



## Session I: Chaired by Yme Kuiper



**DUTCH CASTLE  
FOUNDATION**  
CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES

STICHTING



VAN DER WYCK-DE KEMPNAER



university of  
 groningen



ENCOUNTER  
ИСТОРИЯ



# THE CITY A GARDEN, THE GARDEN A CITY

Shifting perspectives on city and countryside  
*presentation not included*

---

ENCOUNTER CONFERENCE 2019  
“THE COUNTRY HOUSE AND THE CITY”

ERIK DE JONG & ANTONIA WEISS  
(UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM)



# THANK YOU

Erik A. de Jong | [e.dejong@artis.nl](mailto:e.dejong@artis.nl)  
Antonia R. F. Weiss | [a.weiss@uva.nl](mailto:a.weiss@uva.nl)

# Gerrit van Oosterom

Love goes both ways: the Dutch country house as  
postillion d'amour between city and countryside

# City and countryside



**BIG**  
AMSTERDAM



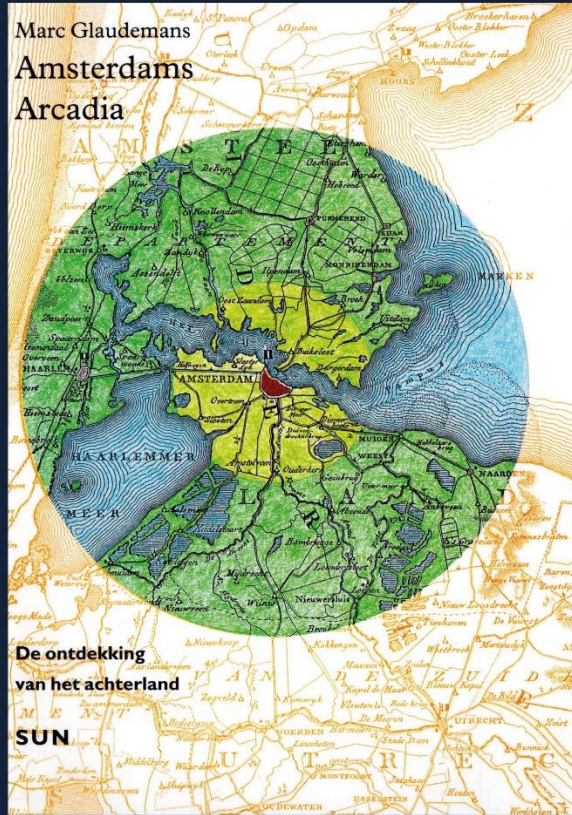
**UNION**

Everyone knows a bicycle is the best way to get around in Amsterdam. You can visit all the highlights of the city center within a day. But nowadays, there's an even better option: the electric bike (E-bike). You can visit more attractions in a shorter amount of time, all without breaking a sweat. For your convenience (or should we say pleasure) we have produced a few additional photos worth visiting on a new map. We call it Big Amsterdam. So, hop on your bike and enjoy the ride!

UNION.NL

LEGEND	
A1	AMSTERDAM LONG DIKE
A2	AMSTERDAM ISLANDS
A3	AMSTERDAM BIG SEA
A4	AMSTERDAM BEACH
A5	AMSTERDAM WINDMILLS
A6	AMSTERDAM CASTLE
A7	AMSTERDAM ROLLERCOASTERS
A8	AMSTERDAM BIG STONES
A9	AMSTERDAM GRAND PRIX CIRCUIT
A10	OLD AMSTERDAM
A11	AMSTERDAM GREENHOUSES
A12	AMSTERDAM FLOWER GARDENS
A13	AMSTERDAM CHEESE MARKET
A14	AMSTERDAM MODERN SOUTH QUARTER
B1	AMSTERDAM WATERWORKS
B2	AMSTERDAM OYSTER BAY
B3	FLEMISH AMSTERDAM
B4	AMSTERDAM MOUNTAIN
B5	AMSTERDAM DESIGN & SCIENCE DISTRICT
B6	AMSTERDAM BIG NATIONAL PARK
B7	AMSTERDAM BIKE FACTORY
B8	AMSTERDAM FARMLANDS
B9	VERSAILLES OF AMSTERDAM
B10	GERMAN SPEAKING AMSTERDAM

Marc Glaudemans  
Amsterdams  
Arcadia

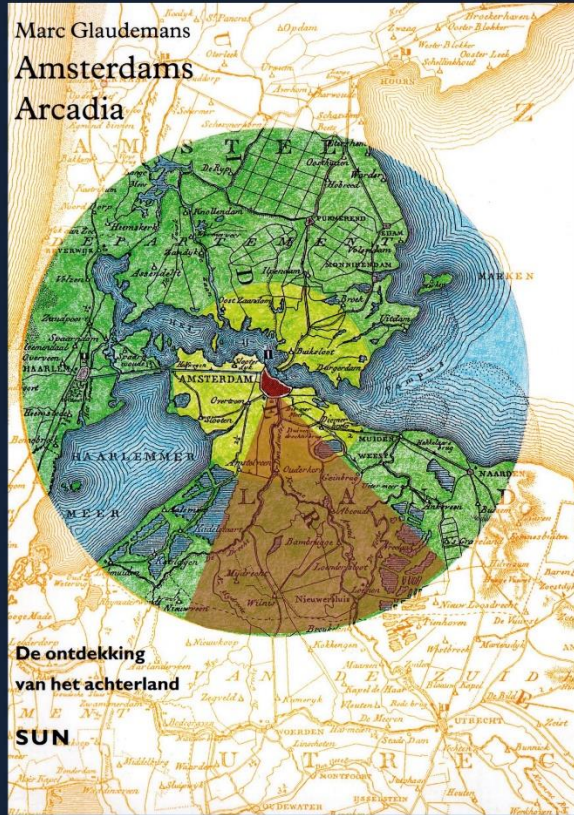


De ontdekking  
van het achterland

SUN

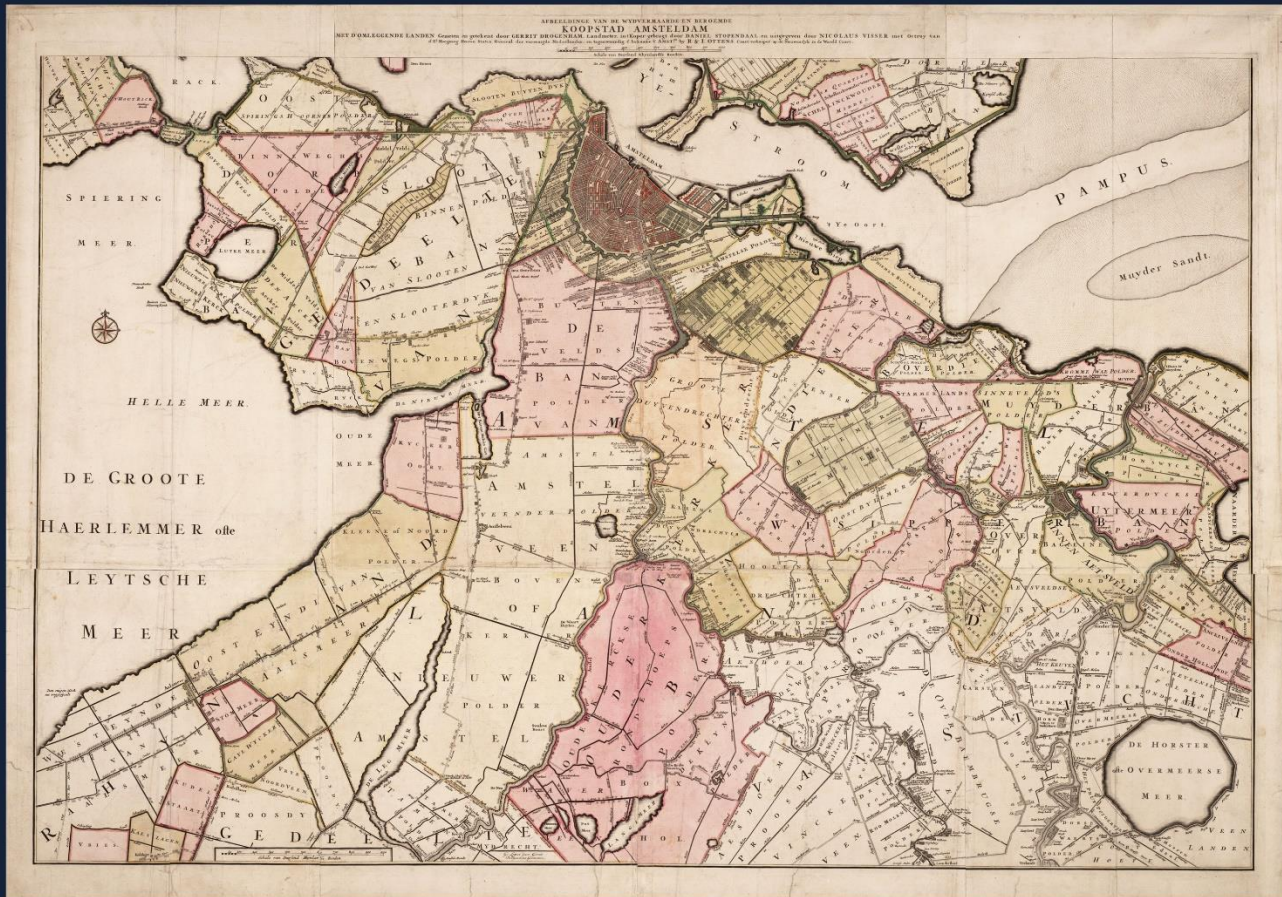
Glaudemans concept of the 'territory city': countryhouses as cultural markers

Marc Glaudemans  
Amsterdams  
Arcadia



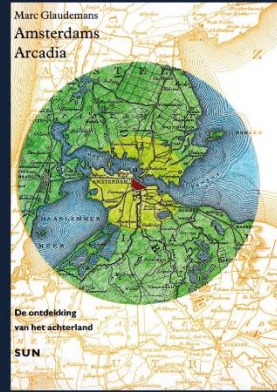
Countryhouses in Amsteland as part of the cultural landscape of Amsterdam





Map of Amstelland around 1700 by Drogenham: a who is who guide of the elite in the countryside





Three maps: one message, one perspective

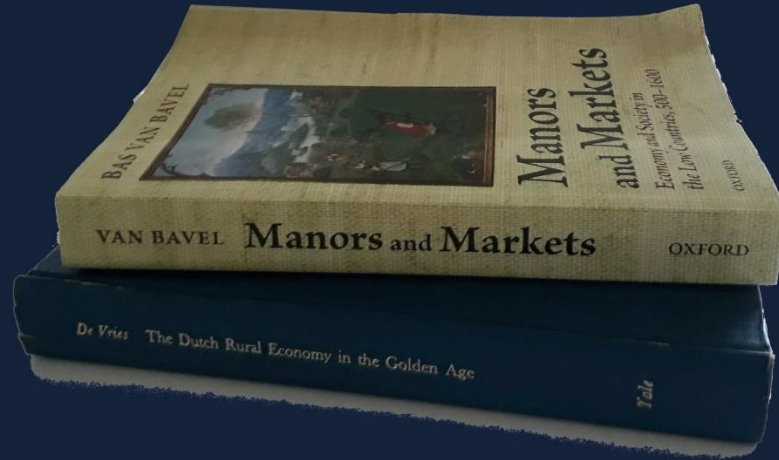
What about the other half?

## Economic, social and spatial interaction and rural influence



GA, Berg, Lellens, 1769-1840

## Economic, social and spatial interaction and rural influence



process of economic, political and social intergration between city and countryside started in the medieval period

Tossaram 1936. Het wings gebied van zoetmelk rond Amsterdam



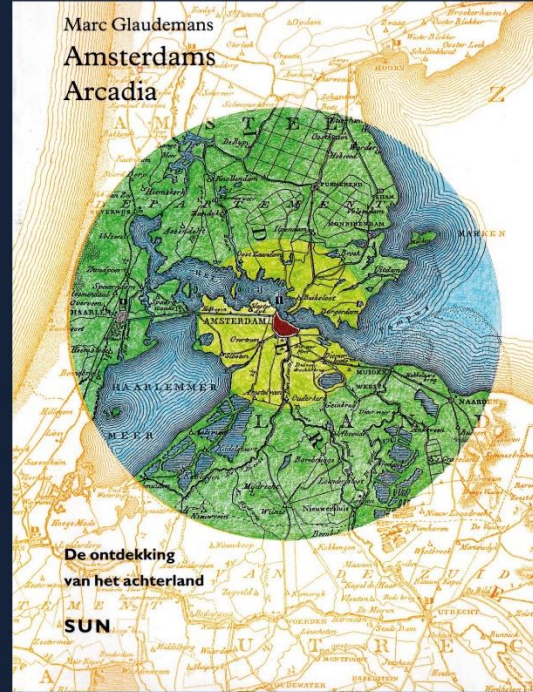
Continuity of economic interdependence between city and countryside over centuries: number of farms providing fresh 'sweet' milk on a daily basis to Amsterdam around 1900.



Tossaram, zoetmelkboer Amsterdam, 1930



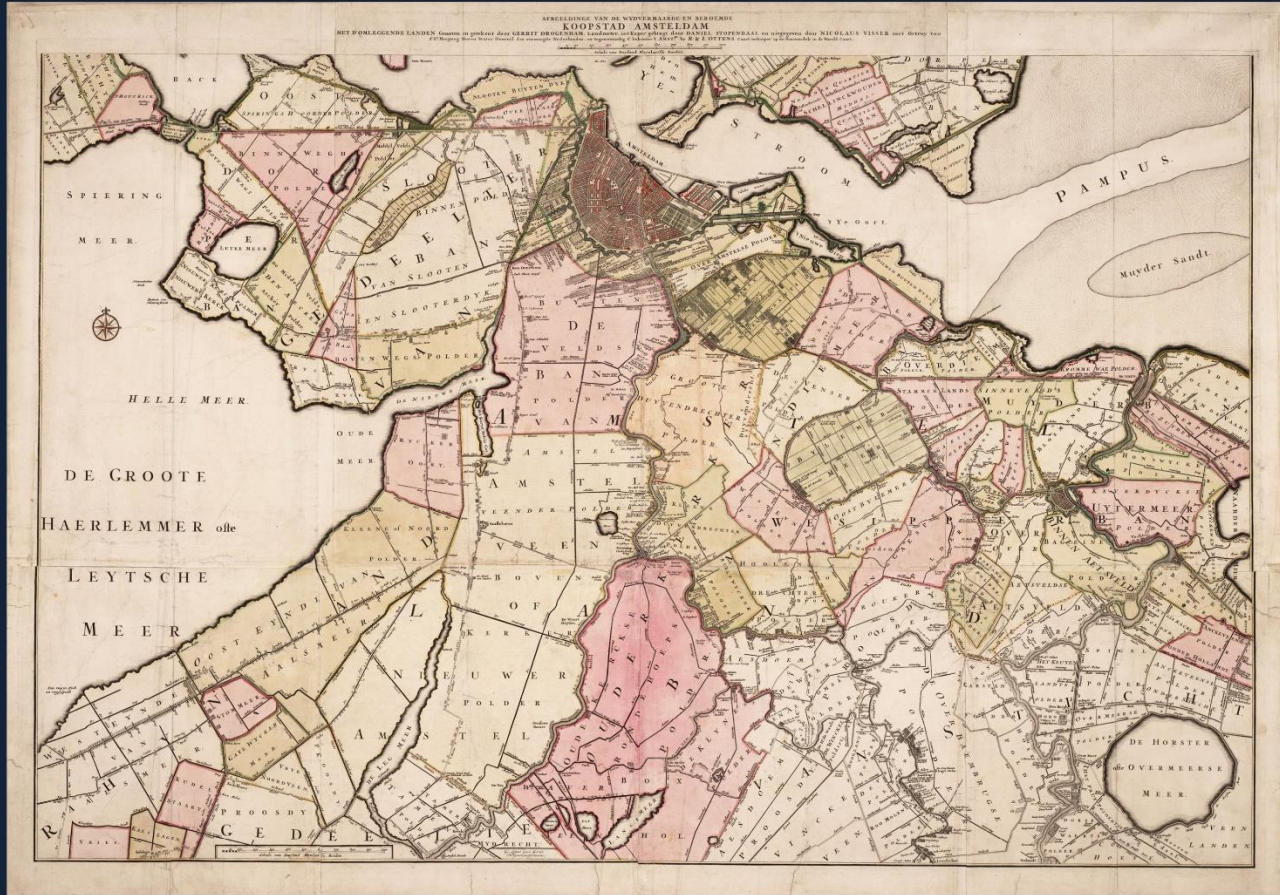
Tossaram 1936. Het wings gebied van zoetmelk rond Amsterdam.



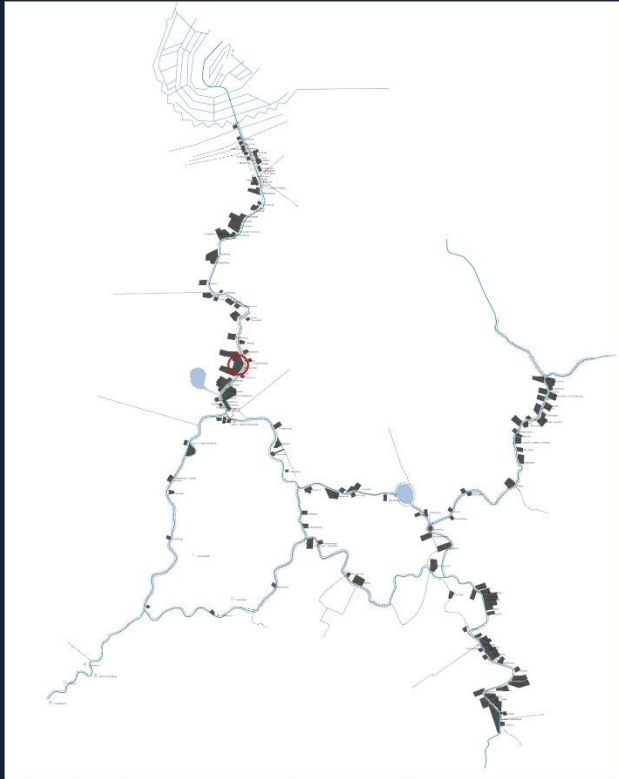
Overlap between the direct economic and cultural realm of Amsterdam of citybound farms and countryhouses



# The hidden agricultural (rural) side of countyhouses



# Percieved countryhouse landscape (dulce)



Distribution river bound countryhouses Amstelland including size of 'countryhouse core' of park and garden.

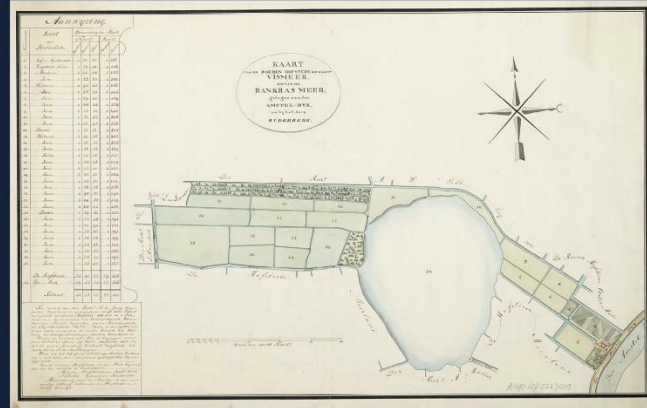


Development of 'countryhouse core' Wester Amstel (17th-20th century)

# Real countryhouse landscape (utile and dulce)



Distribution river bound countryhouses Amstelland including size of agricultural land



Vismeer Amstel, ca. 1800



# Utile and Dulce morphing into one

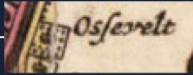


71 %

Countryhouse with extensive gardens and separate or attached farm



GAA, Tilpenburg, 1730

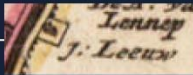


6 %

Farms with small countryhouse front and modest garden / plantation: 'embellished farm'



GAA, Morgenstond, 1730



23 %

Farms with modest retreat inside farmhouse

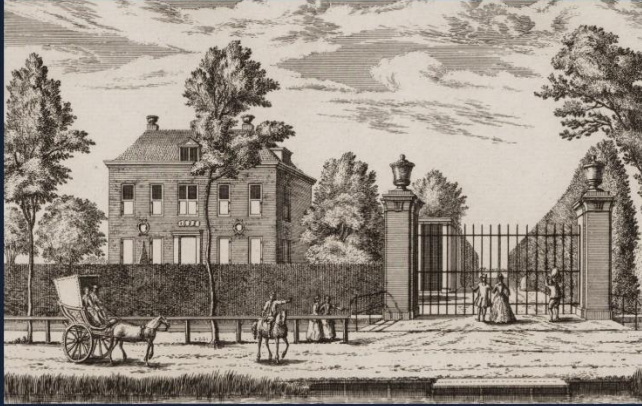


J de Wildt, Starrenhem,

An array of combinations between agricultural and leisure functions at countryhouses around 1700 hidden in the Drogenham map

# Practise

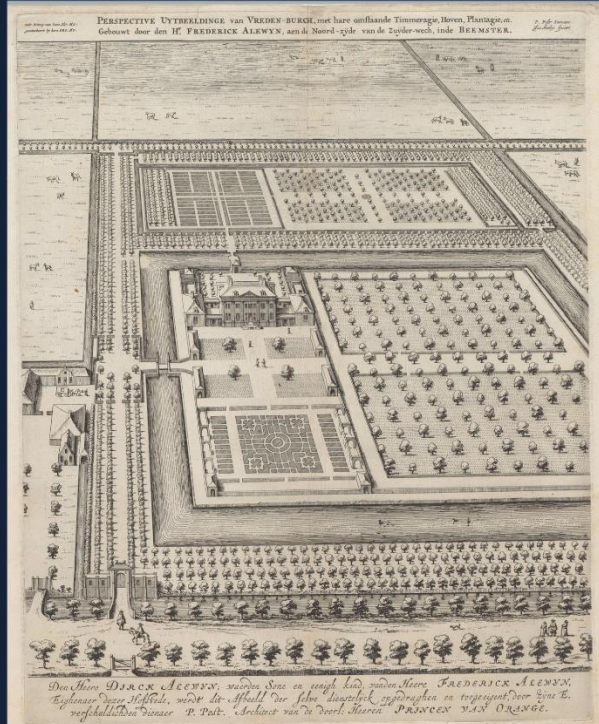
GAA, Bos en Hoven 1730, Hollands Arcadia



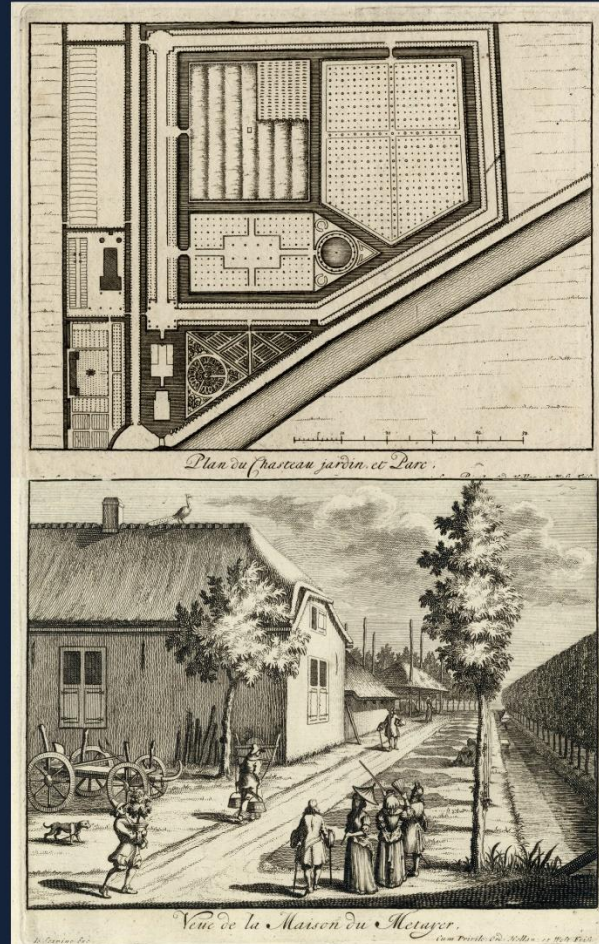
Practise nr 1: hidden out of sight



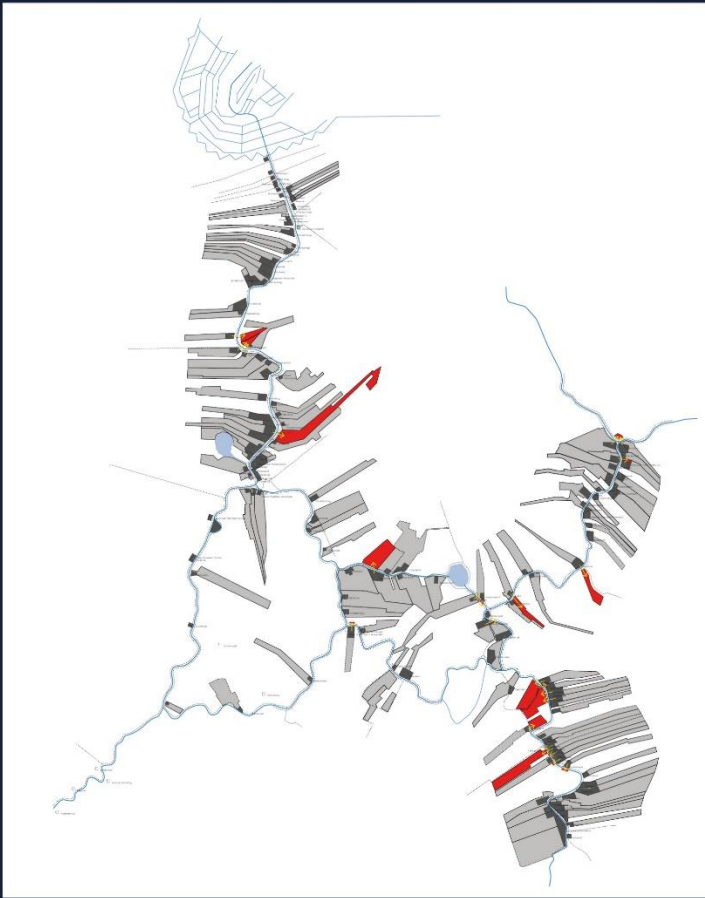
GAA, Bos en Hoven 1710, anoniem



Practise nr 2: part of the spatial concept







Practise nr 3: the farm as strategy: keep the view.

# Benefits and interdependence of countryhouse development for the countryside



Rijksmuseum, exposie kruidfabriek Solleburg, 1758.

Mutual beneficial / Joining forces: actions of countryhouse owners and farmers to prohibit the development of a gunpowder factory in the Bullewijkerpolder (1672).

KOG, buitenplaats Groeneveld Holendrecht, ca. 1780



## Love goes both ways

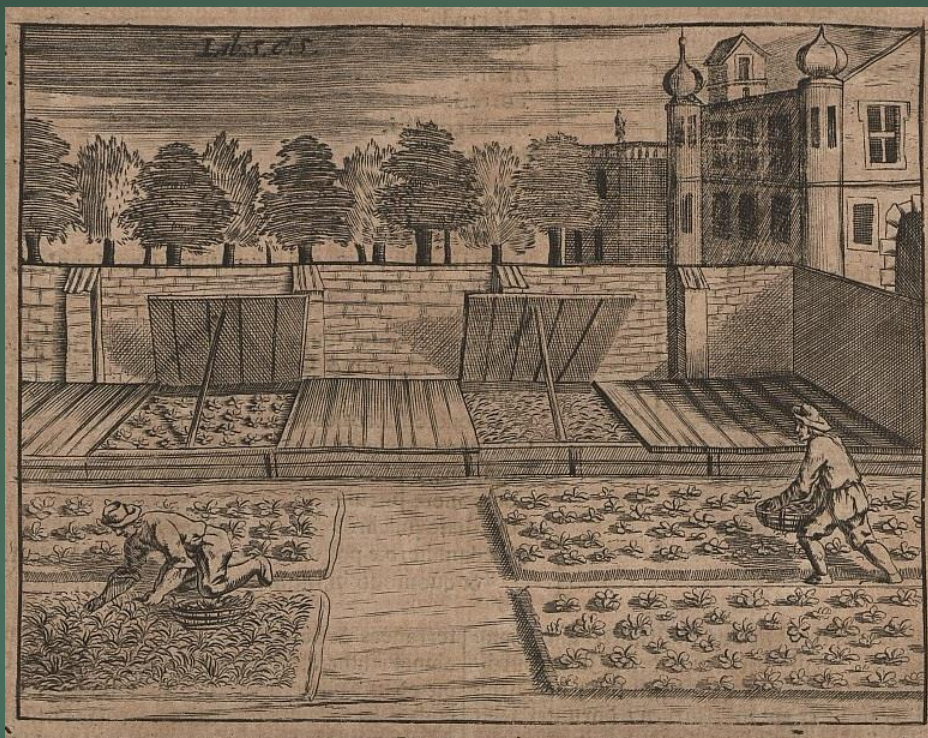
the countryhouse as postillon d'amour between city and countryside

Gerrit van Oosterom

# Lenneke Berkhout

Harvesting crops, gifts and prestige: what gardeners' instructions tell us about the importance of the kitchen garden





# Harvesting crops, prestige and gifts

What 17<sup>th</sup> century gardeners' instructions tell us about the importance of the kitchen garden

**William IV,  
prince of Orange-Nassau  
(1711 –1751)**





Leeuwarden, February 4, 1736

'that from the great gardens at Soestdijk so little and such bad fruit was sent over to his court ánd very carelessly packed and taken care of as well, so that the main part was rotten when it arrived'

*('dat er uyt soo grootse tuynen van Soestdyck soo weynige en soo slegte vrugten aen het Hof werden overgesonden, en dan nog soo onagtsaem ingepackt en versorgt, dat het grootste gedeelte bedorven is geweest')*





The kitchen garden was an essential part of the household economy.

Garden produce:

- supplied the kitchen
- gave standing
- made great gifts



Supplying the kitchen year round  
with vegetables, herbs and fruit




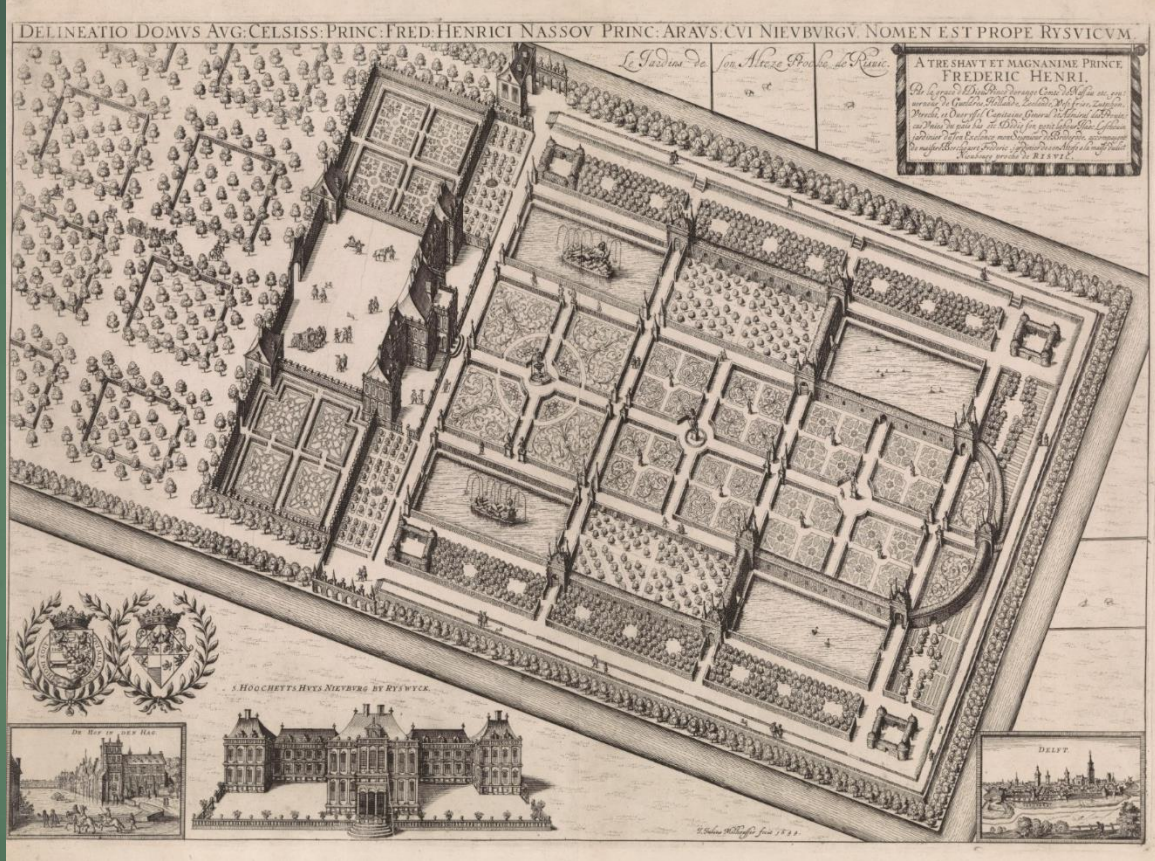
Vegetables to  
be grown in  
October,  
November  
and December

Octob. Novemb. Decembar

Endivie, Selen, krop sala, Artischock, bot sala, alder-  
hande koolen en alle soorten van wortelen, spin, galottes,  
peperwortel, spinbladen, gel gezele jaer door te besorgen  
met alderhande fijn krumt groch, en gedroogt gelyck  
tym, tosmarjn, sala, manoleyn yfop, bergvloed saly,  
fyns saly, botomy, met al gel dagelyck krumt als smyring  
petruselic kervel, biol, prey, biesloock, smyckroey wortel  
met alle de andere wortelen, & toekrumt ende alle soorten  
van groch off bloemut, tot gel verkeren van segetelen  
te gezele jaer door



- 
- **The head gardeners supplied the courtly kitchen on a daily basis with a large variety of crops**
  - **Large amounts of vegetables, herbs and fruit were transported from the country houses to the courtly kitchen in The Hague or elsewhere**



Maria de' Medici  
(1575-1642)

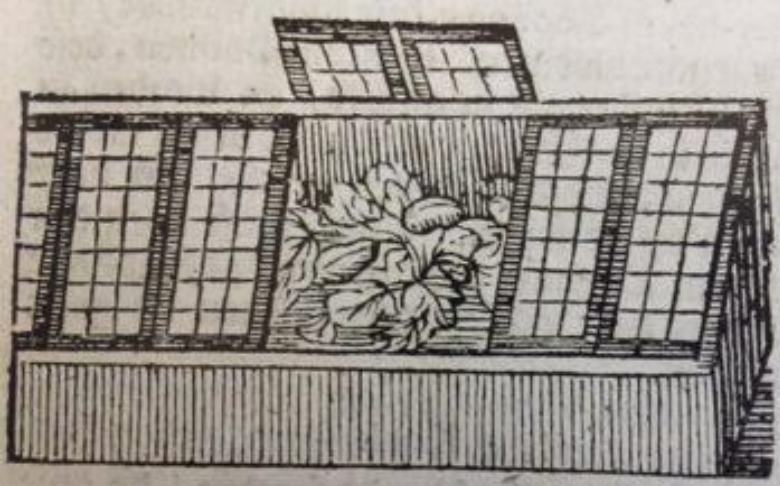
Huis ter Nieuburg at Rijswijk



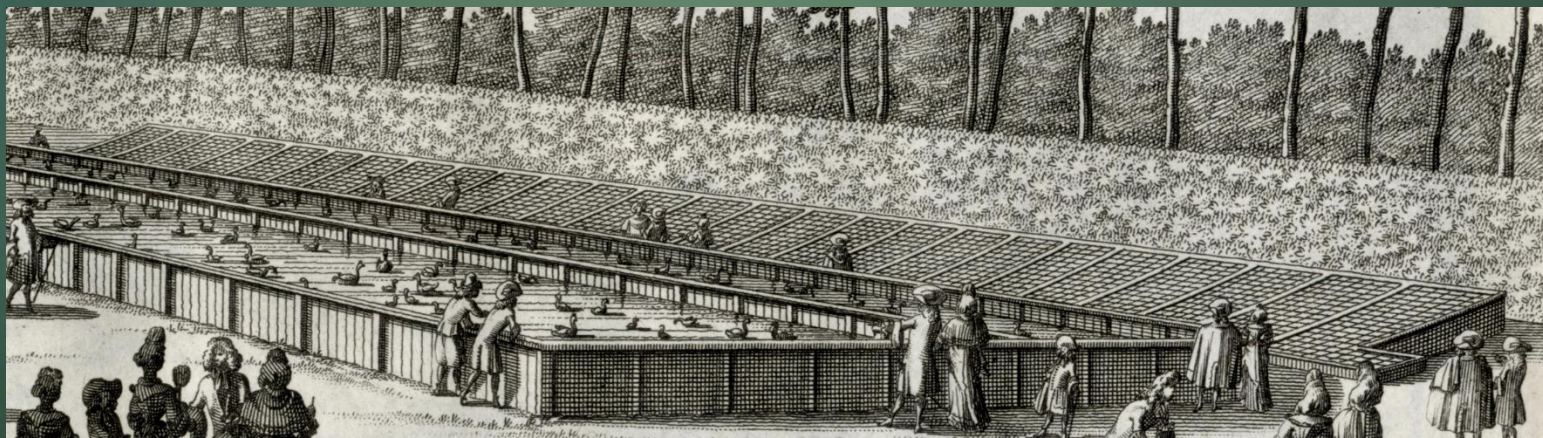
**Prince William III  
(1650-1702)**







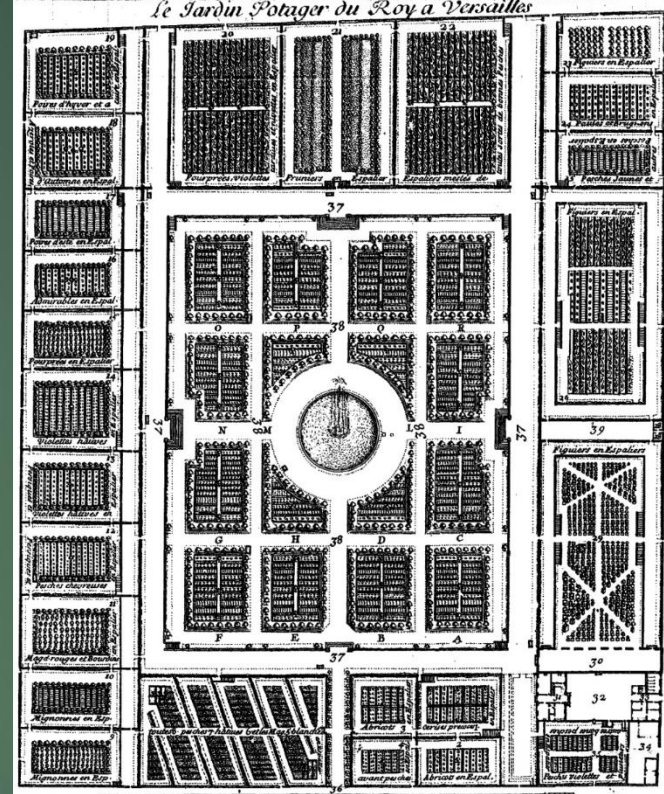
Hot beds








Jean Baptiste  
de la Quintinie  
(1626-1688)



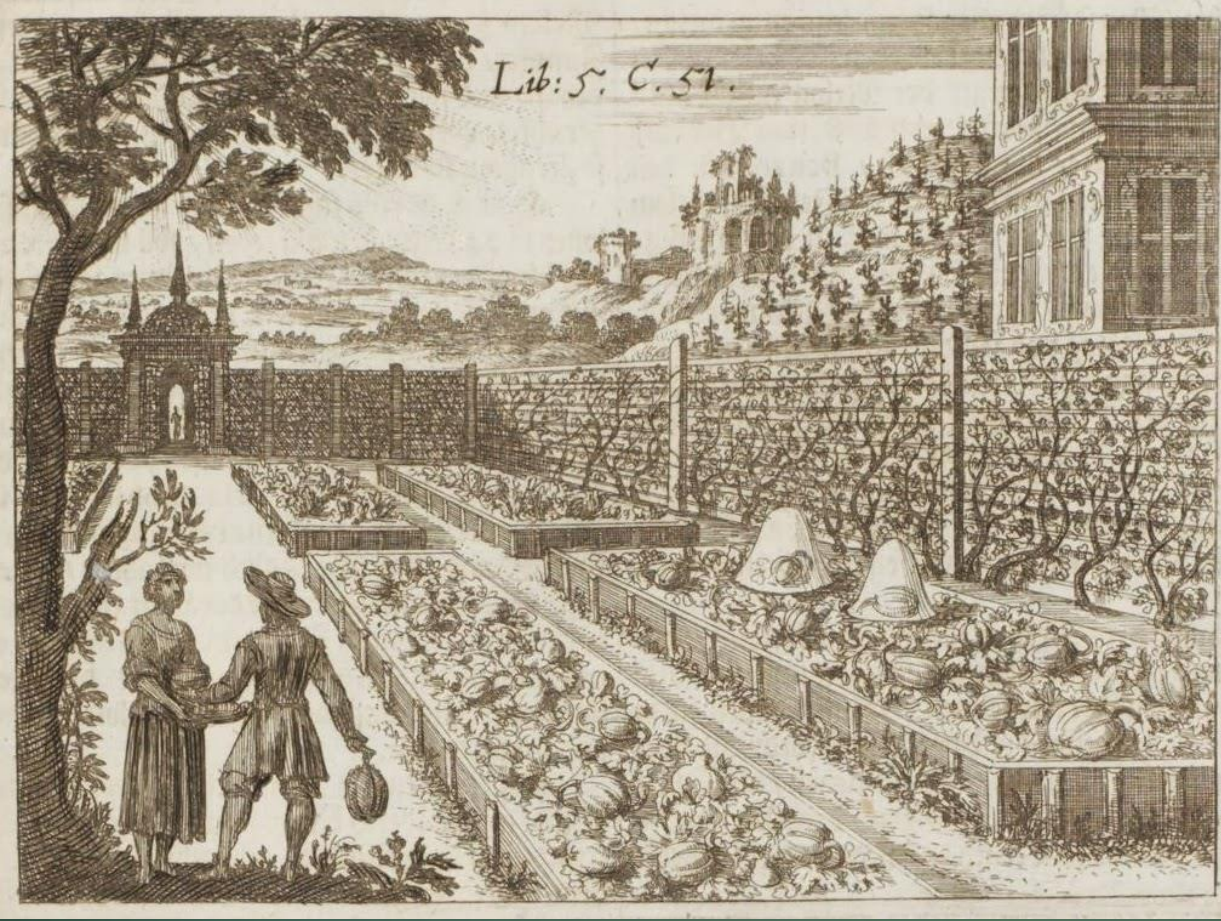
Plattegrond van de  
Potager du Roi



**An abundant harvest and  
exclusive vegetables/fruit  
in and out of season  
added to courtly splendour**

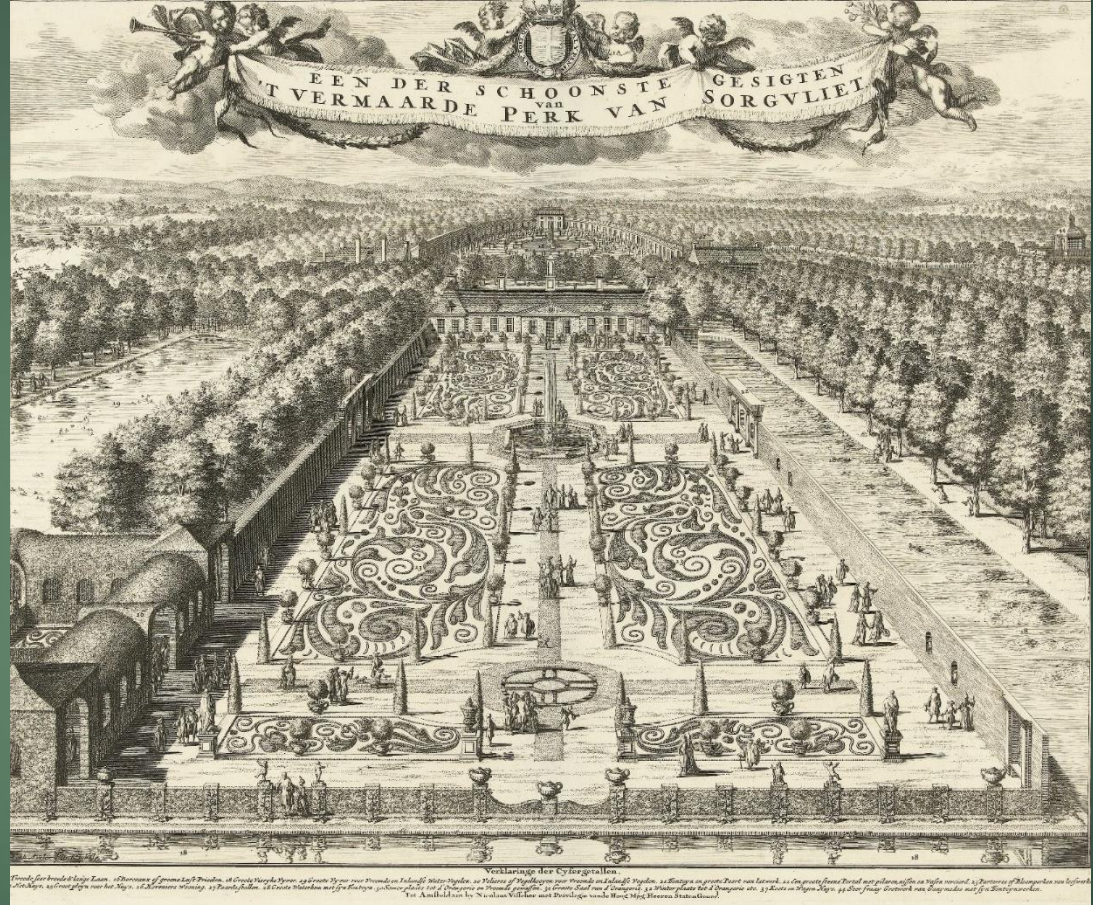


Lib: 5. C. 51.



Garden produce made wonderful gifts





**Hans Willem Bentinck  
Earl of Portland (1649-1709)**

**Zorgvliet near The  
Hague**



**Jane Martha Temple,  
countess of Portland  
(1672-1751)**





## Instruction for head gardener Leendert van der Burgh

### Each week

- eight melons and six pounds of cherries to Anna Margaretha Bentinck
- six melons and six pounds of cherries to Abel Tassin d'Allonne
- twelve melons to the English ambassador





D'ORANGERIE VAN 'T PERK VAN SORGVLIET,  
EEN DER SCHOONSTE VAN HOLLAND.



## Productive parts of the garden as important as the pleasure garden:

- crucial part of household economy
- abundant yield brought prestige
- garden produce made wonderful gifts



Let us not miss out on the productive parts of  
garden, when doing research.





## Session I: Chaired by Yme Kuiper



**DUTCH CASTLE  
FOUNDATION**  
CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES

STICHTING



VAN DER WYCK-DE KEMPNAER



university of  
 groningen



ENCOUNTER  
ИСТОРИЯ





## Session II: Chaired by Hanneke Ronnes



**DUTCH CASTLE  
FOUNDATION**  
CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES



STICHTING VAN DER WYCK-DE KEMPENAER



university of  
 groningen



Amsterdam School for Heritage, Memory and Museum of Culture



ENCOUNTER  
ЕИСОПНТЕВ



UPPSALA  
UNIVERSITET

# The necessity of going to town. Production and consumption in a late 18th century Swedish noble household.

Month	Item	Quantity	Value
September	Transport		20
	10 3/4 Appelrör	27 5/8	6 2/6
	10 3/4 Hön	26	16 0
	10 3/4 Bönor	16 0	287 21 6
	2 1/2 Citroner	1/2	2
	2 1/2 Paltor	2 1/2	5
	Lampor	9	9
	2 1/2 Karlens födrull	2 1/2	
	20 af Svarttå	13 16 1/2	
	12 af Svarttå	8 21 1/2	
	14 af Svarttå	7 0	
	14 af Svarttå	4 32 0	
	14 af Svarttå	4 32 0	
October	Transport		20
	10 3/4 Appelrör	27 5/8	6 2/6
	10 3/4 Hön	26	16 0
	10 3/4 Bönor	16 0	287 21 6
	2 1/2 Citroner	1/2	2
	2 1/2 Paltor	2 1/2	5
	Lampor	9	9
	2 1/2 Karlens födrull	2 1/2	
	20 af Svarttå	13 16 1/2	
	12 af Svarttå	8 21 1/2	
	14 af Svarttå	7 0	
	14 af Svarttå	4 32 0	
	14 af Svarttå	4 32 0	

Göran Ulväng, Department of Economic history, Uppsala University.

Goran.ulvang@ekhist.uu.se

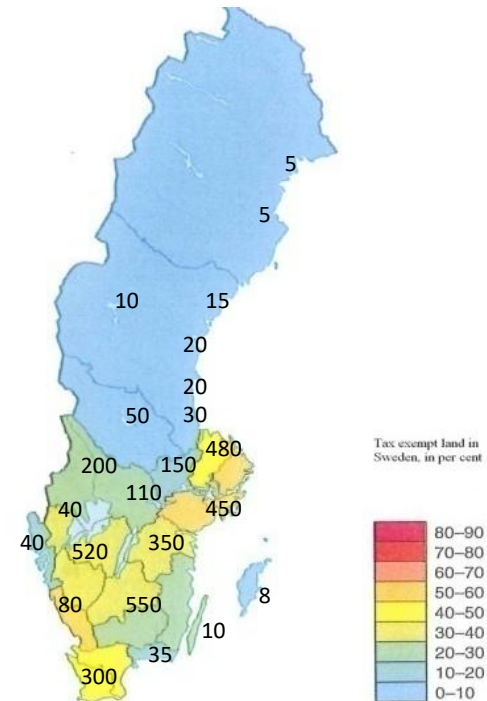
[www.svenskaherrgardar.se](http://www.svenskaherrgardar.se)





## The nobility and the manors

- Around 3700 manors in Sweden in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries
- The Manor always the main centre for farming, with farmhouses adjacent to the main building.
- Most estates small with between 5 and 15 tenant farmers.
- Total area manor farm and estate: 300 to 1,000 hectares.
- Small manor households: 10 – 20 persons, including the family.
- Exception: the 10-15% of the manors belonging to the titled nobility (counts and barons), with 1,000 to 25,000 hectares.
- Decline in noble ownership from c1750 when freehold farmers and burghers moved forward. In 1950 only 30% of the manors were still in noble hands.
- The 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries prosperous thanks to agricultural revolution and globalisation.



Source: [www.svenskaherrgardar.se](http://www.svenskaherrgardar.se)



# Objectives

## Objectives

- A try to reconstruct the economic situation in a broader sense, both the production/income side as well as the consumption side.
- The production determinative for the composition of the consumption – what could be produced on the manor and within the estate and what had to be brought in?
- What kind of goods were bought and where?
- The role of the towns.

## Sources

- Account books from the manor with its estate, the household and private ones.
- Correspondence



UPPSALA  
UNIVERSITET

# The case: Count Carl Gustaf Spens and countess Urika Falkenberg



1741-1816.

Appointed Chief district judge, but left the office in 1789 in protest of king Gustav III policies.

1764-1802

Father: Privy council, Count Melker Falkenberg af Bålby, mother: Countess Hedvig Wachtmeister

Two surviving sons: Jakob, b. 1791 and Carl Gustaf, b. 1792

## The property of Count Spens

### Uppland county

Höja (inherited, entailed)	1200
Salnecke (bought, made it entailed)	700

### Östergötland county

Grensholmen (inherited)	2500
-------------------------	------

### Närke county

Bålby with Hasselfors ironworks (with marriage, partner)	3000
--	------

**7400 hectares**

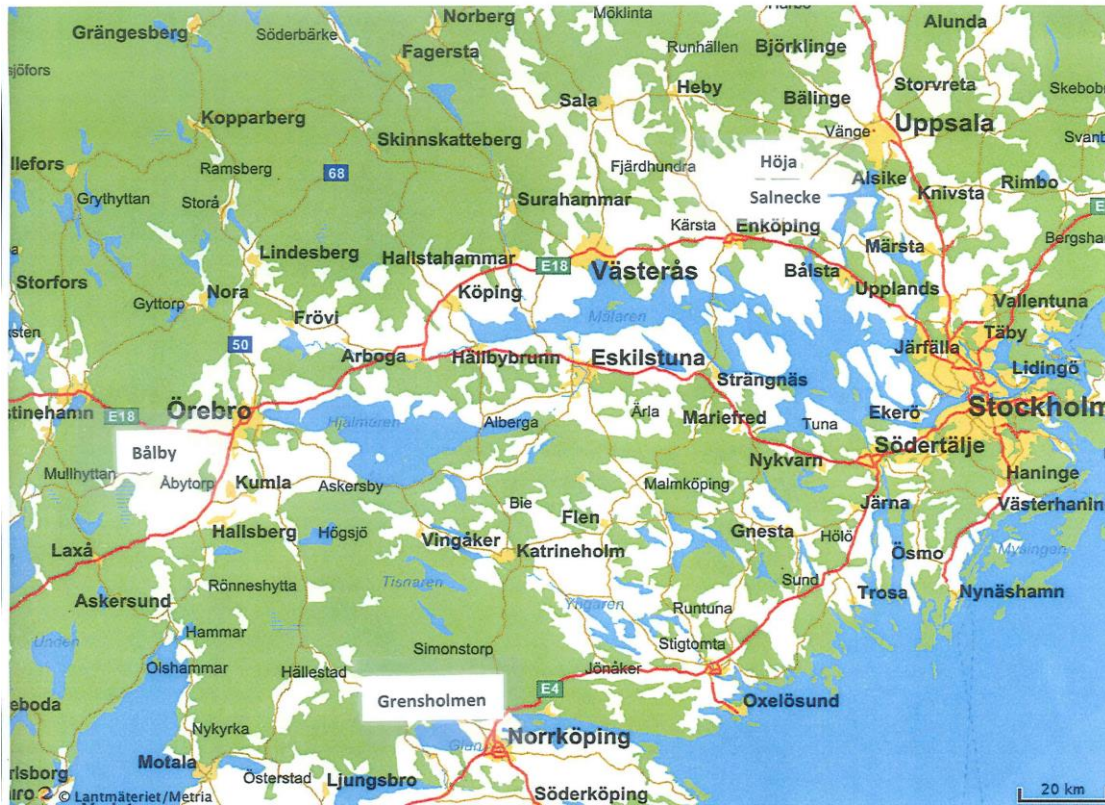
Houses in Stockholm and Uppsala





UPPSALA  
UNIVERSITET

# The manors



Salnecke manor was the main residence, though newly purchased and by far the smallest in hectares, but had an old impressive main building.

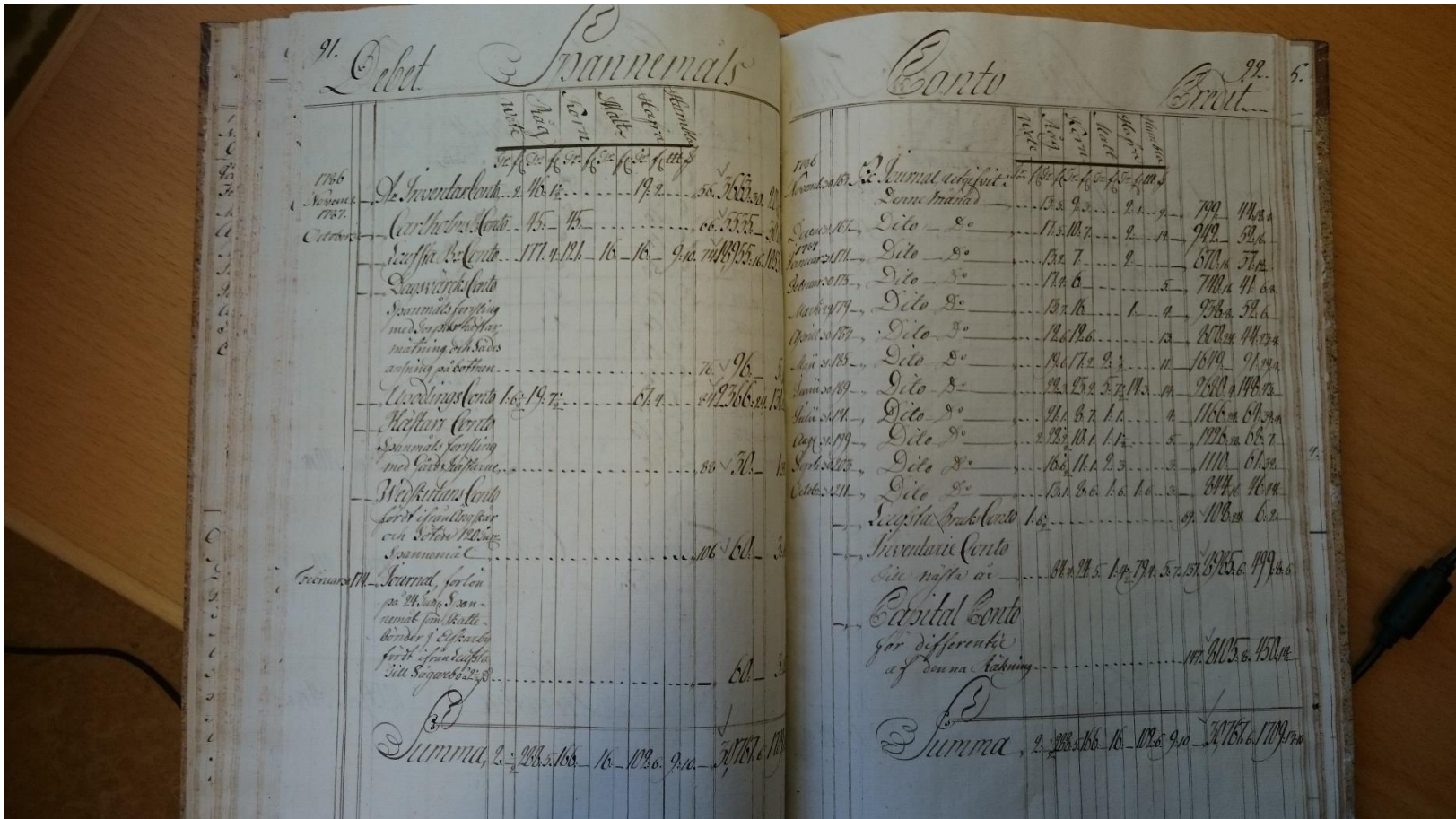






UPPSALA  
UNIVERSITET

# The sources – the cameralistic tradition



Double Italian book keeping at Lövsta Ironwork late 18<sup>th</sup> century.



# The sources

- Account books from the three manors with their estates kept by the stewards and then summarized by the Count in the end of each year, with incomings and expenses sorted under different headings, including his private expenses.
- Ledgers over the number of dayworks made by the tenant farmer and crofters + the grain account.
- The Countess account book for her, the children and the household.
- Receipts, thousands of them.

The image shows two pages of handwritten account books in Swedish. The left page is dated 'September' and the right page is dated 'October'. Both pages contain columns of text and numbers, representing financial records. The entries include various items such as 'Transport', 'Lampvixor', 'Papper', 'Kopier', and 'Böcker'. The numbers are written in a cursive script, and there are some corrections and annotations throughout the text.





# The profit

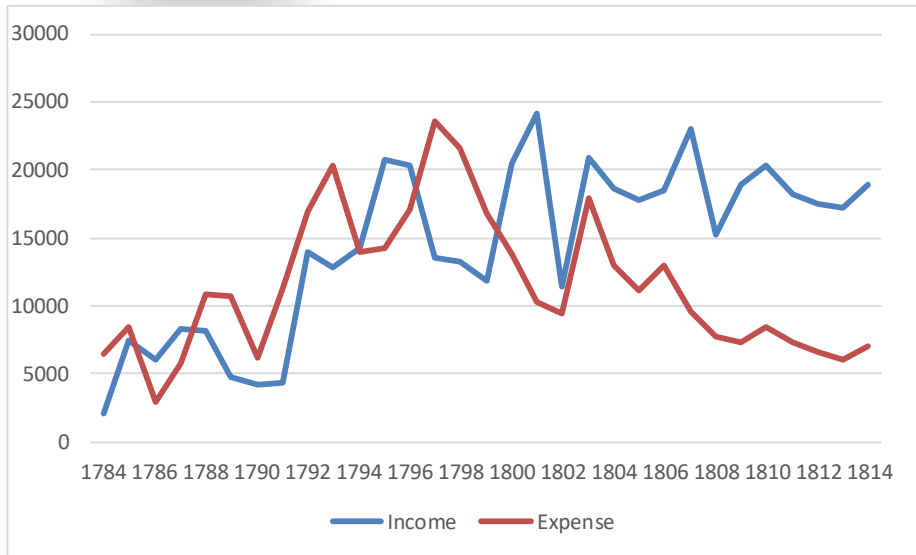
## Yearly profit for the count in 1809-1812:

- 10,000 – 12,000 Riksdaler. (170 – 200 times a worker's income of 60 Rd a year).
- Profit = the surplus after all salaries been paid and manor and estate maintenance been carried out, and which could be used for consumption.

	1809	1811	1812
Manors in Östergötland county	53	56	52
Manors in Uppland county	38	34	40
The house in Stockholm	2	3	2
Interest from Hasselfors iron work	7	7	6
Sum	11209	9980	12159
Sum (fixed price, CPI 1914=100)	26067	19844	20356



# Salnecke manor: The incomes and expenses.



Income and expenses on Salnecke and Höja manor in Uppland county 1783-1814, in Rd (fixed prices CPI (194=100)).

- Until 1802, when the countess died, the profit was limited, due to investments in the main building, the farmhouses and the property.
- Main income source: selling grain and flour (84%).
- Main costs: Salaries to craftsmen and extra dayworks by crofters, and material to houses, tools, carriages etcetera.

Sources of income 1783-1812	
Grain	68
Grain for making liquor	6
Flour	10
Livestock	7
Other	9
<b>Sum</b>	<b>100</b>

Expensens 1783-1812	
Salaries and material	61
Construction of new houses	21
Land reclamation	3
The boat	5
Taxes	1
Costs for soldiers to the army	8
Other	1
<b>Sum</b>	<b>100</b>



# Salnecke manor: The production of services

Employee	N	N dayworks	Main workplace
<b>In the household</b>			
Housekeeper	1	300	Main building
Chamber maid	1	300	Main building
House maidens	4	1200	Main building
Valets	2	600	Main building
Coachman	1	300	Stables
Farmhands	8	2400	In the fields and stables
Farm maidens	2	600	Cowshed
<b>On the manor</b>			
Gardener	1	300	The garden
Blacksmith	1	300	Smithy, farmhouses
Shoemaker	1	300	
Skipper	1	300	The boat
<b>On the estate</b>			
Crofters	6	1400	In the fields, travels, in the household, maintenance
Total	29	8300	

- In 1801 29 employees did around 8000 ordinary dayworks, but in reality more.
- A crofter did most years around 100 extra dayworks, paid in cash.
- No specific information on where the dayworks were carried out in the ledgers (with some exceptions).





# Salnecke manor: The production of goods

Sort	Amount (liter)	Amount (%)	Seed	Sold	Household	Sum
Wheat	9000	9	12	66	22	100
Rye	51000	51	13	55	32	100
Barley	24000	24	12	13	75	100
Mixed (oats/barley)	8000	8	19	15	66	100
Oats	7000	7	29	21	50	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>

Animals	N	Comment
Horses	10	Draught animals
Oxen	24	Draught animals, meat
Cows	12	Milk, meat
Pigs	4	Pork
Sheep	0	All sheep at Höja manor

- 45% of the harvest were sold (wheat and rye), 42% went to the household (barley and oats), 13% as seed.
- Draught animals dominated among the animals, few cows, pigs and sheep.



# The household needs

The household needs of comestibles		Mesaure	Comment
Wheat flour, fine	267	kilo	Self-sufficient
Wheat flour, rough	232	kilo	Self-sufficient
Rye flour, fine	278	kilo	Self-sufficient
Rye flour, rough	1133	kilo	Self-sufficient
Malt	1613	kilo	Self-sufficient
Peas	122	kilo	Partly self-sufficient
Pork	181	kilo	Partly self-sufficient
Meat	892	kilo	Partly self-sufficient
Butter	151	kilo	Partly self-sufficient
Cheese	71	kilo	Partly self-sufficient
Raisin	26	kg	Bought
Barleycorn, fine	122	kg	Bought
Barleycorn, rough	141	kg	Bought
Barleycorn	39	kg	Bought
Syrup	40	liter	Bought
Saithe	94	kg	Bought
Cod, dried	60	kg	Bought
Herring	257	liter	Bought
Salmon	93	liter	Bought
Pike, salted	74	liter	Bought
Baltic herring	194	liter	Bought
Kabeljo (dried cod)	93	liter	Bought
Cod	19	liter	Bought

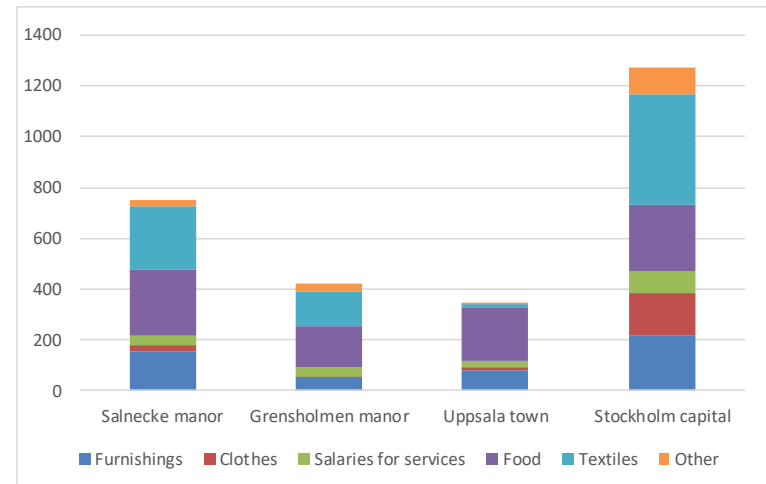
- Deficit in food for supporting the household and other employees.
- The shortfall could to a certain degree be covered by deliveries from Höja and Grensholmen manors.
- But the rest had to be bought on the market: meat, pork, malt, peas, cheese, fish etcetera.
- Sellers: town tradesfolk, but also farmers, tenant farmers, crofters in the neighbourhood.



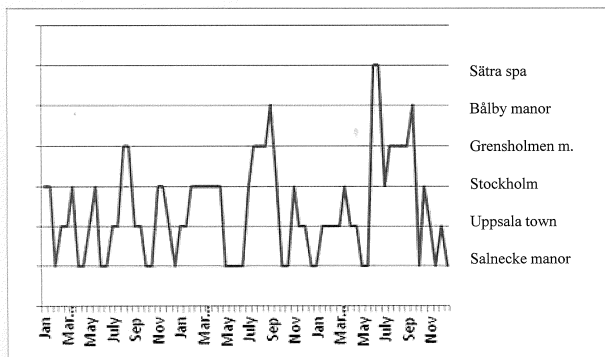
# The purchases of the countess for family and household

	Rd	Per cent
Furnishings	502	18
Clothes	207	7
Salaries to other than staff	190	7
Food	897	32
Textiles	834	30
Other	159	6
Sum	2789	100

Purchases in 1798-1799



## Living and traveling 1798 – 1801



- The countess moved constantly between Salnecke, other manors, Stockholm and Uppsala town.
- Food and textiles main purchases.
- Stockholm main shopping place for exclusive textiles, furniture, clothes. Higher costs for staff when there.

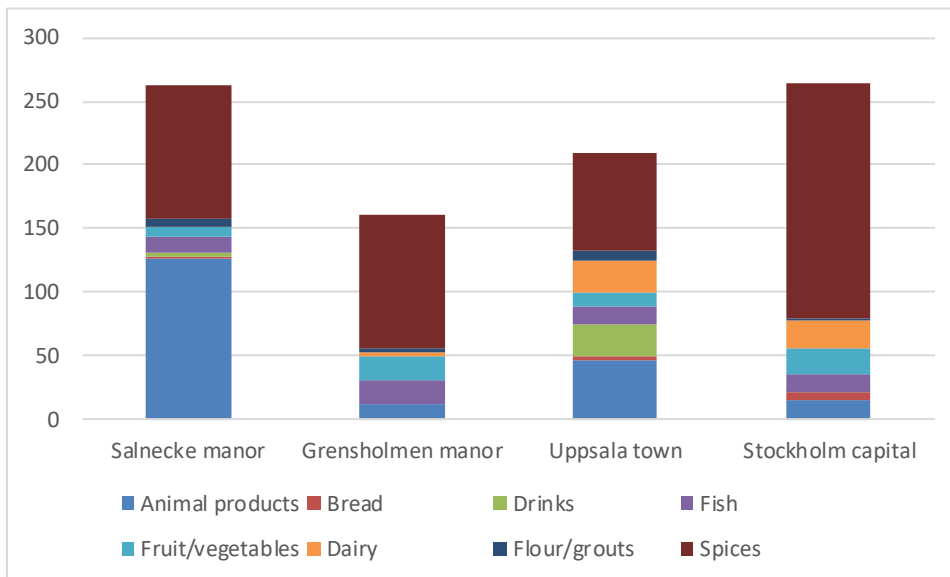




# The purchases of the countess for family and household: food

	Rd	Per cent
Animal products	201	22
Bread	10	1
Drinks	28	3
Fish	59	7
Fruit/vegetables	57	6
Dairy	52	6
Flour/grouts	17	2
Spices	472	53
Sum	897	100

- Main purchases: spices (including sugar) and animal products.
- Spices were bought everywhere, but especially in Stockholm
- Most animal products bought at Salnecke, mostly eggs, chickens, hens but also blackcocks, capercaillies, hazelhens.
- When in Stockholm and Uppsala purchases of dairy products and bread.





# Conclusions

- To understand the consumption in towns we need to have information on the production side in the families to fully understand the consumption side.
- Market oriented economy producing grain for sale to be able to live a luxurious life and buy imported objects and food.
- This led to a limited production of animal products, hop, flax and other.
- Food and garments for both employees and the household had to be purchased on the market.
- The countess purchased goods on whatever location she was: bought goods and food almost every day.
- Main purchased goods on the manors: food and simple textiles
- Main purchased goods in Uppsala: food, simple textiles, writing utensils, paper.
- Main purchased goods in Stockholm: luxurious textiles (silk, cotton), clothes, spices, sugar, lemons, oranges, high-quality furniture.



**DUTCH CASTLE  
FOUNDATION**

CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES

# Urban Elites, Castles and Country Houses in the 15th and 16th Centuries in the Netherlands

Fred Vogelzang – 2 October 2019



Main NKS-research theme:

The relevance of castles and country houses

1. Amsterdam Manors and Country Estates in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century
2. The Experience of Nature
3. Early Country Estates: around the City of Utrecht
4. How about other Cities?
5. Conclusion



Vechtoever, Maarssen. 1739 Jacob Machado. Investment banker. Also owner of city houses in The Hague and Utrecht





## 17th Century Building Spree of Country Estates around Amsterdam

### Conditions

- Money
- Land
- Transport
- Safety
- Fashion



## The War of the Dutch Independence 1568-1648



## Motives?

No contemporary sources

- Financial and Economic: Investment
- Social: Status
- Emotional: Nature Experience



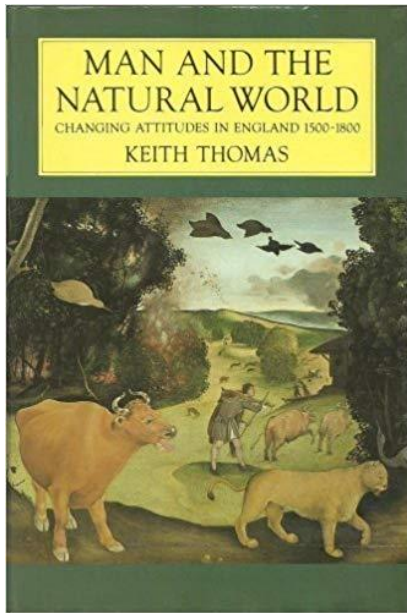


Around the City of Antwerpen, 16th Century. 'The Sweet Country Life'.



Common Denominator: Urban Communities.  
No Country House without City Dwellers





*Nature, being known, it may be master'd, managed and used in the services of human life – John Graunt 1665*

*The Conquered Wood*

The Virgin vs The Green Man





Giorgione, The Tempest, 1508. E. Gombrich: the First Painting about Nature as independent Subject





Conrad Witz, The Miraculous Draught of Fishes, 1444.  
Background Lake of Geneva





The New Forest, UK, 11th Century



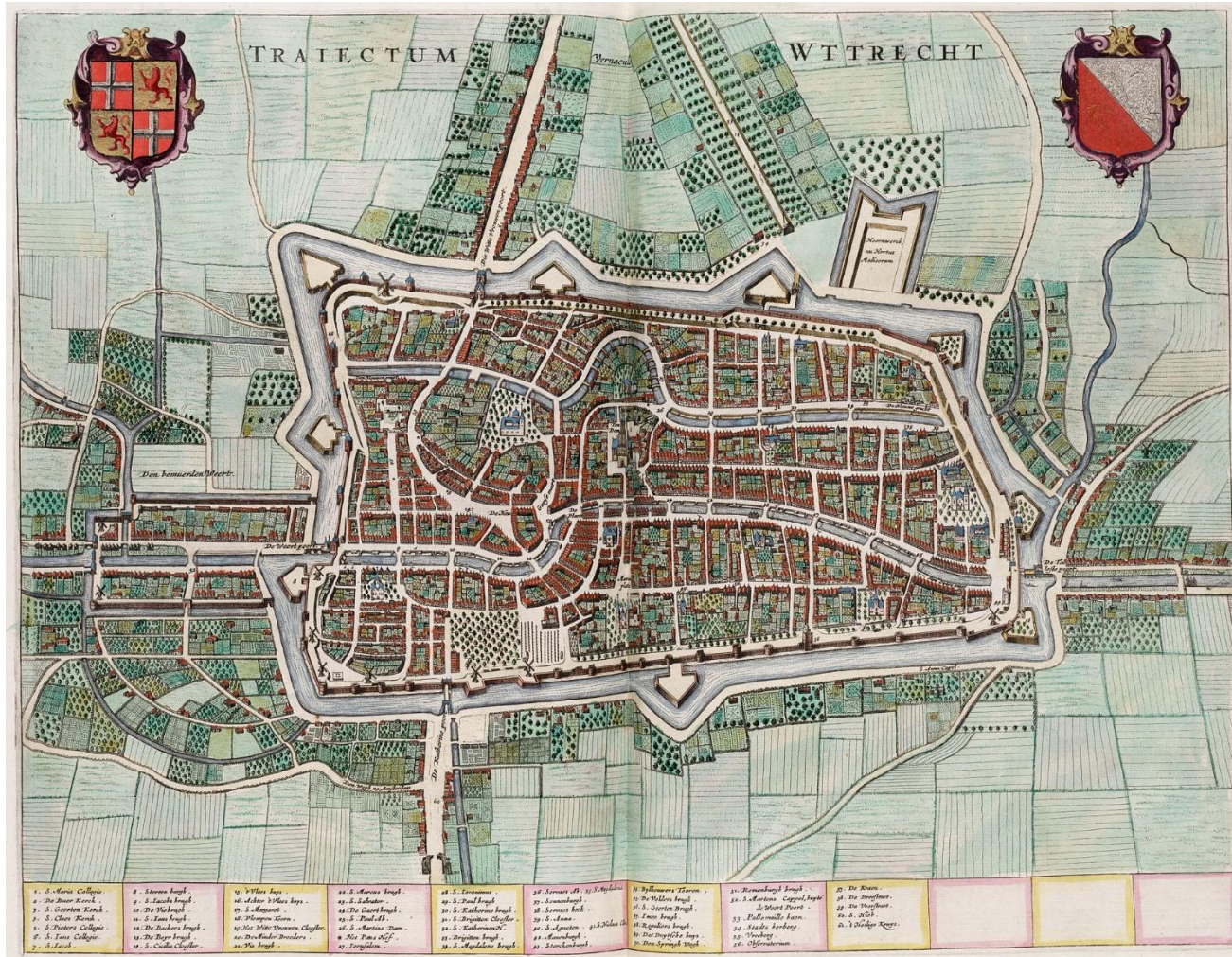


Nature as a wild place is more about the contrast between Civilization and Barbarism than about how Nature was really experienced.

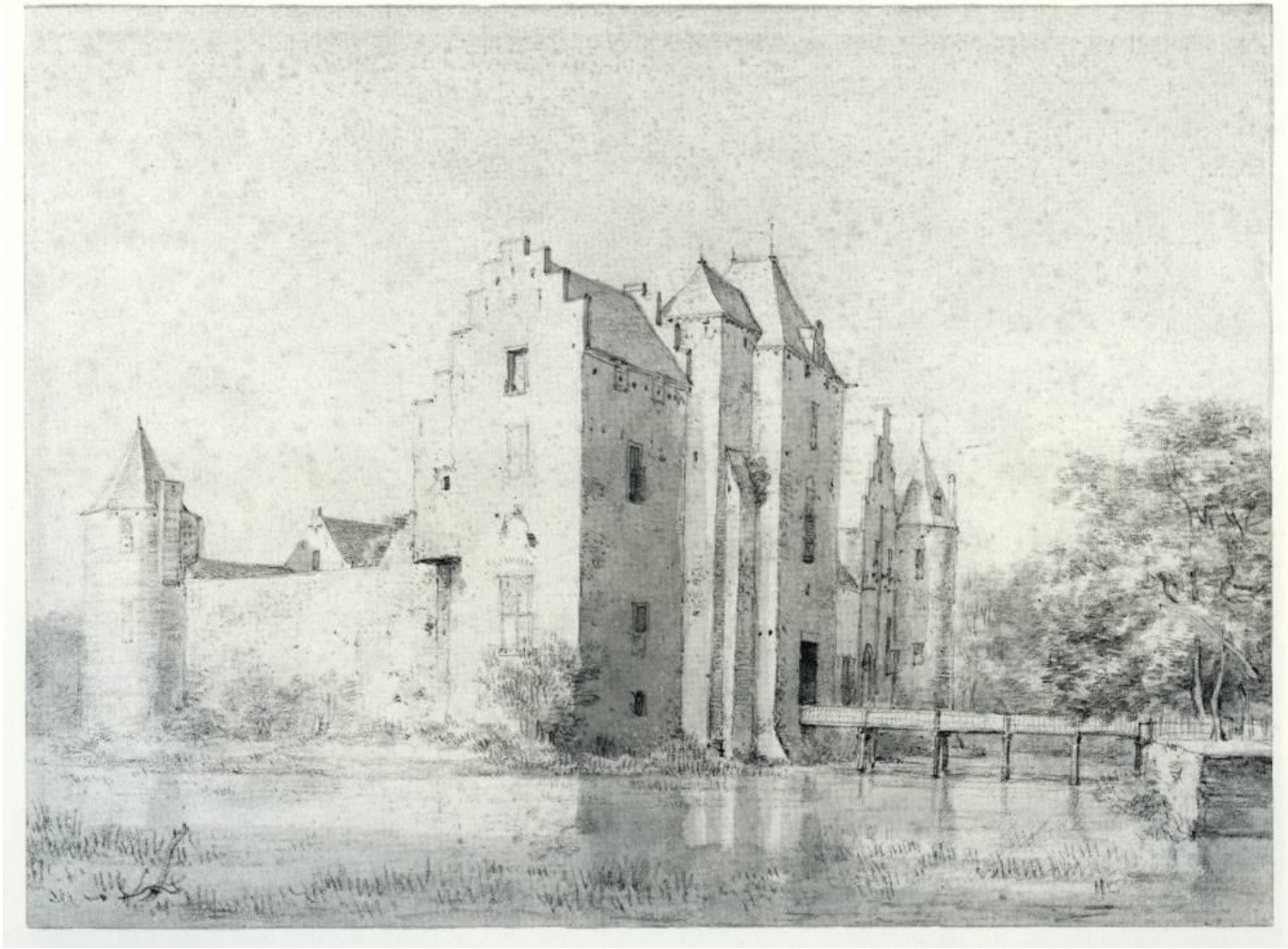
Literature and Art very much under the spell of Theology

Expectation: Occurrence of Country Estates before 1600. A lot of Land owned by Nobility and the Church



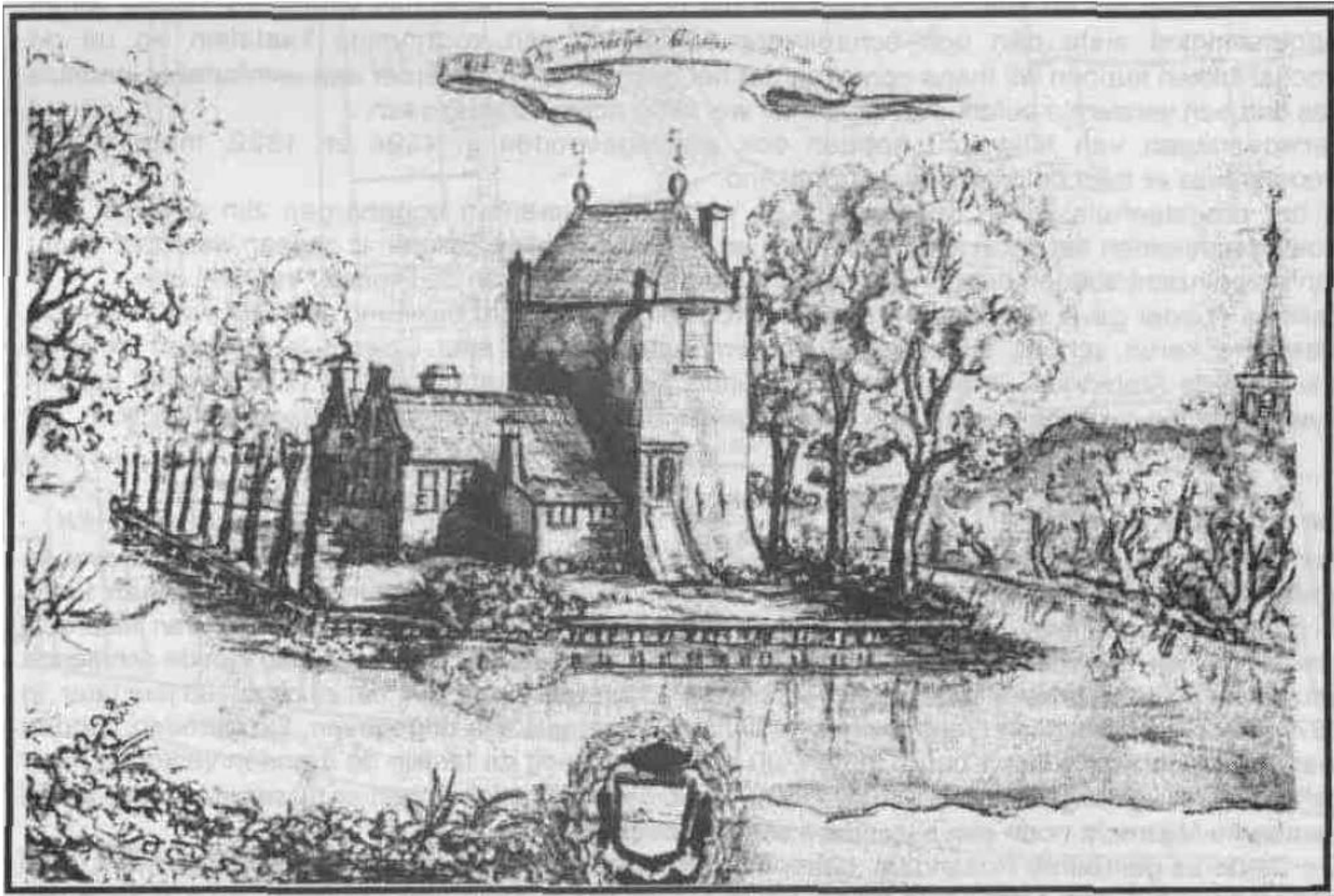


Utrecht, 1649, Blaeu's Toonneel der Steden

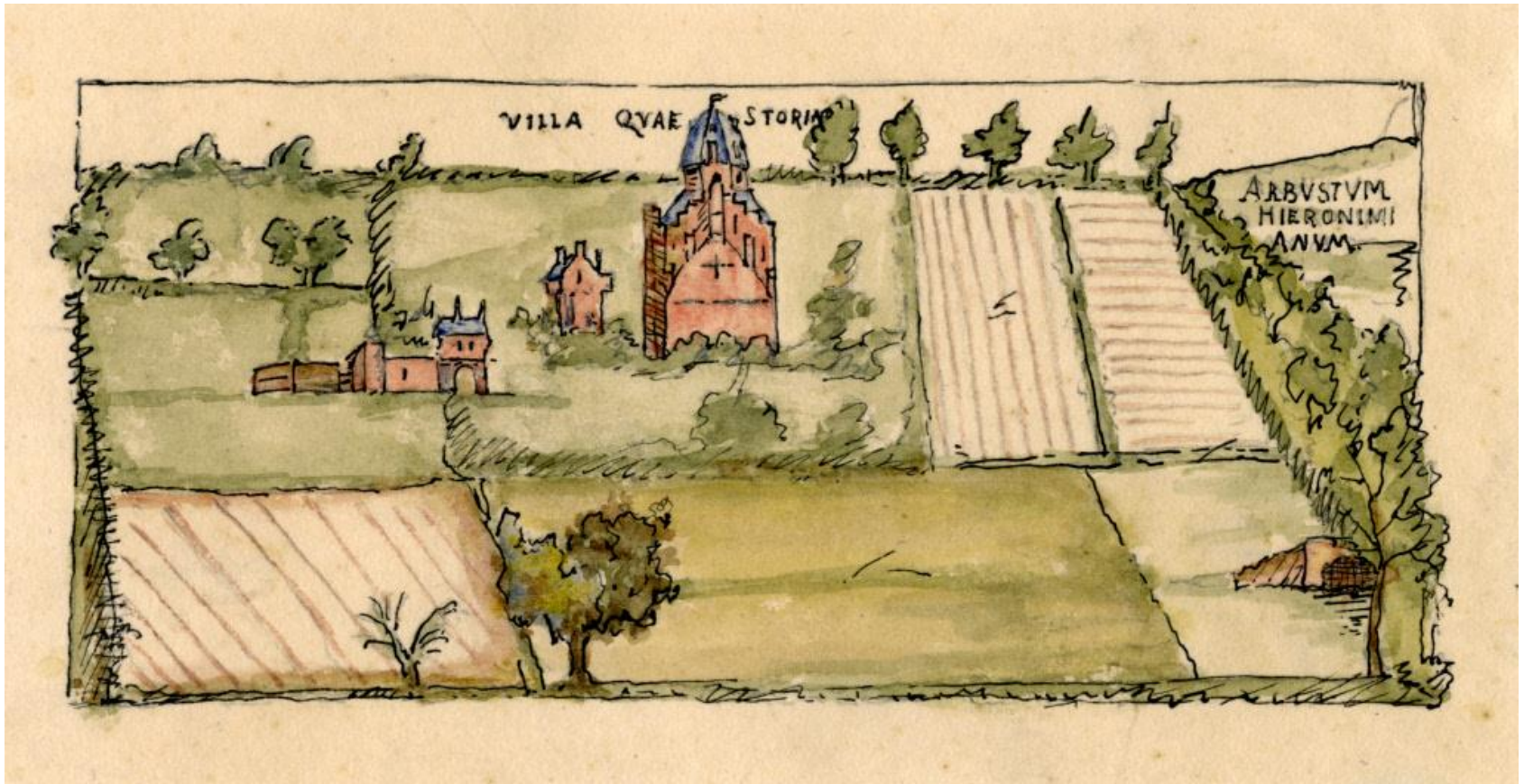


Huis Doorn, Drawing from 1646



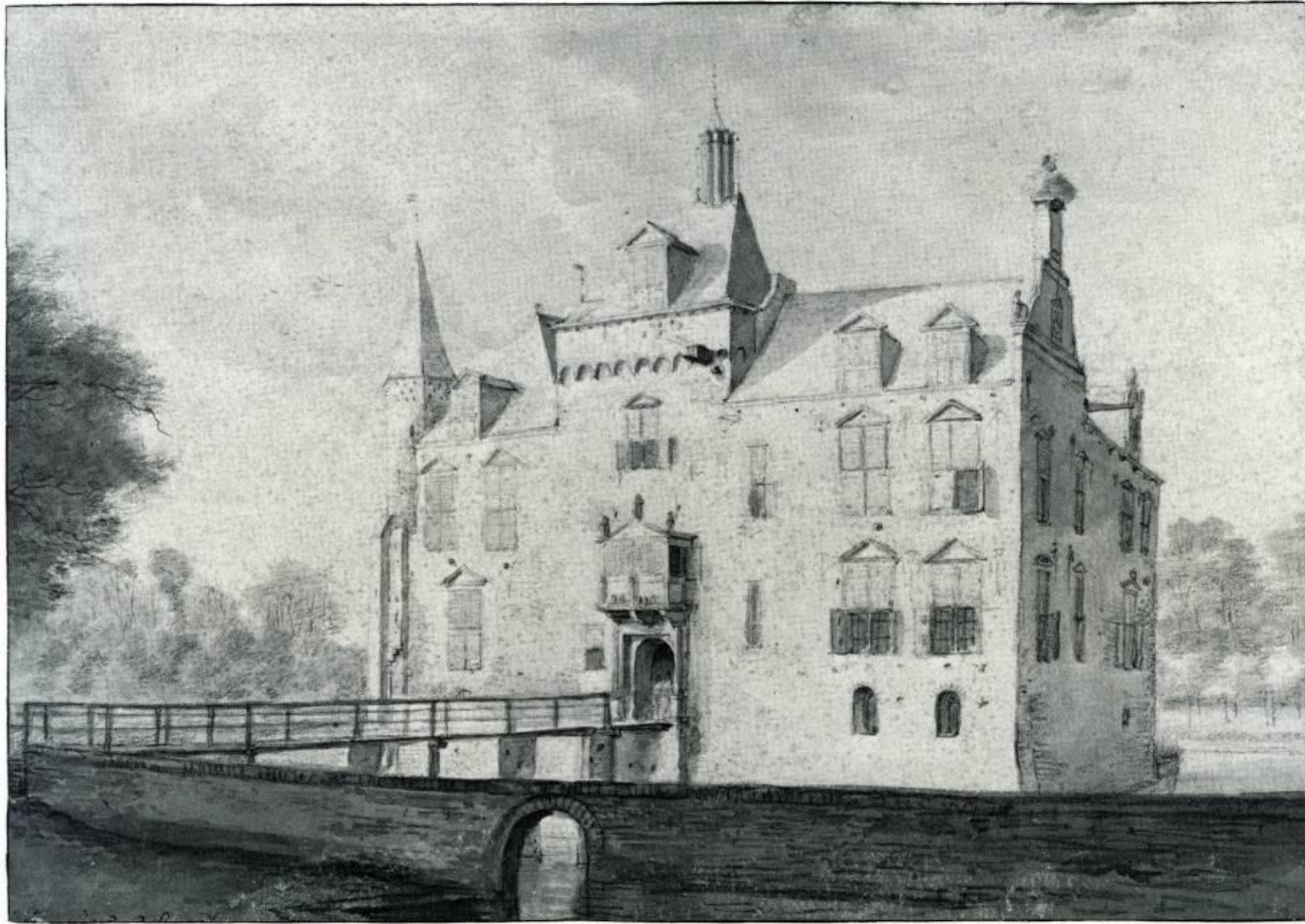


Huis te Mijdrecht, in 1529



The Estate of Peter de Clerck, Steward-General to King Philips II until 1555





Rijnenburg, near Utrecht. Front probably 15th Century. In 1483 owned by Hendrik van Gent van Rixtel, Burgomaster of Utrecht. Drawing Roghman 1646



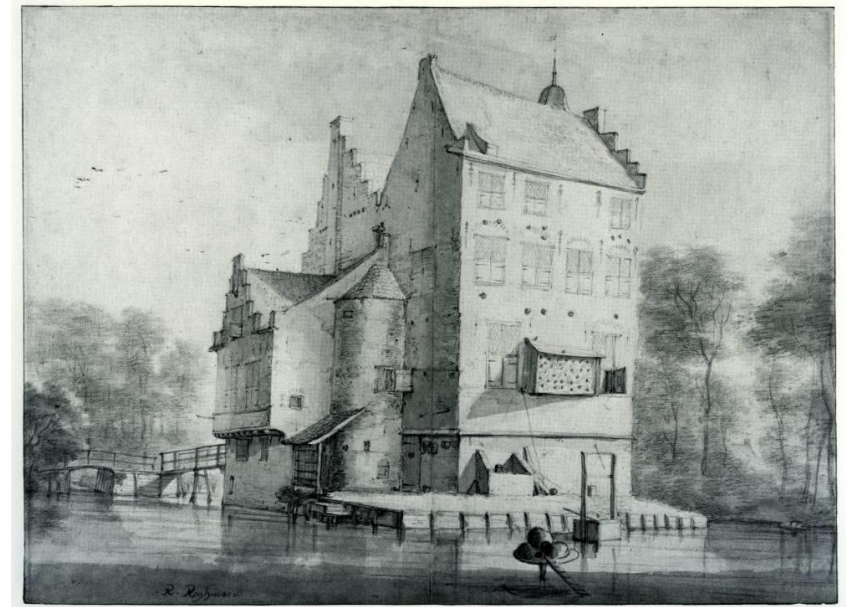


Stormerdijk, 1646. Owned in the 16th Century by Albert Proeys, burgomaster of Utrecht



Proeyenburg, the City House of the Family Proeys





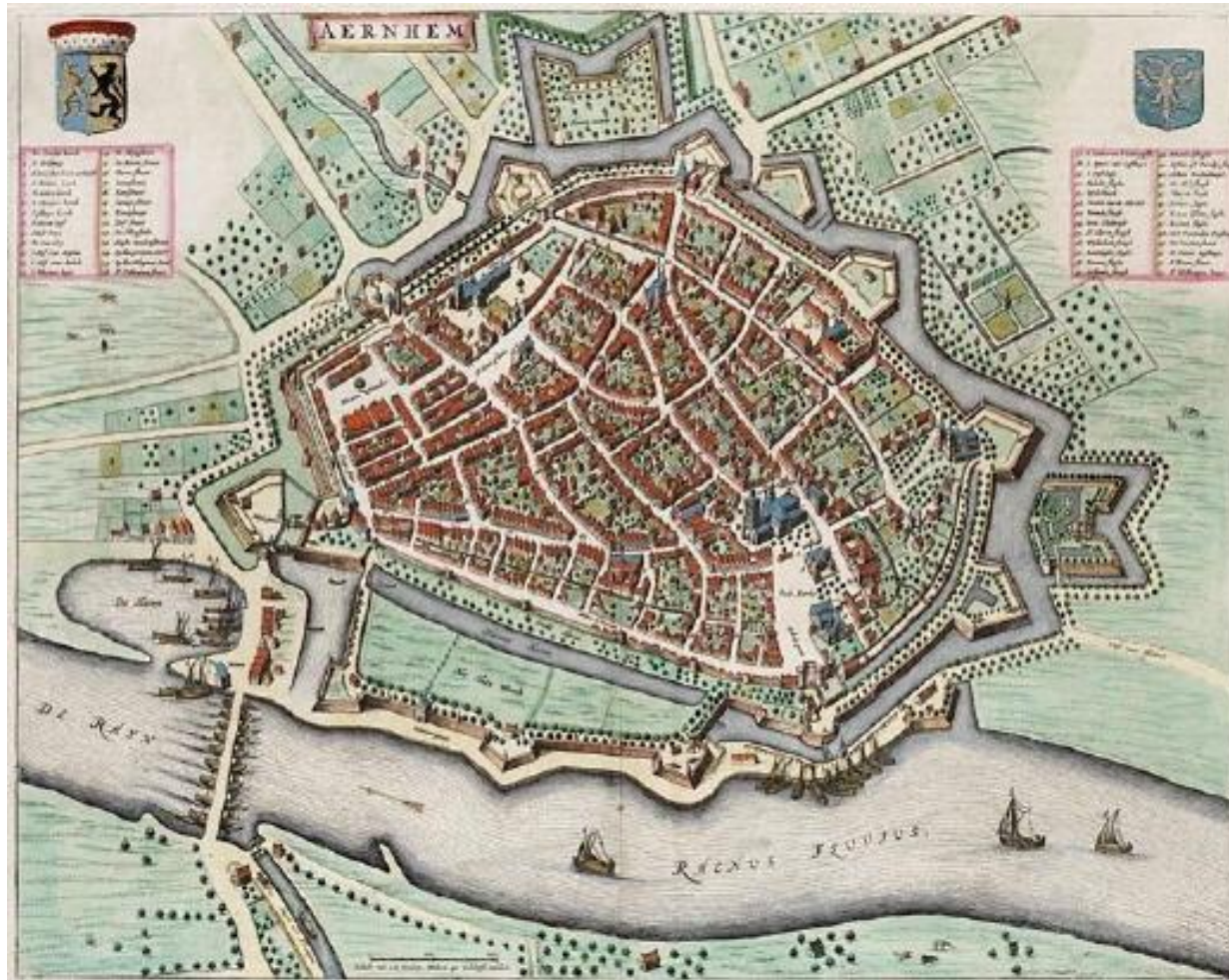
The Taets Family: City Castle and Country Castle: Oudaen and Oudaen...,  
13<sup>th</sup> Century





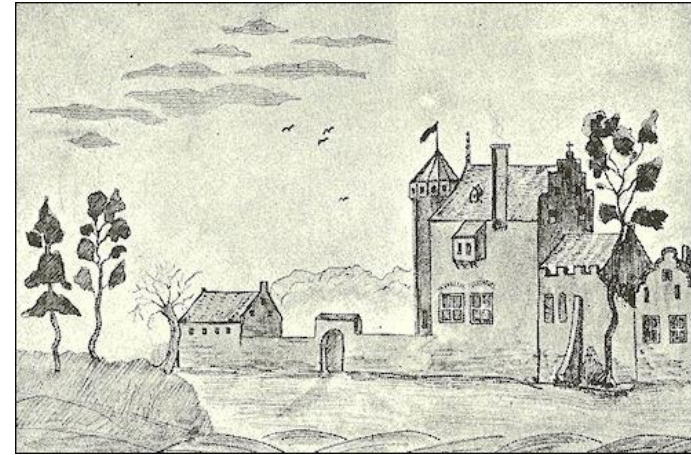
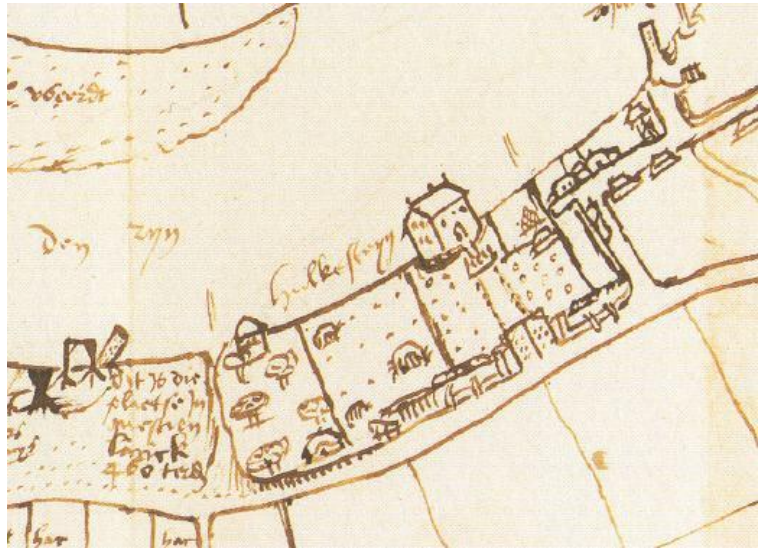
Utrecht before 1600: more than 15 Castles or newly-built Country Houses in use by Non-Nobles as a Country Estate

How about other Cities?



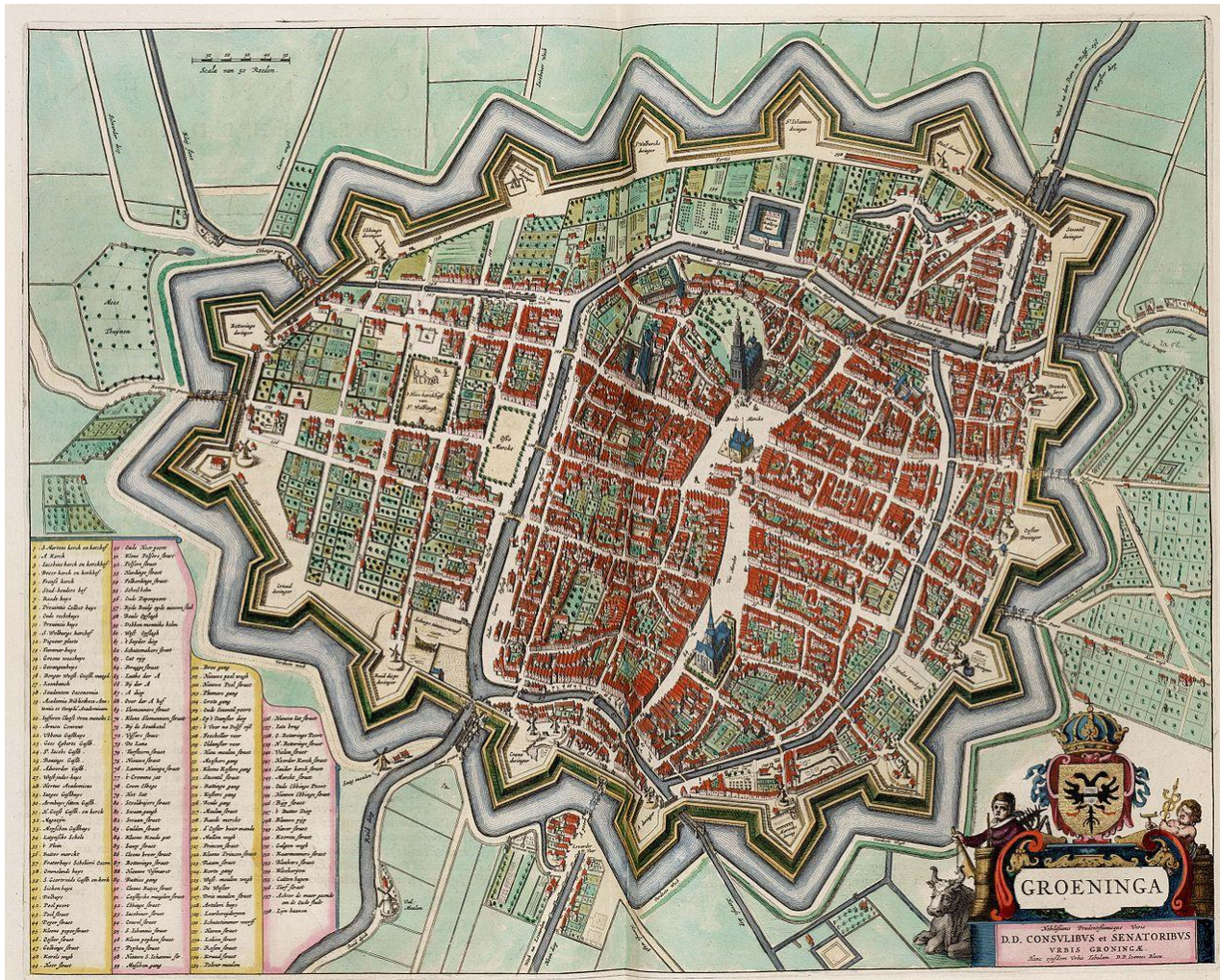
Arnhem 1650





## Hulkenstein, Meinerswijk, Daalhuizen, Nederhagen





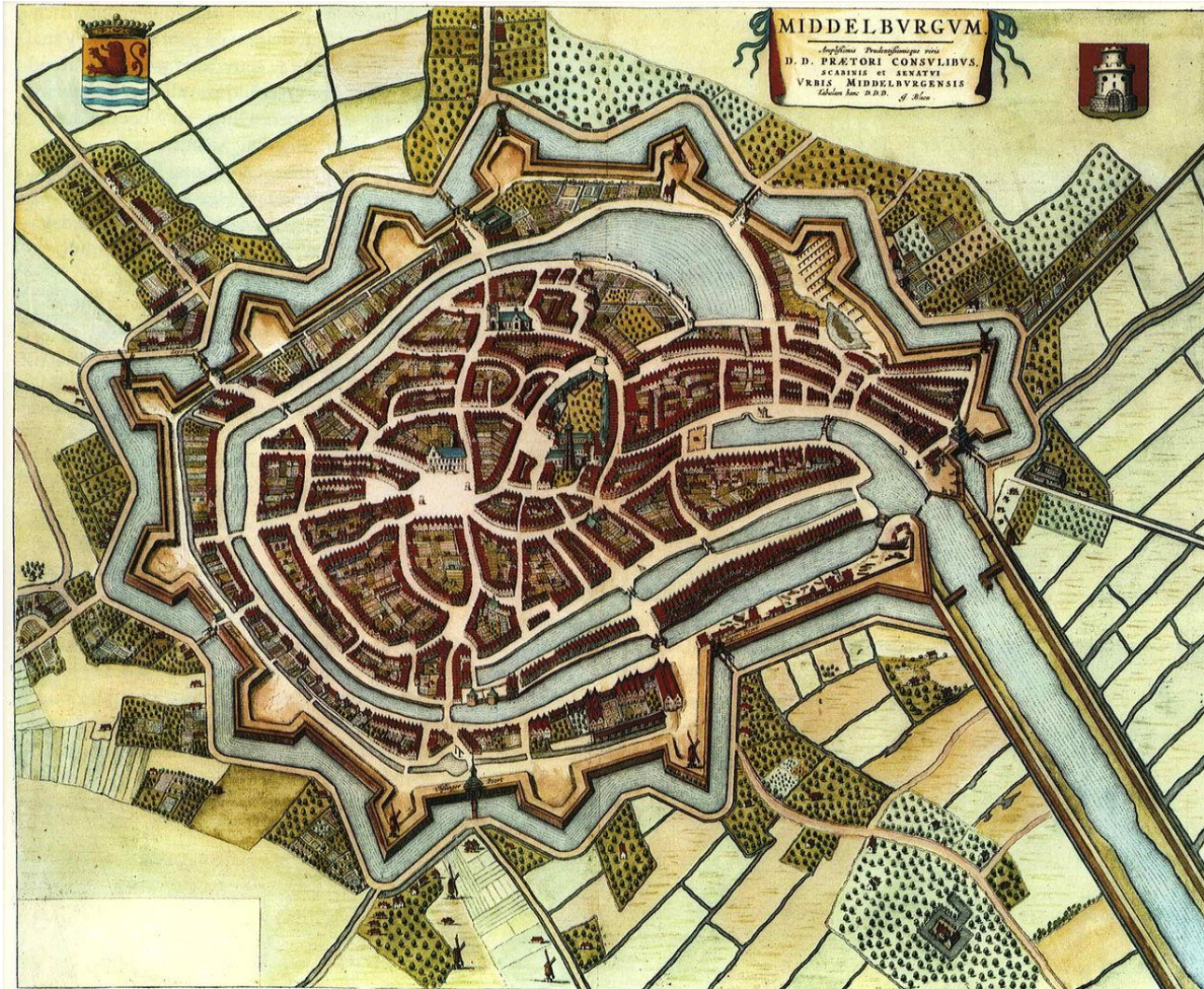
Groningen 1620





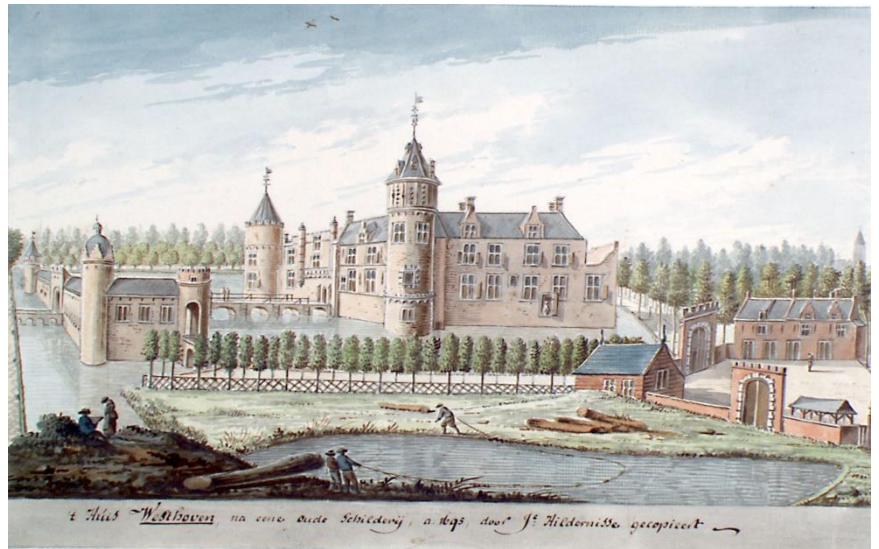
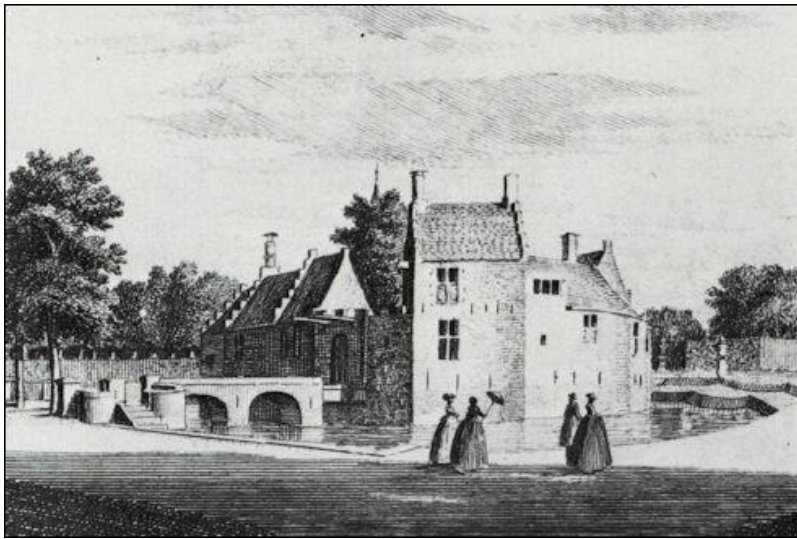
Asingaborg; Den Ham; Warffumborg; Almaborg





Middelburg 1652





Ter Hooge, Moermond, Ter Werve, Westhove





## Conclusions



# DUTCH CASTLE FOUNDATION

CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES

Thank you very much.



# Urban aspect of living outside

The relationship between Dutch country houses and suburban villas and the city in the seventeenth century.

*Country houses and the city.  
ENCOUNTER European network on country houses  
Amsterdam, 1st October 2019*

Twitter:  
[@GVerschuure](https://twitter.com/GVerschuure)

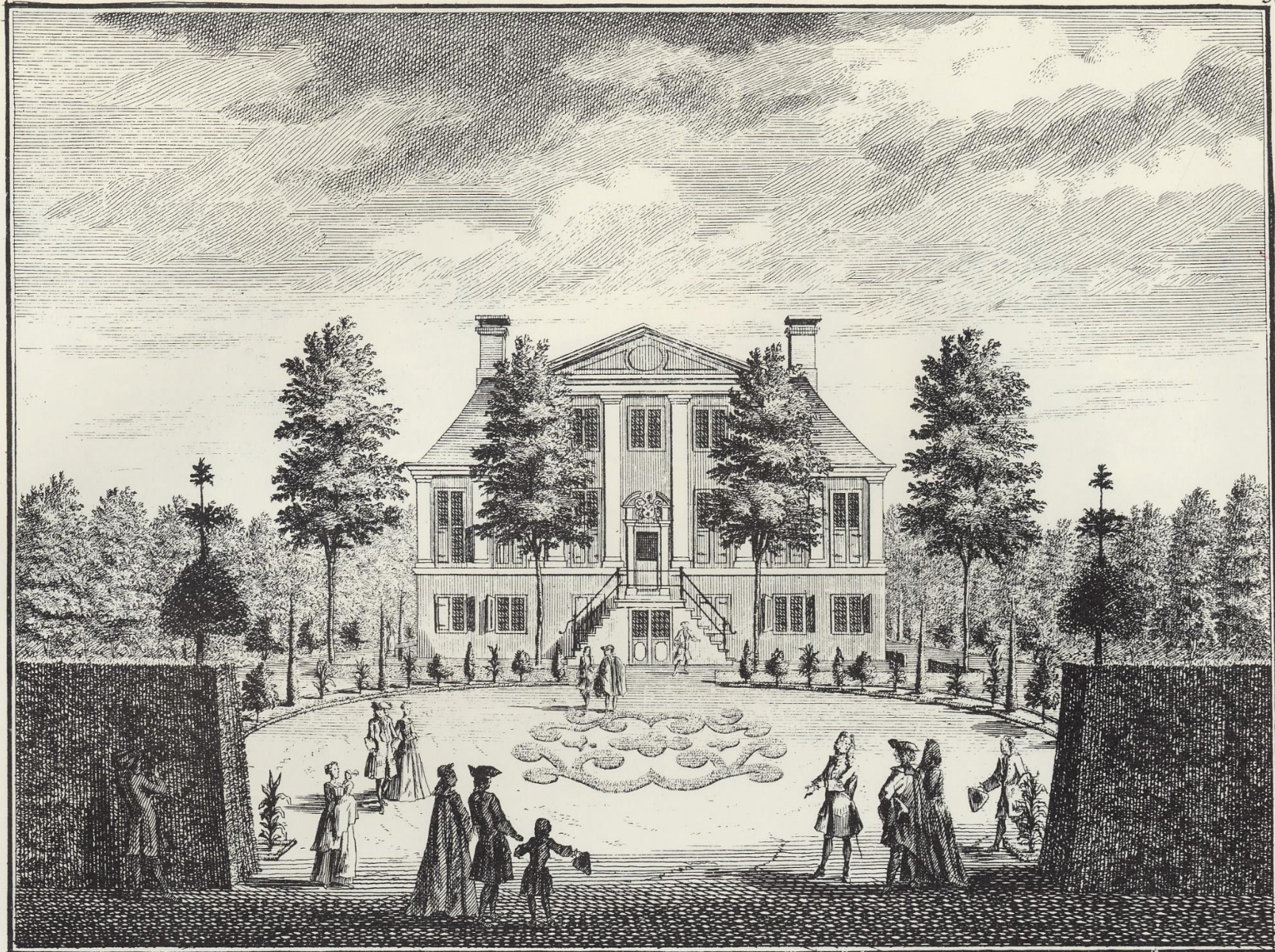
Urbanism

LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE

Dr ir Gerdy Verschuure-Stuip,  
assistant professor landscape architecture and heritage



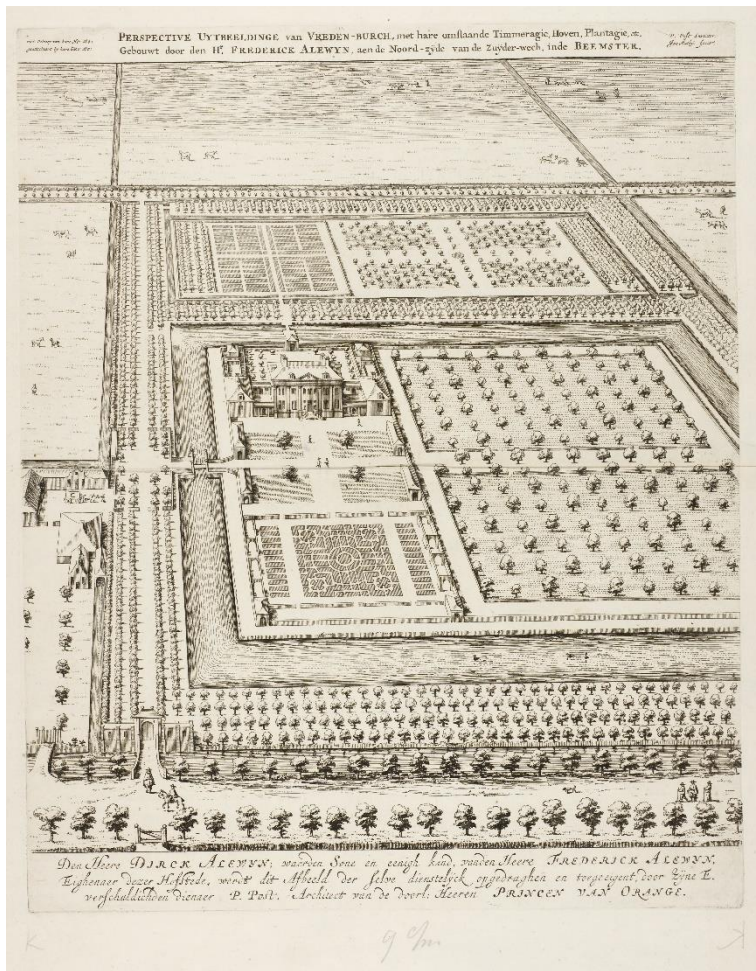




*z' Huis van den H. Esaie Gillot van voren  
te zien.*

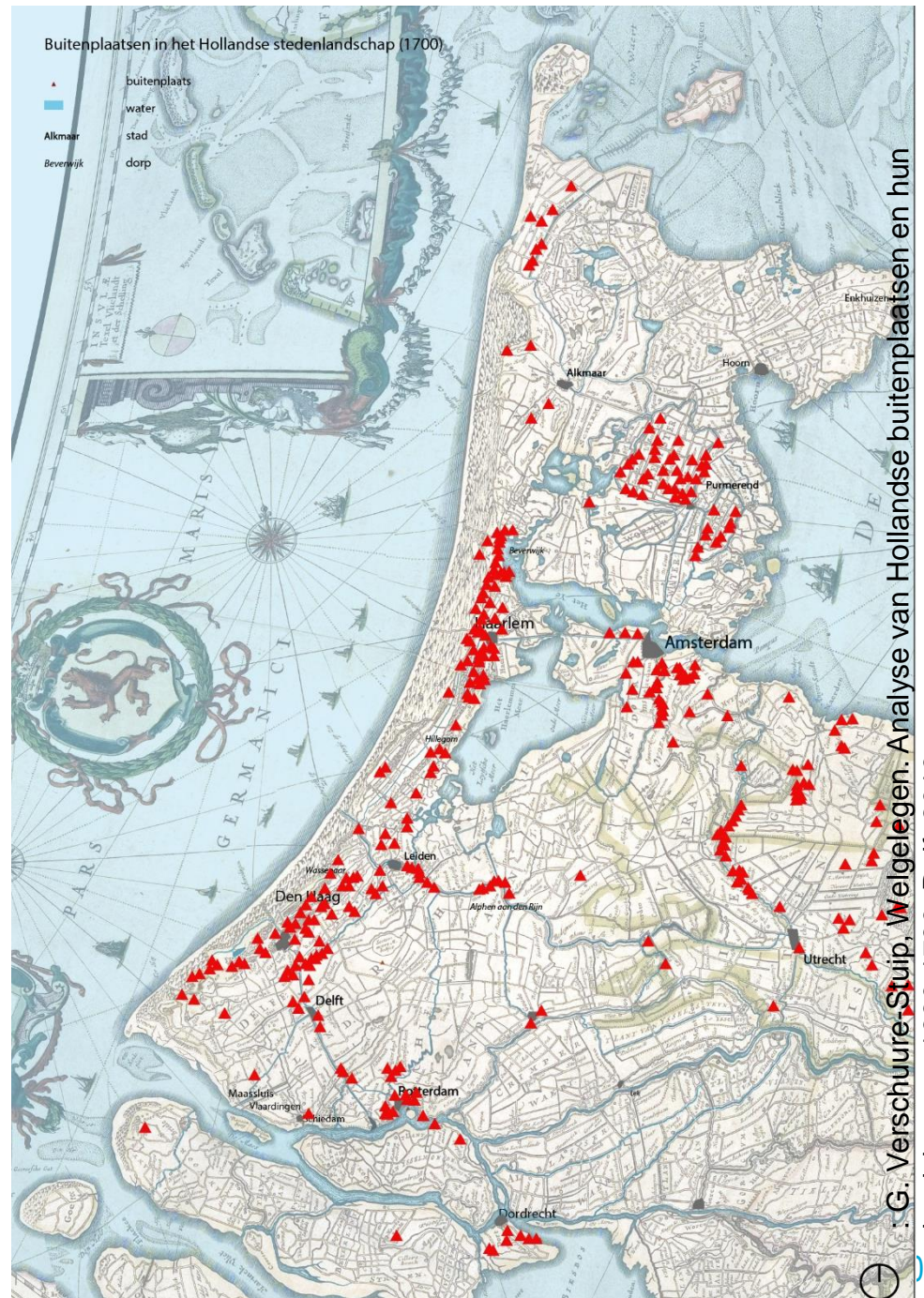
*Vue de la Maison Mons<sup>r</sup>. Esaie Gillot  
du Côté de la facade.*





## Hollands Tempe, the arcadian landscape of Holland

Up: Vredenburg by Vingboons  
 Right: Hollandia Comitatus with spreading of suburban villas (map 1651, projection of historic suburban villas situation 1700)



G. Verschuure-Stuip, Wegelegen. Analyse van Hollandse buitenplaatsen en hun landschappen 1630-1730, Delft 2019



# City in garden poems

Hondius wrote 'all the courts and urban burstle'.

Hondii. 1621, r 839

Van Borssele wrote that he preferred to leave the city 'away of the land of civilian hurry and urban burdens free'.

Van Borssele. 1613, 2 and 24

'I take this place (suburban villa Zorgvliet) to retrieve of all burdens to be free...' were the words of Jacob Cats.

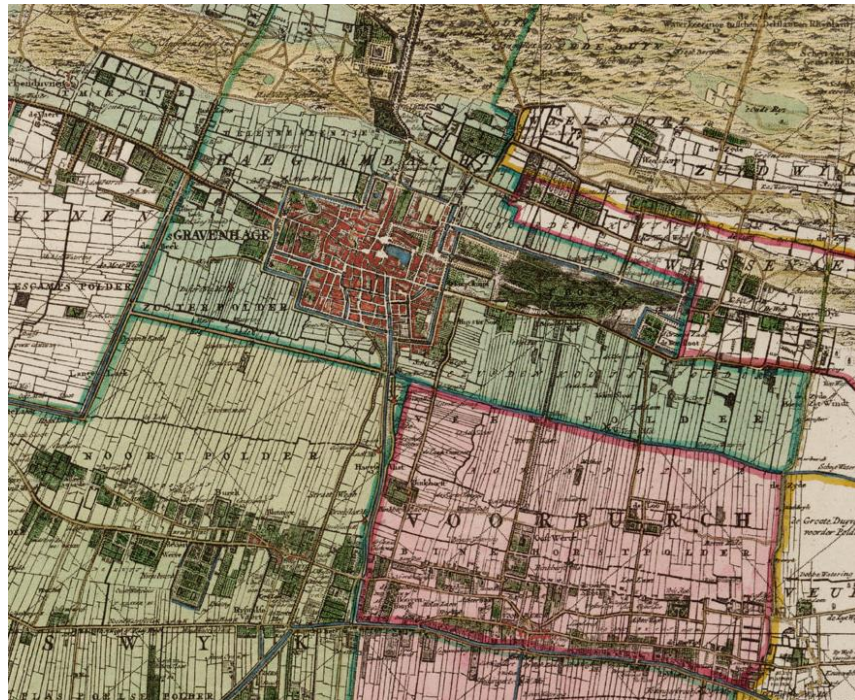
Cats. 's Gravenhage 1655, 84.



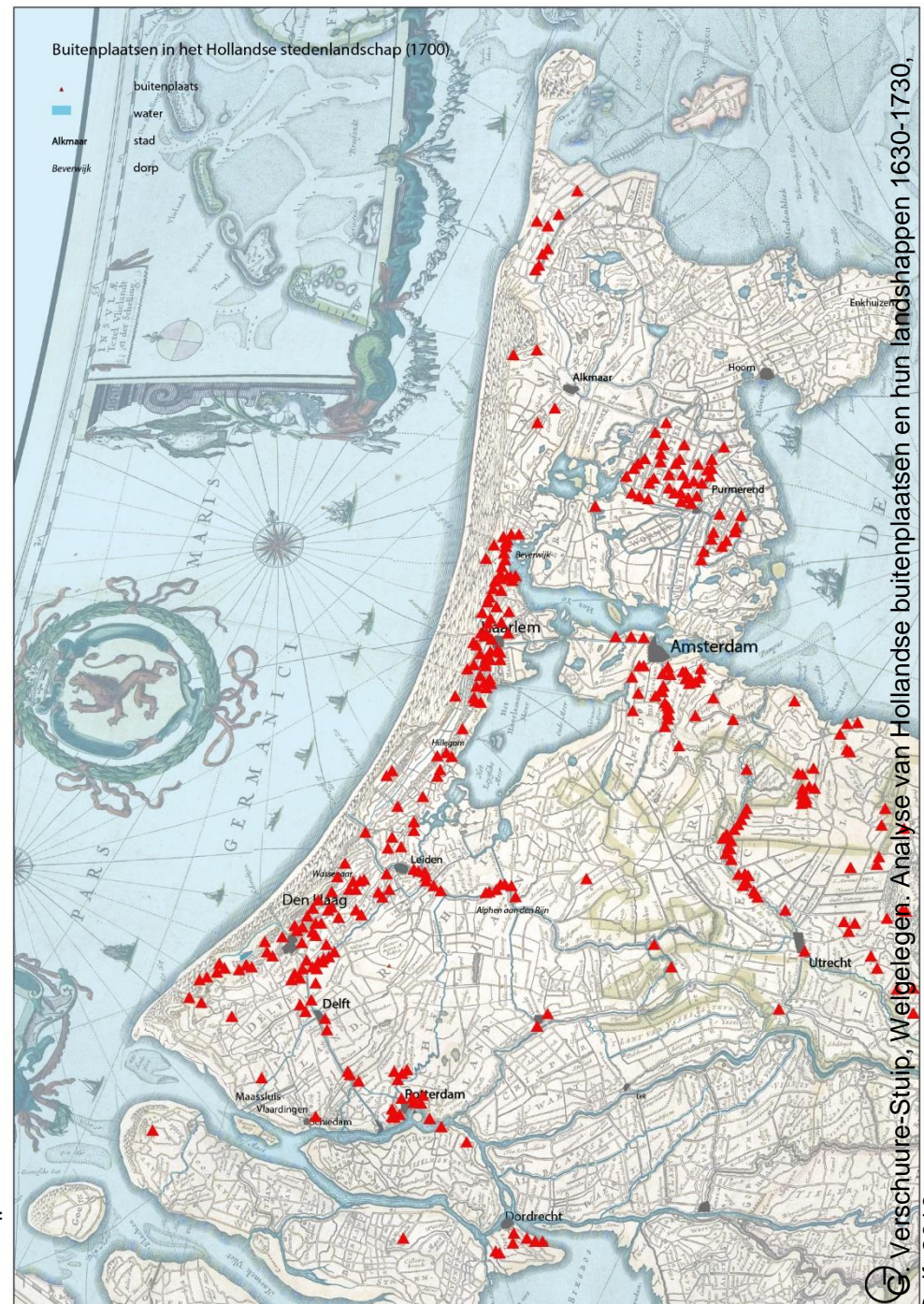
52 M. Glaudemans. Amsterdam Arcadia, ontdekking van het achterland, 2000



Amsterdam  
The Hague  
Haarlem

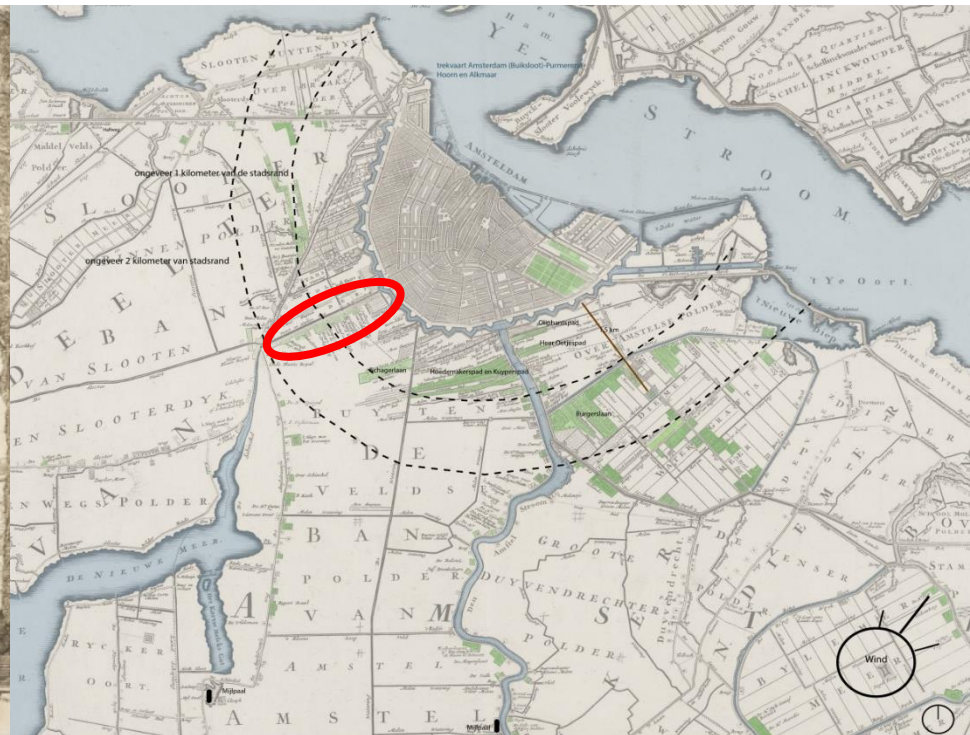


Up: fragment Crugius Delfland 1712  
Right: Hollandia Comitatus with spreading of suburban villas (map 1651, projection of historic suburban villas situation 1700)



© Verschuure-Stuip, Welgelegen. Analyse van Hollandse buitenplaatsen en hun landschappen 1630-1730. Delft 2019






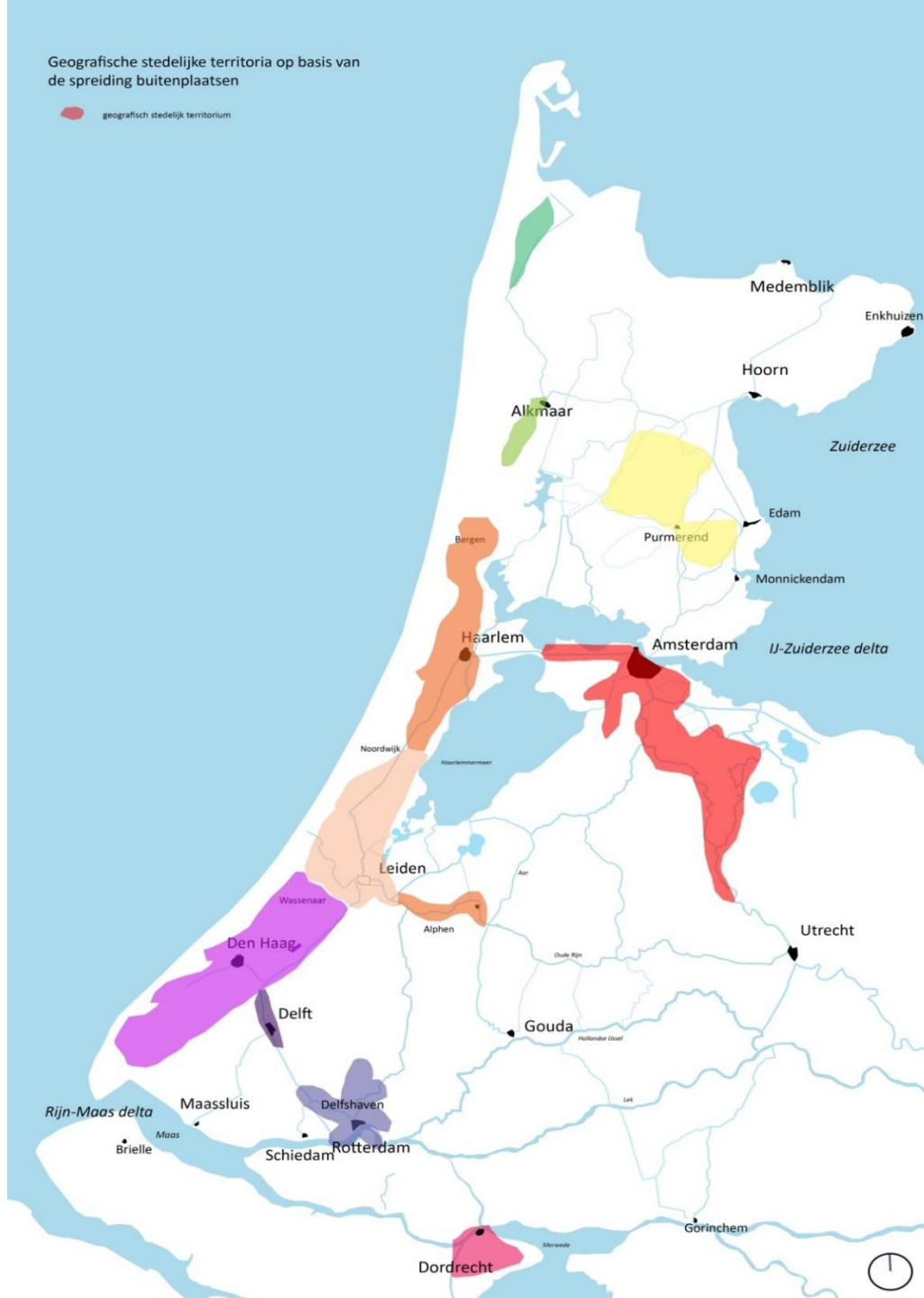
## Overtoom

A mixture of small compagnies/ industry and country houses/ pleasure gardens.

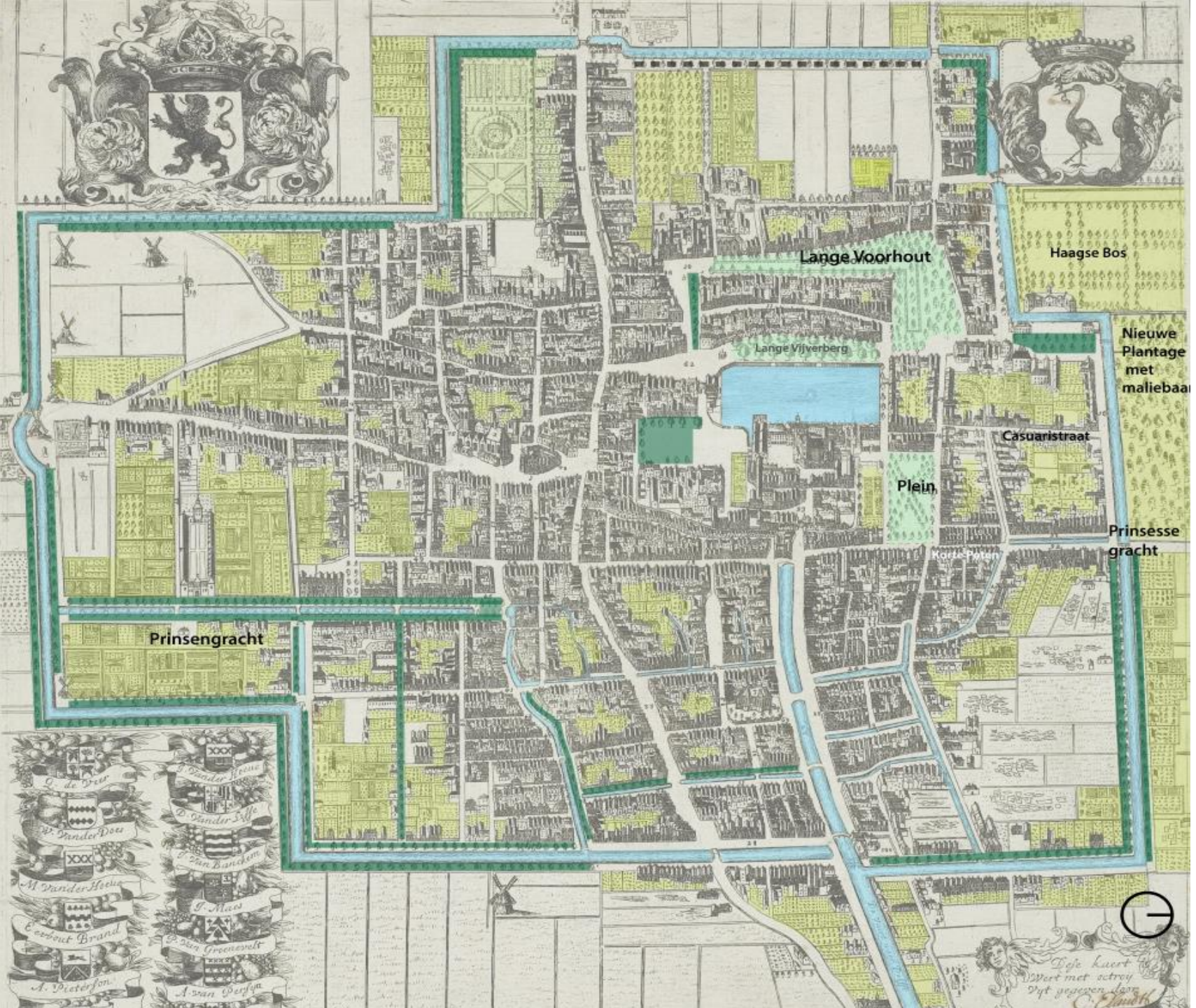


Geografische stedelijke territoria op basis van de spreiding buitenplaatsen

 geografisch stedelijk territorium







: G. Verschuure-Stuip, Welgelegen. Analyse van Hollandse buitenplaatsen en hun landschappen 1630-1730, Delft 2019





*Conspectus, apud SURCULORUM AREAM; us-  
que in TUMULUM PISCINÆ BREVIOREM.*

*Geficht by de Pooten, in het Plein, naar  
de korte Vyuerbergh.*

*P. Schonek Exc: Amstelred: C.P.*





*Vuë du Heere-Graft du cotté du Midij du Bois.*

*Geficht van de Heere Graft siende na het  
Besuyden Hout.*

*D. Marot delin. A. vander Laan fec.*



## *Lange Voorhout*

‘And do I see an avenue at the end of the street? O under wind, o honour of city and street. How can I find the words to praise you completely?. [...]. And what for a *Voorhout*, a *Hofwijck* (his suburban villa), I don’t know what or how to wander trough both of them. There is so much to describe.’

Huygens (reprint). 1824, 27 (vers 149-152).

## **Amsterdam**

‘as in a earthen paradise, like in a large lust forest ...’





AMSTERDAM  
met d'uytlegging van 't Jaer 1613

No.



Des Amstel

Leinengracht  
Prinsengracht  
Keizersgracht  
Ruzengracht  
Herengracht  
Bloemgracht  
Egkantelgracht

Singel

Warmoesstraat

HET YE

G. Verschuure-Stuip, Weigelegen. Analyse van Hollandse buitenplaatsen en hun landschappen 1630-1730, 2019

Amsterdam met d'uytlegging van 't Jaer 1613 in C. Commelin, Beschryvinge van Amsterdam, Amsterdam 1726 (2<sup>e</sup> druk)





ezicht, van het Lutherse-weeshuis, te Amsterdam door P. Wagenaar; C.P. Jacobsz,  
epubliceerd J.B. Elwe, D.M. Langeveld, 1787 (bron: Tresor Library TU Delft).



# Cornelis de Jonge Van Ellemeet (1646- 1721)

Family of city majors from  
Sealand and lived in Rotterdam and  
The Hague

married to Magdalena Briels, 9 children

Earned money with draperies  
Ontvanger-generaal Republic  
(tax collection)

Financial capital was  
Euro 21.201.851,00  
(no 6 on Quote 100 The Netherlands in  
the 17<sup>th</sup> Century)

Source: Prof Zandvliet





# ROTTERDAM.



- 1 S. Kerkplein
- 2 S. Laurens Kerk
- 3 Nieuwe Kerk
- 4 Oude Kerk
- 5 Oude Kerkplein
- 6 Oude Kerkplein
- 7 Oude Kerkplein
- 8 Oude Kerkplein
- 9 Oude Kerkplein
- 10 Oude Kerkplein
- 11 Oude Kerkplein
- 12 Oude Kerkplein
- 13 Oude Kerkplein
- 14 Oude Kerkplein
- 15 Oude Kerkplein
- 16 Oude Kerkplein
- 17 Oude Kerkplein
- 18 Oude Kerkplein
- 19 Oude Kerkplein
- 20 Oude Kerkplein
- 21 Oude Kerkplein
- 22 Oude Kerkplein
- 23 Oude Kerkplein
- 24 Oude Kerkplein
- 25 Oude Kerkplein
- 26 Oude Kerkplein
- 27 Oude Kerkplein
- 28 Oude Kerkplein
- 29 Oude Kerkplein
- 30 Oude Kerkplein
- 31 Oude Kerkplein
- 32 Oude Kerkplein
- 33 Oude Kerkplein
- 34 Oude Kerkplein
- 35 Oude Kerkplein
- 36 Oude Kerkplein
- 37 Oude Kerkplein
- 38 Oude Kerkplein
- 39 Oude Kerkplein
- 40 Oude Kerkplein
- 41 Oude Kerkplein
- 42 Oude Kerkplein
- 43 Oude Kerkplein
- 44 Oude Kerkplein
- 45 Oude Kerkplein
- 46 Oude Kerkplein
- 47 Oude Kerkplein
- 48 Oude Kerkplein
- 49 Oude Kerkplein
- 50 Oude Kerkplein
- 51 Oude Kerkplein
- 52 Oude Kerkplein
- 53 Oude Kerkplein
- 54 Oude Kerkplein
- 55 Oude Kerkplein
- 56 Oude Kerkplein
- 57 Oude Kerkplein
- 58 Oude Kerkplein
- 59 Oude Kerkplein
- 60 Oude Kerkplein
- 61 Oude Kerkplein
- 62 Oude Kerkplein
- 63 Oude Kerkplein
- 64 Oude Kerkplein
- 65 Oude Kerkplein
- 66 Oude Kerkplein
- 67 Oude Kerkplein
- 68 Oude Kerkplein
- 69 Oude Kerkplein
- 70 Oude Kerkplein
- 71 Oude Kerkplein
- 72 Oude Kerkplein
- 73 Oude Kerkplein
- 74 Oude Kerkplein
- 75 Oude Kerkplein
- 76 Oude Kerkplein
- 77 Oude Kerkplein
- 78 Oude Kerkplein
- 79 Oude Kerkplein
- 80 Oude Kerkplein
- 81 Oude Kerkplein
- 82 Oude Kerkplein
- 83 Oude Kerkplein
- 84 Oude Kerkplein
- 85 Oude Kerkplein
- 86 Oude Kerkplein
- 87 Oude Kerkplein
- 88 Oude Kerkplein
- 89 Oude Kerkplein
- 90 Oude Kerkplein
- 91 Oude Kerkplein
- 92 Oude Kerkplein
- 93 Oude Kerkplein
- 94 Oude Kerkplein
- 95 Oude Kerkplein
- 96 Oude Kerkplein
- 97 Oude Kerkplein
- 98 Oude Kerkplein
- 99 Oude Kerkplein
- 100 Oude Kerkplein

Muizenpolder

Leuvenhaven

Boompjes

Waterstad

Scheepsmakershaven

Blaak

Lanengebied

Delftse Vaart

Rotte

Rotte

mix pleziertuinen en industrie

Buizengat

- 101 Oude Kerkplein
- 102 Oude Kerkplein
- 103 Oude Kerkplein
- 104 Oude Kerkplein
- 105 Oude Kerkplein
- 106 Oude Kerkplein
- 107 Oude Kerkplein
- 108 Oude Kerkplein
- 109 Oude Kerkplein
- 110 Oude Kerkplein
- 111 Oude Kerkplein
- 112 Oude Kerkplein
- 113 Oude Kerkplein
- 114 Oude Kerkplein
- 115 Oude Kerkplein
- 116 Oude Kerkplein
- 117 Oude Kerkplein
- 118 Oude Kerkplein
- 119 Oude Kerkplein
- 120 Oude Kerkplein
- 121 Oude Kerkplein
- 122 Oude Kerkplein
- 123 Oude Kerkplein
- 124 Oude Kerkplein
- 125 Oude Kerkplein
- 126 Oude Kerkplein
- 127 Oude Kerkplein
- 128 Oude Kerkplein
- 129 Oude Kerkplein
- 130 Oude Kerkplein
- 131 Oude Kerkplein
- 132 Oude Kerkplein
- 133 Oude Kerkplein
- 134 Oude Kerkplein
- 135 Oude Kerkplein
- 136 Oude Kerkplein
- 137 Oude Kerkplein
- 138 Oude Kerkplein
- 139 Oude Kerkplein
- 140 Oude Kerkplein
- 141 Oude Kerkplein
- 142 Oude Kerkplein
- 143 Oude Kerkplein
- 144 Oude Kerkplein
- 145 Oude Kerkplein
- 146 Oude Kerkplein
- 147 Oude Kerkplein
- 148 Oude Kerkplein
- 149 Oude Kerkplein
- 150 Oude Kerkplein
- 151 Oude Kerkplein
- 152 Oude Kerkplein
- 153 Oude Kerkplein
- 154 Oude Kerkplein
- 155 Oude Kerkplein
- 156 Oude Kerkplein
- 157 Oude Kerkplein
- 158 Oude Kerkplein
- 159 Oude Kerkplein
- 160 Oude Kerkplein

Anglicanus Protestantismus  
 DD. PRÆTORI CONSULIBUS  
 SCABINIS et SENATUI  
 VRBIS ROTTERDAMENSIS  
 Tabulam hanc D. D. D.  
 I. Blaeu.

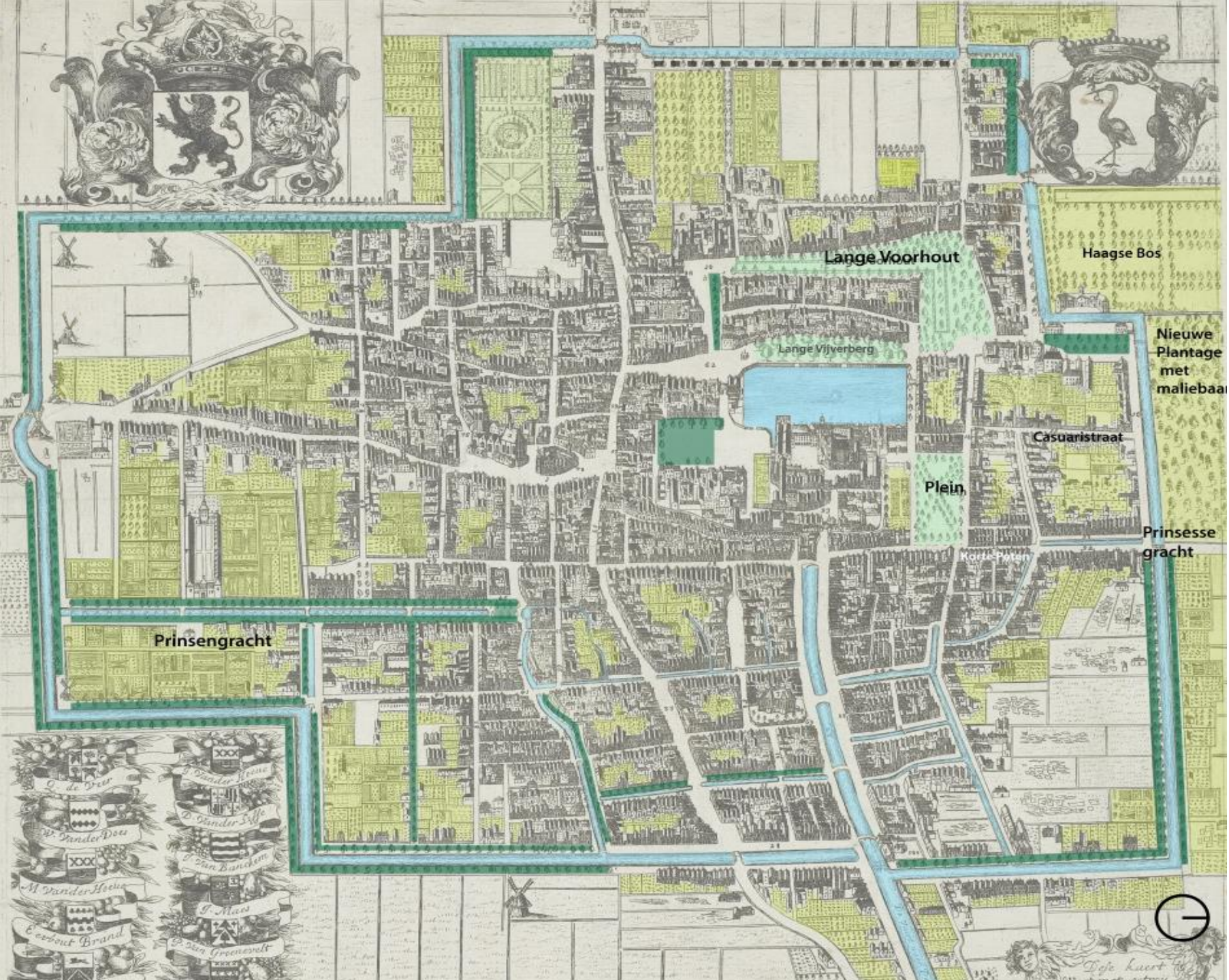
: G. Verschuur-Stuij, Welgelegen. Analyse van Hollandse buitenplaatsen en hun landshappen 1630-1730, 2010





Het Nieu Oostindisch Huis te zien van 't Oosten naar 't Westen, en 't Nieuwe Hoofd door P. Schenk, Rotterdamse stadsgezichten ca 1700.  
(bron: Tresor Library TU Delft)





65 : G. Verschuure-Stuip, Wegelegen. Analyse van Hollandse buitenplaatsen en hun landschappen 1630-1730, 2019



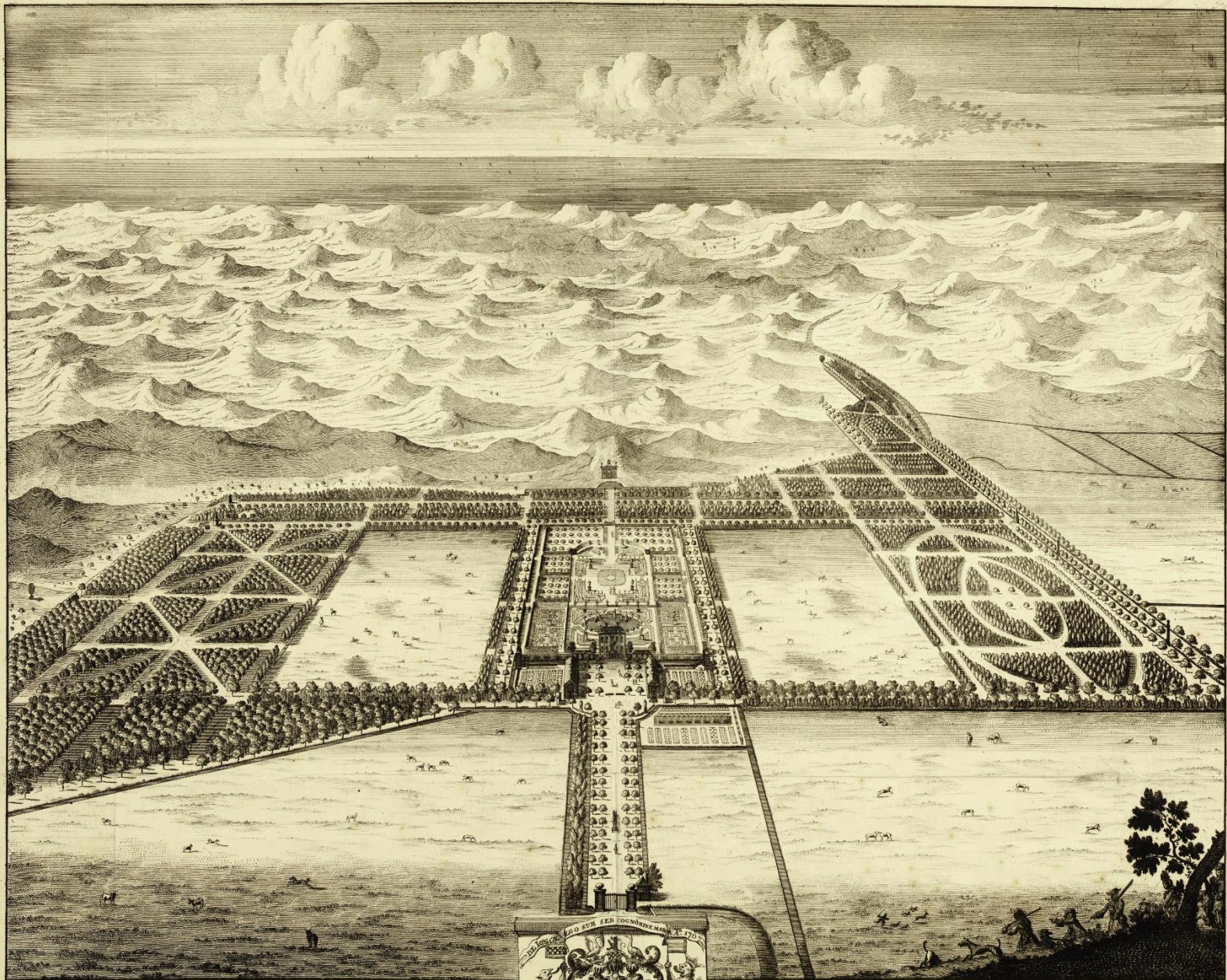


*Nobilissime et Illustrissimo VIRO*  
*Comitatus in Elemeent Doleu Federati*  
**HANC DOMU'S**  
*Varcerumque eius conspectum adinicationem a se factam.*



**C. DE JONGE ab ELLEMEET,**  
**QUAESTORI GENERALI**  
**dictae DUNREI,**  
*ut dignissime harum amoenitatum possessori.*  
*1716*  
**PETRI SCHONK** *sculpsit*





Nobilissimo et Illustrissimo viro  
 Eparchae in Elemeti Belgii Foederati  
 hanc Comus  
 Variorumque ejus conspectuum delineationem a se factam



C. de Jonge ab Elmeest,  
 quaeftori Generali,  
 dicitae Duinrel,  
 ut dignissimo harum amoenitatum possessori,  
 Petrus Schenck sculpsit Amstelredamensis.





## Session II: Chaired by Hanneke Ronnes



**DUTCH CASTLE  
FOUNDATION**  
CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES







**5th International ENCOUNTER Conference**

Wednesday 2 October 2019 | Luther Museum Amsterdam

# The country house and the city

**Connections, practices and idea(l)s**

**Session III: Chaired by Jonathan Finch**



**DUTCH CASTLE  
FOUNDATION**  
CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES

STICHTING



VAN DER WYCK-DE KEMPENAER



university of  
 groningen



Amsterdam School for Heritage, Memory and Material Culture

ENCOUNTER  
ЕИСОПНЦЕВ





An aerial photograph of a large estate in northern Europe. The central focus is a large, white, two-story manor house with a dark roof and many windows. To its right is a long, yellow building with a dark roof, possibly a stable or workshop. A large, rectangular pond is situated between the yellow building and the manor house. The estate is surrounded by lush green lawns, trees, and a larger pond in the foreground. The background shows rolling green hills and a forest.

# Estate Landscapes in northern Europe

*Edited by Jonathan Finch, Kristine Dyrmann and Mikael Frausing*

<https://unipress.dk/udgivelser/e/estate-landscapes-in-northern-europe/>



# String-courses and curved gables

Renaissance exteriority and the birth of the 'country house' in early modern Ireland

Prof. T O'Keeffe



UCD School of Archaeology

Scoil na Seandálaíochta UCD



Richard Boyle's House, Youghal, Co. Cork



Glenbeg House, Co. Waterford



# My plan today



## My plan today

1. Outline the conventional narrative:  
*from castle to fortified house to house*





## My plan today

1. Outline the conventional narrative:  
*from castle to fortified house to house*
2. Introduce two pre-1600 Irish country houses  
and their (indirect?) offspring



## My plan today

1. Outline the conventional narrative:  
*from castle to fortified house to house*
2. Introduce two pre-1600 Irish country houses  
and their (indirect?) offspring
3. Assess the magnitude of the change they represent





## My plan today

1. Outline the conventional narrative:  
*from castle to fortified house to house*
2. Introduce two pre-1600 Irish country houses  
and their (indirect?) offspring
3. Assess the magnitude of the change they represent
4. Explain the pace of that change



## My plan today

1. Outline the conventional narrative:  
*from castle to fortified house to house*
2. Introduce two pre-1600 Irish country houses  
and their (indirect?) offspring
3. Assess the magnitude of the change they represent
4. Explain the pace of that change
5. **Urban houses**





1.

The conventional narrative: *from castle to fortified house to house*





A typical late medieval (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century) tower-house:  
Gortmakellis Co. Tipperary





A typical early 17<sup>th</sup>-century 'fortified house':  
Sleady, Co. Waterford



A rare late 17<sup>th</sup>-century 'unfortified' house:  
Eyrecourt, Co. Galway





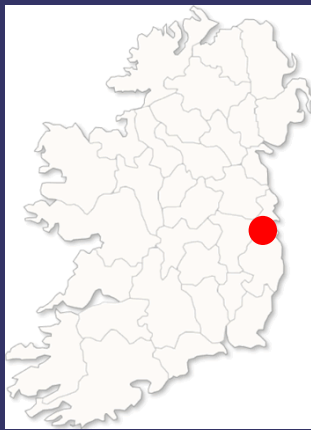
An 18<sup>th</sup>-century Georgian country house:  
Newbridge, Co. Dublin

2.

Two pre-1600 Irish country houses and their (indirect?) offspring







Rathfarnham Castle, Co. Dublin: c.1585





Kanturk Castle, Co. Cork: 1610+





Portumna Castle, Co. Galway: 1615-20



Raphoe Palace, Co. Donegal: 1635-40







Manorhamilton Castle, Co. Leitrim: 1640





Mallow Castle, Co. Cork: c.1590





Coppinger's Court, Co. Cork: 1620-30





Richhill Castle, Co. Armagh: 1660-70



3.

The magnitude of the change represented by Rathfarnham and Mallow

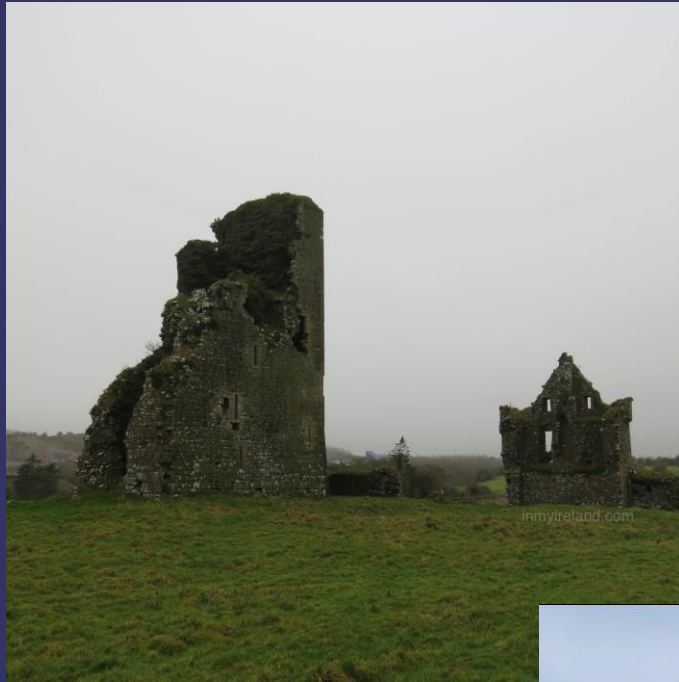


Ballymarkahan Castle,  
Co. Clare





Greystown Castle, Co. Tipperary



Aughnanure Castle, Co. Galway







4.

The pace of the change represented by Rathfarnham and Mallow











Loughmoe Castle, Co. Tipperary







Loughmoe Castle, Co. Tipperary

5.  
Urban houses





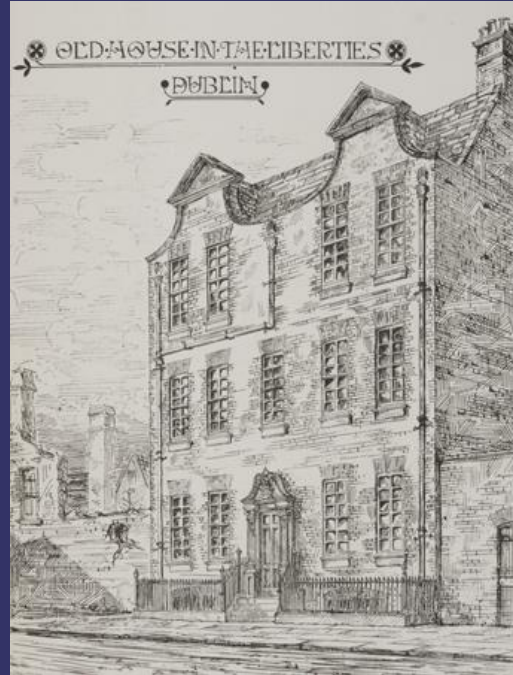
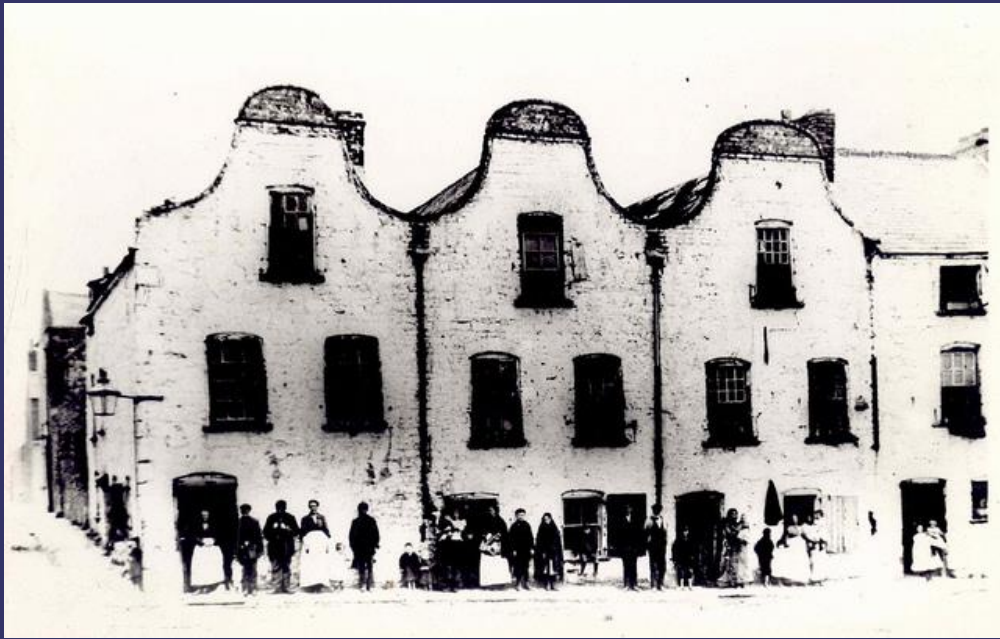


Loughmoe Castle, Co. Tipperary













Palace Anne,  
Co. Cork



Thank You!







The rural-urban connection in  
Larvik, centered around Laurvigen  
Manor (the count's residence)

The country house and the city –  
Connections, practices and idea(l)s  
Luther Museum Amsterdam  
2. October 2019  
Aina Aske  
Vestfoldmuseene – Larvik Museum









In what way was the Manor House connected to the nearby city?

Could an analysis of this semi-urban landscape contribute to the answers?

The map shows Larvik's location in relation to the other landscapes mentioned in *Estate landscapes in northern Europe, p.17*






## Pre 1660 – the traditional Norwegian ‘herregård’

After the Lutheran reformation, Danish and German nobles established themselves in Norway.

Royal privileges were linked to a manor or an estate where the nobleman had his permanent household or ‘seat’ (setegård).

pre 1660

-  Agrarian manors
-  Sawmill manors
-  Staple port manors



Stadsarchief Amsterdam

30452

Toegangen Notarieel arch

319

**Langesund  
t/m  
Statland**

The staple port Laurwigen was well known among Danish, Dutch and British timber importers in the 15- and 1600s.

Larvik

1594 Maart 19

Not.Arch. 64/154<sup>v</sup>  
Nots. J.Fr.Bruyningh

G.A.A.

Bevrachter : Adriaen Rochuss.  
Schipper : Rijck Claessen, van Amsterdam.  
Schip : "St. Joris" 160 last.  
Route : Van Amsterdam naar Lange Sont, Cooperwijck of Laerwijck; laden houtwaren en koopmanschappen; Naar La Rochelle, lossen en daar of Bruwage of St. Marten zout laden; naar Danzich of Koningsbergen, lossen en koopmanschappen laden; terug naar Amsterdam.  
Vrachtprijs : 34 carolus gulden per last zout naar Danzich of Koningsbergen.  
Ligtijd : 1 maand in Frankrijk; 1 maand in Danzich of Koningsbergen.  
Bijzonderh. : Moeilijkheden zullen ter beoordeling van arbiters staan. Jacob Lucassen. staat borg voor de bevrachter.  
Voering : Een deel voor schipper en volk.



1398-1669

■ Urban settlements 1623



The Fresje manor originated from several farms and manors, merged by two Danish noble dynasties that managed to seize control of natural resources in the area.

Nobility's growing interest in exploiting natural resources and commerce not only promoted urban development, but also took control of it.



## After 1660 and the absolute monarchy of Denmark-Norway

A royal declaration of 23. May 1671 describe the privileges of the new nobility in Denmark-Norway. The new estates created for counts and barons in Norway were:

- Rosendal barony south of Bergen
- Laurvigen county and Griffenfeldt (Jarlsberg) county south of Oslo.

With his new status as count and positioned at the very top rank in the extended monarchy of Denmark-Norway, Ulrik Frederik Gyldenløve had virtually a free hand to create a new type of estate or manor, unconventional enough to encompass a town.

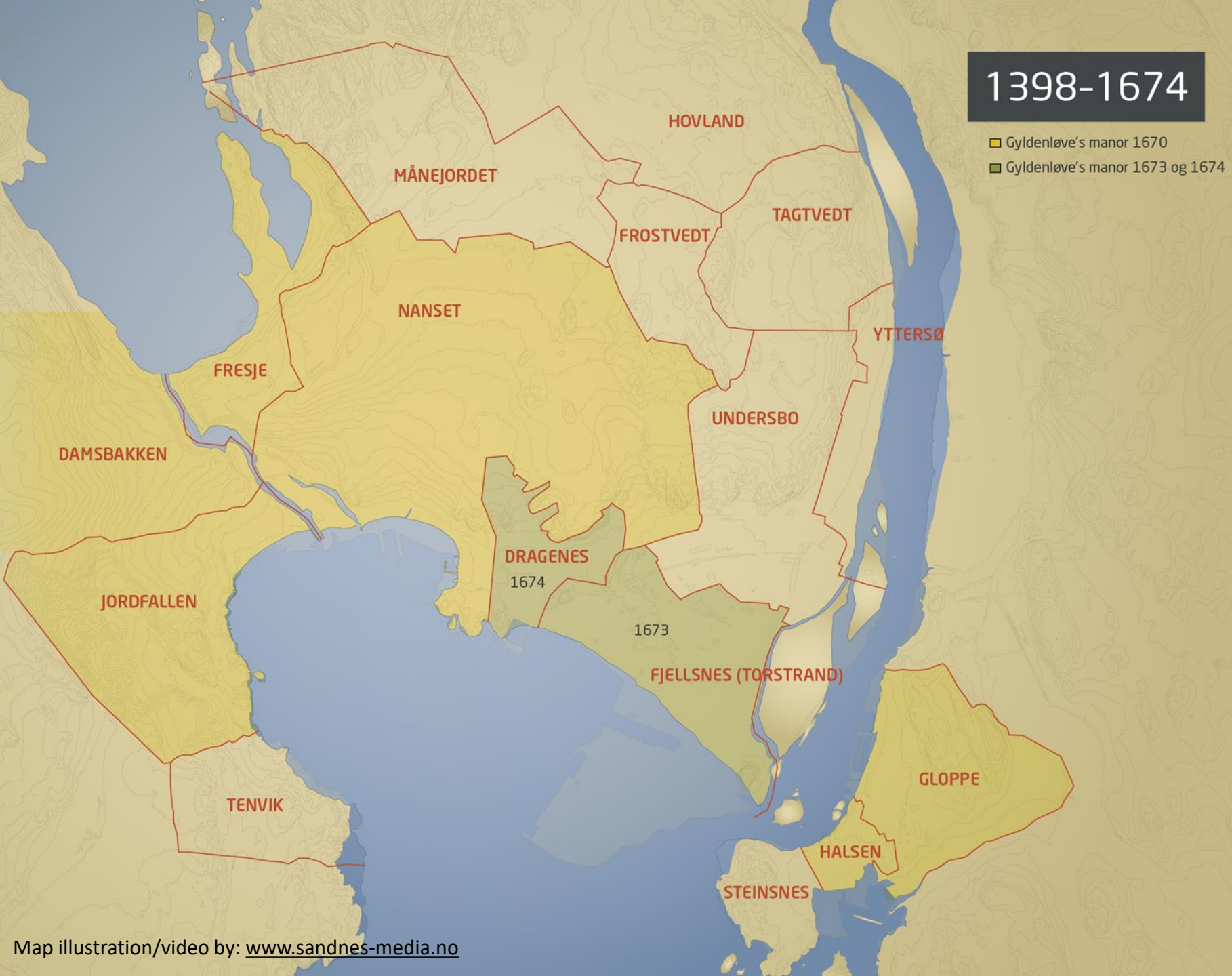
Ulrik Frederik Gyldenløve (1638 – 1704),  
illegitimate son of Frederik 3  
Miniature 1669? Painter: Unknown





1398-1674

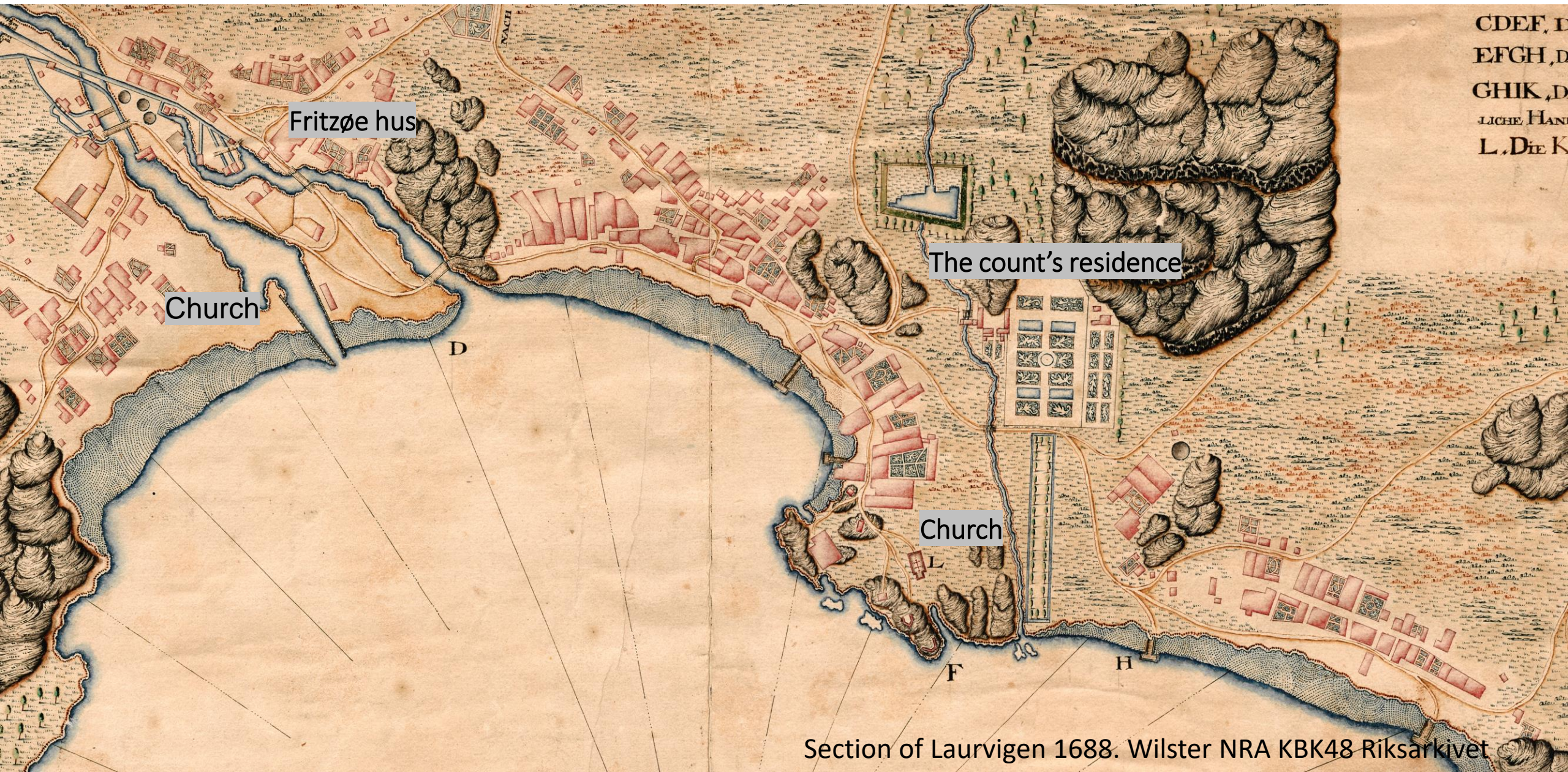
- Gyldenløve's manor 1670
- Gyldenløve's manor 1673 og 1674



Due to political and financial problems the noble owner of Fresje manor had been forced to sell and mortgage farms. In 1670 Gyldenløve had the opportunity to buy what was left of the estate, which became the foundation of the new manor of Laurvigen.



# A noble mix of old and new - Laurvigen and the count's residence



Fritzøe hus

Church

The count's residence

Church



after 1660

The counties (grevskap)  
of Laurvigen and  
Jarlsberg (Griffenfeldt)



The new letters patent for  
the county of Laurvigen,  
27. February 1692

1. In 1671 privileges were linked to the estate. The public authority of the landowner applied only to his tenants on his own property. In 1692 Gyldenløve became lord over a continuous territory that coincided with the old Brunla fief, including the urban area.

1670-1693

- Gyldenløve's manor 1670
- Gyldenløve's manor 1673 og 1674
- Gyldenløve's manor 1681-1693

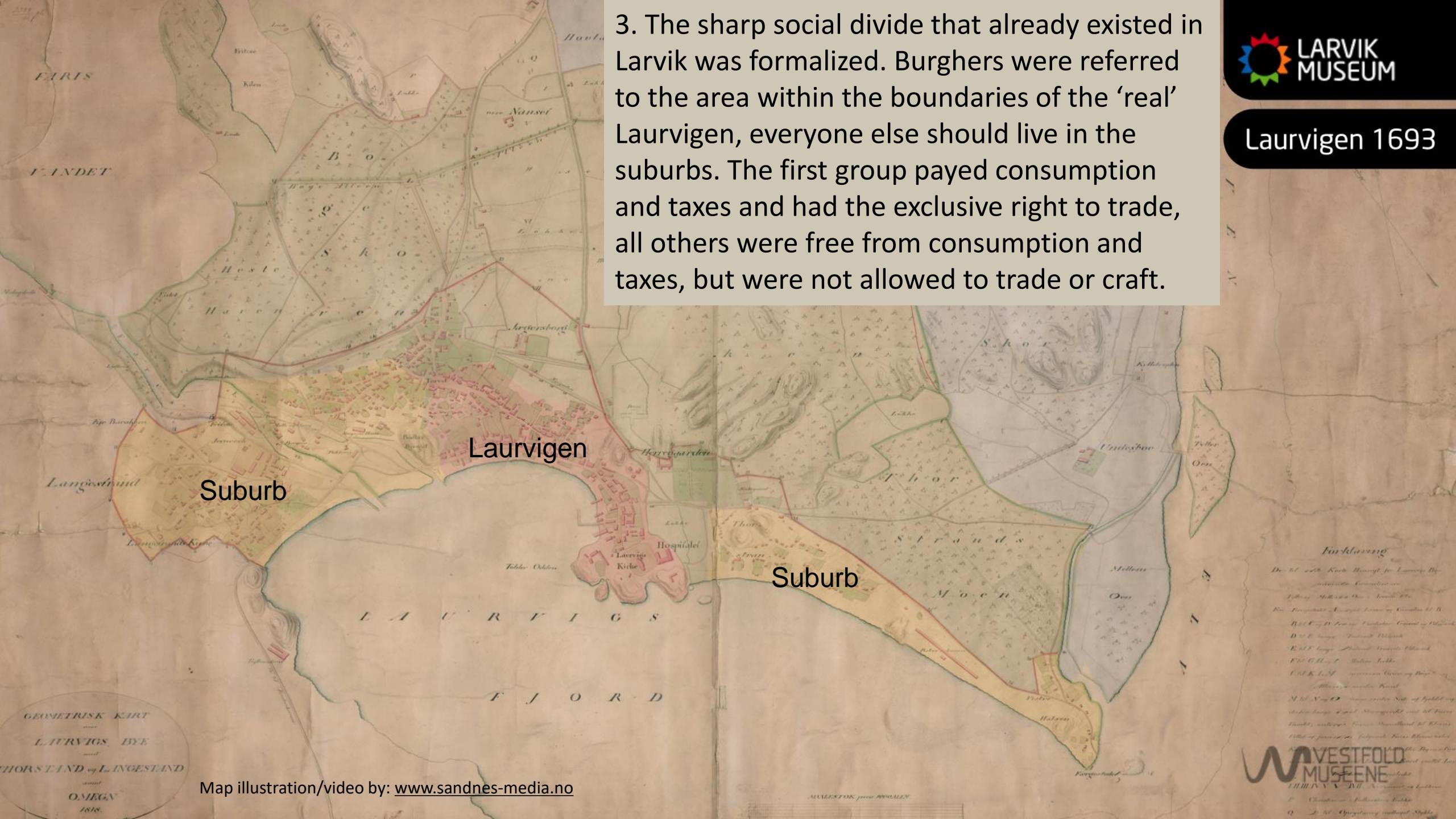


2. The acquisition of farms was intensified, and in the years 1689 - 1692 the count initiated a 50% offensive land increase, to 40% of the county's total land.

The old privileges that were previously linked to Fresje capital farm were transferred to the new 'seat' along with lots of new ones. Gyldenløve's status in Laurviggen is described as princely.

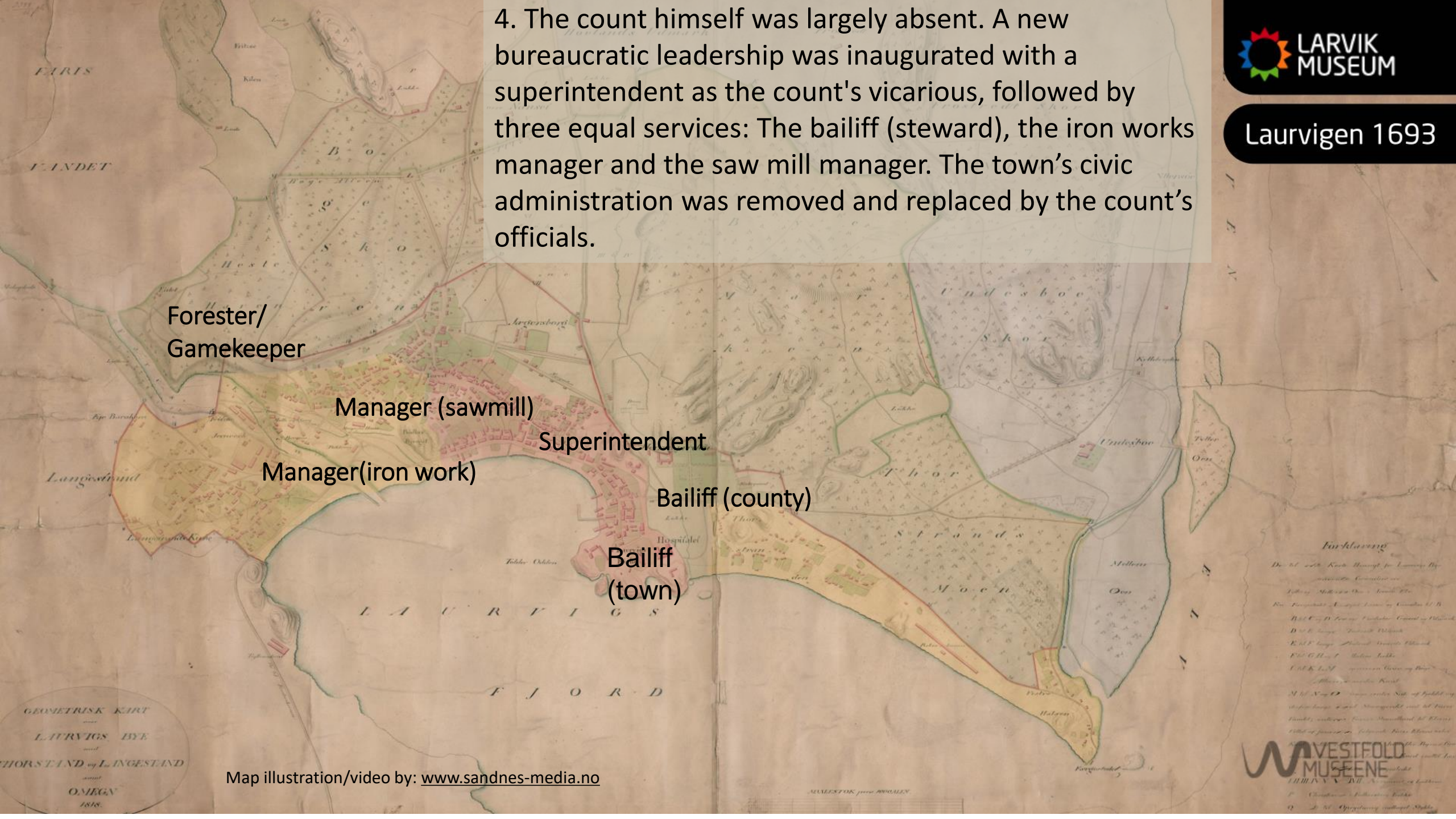


3. The sharp social divide that already existed in Larvik was formalized. Burghers were referred to the area within the boundaries of the 'real' Laurvigen, everyone else should live in the suburbs. The first group payed consumption and taxes and had the exclusive right to trade, all others were free from consumption and taxes, but were not allowed to trade or craft.



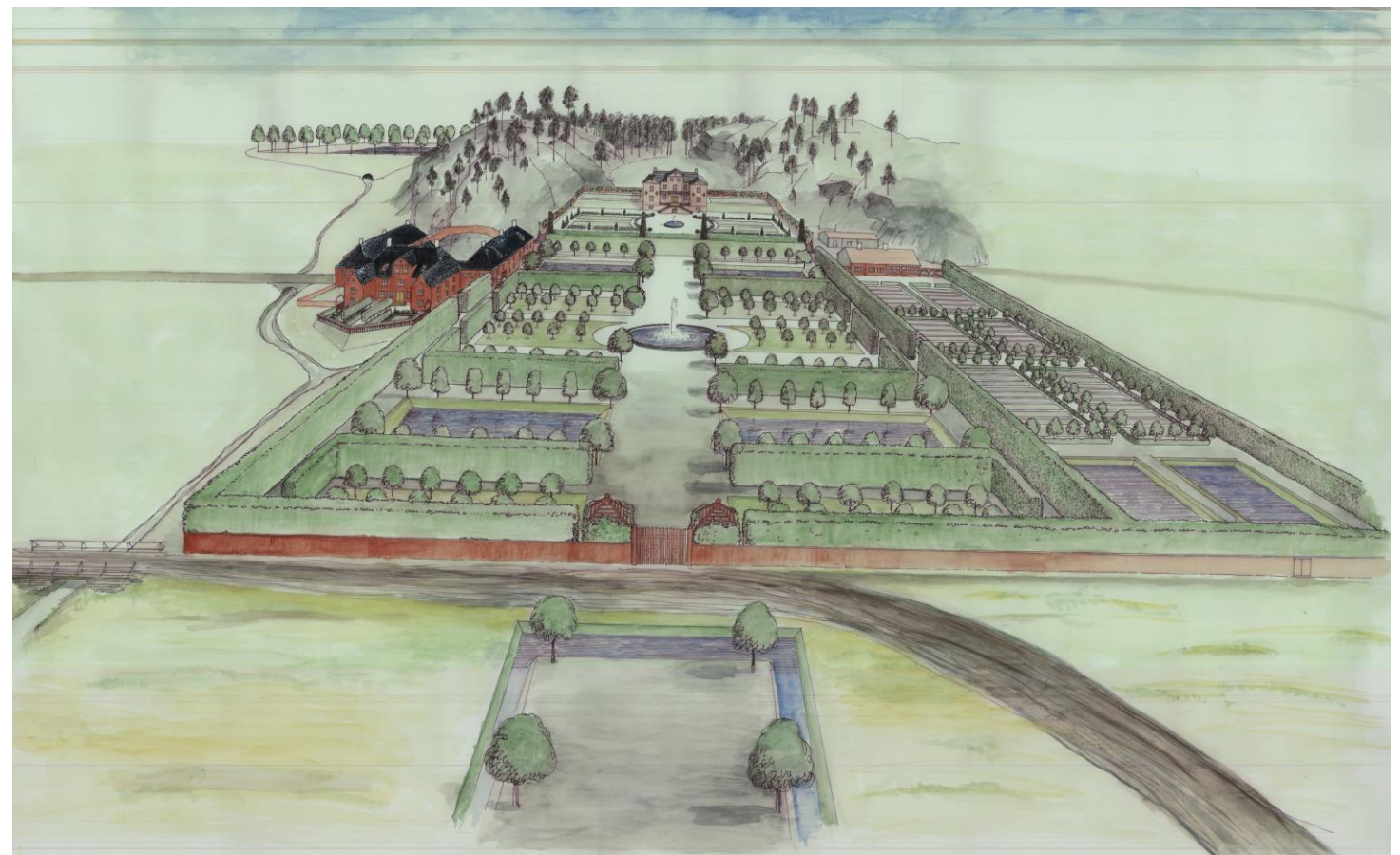


4. The count himself was largely absent. A new bureaucratic leadership was inaugurated with a superintendent as the count's vicarious, followed by three equal services: The bailiff (steward), the iron works manager and the saw mill manager. The town's civic administration was removed and replaced by the count's officials.



Map illustration/video by: [www.sandnes-media.no](http://www.sandnes-media.no)





The count's residence in Laurvigen (1750), copyright: Lars Jacob Hvinden-Haug

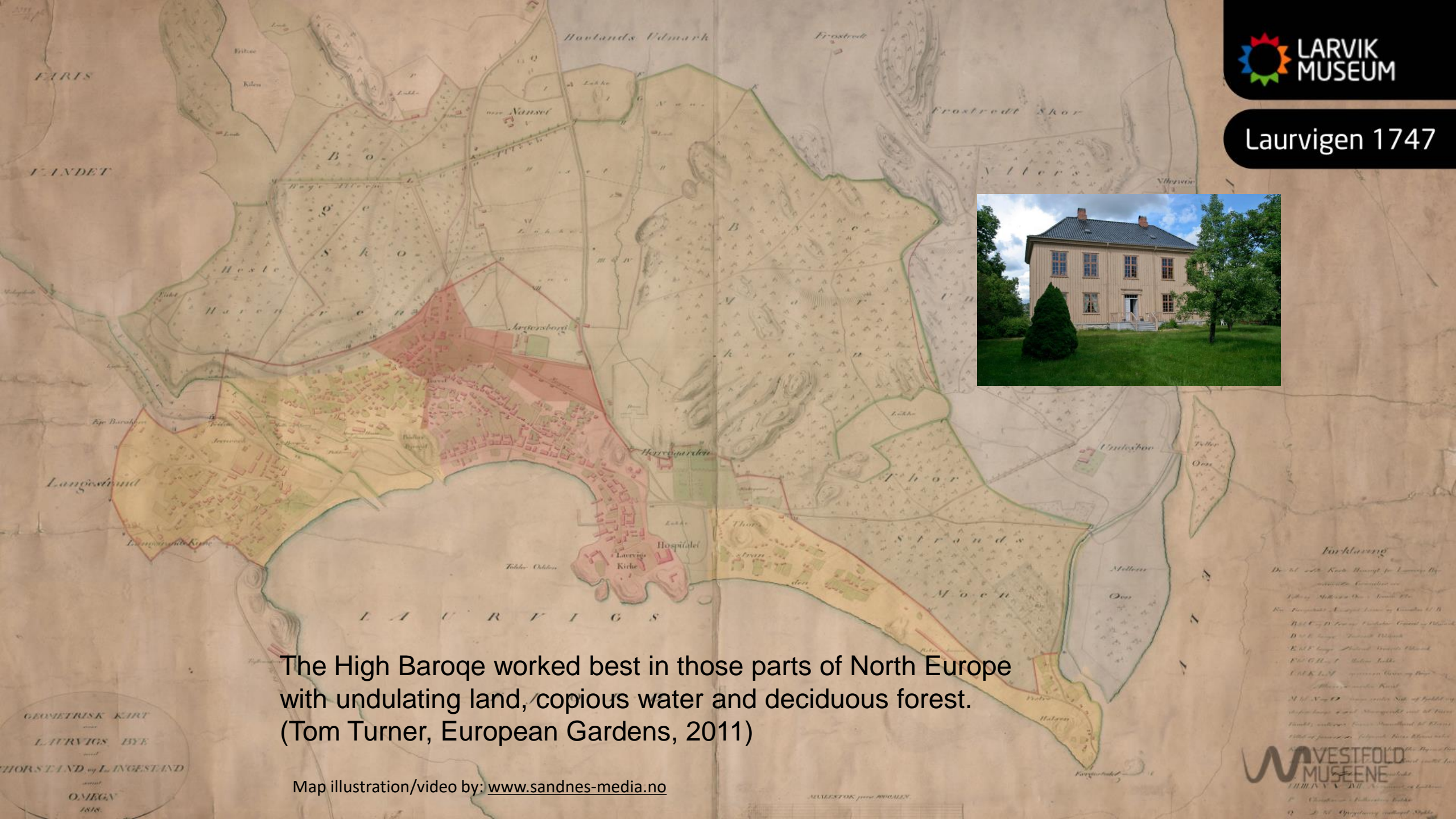
Situation sketch of the count's residence 1696  
Ekelund/Hvinden-Haug/Aske, 2019





The High Baroque worked best in those parts of North Europe with undulating land, copious water and deciduous forest.  
(Tom Turner, *European Gardens*, 2011)

Map illustration/video by: [www.sandnes-media.no](http://www.sandnes-media.no)



*Forklaring*

De til alle Kirke, Høveder for Laurvig By  
indviede, indviede are  
Laurvig, Møllehus, Oves, Strand, etc.  
Kor, Forsamlings, Aarsagel, Læse, og Gæstgæst, H. B.  
H. B. C. D. Laurvig, Høveder, Gæstgæst, og Høveder,  
D. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
K. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
L. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
M. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
N. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
O. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
P. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
Q. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
R. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
S. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
T. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
U. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
V. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
W. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
X. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
Y. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder,  
Z. H. C. Laurvig, Høveder, Høveder.

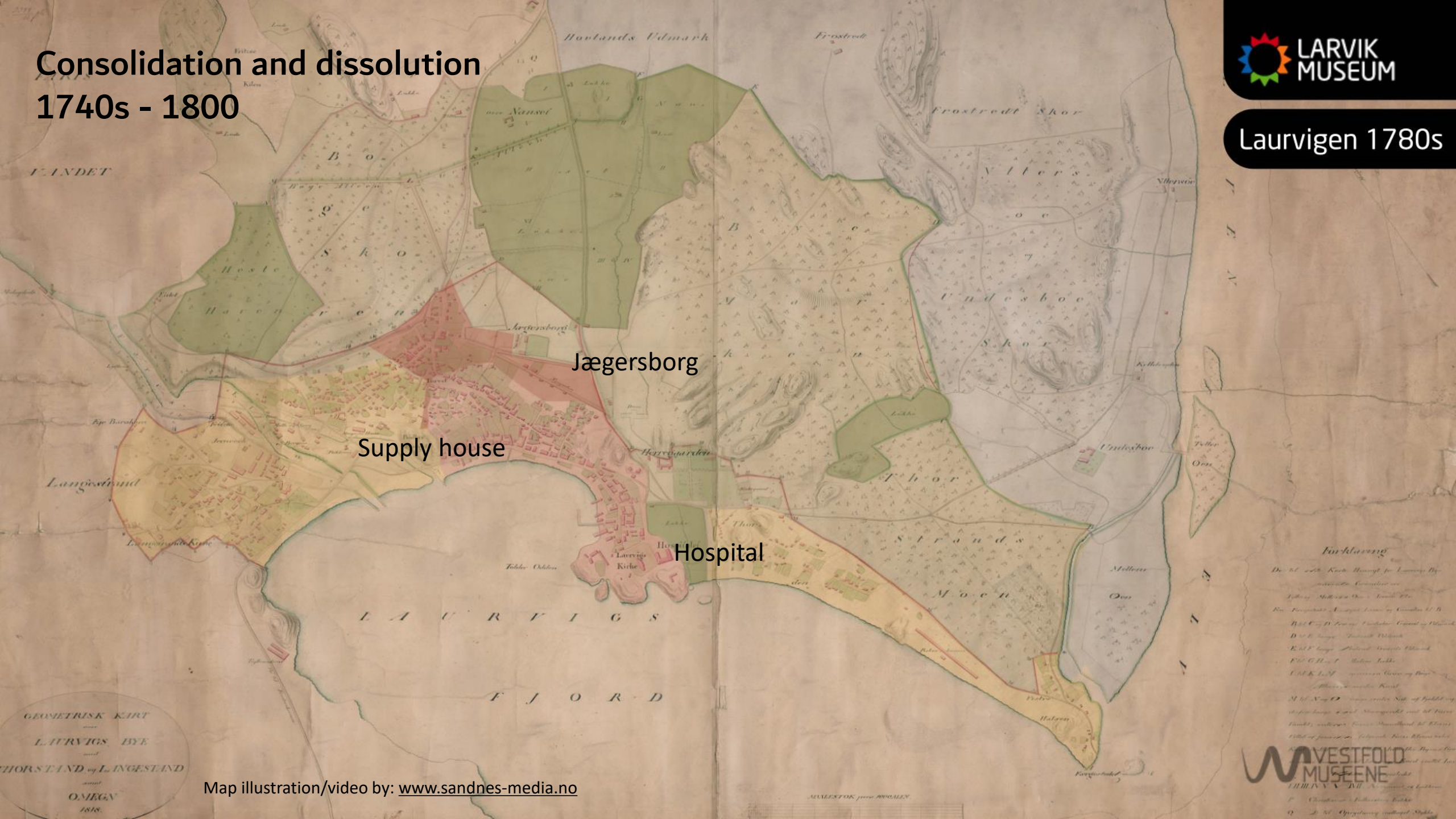
**INVESTFOLD  
MUSEENE**

1747

GEOMETRISK KART  
over  
L A U R V I G S B Y  
og  
T H O R S T A N D og L A N G E S T A N D  
af  
O. M E G N  
1818.



# Consolidation and dissolution 1740s - 1800



Jægersborg

Supply house

Hospital

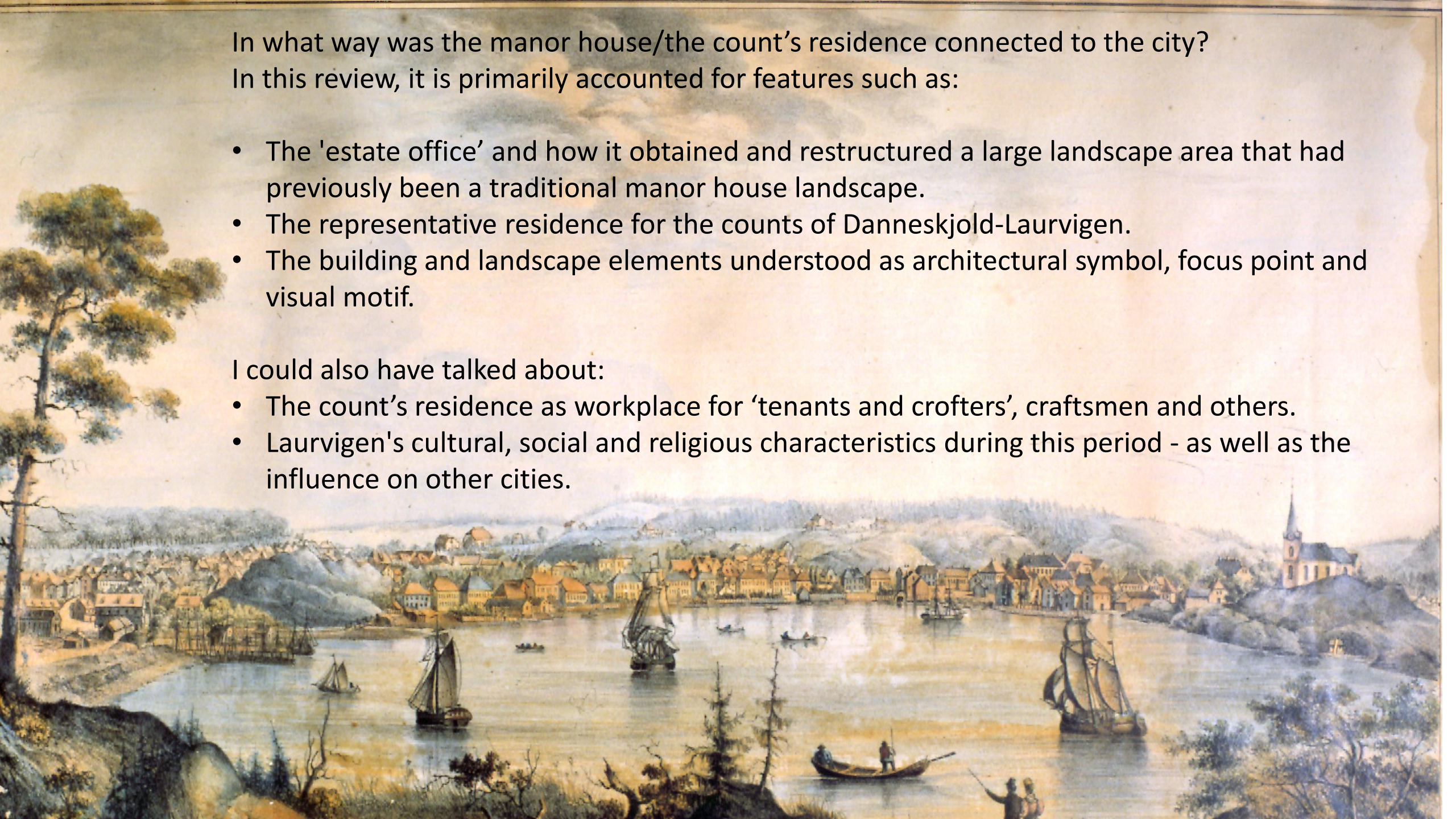


In what way was the manor house/the count's residence connected to the city?  
In this review, it is primarily accounted for features such as:

- The 'estate office' and how it obtained and restructured a large landscape area that had previously been a traditional manor house landscape.
- The representative residence for the counts of Danneskjold-Laurvigen.
- The building and landscape elements understood as architectural symbol, focus point and visual motif.

I could also have talked about:

- The count's residence as workplace for 'tenants and crofters', craftsmen and others.
- Laurvigen's cultural, social and religious characteristics during this period - as well as the influence on other cities.





CVRIA BRABANTIE

LA COUR DE BRUSSELES

# At Home with the Habsburgs

## The Former Palace of Brussels in the Early Modern Period



Dries Raeymaekers  
Radboud University









Groot Hof te Brussel afgebrand den 4 Februaerij 1731



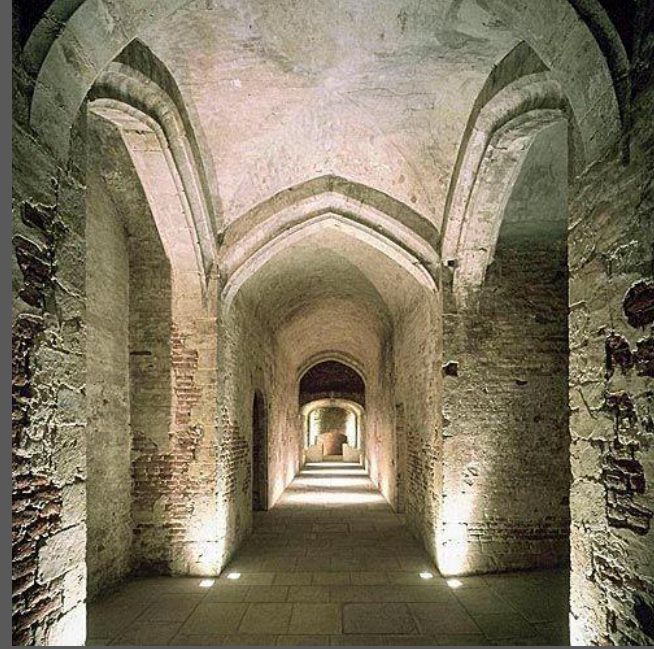
*Place Royale*  
(site of the  
former palace)



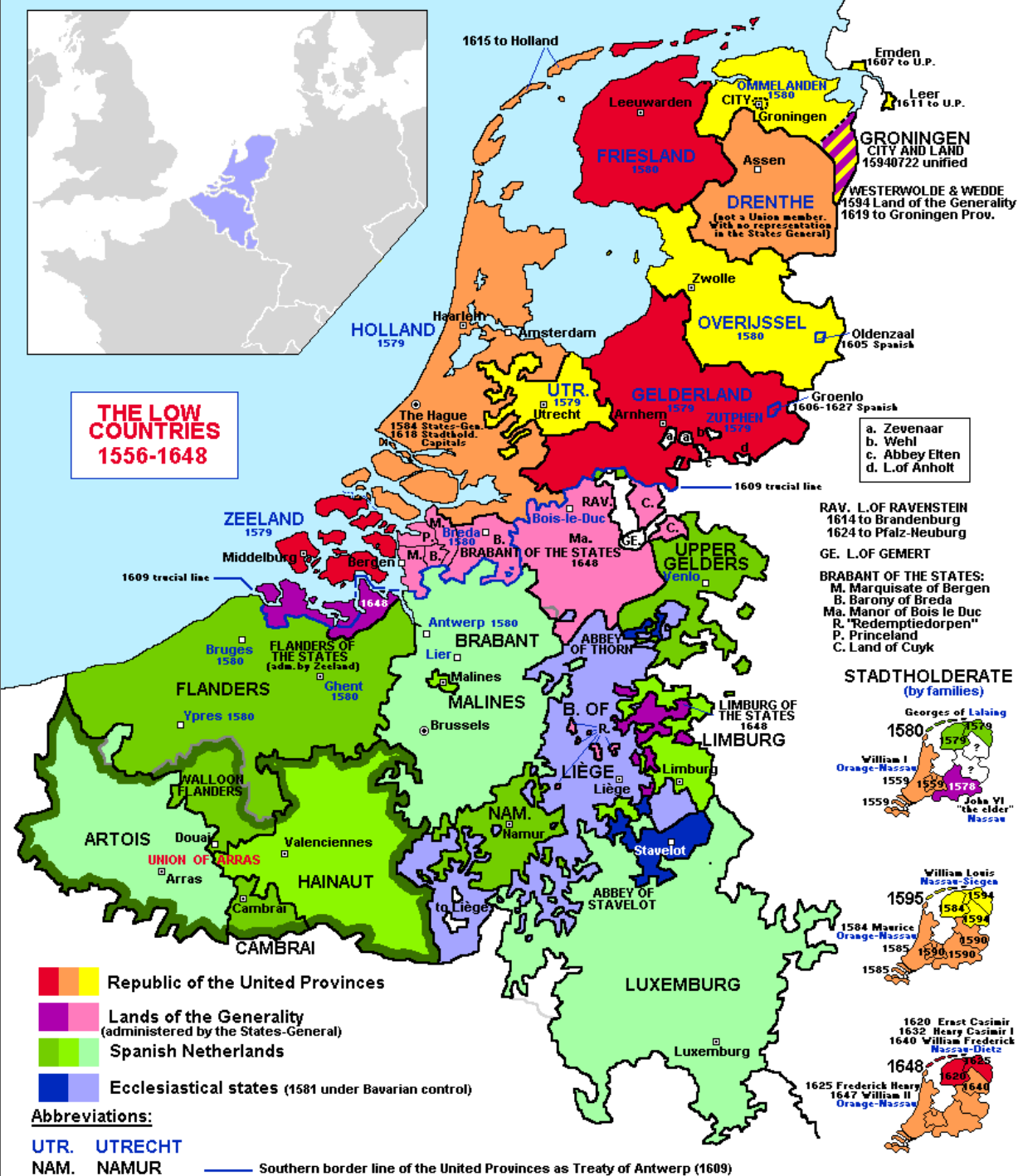
Present Royal  
Palace of Belgium



# Archaeological remains underneath *Place Royale*



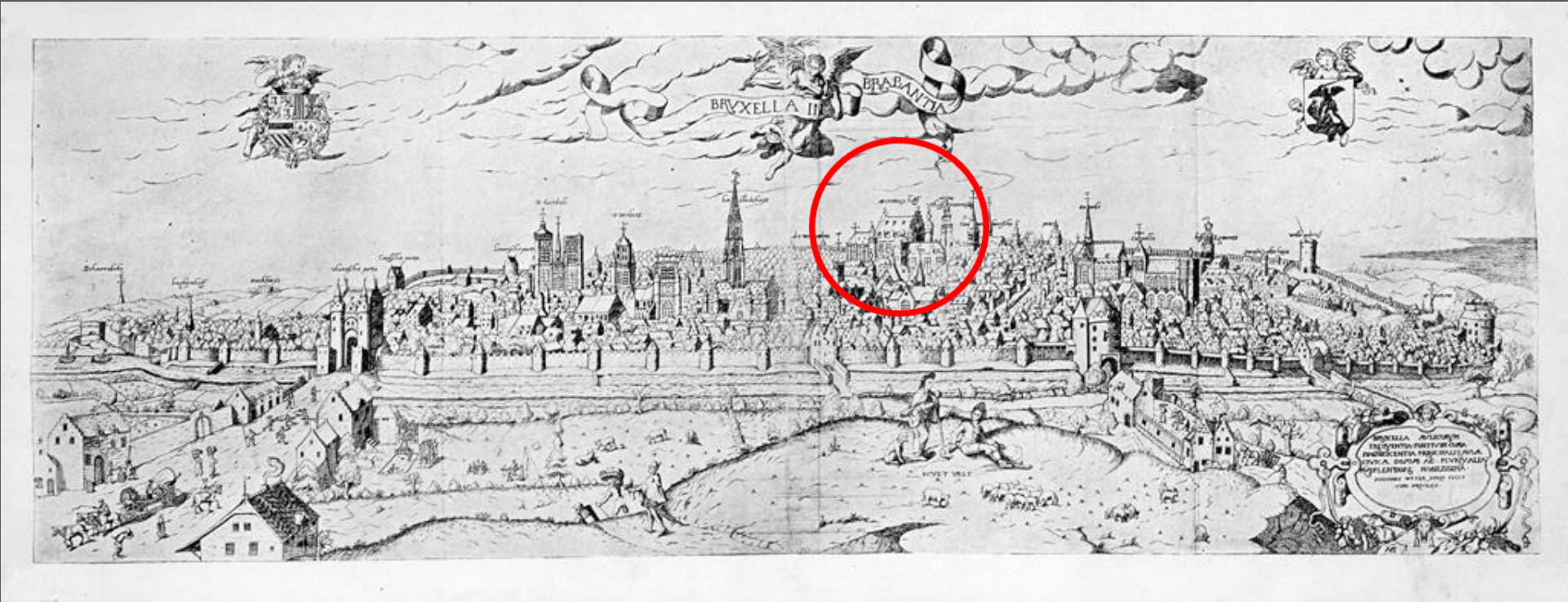




Albert & Isabella  
1598-1621



# Brussels in the 16th c.



# The palace in the 16th c.





CVRIA BRABANTIE.

LA COUR DE BRUSSELES.

# The palace in the 17th c.





AVLA BRUXELLENSIS FORMA IN FERIOA

1648





Designatio Locorum  
magis celebrium

- A Magna Aula
- B Sacellum
- C Horologium
- D Porta principalis
- E Fons
- F Oratorum Infantis Isabelle
- G Hortus Floreus
- H Vivarium
- I Domus Isabelle
- K Domus et hortus florens  
Archiducis Leopoldi
- L Treurenburgam
- M Porta Roborarii
- N Porta Lovaniensis
- O Roborarium
- P Domus Damarum
- Q Fontes in Roborario
- R Labyrinthus cum Fontibus

Pag. I.

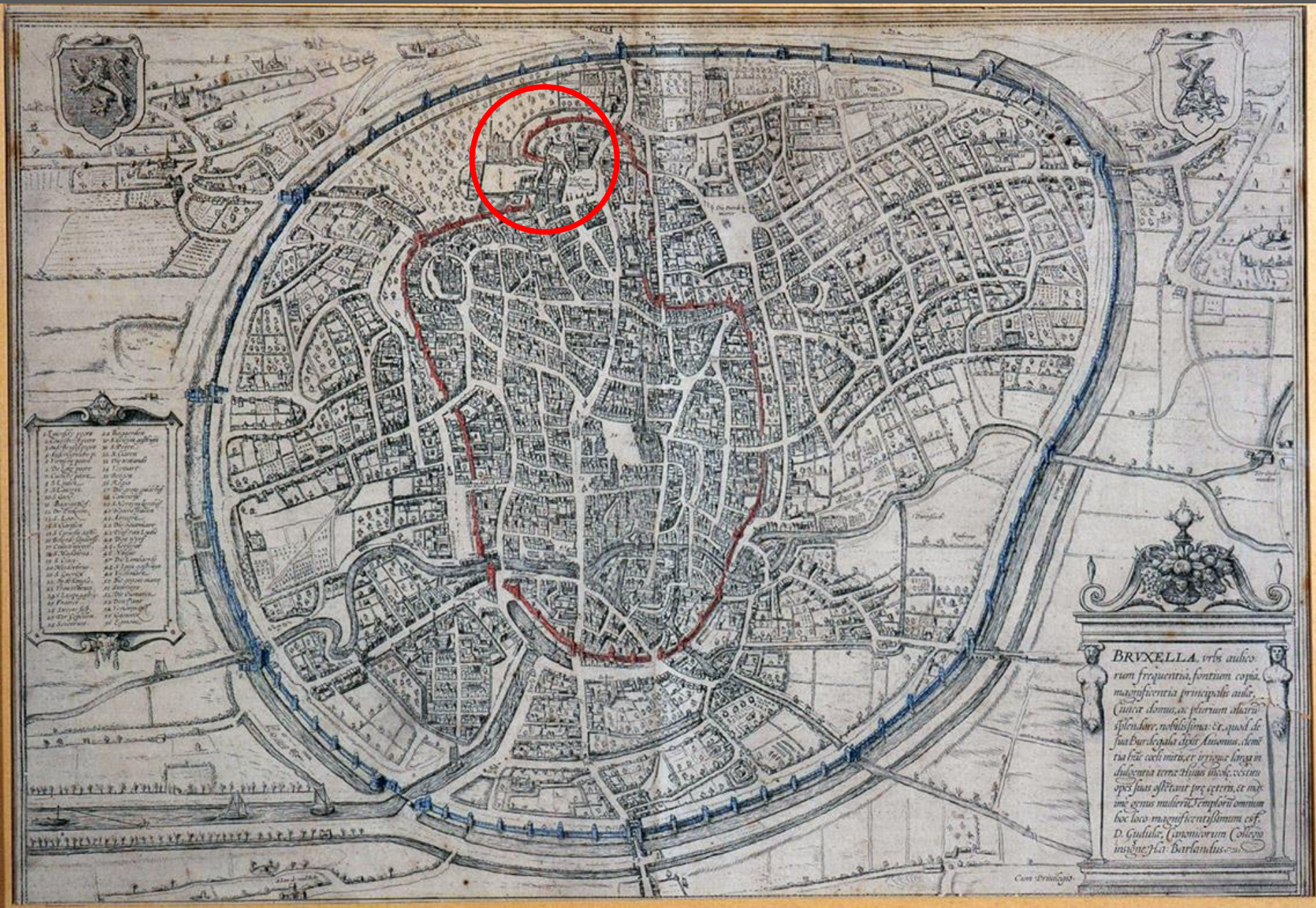


PALATIUM  
BRUXELLENSE  
DUCIS  
BRABANTIAE.









- 1. Remparts
- 2. Remparts
- 3. Remparts
- 4. Remparts
- 5. Remparts
- 6. Remparts
- 7. Remparts
- 8. Remparts
- 9. Remparts
- 10. Remparts
- 11. Remparts
- 12. Remparts
- 13. Remparts
- 14. Remparts
- 15. Remparts
- 16. Remparts
- 17. Remparts
- 18. Remparts
- 19. Remparts
- 20. Remparts
- 21. Remparts
- 22. Remparts
- 23. Remparts
- 24. Remparts
- 25. Remparts
- 26. Remparts
- 27. Remparts
- 28. Remparts
- 29. Remparts
- 30. Remparts
- 31. Remparts
- 32. Remparts
- 33. Remparts
- 34. Remparts
- 35. Remparts
- 36. Remparts
- 37. Remparts
- 38. Remparts
- 39. Remparts
- 40. Remparts
- 41. Remparts
- 42. Remparts
- 43. Remparts
- 44. Remparts
- 45. Remparts
- 46. Remparts
- 47. Remparts
- 48. Remparts
- 49. Remparts
- 50. Remparts

**BRUXELLA.** urbis aulico-  
 rum frequentia, fontium copia,  
 magnificentia principalis aulae,  
 Curia domus, ac plebium aedificia  
 splendore, nobilitate, et quod de  
 sua Bardepala dicit Ausonius, clari-  
 tas hinc celi intro, et irrigua longae in  
 dulcentia terrae. Huius incho, costum  
 opera suas gliscant praeter, et mo-  
 dum omnis nulli in Tempora omnium  
 hoc loco magnificentissimum est.  
 D. Gualtero, Canonico Collegii  
 insigne. Ha. Barlandus.

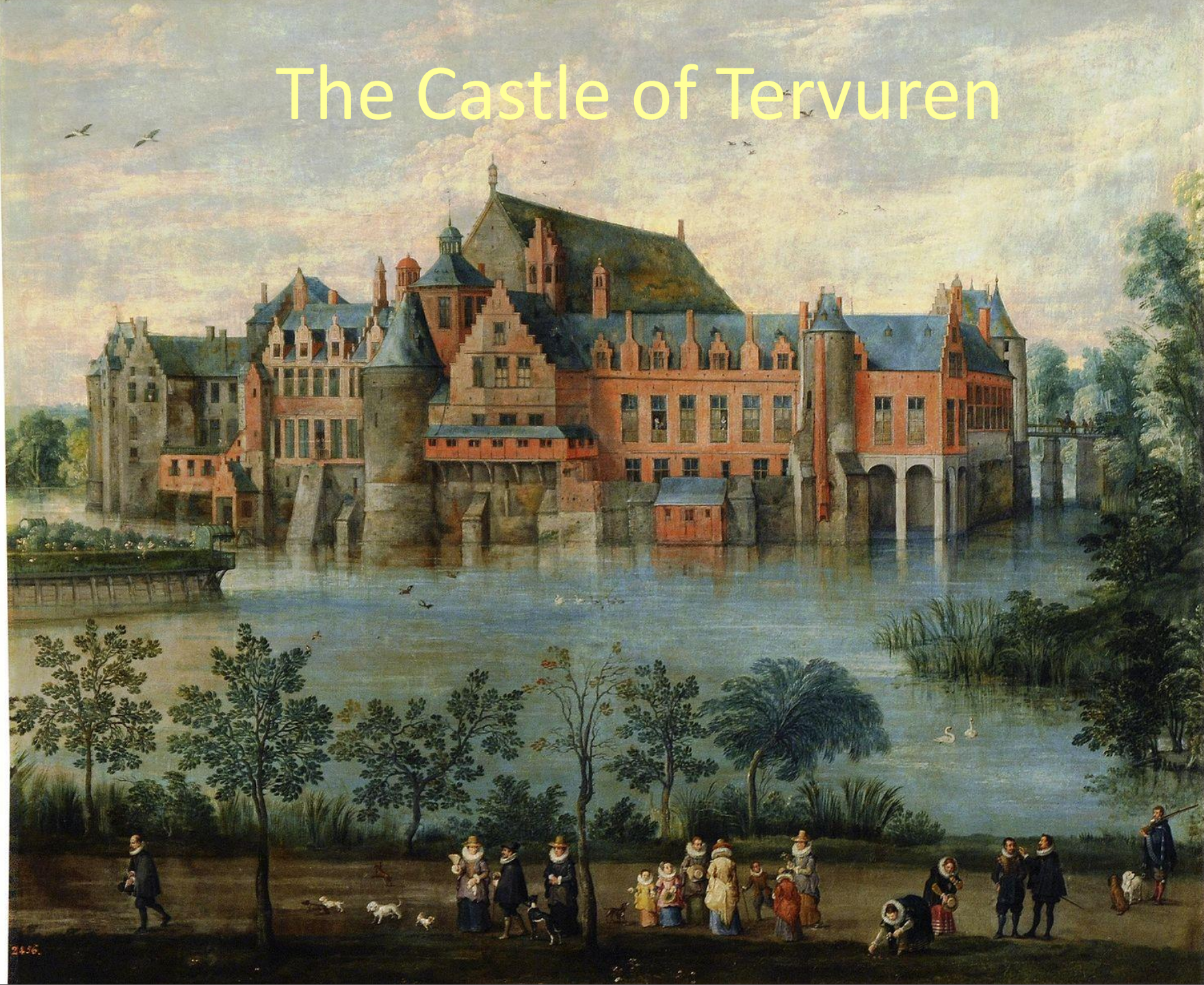


# The Castle of Mariemont

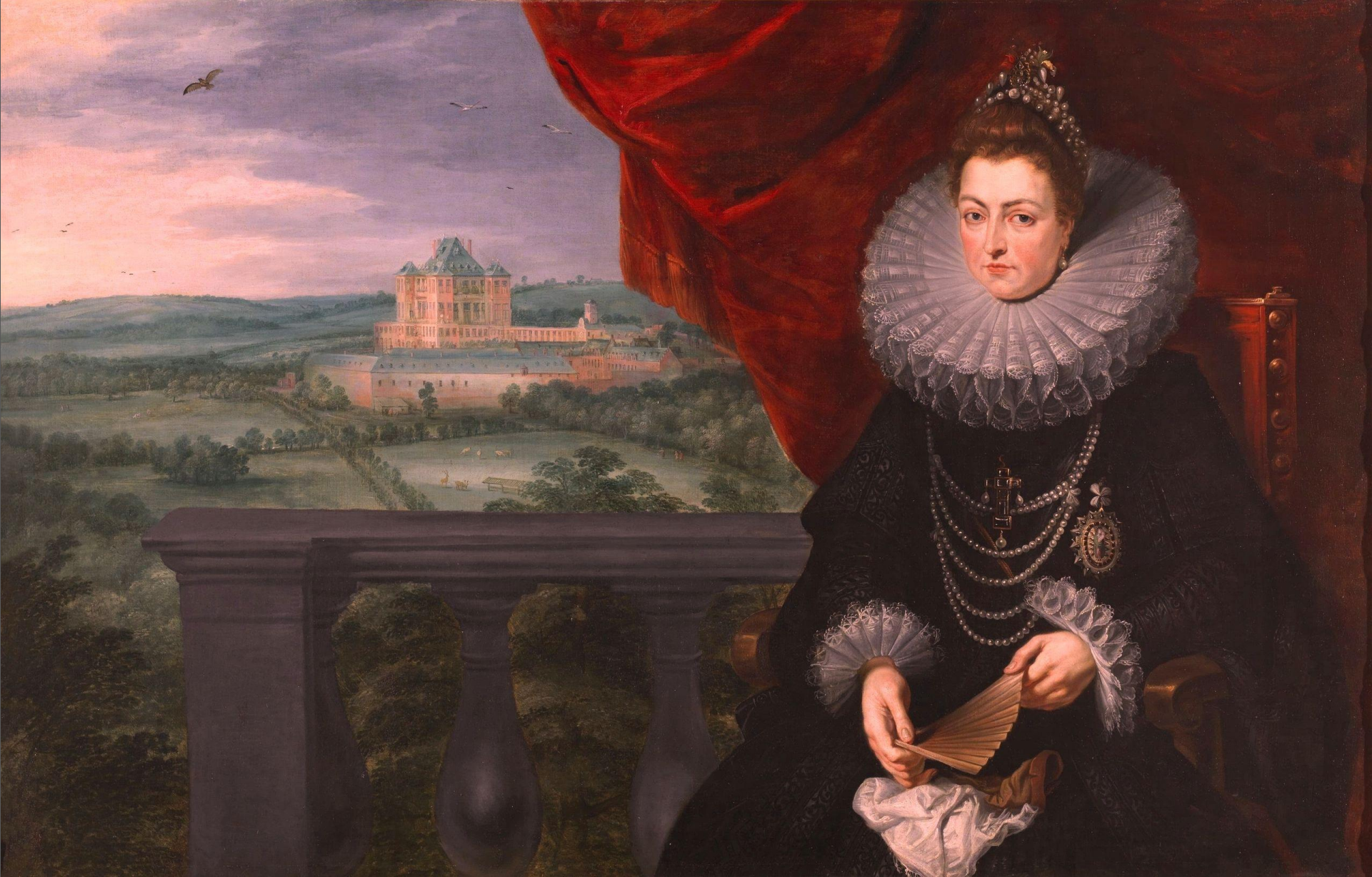




# The Castle of Tervuren





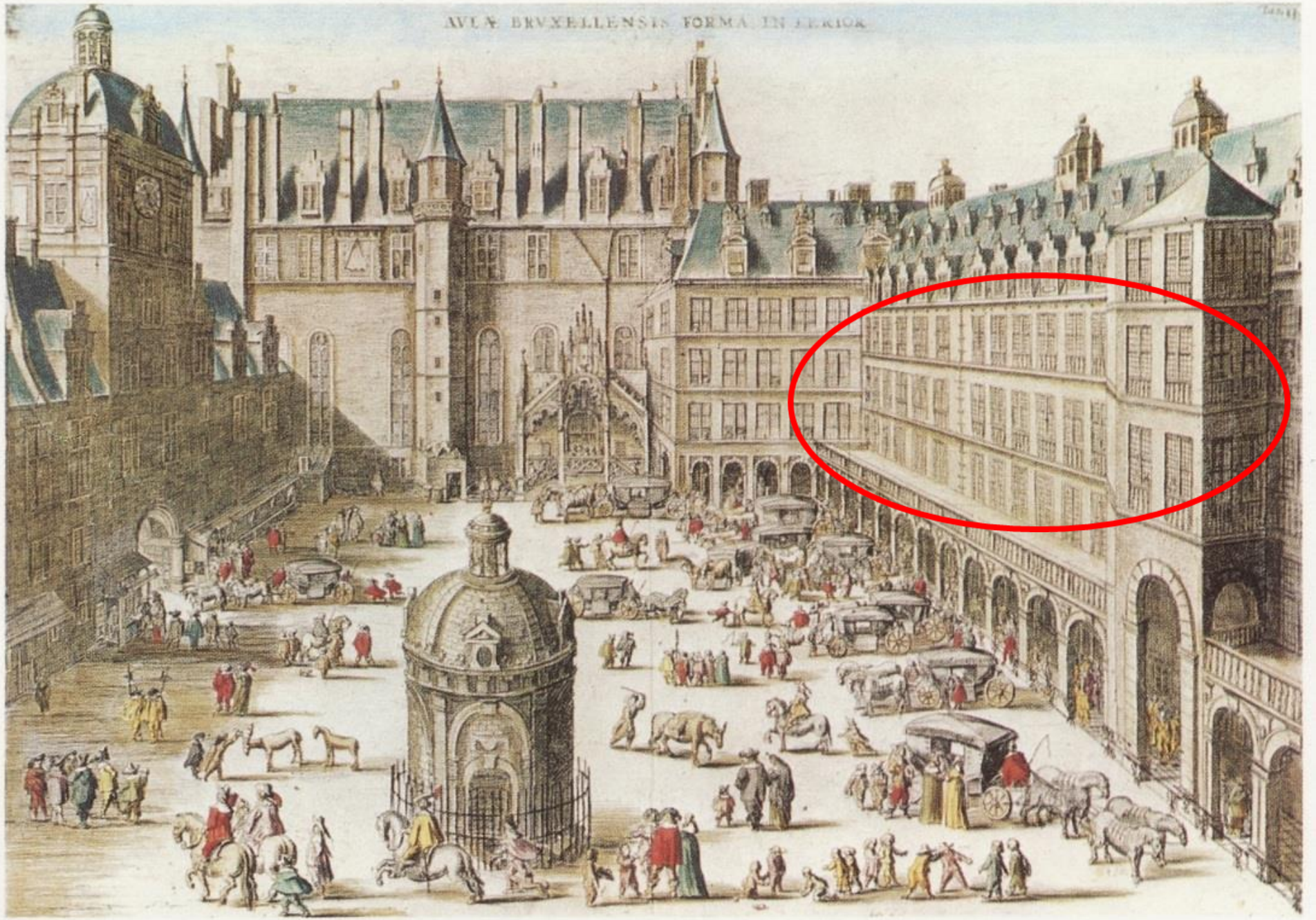




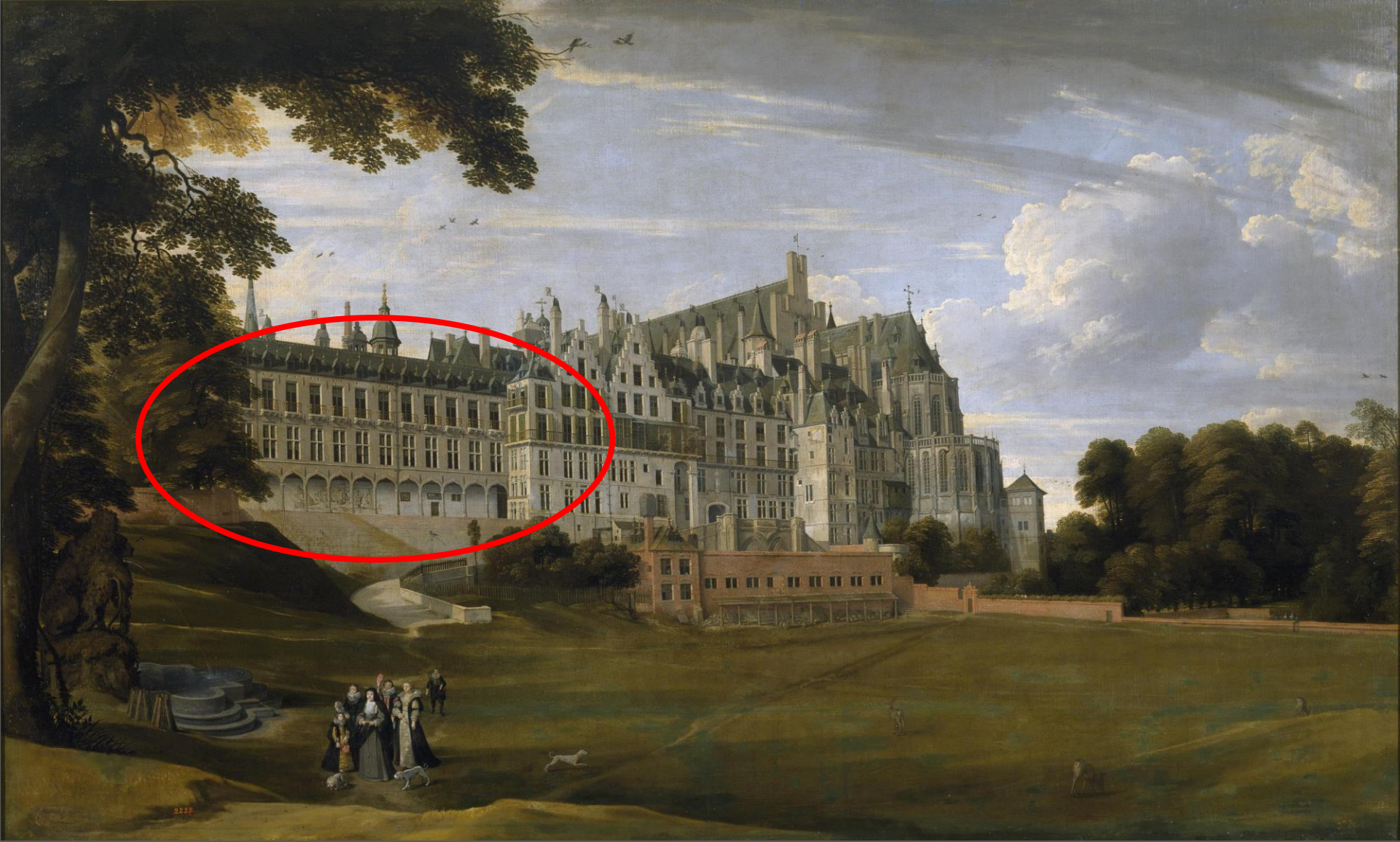


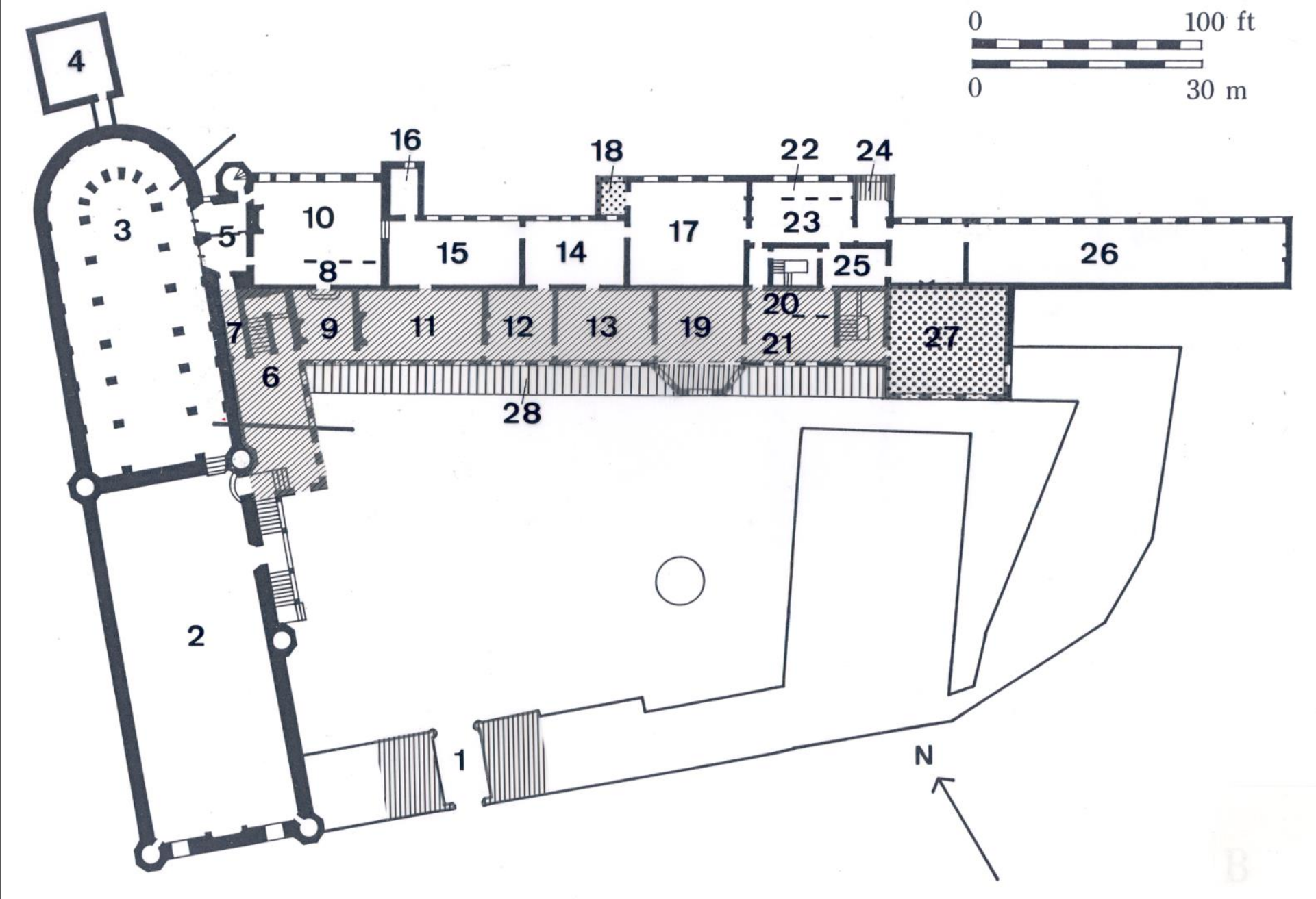


AVLA BRUXELLENSIS FORMA IN FERIO









Plan: K. De Jonge, University of Leuven





**5th International ENCOUNTER Conference**

Wednesday 2 October 2019 | Luther Museum Amsterdam

# The country house and the city

**Connections, practices and idea(l)s**

## Session III: Chaired by Jonathan Finch



**DUTCH CASTLE  
FOUNDATION**  
CENTRE FOR STUDY ON CASTLES  
AND COUNTRY HOUSES

STICHTING



VAN DER WYCK-DE KEMPENAER



university of  
 groningen



Amsterdam School for Heritage, Memory and Material Culture

ENCOUNTER  
ЕИСОПИЦЕВ

