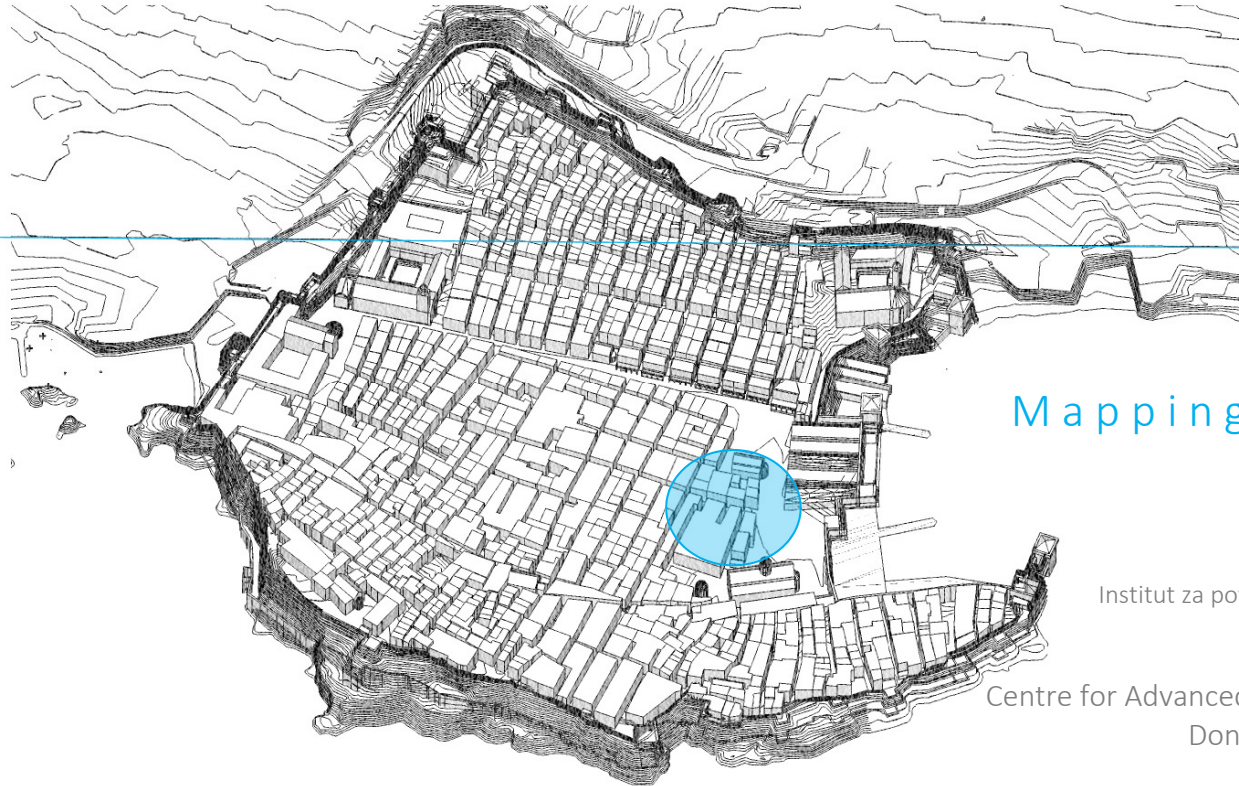


programme and book of abstracts



Mapping urban changes

international conference

organised by

Institut za povijest umjetnosti / Institute of Art History
Zagreb, Hrvatska / Croatia

Centre for Advanced Academic Studies, University of Zagreb
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Zagreb, 2017.

Mapping urban changes

international conference

The aim of this conference is to compare and discuss methodologies of research and the methodologies of visualisation of the results achieved within the urban history studies. The conference gathers researchers from different disciplines, like art and architectural history, urban development studies, economic, social and political history and archaeology, offering multidisciplinary approaches. It gathers the researchers from the scientific and research institutions, as well as independent researchers, from Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The papers are divided into eight groups, accordingly to the most distinctive methodology that is discussed in them: City in its historical maps and images, Urban form in archival sources, Texts and maps, Projecting archival data on maps, Processing data with GIS, Integrated sources for urban development research, Challenges of 3D and 4D reconstructions, New data collecting methodologies. The Introduction lecture on Dalmatian urbanism research is given by prof. dr.sc. Ivo Babić, and the Closing lecture and the Conclusions of the conference Mapping urban Changes is given by prof.dr.sc. Bojana Bojanić Obad Ščitaroci.

The conference is organized within the project “Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualizing Development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric”; see more at ducac.ipu.hr/, of the [Institut za povijest umjetnosti](#) / Institute of Art History, Zagreb Hrvatska / Croatia, funded by the [Hrvatska zaklada za znanost](#) / Croatian Science Foundation. The conference is supported by the Hrvatska zaklada za znanost / Croatian Science Foundation, the Ministarstvo znanosti i obrazovanja Republike Hrvatske / Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia, the Grad Dubrovnik / City of Dubrovnik, the Turistička zajednica Dubrovnik / Dubrovnik Tourist Board, and the Istituto Italiano di Cultura / Talijanski institut za kulturu.

organisers: Ana Plosnić Škarić and Danko Zelić

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

September 20-22, 2017

Centre for Advanced Academic Studies, University of Zagreb, Don Frana Bulića 4, Dubrovnik, Croatia



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Dubrovnik
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programme

20/9/2017

8 30 – 9 00 Registration (fee: 55 euros; for paying the fee contact muc@write.me.com)

9 00 – 9 15 Opening of the Conference *Mapping urban changes* & the Exhibition of the ducac project

9 15 – 9 45 Ivo Babić: The introduction lecture. Dalmatian urbanism research

10 – 11 30 City in its historical maps and images

Moderator/Chair: Danko Zelić

Dubrovnik: Reality of the maps

Ilario Principe

Perspectives or how to deal with complexity: The case of Melchior Lorck's Prospect of Constantinople

Elke Katharina Wittich

The transformation of the Split Peristyle during the 13th century

Joško Belamarić

11 30 – 12 00 Coffe break

12 00 -13 30 Urban form in archival sources

Moderator/Chair: Francesco Bettarini

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

Nada Grujić

Locating and analysing the appearance of private houses in the 15th century Dubrovnik: The case of Georgio de Gozze house

Renata Novak Klemenčič

Monastic enclosure as urban feature: Mapping conventual complexes vs. public space in early modern Dubrovnik

Ana Marinković, and Zehra Laznibat

The debate on the urban development of the medieval Rab - next step: The sources and the evidence

Dušan Mlacović

13 30 – 15 30 Break

15 30 -17 00 Texts and maps

Moderator/Chair: Heidi Deneweth

Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum 1400–1450. Mapping methodology and data analysis

Ana Plosnić Škarić, and Alessandra Ferrighi

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

Alessandro Corsi

Spaces of power in interregnum Aberdeen

Edda Frankot

Shifting urban atmospheres; Saint Petersburg's literary context

Angeliki Sioli

17 00 -17 30 Coffe break

17 30 – 19 00 Projecting archival data on maps

Moderator/Chair: Renata Novak Klemenčič

Digital mapping of noble estates in Dubrovnik's burgus (13th-century)

Irena Benyovsky Latin, and Ivana Haničar Buljan

Digitalizing Renaissance Florence

Francesco Bettarini

Medieval urban landscape of the northern part of the city of Dubrovnik

Danko Želić

Mapping housing market in late medieval Dubrovnik: The Saint Nicholas sexterium (ca. 1420 – 1450)

Matko Matija Marušić

21/9/2017

9 00 – 10 30 Processing data with GIS

Moderator/Chair: Alessandra Ferrighi

Felix Arba – reconstructing urban and rural economic capacities through GIS

Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan, Ana Konestra, and Nera Šegvić

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

Heidi Deneweth, Ward Leloup, and Mathijs Speecke

From guessing to “gissing”: HisGIS analysis for mapping urban transformation and military reuse of suppressed convents in Brussels, Antwerp and Bruges (1773-1860)

Reinout Klaarenbeek, and Thomas Coomans

10 30 – 11 00 Coffe break

11 00 – 12 30 Integrated sources for urban development research

Moderator/Chair: Ana Marinković

Ottoman Jaffa: From pilgrims’ anchorage to regional center

Yoav Arbel

Bedford Park: Ruralism and the construction of heterotopic space in London’s suburban margin

Simon Knowles

Trogir and its suburbs

Dunja Babić

Territory as notation: The outlines of southern Zagreb

Melita Čavlović, Lana Lovrenčić, and Antun Sevšek

12 30 – 14 30 break

14 30 – 15 30 Challenges of 3D and 4D reconstructions

Moderator/Chair: Nadia Bertolino

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

Estefanía López Salas

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

Kristina Friedrichs

15 30 – 16 00 Coffe break

16 00 – 17 30 New data collecting methodologies

Moderator/Chair: Ana Plosnić Škarić

VISU system: Cities, historical research and GIS

Alessandra Ferrighi

Consciously uncontrolled: a psychogeographic approach to urban mapping

Nadia Bertolino, Ioanni Delsante, and Shirin Haddadian

Crowdsourcing historical information in a contested city: A Geo-live Platform to Spatialize Rijeka's Overlapping Layers and Narratives

Vanni D'Alessio, Brigitte Le Normand, and Jon Corbett

19 30 Dinner (for lecturers and authors only; drinks are not included): Restaurant Mimoza, Branitelja Dubrovnika 9.

22/9/2017

9 00 – 10 00 Closing discussion

10 00 – 10 30 Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci: The Closing Lecture: Conclusions of the conference *Mapping urban Changes*

11 00 – 12 00 Dubrovnik City Tour (meeting at the Ploče gate)

From 14 00 Dubrovnik City Walls Walk (ticket per person 150 kn, see more at <http://citywallsdubrovnik.hr/bastina/gradske-zidine/> / https://www.dubrovnikcity.com/dubrovnik/attractions/dubrovnik_city_walls.htm)

introduction & closing lectures

Ivo Babić

The Introduction lecture: Dalmatian urbanism research

CV

Prof. dr.sc. Ivo Babić was born in Trogir 17. VI. 1946. He graduated art history and archaeology from the Faculty of Humanities and the Social Sciences University of Zagreb in 1968, and philosophy in 1970. He obtained MA from the same faculty in 1972 in the field of art history, and in 1983 he defended his dissertation from the same field. As visiting fellow he studied in Vicenza and several times in Venice and Paris. As a conservator he worked at the Regional Institute for the Protection of Monuments from 1970 to 1974; he was the director of the City Museum of Trogir from 1974 to 1979; from 1979 to 1997 he held courses at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics and Education in Split; since 1997 at the Art Academy in Split, then as a full professor at the Faculty of Architecture and Construction. He taught the following courses: Human Environment Problems, Fundamentals of Fine Arts and Theory of Fine Arts. The topic of environmental protection was also taught at the Postgraduate Study of the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb (study in Split). He is also employed at the Postgraduate Study of the University of Zagreb - Study in Dubrovnik. He also taught at the University of Perpignan during May 1987 and in Paris in May 1992 at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales. He was the rector of the University of Split from 1998 to 2002. Secretary of the several scientific congresses, including international conference Majstor Radovan i njegovo doba [Master Radovan and his time] held in Trogir from 26 to 30 September. 1990. He was the editor of the conference's proceedings book. He has edited several thematic issues of the journal: *Mogućnosti*, dedicated to the protection and valorisation of the cultural treasures of Trogir. He edited the thematic issue of the Review of the Revised Cultural Heritage Revision, Views 3-4, vol. 18, Split 1988. He was editor of the thematic issue of Vartal Magazine dedicated to the memory of Ivo Delalle; launched a Glasnik of the University of Split. He was the editor of the Vrtlozi series in which the works of Marshal Marmont, Pausanius, G. Duby; He also initiated the translation of the capital work by F. Braudel, the Mediterranean at the time of Philip II. He is a member of the editorial office of the publisher Književni krug Split, where he initiated the printing and translation of works by old writers and humanists from Trogir. He has published more than a hundred titles in Croatian and international publications. Among the scientific papers we specifically mention books: *Prostor između Splita i Trogira* [Space between Split and Trogir], Trogir Town Museum, Trogir, 1984, p. 257; Second edition of Kaštel Novi 1991. Cvito Fisković, *Eseji* (booklet and introduction by I. Babić), ed. Split Literary Circle, Split, 1979. *Trogir – kulturno blago* [Trogir - cultural treasure] (co-authors: K. Prijatelj, T. Marasović, R. Ivančević, S. Vučenović, S. Geić), Turistkomerc, Zagreb 1987 Second Edition Zagreb 1990. *Od ubavog do gubavog* [From idle to lazy], essay, controversy and articles, Književni krug Split, Split 1994. *L'urbanisme Dalmate*, PEN center of Croatia, Zagreb, 1997. *Trogir. Grad i spomenici*. [Trogir, city and monuments], Književni krug split, Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split 2016.

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Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci

The Closing lecture: Conclusions of the conference Mapping urban Changes

CV

Ass.prof.dr.sc. Bojana Bojanić Obad Šćitaroci, born on 6th January 1956, is a graduate architect and has a D.Sc. in the field of architecture and town planning. She is associate professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb, the Department of town-planning, regional planning and landscape architecture (teaching subjects: landscape architecture and town-planning). She graduated from the primary and secondary classical schools in Zagreb. In 1974 she enrolled at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Zagreb where she graduated in 1980. During the year 1982 she did scientific and expert advanced training in Montreal (Canada). She earned her M.Sc. in 1986 at the post graduate studies Architectural heritage (Faculty of Architecture University of Zagreb), and in 1990 she obtained her D.Sc. with her doctoral dissertation Research of the continuity of architecture on the territory of the central part of the island of Hvar at the Faculty of Architecture University of Zagreb. Upon graduation, she worked as an architect and town-planner at the Croatian Urban Planning Institute. Since 1991 she has worked as an independent scientific researcher, planning engineer and town-planner. She is author/co-author of five books, about thirty scientific articles, ten scientific studies from the field of landscape architecture, forty town-plans and studies and thirty designs from the field of garden and landscape architecture. She has actively participated at scientific research projects home and abroad in the field of landscape architecture. She has delivered lectures at the post graduate studies in Troina (Italy). Since 1988 she has delivered lectures at the post graduate studies "Regional planning, town-planning and landscape architecture" at the Faculty of Architecture University of Zagreb. In the academic year 2007/2008 she was a part-time lecturer on Faculty of Architecture University of Zagreb – Department of Town planning, Regional planning and Landscape architecture. She is employed on Faculty of Architecture University of Zagreb as Assistant Professor (1st July 2008) and as an Associate Professor (18th July 2012). She is a scientific-research counsellor (scientist no. 125251) at scientific-research projects registered at Ministry of science of Croatia: "Urban and Landscape Heritage of Croatia as Part of European Culture" (2002-2005) and "Urban and Landscape Heritage of Croatia as Part of European Culture" (2006-2013) and "Heritage Urbanism – urban and spatial models for revival and enhancement of cultural heritage" (HERU, HRZZ-2032, 2014-2018) financed by Croatian Science Foundation, which is being carried out at the Faculty of Architecture University of Zagreb. She is a reviewer of scientific-research projects in the field of architecture and town planning. She has taken part at national and international scientific-expert conferences: Zagreb, Stari Grad on the island of Hvar, Poreč, Varaždin, Palmanova, Udine, Vienna, Shanghai, Venice, Naples, Bari, Barcelona, Paris, Athene, Rome, Prague, Belgrade, Rijeka, Zagreb, Albena (Bulgaria), Venice, Ascoli Piceno (Italy), Yeju (South Korea) with topics in the field of protection of traditional architecture and landscape architecture. She lectures Landscape Architecture and conducts course of Landscape Design on the B.Sc. Architecture and Urban Planning Studies at the Faculty of Architecture in Zagreb, and lectures Contemporary Landscape Architecture, conducts Workshop of Landscape Architecture and supervises graduate theses on the faculty's M.Sc studies. She also teaches Theory and Design of Landscape Architecture and Space Syntax at the faculty's doctoral scientific studies.

She is an authorised architect. She finished an international workshop for mentors Professionalization of PhD Supervision for mentoring in doctoral work. She speaks English, French, German and Italian, and can use Spanish, Latin and old Greek. Published books, articles, chapters, research and projects see: <http://www.scitaroci.hr/en/contacts/bojana.asp>.

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abstracts

Yoav Arbel

Ottoman Jaffa: 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 harbour 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

Yoav Arbel, Israel Antiquities Authority. BA in Archaeology and African Studies. Hebrew University, Jerusalem (1995), MA, Anthropology. University of California, San Diego (2000.); Ph.D. Anthropology, University of California, San Diego (2005). Archaeological fieldwork (Israel-various projects): 1988-1996: Excavations staff member (Hebrew Union College, University of California, San Diego, Hebrew University, Israel Antiquities Authority).1996-2003, 2005-2016: Excavations director (Israel Antiquities Authority). Field staff member (international)_four projects in the UK (1988, 1989, 1990, 1997). three projects in Germany (1995-1997);The Wadi Fidan Regional Project, Jordan (six seasons, 1997-2002, 2006); Amorium Excavations, Turkey (five seasons, 1998, 2001-3, 2005); survey and excavations at Kilwa, Tanzania (2004). Other: 1998-2002, 2004-5 Teaching assistant and instructor, UCSD; 2005. Lecturer, UCSD; scientific editor and field inspector, Israel Antiquities Authority. Author of research book (*Ultimate Devotion*, Equinox, London, 2009) and various articles on history and archaeology.

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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 the 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 noble estates in Dubrovnik's burgus (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 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 location 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 associate 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

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 an 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’ led 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 held 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 a 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 the 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 Postgraduate student, 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 complots au affaires: 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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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 centres 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 the 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 inhospitable 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 atlasarhitekture.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 a 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 PhD 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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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. She is a member of the research team at the project Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualising Development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric. 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 organizer 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 webpages.

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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Edda Frankot

Spaces of power in interregnum Aberdeen

abstract

“Spaces of Power in Interregnum Aberdeen” is a proof-of-concept project which started in April 2017. It aims to visualise the use of the physical space within the burghs of Old and New Aberdeen for the exercise of political, religious, mercantile and administrative power. The pilot focusses on the Interregnum (1649-1660), one of the most turbulent yet under-researched periods of Scottish history. The decade encompassed not only a political shift from monarchy to republicanism (and back again), but also significant religious transformations as well as changes in access to domestic and overseas markets.

The project utilises the council registers of the period, which include the administration of the city magistrates. It also makes use of the oldest map of Aberdeen, which was produced in 1661, very soon after the restoration of King Charles II, by James Gordon of Rothiemay. Using these sources and GIS, the aim of the project is to produce thematic maps which can be used as research tools in the study of the use of power within the two burghs. More specifically, we hope to be able to visualise the connection between the exercise of power and the physical space, plotting where acts of power occurred in Old and New Aberdeen. The eventual goal is to extend this project to include the entire pre-modern period (c. 1398-1798; the earliest council registers from 1398-1511 are already being transcribed by a sister project) utilising the rich variety of sources that relate to the burghs in the early modern period. My presentation will offer some first results of this pilot.

cv

Edda Frankot is Editorial Research Fellow and Project Manager on the “Law in the Aberdeen Council Registers, 1398-1511” project and Principal Investigator of the “Spaces of Power in Interregnum Aberdeen” project, both at the University of Aberdeen. She has MAs in History and Medieval Studies from the University of Groningen and a PhD in History and Law from the University of Aberdeen (2004). Since her PhD she has worked on a number of (digital) editing projects at the universities of Groningen, Aberdeen/Dublin (Trinity College) and East Anglia and was a Lecturer at the Erasmus University Rotterdam from 2011-13. She specialises in the urban, legal and maritime history of the later middle ages and is the author of ‘Of law of Ships and Shipmen’. *Medieval Maritime Law and its Practice in Urban Northern Europe* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2012)..

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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 addresses – 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 historical 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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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), began 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 archaeological 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 the 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 and a team member at the project Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualising Development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric.

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Reinout Klaarenbeek & Thomas Coomans

From guessing to “gissing”: HisGIS analysis for mapping urban transformation and military reuse of suppressed convents in Brussels, Antwerp and Bruges (1773-1860)

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 evidence 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 to understand 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, the University of Utrecht and Master Heritage Studies, Free University of Amsterdam. From April 2010 – April 2011 he was Project manager of historical geographic research in favour of the preventive archaeological policy, Historical geographer, RAAP Archaeologic Consultancy B.V. Leiden. From April 2011 – October 2014 he was Independent researcher working on 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/historical-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). Thomas Coomans is a professor at KU Leuven, department of Architecture, the staff of the Raymond Lemaire international centre for Conservation, presently visiting professor at The Peking University Institute for Humanities and Social Sciences (spring 2017). Since more than 25 years his research and publications on church and monastic architecture, from medieval to early 20th-century, combines architectural historical methods with building archaeology, construction history, and conservation, including the issue of adaptive reuse. His current research focuses on Christian architecture in China and cross-cultural exchanges.

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Simon Knowles

Bedford Park: Ruralism and the construction of heterotopic space 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 validated 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 & Jon Corbett

Crowdsourcing historical information in a contested city: A Geo-live Platform to Spatialize Rijeka's Overlapping Layers and 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 PhD 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 multiethnica: L'Istria asburgica*) and several essays on the 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*. Jon Corbett is an Associate Professor in Community, Culture and Global Studies at the University of British Columbia, Okanagan. the director of the Institute for Community Engaged Research, and the director of the Spatial Information for Community Engagement (SpICE) Lab. Jon's community-based research investigates Cartographic processes and tools that are used by local communities to help express their relationship to, and knowledge of, their land and resources.

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Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan & Ana Konestra & Nera Šegvić

Felix Arba - reconstructing urban and rural economic capacities through GIS

abstract

In this paper archaeological data gathered through field survey and archival studies carried out on the island of Rab within two distinct projects will be analysed within GIS. With no history of systematic excavations the town of Rab is hard to analyse archaeologically, and all previous attempts suffer from the same pitfalls as very few new data has emerged over the years. On the other hand, its insular hinterland has yielded an array of rural sites which can be dated to Roman times and, some, even diachronically analysed. Nevertheless, as spatio-temporal problems within the data are present, in particular data related to the town, an analytical method which would compare the two datasets but still account for its discrepancies was needed.

In an attempt to propose a model of the development of the town within the 1st millennium AD, we will try to compare its economic possibilities with that of its hinterland, trying to establish whether any connection or interdependencies are detectable. For this purpose aoristic analysis was applied to finds and features identified through survey, literature and archival studies, and taken as proxies for construction events, to overcome the lack of attributes such as precise spatio-temporal data, and make the most of the data recorded in GIS. On the one hand, possibilities of a complex GIS and spatial database will be explored, while trying to fill in the gaps present in our data set, on the other, a predictive method will be applied to historical data to test if any conclusion can be derived from imprecise and often biased data.

The preliminary results obtained through aoristic analysis are presented as trend lines and maps, allowing both statistical interpretations and spatial analysis. Finally, these results are set in context and compared with models of the town's development proposed by previous scholarship and models proposed for other, nearby areas.

CV

Goranka Lipovac Vrkljan, Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, Croatia. Graduated archaeology at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Zagreb, from which she obtained her PhD as well. Has been working at the Institute of Archaeology as a researcher since 1990, leading projects regarding the Northern Croatian Littoral in Antiquity, dealing in particular with pottery production and exploring production sites at Crikvenica and on the Island of Rab. In 2013 she started the project Archaeological topography of the Island of Rab in collaboration with the Conservation department in Rijeka. Since 2014 she is the PI of the project RED - Roman economy in Dalmatia: production, distribution and demand in the light of pottery workshops of the Croatian Science Foundation. Ana Konestra, Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, Croatia. Holds an MA in Cultural Heritage Conservation - Archaeology from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Udine, and from 2016 a PhD in Archaeology from the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar. From 2012 is a young researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, participating in projects regarding the Northern Croatian Littoral and, from 2016, leading the project Archaeological topography of the Island of Rab. From 2014 she is a team member of the Croatian Science Foundation's project RED - Roman economy in Dalmatia: production, distribution and demand in the light of pottery workshops. Nera Šegvić is a PhD candidate at the Department of Archaeology, University of Zagreb. She holds an MSc degree in GIS & Archaeology obtained at the University of Edinburgh and a master's degree in Archaeology obtained at the University of Zagreb. She has worked as an expert assistant at the Institute of Archaeology (2013-2014, 2015-2016). Her scientific interests involve resource and distribution networks, geostatistical analysis of archaeological spaces and archaeological databases.

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Ana Marinković & Zehra Laznibat

Monastic enclosure as urban feature: Mapping conventual complexes vs. public space 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

Mapping housing market in late medieval Dubrovnik: The Saint Nicholas sexterium (ca. 1420 – 1450)

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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Dušan Mlacović

The debate on the urban development of the medieval Rab - next step: The sources and the evidence

abstract

The latest result of an ongoing debate on the formation and the nature of a half of the urban body of the medieval town of Rab is a hypothesis that the part of the town in question is an original product of the romanesque urban planning. The hypothesis is based on the characteristics of its urban tissue, on comparison with similar cases in the Adriatic, especially Dubrovnik, and on general features of the development of European cities and towns in High Middle Ages. Those who were or still are in favour of the idea that medieval Rab, much like Zadar, equals the perimeter of Rab in Antiquity, are not convinced by it. According to them that part of the town is strictly following former Roman urban planning. In both cases rectangularity plays a crucial role as the evidence. They both use it as an evident argument in their favour - either as an undisputed proof of the continuity from Antiquity, or as a sign of the originality of the Romanesque urban planning. However, both of these views share one thing in common: a lack of evidence due to almost non-existent research on Rab urban history.

In High Middle Ages, Rab was one of the largest towns (civitates) on the East Adriatic coast. It was a flourishing naval and trade centre in the rise as well as a see of a bishopric. Before the Fourth Crusade, it was a Venetian outpost, though not without an identity and its own power based relationships in the region. The question of its urban development in that period is therefore not without significance for the urban history of the Adriatic. In the article, the majority of known documentary and non-documentary sources and other evidence related to its urban history in Middle Ages is being discussed.

CV

Dušan Mlacović is an assistant professor at the Department of History, Faculty of Arts at the University of Ljubljana, where he teaches courses on medieval history of south-Eastern Europe. His main research interest is the history of medieval urban societies in the Mediterranean, especially their elites, as well as social history in general. He is the author of the book *Plemstvo i otok. Pad i uspon Rapskoga plemstva*, Zagreb: Leykam international, 2012.

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Renata Novak Klemenčič

Locating and analysing the appearance of private houses in the 15th century Dubrovnik: The case of Georgio de Gozze house

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 the 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 the 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 religious beliefs. 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.

The 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 with 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 to 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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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 centre 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

Shifting urban atmospheres; Saint Petersburg's literary context

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, this paper discusses an alternative way of mapping specific urban conditions and their changes over time. It looks into the poetic language of literature and unearths qualities of urban place such as its character, mood and atmosphere; qualities difficult to grasp and map through more conventional means of space representation. It moreover looks at the inhabitants' perception, use, and emotions of the urban place through their interactions with it as the literary pieces describe them. 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 city under examination is on the other hand, Saint Petersburg, is chosen as one of the most remarkable urban paradigms of early modernity that was designed ex-nihilo on rational and functionalistic principles. The paper looks beyond the urban design principles and their spatial manifestation, detecting conditions and elements that defy or even subvert them. Through the exploration of the particular literary examples, the paper also show how literature, understood through a phenomenological and hermeneutic perspective, is capable of disclosing elements of urban space that we usually fail to notice and study. It is through a careful look into Saint Petersburg's literary stories that we can reach conclusions both historically relevant and culturally significant for the study of its urban environment.

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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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 for 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 with a complex visualization of a city seen in the scientific discourse of ancient versus 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

Elke Katharina Wittich, Professur für Theorie und Geschichte des Designs und der Architektur, Direktorium für Programmentwicklung und Qualitätssicherung, AMD Akademie Mode & Design, Hamburg, had studied history of art, archaeology, German literature and history of music (University Hamburg), and was a member of the post graduate research group „Political Iconography“ of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). Her graduate thesis „Karl Friedrich Schinkel zum Beispiel – Kenntnisse und Methoden im Architekturdiskurs des frühen 19. Jahrhunderts“ (Humboldt University Berlin) examines the knowledge about architecture and the methodology of architectural writings in the early 19th century by taking Schinkel and his educational training at the Berlin Building Academy as an example. She has published books and articles on the history of architecture and design as well as on the history of science in 17th to 20th centuries. From 2005 to 2011, Elke Katharina Wittich was the founding president of the private University of applied sciences AMD Akademie Mode & Design. Nowadays she is a professor of theory and history of design and architecture as well as director of programme development at the department of design, Hochschule Fresenius, University of applied sciences, Hamburg. Furthermore, she is a member of the academic committee of the project “Discovering Dalmatia. Dalmatia in 18th and 19th-century travelogues, pictures and photographs” at the Institute of Art History – Centre Cvito Fiskovic, Split, Croatia

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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 sopra la via de della Plaça* (1382–1417), and *Tute le chase del comun de Ragusa e terreni 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) and a team member at the project Dubrovnik: Civitas et Acta Consiliorum. Visualising Development of the Late Medieval Urban Fabric. 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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