

CVs and summaries of the lectures

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Chair

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Blümel, Ina (Hannover)
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Wednesday, October 23rd, 2024

Keynote

Elisabeth Kieven (Rom)

CV

Elisabeth Kieven was the Director of the Bibliotheca Hertziana (Max Planck Institute for Art History) in Rome from 1999 to 2014. She studied art history, history, and archaeology at the universities of Münster, Bonn, Munich, and Vienna. From 1978 to 1982, she worked as a research assistant and fellow at the Bibliotheca Hertziana in Rome, and in 1994, she took on a professorship at the Institute of Art History at the University of Tübingen. In 1999, she was appointed as a Scientific Member of the Max Planck Society and as Director of the Bibliotheca Hertziana in Rome (retiring in 2014). In addition, she was responsible for the conception and organization of a series of exhibitions in Italy and Germany. In December 2014, she was awarded the German Federal Cross of Merit First Class. Elisabeth Kieven's research focuses on 17th and 18th century Italian architecture (Alessandro Galilei, Ferdinando Fuga and Filippo Juvarra), particularly architectural drawings, as well as 18th-century sculpture (Pietro Bracci).

Abstract

Architekturzeichnungen als Referenzsystem für internationale und regionale Verflechtungen im 18. Jahrhundert: Die Plansammlung der Herzöge von Mecklenburg-Schwerin

[Architectural Drawings as a Reference System for International and Regional Networks in the 18th Century: The Plan Collection of the Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin]

The recently discovered and extensively published plan collection of the Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, under the direction of Sigrid Puntigam, demonstrates a remarkable knowledge of buildings and projects not only within their own territory and the Holy Roman Empire but also across Europe, from Denmark to Russia, and from Great Britain to France and Italy. The collection provides insightful evidence regarding courtly architecture, including the active involvement of certain dukes, the training of architects, and the land development practices of the time.

Thursday, October 24th, 2024

Sektion 1 – Im Fokus: Architektur der Herrenhäuser und Gutsanlagen

[Section 1 – Spotlight on manor houses and their estates]

Chair: Kilian Heck (Greifswald)

CV

Since spring 2011, Prof. Dr. Kilian Heck has held the Chair of Art History at the Caspar-David-Friedrich Institute at Greifswald University. He studied art history, history, and classical archaeology at Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main and Philipps University in Marburg. From 1994 to 1997, he was fellow at the DFG Graduate School for Political Iconography in Hamburg, where he also earned his doctorate in 1997. He completed his habilitation in July 2009 at the Faculty of Language and Cultural Sciences at Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt a.M. Prior to this, in 2008/2009, he curated the exhibition "Friedrichstein. The Castle of the Counts of Dönhoff in East Prussia" at the Cultural Forum Eastern Europe in Potsdam, held at Schloss Caputh. In 2010–2011, he served as interim professor at the Chair of Art History at the University of Jena before being appointed to his current position in spring 2011. From 2013 to 2022, he was the first chairman of the Association of German Art Historians (Verband Deutscher Kunsthistoriker e.V.). Beginning in 2018, he contributed to the initiation of the National Research Data Infrastructure (NFDI) for the discipline of art history. Since December 2021, Kilian Heck has led the Herrenhaus Center of the Baltic Sea Region research project at Greifswald University, funded equally by the Ministry of Science, Culture, Federal and European Affairs of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and the Federal Commissioner for Culture and Media.

Deert Lafrenz (Kiel)

CV

*Dr. Deert Lafrenz studied art history, history, and archaeology and worked at the State Office for Monument Preservation in Kiel until his retirement in 2009. Initially, he was involved in inventory documentation, and later primarily served as a commissioner for practical monument preservation in the districts of Ostholstein, Plön, Rendsburg-Eckernförde, and at times also in the district of Steinburg. Resuming his academic work in 1999, he was responsible for compiling the *Denkmal-Topographie Schleswig-Holstein* [Monument Topography of Schleswig-Holstein] and the new edition of the *Dehio Handbook for Hamburg/Schleswig-Holstein*. Lafrenz authored the most recent comprehensive inventory on the churches and monasteries in Schleswig. After his retirement in 2009, he published the book *Gutshöfe und Herrenhäuser in Schleswig-Holstein* [Manor Houses and Estates in Schleswig-Holstein] in 2015 on behalf of the State Office, which is now available in its third edition. In 2022, his latest book, *Schlösser in Schleswig-Holstein* [Castles in Schleswig-Holstein], was published in the same format.*

Abstract

Herrenhaus Borstel – Architektur ohne Architekten

[Borstel Manor – Architecture without Architect]

After a brief overview of the development history of manors in Schleswig-Holstein, the main part of the lecture focuses on exemplary buildings from the 18th century, the period of the so-called "Brick Baroque" in Schleswig-Holstein. One of the highlights of this era is Borstel Manor, where the patron and construction date are known, but neither architect nor builder. The building cannot be definitively attributed to any of the known architects of the time in Denmark or the duchies, despite surpassing most of the manor houses built during that period in architectural quality. A detailed description of the structure attempts to highlight and clarify this exceptional quality.

Sabine Bock (Schwerin)

CV

Prof. emer. Dr.-Ing. Sabine Bock was a professor of architectural history, building restoration, and monument preservation at Coburg University of Applied Sciences from 1997 to 2005, and also taught in the postgraduate program in monument preservation at Otto-Friedrich University in Bamberg. She studied architecture from 1973 to 1978 in Weimar and subsequently received a research fellowship in monument preservation. From 1981 to 1987, she worked as a research associate at the Institute for Monument Preservation of the GDR in Schwerin, where she earned her doctorate in 1982. In 1987, she left the GDR and worked at the Bavarian State Office for Monument Preservation in Munich and Bamberg, becoming a senior conservator in 1993. Since 1998, she has been a member of the German National Committee of ICOMOS, and since 2003, a member of the Historical Commissions for Pomerania and Mecklenburg. From 2007 to 2018, she served on the board of the German Castles Association (Deutsche Burgenvereinigung e.V.). She has published numerous works on the architectural history of Mecklenburg, Western Pomerania, and the Baltic Sea region, with a particular focus on manor houses.

Abstract

« [...] so daß denen Maurern- und Zimmerleuten anders nichts als die bloße Execution des ihnen vorgelegten Dessesins, Grund und Aufrisses zu besorgen überbleibet. » Die Rolle der Bauherren bei der Entstehung eines neuen Herrenhauses im Ostseeraum des späten 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts

"[...] so that the masons and carpenters have nothing left to do but simply execute the design, plan, and layout presented to them." The role of the patrons in the creation of a new manor house in the Baltic Sea region in the late 17th and 18th centuries.]

It is only slowly becoming recognized that particularly in the late 17th and 18th centuries, the patrons played a significant role in the design of manor houses. The master builders were essential for the constructive and practical implementation of their plans and ideas. This often explains the absence of well-known master builders. The contribution will present exemplary construction projects from the Baltic Sea region. In doing so, it is important to closely examine the relevant education of the patrons and to demonstrate how they acquired the necessary knowledge.

Arne Frank (Berlin)

CV

Arne Franke studied art history with a focus on architectural history and monument preservation at the University of Frankfurt am Main. Initially, in the early 1990s, he worked as deputy head of the monument protection authority in Görlitz, Saxony. Since 1997, he has been a freelance author of specialist books, exhibition curator, and adjunct lecturer. His work and research focus is on the architectural history of castles and manor houses in Silesia, Neumark, and Western Pomerania.

Abstract

Das Herrenhaus Schwirsen/Świerzno – ein frühes Beispiel einer Anlage « entre cour et jardin » in Hinterpommern

[Schwirsen/Świerzno Manor – An Early Example of an « Entre Cour et Jardin » Layout in Western Pomerania]

Historic estate complexes with their manor houses and parks are architectural testimonies that continue to shape the cultural landscapes east of the Oder River. Among them is Western Pomerania, a region that has so far received little attention from architectural historians and today spans almost two Polish voivodeships. Although not systematically studied, this region contains a significant number of high-quality noble estates from the 18th century. This short presentation introduces one of the most remarkable noble estates in Western Pomerania from the early 18th century: the building ensemble in Świerzno (known as Schwirsen until 1945). Commissioned by Bogislaw Bodo von Flemming, this entirely half-timbered complex represents one of the earliest examples of a manor house "entre cour et jardin" (between the courtyard and garden) east of the Oder.

Sektion 2 – Innenwelten: Innenraum und Sammlungen

[Section 2 – Indoors: Interiors and collections]

Chair: Julia Jauch (Greifswald)

Julia Jauch, MA has been a research associate and doctoral candidate in the research project "Research Centre for Manors in the Baltic Sea Region" at Greifswald University since December 2021. She is working on her doctoral thesis "Wallpaper Dreams of the North-Northeast: Picture and Panoramic Wallpapers of Past Centuries in Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania." She obtained her Master's degree in Art and Educational Sciences from the University of Kassel in 2010. After a one-year internship at the German Wallpaper Museum of the Museum Landscape Hesse Kassel until 2014, she continued there as a research associate until 2016. She worked as a curatorial assistant for exhibitions, in the re-inventorying of 23,000 objects (collection of the Wallpaper Museum), and as a museum education staff member. In 2019–2020, she further educated herself at the Museum Academy MUSEALOG to become a specialist in collection management and quality standards in museums. At the same time, she worked as a research associate at the Castle Museum Jever. Since August 2024, she has also been working as a specialist for historical wallpapers and offers expert advice on this historical wall art on her website (www.julias-tapetenwelt.de).

Chair: Thomas Wilke (Greifswald)

Dr. phil. Dipl.-Ing. Thomas Wilke has been a senior research associate in the research project "Research Centre for Manors in the Baltic Sea Region" at Greifswald University since December 2021. After studying Architecture and Design at the State Academy of Fine Arts Stuttgart until 1992, he initially worked for four years at the architectural firm Arcass – Free Architects in Stuttgart. Then, from 1995 to 2002, while maintaining part-time employment at the architectural firm, he studied Art History and Italian Studies at the University of Stuttgart. By 2012, he completed his dissertation "Innendekoration – Graphische Vorlagen und theoretische Vorgaben für die wandfeste Dekoration von Appartements im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert in Frankreich" [Interior Decoration – Graphic Print Models and Theoretical Guidelines for the Wall Decoration of Apartments in 17th and 18th Century France]. Since then, he has worked as a senior research associate in various DFG (German Research Foundation) research projects: from 2011–2014 at the Otto Friedrich University of Bamberg on the project "Turin – Die Erfindung der Hauptstadt" [Turin – The Invention of the Capital city] directed by Prof. Dr. Stephan Albrecht, and from 2018–2021 at University of applied sciences in Aachen on the project "Die Übertragung des Style rocaille vom Schiffbau auf die Architektur" [The Transfer of the Rocaille Style from Shipbuilding to Architecture] directed by Prof. Dr.-Ing. Anke Fissabre, each resulting in book publications.

Laura Lūse (Rundale)

CV

Since January 2019 Dr. art Laura Lūse is a director of Rundale Palace Museum in Latvia. She began to work in the museum in 2017 as a head of the Art Research Department. Previously she worked at the National Heritage Board of Latvia as an expert in the Movable Art and Conservation Methodology Department (since 2012) and before that at the private company – Architectural Research Group Ltd. – that was commissioned to do the architectural research work in cultural heritage sites (since 2005). While working there, she developed an interest in the use of wallpaper in historical interiors and that became her research focus while studying art history at the Art Academy of Latvia. Her doctoral thesis at the Art Academy of Latvia was about historical wallpaper in Latvia from the 18th century until the first half of the 20th century. Since she is working in the museum, her research focus has shifted to the topics relevant to Rundale palace and the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia. She is a member of the Latvian Society for Conservators since 2013, a member of ICOMOS Latvia since 2017, a member of ICOM Latvia since 2018, and a board member of The Latvian Society of Art Historians and Curators since 2023.

Abstract

Building the Collection of the Rundāle Palace Museum

Long after a historic building has lost its original function and changed hands several times, it is quite difficult to recreate the impression of an authentic environment. A similar case is also related to the museumization of Rundāle Palace, which began in 1964. The palace, designed by the court architect of Russian Empire Francesco Rastrelli by the commission of Count Ernst Johann Biron in 1735, was intended as a sign of his wealth and power, bearing in mind that once he will be elected as a Duke of Courland, it would become his summer residence. Thus, the interior finishes had to be luxurious. Almost all of the original interior details were sequestered during the exile of Duke Ernst Johann Biron from 1740 until 1762. After duke's return, the Berlin sculptor and stucco marble master Johann Michael Graff together with his team, and the Italian painters Francesco Martini and Carlo Zucchi from Saint Petersburg redesigned the interior of the palace. Rundāle Palace was furnished for the first time then. The Duchy of Courland and Semigallia ceased to exist in 1795, and Duke Peter, taking all movable property with him, moved to his estate in Sagan in present-day Poland. After the agrarian reform in 1920, the palace became the property of the state, but a systematic process of its museumization began only in 1964 during the Soviet occupation period, when it was very difficult to find suitable interior pieces from the 18th century. In the report, I will give an insight into the process of how the museum, which started with a vision of the former director Dr. art h. c. Imants Lancmanis and some inventory information about the artworks that used to belonged to the duke, has been able to instil the feeling of a living palace in 60 years.

Hilkka Hiiop (Tallinn)

CV

Hilkka Hiiop (PhD) is Professor at the Estonian Academy of Arts, Department of Cultural Heritage and Conservation and Dean of the Faculty of Art and Culture. Her PhD thesis treated the conservation management of contemporary art. She has studied and worked as a conservator in Berlin, Amsterdam and Rome, supervised a number of conservation and technical investigation projects in Estonia, curated exhibitions, conducted scientific research on conservation and technical art history and published number of scientific articles. She is awarded with number of national and international rewards, recently (2022) with the Order of the White Star of Estonian Republic.

Abstract

The “Chapel” that isn’t a Chapel. Investigation and conservation of Kolga Manor hall(s).

In the Estonian context, Kolga is a truly a gigantic manor, which was owned by the powerful noble families of De la Gardie and Stenbock. At the end of the 17th century, the manor passed from the de la Gardie family to the Stenbocks through marriage, and remained in their possession until it was nationalised in the Soviet era. Having survived difficult times during the Soviet period, when the building was used as both living and administrative space, only remnants of the historic interior have survived to the present day. The only exception is the elegant monumental hall of the northern avant-corps, known in literature and living memory as Kolga Manor Chapel.

The focus of the presentation is the interior of this exceptionally well-preserved hall, which has survived almost untouched, i.e. the same room that has been called “chapel”. Both, the historical background and recently finalized conservation works of this room will be discussed. In addition, the question about the function of the second hall, nowadays known as great hall, is aroused in context of collection of ancestor’s portrait paintings survived in the storage of National Museum of Poznan.

Johan Eriksson (Uppsala)

CV

Johan Eriksson, PhD is Head of Department, Director of the Master Programme in Digital Art History, LMS Coordinator and Chair of JSPS SAC (<https://www.jsps-sto.com/ac/alumni-club-in-sweden/>). His research focuses on early modern cultural transfer, history of collections, visual communication, digital art history and digital pedagogy. His most recent publication deals with virtual museums and the digital image reconstruction of painting galleries as an art historical method.

Abstract

Kongl. Museum at the Royal Palace in Stockholm – A Digital Reconstruction

The Swedish Royal Collection of paintings was on display in the Lower Gallery and adjoining rooms in the Royal Palace in Stockholm between 1785 and 1866, when the new Nationalmuseum was inaugurated. Thanks to well preserved source material, which consists of extremely detailed plans of display, a rich collection of inventories and other documents in the Archives of the Royal Palace and the Nationalmuseum archives, and the settings and actual paintings, it is possible to create an accurate digital 3D-reconstruction of the galleries. With the use of high resolution computer graphics and a modified version of a Unity game engine, we can analyze the interiors and the display of paintings from different time layers to enrich our understanding of early modern collections of paintings and the early art museums. A more far reaching goal for the project is to evaluate the 3D model and the use and benefits of virtual museums as scholarly tools, and to see how these can gain new knowledge for research and education and accessibility for a wider public.

Sektion 3 – Außenwelten: Garten, Park und Gutsanlagen

[Section 3 – Outdoor: Garden, parc and estates]

Chair: Ulrike Gawlik (Greifswald)

PD. Dr.-Ing. Ulrike Gawlik has been a senior research associate in the research project "Research Centre for Manors in the Baltic Sea Region" at Greifswald University since December 2021. After studying Landscape Planning and Art History, she was an Academic Staff Member from 2011 to 2021 at the Institute for Art and Building History in the Department of Building and Architectural History at the Faculty of Architecture at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). There, she also successfully completed her habilitation thesis in 2021 in the field of History and Theory of Landscape Development and the History of Architecture and Settlement: "Projekte zur ‚inneren Kolonisierung‘ und erneuten Inkulturnahme brachgefallener Landschaften in Italien und Deutschland zwischen 1927 und 1935" [Projects for 'Inner Colonization' and Renewed Cultivation of Fallow Landscapes in Italy and Germany between 1927 and 1935]. Parallel to her academic duties, since 2018 she has been a freelance collaborator in the office for "Gartendenkmalpflege und Freiraumplanung Hannes Rother" [Garden Monument Preservation and Open Space Planning Hannes Rother], led by Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Hannes Rother, a freelance landscape architect and garden historian in Rostock.

Chair: Carsten Berger (Greifswald)

Carsten Berger, MA has been a research associate and doctoral candidate since December 2021 in the research project "Research Centre for Manors in the Baltic Sea Region" at Greifswald University, where he is pursuing his doctorate on the topic "Französische Mode oder deutsche Politik? Herrenhäuser im französischen Stil in Mecklenburg und Vorpommern zwischen 1870 und 1914 (Arbeitstitel)" [French Fashion or German Politics? Manor Houses in the French Style in Mecklenburg and Western Pomerania between 1870 and 1914 (working title)]. From 2000 to 2010, he completed his studies in Art History and History at Ruprecht Karls University in Heidelberg and the Free University of Berlin, concluding with his master's thesis "The Imperial Patent Office by August Busse (1887–1891) in Berlin – Historicism and State Architecture in the Wilhelmine Era." In 2009, he worked for the Prussian Palaces and Gardens Foundation Berlin-Brandenburg on the exhibition "Brotherly Table Splendor" at Babelsberg Palace. This was followed by a position from 2014 to 2021 at the auction houses Historia and Dannenberg in Berlin as an expert for furniture and mantel and table clocks. Subsequently, he worked at the Stadtmuseum Berlin on the exhibition "Berlin Global" at the Humboldt Forum in Berlin Palace.

Iris Lauterbach (München)

CV

Prof. Dr. Iris Lauterbach studied art history and Romance philology in Mainz, Pavia, and Paris. Her doctoral dissertation focused on French garden art of the 18th century. She is a member of the research department at the Central Institute for Art History in Munich (ZI) and honorary professor at the Technical University of Munich (TU). Her research interests include the history of European garden art from the 16th to the 20th century, architecture and urban planning during the National Socialist era, and the Central Collecting Point in Munich.

Abstract

« Le spectacle de la nature »: Gärten, Zierfarm und Konzepte der Landesverschönerung im 18. Jahrhundert

[« The Spectacle of Nature »: Gardens, Ornamental Farms, and Concepts of Landscape Beautification in the 18th Century]

The lecture addresses the concepts of combining ornamental gardens and vegetable gardens in European garden literature of the 18th century, highlighting the appreciation of the vegetable garden and agriculture as integral components of an idyllic pastoral landscape inspired by antiquity.

Caroline Rolka (Neubrandenburg)

CV

Prof. Dr. Dr.-Ing. Caroline Rolka is a conservator for practical garden monument preservation at the State Office for Culture and Monument Preservation in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and has been a professor of the history of garden art and garden monument preservation at Neubrandenburg University of Applied Sciences since 2017. After studying landscape planning and completing a master's program in monument preservation at the Technical University of Berlin, she worked as a freelance landscape architect and garden monument conservator since 2002. From 2003 to 2017, she served as a lecturer in garden monument preservation for the master's program in monument preservation at TU Berlin. At the same time, she completed a scientific internship in garden monument preservation at the State Office for Monument Preservation in Berlin from 2007 to 2009 and was a research associate in the field of object construction and landscape construction at TU Berlin from 2010 to 2011. From 2011 to 2014, she represented the professorship in garden monument preservation at the Technical University of Dresden. She is actively involved in various associations and has been the spokesperson for the working group on garden monument preservation of the VDL since 2022.

Abstract

Zwischen Restaurierung, Rekonstruktion oder denkmalgebundener Neuinterpretation – der barocke Garten von Plüschow

[Between Restoration, Reconstruction, or Monument-Based Reinterpretation – The Baroque Garden of Plüschow]

In garden monument preservation, there is an ongoing discourse about whether the existing structures of a garden, whether visible above ground or hidden below, should be conserved and restored according to the guidelines of the Venice and Florence Charters. Alternatively, should lost structures be supplemented in the spirit of reconstruction or monument-based reinterpretation to make the overall layout of the site more comprehensible and potentially more usable?

This discussion, which must be conducted within the framework of garden monument preservation objectives, is illustrated using the example of the Baroque castle garden in Plüschow (Northwest Mecklenburg), whose structures were made visible through ground-penetrating radar.

Cinzia Laurelli (Collodi)

CV

Since 2010 Cinzia Laurelli has worked as an architect and European Commission Policy and Programmes Consultant, managing and coordinating European-funded projects for the International Yehudi Menuhin Foundation (IYMF), the Fondazione Nazionale Carlo Collodi (FNCC), and as an in-house consultant for Armes Progetti. Her academic background includes a Bachelor and Master's degree in Architecture, with honors, from the University of Florence, Italy (1972–1977). She later pursued postgraduate studies at Tokyo University (1982–1984), supported by the Monbukagakusho Scholarship, where she developed advanced analytical research skills and intercultural understanding through collaboration with researchers from 56 countries. In 1989–1990, I participated in the NRC NATO Advanced Fellowship Programme at Columbia University, focusing on Asian studies, which further enhanced my research capabilities and cultural sensitivity. From 1992 to 2000, she worked as an independent consultant at Euroconsultants S.A., and from 2000 to 2009, she managed the Brussels office for the Italian NGO CINS, coordinating EU projects such as Erasmus + Drone4HER, focused on using drone technology to protect historic gardens.

Abstract

Drone Technology to Preserve Historic Heritage: Lesson Learnt from Erasmus + Project Drone4HER

[Drohnen-Technologie zur Erhaltung des historischen Erbes: Erkenntnisse aus dem Erasmus+ Projekt Drone4HER]

Drone technology is rapidly evolving and offers numerous advantages for heritage conservation. It enables the monitoring, presentation, surveying, mapping, and documentation of the condition of cultural heritage sites. Equipped with high-resolution cameras and sensors, drones can capture detailed images and create precise 3D models of architectural structures, providing valuable tools for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings. They also facilitate access to hard-to-reach areas, minimizing the risk of further damage. The presentation examines the use of drone technology for the conservation and management of historic gardens, buildings, statues, and fountains. As part of the Drone4HER project, this innovative method was tested in Italy and Spain, particularly in the historic garden of Villa Garzoni in Collodi. Funded by the European Commission, the project aimed to upskill gardeners working in historic gardens. By combining expertise in areas such as horticulture, history, and information technology, comprehensive tools for monitoring historic gardens were developed. Drones allow for the creation of high-resolution maps and models, providing insights into garden design and condition, enabling targeted actions. Challenges such as the deterioration of structures, invasive species, and the impact of climate change complicate the preservation of historic gardens. Drones can also enable

virtual tours, making cultural heritage accessible globally. The project's findings can be applied to historical buildings, ensuring cost-effective and efficient conservation.

Klaus Löcker (Wien)

CV

Klaus Löcker has been the head of the Applied Geophysics Department at GeoSphere Austria since 2023. After his studies, he worked as a research associate at ZAMG Archeo Prospections from 1991 to 2000, becoming the lead research associate there in 2000. Since 2005, he has also taught at the universities of Vienna, Innsbruck, and Bochum. In 2010, he advanced to the position of lead research associate at LBI ArchPro and ZAMG Archeo Prospections. He is responsible for organizing and conducting high-resolution geophysical survey measurements, the archaeological interpretation of geophysical data, the development of geophysical measurement systems, and the presentation of survey data. He possesses advanced IT skills in GIS, image processing, web design, and CAD.

Abstract

Visualising the invisible: archaeogeophysical research at manor houses in the Baltic Sea Region

The majority of manor houses in the Baltic Sea region show little or no traces of former landscaping, gardening or infrastructure, which was a fundamental part of the manors as landscaping structures. This landscaping also included adjacent buildings which very often did not survive the last 100 years and also older buildings of predecessors that were demolished during the formation of these manors. All these structures are nowadays invisible and buried underground. Using archaeogeophysical methods in the framework of art historian research it was possible to make the invisible structures visible again, showing both garden elements and buried buildings in partly stunning detail.

Friday, October 25th, 2024

Sektion 4 – Herrenhausforschung interdisziplinär

[Section 4 – Interdisciplinary research on manor houses]

Chair: Ulrike Ide (Greifswald)

CV

Ulrike Ide, MA has been a research associate and doctoral candidate since December 2021 in the research project "Research Centre for Manors in the Baltic Sea Region" at Greifswald University, where she is working on her doctoral thesis on the topic "Adlige Bauherrinnen im Ostseeraum des 18. Jahrhunderts (Arbeitstitel)" [Noble women as patrons of manor houses in the Baltic region of the 18th century (working title)]. In 2017, she obtained her master's degree in Art History and Visual History from Humboldt University Berlin with her thesis "'Law of the Formless' – On the Development of Informal Painting by the Dresden Artist Hans Christoph (1901–1992)". In 2015, 2017, and 2018, she carried out freelance research activities for the "Gurlitt Art Trove" in the Schwabing Art Trove Task Force. Subsequently, from 2017 to 2018, she completed a scientific traineeship at the Museum of West Coast Art in Alkersum on the island of Föhr. In 2019, she was employed for data organization in the research database "Proveana" – German Lost Art Foundation. In the following years (2019, 2020), she worked in the archive and IT editorial department of uni-assist e.V.

Chair: Marion Müller (Greifswald)

CV

Dr. Marion Müller has been a senior research associate in the research project "Research Centre for Manors in the Baltic Sea Region" at the University of Greifswald since December 2021. After studying Art History and French Philology at the Philipps University of Marburg, the Free University of Berlin, and the University of Haute-Bretagne Rennes from 2001 to 2008, she submitted her dissertation in 2016 on the topic "Das Schloss als Zeichen des Aufstiegs. Die Ausstattung von Vaux-le-Vicomte im Kontext repräsentativer Strategien des neuen Adels im französischen 17. Jahrhundert" [The Château as a Sign of Ascent. The Furnishing of Vaux-le-Vicomte in the Context of Representative Strategies of the New Nobility in 17th Century France] at Goethe University Frankfurt and the University of Paris-Sorbonne IV (published in 2022 by Heidelberg University Publishing). From 2016 to 2017, she had a scientific traineeship at the State Museum Schwerin / Ludwigslust / Güstrow. From 2017 to 2021, she worked as a research associate in the German-French research project "Architrave – Art and Architecture in Paris and Versailles as Reflected in German Baroque Travel Reports" (architrave.eu) at the German Forum for Art History, Paris.

Joëlle Weis (Trier)

CV

Joëlle Weis studied history and religious studies in Vienna. In 2019, she earned her doctorate with a dissertation on the scholarly network of the historian Johann Friedrich Schannat (1683–1739) in Vienna and Luxembourg. Since 2021, she has been a research associate at the University of Trier, where she leads the research area of Digital Literary and Cultural Studies at the Trier Center for Digital Humanities. Her research focuses on the knowledge cultures of the Early Modern period, collection history, and the application of digital methods in historical research.

Abstract

« Tout Vienne me riait ». Adelige und höfische Netzwerke in den Memoiren der Gräfin Schwerin (1684–1731)

[« Tout Vienne me riait ». Noble and Courtly Networks in the Memoirs of Countess Schwerin (1684–1731)]

In the early 1720s, Countess Luise Charlotte von Schwerin wrote her memoirs. These documents provide a detailed account of her life and her conversion from the Reformed to the Catholic faith in 1719 in Vienna, offering a unique insight into the life of a woman who was subsequently exiled from Prussia and had to build a new life. In her memoirs, she paints an exceptionally precise picture of the agency and networks of women in the court nobility in the early 18th century. The lecture presents the digital edition of the memoirs of Countess Schwerin, with a particular focus on her noble and courtly networks.

Göran Ulväng (Uppsala)

CV

Göran Ulväng earned his PhD from Uppsala University in 2004 and became an Associate Professor at the same institution in 2012. Since 2004, he has been a researcher and teacher in the Department of Economic History at Uppsala University. In addition to his academic work, he was a farmer, focusing on grain, sheep, and cattle production, from 2005 to 2009. Ulväng served as editor of the "Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift" (Nordic Journal of Settlement History and Built Heritage) from 2013 to 2022. His current academic research projects include studying fairs in 18th and 19th century Sweden (with Sofia Murhem), examining servants' wages and employment conditions in changing manorial economies (with Carolina Uppenberg and Marie Steinrud), and investigating the history of entailed manors in Sweden from 1643 to 2020 (with Martin Dackling, Brita Planck, and Magnus Bergman). He is also exploring the role of fire insurance in the Swedish countryside during the financial revolution, focusing on its organization and arguments from 1734 to 1850 (with Måns Jansson). He is the founder of the webpage Swedish Manors with 2.300.000 pieces of information on 15.000 manors in Sweden and Finland (www.svenskaherrgardar.se).

Abstract

Servants' living standard and material culture in the transition from a feudal to a capitalistic economy, Sweden, 1730 to 1870

The manors played a crucial role in the transition from a feudal to capitalistic economy in Sweden. Tenant farmers and crofters, as well as the unmarried farmhands on the manor, were all replaced by married wage labourers living in barracks on the manor and controlled by stewards. Indoor servants were removed from their masters' suits to separate living quarters in the kitchen region and forced to move through separate hidden corridors and stairs. This reorganisation was part of a wider process that included a reduction in real wages, a separation of family, household and work, a new division of the sexes and the privatisation of the family. In practice, this also meant that the informal in-kind economy was replaced by a formal relationship of cash payments overseen by administrators, which affected workers' economic conditions and living standards. Probate inventories and manorial accounts can be used to investigate how the relationship between masters and servants changed from an informal one, characterised by wages in kind and occasional gifts and loans, to a formal one, consisting mainly of cash payments.

Daniel Menning (Tübingen)

CV

*Dr. Daniel Menning is an Academic Councillor at the Institute for Modern History at Tübingen University. His research focuses on the history of the nobility in Central Europe from the 18th to the 20th century, stock market history – particularly speculation bubbles in the modern era – and the history of consumption during the saddle period. He is currently working on an economic history of the manor Jebenhausen in the second half of the 18th century. Important publications include “Politik, Ökonomie, Aktienspekulation. ‚South Sea Bubble und Co.‘ 1720” [Politics, Economy, Stock Speculation: ‘South Sea Bubble and Co.’ 1720] (Munich 2020) and *Standesgemäße Ordnung in der Moderne. Adlige Familienstrategien und Gesellschaftsentwürfe 1840–1945* [Class Order in Modernity: Noble Family Strategies and Social Designs 1840–1945] (Munich 2014).*

Abstract

Schlossbau und Bädertourismus. Das Rittergut Jebenhausen im 18. Jahrhundert **[Castle Construction and Spa Tourism: The Manor of Jebenhausen in the 18th Century]**

The lecture examines the history of the spa and mineral spring in Jebenhausen and its connection to the von Liebenstein family and their castle. The village of Jebenhausen was incorporated into the Ritterkanton Kocher (a district for knights). The history of the Jebenhausen spa is marked by fluctuations. Although Jakob Tabernaemontanus praised the water in 1581, the spa experienced a decline during the Thirty Years' War. In the 17th and 18th centuries, efforts were made to revive its former glory, including the publication of promotional pamphlets. However, the spa's success was hindered by competition from neighboring resorts and infrastructure problems. Despite these efforts, the spa operations came to an end in the second half of the 18th century. The construction of Jebenhausen Castle in the late 17th century was an integral part of these revival efforts. This is ironically highlighted by events in 1853: heavy rains caused floods that destroyed an annex of the castle, built in the second half of the 18th century, which housed the kitchen. The fact that the castle originally lacked a kitchen offers insight into its original construction motives. Located near the mineral water springs, the castle, along with the drinking and fountain house, formed an ensemble that was intended to be an integral part of the spa experience and attract socially higher-ranking guests to Jebenhausen. It was not originally built as a residence for the barons of Jebenhausen. It only served as such after spa tourism had ended and the kitchen wing was added. When this happened, the family's previous residence in the village, known as the "Schlössle," was sold for demolition. Thus, the construction of the castle can be interpreted as an entrepreneurial activity. It only later gained importance as the family's seat of power. Although it served as the residence of the von Liebenstein family from the second half of the 18th century onward, after spa tourism had ceased, the mineral water and the castle regained significance for the family in the 19th century. The sale of bottled

mineral water became an important source of income in the 19th and 20th centuries, marketed under the brand name "Jebenhausen Castle Spring"—only now without tourists walking through the Baroque building.

Immo Trinks (Wien)

CV

Since 2020, Assoz. Prof., Priv.-Doz., Dipl. geophys., Ph.D. Cantab. Immo Trinks has been a tenured professor at the University of Vienna and the Director of the Vienna Institute for Archaeological Science (VIAS), overseeing research and teaching in terrestrial and underwater geophysical prospection. He has built a distinguished career in geophysical archaeological prospection and research. He holds a PhD in Geophysics from Cambridge University (2004) and a Diploma in Geophysics from Christian-Albrecht's University in Kiel (1999). After completing his studies, he worked as a Senior Research Associate at Durham University, where he developed innovative 3D visualization methods for prehistoric rock art (2004–2005). From 2005 to 2010, Trinks led the establishment of an archaeological prospection unit at the Swedish National Heritage Board, focusing on large-scale geophysical surveys. In 2010, he joined the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology as a Key Researcher, later advancing to Head of Research and Development (2012–2017) and Vice Director (2017–2021), contributing significantly to the institute's research initiatives in terrestrial and marine prospection. He earned his habilitation in near-surface geophysics in 2016 from the Technical University of Vienna.

Abstract

The research project on the digitization and 3D documentation of manor houses and their surroundings, conducted within the framework of the Manor House Center at the University of Greifswald, is dedicated to the comprehensive recording and analysis of historical manor houses in the Baltic Sea region. Using 3D laser scanning and photogrammetry, supported by the Vienna Institute for Archaeological Science (VIAS), selected objects from the 18th century are being documented in detail. The aim is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural landscape and make it digitally accessible, employing the latest imaging methods and techniques.

Sektion 5 – Herrenhausforschung und KI

[Section 5 – Manor House Research and AI]

Chair: Ina Blümel (Hannover)

CV

Prof. Dr. Ina Blümel is both information scientist and architect with membership in the German Chamber of Architects and project management experience in the field of knowledge-based, computational planning, design processes and building information modeling. She holds a PhD in Information Science from the HU Berlin and is professor for Linked Data in Information Science at Hanover University of Applied Sciences and Arts (HsH). She carries out experimental research and development at the Open Science Lab of the German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB), preferably involving students, Wikimedia or other communities with dedication to free knowledge. As of 2023, she has established a Joint Lab “Future Libraries & Research Data” to further expand joint research of TIB and HsH. Her fields of interest are open, collaborative knowledge creation and its interplay with machine-based methods, information modeling and contextualization as well as decentralized approaches for knowledge and data, responsible applications and use of AI and the relationship between digitisation and the intersectional points of science and society. Ina has successfully raised third-party funding on projects for opening up and enriching digital 3D models and other audiovisual content, for collaborative knowledge creation and for linked open data on research information. She is co-spokesperson of the German national research data infrastructure project NFDI4Culture – Consortium for research data on material and immaterial cultural heritage and spokesperson of several third party funded projects in the field of openGLAM. Among other affiliations, she serves on EOSC task force Data stewardship curricula and career paths and Europeana tech steering group.

Chair: Maria Mischke (Greifswald)

CV

Maria Mischke, MA, has been a research associate and doctoral candidate in the research project “Manor House Center of the Baltic Sea Region” at the University of Greifswald since December 2021. In the course of her doctoral studies, she is focusing on the development of orangery culture and orangery buildings in Mecklenburg and Western Pomerania. From 2012 to 2013, she earned her First Certificate in English at The Campbell Institute in Wellington, New Zealand. She completed her Bachelor's degree in art history and history at the University of Greifswald from 2013 to 2018, concluding with a thesis on “Die Familie von Eickstedt – Ein regionalhistorischer Beitrag zu den pommerschen Besitztümern der Eickstedt's in Koblentz-Krugsdorf” [The von Eickstedt Family – A Regional Historical Contribution to the Pomeranian Estates of the Eickstedt Family in Koblentz-Krugsdorf]. Concurrently, from 2017 to 2019, she worked in museum education at the Caspar-David-

Friedrich Center in Greifswald. Following this, she pursued her Master's degree in art history at the University of Greifswald from 2018 to 2021, completing her Master's thesis on "Das Ivenacker Gutsensemble – Eine bauhistorische Studie zur Denkmaltopographie der mecklenburgischen Kulturlandschaft" [The Ivenacker Manor Ensemble – An Architectural Historical Study on the Monument Topography of the Mecklenburg Cultural Landscape]. Starting in November 2024, she will take over the management of the museum in Pasewalk.

Florent Poux (Liège)

CV

Florent Poux is currently the Director of Innovation and Development at GEOSAT GROUP in Bordeaux, France, a position he has held since September 2021. In this role, he leads the Innovation and Development Lab of the GEOSAT group, which consists of 600 employees and achieves an annual growth of 40%. His responsibilities include recruiting, managing, and supporting a research and innovation team of 22 researchers, as well as implementing a data-centric AI strategy and coordinating EU projects. In addition to his role at GEOSAT, Poux has been an Adjunct Professor at the University of Liège and the University of Twente since September 2019, where he leads six courses on acquisition, 3D modeling, automatic object recognition, and automated decision support, while also managing a research team in 3D geodata. Previously, from October 2015 to July 2019, he was a Teaching and Research Assistant at the University of Liège, focusing on fundamental and applied research, including smart point clouds and graph learning. He also held the position of 3D Application Engineer at OxyGéo in Toulouse from September 2013 to July 2015, where he developed the "3D Laserscanning & LiDAR" branch. Poux has contributed as a consultant for major tech companies and has directed various e-learning courses. He has a Ph.D. in Science from the University of Liège and an engineering degree from ESGT and the University of Calgary.

Abstract

Geometry, Semantics and 3D Point Clouds

This presentation delves into the intricate relationship between geometry, semantics, and 3D point clouds, a fundamental component of modern computer vision and spatial data analysis. We will explore the geometric properties of point clouds, the neighborhood relationships, and the fundamental workflows and steps. Then, we will discuss the semantic interpretation of point clouds, assigning meaningful labels to individual points or groups of points. By understanding the interplay between geometry and semantics, we can unlock the full potential of 3D point clouds for tasks such as object recognition, scene understanding, and functional mapping. This paves the way for Spatial AI Systems with reasoning mechanisms to consider these ensembles as inputs to try and mimic human-level cognition based on 3D Perception mechanisms.

Kolja Bailly (Hannover)

CV

Kolja Bailly (NFDI4Culture) completed his studies in computer science at TU Berlin in 2009. After many years as an entrepreneur in the field of machine learning, he currently works as a full-stack software developer at the Open Science Lab of TIB Hannover in the NFDI4Culture project, focusing on the annotations and terminology service Antelope. His areas of work and interest include artificial intelligence, data science, semantic web, information modeling, cataloging, and wiki technologies.

Abstract

Semantische Annotation 4Culture: Integration eines 3D-Modell-Viewers, eines Triple-Stores und einer kollaborativen Wiki-Präsentationsumgebung

[Semantic Annotation 4Culture: Integration of a 3D Model Viewer, a Triple Store, and a Collaborative Wiki Presentation Environment]

In this presentation, we will introduce the development of a customized data management and presentation environment that combines the tools Kompakkt, Wikibase, Semantic MediaWiki, and Antelope. We will present use cases from the dataset of the country houses in the Baltic Sea region, demonstrating how data about the country houses, including geolocation, condition of preservation, building features, and building components, can be filtered and displayed in various data visualization styles (maps, timelines, and more). We will discuss how we have utilized different sources to enrich and annotate the data and will consider the possibilities of automating manual tasks with AI-supported tools.

Torsten Veit (Greifswald)

CV

Torsten Veit, MA, has been the coordinator and data manager in the research project "Manor House Center of the Baltic Sea Region" at Greifswald University since December 2021. After training as a stonemason and completing his bachelor's degree, he pursued a master's degree in art history at the University of Greifswald from 2012 to 2015, finishing with a thesis titled "Oberflächlich betrachtet – Oberflächenbearbeitung und deren Wirkung in der barocken Bildhauerei" [Superficially Considered – Surface Treatment and Its Effects in Baroque Sculpture]. From 2016 to 2019, he worked as a research associate at the Historical Institute of the International Graduate School IRTG "Baltic Borderlands" at the University of Greifswald, and then until 2021, he was a research associate at the Historical Institute at the Chair of Modern History and the Interdisciplinary Research Center for the Baltic Sea Region (IFZO) at the University of Greifswald. In 2024, he submitted his doctoral dissertation titled "Wessobrunner Stuckateure östlich der Elbe. Netzwerkbiografische Untersuchungen zur Handwerkermobilität in der frühen Neuzeit" [Wessobrunner Stucco Workers East of the Elbe: Network Biographical Studies on Craftsmen Mobility in the Early Modern Period] at the University of Greifswald.

Abstract

Manor house research in the future: a vision and conclusion

Manorial research is at a turning point where AI, 3D technologies, and computer vision are becoming crucial. This presentation will address current challenges and future opportunities in the digital documentation, reconstruction, and analysis of historical manor houses and documents. It will highlight recent advancements and present a vision for the future of manor house research, integrating cutting-edge digital technologies. Key topics will include the use of point clouds instead of meshes, Neural Radiance Fields (NeRFs), Gaussian Splattings, and the application of game engines for interactive exploration in immersive digital environments. Another focus is the use of AI for automated transcription of historical documents and algorithmic, model-based architectural segmentation, which will significantly facilitate the recognition and analysis of building structures. As these processes become increasingly automated, there is great potential to make research activities more efficient and precise. The presentation will outline a connected, digital future where AI and computer-assisted methods can fundamentally transform manor house research.