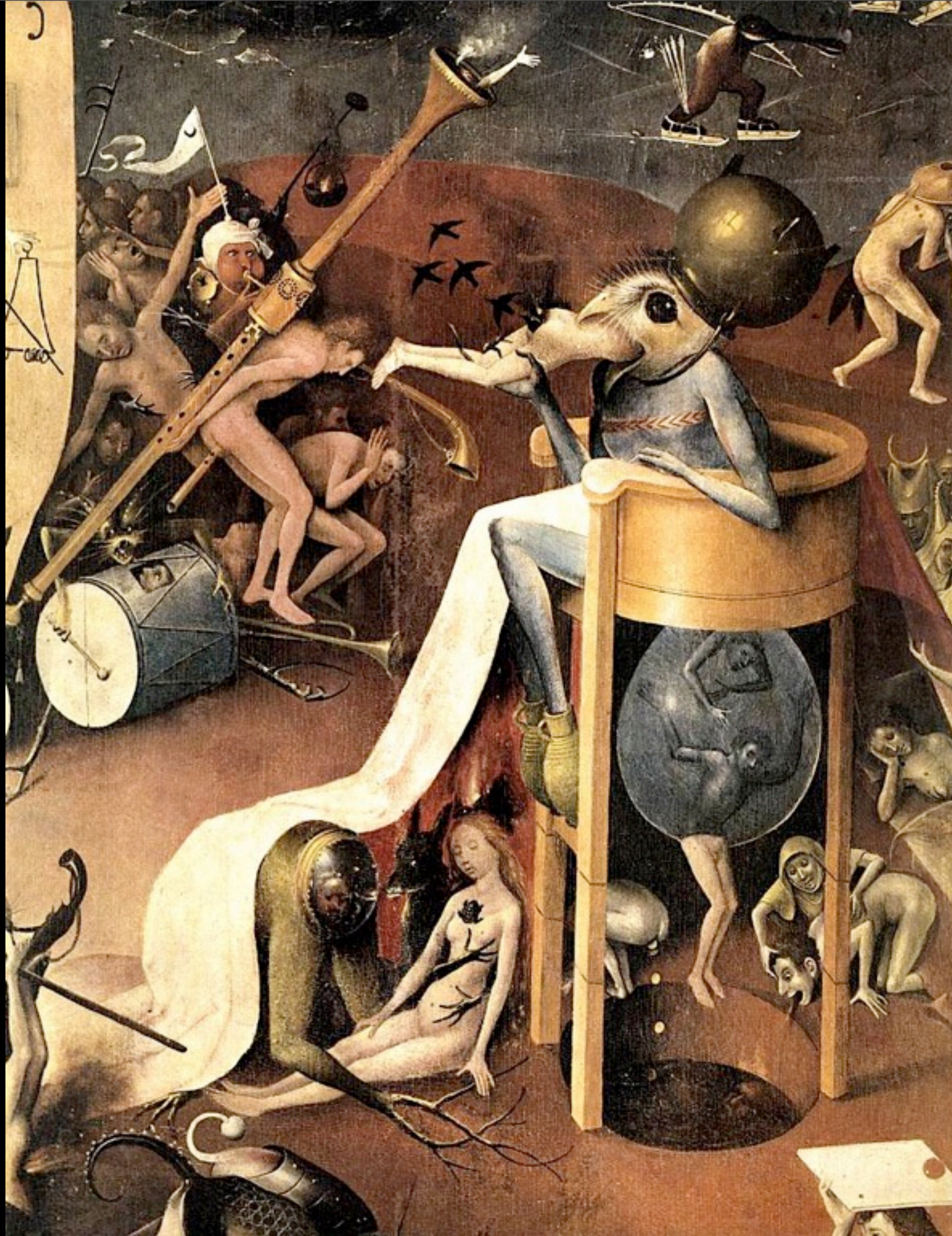




← Music/measure











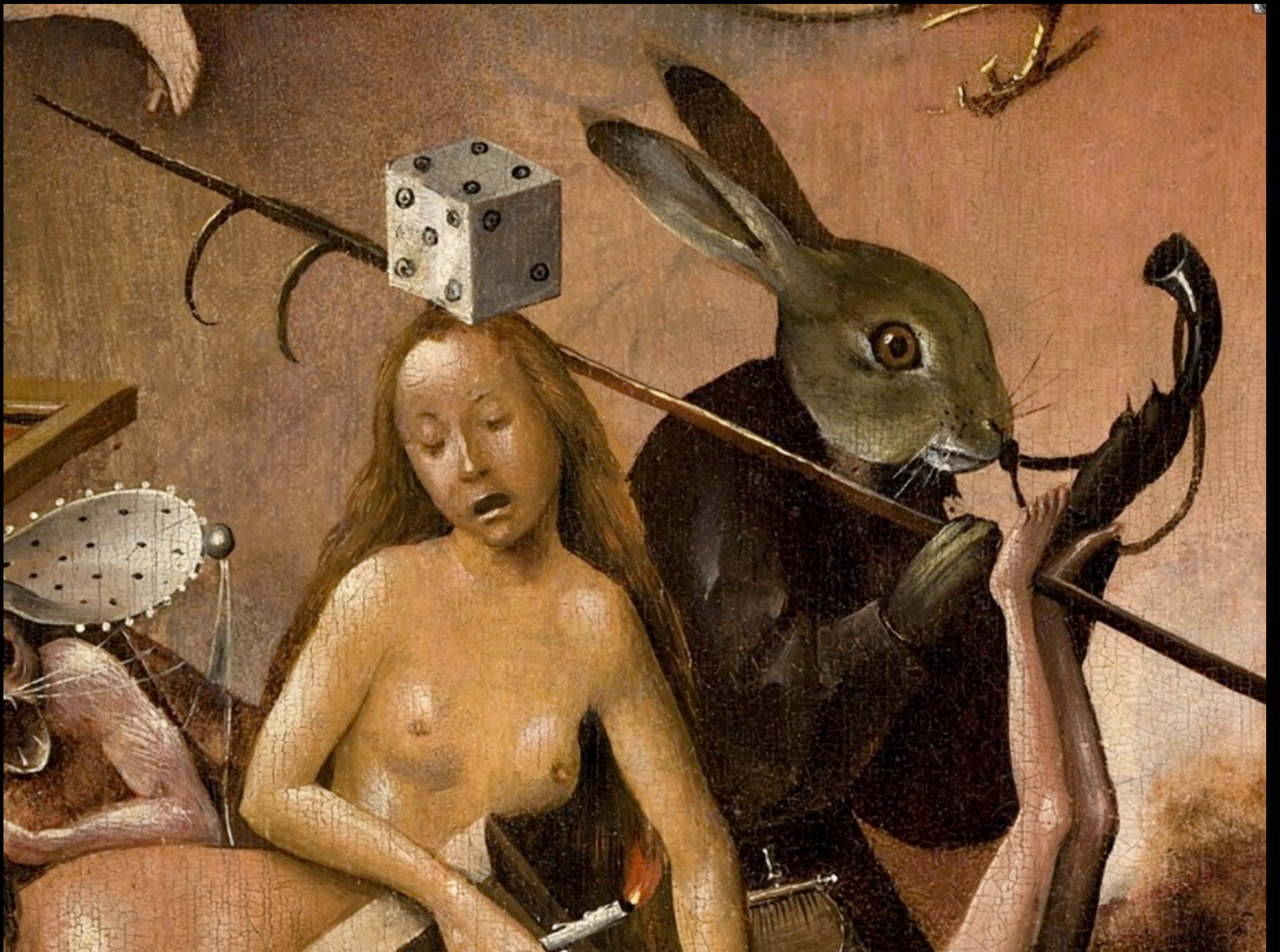












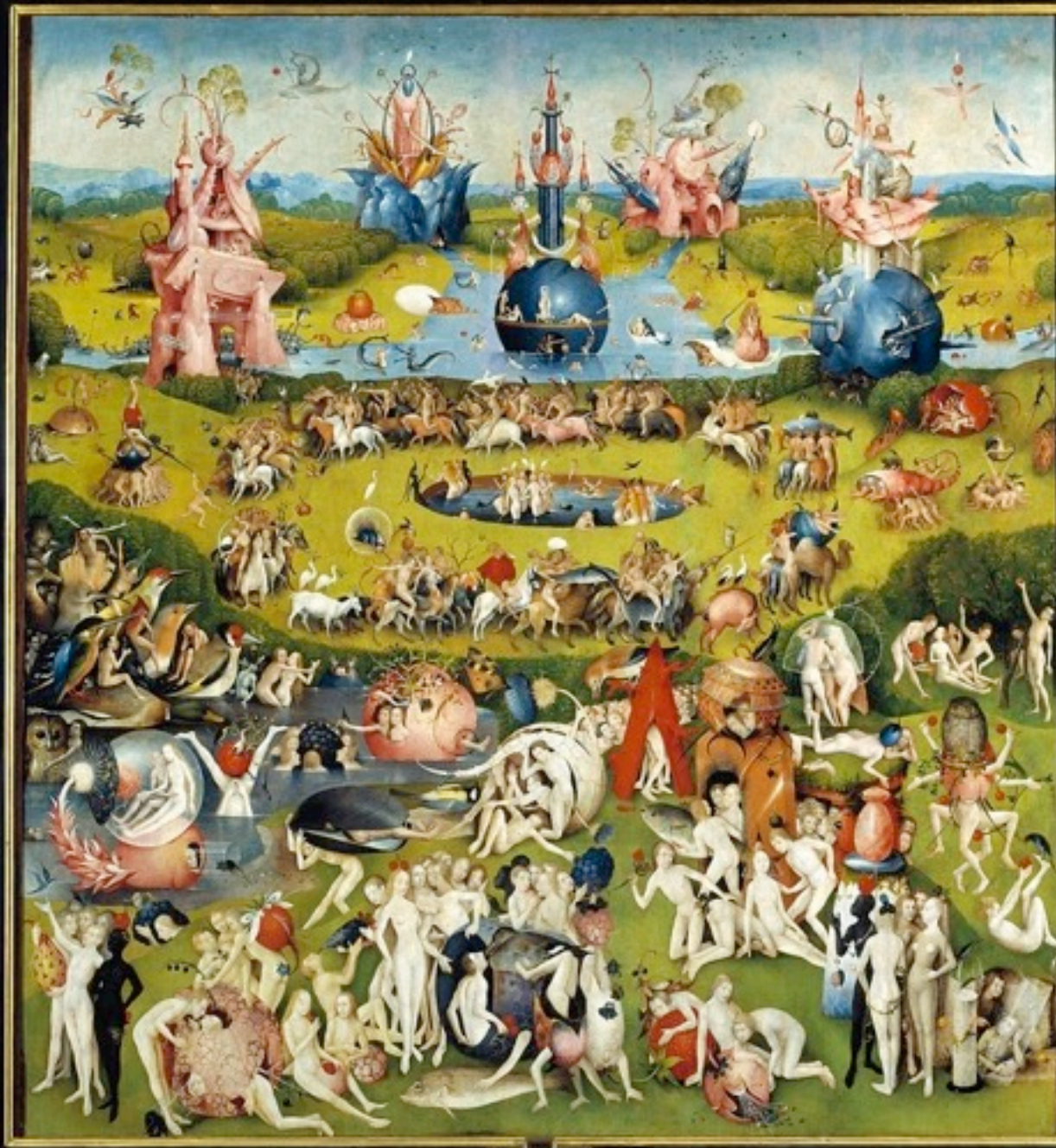


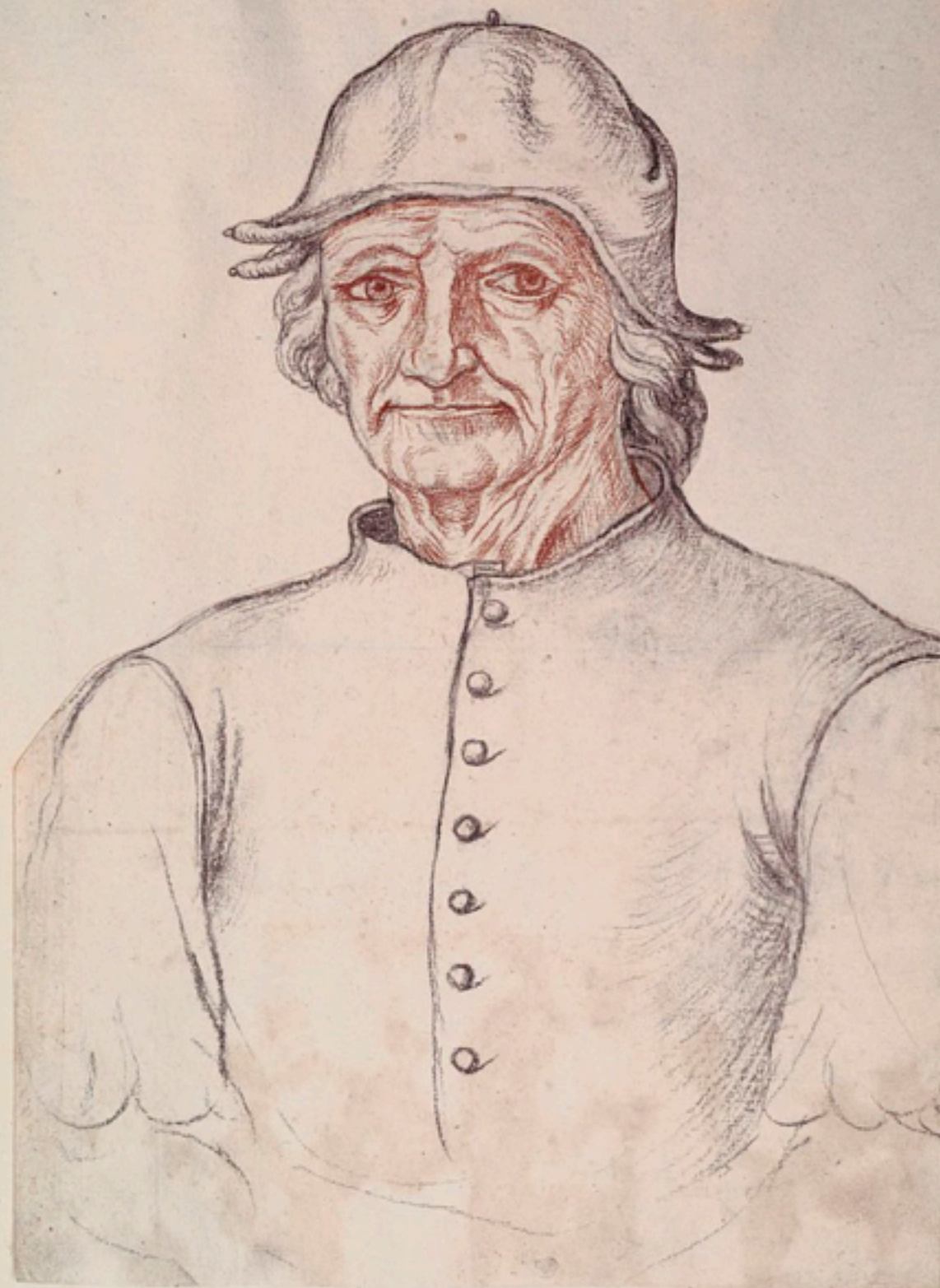






Garden of Earthly Delights, Prado, 1500





*Hieronymus Bosch painted
Hieronymus Bosch painted*

Hieronymus Bosch. 1450-1516





Street View - Jul 2016



Thursday July 11, 2019



MANITO

Thursday July 11, 2019



