



Mapping urban changes

Dubrovnik, Croatia, 20-22 September 2017

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The aim of this scientific workshop is to compare and discuss methodologies of visualisation of the results achieved within the urban history research. The intention is to gather researchers from different disciplines, like art and architectural history, urban development studies, geographical history, economic, social and political history and archaeology, who would present their work. We are looking for papers dealing with the physical changes of urban tissue, its buildings or open spaces as well as those investigating the changes of the ways they were used, perceived or governed. The research could be based on archival data, literary sources, old maps and city views or examination of the physical realm. The visualizations of these results realized through analytic maps, especially those made with the use of GIS programs or improved with 3D models are most welcomed, as well as any other methodology applied. The discussion will be focused on possibilities, obstacles, limits and achievements of these methodologies in the improvement of understanding and dissemination of the research results.

The scientific workshop is organized within the project Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualizing Development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric founded by Croatian Science Foundation; see more at ducac.ipu.hr/. The papers will be published as e-book at the project web pages by the beginning of the workshop.

organizers: Ana Plosnić Škarić and Danko Zelić, ducac project, Croatian Science Foundation

scientific committee: Donatella Calabi, Alessandra Ferrighi, Nada Grujić, Ana Marinković, Ana Plosnić Škarić, Danko Zelić

thematic strands

City in its maps and images

Tom Steinert, Fachgebiet Architekturtheorie, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany

The *rilievo urbano* as an Instrument for the Complex and Diachronic Representation of the Built Environment

Elke Katharina Wittich, AMD Akademie Mode & Design, Hamburg, Germany

Perspectives or how to deal with Complexity: The Case of Melchior Lorck's Prospect of Constantinople

Ilario Principe, Italy

Dubrovnik: reality of the maps

Systematizing long-term researches

Yoav Arbel, Israel Antiquities Authority, Israel

Jaffa in the 19th Century: From Pilgrims Anchorage to Regional Center

Maryana Dolynska, Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv, Ukraine

The methodologies of interdisciplinary investigation of the of recreating the historical topography of the urban spaces

Sergiy Taranenko, Scientific and Research Sector of Archaeology, National Kyiv-Pechersk Historical and Cultural preserve, Ukraine

Searching for the Ancient Landscape of Kyiv-Podil

Advantages of GIS

Heidi Deneweth, Research Team HOST, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium & **Ward Leloup**, Research Team HOST, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium & **Mathijs Speecke**, Department of History, UFO, Universiteit Gent, Belgium

Visualising urban social change, Bruges (Belgium) 1300-1700

Alessandra Ferrighi, Università Iuav di Venezia, Italy

VISU system: Cities, Historical Research and GIS

Dagmar Germonprez, Department of History, University of Antwerp, Belgium

Mapping the Catholic restoration in early seventeenth century cities in the Habsburg Netherlands

Reinout Klaarenbeek, Faculty of Engineering, Department 'Architecture and Society, Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium

Metamorphosis of Urban Space after the Secularisation of Monasteries: Multilevel HisGIS-analysis in Brussels, Antwerp, and Bruges (1773/96-1860)

Tetyana Vodotyka, Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation in Creating GIS-systems

New methodologies and recent projects

Francesco Bettarini, Neubauer Collegium, University of Chicago, USA

Digitizing Renaissance Florence

Estefanía López Salas, Department of Composition, School of Architecture, University of A Coruña, Spain

Drawing the past shape of the town of Samos and its immediate environment through an archival document of the mid-17th century

Kristina Friedrichs, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg / Technische Universität Dresden, University of Wuerzburg, Germany

Wounded and risen again – Dresden's urban history 4D

Brigitte Le Normand, University of British Columbia, USA & **Vanni D'Alessio**, University of Rijeka, Croatia

Crowd-sourcing as a Mapping Tool: A Geo-live Platform to Spatialize Rijeka's Overlapping Layers and Contested Narratives

Nadia Bertolino, Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Northumbria University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom & **Ioanni**

Delsante, School of Art, Design and Architecture, University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom & **Shirin Haddadian & Yang Zhang**, School of Architecture, Sheffield University, United Kingdom

Consciously uncontrolled: a psychogeographic approach to urban mapping

Aakanksha Mehta & Bishwajit Banerjee, New Delhi, India

Corroborating Indices of Hyper-Urban expansion in Karol Bagh through Urban Mapping

Nicola Dusi & Ilaria Ferretti & Federico Montanari, University of Modena-Reggio Emilia, Italy

Play the City: cartography, maps, digital archives

From literature to a map

Alessandro Corsi, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano, Italy

Una Omnes: literary academies in Milan between the XVI and the XVII century

Angeliki Sioli, School of Architecture, Louisiana State University, USA

The uncharted tides: a literary map of Saint Petersburg over time

Layers of urban form

Josip Belamarić, Institute of Art History, Split, Croatia

The transformation of the Split Peristyle during the 13th century

Luís Ferro, Center for Art History and Artistic Research, University of Évora (CHAIA), Portugal

Sacred Places: rethinking the limits between the urban and the rural space. The example of the 'Cubas' from southern Portugal

Samuel J. Kessler, Department of Religion and Culture, Virginia Tech, USA

Rebuilding Judaism: Constructing the Urban Synagogue in Nineteenth-Century Central Europe

Rohini Raghavan, Pennsylvania State University, USA

Identifying Spatial Strategies: Madras as a Palimpsest

Destiny of urban utopias

Simon Knowles, Department of Art History, University College Cork, Ireland

Bedford Park and the production of space as a ruralised utopia in London's suburban margin

Ana-Maria Lepăr, Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and History of Art, Faculty of History, University of Bucharest, Romania

Kiseleff Garden – A brief history of an oasis from the north of Bucharest, since 1830

Melita Čavlović, Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia & **Lana Lovrenčić & Antun Sevšek**, Zagreb, Croatia

Territory as notation - the Outlines of Southern Zagreb

Integrated sources for urban development research

Dunja Babić, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy, Split, Croatia

Trogir and its suburbs

Anastasiia Bozhenko, Department of History of Ukraine, V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine

Imagining Modern City: Mental Maps of Kharkiv in the Second Half of XIX – the Early XX

Diana Vukičević Samaržija, Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia

Creation and Preservation of the Gradec medieval layout (Zagreb)

Uncovering medieval Dubrovnik through archival sources

Irena Benyovsky Latin, Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb, Croatia & **Ivana Haničar Buljan**, Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia

Digital Mapping of the Elites' Estates in Dubrovnik's burgus in the 13th Century

Renata Novak Klemenčič, Department of Art History, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

The house of Georgius de Gozze "apud ecclesiam sancti Johannis prope Sanctam Mariam" in Dubrovnik in the first half of the 15th century

Nada Grujić, Croatia

Palazzo stupendo et magnifico et superbo: Rector's Palace in Dubrovnik between 1400 and 1450

Ana Marinković, Art History Dpt, FHSS, University of Zagreb & **Zehra Laznibat**, Conservation Department in Dubrovnik, RH Ministry of Culture

Monastic Enclosure as Urban Feature (Mapping and Visualising Conventual Complexes in Early Modern Dubrovnik)

Danko Zelić, Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia

Medieval Urban Landscape of the Northern Part of the City of Dubrovnik (1372–1450)

Matko Matija Marušić, Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia

Selling, Buying, and Renting Houses in Dubrovnik's Saint Nicholas sexterium (ca. 1400 – 1450): Mapping Changes

Alessandra Ferrighi, Università Iuav di Venezia, Italy & **Ana Plosnić Škarić**, Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia

Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum 1400-1450. Data Analysis and Mapping Methodology

abstracts

Yoav Arbel

Jaffa in the 19th Century: From Pilgrims Anchorage to Regional Center

abstract

Salvage excavations conducted over the last two decades in Jaffa, Israel, yielded substantial remains from the late 18th to the early 20th centuries. Excavated sites included a flea market, a fishermen's harbor, a former prison, an old hospital, busy commercial streets and other irregular archaeological settings. The results tell a different story than that which is conveyed in the street-level records of nineteenth century Western travelers. They described a stagnant, plague-ridden backwater of the crumbling Ottoman Empire, governed by inept and corrupt officials. Yet comprehensive research reveals a dynamic period of urban expansion and notable efforts in construction, infrastructure and aesthetics.

Within a relatively short period, a dormant and neglected harbor evolved into a vibrant community where Europe met the Ottoman Levant in an array of tangible and spiritual aspects. By the turn of the 20th century Jaffa boasted European neo-classic buildings next to Near Eastern vaulted halls, church steeples near mosque minarets, serpentine lanes linked to fine paved streets, underground sewer systems, night illumination and markets trading local and European goods. However, development demanded some ruthless measures: ramparts were dismantled, orchards uprooted and bazaars demolished. Hundreds of burials discovered in recent excavations under modern streets belonged to a 19th-century municipal cemetery of which all tombstones were removed and to which no visible evidence remains.

In the course of research, material remains are examined along with original texts, maps, artwork and early photographs. These remarkable historical documents reflect various angles of urban growth and alteration, their effects, patterns and social cost. Thus, beyond its local importance, the investigation of 19th-century Jaffa exemplifies archaeological, textual, cartographic, artistic and photographic resources combined to shed light on broad change processes in a traditional city.

cv

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Dunja Babić

Trogir and its suburbs

abstract

Important determinant of the history of Trogir lies in position itself. Historic nucleus is situated on a sand bank in the sea strait between the mainland and the island of Čiovo. As this space is extremely restricted, necessity for spatial development of Trogir appeared soon. It was possible by heaping up marshy shallows to the west of the historical nucleus. Already in the 13th century a suburb developed there, firstly with wooden houses that were lately replaced by ones in stone. The suburb was named Pasike, which is an old Slavic toponym for subsequently cultivated terrain.

Due to the restricted space and the evaporation from surrounding marshy shallows, health and ecological conditions on an islet were poor and the town was endangered to be abandoned. The banks of Čiovo, across the town, were most attractive. Starting from the 14th century communal policy was trying to stop an irrepressible process of settling that part of Čiovo. The earliest documents mentioning the settlement named Otok (Island) and its inhabitants date from the 15th century. The network of old routes and churches had a primal role in the genesis of this spacious suburb.

On the mainland, a fertile field spreads which remained preserved of construction during the centuries. It seems, however, that there were some houses belonging to the cultivators of surrounding fields and gardens. Archival sources mention these inhabitants, and in the 15th century this part was also considered as a part of the town and was named Vrtal (Gardens). Today there are no traces of those houses. They were probably destroyed in a precaution during Turkish menace, just as was destroyed the Franciscan monastery, which could have become, as it is usual, a nucleus of eventual urbanisation.

This research is based on examination of archival documents, old plans and maps that are compared with contemporary urban state and topographic surveying. It is also compared with other researches dealing with urban history of Dalmatian cities.

cv

Dunja Babić, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy, Split, Croatia. Born in Zagreb in 1979. In 2006 graduated from the History of Arts and French Language and literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb. In 2015 she did PhD with the thesis "The suburb of Trogir on the island of Čiovo in the context of the development of the island until the 19th century". From 2006 to 2009 worked in the Municipality of City of Trogir as expert assistant in the field of culture, tourism and international cooperation. From 2009 employed at the Faculty of civil engineering, architecture and geodetics in Split. With the support of the French Embassy in Croatia and French Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs finished in 2007. in France an expert training in management plans for historical cities. She held presentations at many conferences in Croatia and abroad about the protection of historic nucleus especially of Trogir. Speaks English and French, Italian and Russian.

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Josip Belamarić

The transformation of the Split Peristyle during the 13th century

abstract

Peristyle, which is *Sancta Sanctorum* of Diocletian's Palace, is perceived nowadays as a unity with a strong visual integrity and thus we are hardly aware of the extent to which this assembly is, in fact, the result of the series of stylistically diverse construction projects and updated functions. There is no element at the Peristyle, except arches, which over the centuries has not undergone some modification. We could also enumerate the whole series of reconstructions and restorations, which were undertaken through pursuing purist, scientific and pseudo-scientific principles. All these interventions resulted in the form that this space has today. It is enough to compare the western side of the Peristyle - with Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque incrustations – with the opposite, eastern arches, which were purified from all subsequent structural interventions, and stand as a sculptural diaphragm.

The metamorphosis of the imperial palace in the city nowadays seems instantaneous and surprising like a miracle, but it actually took place slowly and gradually and from the first day of its creation. This contribution will try to explain the sequence of significant architectural and urban interventions during the 13th century that significantly altered the former character of the area, especially after moving municipal palace from the Peristyle in the mid-13th century, when a new city center, at today's Piazza (*platea Sancti Laurentii*) was gradually formed, on the western side of palace, whereas on the former prothesis of the Diocletian's mausoleum, converted into a Christian cathedral, began the building of a huge Romanesque-Gothic bell tower..

CV

Josip (Joško) Belamarić Institute of Art History, Split, Croatia, received his MA and PhD degrees from the University of Zagreb, where he studied Art History and Musicology. In 1979 he began working for the monument protection services in Split, and between 1991 and 2009 he served as the director of the Regional Office for Monument Protection. Since 2010 he has been the head of the newly established Cvito Fisković Center at the Institute of Art History in Split. He is also a professor at the Department of Art History, University of Split. He has published a number of books and articles about the urban history of Dalmatian cities, as well as medieval and Renaissance art.

Belamarić's recent honours include the fellowships from Villa I Tatti (The Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies), where he was Robert Lehman Visiting Professor in the second semester of the 2015–2016 academic year. Bibliography link: <http://www.ipu.hr/suradnici/znanstvenici/62/Josko-Belamarić>

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Irena Benyovsky Latin & Ivana Haničar Buljan

Digital Mapping of the Elites' Estates in Dubrovnik's burgus in the 13th Century

abstract

This paper presents a “digital mapping” work-in progress, focusing on the estates of Dubrovnik’s noble families in the city’s 13th-century burgus. In this period, the area outside the old city walls experienced significant modifications in terms of space, function, and property structure. Intense urban planning (construction of additional streets and the new city wall, which now included the suburbs) took place simultaneously with dynamic social, demographic, and legal processes. Using all the available written sources (fed into a relational database), the relevant results of archaeological research, and art-historical and spatial analyses, we have reconstructed the position of Dubrovnik’s noble estates outside the area surrounded by the old city walls and traced their spatial evolution during the 13th century. “Digital mapping” makes it possible to follow with great accuracy property structures, as well as the size and continuity of family estates in the suburbs, seen in the social and familial context of the time. The basis of our digital map consists of the vector cadastre map of Dubrovnik, ground plans from 1972, and topographic maps, to which we have added data from various earlier cartographic and visual sources, relevant results of previous spatial analyses, and the research results of the our research. Our research is based on linking all the available data on urban real estates and their owners/users (largely from the notarial records) with the locatio in the present-day cadastre map of Dubrovnik. Digital mapping is an important part of this research process, as well as the interpretation, visualization, and presentation of its results.

cv

Irena Benyovsky Latin, Croatian Institute of History. Graduated History at University of Zagreb, defended MA thesis at Medieval Studies, CEU. As a Fulbright visiting fellow, she spent 1999 at Stanford University. She participated in workshops of the Venetian International University in 2001/2002 (Medieval Urbanism Workshop) and 2013 (Digital Visualization Workshop). In 2002, she defended her PhD dissertation at University of Zagreb. Since 1997, she has been working at the Croatian Institute of History, since 2012 as senior researcher. She is PI of the research project “Cities of the Croatian Middle Ages: Urban Elites and Urban Space”. She is representative of Croatia in the *International Commission for Urban History*. Organizer of Triennale on Towns and Cities in Medieval Croatia (2010, 2013, and 2016). Author of *Medieval Trogir: Space and the society* (2009) and co-author (with D. Zelić) of *Book of Communal Properties and Leases in Dubrovnik* (2007).

Ivana Haničar Buljan, Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia. In 1996, she graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb. Since 1996, she has been working at the Institute of Art History in Zagreb as an associated researcher in the field of architecture. Since 2011, she has been an assistant to the Head of the Institute of Art History. Participated in various field projects of architectural documentation of historical buildings, held under the auspice of the Institute. She has co-authored two books (with Ratko Vučetić): *Nuštar: Dvorac Khuen-Belassy, arhitektonska, povijesno – umjetnička, restauratorska istraživanja* and *Darda: Dvorac Esterhazy, Povijesno-građevinski razvoj, valorizacija i prijedlog konzervatorskih smjernica*.

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Nadia Bertolino & Ioanni Delsante & Shirin Haddadian & Yang Zhang

Consciously uncontrolled: a psychogeographic approach to urban mapping

abstract

This paper focuses on the potentialities of mapping urban spaces through a 'consciously uncontrolled' action of walking, observing, recording an unknown place. In particular, the paper is a reflective narrative of a particular technique developed by some postgraduate students at Sheffield School of Architecture to interpret Debord's theory of drifting as a qualitative tool for mapping the "unexpected" within the post-industrial neighbourhood of Holbeck, in Leeds. Located south to the river Aire, Holbeck, is known for being the centre of industrial revolution in Leeds. In the late 18th century, Holbeck developed from a small village into an important industrial site with a large number of mills and foundries manufacturing flax-based textiles. The prosperity however, did not last for long and from the late 19th century Holbeck saw a decline in heavy industries and consequently experienced a huge decrease in its population, becoming a 'wasteland'. Within a range of investigative spatial tools developed within the MA in Architectural Design, it seems particularly consistent with the aim of this workshop the method elaborated by Haddadian and Zhang who used a double-view recorded walk to discover simultaneously the place from multiple observation points, using their bodies as a recording device (Fig.1). At first, the idea was to use multiple cameras installed on different parts of the body at different heights and directions. The idea was to give a multidimensional image of Holbeck and come to a new understanding of the place by putting all these movies together and comparing them. However, during the design of the recording technique, the number of cameras was reduced to two: the front and the back camera. While the front camera was recording images and scenes consciously selected by the holder, the rear camera was not focusing on anything deliberately. This status of 'not being consciously controlled' lead the walkers to see things that they rarely pay attention to or – actually – never do. While the movie recorded with the front camera was showing the glorious façade of an historical building, the one from the rear was an unexpected close-up of brick texture. In other words, using the rear camera was an invitation to see differently (from another perspective) or an attempt to remember scenes that are replaced every second by the rush of new ones. The paper will finally introduce a reflection on the possibilities and challenges to use the data collected through this method to shape the design process

cv

Nadia Bertolino is a Research Fellow at Northumbria University where she works on the research project 'Place and belonging' funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council. She has previously hold a position as Lecturer in Architectural Design at Sheffield School of Architecture where she was the director of the Master in Architectural Design. Nadia has a PhD in Architectural and Urban Design from the University of Pavia, Italy. She joined Northumbria University in 2016, having previously taught at the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Sheffield, the Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Pavia (2009-2014) and at the Polytechnic of Milan (2013–2014). She has been guest lecturer and studio reviewer at a number of international schools including Oslo School of Architecture, Tongji University, University of Seville, Polytechnic University of Catalonia and University of Padua. She has been keynote speaker at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Lisbon, the School of Architecture at Harbin Institute of Technology, and the College of Architecture at the Indian Education Society in Mumbai. Nadia has exhibited her previous research works at 5th and 6th Shenzhen and Hong Kong Biennale of Urbanism (2014 and 2016) and Huddersfield Art Gallery (2016). In 2010, she co-curated the exhibition/event 'Metropolis/Antimetropolis' at the Venice Biennale. She has edited books, authored chapters and technical papers on architectural theory and design, with a common focus on the definition of architecture as a social product. Ioanni Delsante, Reader, University of Huddersfield, School of Art, Design and Architecture, Huddersfield, United Kingdom. Shirin Haddadian & Yang Zhang Postgraduate students, Sheffield University, School of Architecture, Sheffield, United Kingdom.

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Francesco Bettarini

Digitizing Renaissance Florence

abstract

Based on coding household-level residential data in the 1427 and 1495 tax censuses (*catasti*) of Renaissance Florence, a new project supported by Neubauer Collegium in Chicago proposes to develop a time-series of urban maps, which will document the changing spatial, social, and economic ecology of that city over one hundred years. These maps of nearest neighbors will be anchored in spatial infrastructure—streets, walls, major buildings, churches, administrative boundaries, etc.—but because they will be reconstructed through tax-census data, they also will document, at a fine-grained household level of granularity, changing spatial distributions of wealth, occupation, and family size. In addition to their personal residences, Florentine households in their *catasti* also declared other properties they owned—economic shops (*botteghe*), urban rental properties, and agricultural farms (*poderi*). These enable spatial geographies of connected properties. This new spatial data, once assembled, will be linked to Neubauer existing (yet unreleased) large relational dataset on Florentine social networks—e.g., genealogies and intermarriage, economic partnership and credit, political factions and speeches—and on Florentine organizations—e.g., guilds, elected political offices, parishes. Through such linkage, changing social, economic, and political networks and organizations will become capable of visualization in space. One particular architectural research focus of this project will be investigating the social-network embedding and determinants of the rise of the Renaissance palace. But this is also a service for the public good of many other future research.

cv

Francesco Bettarini, University of Chicago, Neubauer Collegium, holds a master of Archivistic, Paleography and Diplomatic from Archivio di stato di Firenze; graduated Medieval History cum laude at Università di Firenze (Il notariato pratese all'ombra di Firenze 1351-1429), holds PhD (très honorable) from Université Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV) (Du complot au affaire: ser Benedetto degli Schieri de Prato (1382-1430), marchand-notaire a Raguse). On different projects he worked as a research fellow at Centro di Studi sul Classicismo, Prato and Centro Vittore Branca, Fondazione Cini, Venice, as a Student Tutor at Georgetown University in Florence, as Sessional Lecturer at University of Reading and from 2014 as Archival Assistant University of Chicago. He has published dozens of papers two book: Contabilità e diversificazione degli affari: i libri di conto del notaio Andrea Bertelli da Prato (1373-1453), Fondazione Internazionale di Storia Economica "F. Datini", Prato, 2012, (Quaderni di ricerca, 1) and La comunità pratese di Ragusa (1414-1434). Crisi economica e migrazioni collettive nel Tardo Medioevo, Olschki, Firenze, 2012.

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Anastasiia Bozhenko

Imagining Modern City: Mental Maps of Kharkiv in the Second Half of XIX – the Early XX

abstract

Our paper will be devoted to the creating of image of Kharkiv and its separate areas after beginning of modernization of Russian empire. We are studying such sources as guides of the early XX, press material, including satirical ones, memoirs, diaries, and maps, plans of Kharkiv and photo materials. The basic methodological theory is the David Lynch method of mapping cities, but because of period, we must use another approaches, such as analyzing the writing sources by using MS Access database. In our paper, the next problems will be actualized: the border of imagining city, the location of its center/periphery, the social zoning of Kharkiv and the function of each areas in the plain of urban life. Also we are planning to research such questions as imagining of Kharkiv by visitors, especially from rural places and compare it with the image of Kharkiv inhabitants.

cv

Anastasiia Bozhenko, is PhD student of V.N.Karazin Kharkiv National University, the Department of History of Ukraine. Her publications and presentations include "The Modern City as a Symbol of a Fest: the Leisure Space of Kyiv Inhabitants in the Second Half of 19th – the Beginning of 20th", Kyiv, 2015. "History of Every-Day Life in Ukraine: Between Tradition And Postmodernism", I Lublin Historical Spring, Lublin, 2015.; "The Family Life of Kharkiv Inhabitants in the Second Half of 19th – the Beginning of 20th Century", 68 Karazin Readings, Kharkiv, 2015.; "The Every-Day Life Space of the Kharkiv Philistines in the Second Half of 19th-the Beginning of 20th century", The Historical Studies, Dnipropetrovsk, 2014.; "The Philistines in the Social Structure of the Russian Empire", 67 Karazin Readings, Kharkiv, 2014. Her research interest are History of Ukraine, Urban History, Every-Day Life History.

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Alessandro Corsi

Una Omnes: literary academies in Milan between the XVI and the XVII century

abstract

By enlightening the relationship between the birth and the spread of literary academies in Milan between the last quarter of the XVI and the first half of the XVII century and the rise of Modern Age's educational institutions, this essay means to illustrate the potential of the "milanoassociazioni" database (<http://milanoassociazioni.unicatt.it/94> - developed by the Università Cattolica and the Golgi-Redaelli Foundation) in visualizing results of local history and urban development researches.

A brief overview of the IT-tool's structure, its contents and the operation of search panels will introduce the speech. In particular, advantages of using different representation map filters will be clarified by the interaction between overlapped historical maps and GIS file cards that contain archive data belonging to various entities - such as buildings, boundaries and people - related with the main topic of the dissertation.

The analysis of the literary academic phenomenon in Milan will be carried out through the lens of three archetypal case studies. The first one will be the Accademia degli Incerti, that it is able to elucidate the reception of a precise model from Pavia university's literary academies and connections with other cultural centers in Milan thanks to the bond established by its founder Felice Osio (1587-1631).

The second example will consider the Accademia Hermathenaica, that epitomizes an erudite declination of a uniform cultural project commissioned by Federico Borromeo, archbishop of Milan from 1595 to 1631.

In conclusion, the peculiar evolutionary dynamics of the academies related to main educational establishments (the Scuole Arcimbolde maintained by Barnabites and the Collegio di Brera directed by Jesuits) between 1590s and 1670s will be described highlighting the ways in which they interacted with the urban context.

cv

Alessandro Corsi, PhD candidate in Science of the Person and Education, curriculum: History and Literature of the Modern and Contemporary Age, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore of Milan, where he is working on his thesis "Research studies towards literary academies in Milan (XVI-XVIII century)" under supervision of Prof. Danilo Zardin. He holds BA in History and MA in Modern Philology (Erudite culture in the Milan of the Counter-Reformation: the Gesuato Paolo Morigia 1525-1604), both at Università Cattolica, Milan. In 2012/2013 he spent a semester at Department of Ancient History, University of Vienna within the Erasmus Exchange. He is a collaborator at "milanoassociazioni" database, Università Cattolica - Golgi-Redaelli Foundation, Milan and a collaborator at Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia, Vita & Pensiero, Milan.

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Melita Čavlović & Lana Lovrenčić & Antun Sevšek

Territory as notation - the Outlines of Southern Zagreb

abstract

The right bank of the Sava river has been transformed, since the beginning of the last century, from an ever-changing and unhospitable flood plain to a vital locus of the explosive expansion of post-WWII Zagreb. The fear and intolerance of the unstable river and its frequent and devastating floods have shaped generations that have drawn, surveyed, excavated and channeled the course of the river forever fixing the historic flux into the current arc of the flood preventing corridor that traverses the city.

The heroic 'crossing' of the river and the construction of a modernist 'New Zagreb' benefited from the pacification of the river that opened a huge expanse of easily obtainable land for the pressing needs of an expanding city. The planners saw an empty, cartesian space to colonise with the scattered remains of alluvial topographies as mere obstacles that were to be straightened, filled in and built over. The richness of centuries of natural flows as deposited on the surface of the plain was being erased and supplemented with a succession of ever developing urban schemes.

Careful tracings of the remaining natural features such as dried-up canals, linear groupings of trees, segments of historical routes or the remnants of cadastral maps reveal a fragmentary presence of previous natural geometries. Simultaneously an overview of abandoned planning concepts including attempts of locally reconstructing former water features or even proposals of redrawing the rigid line of the river in imagining an archipelago that evokes the former complexity, however dangerous, of the relationship of the city to its river offer valuable insights into the dormant narrative and creative potential of this landscape. The combination of archival research along with the gaze 'beneath' and 'around' the existing strata reveal a wealth of sedimented spatial history and ways of interpreting it..

cv

Melita Čavlović, architect and PhD candidate graduated at the Zagreb faculty of Architecture where she is currently employed. She is completing a doctoral thesis dealing with the transformations of the architectural profession in Zagreb in the 1950s. She is the author and editor of the forthcoming web archive atlasarhitecture.org.

Lana Lovrenčić, activist and researcher with degrees from Zagreb Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Philosophy and Art history. As president of the NGO SF:ius from Zagreb she has co-authored exhibitions dealing with the legacy of post-WWII monuments. She was a researcher and author on the international project 'Unfinished modernisations'.

Antun Sevšek, freelance architect and researcher graduated at the Zagreb faculty of Architecture. A longtime member of Platforma 9,81 and Pravo na Grad (Right to the city) NGOs. He is the co-author of the "Prostori su-djelovanja (Spaces of Co-Operation)" exhibition with the accompanying book.

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Heidi Deneweth & Ward Leloup & Mathijs Speecke

Visualising urban social change, Bruges (Belgium) 1300-1700

abstract

Three researchers decided to use GIS as a tool for integrating their current and past research on urban, social and economic transformations in the city of Bruges. Bruges was the main commercial and financial center of late medieval Western Europe but lost its leading position to Antwerp during the sixteenth century. Our longitudinal perspective (1300-1700) enables us to investigate the impact of both growth and decline on the urban tissue. We work on three levels. The macro level investigates the position of Bruges in its urban networks and focuses specifically on the impact of changing trade networks and routes on the urban infrastructure, the built environment and social topography. The meso level analyses the impact of economic and urban change on the social-occupational topography of Bruges and the change within and between different neighborhoods during the transition from medieval to early modern times. The micro level zooms in at different housing blocks and analyses change at plot level with a focus on construction and residence patterns. The combination of these three levels enables us to distinguish between change on the urban level and often opposing patterns at neighborhood level. In-depth research at plot level helps us to explain these opposing patterns.

We reconstruct medieval and early modern town plans based on relevant historical maps, iconography and administrative sources with textual descriptions at plot level. Whereas GIS usually offers detailed snapshots of the urban form and social topography at specific moments in time, the main challenge for us is to visualize and explain urban change over time..

cv

Heidi Deneweth (1961) is postdoctoral fellow of the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO) and member of the research team HOST (Historical Research into Urban Transformation Processes) at Vrije Universiteit Brussel. She investigates the interaction of economic, social and urban change in the Early Modern Low Countries and focuses more specifically on labour and entrepreneurship in the urban building trades.

After obtaining a Master in History at the University of Leuven in 2013, Ward Leloup (1991) started working as a research assistant at Ghent University. Since 2015 he is appointed as a teaching assistant and doctoral researcher at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. He is member of the research team HOST. His current research investigates the socio-professional topography of late medieval Bruges and Mechelen (14th-16th centuries).

Mathijs Speecke (1993) studied History at Ghent University, where he subsequently started his Ph.D fellowship financed by the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO) on „The Struggle for Urban Space in the Later Medieval City. The Case of Bruges (c. 13th-14th Centuries)“. This project focuses on the politics of social topography and residential segregation in Late Medieval Bruges

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Maryana Dolynska

The methodologies of interdisciplinary investigation of the of recreating the historical topography of the urban spaces

abstract

The methodology of recreating the historical topography based on retrospective comparison of the prestatistical sources and applying it to the historical maps of the period.

Studies of historical topography can be done by analyzing the great number of sources, manuscript, maps, pictures, place's names, using different methodological in the borders of historical, social and mathematical sciences. Interdependence between the social structure and the network of city units excludes predominance of the one component. Possessing such hypothetical city plans historian can with much greater precision analyze the primary social conditions of urban population at concrete time. Using both the method of the retrospective location of real estate and systematic-criterion approach allows to made few hard conclusions about the historical – space organization of the city of Lviv.

The contemporary Ukrainian city Lviv was the typical and unique late Middle Age eastern-central European town. Town named Lviv was found by king Danylo and his son duke Lev in the middle of 13th c. My researches of the last 20 years have showed that there were some spatial features of Magdeburg (city) rule in that time.

Spatial position of the city after the Magdeburg rule were granted second time in 1356 and lasted till 1607 year. The town space was divided on 3 typical parts: "city within the walls", 2 suburbs and city's villages, which were separated one with other and from foreign territory by the established borders. The appearance of suburbs and villages was similar to countryside. The next historical period (Austrian rule, 1772-1918) had preserved the main features of former spatial structure. This methodology is useful for investigation of other towns/cities, which were under the Austrian rule during the long 19th century.

cv

Maryana Dolynska, Professor at Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv. She was working at Ivan Franko Lviv State University, History Department from September 1969 - April 1973; and September 1991- June 1993. From 1992-2010 she was a Docent at chair of preservation and conservation: National University "Lviv Polytechnic", Institute of architecture department, Lviv. She defend her PhD thesis "The XVI-XIX cc. Lviv Ukrainian Part (Social and topographical testimonial)" for the Degree of Candidate of History in speciality 07.00.01 - History of Ukraine in the History Department of Ivan Franko Lviv State University, December 30, 1997 and defend the thesis (habilitation) „The XIV-XIX cc. Lviv Historical Topography“.

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Nicola Dusi & Ilaria Ferretti & Federico Montanari

Play the City: cartography, maps, digital archives

abstract

This paper intends to present both a practical project (the web app Play the City <http://playthecity.homemovies.it/>) and some more general thoughts on semiotic-cultural transformations of the forms of mapping of urban spaces in relation to visual and new geo-locative media dimension.

According to Lotman, cultural semiosis works through layers, either in the ways in which a culture produces meaning or in representing itself. The new mapping technologies are able to dynamically interact with databases, images and information, making this stratification – which is always historical and cultural – more accessible and visible.

That is what happens through the images provided by this App, which uses home movies (120 clips that show Reggio Emilia between the '40s and '80s), reactivating collective memory, allowing even to reread the cognitive and affective maps of a city.

The Reggio Emilia maps and app (now extended to Bologna) become a base and a sort of historical and cultural laboratory for possible future collections and building up new meanings and relationships between places, images, memories, routes in a city. The paper wants to describe this experience and, through it, to reflect on the relationship between mapping, images, perception and forms of town as well as their visual and cinematic representation “from below” and their spreading. The pivotal point in this question is how the forms of mapping are transformed (thanks to technological evolution), and in relation to the visual and filmic dimension. But also in relation to a redefinition of the idea of territoriality and about the concept of georeferenced “locative media”.

cv

Nicola Dusi, PhD in Semiotics, is Senior Lecturer of Media Semiotics and History of Cinema at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (Italy), Department of Communications and Economics. He is author of several books and papers about cinema, media, transmediality and seriality, between the others: Dusi, Nicola (2016) - “Intertestuale, intermediale e crossmediale, e il gusto dell'inatteso, in Breaking Bad” - Between - n. vol. VI. 11; (2015) - Contromisure. Trasposizioni e intermedialità (Mimesis Milano-Udine ITA).

Ilaria Ferretti, attended the University of Reggio Emilia, Communication Sciences and Mass Media. From 2008 to 2012 she has started working on the research project Osservatorio Reggio Emilia organised by Unimore, Home Movies - Archivio Nazionale del Film di Famiglia and Reggio Emilia Municipality. Thanks to this project more than 500 hours of citizens' private films were collected and digitized, with the intent of preserving and promoting amateur family film, through exhibitions, conventions, installations and cross-media and audiovisual products.

Federico Montanari, PhD in Semiotics, is contractual Lecturer in Visual Communication and Semiotics at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, after having taught in other universities. His interests concern Sociossemiotics and visual analysis of conflicts. More recently he has worked on analysis of urban spaces and Media. He participated in numerous research project writing several books and articles, including: “Mapping Cities. The Bologna Self-Mapping Project”, in: Liberto, F., ed., Contours of the City, Bologna, La mandragora, 2014; Morphogenesis and Individuation, with A. Sarti and F. Galofaro, Berlin, Springer, 2014; “Actants, Actors, and Combat Units”, Versus, 2012.

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Alessandra Ferrighi

VISU system: Cities, Historical Research and GIS

abstract

Practicing history in the digital era inevitably means using digital sources and tools. These two aspects, for architectural and urban historians, are both by now well-established. The deployment of digital instruments calls for a specialist expertise that is not always within the competence of historians and for this reason the work of the historian tends now to be flanked with that of other experts, transforming individual research into an interdisciplinary activity, as was the case for the Visualizing Venice (VV) project. The creation of new tools for the investigation, interpretation and communication of urban transformation was one of the aims of the VV project.

A series of IT instruments that could simultaneously process alphanumeric (DB) and geographical data (GeoDB) to produce an integrated system as follows: a database formulated to collect, computerize and archive the data; a GIS for the analysis of transformations in space and time. An historical GIS was set up, a GIS capable of handling spatial data both quantitatively and qualitatively, designated 'VISU' (Ferrighi, 2016). The structure of the integrated VISU system was developed around two types of data. In each of the databases, the alphanumeric and the geographic, the tables are made up of fields that identify the categories of information contained in the sources. Thanks to the intercorrelation of the information and the ongoing process of implementing the DB and editing the GeoDB we were able to obtain a number of thematic maps on the transformations and at the same time a cross-referencing of the documentary sources and the places where the changes were physically taking place (Ferrighi, 2015). From the data thus obtained it was possible to then proceed to the designing of further material such as three-dimensional models of varying scale. A subsequent integration of our tools (HGIS, 3D models) enabled us to arrive at new, more comprehensive and effective forms of communication, readily accessible to non-specialists.

cv

Alessandra Ferrighi is an assistant professor of History of Architecture at the Università Iuav di Venezia, where she has been a researcher since 1998 and teaches "Digital History. Visualizing Cities" since 2014. She graduated with honors from the Istituto Universitario di Architettura di Venezia (now Università Iuav di Venezia). She received a Master in Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage from the Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa in 1999 and a Ph.D. in Building and Environmental Conservation from the Università degli Studi di Genova in 2005. Ferrighi has coordinated the Visualizing Venice team since 2011. She curated the exhibition "Visualizing Venice, new technologies for urban history," which opened at Spazio Gino Valle at the Iuav in December 2012 and has since travelled to Zagreb, Zara, and Split (Croatia); Florence, Shenzhen (China), and Saint Petersburg (Russia). She is currently working on an Information System to track urban transformation over space and time. She has collaborated with Donatella Calabi to organize the exhibitions: 1) "Venezia acqua e cibo. Storia della laguna e della città" in 2015; 2) "Venezia, gli Ebrei e l'Europa. 1516-2016" in 2016. Her recent publications on the subject are Cities over Space and Time. Historical GIS for Urban History. In S. Brusaporci (Ed.), Emerging Digital Tools for Architectural Surveying, Modeling, and Representation (pp. 425-445). Hershey, PA: IGI Global (2015), and VISU. Il sistema informativo integrato sulle trasformazioni urbane di Venezia. In GEOmedia 3 (2016).

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Alessandra Ferrighi & Ana Plosnić Škarić

Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum 1400-1450. Data Analysis and Mapping Methodology

abstract

The aim of our paper is to present and discuss the data that were collected and the methodology that was used within the research project "Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualizing Development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric".

The State Archives of Dubrovnik keeps the volumes of the unpublished records of the three Dubrovnik's governing bodies – the Great Council, the Minor Council, and the Senate - that are systematically investigated in order to gather and publish the deliberations concerning urban spaces and buildings. All the information about the physical changes of the urban tissue, the use of different spaces and buildings and the aspects of governmental control over them, as well as the management of related processes, are regarded as relevant and so far collected. These deliberations are presented in the form of the fully transcribed texts.

They are available at the project web pages: the front-page map gives the basic information on the content of each segment; when clicked, the segment gets magnified; every blue dot/spot inserted on a segment is linked to a separate page containing all the deliberations related to that part of the city. The methodology of mapping comprised the use of any kind of spatial-related information and its obstacles and limits are going to be furtherly explained and discussed. However, even deliberations containing the data that cannot be mapped are organized in special thematic strands and also available at the web-pages.

The collected data will be furtherly analysed, presenting the wide range of problems and processes which could be researched in the studies of the urban development of Dubrovnik, but also, as comparative material, in urban research of other cities and towns.

cv

Alessandra Ferrighi, Università Iuav di Venezia (please find the cv on the previous page).

Ana Plosnić Škarić is a researcher at the Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia, since 2000. She was a team member at the projects "Artistic Heritages from Antiquity to Early modern age" (2000-2006) and "Medieval Architecture and Urban Development in Croatia" (2007-2014). From 2014 she is a Principal Investigator on the project "Dubrovnik. Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualizing development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric" funded by the Croatian Science Foundation. Her research interests encompass medieval urban history, archival sources, urban development and changes of urban tissue, typology and architectural forms of residential architecture.

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Luís Ferro

Sacred Places: rethinking the limits between the urban and the rural space. The example of the 'Cubas' from southern Portugal

abstract

This research project (financed by Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, n.139754) studies more than one hundred *cubas* located in the *kûra* of Beja (southern Portugal) – a territorial unit from the Islamic age that structured the political, social and religious life of the land and its population (Macías, 2005). These buildings still polemic: are they an original typology from Northern Africa built in the Iberian Peninsula during Islamic rule (Correia de Campos, 1970)? Or the expression of a type of funerary architecture typical in the Iberian Peninsula and later transferred to Maghreb (Pires Gonçalves, 1964)? Were they a military line of defense along the administrative borders (Torres Balbás, 1948)? Or shelters for Sufi saints (Fierro, 2004)?

Through fieldwork (geo-historical and metric-constructive surveys) it was possible to identify three trends: (1) the *cubas* are always located in the area of influence of urban settlements, inhabiting the limits between the urban and the rural space (transition of two different realities); (2) some *cubas* are installed over or near megalithic buildings and archaeological sites dated to the Roman and Islamic periods, entailing that these constructions are linked to an ancient network of pre-existent sacred formations whose signification was renewed (*genius loci*); (3) nowadays, the majority of these landmarks are integrated in larger architectural arrangements (hermitages, churches, and agriculture structures) that have adapted the space according to new ways of worship (Ferro, 2004), maintaining the collective memory that connects Men to Nature and Earth to Sacred.

The main purpose of this project is to clarify the role (religious/funerary and/or military/territorial) and the construction period of the *cubas* from the *kûra* of Beja, focusing on the study of the relationship these buildings have with the landscape they are located in, and through the revision of the above-mentioned hypotheses/bibliography.

cv

Luís Ferro (b.1986) is an architect based in Évora, where he practises his professional activities since 2012 (Atelier Luís Ferro, Arquitectos Lda.). He is a student of the PhD Program in Architecture at the Faculty of Architecture from the University of Porto (PDA/FAUP). He has an M.A. in Architecture by the University of Évora in 2010, having been an Erasmus student in Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi in Istanbul. Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture from the University of Évora between 2013 and 2015. He is a Researcher at the Center for Art History and Artistic Research at the University of Évora (CHAIA) since 2009. He has published several papers and has presented communications in Portugal, Spain, France, England, Finland and USA. In 2013 he founded the Cinema-fora-dos Leões group that promotes sessions, cycles, meetings and debates in and around the auteur cinema. Currently he is the coordinator of the research project entitled Sacred Places: Cubas from the Kûra of Beja (Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, n.139754)..

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Kristina Friedrichs

Wounded and risen again – Dresden’s urban history 4D

abstract

Dresden is a city with a history that hardly could be richer and more variable throughout the decades. The aim of the project “HistStadt4D” is the exploration of the urban development in the 20th century, starting from the 1920s, when the city was characterized by its baroque court buildings and opulent bourgeois houses, to the severe damages caused during World War II, the following clearance of the ruins and the socialistic rebuilding, up to the latest reconstructions of the post-reunification years.

Due to the extensive devastation and the following wide-ranging changes most of the original building structures are not accessible anymore. For that reason the research is mainly undertaken by means of contemporary photographic evidence. Supplementary material such as plans, maps and written sources from the archives is used to complete the picture.

Besides the topographic mapping of the urban changes the question of its reception is raised: How does the city scape influence its portraiture and vice versa how does photography support the evolution of a specific urban image? Does for example during socialism the perception differ between the baroque (but feudal) heritage and the large housing estates who were ideologically supported by the authorities?

One important aspect is the transfer of the research results into a visualization through a 4D-browser and an AR-application. Though this offers many opportunities, there are also difficulties and restrictions: With regard to different addressees – scientists or general public – which model design seems recommendable? In which form can sources, further literature or pedagogic explications be incorporated? Which challenges arise concerning the scientific exactness, possible knowledge gaps or the comparability through a scientific community?

It appears that a strong need of discussion exists in visualization projects and in the historic sciences in general, concerning those methodological questions.

cv

Kristina Friedrichs, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg/ Technische Universität Dresden; 2016-2020 postdoctoral position, University of Wuerzburg, project: HistStadt4D – Multimodal access to large-scale image-repositories; 2013-2016 researcher, University of Dresden: The Japanese Palais in Dresden – From a baroque porcelain palace to a civil museum; 2009-2013 Ph.D., University of Dresden/ LMU Munich: Episcopus plebi Dei. Form, media and function of the artistic and architectonic representation of the early Christian popes; DFG scholarship; awarded best Ph.D. thesis, faculty of Philosophy University of Dresden; publication grant by Görres Gesellschaft; 2007-2008 museum assistant, Albrechtsburg Meißen; 2000-2007 M. A. art history/ romance languages, University of Dresden/ University of Pisa; awarded best M.A. thesis, faculty of Philosophy University of Dresden; Publications: Kröber, C.; Friedrichs, K.; Filz, N.: HistStadt4D - A Four Dimensional Access to History, in: IFKAD (2016), S. 1651–1664; Friedrichs, K.: Die Repräsentation der frühchristlichen Päpste (2015); Hertzog, S.; Friedrichs, K.: Das Japanische Palais in Dresden (in preparation).

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Dagmar Germonprez

Mapping the Catholic restoration in early seventeenth century cities in the Habsburg Netherlands

abstract

There are several ways to investigate the Catholic restoration in early seventeenth century cities in the Habsburg Netherlands. The most common route is studying the history of a certain city or particular building during and after the Reformation in depth. However, another way is by thoroughly parsing the surviving written accounts of institutions or people involved for expenditures pertaining to restoration. As in the historiography the regime of archdukes Albert and Isabella (1598-1621) is known to have made generous contributions to the Catholic restoration in the Habsburg Netherlands, we will focus on the account books and receipts from their reign.

This paper will show how we mapped thousands of donations to religious institutions in a GIS in order to reveal patterns such as archducal preferences for potential particular cities or regions, specific monastic orders, certain types of gifts, etc. During this process, several obstacles were encountered, both in preparing the data that we extracted from our sources (for example: how to deal with different spelling of place names, place names that no longer exist, missing data, etc.) as in the mapping itself (for example: how to tackle religious expenditures that surpass the physical borders of a geographic entity or how to decide on which level to link with your data: that of the building or rather that of the city? Next to obstacles, working within a GIS also creates lots of opportunities. For example: one is able to check whether the archdukes' itinerary had any influence on the donation pattern by literally mapping the stops they made during their journey. Both obstacles and opportunities will be addressed in our presentation.

cv

Dagmar Germonprez (b. 1982) holds Master's degrees in History and Archaeology from Ghent University. She is currently affiliated with the Department of History (University of Antwerp) where she's preparing a PhD on the restoration of the Catholic landscape in the Habsburg Netherlands, under supervision of Professor Luc Duerloo. Before, she was a researcher/coordinator of touristic indicators at the Tourism Flanders' knowledge centre (2011-2013) and worked as a historian on several archeological and/or restoration projects (2009-2012). Between 2008 and 2009 she was affiliated with the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning (Ghent University) where she conducted research on consecration rituals in the seventeenth century Southern Netherlands. In 2009 and 2010 she completed two research stays in Rome on grants by the Academia Belgica and the Belgian Historical Institute in Rome.

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Nada Grujić

Palazzo stupendo et magnifico et superbo: Rector's Palace in Dubrovnik between 1400 and 1450

abstract

The Rectors' Palace in Dubrovnik is one of the most important monuments of civic architecture of the eastern Adriatic coast. The aim of this paper is to present, discuss and visualize its appearance and architectural changes in the first half of the fifteenth century.

In fact, the existence of the defensive facilities on the site can be traced in the written sources from the thirteenth century onwards, when the building was referred to as *castrum* or *castellum*. Initially an independent fortress and a seat of military commander and his crew, in the communal age it became the principal seat of municipal administration and was constantly being remodelled to embrace the widening range of functions. In the mid-fourteenth century the building complex, organized around the central courtyard (atrium), begun to be called *palatium*. In addition to the rectors' apartment and the halls for the meetings of municipal councils, it contained a number of diverse administrative offices, law-courts chambers, prisons, as well as the storages of arms and ammunition. In the building history of the edifice, the first half of the fifteenth century is undoubtedly the crucial period. In fact, its transformation into a splendid fifteenth-century Gothic-Renaissance urban palace started immediately after the fire broke out in 1435. However, the building that had been completely renovated after the fire in 1435 was even more seriously damaged by the subsequent gun-powder explosion of 1463, as well as the earthquakes of 1520 and 1667.

The research is based on the study of the existing structures and the results of rescue archeological campaigns as well as the study of the narrative sources and archival documents. Along with testimonies from the notary and chancellery acts, the focus will be on the data in the 1400–1450 deliberations of the three local governing bodies (Great council, Minor Council, Senate), systematically gathered only recently, in order to achieve the complete picture of the works (the major as well as the minor construction, repair, and adaptation interventions) undertaken in that period. The frequency, costs, and the roles of particular government bodies in the processes of decision-making, supervision, and management of the activities on site will also be discussed.

cv

Nada Grujić has been teaching since 1990 courses on urbanism, architecture and Renaissance theory topics at the Department of Art History, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb; was teaching and supervising dissertations at the Doctoral studies of the same department, and was its Director 1997-1999. She was also teaching at the Doctoral studies of Interuniversity centre Dubrovnik; at Doctoral studies Scuola Studi Avanzati, Venice and since 2002 at Master Europeo in Storia dell'Architettura, Roma, founded by Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Université Paris 8, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid i Université de Provence-Aix-Marseille 1. Since 1984 she is a collaborator at CESR – Université François Rabelais, Tours, and since 2003 a collaborator at Centre André Chastel, INHA Paris. She held lectures at the University J. W. Goethe, Frankfurt, University of Genève, Lausanne and Pavia. From 1964 to 1990 she was a researcher at the Institute of Art History conducting studies and research on more than 1500 churches, monasteries, public buildings, systems of defence, residential buildings and residential assemblies as well as on urban development and the changes of the urban tissue in the numerous towns on the Eastern Adriatic coast and especially in Dubrovnik. As a leader and coordinator she conducted the conservational studies in Dubrovnik after the earthquake 1979 and the war 1991-1995 to facilitate the quality renovation of the urban tissue. She was Pi of several scientific projects.

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Samuel J. Kessler

Rebuilding Judaism: Constructing the Urban Synagogue in Nineteenth-Century Central Europe

abstract

Between 1840 and 1860, Jews migrated in large numbers from small towns and villages to newly industrializing urban spaces across Central Europe. Jewish religious life--practice, belief, theology, education--as it had existed in rural settings was utterly transformed by this geographic relocation. Looking specifically at three decades in the middle nineteenth century, this paper discusses the relationship between demographic shift, urbanization, and synagogue construction in Central European Jewish communities. Two primary sorts of synagogues were built at that time: "monumental" synagogues, meant to demonstrate the growing affluence and political power of emancipated Jewry; and so-called *landsmannschaft* synagogues, small structures or rooms built or consecrated by relocated members of the same original community. Mapping the construction of these two forms of synagogues (something that has never systematically been done) gives us new insight into the evolution of Jewish communal spaces in modernity and reveals political and social ideologies at work in nineteenth-century urban expansion.

In many ways, the monumental synagogue has come to represent the height of Jewish aspiration and longed-for integration. But not all monumental synagogues were the same, and their location as much as their size can tell us much that is new about a community's values and hopes. In a city such as Vienna, for instance, with its large population of Jewish immigrants, a new monumental synagogue was built outside the historically Jewish neighborhood, in an area of Jewish communal expansion. In contrast, communities such as those in Florence and Rome chose to build monumental synagogues on or near the sight of their ancient predecessors, within the confines of the traditional Jewish quarter. Smaller synagogues and community structures were likewise built around or in place of monumental constructions in many cities. In my paper, mapping and analyzing synagogue construction reveals for us the physical instantiation of Jewish political and communal decisions, as well as shifting religious values, at the dawn of European modernity.

cv

Samuel J. Kessler, PhD (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) Postdoctoral Fellow in Judaic Studies, Virginia Tech, received his PhD from the Department of Religious Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 2016. His work focuses on the transformation of Jewish religious practice in response to urbanization and civil emancipation in nineteenth-century Central Europe. His book manuscript, "'A New Shoot From the House of David:' Adolf Jellinek and the Creation of the Modern Rabbinate," traces the development and importance of the rabbi's sermon and the monumental synagogue within German-speaking Jewry from 1800 to 1860. For 2016/17 he will be the Postdoctoral Fellow in Judaic Studies in the Department of Religion and Culture at Virginia Tech.

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Reinout Klaarenbeek

The Metamorphosis of Urban Space after the Secularisation of Monasteries: Multilevel HisGIS-analysis in Brussels, Antwerp, and Bruges (1773/96-1860)

abstract

The secularisation of all monastic properties at the end of the 18th century caused a remarkable metamorphosis of urban space in Belgium. Large numbers of monastic complexes, material evidences of a society entrenched by the Catholic religion for centuries, were erased from the cityscape and replaced by new urban fabric. This process, however, was gradual and far from complete. Many former monasteries survived more or less as re-used by state and urban institutions (e.g. charity, schools, prisons, hospitals, barracks, etc.) as well as private industries and housing. Furthermore, from the early 19th century, the first generations of heritage advocates pleaded for their conservation. At the intersection of urban history and architectural history, our research aims understanding the mechanisms of reuse, redevelopment, and conservation of the former urban convents. The analysis of Brussels, Antwerp and Bruges as case-cities, provides a catalogue of about 100 convent sites and many different scenarios. For analysing such complexity, a multileveled HisGIS has been developed, that embraces three levels of mapping. 1) HisGIS on the urban level produces thematic maps that relate scenarios for reuse and redevelopment to their relative position and to infrastructural networks. The maps are fed by a relational database that stores (temporal) reuse purposes, derived from combined research in literary, archival, and cartographic sources. 2) on the intermediate level, 'morphological transformation maps' are drafted for every convent, revealing the evolution of built surface and property boundaries through time. 3) on a more detailed level, large-scale maps accompany extensive building histories of a selection of convents.

In order to demonstrate the benefits of a multilevel HisGIS approach, this paper will focus on the scenario of military reuse of convents as barracks, stables, hospitals, arsenals, etc. Crucial issues with regard to mapping and historic-data management will be addressed. Finally, since the modern era is characterised by a relatively large and heterogeneous corpus of historical sources, the paper will illustrate how a carefully tailored HisGIS allows efficient combinations of sources, and constitutes a major contribution to the interdisciplinary aim of urban history.

CV

Reinout Klaarenbeek, PhD-student, Catholic University of Leuven, Faculty of Engineering, department 'architecture and society', since October 2014, at FWO-research project Redeveloping the city. Urban transformation and 'heritagization' after the secularization of religious houses in Belgian towns at the dawn of the modern age, supervised by: prof. dr. T. Coomans (promotor), prof. dr. J. De Maeyer, prof. dr. I. Bertels, prof. dr. T. Verschaffelt and prof. dr. B. Demeulder (copromotors). He presented a paper at the international conference From sacred city to secular town. Urban dynamics and new memory, Lisbon, November 2015. He holds Bachelor Geography, University of Utrecht and Master Heritage Studies, Free University of Amsterdam. From April 2010 – April 2011 he was Projectmanager of historical geographic research in favour of preventive archaeological policy, Historical geographer, RAAP Archaeologic Consultancy B.V. Leiden. From April 2011 – October 2014 he was Independent researcher working at Mapping and research related to urban history and historical geography and contributed to articles, books, an exhibition and policy reports. From January 2013 – September 2014 he was Scientific staff member, University of Antwerpen, Faculty of arts, history, Centre for Urban History, working on Developing GISTorical Antwerp, a geographic information system designed for research in urban history (www.uantwerp.be/gistorical-antwerp), supervised by: prof. dr. T. Soens, and had a Paper presentation at the 10th European Social Science History Conference (ESSHC), April 2014 Vienna (with E. Janssen).

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Simon Knowles

Bedford Park and the production of space as a ruralised utopia in London's suburban margin

abstract

Framed by the construction and critical reception of Bedford Park, largely built between 1876 and 1882, this paper will address the problematics of suburban life re-imagined in the form of a ruralised utopia in late nineteenth century West London. Developed by Jonathan Carr, Bedford Park aimed to offer a corrective to the social and environmental problems associated with the unplanned and architecturally monotonous sprawl increasingly linked to inner suburban expansion. Its principal architect, Richard Norman Shaw, made liberal use of the aesthetics of Queen Anne Style architecture and the visual values of the Arts and Crafts movement, to fashion a space designed to encourage a sense of intimacy and social unity inscribed spatially within this village setting through the inclusion of community features such as the village green, a church and a clubhouse. However, alongside this desire for separation, both spatially and in terms of place identity, Bedford Park also retained its suburban function within the networked city through the railway station, adjacent to which this suburb was built. The extent to which the production of this space as an idealized simulacra of an English village will be demonstrated both through an article, published in 1881, written and illustrated by local residents Moncure Conway and Joseph Nash, and by a series of nine chromolithographs, also produced by local residents in 1882. This body of visual evidence will be used to consider how these artists sought to validate this early example of the garden suburb by focusing on the values of community coupled with privacy and domesticity, of morality and sociability amplified by intellectual and cultural engagement, an attempt to represent a utopic model of suburban development that has been repeated on numerous occasions in many countries across the world.

cv

Simon Knowles, is a lecturer in Department of Art History at University College Cork, Ireland. Alongside conference papers presented in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States, he has published a number of articles on the representation of London and its suburbs during the second half of the nineteenth century, including 'Two-Way Traffic: James McNeill Whistler and the Sister Arts Tradition', *Artefact*, no. 2 (Winter 2008); 'Pavement, Gutter, Carriageway: Social Order and Urban Spaces in the Work of W. P. Frith', *Victorian Literature and Culture*, vol. 39, no. 2 (2011). and 'Suburban Identity in Paul Maitland's paintings of Cheyne Walk', *Journal of Victorian Culture*, vol. 19, no. 1 (2014). He is currently completing a book provisionally titled *Beyond the Smoke: Representing the suburban streets of London, 1870-1900*.

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Brigitte Le Normand & Vanni D'Alessio

Crowd-sourcing as a Mapping Tool: A Geo-live Platform to Spatialize Rijeka's Overlapping Layers and Contested Narratives

abstract

As oral history has shown, we are all repositories of the past. Personal memories both of public and private places, fill in the gaps of more traditional histories drawn from archival materials, with all their limitations. In the context of the project "Cities and Regions in Transition after the Second World War," Brigitte Le Normand, Jon Corbett (from the University of British Columbia) and Vanni D'Alessio (from the Universities of Rijeka and of Naples) have created an interactive map using the Geolive web platform, a participatory mapping tool that uses Google maps. Anyone wishing to share their memories and their collected first or second hand stories about localized events and places in Rijeka's past and present, can log in and put a marker on the map, which can be navigated using a time-bar, layers and keywords. Markers can be written texts, pictures, audio and video files. The purpose of the map is to crowd-source the knowledge of Rijeka's transnational often-conflicting historical narratives, and of the overlapping layers of the city, in order to visualize intersections and interrelations in time and space. The map has the potential to provide a respectful platform for discussions on different transcultural experiences and views of the past of a city which has gone through many political transitions from the early 19th to the end of the 20th centuries, and whose buildings, monuments, schools, industries, and streets have repeatedly changed name, profile, identity and scope. The map also aims to produce new insights for scholars, which become possible when spatializing data. Beyond this, it is a useful teaching tool, enabling students themselves to do research, and allowing scholars to share their findings. The presentation will also discuss possible future directions for the map, and solicit the audience's input.

cv

Brigitte Le Normand is Assistant Professor of History and director of Urban Studies at the University of British Columbia, Okanagan. She holds a Ph.D in History from the University of California, Los Angeles. Her research focuses on the profound transformations of Yugoslav society during the communist period, paying close attention to Yugoslavia's engagement with global trends. Her first monograph (Designing Tito's Capital: Urban Planning, Modernism, and Socialism), examined the evolution of planning ideology in Belgrade between 1945 and 1972. She has also published several articles on this topic. She is currently working on two projects. The first, a study of the relationship between Yugoslavia and its migrant workers during the later Cold War, is the subject of a forthcoming monograph. The second is an investigation of the ways in which the city of Rijeka changed after the Second World War as a result both of border changes and the establishment of state socialism. She is also interested in examining to what extent these changes parallel similar processes elsewhere in Europe. This project is funded by a Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada Insight Development Grant.

Vanni D'Alessio is Assisting Professor at the Department of History of the University of Rijeka and Research Fellow at the Department of Social Sciences of the University of Naples. He has written a monograph on the birth of Croatian and Italian nationalisms in late Habsburg Istria (Il Cuore Conteso, Il nazionalismo in una comunità multi-etnica: L'Istria asburgica) and several essays on social and cultural history of Istria and the Upper Adriatic in the 19th and 20th centuries. He has also written on the divided city of Mostar after the war in Bosnia Herzegovina, on which he filmed a short documentary film. Since the early 2000s he has taught in various universities (L'Aquila, Naples Federico II, Naples Suor Orsola Benincasa, and Rijeka) different courses on History of Modern Europe, South-Eastern and Central Europe, the Adriatic and on Nationalism, Multiethnic cities, and Croatian-Italian cultural links. Vanni D'Alessio is the Editor-in-Chief of the West Croatian History Journal / Časopis za povijest zapadne Hrvatske.

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Ana-Maria Lepăr

Kiseleff Garden – A brief history of an oasis from the north of Bucharest, since 1830

abstract

Bucharest was in the Middle Ages the capital of Wallachia and now is capital of Romania. It has an interesting history, which shows influences from multiple cultures: Ottoman Empire, Russian Empire, France, Germany, Soviet Russia and now the Western Europe. The city suffered a lot of changes, most of them due to political decisions.

The scope of this article is to present the urban changes suffered by Kiseleff Garden since 1830. It was created for recreation proposes in 1830 after the plans of the German architect, Wilhelm Meyer. These plans are stored at The National Archives of Romania, in The Administration of Agricultural and Zootechnic Holdings Fund (Fond Regia Exploatărilor Agricole și Zootehnice, R.E.A.Z.). In addition to these plans we are using descriptions provided by the foreign travellers, who visited Bucharest in the 19th century: August Labatut, Stanislas Belanger, Porfirie Uspenski, Ernst Anton Quitzmann, Adolphe Laurent Joanne, Aurélie de Soubiran Ghica, James Henry Skene, etc. The most remarkable changes were done in the 20th century after the Second World War, during the communist governance, when most of the trees were cut and official buildings were built.

The article starts with a short presentation of how Bucharest looked in 1830. The second chapter contains the plans for the initial design of the garden, developed by Meyer, and the set of works that were conducted on the Kiseleff Garden. The third chapter summaries the changes suffered by the garden in time, using the plans and the maps of Bucharest from 1846-1852 (Borroczyń plan), 1871, 1895-1899, 1911, 1974, 2000 and from the present (Google Maps, Street Viewer). We are also analysing memories and articles, where the garden is described: Constantin Argetoianu's memories, articles from the communist paper The Spark (Scântea), articles from current papers: The Sunday Newspaper (Ziarul de Duminică), The Truth (Adevărul), some studies (El-Shamali S. A., Streza I. C., Dobrescu E., Iliescu, A.F., Ionescu R., 2010, Carl Friederich Meyer - Contributions to the Cultural Landscape of Bucharest, Eclac Conference Proceedings, Istanbul; Toma D., 2001, Despre grădini și modul lor de folosire.) and some images of the area. The forth chapter shows how the garden looks today. The last chapter contains an analysis of how the garden was influenced by the political decisions.

cv

Ana-Maria Lepăr, Teaching assistant at University of Bucharest, Faculty of History, Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and History of Art. She started her PhD in History, at Nicolae Iorga Institute of History, Bucharest, in 2012. The research theme was focused on Bucharest's history, society and town planning and it was supervised by Ileana Căzan. She received the PhD in History, in June 2015, for the thesis "Bucharest between 1774 and 1834: town planning, history and society. Attempts of a virtual reconstruction." She also holds a master in Computer Science, in database administration, received in 2012, at Faculty of Automatic Control and Computers, from University Politehnica of Bucharest. In 2010, she graduated the Faculty of Automatic Control and Computers, from University Politehnica of Bucharest and the Faculty of History, from University of Bucharest. She teaches the history of Europe between 16th and 17th century and has a strong interest in the Middle Ages, the urban history and the Renaissance

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Ana Marinković & Zehra Laznibat

Monastic Enclosure as Urban Feature (Mapping and Visualising Conventual Complexes in Early Modern Dubrovnik)

abstract

The monastic enclosure (clausura) is an issue usually scrutinised from the viewpoint of religious history, focusing on its impact on communal monastic life, as well as on its being the reflection of concepts of regular devotion. The physical aspect of conventual religious communities, that is, the spatial effects of the enclosure regulations, is rarely addressed and mostly only as a wider context of the ecclesiastical-history based research.

This paper focuses on the considerable, though neglected, impact the enclosed communities had on the urban layout, visible in the case of Dubrovnik as walled-in insulae in the early visual representations of the city and traceable in the contemporary written documents dealing with imposing the discipline to nuns and friars. Combining the evidence from the „narrative“ visual sources (cityscapes), cartographic sources, city government's deliberations on the cloistered communities, and the canonical/apostolic visitations, this paper aims at reconstructing the position of isolated cloistered complexes in relation to the raster of public communications and other infrastructure (e.g. access to public fountains), as well as tracing their remains in the surviving urban tissue. In addition, the problem of liminal space with flexible level of enclosure (such as lower choirs, cloisters, courtyards, internal hospitals, storage rooms, etc.) will be addressed, with special attention to gender variations.

Comparison of historical maps of the city with the present situation will be done in QGIS, and after adding the data from written and other visual sources, the results will be presented as maps (QGIS) and 3D models (AutoCAD/SketchUp).

cv

Ana Marinković is a teaching assistant/associate researcher at Art History Dpt., University of Zagreb, with PhD in Medieval Studies (CEU, Budapest). She participated in the following projects: Centre and Periphery: The Papal Penitentiary Registers and Central-Eastern Europe (2002-2007), Figural Art in Dalmatia in the Late Middle Ages (2007-2013), Pontes Adriatici: Network of Cultural Exchange in the Adriatic (2014), Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualizing Development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric (2014-2017). She is the president of Croatian Hagiography Society Hagiotheca, member of the management committee of COST Action New Communities of Interpretation: Contexts, Strategies and Processes of Religious Transformation in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe, and member of the Management Plan Board for the historical city of Dubrovnik. She collaborates with the Department for Cultural Heritage Preservation (Croatian Ministry of Culture) and the Croatian Conservation Institute on projects related to Dubrovnik architectural heritage (archival research), and with Art Radionica Lazareti on programmes related to urban heritage.

Zehra Laznibat, is an architect, working at the Conservation Department in Dubrovnik, Republic of Croatia Ministry of Culture, supervising researches and conservation of the Dubrovnik built tissue.

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Matko Matija Marušić

Selling, Buying, and Renting Houses in Dubrovnik's Saint Nicholas *sexterium* (ca. 1400 – 1450): Mapping Changes

abstract

The aim of my paper is to discuss and visualize the data concerning the changes in the ownership of private houses in the *sexterium* of Saint Nicholas in Dubrovnik during the first half of the fifteenth century. The data for visualization will be provided from the source material kept in the State Archives in Dubrovnik: nine unpublished volumes of *Venditiones Cancellarie* (public sales registry books), as well as the only recently published *Liber afflictuum thesaurarie*, that yield a wealth of information on the housing market and the rental value of the houses in a distinct, yet very important part of late medieval Dubrovnik. Therefore, for the scope of this paper all data concerning the quality of dwelling units, as well as the financial and social conditions of the house owners, buyers, and tenants will be extracted and analysed in order to trace and reconstruct the real property transactions. The comparison of sources will help us better understand the dynamics of the processes, not just aiming to calculate the percentage of houses that have changed their owners or were rented in the course of the first half of the fifteenth century, but to interpret the aforementioned phenomena and the corresponding administrative practices with regard to their significance for the life of the urban community as a whole. The work on visualisation of the data found in the archival evidence will be presented through analytic maps, and therefore the final part of the paper will deal with the limitations of using such tools in visualisations of urban changes that were not necessarily physical.

cv

Matko Matija Marušić (b. 1990) is a junior researcher at the Institute of Art History in Zagreb and a member of the Croatian-Italian team on the project Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualizing Development of Medieval Urban Fabric founded by the Croatian Science Foundation. He holds bachelor's degree in Philosophy and master's degree in Art History, both obtained at the University of Zagreb. During his studies he participated in the student exchanges at the universities of Naples and Pisa. He is currently a PhD candidate at the Postgraduate programme of Medieval studies of University of Zagreb working on the urban history and urban development of late medieval Dubrovnik.

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Aakanksha Mehta & Bishwajit Banerjee

Corroborating Indices of Hyper-Urban expansion in Karol Bagh through Urban Mapping

abstract

New Delhi is the second largest agglomeration. It can be considered as an analogue of the diversity that is India. In this paper we have made an attempt to map Karol Bagh, one of the densely populated sub-districts of Delhi on a fixed timeline. We are trying to investigate the factors influencing hyper-growth rate that this sub-district has undergone and the consequences of that. We have taken into account variables such as urban geometry, socio-economic divisions, demographics, migration etc. on a 100 year timeline divided into various segments. Each segment is characterized by events which changed the geo-political scenario on a macro scale, thus affecting this micro city. The aim is to find whether an organic pattern existed or major macro level events change the due course of the urban sprawl. The findings may be able to help us assess the causality of the problems faced by the present residents and relate them to identify similar growth patterns and address them at a very early stage.

Methodology – We have identified various parameters under two main categories natural and anthropogenic. The natural variables are climate, topography location etc. and the anthropogenic variables are factors created by human directly or indirectly such as the physical, demographics, commerce and economics etc. The primary data collection is through physical inspection of the locality and a sample survey of app. 100 people. The reports of various government agencies and other media are used for the secondary data collection. The epistemology is not entirely empirical in nature; instead it takes the personal accounts of all the immediate stakeholders into the equation.

cv

Aakanksha Mehta, B. Arch, Council of Architecture, India, is a graduate from Sushant school of Art and Architecture, Gurgaon. She has worked as an intern for nine months with Sikka Associate Architects, New Delhi, where she was exposed to a variety of works on architectural and urban scale. After graduation, she has been working on commercial projects of various scales at Oracles Landscape and Morphogenesis at present. She has also been active as a landscape blogger for quite some time. She is herself a resident of the site in question which gives her an advantage in understanding the context itself.

Bishwajit Banerjee, B. Arch, Council of Architecture, India, is a graduate from School of Architecture and landscape Design, SMVDU, Jammu. He has worked with Plural Design on various architectural projects. He had been practising independently for a brief period. The author has also been actively involved in research projects and academics simultaneously. He has been a visiting assistant professor in Indraprastha University, New Delhi. His research interest lies in behavioural changes in architecture and urban scales. His paper titled “Efficient plantation strategies for urban villages in New Delhi” was published in 8th World in Denmark Conference 2012.

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Renata Novak Klemenčič

The house of Georgius de Gozze "apud ecclesiam sancti Johannis prope Sanctam Mariam" in Dubrovnik in the first half of the 15th century

abstract

During the first half of the 15th century, the appearance of the main public square in front of the Rector's Palace in Dubrovnik was radically altered. After the construction of the church of St. Blaise was more or less completed, the end of the 1410s saw the erection of the Orlando's column on one end of the square, while the palaces of the Abbot of Lokrum and of the Grand Duke of Bosnia Sandalj Hranić, as well as the new episcopal palace were started in 1420s on the other side of the square. The biggest undertaking was a reconstruction of Rector's Palace itself, badly damaged in a fire in 1435. The last additions to the area in 1440s were the town clock tower, the "small fountain" and a new sacristy of the cathedral with a richly decorated facade towards the square.

An analysis of archival sources, primarily the series *Diversa notariae* and *Diversa cancellariae*, shows that the intensity of private construction has not lagged behind the public one. Several of the important noble families had their new family houses built in the area of the main square. After trying to locate some of these important palaces, the paper will focus on the location and appearance of the new house of Georgius de Gozze »que est apud ecclesiam sancti Johannis prope sanctam Mariam«. Considering its exterior as well as interior, it must have belonged to the most conspicuous buildings of the period. Georgius has played a significant role in the most important public projects: from mid 1430s he was leading the renovation of the Ducal Palace and the construction of the aqueduct. When he finished the reconstruction works on his old family palace, which was most probably located in Pustjerna, he started a new building in the vicinity of the Dubrovnik Cathedral at the end of 1420s. The prominent position of the new domus magna certainly reflects the social status of the owner.

cv

Renata Novak Klemenčič, Assistant Professor at Department of Art History, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana studied art history at the University of Ljubljana. In 2000, she finished her master studies with a thesis on the 15th century sculptor Pietro di Martino da Milano and his work in Dubrovnik. In 2006, she presented her dissertation on Architects, Stonemasons, and Sculptors of the First Half of the 15th Century in Dubrovnik. At the Department of Art History she is currently a member of the research program History of Art of Slovenia, Central Europe and the Adriatic.

Her research work is dedicated mostly to the 15th century art and architecture of the Adriatic rim, especially to the architectural and stonemasons' practice, patronage and artistic exchange in Dubrovnik as well as in the Adriatic region. She conducted research in the archives of Dubrovnik, Venice, Naples, and Vienna, and studied at various research institutes and universities in Florence, Venice, and Padua. In 2007 she was awarded a grant from the Francis Haskell Memorial Fund for her research in the archives of Naples and Dubrovnik.

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Ilario Principe

Dubrovnik: reality of the maps

abstract

Reading the past through the present, or reading the present through (the images of) the past? The truth is within the past or within the present: or it doesn't exist at all? What we are really looking: the truth, or an image of the truth?

Answers: We want to read the present because we don't understand it and we search for an answer about what has been and, therefore, cannot be changed: only interpreted. Truth doesn't exist: we like to be convinced of the contrary by religion believes. Are maps a form of religion? I think yes, but it is only my opinion. We search an image of the truth because it is more or less understandable and, at the same time, object of further research; that is, new truths.

Main purpose of mankind is exactly the research, that never ends and anyone may adjust to his own perspective, sensibility and place in the human society. What is research, if not history? Where history/research may be applied, if not in urban contests?

The workshop speaks of visualization of the results and physical changes in such urban contests, to be achieved through analytic maps. Unfortunately, things are not the representations of the things (Magritte), even if they are huge and well visible buildings, or streets crowded of shops and activities. But it is necessary to start a visualization exactly beginning by maps, both from the past and from the present. Keeping always in mind that 'Ceci n'est pas une pipe': I think necessary underline this assumption to understand the hazard of the 'reality show' given by maps.

In this visual paper I'll try to translate into the present the following images of maps: - location's hypothesis of the settlement in early medieval time; - a prospective dated originally to XII century of the first settlement of Dubrovnik; - the image given by Konrad von Grünenberg in 1486; - the silver sculpture in the hands of San Biagio datable immediately before that von Grünenberg; - the painting of San Biagio holding Dubrovnik in his hands datable to the first years of XVI century; - the three maps existing in Archivio di Stato di Torino datable around 1612; - the maps of Catasto Austriaco in Split that repeat in 1837 with few exceptions the actual urban structure; - a comparison of all these images with the map given by Beritić in 1982.

The paper will be supported by mural displays to be left for future exhibition or cultural purposes. A very shorter version of this paper without displays has been presented some years ago in a seminar held by Inter-national Center of Croatian Universities.

cv

Ilario Principe, (born in Argusto, Catanzano, in 1940) Laureato in Economia e Commercio all'Università di Firenze, after having held various professional positions as an international expert for the industrial and economic development at the United Nations and the European Community, he was dedicated to teaching first in Regional planning and then in Urban and territorial history at Università di Firenze, Reggio Calabria e Cosenza. In Università della Calabria at Cosenza he has taught subject like Film studies, Fashion and costume history, Labor movement and peasant history, remaining tied to History of architecture and related disciplines, mainly Urban history. He is retired from 2010; in this time he completed two big research: an essay to drawn a theory of prehistoric art, and an innovative lecture of Christian art.

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Rohini Raghavan

Identifying Spatial Strategies: Madras as a Palimpsest

abstract

This paper aims to identify, extract and essentialize the spatial patterns of several periods of settlement in different phases of the over 300 yearlong colonial history of Madras. Spatial strategies and built forms are artifacts of political and territorial ambitions, and this has manifested in the current urban form of the city. The previously colonised city of Madras stands as an example of important state capitals in India that played crucial roles in the period of colonialism. Through the course of its history, the city has accumulated layers and became a palimpsest of the spatial patterns that signify the political, cultural and social aspects specific to each period. While the historical timeline can be broadly categorized as pre-colonial, colonial and postcolonial, this investigation into spatial patterns will help extend and further subdivide these into more layers with specific identities.

The analysis of the urban morphology of the city of Madras is based on a hypothesis that peeling off the layers of history one by one will explain the existing urban form and lead to developing a theory consistent with urban patterns and planning in the colonial cities. As a first step to this process, this paper identifies the spatial strategies adopted at each phase of history with a recording of the situation (social, political and cultural) in which it was taken up. An abstracted reproduction/visualization of each strategy would then lay a platform for the further analysis of the city to understand its hidden structure and will lend itself to answering the larger question:

How have the historical urban accumulations and the associated intangible (social, cultural and political) aspects of the corresponding periods manifested in the true structure and working of the city?

cv

Rohini Raghavan, M.Arch Post-Professional Student, 2015 – Presesnt, Pennsylvania State University, holds B. ARCH from National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, India. He was working as an intern at Alacrity, Chennai, May - July 2008, as an intern & junior architect at Biome Environmental Solutions, Bangalore, June - November 2009 & July 2011 - May 2013, as an independent architect in Chennai, June 2013 - May 2015, as an architecture consultant at Piramal Art Foundation, Mumbai, Nov 2013 - Apr 2014, as an assistant curator at Studio Mumbai in Mumbai - Jul & Aug 2014, as an architect at MOAD, Chennai - Feb - May 2015. Among his competitions and responsibilities are: Annual NASA Design Competition, 2009 - Design of Fish Market, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India (Team Leader), Louis - I - Kahn Trophy, NASA Convention, 2009 - Analysis and Documentation of Thiruvandrum Fort - CITATION & Le Corbusier Award (Analysis Leader) and CO – FOUNDER - 'Underdog Bites', Publication, NIT Tiruchirapalli..

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Estefanía López Salas

Drawing the past shape of the town of Samos and its immediate environment through an archival document of the mid-17th century

abstract

This paper will be focused on the possibilities of using one type of archival document to recreate the past shape of a monastic town and its rural surroundings in a certain stage of its evolutionary process. The archival document in which my research is based on is a book of demarcations, the one entitled «Demarcations of Samos parish. Year of 1660». The town of study is Samos, a village formed next to the ancient and sacred space of the Saint Julian of Samos Monastery. The main aim of this book of demarcations was to recognize and to delimit, in a written way, all the properties that belonged to the monks within the boundaries of the Samos parish, which was placed in the center of its jurisdictional reserve. In order to achieve that goal the book had to gather a huge amount of information about all the elements of this inhabited space. In this way, this type of archival document provides us with extremely important data of the spatial organization and the property in the territory it demarcated. We can know the buildings and its types, the public spaces, the farmland, the road network, the trees, the natural watercourses, the inhabitants and its jobs, the name of some ancient places, etc.

Working on the information that this book of demarcation contains, I develop a new methodology to convert its written data of the urban tissue and the rural landscape into a visualization of the medieval and modern town of Samos and its surrounding area. The results are shown through maps and virtual recreations made with CAD and 3D computer graphics programs.

cv

Estefanía López Salas, University of A Coruña (Spain), is an architect (2009) and she received a Ph.D. in Architecture and Restoration from the University of A Coruña-Spain in 2015, as well as a M. A. in Architectural Restoration from the same university in 2010. Her dissertation title was *Saint Julian's Monastery at Samos (Lugo), study and interpretation of monastic space and its evolution*.

She was granted a Pre-doctoral Fellowship from the University of A Coruña (March 2011-December 2012) and a Pre-doctoral Fellowship of the Research, Innovation and Development Galician Plan 2011-2015 - IC2 Plan, financed jointly with Social European Fund (FSE-FEDER), (December 2012-August 2015). Both fellowships had the purpose of doing the Ph.D. thesis, researching and teaching.

Since March 2011 she is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Composition, School of Architecture, University of A Coruña and a member of the Research Group of Architectonical Composition and Heritage.

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Angeliki Sioli

The uncharted tides: a literary map of Saint Petersburg over time

abstract

Engaging compelling literary examples that foreground the urban environment of the Russian city of Saint Petersburg as the most important character of the narrative (A. Pushkin's *The Bronze Horseman: A Petersburg Tale*, N. Gogol's *Petersburg Tales*, F. Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, A. Bely's *Petersburg* and V. Nabokov's *Invitation of a Memory*), this paper discusses an alternative way of mapping the city and its changes over time. It shows how poetic language can "cartograph" and "visualize" for us qualities of urban place such as its character, mood and atmosphere as well as the inhabitants' perception, use, and emotions of the urban place. One of the most remarkable urban paradigms of early modernity, Saint Petersburg, designed ex-nihilo on rational and functionalistic principles, is portrayed through the specific novels in ways that elude objectifying methodologies and scientific maps. The literary works under examination are chosen because, despite their fictional plot, draw heavily on the cartographic and topological reality of the city and thus offer an understanding of the urban space, its culture, its architecture and its public places as experiential context. The paper traces these elements as changing through the period of almost a century: beginning of 19th to the beginning of 20th C. Through exploring the particular literary examples, the paper also shows how literature, understood through a phenomenological and hermeneutical perspective, is capable of evoking a researcher's "productive imagination". The "productive imagination", as defined by philosopher Paul Ricoeur, before being materialized in any of the many possible images has primarily linguistic origins. It is thus by studying the emergence of new meanings in the sphere of language (in this case the language of literature) that can generate an authentic emergence of new images and visualizations that are both historically relevant and culturally significant for the study of urban environments.

cv

Angeliki Sioli, PhD, is an Assistant Professor of architecture at Louisiana State University and a licensed architect in Greece. She obtained her professional diploma in architecture from the University of Thessaly, Greece, and was granted a postprofessional master's in architectural theory and history by the National Technical University of Athens, where she worked as a professional architect and designer. She completed her Doctor of Philosophy in the history and theory of architecture at McGill University. Her research seeks connections between architecture and literature in the public realm of the early 20th-century European city, focusing on aspects of embodied perception of place in the urban environment. Her work on architecture, literature, and pedagogy has been published in a number of edited volumes and presented at interdisciplinary conferences. She has taught both undergraduate and graduate courses at McGill University and Tec de Monterrey, Campus Puebla in Mexico.

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Tom Steinert

The *rilievo urbano* as an Instrument for the Complex and Diachronic Representation of the Built Environment

abstract

Graphic representations of the urban fabric usually reduce urban complexity to the highest possible degree of conciseness. This enables us to highlight specific information within the map. At the same time all information considered to be irrelevant is suppressed. Such maps do not provide any inherent knowledge about the kind of buildings, the period when they were built, their utilisation, their transformations, the property conditions, the private space etc. They do not allow to imagine the appearance of the buildings and the atmosphere of the streets. There exist rare examples of another, exceedingly sumptuous kind of city maps, which I want to call *rilievi urbani*. The Italian term signifies ›continuous ground plan drawing of the city‹. *Rilievi urbani* unveil the heterogeneities of the urban fabric normally obscured in maps. The *rilievo urbano* is not only one of the most sophisticated, detailed and precise manners of representation applicable for the visualization of the urban fabric and the transformation processes it is subject to. It is also in itself a first-class source for the research conducted by the History of Urban Design. For example, the *rilievi urbani* of Rome and Florence make readable the location of ancient Roman building complexes within the present urban fabric, which are unrecognizable within today's cityscape due to numerous alterations. The *rilievi urbani* of Venice show the subtle integration of new constructions within the existing urban fabric, while all other kinds of maps would fail to do so, due to their tendency of homogenizing the depicted constructions. Also for the urban fabric of Dubrovnik conjectures can be made from the *rilievo urbano* that subsequently must be verified by other sources and additional in situ examinations. My contribution will give an overview of the different kinds and purposes of *rilievi urbani*. Several examples will demonstrate how *rilievi urbani* can be utilized by the History of Urban Design.

cv

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Sergiy Taranenko

Searching for the Ancient Landscape of Kyiv-Podil

abstract

According for archaeological data regular settlement in the Kyiv-Podil (the biggest district of the capital of the Ancient Rus) started in the second half of IX century at the earliest. Most of researchers are sure, that the shaping of the planning structure of the city depended on the ancient relief. Archaeological fixation of the old streams and hydrotechnical constructions (waterworks) is indirect evidence of this thesis.

For researching the problem of the first-time settlement and formation of the city planning structure we used mapping data, i.e., the map of Ivan Ushakov 1695 and the map of Andriy Melensky 1803. The last one was made before the re-planning of the Podil in 1811. The comparative analysis of these maps with archeologically fixed streets (30 pieces) shown the constancy of the streets network from the moment of its formation in the end of IX century till the re-planning in XIX century (up to 75% of matches). About 72 excavation plans with the pointed elements of mass building and planning structure (more than 500 items from the Ancient Rus period IX-XIII centuries) were mapped on the authors' e-map.

The most effective way of searching for the ancient relief is landscape profiling. For the first time it was made in 1970s during the building of underground railway system. Nowadays this practice was continued with landscape scientists. The direction of the new profile was perpendicular to the first one. It shows that at the moment of settlement Podil was the island. This result has caused active discussion among Kyiv researchers. Active natural processes of development up to the X century and predominance of natural and anthropogenic processes during XI-XII centuries finished forming of the ancient Podil landscape.

It is planned to use e-archaeological map of Podil and marks of the fixed objects and cultural layers according to the Baltic scale of heights for different periods. By combining both this coordinates in each of the periods we will make an attempt to reconstruct ancient relief of the district of Kyiv in different periods. The work will result into the 3D-model of the ancient landscape of Podil as a separate and complete archaeological and cultural monument.

cv

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Tetyana Vodotyka

Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation in Creating GIS-systems

abstract

Creating the geo-informational system of settlements in Rzhech Pospolita in 16 century and data-base of all sources and materials on the history of ancient Poland and Rzhech Pospolita is an ambitious project of the Institute of History and the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of Polish Academy of Sciences. The source basis for the project consists of the tax questionnaires of the cities and little towns.

The result of working on the base of the photo copies of tax books is going to be presented in the Atlas Historyczny Polski (or Atlas of Sources and Materials to the History of Ancient Poland). At the moment team of the Department of the Historical Atlas of the Institute of History is working on the materials, which touch upon Kalish and Poznan voivodships (province). Sources, covering other parts of Poland, are still in the process of being examining. All the results are planned to be presented in e-format.

As far as source information highlights not only Polish territories, but also Ukrainian territories, it seemed good idea to invite Ukrainian colleagues for cooperation. So Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, is going to establish cooperation in this project. It will start from the sending Ukrainian research fellows for practical training to the Polish Institute of History.

cv

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Diana Vukičević Samaržija

Creation and Preservation of the Gradec medieval layout (Zagreb)

abstract

In spite of all the transformations throughout history, the first urban layout of Gradec, the historical center of Zagreb, from the 13th century has been preserved. It consists of regular and orthogonal street grid and the city insulae. The nine insulae are separated with public streets and a central square, where the dominant position is occupied by the town church. Despite the fact that this prominent position in most Central European cities is usually held by the Town Hall, the whole layout of Gradec allows the comparison with the network of the cities and towns in this region.

The analysis of written documents and their comparison with the earliest graphical display of the city (four variants of the 16th century map) are to be used to prove a hypothesis that the form of the insulae and urban distribution was created in 1242 when Gradec became a free town and got royal privileges. The connection between the legislation and the regular urban design will be furtherly discussed considering the fact that the city generated from the old settlement which was located on the north-top town area where prehistoric settlement (Hallstatt laten), and early and late Middle Ages one was confirmed by archaeological excavations, while some parts of the 13th century city walls with the three towers and city gate are still preserved. The analysis of the further transformations of the urban tissue, with Baroque and the 19th century rebuilding and embellishments, did not disturb Gradec's late medieval urban layout.

cv

Diana vukičević Samaržija, *professor emeritus* at the Institute of Art History, Zagreb, Croatia, was born in Zagreb in 1947, where she graduated from the Faculty of Arts and obtained her PhD with the thesis „Gothic Sacral Architecture of Slavonia“. Since 1973 employed at the Institute for History of Art, where she has done research on medieval artistic heritage in continental parts of Croatia. As a researcher of the Middle Ages, participated in studies for the regional development plans (Slavonski Brod, Požega, Ivanec, Novi Marof, Varaždin), and in the monographs of towns. She was the principal investigator of several research projects, published two books and dozens of articles on medieval architecture and urbanism.

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Elke Katharina Wittich

Perspectives or how to deal with Complexity: The Case of Melchior Lorck's Prospect of Constantinople

abstract

Application possibilities of CAD and GIS programmes give evidence not only to eye contemporary exploitation, but also to analyse historical visualizations of architecture and urban structures. In addition, these programmes increase the consciousness about the relevance of technical features not only for planning and organising, but also for analysing. Based on geometry, the diverse constructions of perspectives turn out to be a most important methodology to deal with architecture and town planning in early modern times, worthy to be taken into consideration. Astonishing enough, already 16th century's engravings of architecture depict a combination of ground-plan, elevation, section, and top-view on one single sheet of paper. At the same time, town planning was constructed on paper by means of geometry while totally neglecting the setting. Maps and views on towns are designated by analogous, but much more complex constructions in 16th and 17th centuries. As the device of perspective constructions and the invention of print media as the prerequisite of distribution occurred simultaneously, one has to deal both with technical features and with impacts of dissemination. Cities such as Constantinople and other towns alongside the travel routes through the Balkans became apparent to be subjects of comprehensive interest at that time. Commercial relations and scientific thirst of knowledge, but also political and religious conflicts dominated the discourses and caused an astonishing number of publications illustrated with woodcuts or engravings. Melchior Lorck, a Danish artist who stayed in Constantinople in the 1550s, provided models for such visualizations. They were worked out as woodcuts, firstly published in 1626, and were demonstrably used by other artists. His most prominent work, however, had never been printed: the prospect of Constantinople with its astonishing measurements with a width of more than 11 metres. It contains all usable features of perspective constructions available at that time, combined in a complex visualization of a city seen in the scientific discourse of ancient verse modern phenomena. Therefore, this prospect provides access and understanding of technical features of documentation in late 16th century. These features were used to demonstrate the prominence of Constantinople as well as to claim superiority of those being able to apply technical features of visualization in this magnitude

cv

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Danko Zelić

Medieval Urban Landscape of the Northern Part of the City of Dubrovnik (1372–1450)

abstract

The aim of the paper is to reconstruct the urban landscape and the real property relations in the northern part of the city of Dubrovnik in the late fourteenth and in the first half of the fifteenth centuries, the documentary evidence of which is preserved in the two volumes of public registers concerning the real property of the commune – *Libro delli terreni et delli affitti delli terreni del comun de Ragusa, del borgo sovra la via de della Plaça* (1382–1417), and *Tute le chase del comun de Ragusa e tereni e fiti che apartien al dito comun* (1417–1449).

Owing to the fact that the whole of the building land in that part of the city was public property, the registers contain the exact data on the surfaces and the rents for all dwelling units. The houses whose owners were obliged to pay annual rents for using the communal building lots were built contiguously, in double-rows *insulae* along the fifteen streets that still run from the *Prijeki* street towards the northern city walls (*Chase di spicial persone de ladi de San Nicolo disopra de via lunga che paga al comun per lo teren*). Besides establishing the complete lists of names of the house-owners, i.e. the rent payers, it is therefore possible to reconstruct the ground-plan dimensions of single houses and to correlate them with the respective amounts of annual rents, the conditions of their owners, etc.

CV

Danko Zelić is a senior research adviser at the Institute of Art History, Zagreb. He also teaches at the University of Zadar (Art History Department and the Doctoral studies programme). His main research interests are urban history and urban development of medieval Croatian towns, including the study of primary/archival sources. He was the PI of the project “Medieval Architecture and Urban Development in Croatia” (2012–2014); and PI of the project “Croatian Art-History Terminology – Establishment of the Thesaurus” (2007–2009), a team member at the project “Artistic Heritages from Antiquity to Early modern age” (2000–2006, PL Diana Vukičević Samaržija). In 1993 he was a visiting fellow at Paris IV (Sorbonne) / French Government grant. Since 2005 he is a member of the editorial board of the journal “*Radovi Instituta za povijest umjetnosti* / Journal of the Institute of Art History”. From 1994 to 2005 he was a member of organizing committee of conferences at the International Centre for Late Antiquity and Middle Ages, Motovun (head: Miljenko Jurković). He collaborated in at the numerous exhibition and publishing projects “*Sveti trag / Sacred token*” (1994), “*Mir i dobro / Pax et Bonum*” (2000), “*Hrvatska renesansa / Renaissance in Croatia*” (2004), “*Renesansa u Francuskoj / Renaissance in France*” (2005) and “*Dominikanci u Hrvatskoj / Dominicans in Croatia*” (2007/2008).

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