

Italian Communication on the Revolt in the Low Countries (1566–1648)

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Italian Communication on the Revolt in the Low Countries (1566–1648)

by

Nina Lamal



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Illustrations

- 3.1 *Ordinatione del Catolico Re Filippo per la Pacificatione della villa d'Anversa sopra il fatto della Religione* (Bologna: Benacci, [1567]), USTC 809779. Universiteit Gent, Acc. Meul 1567 (4) 75
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- 3.4 News print entitled 'Il vero Disegno del mirabile assedio della fortissima cita de Anversa, fatto dal serenissimo Alexandro Farnese, principe de Parma, govte luocotenente et capp. generale de S. Maesta Catholica nelle parti della Fiandra del 27 agosto 1585', printed by Giuseppe Rosi in Rome in 1585, 376 × 497 mm, Gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France, GED-1562 (RES) 95
- 3.5 Lorenzo Pontirolo, *Nuovo aviso e particolar discorso della mirabile espugnatione d'Anversa* (Brescia: Tini, 1585), USTC 806038, Hendrik Conscience Library Antwerpen, K 33888 [C2-542 c] 97
- 4.1 'Ponte d'Alessandro Farnese duca di Parma sula Schelda' by Antonio Tempesta, part of Francesco Patrizi, *Paralleli militari, ne'quali si fa paragone delle milizie antiche* (Rome: Zannetti, 1594), USTC 847058, pp. 371–373. Rijksmuseum Amsterdam, RP-P-OB-79.978 120
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Abbreviations

AAV	Archivio Apostolico Vaticano
NI	Nuntiature d'Inghilterra
NF	Nuntiature di Fiandra
SdS	Segreteria di Stato
ASCR	Archivio Storico Capitolina, Rome
ASF	Archivio di Stato di Firenze
CS	Carte Stroziane
MdP	Mediceo del Principato
MM	Miscellanea medica
AGS	Archivio General de Simancas
ASMo	Archivio di Stato di Modena
CD	Cancelleria Ducale
ASMn	Archivio di Stato di Mantova
AG	Archivio Gonzaga
ASTo	Archivio di Stato di Torino
ASVe	Archivio di Stato di Venezia
BA	Biblioteca Ambrosiana di Milano
BAV	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana
BCB	Biblioteca Civica Berio, Genoa
BL	The British Library, London
BNM	Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venice
BMKF	Bibliothek Museum für Kommunikation, Frankfurt
BNB	Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense, Milan
BNCF	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze
BNCR	Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma
BNUT	Biblioteca Nazionale Universitaria di Torino
BUA	Biblioteca Universitaria Alessandrina, Rome
BRT	Biblioteca Reale di Torino
BV	Biblioteca Vallicelliana, Rome
DBI	<i>Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani</i> (100 vols., Rome: Istituto della Enciclopedia italiana, 1960–2020), online < https://www.treccani.it/biografie >
EDIT16	<i>Censimento Nazionale delle Edizioni Italiane del XVI secolo</i> , online < https://edit16.iccu.sbn.it/ >
KBR	Koninklijke Bibliotheek van België, Brussels

- RCT Royal Collection Trust, London
- STCV *Short Title Catalogue Vlaanderen*, online <<https://www.stcv.be/>>
- VD17 *Das Verzeichnis der im deutschen Sprachraum erschienenen Drucke des 17. Jahrhunderts*, online <<https://www.vd17.de>>
- USTC Universal Short Title Catalogue, online <<https://www.ustc.ac.uk/>>

Notes on Conventions

The conflict in the Low Countries, which started around 1566 and lasted until 1648, is known in the English language and among international scholars as the Dutch Revolt. While it certainly has the advantage of brevity, I have chosen to use the more encompassing 'Revolt in the Low Countries'. The term reflects more accurately the current state of research which interprets the conflict as a chaotic religious and civil war in the Low Countries, which eventually (and not intentionally) united seven provinces in the northern part. To reflect the multinational nature of the forces fighting in the Low Countries, I will mostly use terms such as the Spanish-Habsburg, Habsburg or royal army, instead of the Spanish army. I will refer to Philip II and his successors as the king of Spain as both in the Low Countries and on the Italian peninsula it was widely used by contemporaries.

In early modern Italian sources, the Low Countries are most often referred to as *Fiandra* and sometimes as *Germania Inferiore*. *Fiandra* is used as a *pars pro toto* for the whole of the Netherlands, and not only to refer to the county of Flanders. I will mostly use the terms 'the Netherlands' or 'the Low Countries' when they used *Fiandra*. From the 1590s onwards, the term *Olanda* appeared more frequently in Italian sources to refer to the Seven United Provinces and not specifically to the province of Holland. I will use the Dutch Republic or United Provinces as a translation for *Olanda*. Similar problems arise when using Italy, as in the early modern period, it was not a political entity but consisted of many different states. When I use the term Italy, I do so to refer to the Italian peninsula and when I speak of Italian rulers, this is also meant as an encompassing term, referring to all its different territorial states and its dynastic houses.

In referring to the proper names of members of the ruling houses in Italy and the Low Countries, the English form of their names is used. Therefore it is Alexander Farnese, and not Alessandro Farnese. Italian sources will be cited in translation; original quotes are in the footnotes. All translations are my own unless otherwise indicated. In the translation of idioms, I have chosen to use a translation which suits best the meaning of that idiom. I would like to thank Dr. Shanti Graheli for helping me to translate Italian into English, and all remaining mistakes are my own. Quotes from primary sources are given in the original and often varying spelling. I have only standardized i/j and u/v to modern usage for archival sources. For the news publications and books I have tried to keep the original spelling of the book to facilitate finding them in catalogues.