

# URBAN VARIATION

---

This conference is organised by **The Urban Variation Network** placed at the **Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg** and financed by a grant from **The Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation (Riksbankens Jubileumsfond), Sweden** and **The Early Modern Town - Archaeology between the global and the local** placed at the **Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg** and financed by a grant from **The Swedish Research Council (Vetenskapsrådet, VR)** in collaboration with **The Medieval Committee** of the Faculty of Humanities, University of Gothenburg.

## Special Thanks to:

Göteborgs stadsmuseum - <http://stadsmuseum.goteborg.se>

ArchaeoDesign - <http://archaeodesign.com>

Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg.

Layout - Rich Potter // ArchaeoDesign

Printing - University of Gothenburg Printing office, Gothenburg, Sweden: 2013

---

19TH - 22ND FEBRUARY 2013

---

URBAN VARIATION. UTOPIA, PLANNING AND PRACTICE.

*19-22 February 2013, Gothenburg, Sweden*

Organized by the Project The Early Modern Town. Archaeology between the local and the global, financed by the Swedish Science Council, and placed at the Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg. For more information contact: [emt@history.gu.se](mailto:emt@history.gu.se)

When Moore, Campanella and other early modern thinkers wrote utopian texts, they often chose the city as the setting for this ideal world. At the same time, they were often almost like states, thus making of the urban something of a portrait of the ideal society. The urban was in context, in most parts of Europe, the exception speaking in demographic terms. The utopian models of the Early Modern are, however, still, highly important in the debate on the urban, and in the way we address urban issues. It is, thus, highly important to look closer at the Early Modern, but also to contrast it to other urban experiences. Still, there were also real cities in the Early Modern. There was ambitious planning, which, at times, at least in part, were made into real cities. The extent to which planning became reality, and what the plans covered in terms of practical reality are important questions. We know that there were problems, and we should look closer at them, and also look at other actors, beyond the planners, and their ways of addressing the urban. It is also important to consider global dimensions of the urban, and the varied European projects in different parts of the world. In particular, it is interesting to look at the way these projects interacted with, or failed to interact with, earlier urban experiences. The Latin American case is of course of great interest in this connection.

When we start looking closer, we see a wide variety of dense, large settlements in the Early Modern. It is important to illustrate this variability and to discuss its social and economic implications; to address, in a broad sense, urban variation.

Archaeology as a discipline has been working on the Early Modern context at least during the last hundred years. But in Europe, for example in Sweden, there has been, over the last decades, an increase in excavations of the Early Modern context, and digital recording produces increasingly richer documentation. Thus, there is, today a new possibility for archaeology to enter the debate on the Early Modern.

This conference will try to create new dialogues between disciplines and other special fields of knowledge, including archaeology, history, art history, literature, architects, specialists on digital modeling and many others. We hope to open up for new kinds of discussion and debates.

---

# URBAN VARIATION

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE

## TUESDAY 19/2

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FROM 08:00-17:00

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
|                    | <b>SESSION LEADER - PER CORNELL</b>   |
| <b>9:00-9:20</b>   | <b>OPENING</b>  |
| <b>9:20-10:00</b>  | <b>PROFESSOR PHD PER CORNELL &amp; PHD CANDIDATE MARTINA HJERTMAN</b><br>URBAN VARIATION. ADDRESSING PHYSICAL SPACE AND SOCIAL FORM GU, SWEDEN  |
| <b>10:00-10:30</b> | <b>PHD NILS AHLBERG</b><br>TOWN-PLANNING IN THE SWEDISH KINGDOM IN EARLY MODERN TIMES – SWEDISH TOWN-PLANNING IN A EUROPEAN AND WORLD-WIDE CONTEXT. SLU, SWEDEN   |
| <b>10:30-10:45</b> | <b>COFFEE BREAK</b>   |
| <b>10:45-11:15</b> | <b>PROFESSOR EMERITUS PHD FINN-EINAR ELIASSEN</b><br>NEW TOWNS, SMALL TOWNS, LESSER TOWNS IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE. HØJSKOLEN I VESTFOLD, NORWAY.   |
| <b>11:15-11:45</b> | <b>PHD CANDIDATE ANDREA ARRIGHETTI</b><br>MUGELLO (FI) AND THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1542: URBAN CENTRES' RECONSTRUCTION BETWEEN PRAGMATISM AND IDEOLOGY OF THE CENTRAL POWERS. UNIVERSITY OF SIENA, ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART DEPARTMENT, SIENA, ITALY |
| <b>11:45-12:15</b> | <b>PHD JEROEN BOUWMEESTER</b><br>URBAN CHANGE IN THE NETHERLANDS. NETHERLANDS.  |
| <b>12:15-13:15</b> | <b>LUNCH</b>  |

# 19TH - 22ND FEBRUARY 2013

---

## SESSION LEADER - INGMAR SÖHRMAN

13:15-13:45

**PHD MARIE ODILE LAVENDHOMME**

TEMPS GÉNÉRATIONNELLE ET TEMPS HISTORIQUE : DEUX MESURES COMPLÉMENTAIRES D'ANALYSE DES MUTATIONS. INRAP, FRANCE

13:45-14:15

**PHD PAUL JOHNSON**

PLANNING AND MODIFICATION OF ANCIENT TOWNSCAPES: CREATING THE IMAGE OF AN IDEAL. UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, UK.

14:15-14:45

**PROFESSOR PHD HELENE WHITTAKER VON HOFTSEN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR PHD ANN-LOUISE SCHALLIN, PHD MADELAINE MILLER**

THE ROLE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN NEGOTIATING SOCIAL RELATIONS IN BRONZE AGE CRETE. GU, SWEDEN

14:45-15:00

**COFFEE BREAK**

15:00-15:30

**PROF. PHD GIORGIO VERDIANI**

THE "TABARKA" CITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA. UNIVERSITÀ DI FIRENZE. ITALY

15:30-16:00

**JAIME GÓMEZ DE CASO ZURIAGA**

THE MUSLIM VISION OF MONUMENTS AND CITIES OF THE CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY IN ALANDALUS

16:00-16:30

**PHD MATS ANGLERT**

TOWNS, LANDSCAPE AND ACTOR NETWORK. SWEDISH NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD, SWEDEN

16:30-17:00

**ADRIAN SELIN**

SMALL FORTRESSES - OSTROZHKI IN EARLY MODERN NORTH WEST RUSSIA: NEW STEP IN URBANISM OR NEW MILITARY TECHNIQUE

17:00-17:30

**DISCUSSION**

---

---

WEDNESDAY 20/2

SESSION LEADER - LARS ERSGÅRD AND BENGT WESTERGAARD

9:00-9:30

PHD PHILIPPE CARDINALI

LA CITTÀ IDEALE, GÉNÉALOGIE ET INCARNATIONS.

9:30-10:00

ANNA NILSSON

SPARTAN ORDER, HEAVENLY REVELATIONS AND DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP – EARLY MODERN UTOPIAS AND PRE MODERN TRADITIONS OF IDEAL SOCIETIES. SCHOOL OF GLOBAL STUDIES, GU. SWEDEN

10:00-10:30

PROFESSOR PHD INGMAR SÖHRMAN

FROM URBS TO TOWN. AN ETYMOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC SURVEY OF THESE WORDS AND THEIR 'SYNONYMS' THROUGHOUT EUROPE. GU, SWEDEN

10:30-10:45

COFFEE BREAK

10:45-11:15

PHD STEFAN LARSSON

URBANISM, EARLY MODERNISM AND THE CASE OF KALMAR, SWEDISH NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD, SWEDEN

11:15-11:45

ALAIN CHAMPAGNE

LIVING CONDITIONS IN A NEW CITY : THE BROUAGE'S BEGINNING (1550-1650)

11:45-12:15

PHD CANDIDATE. MATTEO SCAMPORINO

FROM THE POST-EARTHQUAKE EARLY MODERN UTOPIA TO THE CURRENT PRAGMATISM IN RECONSTRUCTION. DIPARTIMENTO DI URBANISTICA E PIANIFICAZIONE DEL TERRITORIO, ITALY

12:15-12:30

DISCUSSION

12:30-13:30

LUNCH

# 19TH - 22ND FEBRUARY 2013

---

## SESSION LEADER - PER CORNELL

**13:30-14:00**

### **ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR PHD ESTELA NOLI**

CITIES IN THE FRONTIER: VARIABILITY IN AN AMERICAN COLONIAL CITY (SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN IN IBATIN, XVI-XVIIITH CENTURIES). UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TUCUMAN, CONICET, ARGENTINA.

**14:00-14:30**

### **PHD JOHAN NORMARK**

THE ROTTED TOWN AND THE CONGREGATED TOWN IN EARLY COLONIAL YUCATAN, MEXICO. GU. SWEDEN

**14:30-15:00**

### **PROFESSOR PHD LÚCIO MENEZES FERREIRA**

MAROON ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRAZIL. MULTIDISCIPLINARY LABORATORY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PELOTAS, BRAZIL.

**15:00-15:15**

### **COFFEE BREAK**

**15:15-15:45**

### **PHD CANDIDATE COELHO RUI GOMES**

A TROPICAL UTOPIA: BELÉM AND THE EARLY COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE LOWER AMAZON BASIN. PORTUGAL, BINGHAMPTON UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK.

**15:45-16:15**

### **PHD CANDIDATE JOANNA TROUFFLARD**

THE MEDIEVAL LEGACY IN THE PORTUGUESE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE OF URBANISM IN BRAZIL DURING THE 16<sup>TH</sup> AND 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES. FRANCE/ UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

**16:15-16:30**

### **GENERAL DISCUSSION**

**17:00-20:00**

### **RECEPTION AT THE CITY MUSEUM OF GOTHENBURG**

---

# URBAN VARIATION

## THURSDAY 21/2

SESSION LEADER - FINN-EINAR ELIASSEN

9:00-9:30

EMERITUS PROFESSOR PHD CLARK PETER

PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND OTHER SPACE IN EARLY MODERN TOWNS.  
HISTORY DEPT. UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI, VISITING PROFESSOR  
CENTRE FOR URBAN HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER.

9:30-10:00

PROFESSOR PHD HÅKAN MÖLLER

"WOMAN, FRENCH LUXURY, AND STOCKHOLM". GU. SWEDEN

10:00-10:30

PROFESSOR PHD KEKKE STADIN

THE BOURGEOISIE AND THE DRAWING ROOM IN THE 19TH  
CENTURY. HISTORICAL STUDIES, SÖDERTÖRNS HÖGSKOLA.  
SWEDEN

10:30-10:45

COFFEE BREAK

10:45-11:15

PHD LARS JADELIOUS

PUBLIC SPACE, PRIVATE PLACE AND CITIZENSHIP, WITH  
ARCHITECTURE AS SOURCE.

11:15-11:45

PROFESSOR PHD DAG LINDSTRÖM

WORK, HOUSEHOLDS AND STRATEGIES OF SURVIVAL. GENDER  
DIVISION OF LABOUR IN GUILD ORGANISED TRADES IN SWEDEN  
1650-1800. UPPSALA UNIVERSITET. SWEDEN

11:45-12:15

PHD PER HALLÉN

TRADE AS A TRANSFORMATION FORCE OF THE EARLY MODERN  
TOWN. GU. SWEDEN

12:15-12:30

DISCUSSION

12:30-13:30

LUNCH

# 19TH - 22ND FEBRUARY 2013

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
|                    | <b>SESSION LEADER - KEKKE STADIN</b>  |
| <b>13:30-14:00</b> | <b>PHD SENIOR RESEARCHER JETTE LINAA</b><br>URBAN VARIATIONS: ASPECTS OF DIVERSITY IN TWO EARLY<br>MEDIEVAL TOWNS. UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS, DENMARK.   |
| <b>14:00-14:30</b> | <b>CLAES PETTERSSON</b><br>WITH OUR MEAGER RESOURCES...JÖNKÖPING – AN UNFINISHED<br>FORTIFIED TOWN OF THE 17TH CENTURY. JÖNKÖPINGS<br>LÄNSMUSEUM, SWEDEN.                                       |
| <b>14:30-15:00</b> | <b>HELENA INGEGERD ERIKSSON</b><br>"URBAN STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO FIRE INSURANCE RECORDS<br>AND MAPS"   |
| <b>15:00-15:15</b> | <b>COFFEE BREAK</b>   |
| <b>15:15-15:45</b> | <b>PROFESSOR PHD LENNART PALM</b><br>SWEDISH POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE 1570-1810. GU.<br>SWEDEN  |
| <b>15:45-16:15</b> | <b>PHD GÖRAN TAGESSON</b><br>"WOULD BE BETTER IF ALL THE HOUSES WERE ALL THE SAME." –<br>ON REGULARITY, POWER AND IDEOLOGY IN THE EARLY MODERN<br>TOWN. SWEDISH NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD. SWEDEN |
| <b>16:15-16:45</b> | <b>PHD LIISA SEPPÄNEN</b><br>CONTINUITY OR CHANGE? MEDIEVAL FRAMES AND<br>FOUNDATIONS FOR THE EARLY MODERN TOWN OF TURKU.<br>UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI, FINLAND                                    |
| <b>16:45-17:00</b> | <b>GENERAL DISCUSSION</b>   |
| <b>19:30</b>       | <b>CONFERENCE DINNER (OLOF WIJKSGATAN 6)</b>  |



FRIDAY 22/2 - SESSION ONE

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
|             | SESSION LEADER - JETTE LINAA   |
| 9:30-10:00  | PHD DIETER BISCHOP<br>THE SWEDISH ATTEMPT TO FOUND THE TOWN OF CARLSBURG BETWEEN 1670 AND 1680. GERMANY.                                       |
| 10:00-10:30 | PHD HREFNA RÓBERTSDÓTTIR<br>COMMUNITIES AND SETTLEMENT CULTURE IN EARLY MODERN ICELAND. ICELAND.   |
| 10:30-10:45 | COFFEE BREAK   |
| 10:45-11:15 | PHD LARS ERSGÅRD<br>MIEVIAL AND EARLY MODERN TOWNS IN SWEDEN IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE  |
| 11:15-11.45 | PHD CLAES WESTLING<br>THE DYNAMICS OF SMALL TOWNS: SKÄNNINGE AND VADSTENA – PEOPLE AND CONTACTS CA. 1630–1660. LANDSARKIVET I VADSTENA. SWEDEN |
| 11:45-12.15 | PHD CHRISTINA ROSÉN<br>URBANISM AND THE VERY SMALL TOWN. A CASE STUDY FROM WESTERN SWEDEN. SWEDISH NATIONAL HERITAGE BOARD. SWEDEN             |
| 12:15-12.30 | DISCUSSION   |
| 12:30-13:30 | LUNCH  |
|             | SESSION LEADER - GÖRAN TAGESSON & CHRISTINA ROSÉN  |
| 13:30-14:00 | KRISTINA CARLSSON<br>URBAN VARIATIONS IN THE BORDERLAND OF WESTERN SWEDEN- THREE EXAMPLES  |

# 19TH - 22ND FEBRUARY 2013

---

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 14:00-14:30 | <b>1:ST ANTIQUARIAN ANN-CHARLOTTE FELDT</b><br>MORTAR AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE. ÖSTERGÖTLANDS MUSEUM.<br>SWEDEN  |
| 14:30-14:45 | <b>COFFEE BREAK</b>  |
| 14:45-15:15 | <b>KINA LINSKOTT &amp; ANDRINE NILSEN</b><br>BUILDING WITH WOOD IN EARLY MODERN URBAN AREAS.<br>INTERPRETATIONS FROM UNDER AND ABOVE THE GROUND. GU,<br>SWEDEN |
| 15:15-15:45 | <b>PHD CANDIDATE ANNA IHR</b><br>CRAFT AS METHOD IN TRACING URBAN EXPANSION. GU.SWEDEN   |
| 15:45-16:00 | <b>GENERAL DISCUSSION</b>  |

---

FRIDAY 22/2 - SESSION TWO

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
|                    | <b>SESSION LEADER - RICH POTTER</b>  |
| <b>9:30-10:00</b>  | <b>BENGT WESTERGAARD</b><br>GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTION IN TOWNS- PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERATIONS, BASED ON SOME EXAMPLES FROM SWEDEN.   |
| <b>10:00-10:30</b> | <b>PHD STUDENTS NICOLE &amp; GARETH BEALE</b><br>USING REFLECTANCE TRANSFORMATION IMAGING TO RECORD STANDING ARCHAEOLOGY: A CASE-STUDY OF RE-READING THE BRITISH MEMORIAL PROJECT. UK. |
| <b>10:30-10:45</b> | <b>COFFEE BREAK</b>  |
|                    | <b>SESSION LEADER - BENGT WESTERGAARD</b>  |
| <b>10:45-11:15</b> | <b>HENRIQUE ANGELO</b><br>CHEAP AND CHEERFUL DIGITAL RECORDING TECHNIQUES. BRAZIL/SWEDEN   |
| <b>11:15-11.45</b> | <b>ARCH. VALERIO MASSARO</b><br>L'AQUILA AN HISTORY OF DESTRUCTION AND RE-CONSTRUCTION. A DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA, FIRENZE, ITALY   |
| <b>11:45-12.15</b> | <b>RICH POTTER &amp; IMELDA BAKUNIC FRIDEN</b><br>RTI IN JÖNKÖPING. GU, SWEDEN   |
| <b>12:15-12.30</b> | <b>DISCUSSION</b>  |
| <b>12:30-13:30</b> | <b>LUNCH</b>   |
| <b>13:30-14:30</b> | <b>DREW BAKER</b><br>REINTERPERATING HISTORIC VISUAL RESORCES FOR 3D VISULISATION. UK.   |
| <b>14:30-14.45</b> | <b>COFFEE BREAK</b>  |

# 19TH - 22ND FEBRUARY 2013

---

**14:30-15:30**

**PHD STUDENTS NICOLE & GARETH BEALE**  
REFLECTANCE TRANSFORMATION IMAGING & NEW  
PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE.  
(WORKSHOP), UK.

**15:30-16.00**

**GENERAL DISCUSSION**

---

TUESDAY 19TH FEBRUARY

URBAN VARIATION

# URBAN VARIATION

## URBAN VARIATION. ADDRESSING PHYSICAL SPACE AND SOCIAL FORM

*Per Cornell & Martina Hjertman*

The Early Modern period in Europe had a profound effect on the way we think about 'the urban', even at a global scale. It is important to look closer at the way 'the urban' was thought about, planned and actually lived in this historical context. But we must avoid to becoming trapped in the urban models created in this period and go beyond the common themes of the utopia as well as general models on trade. The study of the actual social practice of the large settlement is thus of major importance. New ways of addressing the urban are needed, and we will sketch some possible fields, which may prove productive for future research and discussion. These examples, of course, do not in any way pretend to cover all interesting fields. The point of departure in our discussion is the physical organization of space, and in particular, the social implications of space. Illustrating our discussion, we will look briefly at examples from Europe but also from America and the context of the European conquest. We will also indicate how these themes will be covered by various papers at the conference.

*Density and form* are important parameters. Most certainly, there are different sizes to the urban, to cities and towns. Some were large, others quite small. But there is also a vast variation in the density of the distribution of buildings in the built environment of an urban settlement. While some of this variation may be explained, at least partially, by particular events, such as a major plagues or warfare, there is more to it. There is even a kind of patterning in this indicating varied ways of thinking about large settlements. In relation to the density of buildings, it is very important to look at all types of building, ranging from palaces to small shacks. The distribution of cultivated areas or other green areas is an interesting factor, but also the size of open and/or public areas of different kinds.

One particular aspect of the urban landscape, which has often been the centre of attention, is the *distribution of monuments*. The minimal denominator of monument could be complex constructions, relatively large in the given urban setting, which imply large scale operations in their elaboration and affect the general urban situation. Thus general infrastructure such as the means of distributing water or means of controlling residue of different kinds (e.g. cloaks or large heaps of dirt), are in certain cases monuments. The means of acquiring and distributing basic elements of food may also be a kind of infrastructure. But also administrative facilities, for example, or large palaces, more complex installations for manufacture and religious installations are important parts of the cityscape.

In making an urban place, time is important. It is largely by *the use of old themes the urban place is constituted*, by means of iteration, and by connection to older buildings and traditions. There is, most certainly, selection in this process by which certain parts of history are stressed and others denied. But there is also, through time, a certain level of independence to this process, to which the planner can resist, but the process often reigns above the interests of individual planners.

*Utopian thinking* is a salient feature of the early modern. It seems that the Early Modern writer was keen to use the urban as a setting for the utopian, despite the fact that only small segments of the population of Europe in this period lived in urban settings. Looking closer at such utopian

texts is interesting, and points at certain interesting issues. Open public space seems, for example, not to have been an important factor to several of these authors. To what extent actual *city planning* was inspired by utopian thinking is another field of debate. There is an evident relation, but the extent of this relation and the details of it must be studied more in detail. While planning is a major feature of the Early Modern and the level of detail quite high, there are still several open questions on the extent of actual implementation of certain elements in various cases. More detailed studies are urgently needed, in which various sources are compared in a new interdisciplinary approach. Interesting fields of study in relation to planning also include the implication of perspective, methods of drawing, and the making of models.

*Marginality* refers both to social marginality and marginality in terms of settlement and urban environments. Marginality is what exists outside a social norm, but it does not have to be a marginal phenomenon in a statistic sense. Further, the marginal often have important general functions in a given setting. Slum environments are an example of an obvious, visible marginality. Social marginality can also take more hidden forms, for example in the context of certain palaces, which behind their walls held a variety of social groups and classes.

Marginality is not restricted only to the early modern or modern periods, but it seems to be an important element of the modern. The early modern urban projects not only carried a hope for an ideal city and society, but also harboured marginality. Several utopian texts, even Thomas More in his *Utopia*, described what to do with people who could not adapt to the ideal society, people who became outcasts in different ways. Even the utopian ideas - that should, if they indeed were perfect, portray a society with no socially, culturally or economically marginal people - had within them the means of creating marginal phenomenon and social groups.

The early modern ideas about the city are in many ways persistent. They still affect many modern cities in a physical way, but also – and, perhaps more importantly - the way we perceive and plan the city. It is indeed important to look closer at the Early Modern urban context, trying to identify better its variations and patterning.

# URBAN VARIATION

## TOWN-PLANNING IN THE SWEDISH KINGDOM IN EARLY MODERN TIMES – SWEDISH TOWN-PLANNING IN A EUROPEAN AND WORLD-WIDE CONTEXT

*Nils Ahlberg*

Town-planning based on renaissance models is one of the most important European contributions to World Cultural Heritage. During the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, and even more so in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when Sweden was a great power, the extent of Swedish town-planning activity was unparalleled in Europe. The scale of these operations was matched only by the colonial towns of the Americas and the Far East.

Large areas around the Baltic were under Swedish rule – including present-day Sweden and Finland, which had been part of the kingdom since the Middle Ages and, for longer or shorter periods, Estonia and parts of Russia, Latvia, Poland and Germany. Swedish interests even reached as far as North America and the coasts of Africa. Many new towns were founded. Other ones were relocated, and in already existing towns extensive changes of plan took place. Massive fortifications were built. A great deal was carried out and still today most of our older towns take their main character from this era.

On the whole, Swedish town planning was based on the same town-planning principles as in the rest of Europe and the European colonies. But it was here it was carried out in reality to a greater extent. Many foreign experts were brought in to carry out the work, in particular from the Netherlands. All this makes Swedish town planning in the 17<sup>th</sup> century an international interest as well as Swedish and Baltic.

To understand the development, a holistic view is essential, covering the whole of the Swedish kingdom and the international context. Apart from a few early examples, intensive town-planning activity starts in the mid-1500s and continues with a slow if irregular increase for the rest of the century. The major rise in activity begins in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and reaches its peak in the 1640s and '50s. After that followed a fall in activity and a continuous decrease for the rest of the century, with the interruption of a small rise in the early 1680s. The town-planning then carried on along the same lines until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The overall picture of Swedish town-planning in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries illustrates the political and economical development of the kingdom and the radical change of society that took place in this era. In this modernization process with its strong attempts to develop the administration and economy, the towns played a fundamental role, reflected in both the general urban policy and the physical form of the towns. In both general terms and in terms of particular characteristics there is a correlation between town-planning and the political situation, the fortunes of war, planning ideals and the views and interest of the monarchs and others in leading position.

The paper will deal with the general development and questions such as different planning measures and the design of the plans; town-planning as a tool for developing remote areas of the country and strengthening the military position; the impact of the monarchs, other important figures and local people; the historic maps as an important historic source; and who produced the plans.



NEW TOWNS, SMALL TOWNS, LESSER TOWNS IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

*Finn-Einar Eliassen*

Modern urban history research has revealed that all over Europe, from the Early Middle Ages onwards, the great majority of towns were small. In the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern period, a considerable number of new towns emerged in the eastern, northern and northwestern semiperiphery of Europe – from Hungary and Poland via the Baltic countries and Scandinavia to Scotland and Ireland. Most of these remained small, and many of them were what the German urban historian Heinz Stoob has termed “lesser towns” (Minderstädte), with less than full urban privileges and trading rights, and limited self-government, if any. The paper will focus on this “urban undergrowth” of Early Modern Europe, and present a theory for their emergence and prevalence.

## MUGELLO (FI) AND THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1542: URBAN CENTRES' RECONSTRUCTION BETWEEN PRAGMATISM AND IDEOLOGY OF THE CENTRAL POWERS

*Andrea Arrighetti*

Mugello is an area localized in the Apennines between Tuscany and the Emilia Romagna regions. Today, and even more in the Middle and Modern Ages, it represents a strategic and a focal point for the viability and trade between cities and countries in the Centre of Italy. For this reason, the analysis of the historical phases that affect Mugello's urban centres is strictly connected to a series of transformations closely related to the central powers desire to control the areas. The birth of some urban realities (for example Scarperia's "Terra Nuova") as well as urban development or disappearance of some castles and villages in the area, is an example of the Florence political will on this part of the countryside. But along with the policy, other types of phenomena have characterized the Mugello landscape and society over the centuries; the "natural disasters". This paper is connected to one of these "disasters", the earthquake of 1542. This event, with an estimated intensity of the 9th-10th degree (attested by written sources and buildings' stratigraphical analysis), caused significant damage to the buildings in some of the most important urban centres (eg Scarperia and Borgo San Lorenzo), "depriving them" of their identity and, in most cases, making a large amount of religious and civil structures unfit for use. But the earthquake also occurred in a time of investments in important buildings' in Tuscany by Cosimo I. This could hypothetically represent an opportunity for the central powers to reconstruct or redesign entire urban realities, transforming as a consequence the northern part of the Florence countryside landscape. But the Granducato's solution was very different. The central power's intervention was rather limited only to the immediate assessment of damages made by the Cosimo's engineers and to the reconstruction of public buildings and of some ecclesiastical structures. For private residential property the institutional choice was to exempt the population from taxes for a period in order to promote private reconstruction of the houses. The reconstructions were thus limited to repairing the damages caused by the earthquake, trying to remove as quickly as possible the traces of a profoundly destructive event in the buildings' material structure and in the people's mindset. Therefore, the absence of a utopian design and the planning of new urban realities seems to be related to the desire to remove a "problem" that could become uncomfortable in order to protect the image of the central government and its control over the area.

## URBAN CHANGE IN THE NETHERLANDS

*Jeroen Bouwmeester*

In the Middle Ages the Netherlands were one of the most urbanised regions in the world. Almost 200 towns received town rights most of which were during the 12th-14th century. Originally the towns were founded or were given rights, often by a duke, count or bishop for economic and/or political reasons. But soon the rapid development of these settlements exceeded the power of the nobility and church. Towns like Deventer, Kampen en Dordrecht became powerful international centres of trade. From the end of the 14th century the economy of the towns in the western part of the Netherlands (Holland) grew rapidly while the economy of the towns in other regions stagnated.

This led to dramatic changes in the urban landscape of the 16th and 17th century. The “old” medieval Hanseatic towns lost (much of) their importance. The economic and political bias lay almost completely in Holland and Zeeland (the coastal provinces in the west), especially in Amsterdam.

But this is not the only development we can perceive. With the emergence of the nation state, the strategic and political importance of towns could rise above it’s economic importance. New towns were also founded for purely strategic reasons, for example Willemstad during the Dutch civil war against Spain.

These developments had a great impact on towns. Changing economic conditions and the main function of towns led to a whole new urban dynamic. This was not always an upward development. It could also lead to great poverty. In this paper I would like to give an overview of the urban development in the Netherlands and how this is reflected in the archaeological record.

## GENERATIONAL TIME AND HISTORICAL TIME: TWO COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF SPACE MUTATION ANALYSIS

*Marie Odile Lavendhomme*

French preventive archaeology has intrinsic links with territory and land planning: 10 to 12000 hectares of the national territory are studied each year by archaeologists prior to their destruction. The remains are protected by French legislation that requires a very strong link between archaeologists and land planners. The destruction of such remains is only authorised following their recording (studies and research).

Even if very few land planners include archaeological data and results in their project, even if they are used as a raw material of their reflections, this archaeological knowledge leads projects of divergent and complementary natures. It means projects of urban structures mixed with economical use of resources and federative projects (Lavendhomme 2012). Authenticity is highlighted by replacing the heritages at the heart of development, making them comprehensible, by adapting the ancestral techniques to the current lifestyle, by sharing knowledge, by replacing the man at the centre of the heritage process and emphasizing the fact that the heritage as a whole should be considered (no space deserves to be abandoned).

The results of archaeological studies can be read in different ways. Remains can be considered as more or less exceptional monuments, artifacts and ecofacts or as the remains of an area undergoing redevelopment. Thus, the archaeological values are close in concept to the “monument” developed by Françoise Choay or “mémoire” described by Pierre Nora. There is a more or less direct immediacy between the archaeological remains and the society. The link is either direct, immediate, or filtered by the historical knowledge. As expressed by Pierre Nora, places of memory are “rituals of a society without ritual”. So we need a “historic monument” because we lost the values of the “monument”. The search for meaning by our society (Koval) requires us to take into account these “places of memory” in urban planning projects (Lavendhomme 2012).

The sustainable development of territories also requires us to take account of the issues of changing places. There are two different time periods: generational changes and mutations over a longer-term. Currently only the issues with a relatively short vision are taken into account (at the most 20 to 30 years). Yet sustainable development can develop over a long period. There is thus a bias associated with not taking account of issues on the long term. It's probably a confusion between these two types of temporal mutations. It is possible that what we call “acceleration of time” in our current society is in fact taking into account generational mutations. If we look at the development of cities on a long time scale, it would not strictly speaking be an acceleration.

The evolution analysis of two urban territories, Bordeaux and Saint-Étienne, allows us to identify the part of the generational factors on the part of historical factors during the evolution of territories that are different. The origin of these two cities is prehistoric. But the first evolved on the spot by slow successive assimilation (Lavaud 2012), while the second is the archetype of a city that evolves by successive displacement on the same territory (Lavendhomme 1997). These two types of mutations will be analysed through highlighting the practices being developed for eco-districts by the Ministry of the French sustainable development. For those settlements, dif-

19TH - 22ND FEBRUARY 2013

---

ferent terms of evolution will be compared at various times involved in the process of French eco-district labelling.

## PLANNING AND MODIFICATION OF ANCIENT TOWNSCAPES: CREATING THE IMAGE OF AN IDEAL.

*Paul Johnson*

Sociological studies of urbanism are able to draw upon a wide range of data-sets to address questions about the nature, meaning and use of modern urban spaces, not all of which are available for the study of ancient towns. The desire of urban planners to replicate conceptual ideals in the fabric of cities resonates across time and the comparatively well developed study of Classical urbanism can offer important and enlightening parallels to inform approaches to urbanism and urban living in other periods.

Traditionally, archaeological studies of Classical towns have, almost without exception, focussed on the importance of understanding the physical fabric of the town. Relatively little attention has been focussed on the intangible characteristics of cities as economic and social spaces which reflect and define the activities of their inhabitants. On the other hand, Graeco-Roman historical sources attest to the symbolic and quasi-religious nature of settlement foundation rites and have largely formed the basis for discussions of Roman urban planning. The means by which ideal urban forms were translated into physical structures can be approached in a number of ways which might help to develop an understanding of the relationship between concept and reality in the planning, foundation, construction, and subsequent modification of ancient cities.

This paper therefore, presents a means of understanding the motivations and decision-making processes implicit in the creation and transformation of urban spaces through time. Of particular importance to the themes of this conference is the relationship between explicitly classicising influences on the urban plans of a number of early-modern towns around the world. By understanding the principles behind the origins of these urban forms we can better evaluate the, sometimes imperfect, adoption and translation of these ideals and ideas into later forms of urbanism and urban-planning.

THE ROLE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN NEGOTIATING SOCIAL RELATIONS IN BRONZE AGE CRETE

*Helene Whittaker von Hoftsen, Ann-Louise Schallin, Madelaine Miller*

Architecture/the built environment is one of the means by which people create their identities, but it also plays a role in mediating social relationships (Adams 2007; McEnroe 2010). The architectural surroundings can serve as an active negotiator in creating and maintaining different identities; hence the role of the built environment as a place where people interact is important when trying to understand social encounters (Day & Relaki 2002; McEnroe 2010; Papadopoulos 2005, 21). For example, the urban centre can function as a place where power relations, which need to be consolidated and communicated to others, are reinforced (Adams 2004). Consequently, it can be actively used by elites to negotiate their status and authority (Vansteenhuyse 2002). However, it is not sufficient to consider only the space, materials and time invested in the buildings that make up the urban environment. It is also important to look “at systems of interaction and communication, at the ways specific zones are organized to become social arenas, interfaces between actors and spectators, between residents and visitors” (Driessen 2010). One of the aims of our presentation is to look at the architectural layout of the Minoan town of Gournia and propose a possible reconstruction of the route of ceremonial processions, which may have been of a partly cultic nature and connected with the shrine in the town. We will make use of both archaeological and iconographical evidence to support our case.

## THE TABARKINIAN TOWNS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

*Giorgio Verdiani*

In the Mediterranean area the relationships between people, architecture, art and urban settlements is an intricate mosaic. In this study the focus is set on the people who named themselves “Tabarkini” and on their settlements; the story so far starts in the middle of the 15th Century when the people from the Genoa Republic had the control of the coast of North Africa, so as to obtain from the Tunisian Bey a privilege for fishing and for coral trade on the coast of Ras Ajebel. In the first half of the 16th Century the Spanish Crown began a military campaign in this area in order to hold back the Muslims. Tabarka, its location considered of value for its richness in coral, became the “center” of the Christian-Muslim rivalry. Here, Spain wanted to establish a strategic “border”. In 1547 the first contract is signed between the Spanish monarch and the Genoese families of Lomellini and Grimaldi. The agreement signed in 1560 allowed them to settle in the island for fishing and for coral trade. During the 17th Century, following an economic operation of the Lomellini Family, a large part of the people living in Pegli, near Genoa, migrated to the Tabarka Island on the Tunisian coast. They were sent there to work as coral fishers and they colonized that small island. In the following Century Tabarka became overpopulated while the coral reefs decreased. Moreover the population began to have trouble with the pirate incursions and with the local Governor. In the middle of the 18th Century, King Carlo Emanuele III decided to offer them the opportunity to migrate to the southern part of Sardinia, to continue their work on a completely uninhabited island called San Pietro. The colonization of San Pietro was done in few years, and a new town, named Carloforte, was built according to the plan of the engineer La Vallée -the author, here, of one of the first “building programs” ever known in Europe-. But after a pirate attack a complex history of kidnapping and slavery followed, a large part of the population from Carloforte and Tabarka was kidnapped and enslaved by pirates to be sold on the Tunisian market. The town of Tabarka was completely destroyed. Part of the kidnapped people were set free by the efforts of various European countries, and between the end of the 18th Century and the beginning of the 19th Century, they came back from their slavery. Settling back in Carloforte and Calasetta (Sardinia) and in Nueva Tabarka (Spain). Behind the story of this people it’s possible to read a story of urban settlements: visiting today the town of Carloforte it comes out quite clear the impression to be in a town from the northern coast of Liguria more than on an island in front of the Sardinia Island. The towns from the “tabarkini” have preserved certain characteristics everywhere in the Mediterranean area, so that it is easy to feel the mood and the suggestions from each of the places touched by this migration, but it is difficult to identify the elements producing these sensations. A confrontation about the house typologies and the urban pattern is the way to face this investigation. To put in evidence which are the constants and the variables in these settlements and what makes these places what they are, trying to identify the way this settlements started, what kind of buildings were the core of the colonization. This research operates starting from a detailed survey and documentation campaign of the actual towns. The contemporary technologies based on laser scanner and digital imaging have been used to develop a rich archive of information and to start the analysis about these Mediterranean settlements, trying to read them according to the common ground of the people from Tabarka.



THE MUSLIM VISION OF MONUMENTS AND CITIES OF THE CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY IN ALANDALUS

*Jaime Gómez de Caso Zuriaga*

When the Muslims came to Spain, they found towns and monuments from Classical times. The contribution deals with the idea they made themselves about the meaning and character of such monuments and cities. Usually they thought that their sense and origins were far different as we know today they are, in a much distorted view of Classical Antiquity. That was so because they pretended to interpret those monuments and cities from a past history, but they really made it from myth, legends, sacred writings and a peculiar conception of Peninsular geography, based again in misinterpretations of geographers from the Classical World.

## TOWNS, LANDSCAPE AND ACTOR NETWORK

*Mats Anglert*

The industrialisation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century resulted in an enormous urbanization all over the world characterised by a lot of people moving into the towns. In Sweden this urbanization was weaker because the industrial development to a large extent was located in the landscape.

Already in the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century a proto-industrial production of iron and other commodities took place in the woodlands along the border zone between Denmark and Sweden. The development started with an extensive colonisation of the area. Both production and distribution needed a network and that is why a lot of small towns were created along the coast and with a location between agricultural areas and productive woodlands.

To understand these towns they must be put in a context. The prerequisites for the urbanisation were inherent in the landscape. The landscape has played an active roll and generated the creation of places of different kinds. The actual towns will be discussed in terms of communities of assent and communities of descent, contemporality and conspatiality, as well as open and closed spaces.

SMALL FORTRESSES - OSTROZHKI IN EARLY MODERN NORTH WEST RUSSIA:  
NEW STEP IN URBANISM OR NEW MILITARY TECHNIQUE

*Adrian Selin*

North West Russia became a part of the Muscovite State in the late 15th century. Since then the Muscovite state has been directed to grow its military expansion. Since the mid-1570s the Muscovites turned to a defensive campaign. Since that time new processes in urbanization appeared in North West: tens of small fortresses (ostrozhki) were built in addition to the existing stone fortresses.

During the late 16-early 17th centuries numerous hostilities inside Muscovy and a continuous war between different pretenders to the throne in Moscow led to intrusion from the outside. After the Treaty in Wyborg 1609, troops from Sweden came to Muscovy and took part in military companies.

In the winter of 1609-1610, united troops of Swedish colonel Somme and Russian General prince Skopin-Shuiskij had common military training in one camp near Kaljazin monastery. They succeeded in the battle with rebels and Skopin-Shuiskij gave special thanks to Somme for his training. Historians wrote that the training was in the military art of sieging; making small fortresses around the larger fortress of an enemy.

Since mid-1611 detachments of De la Gardie's army became the only power that guaranteed peace and calm in North West for several years. The bases for those detachments were small fortresses in the North West. There are sources that tell how and when the new ostrozhki were built.

However all the sides fighting the War in North West Russia at that time had built new small (often – temporal) fortresses as well. Very few of them after the Stolbovo Treaty 1617 kept their significance, most of them were abandoned and disappeared. But in this region of Russia such ostrozhki were a stage in the urbanization process and much more than a step in military technique.

WEDNESDAY 20TH FEBRUARY

URBAN VARIATION

LA CITTÀ IDEALE : GÉNÉALOGIE, AVATARS ET INCARNATIONS

*Phillippe Cardinali*

Renaissance Italy formed the dream, known alternatively by the name of the Città ideale, whose architectural and urban perfection responded perfectly to the harmony of the life led by its inhabitants. We will first try to sketch a genealogy of this dream in Italy of Communes. Then provide a brief overview of the avatars which the città ideale could have known in the “Urban Paper” architectural treatises of Quattro and Cinquecento, and in the “the urbanity of pictures” painters of the time. Finally we consider a few incarnations from Pie IIs Pienza to Vincenzo Gonzagas Sabbioneta.

## SPARTAN ORDER, HEAVENLY REVELATIONS AND DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP – EARLY MODERN UTOPIAS AND PRE MODERN TRADITIONS OF IDEAL SOCIETIES

*Anna Nilsson*

During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century a considerable number of texts describing ideal societies were produced in Europe. These texts communicated a critique of present society – whether it was the enclosure movement or disappointments over an unfulfilled reformation – and indicated that it was possible to plan and organise a rational commonwealth. Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516) would later name a whole genre of utopian literature. In this presentation, a number of these early modern utopias will be discussed, together with pictorial representations. First of all *Utopia*, but also texts like Tommaso di Campanella's *La Città di Sole* (1623) and Johann Valentin Andreae's *Christianopolis* (1619). The utopias will be considered as urban projects, as travel books and in relation to older Christian and Platonic traditions, represented by Plato's *Politeia*, Augustinus's *De Civitatis Dei* and the concept of the Heavenly Jerusalem.

FROM URBS TO TOWN: AN ETYMOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC SURVEY OF THESE WORDS AND THEIR 'SYNONYMS' THROUGHOUT EUROPE

*Ingmar Söhrman*

The notion of *city/town* has existed for thousands of years. In Europe the city emerges in Greece, but since it is combined with the state it is a different concept, and in Rome *urbs* is connected with the capital itself but rarely with any other agglomeration. Cities were usually called *oppida*, but neither of these words have survived in the Romance languages. They have mainly taken “offsprings” of Late Latin phenomena such as *civitas* and *villa*.

The sememes refer either to a guarded place where you live or a meeting-place for commercial activities. The “guarded place” can be a *città, ciudad, ville* in the Romance languages and in Germanic languages also *garden, gård* that has been translated into Slavic languages *gorod, grad* or *town, tuna* in English and Swedish as well as *Burg, borough* and *bourg, burgo*. The other option “meeting-place for commercial activities” only appears in one Romance language – Sursilvan, *marcau* (cf. *marché, mercado*), but in Swedish we find *köping* and as a loanword *kaupinki* in Finnish. The Slavic word *trg* with the same origin as has entered Germanic and Romance (Romanian) languages.

The etymological and semantic development of these concepts in a socio-political European context will be discussed in this talk.

## URBANISM, EARLY MODERNISM AND THE CASE OF KALMAR, SWEDEN

*Stefan Larsson*

The early modern town is the focus for the conference. The early modern period is, amongst other things, characterized by the construction of the State which had an interest in the towns and cities. As a part of a growing disciplinary discourse a great number of more or less ideal plans were put forward and executed. In many cases the result was a literal breaking up of the Medieval town and its relative independence. Towns and cities were ascribed new roles and functions, subordinated the needs of the military and Absolutist State. In some cases it seems like war was the modernity discourse.

The introduction of new institutions effected the heterogeneous networks, morphological, physical, social etc, that constitutes towns and cities. However, the question whether or not changes in the *city* lead to a change in the *urban* has only been addressed in a limited degree within archaeology. Based on the ongoing work in Kalmar Old Town, I would like to point out various possibilities to conceptualize and problematize some of these aspects.



LIVING CONDITIONS IN A NEW CITY : THE BROUAGE'S BEGINNING (1550-1650)

*By Alain Champagne*

Brouage is a french Atlantic harbour city, set up in the middle of the XVIth century by a local lord, in the middle of the salt marshes. This salt, exported to the Northen Europe is its wealth, and promotes its quick development. Silting his port, its decommissioning in favour of the Royal Arsenal of Rochefort will transform the city into a village of less than hundred inhabitants in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This helped to safeguard the archaeological levels of this city with no modern extra buildings which would have caused damage. Since 2005, several excavations performed on an area called "la maison Champlain", on a residential area have resulted in uncovering houses, gardens, alleyways and courtyards.

Excavating has mainly concentrated houses with façade on streets, alleys crossing street block and gardens, workshop's courtyards or gardens situated in an area marked by significant social contrasts. We are also near Pierre de Comminges's house, the King's lieutenant, whose arms are present on the facade of the parish church.

They are few written documents giving information about the city foundation and conception. The archeological observations show how difficult it has been for Brouage to set on a marshy site.

It can also give us the possibility to re-examin the old written and verbal reports about its first setting and developing and to compare with the archeological notes.

## FROM THE POST EARTHQUAKE EARLY MODERN UTOPIA TO THE CURRENT PRAGMATISM IN RECONSTRUCTION

*Matteo Scamporrino*

Peru and Italy are two of the countries which are the most affected by earthquakes in the world. In the past centuries people reacted to the multi-level crisis generated by an earthquake by rebuilding their cities and their regions.

The reconstruction had always been driven by a sort of “Implicit Reconstruction Project” that the population and local actors were innate: rebuild the city as it was and where it was before the disaster.

This principle responded to the needs of economy, to plan a new city cost a lot, but especially in terms of rapidity, design ex novo requires a lot of time. It was that way until the coming of early modern town project and his search for the ideal city for an ideal society.

This has led to the community, but especially the ambitious “demiurge” of reconstruction, to do so by utopian and ideal models revolutionizing the way to reconstruct, although with varying results.

This text aims to investigate how much and how the entry of these models has changed the city in its form and what has changed its matrix after an earthquake and how much it has withstood the test in the time.

We'll see how this happened in an European country, but also in Latin America, focusing on how the mark left by the earlier modern models is easily seen not only by observing the real city rebuilt but also in many current practices applied after earthquake reconstruction.

In the Italian case models have withstood over the centuries evolving and changing in part, right from the reconstruction of the Sicilian cities after the earthquake of 1693, up to the reconstruction of Messina in 1908.

In Peru with the “Leyes de las Indias”, although in a colonial context radically different (at a political level) from the Italian one, are again the rulers -this time Spanish- in the will to use utopian urban models and symbolic solutions to found or re-found new cities, but they also try to rebuild the villages and settlements to a state previous to the numerous earthquakes that hit the country. These models have arrived to the present time as tracks and urban signs but also and mostly as a practice.

Examples of these two countries, although seemingly distant, lead us to think that the models and utopias of the early modern in fact have still a strong emphasis in the redesign of the city after the earthquake and reconstruction, although they seem to have misrepresented the principles of the XXth century.

CITIES IN THE FRONTIER: VARIABILITY IN AN AMERICAN COLONIAL CITY  
(SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN IN IBATÍN, XVI-XVIIITH CENTURIES)

*Estela Noli.*

The foundation of San Miguel in Ibatín (1565) was the third attempt of the Spanish conquerors to control the entry-exit area of the Tucuman's mountains, whose inhabitants resisted their domination during 30 years. In this presentation we analyse the reason why this city-fort was maintained as part of the regional and local strategies.

The fact of being a frontier or border city (Bocarra, 2005) marked the historicity of the city and can be considered as an element which defines Ibatín. The conquerors pretended repeatedly erase the frontier and subject the territories under autonomous indigenous management in three wars (Lorandi, 2000).

The "border" condition influenced the internal cultural processes of social conformation both in periods of war and peace and, moreover, was used as an argument for the Hispanic-creole group to achieve political autonomy from the colonial regional and supra-regional authorities ( Noli, 2009, Arana, 2011, Noli, 2012). This paper analyses how the "vecinos" incorporated a frontier identity and manipulated this condition in different events, based on a review of published and unpublished documentation.

However, the instability of the relationships with the neighbour societies was expressed in the notable demographic variations and in the possibilities of the "vecinos" to be inserted in the commercial circuits which supplied the mining centres in the High Peru. We are going to analyse these issues (demography and commercial insertion) in relation to this frontier condition.

The permanence of Ibatín, unlike the previous cities, can be explained due to the domination and alliances with diverse indigenous groups. In other words, it was the consequence of the capacity of "sub-alternizar" and impose a juridical-administrative order. From this perspective, we are going to read the documentation referred (Guha, 1997; Amín, 1997; Spivac, 1997); it is remarkable the presence of indigenous from the Viceroyalty of Peru, who formed a group of artisans and owners, in the first years of XVIIth century; and also the successful domination of the groups of the plain of Tucumán and Santiago del Estero. A part of them were incorporated to domestic and productive activities in the city.

### SETTLEMENT TOPOLOGY: THE ROTTED TOWN AND THE CONGREGATED TOWN IN YUCATAN, MEXICO.

*Johan Normark*

The early modern contact between Spaniards and Maya in the Yucatan peninsula in southern Mexico came to change the settlement pattern in profound ways. Prehispanic Maya urbanism was characterized by low-density and no apparent centralized design apart from the monumental core and some cases of extended causeway systems. The so-called Maya collapse reduced the number of inland sites and intensified the dispersed settlement strategy during the Postclassic period that preceded the Colonial period.

After the conquest the Spaniards faced several problems which they tried to solve through a program known as the *reducción*. They congregated and reduced the number of Maya settlements in order to convert their inhabitants into a Christian order and to tax them. This resulted in the abandonment of earlier settlements. In Yucatan an abandoned settlement became known as *lab cah*, or rotted town. The Yucatec verb *hedzic* is of interest here. It means “to fix, to stabilize”, such as in the establishment of rotted towns. The same verb root *-hedz* was used to describe the establishment of Christianity. The rotted town and the congregated town were opposites but both were results of the *reducción*. One represented the past and the other was the future according to William Hanks. Still, in many new congregated towns there were often massive Prehispanic ruins and karst features that became central pieces of the early modern towns as well. I will look at two such examples: Ichmul and Sacalaca.

MAROON ARCHAEOLOGY IN BRAZIL. MULTIDISCIPLINARY LABORATORY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PELOTAS, BRAZIL.

*Lúcio Menezes Ferreira*

The enslavement of Africans and African-descendants reigned in Brazil from the start of Portuguese colonization in 1500 until emancipation in 1888. Slaves comprised the vast majority of the population in almost all regions of Brazil. It is estimated that 4,500,000 African slaves arrived in Brazilian ports. Yet, as shown by the still incipient archaeology of slavery in Brazil, even in a subordinate position, the slaves shaped new cultural forms. They plied the cosmology and material culture which they brought from Africa and mixed this with the cultural repertoire present in the Brazilian regions. In doing so, they re-enforced their identity, that is, their humanity.

This everyday reinvention of culture was a form of resistance. Therefore, the history of the African Diaspora refers mainly to the experiences and processes of slave resistance, which they initiated already in the slave ships. Slaves rarely acted freely. Thus, the acquisition, production and use of artefacts by slaves in the diaspora almost always resulted in social actions and processes of resistance against the surveillance devices and oppression organised by the Slavemasters.

In Brazil, the most typical form of resistance was the collective escape of slaves, who built settlements known from the late sixteenth century as *quilombos* or *mocambos*. Even after emancipation, maroon villages remain common in Brazil and were recognized by the national constitution of 1988 as traditional settlements to be preserved and protected with land rights. According to some Afro-Brazilian social groups and the Brazilian Government there are more than 4.000 Maroon descendant communities in Brazil; six hundred of them are currently in the process of getting their landing rights recognized. Thus, in Brazil the *quilombo* was, and continues to be, a module of radical resistance to slavery and mainly to the ideological values of the landowners.

The quilombos are therefore precious archaeological objects for the study of slave resistance in Brazil. Thus, in this conference, I summarize archaeological research about maroons in Brazil. I will explore their themes considering two main aspects: the rise of collaboration between Brazilian and foreign researchers, particularly with Cubans; the relationships between maroon archaeology and the struggle for social justice in Brazil. Finally, I will present a case study of a quilombo in the Southern region of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, emphasizing how political engagement of maroon archaeology can effectively contribute to social justice.

## A TROPICAL UTOPIA: BELÉM AND THE EARLY COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE LOWER AMAZON BASIN

*Coelho Rui Gomes*

In 1616 the Portuguese founded the town of Belém by the mouth of the Amazon basin, after a long military journey against non-Iberian strongholds in the region that started with the occupation of Equinoctial France in modern day Maranhão, Brazil. The new settlers called the town Feliz Lusitânia, “Fortunate Lusitania” after the Roman province that became Portugal, as an attempt to encourage a prosperous new colonial venture. However, the beginnings of such a project depended on a complex process of power negotiation with indigenous peoples previously living in the region. These peoples were familiar with the geography, natural cycles and were already involved in intricate political processes when the Europeans arrived. Thus, we may ask to what extent European colonial integration in Amazonia are the product of such interactions, and in which ways it was materialized. An important evidence of this process is the fact that most of the European nuclei are located on areas of intense indigenous occupation, the so-called areas of terra preta. In this paper I will analyze early European settlements, the urban changes of Belém over the 17th and 18th centuries in the context of Portuguese urbanism and relate them to process of interaction between Europeans and Amerindians.

THE MEDIEVAL LEGACY IN THE PORTUGUESE COLONIAL EXPERIENCE OF  
URBANISM IN BRAZIL DURING THE 16<sup>TH</sup> AND 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

*Joanna Troufflard*

While Portuguese colonial expansion was taking place, new urban experiences in Portuguese colonies developed in Asia, Africa, and South America. The need to organize new spaces was related to the desire to control territories and “civilize” native peoples. In Brazil, integrated in the Portuguese empire since 1500, the construction of cities was a slow process. First cities were generally superimposed on native cities, and established in the littoral part of the country as a military strategy. These first experiences of urbanism in Brazil during the early Modern period had the particularity of borrowing elements from the Portuguese medieval urbanism of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. One of the characteristics of this urbanism is the organization of space by a grid plan, which dated from the Roman Antiquity. This was also done during medieval times and improved upon during the Renaissance. Other elements of the Portuguese medieval urbanism are the influence of the topographic characteristics of the sites, the presence of fortifications, the bipolar organization with an upper and a lower city, with respective defensive and commercial functions, as well as the presence of a “pelourinho” – pillory. The aim of this paper is to illustrate these characteristics through examples in the first Brazilian cities and to discuss the reasons that can explain such similarities in both time periods.

THURSDAY 21ST FEBRUARY

URBAN VARIATION



PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND OTHER SPACE IN EARLY MODERN TOWNS.

*Peter Clark*

This would look at traditional arrangements and forms of public and private space in late medieval and renaissance towns, then at their new regulation, definition and restructuring in the 17th century and 18th centuries, and lastly focus on the emergence of new forms of mixed, commercial and social space in the 18th century (eg drinking houses, clubs and societies etc). It would be based on material from Western Europe and use quite a lot of images.

## TOWN – FASHION – WOMAN. STOCKHOLM AND FASHION-CRITIQUE AT THE END OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

*Håkan Möller*

A single hymn-verse is the starting-point for a multi-leveled investigation of the increasing sumptuary- and fashion critique in the latter half of the 17th century. The Stanza, which proved to be a late addition to an old German hymn, functions as an entrance to a discussion of one of the early modern Sweden's most intense discourses and for the understanding of the social changes of the time most rewarding subject. After an initial background, the history of "luxuria" from antiquity until the early modern society, the luxury and fashion discourse during the late seventeenth century in Sweden comes in to focus. To understand and explain the strengthening and diversification of this discourse some aspects are dealt with in a more thorough way. Firstly, the rapid development of Stockholm in to a large capital, i.e. the process of urbanization of the nations main capital, in other words, urbanity and fashion is subjected to attention. Secondly, the woman, the city and the fashionable are highlighted. "Een qwinna i främmand drägt hon går,/ Ehwad thet månde kosta" – says the hymn verse, and women were considered particularly vain and easily influenced by fashion. It was a well-established stereotype as well as the combination of women, fashion and the city was a strong figure of thought. But the male fashion – "En man nu drager qwinno håår" – was also subjected to special scrutiny and criticism during the latter half of the century. Therefore, the manliness, gender order, women's history, and urbanization are subjected to special attention.

THE BOURGEOISIE AND THE DRAWING ROOM IN THE 19TH CENTURY

*Kekke Stadin*

Most of the urban places in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the bank, the café, the club, the street and so on were masculine places; only men had full entrance to them. These public places were, as Nancy Fraser has shown, important for men's formation of a social identity. But there were also places, important for social identity formation, where women had full access. Among these the representation parts of the bourgeois city houses, furnished and used to demonstrate prosperity and bourgeois life style are interesting.

In this paper I will study a room made for receiving visitors: the drawing room. That's where the formal call was made. The drawing room was one of the urban places where bourgeoisie habitus and gender were performed and shaped.

## PUBLIC SPACE, PRIVATE PLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

*Lars Jadelius*

As an architect, I have an active and normative relation to history and research. There are always a normative and future oriented relation to knowledge. Beside that, architecture is an underused source for historical research and understanding. I am convinced that both these theses are correlated to each other.

Architecture can be seen as built utopias and expressions of ideology. At the same time architecture is a physical reality. Architecture organizes human relations and interactions.

When studying history this is giving you a unique possibility to understand change processes, reflecting the relation between the stories told in architecture and the spatial social relation organized by built reality.

One cornerstone in social relations is the idea of private ownership. Another idea strongly connected to this is the idea of public relations and public life. Both ideas are in many ways realized and interweaved in architecture.

The relation between private and public though has changed through history. This change is possible to understand by researching the history of buildings in a way that is much harder through other sources. No other source in historical studies are mirroring social organization and the ideology behind it as obvious as architecture does.

Institutions are organizing both power and resistance against power. Power and appropriation are expressed in buildings and cities as spatial organization. Buildings and cities are powerfully telling stories about who has something to tell and who has the right to tell stories. At the same time buildings are organizing "storytelling" as an important part of city life.

I will show you some examples, both from the private and public sphere. The idea of citizenship have been materialized one one side in so called public buildings and on the other side as expressions of informal street life. That means that understanding urban life is depending on studies of both well preserved and highly respected architectural works and more changing and changeable cultural structures in cities.

Studies of these kinds are for many reasons important for our modern view of a democratic and sustainable modern life. The modernist idea of historical processes are in this perspective passé.

WORK, HOUSEHOLDS AND STRATEGIES OF SURVIVAL. GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR IN GUILD ORGANISED TRADES IN SWEDEN 1650–1800

*Dag Lindström*

In my presentation I will present my research project on the gender division of labour in guild organized craft trades in the Swedish towns Linköping and Norrköping ca. 1650–1800. This study is part of the larger research project Gender and Work (Dpt. of History, at Uppsala University). The aim is to study how people supported themselves in Early Modern Sweden and to what extent and in what ways gender was linked to practices of survival. We focus on time-use and every-day practices rather than formal occupational titles.

My presentation I will focus on three issues.

- 1) The way craft guild households supported themselves is a much more complicated matter than producing and selling craft products. This will be discussed..
- 2) Household structures. Early Modern households are usually treated as an unambiguous and clear-cut unit of production, housing and social control. A closer examination nevertheless reveals many varieties and ambiguities. Very often, it is the number of apprentices and journeymen that has been noticed. But the role of for example maids actually appears as equally important.
- 3) Widows and widowers. In international research, widows and their possibilities but also the restraints put on them have been widely discussed. Swedish evidence reveals both similarities and important dissimilarities compared to what is often claimed internationally. Up to now widowers have rarely been discussed. Usually it is simply assumed that they were less effected and that they remarried after only a short time. In my presentation I will compare widows and widowers, and their possibilities and strategies.

## TRADE AS A TRANSFORMATION FORCE OF THE EARLY MODERN TOWN.

*Per Hallén*

During the 18th century the early modern commercial towns of Western Europe transformed due to increasing trade volumes and increasing demand of new colonial products. During 1730-1815 the foreign trade in Sweden became more concentrated in Stockholm and Göteborg. Especially the west coast town experienced far-reaching change.

In my paper/presentation I will use data on trade through Göteborg 1730-1815 and put it in relation to the change in the urban landscape. How did the harbor respond to the increased traffic and did production in Göteborg change to take advantage of the developing trade?

URBAN VARIATIONS: ASPECTS OF DIVERSITY IN TWO EARLY MEDIEVAL TOWNS.

*Jette Linaa*

The early modern urban space was a space of variations, diversities, harmonies and occasional confrontations. The case is two Danish early modern towns; the smallish provincial town of Aarhus on the East coast of Jutland, and the metropolis Elsinore on the threshold to the Sound. The ongoing research on the consumption across urban space in each of these towns is the starting point of this paper, which aims to put forward examples of just how varied urban space could be spatially, economically, socially, culturally, ranging from pauper to pirate, from mayors to merchants and from immigrants to longtime inhabitants. The data derives from archaeological investigations and records of deceased estates.

WITH OUR MEAGER RESOURCES...

## JÖNKÖPING – AN UNFINISHED FORTIFIED TOWN OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

*Claes B. Pettersson,*

Jönköping belongs to a group of Scandinavian towns that were relocated and provided with a new town plan during the 17th century. Though the aim was to modernize and fortify the strategically important cities of the Realm, lack of funding made some of these projects impossible to realize. The visions of King and Council were too far removed from the harsh realities of a poorly developed country on the fringes of Europe. Even so, the undertaking was on a scale rarely seen in this part of world before. Its lasting results meant that the Renaissance town with its rectilinear plan and highly organized society was to be seen as an ideal for urban life for centuries to come.

The aim of this paper is to follow the development in Jönköping from 1612 when the medieval site was abandoned and work started on a large fortified town. Although easily defended, situated as it was on a spur of land surrounded by two lakes and vast marshlands, the very same reasons made the living conditions quite unsuitable. Large sections of the new town had to have their plots and streets raised with landfill before any houses could be built on the site. Jönköping in the 17th century with its canals and large inner harbor was planned in a fashion similar to the towns of the Low Countries. And devastating floods continued to occur.

Two new Royal Chartered factories of great strategic importance were founded in Jönköping in 1620; one for the manufacture of small arms and armor, the other producing cloth for the armed forces. Within little more than a decade a new model town was created and made to function. But the cost had been immense. And the fortifications around the town were never built – partly a result of lack of money; partly due to the new political geography after the Roskilde peace treaty of 1658.

During the same period the castle of Jönköping was restored and enlarged into one of three major fortifications guarding the southern border of the Realm together with Kalmar and Elfsborg. Recent excavations have revealed the extent of these early 17th century modifications with its large bastions, walls and moats. More unexpected were the hidden weaknesses – signs of haste and neglect during the construction period!

When summing up, the strategic town of Jönköping with its modern layout, its royal factories and a vast castle built to withstanding siege artillery, can be seen as typical for the new towns of the period. But it also illustrates the weakness of a Sweden aiming to become a major power in Northern European politics. The visions of the leading groups in the country couldn't match the economic realities. The resources to fulfill all these ambitious plans simply weren't there...



URBAN STRUCTURES ACCORDING TO FIRE INSURANCE RECORDS AND MAPS

*Helena Ingegerd Eriksson:*

In the early modern period Scandinavian towns gradually changed their physical form towards more organized urban structures. The development varies however in time and in economic and social contexts. Archaeologists as well as historians and scholars of town planning are facing obvious difficulties when they, each from their respective source material, seek to characterize the changes in the physical and spatial appearance of towns. The archaeologists are faced with incomplete source material, due to lack of or destroyed cultural layers, limited areas of excavation in central urban deposits and, as ever, a lack of funds. Historians have traditionally exhibited little interest in the matter of physical structures. This, however, has changed over the last few years and there is a growing interest concerning spatial structures - and the sources and methods that can give enlightenment. One way to find out more about the urban spatial and social structures is by combining town maps with fire insurance records. Together they can visualize the changing patterns of physical and spatial changes over time. The fire insurance records go even further and often display the rate of novelties in housing and also how structural changes were followed by social reorganization.

The research situation today calls for cross-disciplinary projects concerning the urban structures of the early modern period.

## SWEDISH POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE 1570-1810

*Lennart Palm*

A short presentation of Martin Lindes and my database project where data on population, cultivated area, fallows, cereal production and husbandry are calculated for Sweden within today's boundaries. Data are, according to variations in the source material, collected on parish or herred level (Sweden had c. 2 300 parishes including cities). The periods studied are c. 1570, 1630, 1690, 1750 and 1810.

We hope that the database will be useful for a great variety of researchers and planners, enabling spatial, synchronic and diachronic comparisons. This is evident from my experience with the parts of the database already finished. The population data have been used in several doctoral dissertations in history and economic history, for GIS-maps in the National Atlas for Sweden and the National heritage organization's (Riksantikvarieämbetet) project Churches of Sweden. The agricultural data have been used in at least one dissertation in social and economic geography, in agrarian history provincial analyses for former Göteborgs och Bohus län, Kronobergs län, and Västergötland och Dalsland by the National heritage organization (Riksantikvarieämbetet) and provincial governments. Data have been used in published reports on cultural environment by the provincial governments of Kalmar, Jönköping and Halland län. The main gain from our statistics are that researchers of local and regional developments in cultural history, political culture etc, historians, economic historians, sociologists, anthropologists, ethnologists, will not any longer have to sacrifice expensive time on laborious and methodologically difficult studies in obscure archives themselves on these elementary variables, but instead can use their time on other source material and analysis.

Two reports on methodology and figures on national and province levels have been published on line: <http://hdl.handle.net/2077/30585> (Lennart Palm, Sweden 1690), <http://hdl.handle.net/2077/31619> (Martin Linde, Sweden 1750).

“WOULD BE BETTER IF ALL THE HOUSES WERE ALL THE SAME.” – ON REGULARITY, POWER AND IDEOLOGY IN THE EARLY MODERN TOWN.

*Göran Tagesson.*

The new plan of Kalmar from 1651 seems to be constructed according to contemporary baroque ideals, including not only the principle of regularity, but also with streets constructed like grand vistas and the cathedral centrally placed in the market place. The changed place of the church, from initially a more peripheral place to the northern part of the market place emphasize the town being subdivided in a more prominent southern part next to the harbour, and a northern back-side. The cathedral also changed plan-form, from a more traditional three-aisled basilica to a modern central church, another alteration emphasizing the church as a focal point in the town.

The town-plan was initially in the 1640's constructed as a social topography with differentiated plot sizes. In the northern and eastern parts of the town, the plots were narrower than the rest of the urban space, designed to house a middling sort of artisans. The southern blocks, on the other side, were reserved for the elite, the merchants and local authorities, and it was in these quarters the ideas of the town-planners with stone houses could be realised. In certain places, like in the Kaggensgatan, the stone houses were placed in the most conspicuous places in the corner of the blocks, and functions like representative elements in a grand vista towards the centre of the town, the market place.

This paper is focusing on urban planning and its ideological background during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The case-study of Kalmar is high-lightening recent archaeological excavations in the early modern town, with the back-ground of some other contemporary towns, like Jönköping, Linköping and Stockholm. Many examples show that it was easier to do total renewals in the newly laid out towns, than in the old ones. It is also clear that the state official representatives, the governors and others, had a leading role in the process. At the same time, we learn about interesting dialectics, that the process of modernisation seems to occur in clusters. The common people seems to be on the one hand highly negative to the modernisation campaigns (like in street regulations), but willing to accept other modern currents (like new plot structures and new consuming habits) when it comes to the private life.

## CONTINUITY OR CHANGE? MEDIEVAL FRAMES AND FOUNDATIONS FOR THE EARLY MODERN TOWN OF TURKU

*Liisa Seppänen*

The urbanization of the present-day Finland, the eastern part of the Swedish realm until the early 19th century, began in Turku (Åbo) in the turn of the 13th and 14th century. All in all, the urbanization of Finland was a late process, since only six towns were founded on the coastline of the country in the Middle Ages. By the early 17th century no more than five new towns were established, but by the 1721 the total number of towns was doubled reaching the count of 20.

The paper examines the early phases of urban development of Finland with the oldest town, Turku (Åbo) in focus. According to the recent studies Turku was founded as a result of conscious actions and systematic town planning. The historical sources do not reveal much about systematic town planning, but there are few archaeological manifestations, which can be interpreted as indications for conscious planning. Supposedly, the urbanization of Turku was closely interwoven into the development of other Swedish towns, but can we distinguish any features that characterize the urban development on the eastern side of the Gulf of Bothnia?

The medieval Turku formed firm frames and foundations for the town development that took place in the centuries to come. The paper offers a concise review for the rearrangements of the town: When and why were these frames rearranged? Are these rearrangements detectable in the archaeological material of today? The continuity of the town can possibly be detected in the socio-topographical stability of the inhabitants, but how reliably can we interpret the archaeological evidence of status at different times?

FRIDAY 22ND FEBRUARY  
SESSION 1

URBAN VARIATION

## URBAN VARIATION

---

### THE SWEDISH ATTEMPT TO FOUND THE TOWN OF CARLSBURG IN 1672 AT THE CURRENT LOCATION OF BREMERHAVEN.

*By Dieter Bischof*

To consolidate the economic position of power the Swedish decided in the year 1672 to establish a well fortified new city in the possessions of the Dukedome of Bremen and Verden, which belonged to the Swedish kingdom since the end of the Thirty years war.

The new fortification was settled at the lower Weser near the river mouth at the centre of the present town of Bremerhaven, the foundations of Bremen from the year 1827, to control the trade on the river and the important old town Bremen, 70 kilometer upstream.

On the 11th of June 1672, 1200 men of the Swedish infantry entered and the ground breaking ceremony took place. Fresh supplies and materials for building the field were measured, the streets of the oval town should follow a checkered groundplan with a canal from the river Geeste as an inner harbour. Fortification should consist of ten bastions and the new commercial town was ordered by the seaway. The king Karl XI. (1660-1697) gave his name and privileges to the new town. An emblem of the new most western city of the Swedish empire was published.

There were planned churches, warehouses, schools, hospitals, a poor house, a town hall and enough space for 400 private houses, but the promised privileges didn't attract enough financially strong settlers. Only a few development proposals were finished, during the Swedish brandenburgish war the town was besieged and capitulated on the 8th January 1676. In 1680 the Swedish retrieved the territory and started another attempt to complete the town, but even this attempt wasn't effectual. In 1700 the last cannons were taken away and later the house of the commandant and some barracks were disposed. In 1710 the territory of the town was ploughed again.

Only a few remains of walls and fireplaces and discharges were discovered in 1970 during building works for the Deutsches Schifffahrtsmuseum in Bremerhaven. They illuminate the daily lives and the equipment of the Swedish soldiers as well as the economic contacts of the young city.

COMMUNITIES AND SETTLEMENT CULTURE IN EARLY MODERN ICELAND

*Hrefna Róbertsdóttir*

The aim of the project is to investigate settlement forms in early modern Iceland with a comparison with the Faroe Islands and the Scottish Isles. Trading ports, fisheries' villages and rural centres are examples of the forms this development could take. These centres were known before the formal establishment of towns in Iceland at the end of the 18th century, but have not been studied as an integral part of the Old Society in which they existed. What were the characteristics of these centres, what kind of possibilities did they offer to those who lived and worked there and what kind of interaction took place within the social structure of the agricultural society?

The settlement forms of the Old Society from the late medieval period to the end of the 18th century will be examined. A comparative approach will be used concerning selected population centres in Iceland and the islands in the North Atlantic. Textual analysis of the unique sources of the Royal Land Commissions 1770-1771 and 1783-1794 is an important link in establishing a connection between sources concerning attitudes and societal views and information about settlement forms. To coincide with textual analysis and interpretation, the documents of the Royal Committees will be prepared for publication. The novelty of the project lies in the deepening of the picture of the social structures of the Old Society, and investigating the settlements of the early modern period and their interaction with the farming community. The research and publication of the documents of the Royal Land commission of 1770 will enhance further research; of all preserved sources these documents provide the most exhaustive and coherent picture of historical reality in Iceland in the 18th century.

## MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN TOWNS IN SWEDEN IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE

*Lars Ersgård*

The towns of the Early Modern period have seldom been studied in a cultural long-term perspective within Swedish urban archaeology. Instead they have been treated as a separate “new” phenomenon which had a close connection with the rise of the effective centralistic power state of 17th century Sweden. The historical links backwards to a medieval urbanization have seldom been emphasized. However, urban research within medieval archaeology in Sweden has mostly been orientated to the towns of the Early Middle Age.

In my lecture I intend to highlight the pre industrial urbanization in Sweden in an archaeological long-term perspective, from Early Middle Age to Early Modern Age. Focus will rest on the Late Middle Age period and the transition to Early Modern age. One main topic concerns continuity or discontinuity in the urban development. Medieval urbanization in Sweden is characterized by great regional variations concerning chronology and cultural context but how much has such variations influenced the Early Modern urbanization? In what way was the regional cultural character determinant in the large-scale urbanization project of the power state during the 16th and 17th centuries?



## THE DYNAMICS OF SMALL TOWNS: SKÄNNINGE AND VADSTENA – PEOPLE AND CONTACTS CA. 1630–1660.

*Claes Westling*

The purpose of the thesis is to modify the image of pre-industrial towns as towns of minor importance, i.e. passive and with low population and agrarian economical structure. The questions linked to the theoretical problem of this study are derived from these arguments. The towns studied here are Skänninge and Vadstena, situated in the inner region of southern Sweden in the province of Östergötland, two towns that have been considered marginal, at least from the 17th century onward. The first main question of the study concerns the urban demography and addresses the quantity and the structure of the urban population. By using different sorts of sources, such as tax registers, council records and municipality registers and letters from individuals to the authorities, it has been possible to produce some results that stand in sharp contrast to prior research. The modified population figures in Vadstena and in Skänninge alter the traditional image of these towns, both in respect to their size and social composition. The greatest contrast to prior research concerns the craftsmen, which raises the interesting question of how important small towns were for the development of pre-industrial technology.

Also the second main issue of the study of the 'social interface' has led to a number of important conclusions. The 'social interfaces' which are registered in this study had a wide geographical range but it is also proven that the contacts were related to nearly all socio-economical categories in Sweden at that time. Tradition requires the historians to study the problem from the central power's viewpoint. If one chooses a local perspective instead and takes an introspective look at the towns, one will find that they were less static than argued by prior research. Rather, they were distinguished by a dynamic character which appears to be an exciting field of research.

In the mid-17th century there were numerous national institutions based in Vadstena and it's role as an administrative and military centre is thus clearly illustrated. A great number of people were linked to these institutions and accordingly they accounted for an important part of the population. Skänninge lacked such national institutions, and this accounted for a very important difference between these towns.

### URBANISM AND THE VERY SMALL TOWN. A CASE STUDY FROM WESTERN SWEDEN.

*Christina Rosén*

Archaeological investigations in the smallest towns from the Early Modern period in Scandinavia often reveal very few traces of buildings, objects and other aspects of material culture. From one point of view these "micro towns" can be seen as not much more than agrarian hamlets or villages. Many inhabitants farmed to a great extent and may have had farming as their main source of income. But from another point of view we can see that an urban culture was manifested in how the inhabitants chose to build their dwelling houses, how they cultivated their back yards, how they laid their dining tables and what kinds of food they put on the table. In this paper several kinds of sources are used to cast more light on the question of urbanism in very small towns, particularly in Western Sweden.

URBAN VARIATIONS IN THE BORDERLAND OF WESTERN SWEDEN- THREE EXAMPLES

*Kristina Carlsson*

During the early modern period the urban development in current Western expansive. Old cities expanded and new ones were built and others were moved or closed. This is happening at a time when more or less permanent border fighting was ongoing in the area between the Nordic countries ' leaders, often with the help of local players. I'll discuss the material from three different coastal cities during the period, with different conditions and different development.

**Ny Varberg** was established before 1434 in the Danish area just a few kilometres from the Old Town, which was located close to the early medieval castle Varberg. Ny Varberg was designed as a place where local trade verifiable a position corresponding to the new trade routes established during the time in the region. The city expanded rapidly, reaching in the 16th century its heyday in spite of constant acts of war in the region. During the war in the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the town was destroyed and the settlement moved again close to the castle. There have been large excavations during the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Marstrand** lies on an island far out in the marine band in Norway. During the early middle ages a monastery and a castle were established, and the site was one of the most important ports for shipping along the coast. In the 15th-16th century, expanding urban populations are likely as a result of a marked increase in traffic on the sea – which usually is associated with a marked increase at times of fishing. It was above all the herring fishing industry along the coast, which benefited the city's economy and Marstrand served as the Centre for the West Coast herring fishing, which expanded further in the 17th century and continued into the modern era.

**New Lödöse** was established approximately 30 km south of the old town of Lödöse with roots in the late 1000s. In the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century the Swedish Regent Sten Sture, (the elder) wanted to strengthen the Swedish urban power. 1473 he signed the privileges of a new town at the mouth of the Göta River, called Götaholm. After one year, however, the city took over the old city's name and they were later known as Old Lödöse and New Lödöse. The purpose of the change was to take advantage of the old city's international reputation. Gustav Vasa, favoured the expansion of the town after 1521. The constant border disputes, however, led to difficulties and the city was moved temporarily to Älvsborg Castle. It was soon rebuilt at the original location, but, during the war in the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the town was almost wiped out. This has extensive surveys done many years ago and at the moment starts new investigations at the site.

A discussion of the materials from three sites aims to highlight to what extent the archaeological materials can contribute to an overall analysis of the historical events in the region during a turbulent time.

## MORTAR AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE

*Ann-Charlott Feldt*

During the extensive building-archaeological investigations at the castle of Linköping in Sweden, mortar became central to the chronological interpretation of the building. Mortar, plaster and render were the only materials in the building that had to be freshly made every time they were used and each time they differed more or less. The differences could depend on variations in the relation between lime and ballast, in how the mortar was mixed, from where the raw materials were collected or if any additives was used. Some of the mortars and the building phases to which they belong were dated by carbon analysis, dendrochronology and written sources such as letters and accounts.

At first we only used mortar to establish the chronology for complex buildings. During our work we saw tendencies and more general differences among the mortars. Samples of mortar can also be used as source material for reconstruction of historical mortar as well as for studies of variation in components and their causes, i e factors such as geography, time period, function, technology, economy or ownership. The hardening process of mortar can be dated by carbon analysis. Plaster and render with paint from cultural layers and buildings can tell us about the colours in the town and how they changed over time.

At the regional museum in Östergötland we have a reference collection of mortar samples. The samples from the castle of Linköping form the foundation of the collection. At the moment it contains around 1000 samples of which ca 500 are recorded in a database. The samples originate from castles, churches, monasteries, townhouses, cellars and cultural layers. The collection works as a reference library for archaeologists, antiquarians and architects.

BUILDING WITH WOOD IN EARLY MODERN URBAN AREAS. INTERPRETATIONS FROM ABOVE AND BELOW THE GROUND

*Kina Linscott and Andrine Nilsen*

The idea of the city usually contains a vision of a town built of stone, but in reality most Swedish towns are built almost entirely out of wood. Knowledge about the wooden town in earlier periods is marginal. Older buildings are an expression of the opportunities available, the materials with which it was possible to build, and an individual's ability and knowledge of how to build. Older buildings also express people's thoughts about what was practical, convenient and beautiful which shows their identity and social belonging. The surviving buildings are historical documents and express historically strong views.

An interdisciplinary study of the surviving wooden buildings could offer clues to the interpretation of the building remains for archaeologists. For a heritage consultant, the archaeology can provide knowledge, and a better understanding, of the social and spatial context as a condition for the building's creation.

There is a gap in the knowledge of medieval and 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden towns. Here we will use a new interdisciplinary method to develop new interpretations of buried building remains, where medieval urban living can be coupled with the results of studies of buildings from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century urban residential environments above ground.

Outbuildings have often disappeared from old urban areas. Earlier they represented an essential part of the building plot. Archaeology can help to supplement knowledge of the cityscape that has been lost.

Questions concerning context and spatiality with construction, building, function, materials, body and the interior are in focus by examining and discussing preserved buildings of wood from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in Stockholm, Mariestad and Vänersborg to compare with archaeological studies of buildings in an urban environment from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries in which we want to take the discussion between our two disciplines forward.

## CRAFT AS METHOD IN TRACING URBAN EXPANSION.

*Anna Ihr*

The city of Qalhāt is placed at the Arabian sea in modern Oman. The location is based on a marine environment with good connection throughout the Indian Ocean and beyond. It is a stone desert area, which means there is a lack of trees, both for building material and for fuel in high temperature production.

I will here present a hypothesis of a methodology of city growth. It is, however, merely one way of understanding the development and expansion of a city. The methodology is based on looking at craft areas in a city and their location within the urban society. By this, I wish to indicate a possible assumption of the development for a city. Although, to do this a few preconditions are needed; for example we need to know an inner chronology of the craft, a relative dating of the craft which is investigated, but also we need to have a general idea of where in a city a high temperature production site may be placed, where smoke and smell avoidance might be relevant. A second point is that craft often cluster, for example one might very well find iron melting close to brick baking or ceramic production.

This methodology must however be combined with others, and by a combination of many methodological investigation we might be able to figure out the urban development of a settlement before any archaeological excavation is conducted.

FRIDAY 22ND FEBRUARY  
SESSION 2

URBAN VARIATION

## GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTION IN TOWNS- PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERATIONS, BASED ON SOME EXAMPLES FROM SWEDEN.

*Bengt Westergaard*

For almost a decade, the Swedish National Heritage Board has performed numerous geophysical prospection projects in Sweden and Scandinavia. Among them, several have taken place in town centres, searching for detectable traces of urban layouts.

This presentation deals with the problems involved in the use of geophysical prospection in archaeology in general, and the specific situation that prospection faces in urban environments, with examples from Sweden.



USING REFLECTANCE TRANSFORMATION IMAGING TO RECORD STANDING  
ARCHAEOLOGY: A CASE-STUDY OF THE RE-READING OF THE BRITISH  
MEMORIAL PROJECT

*Nicole and Gareth Beale*

Re-reading the British Memorial is a community archaeology project made up of an interdisciplinary team of researchers from the University of Southampton and the University of Exeter. The project uses an open methodology to provide training for special interest groups on the uses of low-cost or free computational photography methods for the recording of church memorials and gravestones. The case studies for the project are Medieval English graveyards. The team have been running training workshops on techniques such as Reflectance Transformance Imaging (RTI) with local history and photography groups, with a view to developing an open methodology for community archaeology using RTI and other methods. This paper will give an overview of the process developed for the use of RTI for the recording of memorials, present some lessons learned so far, and end with future plans. These include open data publication, crowdsourcing of transcription, and an exploration of methods for ensuring sustainability of memorial recording away from the more traditional model of 'project' based approaches to archaeology with the community.

## CHEAP AND CHEERFUL DIGITAL RECORDING TECHNIQUES

*Henrique De Angelo*

This presentation will discuss the use of a technique for digitally mapping a site in 3D. Using cheap, off the shelf 3D sensors, this technique makes use of free and open source software to collect the information and assemble a 3D reconstruction of a site.

Using recent technology, this approach is rapidly becoming more effective and easier to apply, having the potential to assist the work of an archaeologist in a fairly simple manner. This will allow them to digitally reconstruct a site in a faster and cheaper way than before.

The method was tested during the recording of the early modern church in Jallby, Sweden. In this presentation we will show the results we have obtained as well as discuss this technique's advantages and limitations.

---

L'AQUILA, AN HISTORY OF DESTRUCTION AND RE-CONSTRUCTION

*Valerio Massaro*

Natural disasters, earthquakes in particular, have always forced people to confront their own capacities, needs, fears and their "idea of city".

The reconstruction phase after an earthquake offers a deep reflection about the lost city and the future, potential city. This brings out all the contradictions between memory, needs, desire and ideas.

Reconstructive processes by their nature are influenced by cultural and ideal factors as well as by economic and pragmatic ones. Urban and architectural changes occurring during this phase remain tangible in the cities during this time in the shape of its streets and architectural artifacts. These shapes of the cities are the evidences of the "strain" left behind by the disaster.

This paper aims to investigate the relationship between reconstruction and the utopian ideas of the city over the centuries starting from the thirteenth century. This goal is achieved by studying the history of the city of L'Aquila and its relationship with earthquakes in parallels with other examples and practices from various Italian cases from the same periods.

L'Aquila started as "civitas nova", an unusual condition in the Italian region, and many more times in its history it faced this condition because of the many earthquakes (1315, 1461, 1703, 2009) that have texted its own existence by destroying most of the architectural heritage each time they stroke.

The study is carried out by analyzing the modifications of the urban paths in the different eras finding also peculiarities and contradictions with the practices of the time.

The expected result is the observation of the evolution of the concept of the ideal city (and aspired architecture) over the centuries and the evidence of the different relationships elapsed between expectations and needs during the after disaster reconstruction.

The applicability of different utopian projects after a disaster have always been conditioned by geographical, political and economic factors as well as cultural ones.

## RTI IN JÖNKÖPING

*Rich Potter, Imelda Bakunic*

The aim of this project is to use RTI computational photography techniques to create a database of the inscriptions which are present on the walls of the church of Jönköping.

Many of the inscriptions are rather faint on the walls of the church, so it is relevant to trial this method of digital recording on such a source, not only because it will create a valuable resource but also because there is a real risk of losing the information.

REINTERPERATING HISTORIC VISUAL RESORCES FOR 3D VISULISATION

*Drew Baker*

As every school pupil knows the ancient city of Pompeii was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79AD. Sealed under lava the city lay undiscovered, a perfectly preserved time capsule of early Imperial Rome, until its discovery some 1700 years later. Such impressions are not entirely true, no lava encased the city, as a small Colonia with a transient high-status vacationing population the parallels between a provincial town and Rome are skewed, and the excavations, commencing in 1748, reveal no pristine urban environment but one which had been devastated by seismic events.

Many of these, and other, persistent misconceptions of the archaeology originate from the early, secretive excavations, the reception expectations and recounting of the early Grand Tour visitor and reflect the changing attitude towards cultural heritage from treasure hunting through anti-quarianism to the beginnings of archaeology as a discipline.

Focusing on the Pompeian regio VIII insula 8, the so-called “entertainment district” this presentation will show the process of visualising the large theatre in an attempt to break away from the tradition of purely illustrative archaeological “reconstruction” that has informed many preconceptions in the past and explores the affordances of new digital technologies offer to enhance scholarly discourse.

## REFLECTANCE TRANSFORMATION IMAGING & NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE.

*Nicole and Gareth Beale*

Recent advances in computational photography have placed powerful tools for visualisation and analysis into the hands of more people than ever before. Using only very basic equipment researchers can now produce interactive records of cultural heritage objects which can assist in analysis, conservation and dissemination.

This workshop will demonstrate the Reflectance Transformation Imaging process and will explain how you can use this technique, with basic photographic equipment and open source freely available software. The workshop will build upon research which has taken place at the Archaeological Computing Research Group at the University of Southampton to demonstrate a variety of ways in which these tools can be used to support and to inform research in the medieval and early modern periods.