

# ENCOUNTER

European Network for Country House and Estate Research

## A MANORIAL WORLD Conference Programme



International Conference  
Gammel Estrup  
21-23 September 2017







## WELCOME

A warm welcome to Gammel Estrup – the Manor Museum, to the third ENCOUNTER conference, and to European Capital of Culture Aarhus 2017, which is taking place throughout the Central Jutland Region. We are looking forward to an exciting programme and invite you to join your European colleagues for three days of history and heritage, during which we will discuss the past and future of the Northern European estate landscapes.

Speakers from across Europe will present their research, providing a varied mosaic of the striking similarities and the notable differences in manorial culture from the British Isles to the Baltic Coast. We are also proud to present speakers and participants from a wide variety of disciplines and sectors, including museums, universities and cultural heritage organisations, thereby creating a solid basis for dissemination, research and best practice to unite for the benefit of our cultural heritage.

The conference takes place in the Great Hall at Gammel Estrup, a magnificent Danish manor, now home to Denmark's most significant museum of manorial history and to The Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies. We are certain that, during the conference, you will enjoy the unique ambience of this seventeenth-century house as well as our planned visits to other outstanding country houses at Clausholm, Rosenholm and Bidstrup.

It was a very important milestone and a long-term ambition for The Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies to be able to establish the ENCOUNTER network together with partners at an international seminar here at Gammel Estrup in 2015. To our great delight, the network has grown and flourished since then and, like this conference, now forms a professional forum for

international work on the shared European heritage of manors and country houses, the landscapes and the lives of families, households and workers.

The conference has been generously supported by partners, foundations, and associates: Fonden Aarhus 2017; Augustinus Fonden; Dreyers Fond; Den Ingwersenske Fond; The Nordic Research Councils (NOS-HS); The Danish Ministry of Higher Education and Science; The Danish Ministry of Culture; the Central Jutland Region and all members of ENCOUNTER.

I wish everyone an enjoyable three days of inspiring presentations and fruitful discussions at Gammel Estrup.

**Britta Andersen**

Museum Director, MA, Gammel Estrup  
Chair, Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies







## A MANORIAL WORLD

Northern European society and landscapes have been structured by the presence of estates and country houses since they emerged from the end of the medieval period. The impact they had in shaping the cultural landscape of the modern era is considerable, but often overlooked. Notwithstanding national and regional differences across Europe, in most countries manors and country houses were an economic, administrative and political cornerstone in society.

From the beginning of the 20th century onwards, historical processes towards democratization necessitated shifting the manors and country houses from the centre of society to the periphery. But the grand houses and estates continue to occupy an important position, not least in the public memory and the heritage sector. They continue to capture the imagination of tourists and visitors, as well as the scholarly interest of researchers from a wide range of academic fields, including history, architecture, landscape architecture, archaeology, art history, anthropology, geography, and heritage studies.

As a key component of a common past and a shared European cultural heritage, all manors and country houses, not just the grand estates, had a notable influence on the surrounding landscape and society. They continue to play an important role, in both the physical outline and the identity of place in contemporary European rural communities. Across the Northern European region, we see new initiatives in the estate landscape, which aim to combine new uses, commercial development, conservation efforts and historical interpretation in a sustainable way. Examining and understanding the transnational similarities and

differences of manors and country houses, and all of the variations, represent a crucial step in the ambition to preserve and develop these magnificent houses as shared European heritage.

This conference will bring together curators, academics, architects and heritage professionals with the aim of expanding and clarifying the notion of manors and country houses as European cultural heritage. There will be presentations from some of the most distinguished experts from seven European countries in the Great Hall at Gammel Estrup – itself a unique manor house with local, national and international significance.







## **ENCOUNTER**

### **European Network for Country House and Estate Research**

ENCOUNTER is a professional network of European scholars, curators and academics in the heritage sector and others with a professional interest in the field of manor and country house history.

#### **The aim of the network is:**

To form European partnerships between scholars and cultural institutions who share a professional interest in the research and interpretation of the history of manors and country houses.

To explore and highlight regional variations and notable similarities in the history of castles and manors across Europe from 1500 to the present.

To discuss how estates and estate landscapes are preserved and interpreted as cultural heritage today.

#### **Network activities:**

ENCOUNTER was founded in 2015 and, during a very short time span, the network has established itself as a successful forum for the study of European manors and country houses. The network has facilitated a series of conferences at Gammel Estrup and York, and has plans to continue over the coming years. In 2017, ENCOUNTER also submitted a research proposal to the European Union research programme (ITN), and is currently working on the first edited volume of *Estate Landscapes Across the Northern European*

*Region* to be published in 2018.

The members of the network share updates on network activities and news. Go to the group 'ENCOUNTER – European Network for Country House and Estate Research' on Facebook, or sign up for the newsletter and join the network on:

[www.encounter.network](http://www.encounter.network)

#### **Steering Group:**

Arne Bugge Amundsen, Dean, Faculty of Humanities, Professor of Cultural History, University of Oslo. Norway.

Britta Andersen, Museum Director, Gammel Estrup – The Manor Museum. Chairman of the board, The Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies. Denmark.

Jonathan Finch, Senior Lecturer, Director of Studies MA in Historical Archaeology, Department of Archaeology, University of York. United Kingdom

Göran Ulväng, Associate Professor, Department of Economic History, Uppsala University. Sweden.

Paul Zalewski, Professor for Heritage Studies, European University Viadrina, Frankfurt/O. Germany

Yme Kuiper, Professor, Chair: Historic Country Houses and Landed Estates, University of Groningen. The Netherlands.





### **Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies**

The Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies is a collaboration between Gammel Estrup – The Manor Museum, Aarhus University, Aarhus School of Architecture and the National Museum of Denmark.

The Centre was established in 2004 for the specific purpose of promoting research and education on the subject of the cultural history and heritage of manors and country houses, their estates and landscapes and to document and interpret it. It marked the first attempt in Denmark to consolidate research into manor houses, country houses and estates in a single, central research institution.

The main tasks of the Centre are to promote research into Danish manor houses and their various elements, and to help enhance people's general knowledge of the manor house environment both in the past and in the present. Research carried out at the Centre since 2004 includes five PhD and five Post-Doc projects, together with several publications, projects and archival studies.

A key area has been the Centre's work on compiling and disseminating knowledge of manor houses in the landscape and of Denmark as a manorial landscape. In 2014 we launched the Internet portal, [www.danskeherregaarde.dk](http://www.danskeherregaarde.dk), which gave coherent, easy access to all Danish manor houses in the past and present. An updated version, [www.herregaardskortet.dk](http://www.herregaardskortet.dk), with English translations and based on the Central Jutland Region, was launched in the spring of 2017.

The Centre is involved in a number of projects and networks aimed at promoting research into, and dissemination of the subject of manor houses, and supports collaboration across disciplines and sectors. The Centre is the coordinator of the manorial research networks, ENCOUNTER (European Network for Country House and Estate Research) and the Nordic Network, which is affiliated with the annual conference event, The Nordic Castle and Manor House Symposium.

The Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies is located in the magnificent seventeenth century manor of Gammel Estrup, which for centuries was home to the Danish noble families of Brock and Scheel, and also the site of Denmark's first manor museum founded in 1930. Gammel Estrup – the Manor Museum is now the most significant museum dedicated to the preservation, interpretation and dissemination of the culture and lifestyle in the house and the wider estate.







## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

### DAY 1, THURSDAY 21 SEPTEMBER: *The House and the Landscape*

**8.15-8.45:** Bus Randers – Gammel Estrup

**8.45-9.10:** Coffee and registration

**9.10-9.30: Welcome to Gammel Estrup.** Britta Andersen, Gammel Estrup – the Manor Museum; Else Søjmark, Chair for Culture, Municipality of Norddjurs

**9.30-10.20: Carsten Porskrog Rasmussen, The Museum of Southern Jutland (DK).** Key note: The creation of a manorial landscape in Schleswig.

**10.30-11.50: Dutch landscapes and country houses.** Chair: Yme Kuiper, University of Groningen (NL)

**Yme Kuiper (NL):** The invention or the discovery of the Dutch landscape in the Golden Age?

**Gerrit van Oosterom (NL):** The Danish connection: how Dutch-Danish oxen trade influenced the development of the manorial landscape south of Amsterdam

**Lenneke Berkhout (NL):** From kinship to horticultural excellence. Patterns of patronage of the gardeners to the House of Orange-Nassau (1621-1732)

**Martin van den Broeke (NL):** Trying a new research model. Country house culture on the Island of Walcheren.

**12.00-13.00: Lunch**

**13.00-13.50: Arne Bugge Amundsen, University of Oslo (N).** Key note: Manorial landscapes in Norway

**14.00-15.00: The House and the Family.** Chair: Mikkel Venborg Pedersen, Danish National Museum (DK)

**Stefanie Schuldt (D):** Christina Piper's Manorial World in Scania

**Kristine Dyrmann (DK):** Sybille Reventlow's sociability at Brahetrolleborg

**Jon Stobart (UK):** Ancient and Modern, English country house ca. 1700-1830





**15.00-15.30: Coffee**

**15.30-16.00: Bus Gammel Estrup-Randers**

**18.00: Bus Randers-Clausholm**

**18.30-23.00: Drinks, guided tour, conference dinner at Clausholm**

## **DAY 2, FRIDAY 22 SEPTEMBER: *Heritage and challenges in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries***

**8.45-9.15: Bus Randers – Gammel Estrup**

**9.30-9.45: Mette Bock, Danish Minister of Culture**

**9.50-10.40: Heike Düselder, Museum Lüneburg(D).** Key note: Heritage management, museums and manors

**10.45-11.45: Gardens and Landscapes.** Chair: Jonathan Finch, University of York (UK)

**Ismo Häkkinen (SF):** Kultaranta. Three lives of a garden

**Lars Jacob Hvinden-Haug/Aina Aske (N):** Reconstructing Historical Gardens. Negotiations and Debates – the Larvik Case

**Annegreth Dietze-Schirdewahn/Lei Gao (N):** New knowledge about the manorial Austrått landscape in Ørland, Norway.

**12.00-13.00: Lunch**

**13.00-14.00: Sustainability in the country house landscape.** Chair: Gerdy Verschuure-Stuip, Delft University of Technology (NL)

**Gerdy Verschuure-Stuip (NL):** The regional country house landscape

**Els van der Laan (NL):** Regional heritage ensembles of the ‘Noordelijke Lustwarande’: practical possibilities in the preservation of historic landscapes and estates for the future.

**Rodrigo Dias (P):** The Tagus Estuary Quintas; Lisbon Estate Landscape





**14.10-15.30: Managing the manorial landscape.** Chair: Paul Zalewski, Europa-Universität Viadrina (D)

**Elyze Storms-Smeets (NL):** Heritage lost and found. The post-WW2 revival of country houses and landed estates in the German-Dutch border area

**Janneke van Dijk (NL):** Private heritage and public functions

**Willemieke Ottens (NL):** Who is better in landscape management? Private owners vs. heritage organisations?

**Garry Keyes (DK):** To be or not to be a manor house?

**15.30-16.30: Coffee & Introduction to Gammel Estrup**

**16.30-17.20: Fred Vogelzang, Dutch Castle Foundation (NL).** Key Note: New functions for castles and country houses. Fall and rise of heritage?

**17.30-18.00: Discussion & Announcements**

**18.00-18.30:** Bus Gammel Estrup – Randers

### **DAY 3, SATURDAY 23 SEPTEMBER: *Excursion Day***

**8.00:** Bus leaves Randers-Rosenholm

**8.30-10.00: Rosenholm.** Guidet tour (Carsten Porskrog Rasmussen)

**10.00-10.30:** Bus Rosenholm-Bidstrup

**10.30-12.30: Bidstrup.** Guidet tour and lunch (Geert de Lichtenberg)

**12.30-13.00:** Bus Bidstrup-Randers

**14.00:** Arrival at Aarhus Airport









# BIOGRAPHIES AND ABSTRACTS

## **Carsten Porskrog Rasmussen: *The creation of a manorial landscape in Schleswig***

**Carsten Porskrog Rasmussen** received a PhD in 1990 and a Danish doctorat in 2003 on the estates in the duchy of Schleswig. Between 1995 and 2013 he was employed at Aarhus University as Associate Professor and as of 2016 Adjunct Professor. Since 2013 he has been Head Curator at the Museum of Southern Jutland, Sønderborg Castle.

**Abstract:** The paper takes its point of departure in reflections on the general model of manors of Scandinavia and North Germany, centered around a *Herregård*, literally the farm of the lord. Whilst there are important common features of the model for this region, there were also important variations. The talk will focus upon a group of large ducal estates established around Sønderborg in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Important characteristics of these are a stronger separation of the sphere of large scale production and the sphere of lordly consumption and representation than in most other cases of the area and the existence of strong intermediate positions between lords and peasants.

## **Yme Kuiper: *The invention or the discovery of the Dutch landscape in the Golden Age?***

**Yme Kuiper** is Emeritus Professor at University of Groningen. His expertise is in comparative history of country houses and estates in the Netherlands and Europe as well as historical anthropology and history and anthropology of elites. He is member of the steering group for ENCOUNTER.

**Abstract:** The term 'landscape' has a Dutch origin. For this we have to go back to the seventeenth century and the rise of the Dutch Republic at the European platform of rich and powerful states and monarchies. Dutch draftsmen and painters (including Rembrandt), all living in an urban setting (especially Amsterdam), became very impressed by the diversity of landscapes at the country side. Already in the early seventeenth century several prints of Dutch landscapes, showing far more farmsteads than country houses, were brought onto the market. During the second half of this Golden Age we see the rise of the country house at the painted and etched landscapes. Which were the crucial conditions and motives that triggered this striking development? And why did the landscapes of seventeenth-century Dutch

painters and printmakers become so popular in other European countries?

## **Gerrit van Oosterom: *The Danish connection. How Dutch-Danish oxen trade influenced the development of the manorial landscape south of Amsterdam***

**Gerrit van Oosterom** is a landscape architect working as Senior Designer at the Department of Public Space, Municipality of Apeldoorn since 2006. He has a master's degree from the University of Groningen and as his PhD project he is researching the development of the outdoor culture and the outdoor landscape along the Old Rhine, Amstel and De Angstel / Het Gein (1550-1850).

**Abstract:** During the Dutch Golden Age of the seventeenth century Danish oxen filled the pastures around Amsterdam. Castrated bulls were imported since the fourteenth century from Baltic countries, in particular Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, by enterprises of Dutch tradesman from fast-growing cities as Amsterdam, Haarlem or Leiden. A capital-intensive and risk involved trade but worthwhile due to the ever-increasing price for the end product: meat. In search for meadowlands for the *vetweiderij* ('fat-breeding') many of the Amsterdam based entrepreneurs turned their eye to the farmlands around small peat rivers such as Gein, Angstel, Holendrecht south of Amsterdam. As well as land, these entrepreneurs bought farms and turned them into modest country houses. Quite different from the well-known but much more 'highbrow' estate landscape which developed along the river Vecht in the same period. This paper will elaborate on the core-question of how Danish-Dutch oxen trade influenced the emergence and transformation of this specific, badly researched, manorial world of nearly a hundred estates south of Amsterdam.

## **Lenneke Berkhout: *From kinship to horticultural excellence. Patterns of patronage of the gardeners to the House of Orange-Nassau (1621-1732)***

**Lenneke Berkhout** is an external PhD-student at the University of Groningen and researches the function, role and position of the gardeners to the princes and princesses of the House Orange-Nassau and the way



these evolved in the course of the seventeenth and early eighteenth century. In daily life she works as process manager at the Safety House Utrecht Region, a network of local organisations working together to reduce crime.

**Abstract:** By building country houses with magnificent 'Baroque' gardens Frederick Henry (1584-1647), Prince of the House of Orange-Nassau, and his wife Amalia of Solms-Braunfels (1602-1675) added splendour to Dutch court culture at The Hague and its surroundings. The making of these gardens required skillful gardeners.

During the first half of the seventeenth century the position of gardener in these courtly gardens was passed on from father to son. This pattern of intergenerational patronage changed dramatically when stadholder William III came to power in 1672. From then on gardeners were selected for their horticultural excellence and gardeners from abroad were recruited for their specific skills.

### **Martin van den Broeke: *Trying a new research model. Country house culture on the island of Walcheren***

**Martin van den Broeke** studied law in Rotterdam and Leeds. He works for the Department of Nature and Biodiversity of the Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs. He has been researching Dutch country houses for several years and has published on this subject. In 2016 he gained his PhD at the Research Group Expert Centre for Landscape Studies; University of Groningen and his thesis, titled *'Het pryel van Zeeland'*.

*Buitenplaatsen op Walcheren*, has been published. He is board member of Cascade, Foundation for Garden History.

**Abstract:** Which motives and functions were connected with the rise, growth and decline of the country house culture on the island of Walcheren (province of Sealand, in the south-west of the Netherlands) during the seventeenth and (long) eighteenth century?

The cities of Walcheren had a strategic position in the overseas trade of the Dutch Republic to the East and West Indies and they were home to old and new wealthy families (most of them shipowners, merchants, directors of trade companies, and rentiers) who owned townhouses as well as country houses. A rich body of historical sources shows the manifestations and varieties of this country house culture, that also sheds light upon the relationship between city culture and life in the countryside.

This paper will distinguish pleasure versus profit and prestige versus power. Over a longer period, pleasure and prestige turned out to be constant motives. However, country houses were also part of the economic system

and a visualization of power for those with manorial titles. An important question in this respect is how the building or ownership of country houses played a role in the establishment of the town-based elite as the ruling elite at a local, regional and national level. The paper will highlight a typology of three zones around the cities, with different types of country houses: a zone along the town moats; the urban fringe-belt zone of about 2 to 2.5 miles around the city; and, thirdly, the countryside further out.

Can this model also be used for research on country house culture in other European countries and regions? The combination of geographical spreading, analysis of functions and the *longue durée* provides a means of making differences and developments within the country house culture visible and offers a step towards its analysis in depth.

### **Arne Bugge Amundsen: *Manorial landscapes in Norway***

**Arne Bugge Amundsen** is Professor of Cultural History and dean at the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Oslo with academic interests in the cultural history and church history of Northern Europe 1500-1900. Between 2007 and 2014 he was Head of the Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages at the University of Oslo. He is member of the Steering Group of the ENCOUNTER network.

**Abstract:** After the Lutheran Reformation (1537) Norway became more closely connected to Denmark politically and socially. The few noble families with Norwegian ancestry were with few exceptions marginalized, and in their place nobles of Danish and German origin received offices, estates and resources.

Not all regions of Norway were suitable for building up substantial estates; the south eastern parts of the country were the most central in this respect, also due to the relative proximity to Denmark and Copenhagen.

With the introduction of Royal Absolutism in 1660, a 'new nobility' was created based on stronger loyalty and dependence on the King. This 'new nobility' was mostly based in Denmark, thus making the nobility and their manors and estates in Norway politically less important. After the separation from Denmark in 1814, the Norwegian Parliament abolishes nobility and noble privileges (1821).

This paper will present a number of examples of manors and manorial landscapes with special reference to Norwegian conditions and their distinctive features: use of natural resources, development of industry and urban centers, social mobility.



## **Stefanie Schuldt: *Christina Piper's Manorial World in Scania***

**Stefanie Schuldt** is an advanced graduate student in the Department of Art History at the University of Greifswald. She is a member of the IRTG (International Research Training Group) 1540 „Baltic Borderlands: Shifting Boundaries of Mind and Culture in the Borderlands of the Baltic Sea Region“. Stefanie's research examines Swedish architectural history during the first half of the 18th century. Her PhD-thesis is centered around a Swedish architect – Göran Josuæ Adelerantz (1668-1739) and his impact on the building tradition in the kingdom.

**Abstract:** This paper will analyze the Swedish countess Christina Piper (1673-1752), wife of the statesmen and count Carl Piper (1647-1716), as an outstanding example of prosperous female entrepreneurs. Her marriage to a member of the Council of the Realm made her part of a small but powerful elite group of women with political influence. Typically, the Swedish society in the Early Modern Period was highly characterized by a clear gendered division of power with male super ordination.

Although, the interest in women's influence on politics and economics has been increasing for some time now, there are less studies conducted on female builders and landowners. Even after her spouse had died, Christina Piper was able to maintain her influential position by being successful as entrepreneur and landowner. She commissioned the building or modernization of manor houses in many parts of Sweden, particularly in Scania.

Examples are Krageholm, Björnstorp, Östra Torup, and Christinehof. Which function did those manors have and how were they used? Who was commissioned as an architect or building master and were there regional differences in architecture between the former Danish territory Scania and other Swedish regions?

The focus of this presentation is therefore to answer these questions regarding Christina Pipers special role as a client and the resources she could use – social, financial, political and cultural – in order to trace and classify the spread of architectural forms and styles within this region.

## **Kristine Dyrmann: *Sybill Reventlow's sociability at Brahetrolleborg***

**Kristine Dyrmann** is a PhD candidate at the Department of History, University of Aarhus, Denmark. She is also an academic secretary at the Danish Centre for Manorial Research at Gammel Estrup, where she is currently researching the architectural history of an East Jutland manor house, Ulstrup. Kristine's PhD project examines the social arenas of a circle of Danish

noblewomen and politicians' wives – namely Charlotte Schimmelmann (1756-1816), Sybille Reventlow (1753-1828), Frederikke Reventlow (1747-1822) and Louise Stolberg (1746-1824).

**Abstract:** This paper examines the Danish countess Sybille Reventlow's dual tasks of managing a country house household and family whilst maintaining and representing the family's image as a social hostess. As Amanda Vickery has noted in an English context, an elite woman could wield considerable power from the end of her dining room table, but at the same time, it was also the lady of the house's task to take care of the household accounts and accommodate guests.

Sybille was married to a member of crown prince Frederik's circle of advisors, the *de facto* leaders of Danish politics from 1784 into the 1790s, and therefore, her letters were published in excerpts at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Elite women's social and political spheres of agency is still a new area of research in a Danish context, and although historians have noted Sybille's engagement in her husband's school reforms, her letters have neither been discussed in their own right, nor in their full extent.

Numerous visits, teas and *dejeuners* make up the content of Sybille Reventlow's pocket books. While Sybille put down her social engagements in single-phrase entries in the pocket books, her letters provide us with more details about social life at the manor, as Sybille drew and discussed the interior decoration and organization of visits in her letters. Drawing on recent works on sociability and elite women's agency, this presentation will discuss Sybille's management of both people and social situations at her country house, Brahetrolleborg.

## **Jon Stobart: *Ancient and Modern, English country house ca. 1700-1830***

**Jon Stobart** is a Professor at Manchester Metropolitan University. He is a social and economic historian with research focusing on histories of retailing and consumption by the urban middling sorts and the rural elite with a background in historical geography from Oxford University. He is the founding editor of the journal *History of Retailing and Consumption*, co-chair of the Material and Consumer Culture network in the ESSHC, and was recently appointed head of the History Research Centre at MMU.

**Abstract:** The country house was a delicate balance between old and new. As a symbol of wealth and taste, it had to be kept in step with current developments in décor and domestic convenience and embody one's cultural capital. And, as Mark Girouard has noted, the more ambitious the owner, the more grandiose the house became.



Yet it was also an emblem of the permanence of the family and needed to communicate their longevity and permanence in material terms. Layered onto these different roles were shifting attitudes to the past, not least in terms of which epoch formed the best aesthetic, architectural and political model for the present day.

These conflicting demands could produce a mosaic of contrasting spaces, objects and meanings, explored here in the context of Stoneleigh Abbey – a former Cistercian monastery owned by the Leigh family since its dissolution. This presentation will touch on the different periods of building and changing architectural styles, but focus mostly on the interior, marking the ways in which schemes of modernisation were always tempered by a desire to retain older objects and decorative elements.

This produced some striking juxta-positionings, but also created clear distinctions in the character and meaning of different rooms. More generally, the paper argues that the history of the house and its contents impacted on its subsequent developments in ways that were both conscious constructions and the inevitable result of the inertia of material culture.

### **Heike Düselder: *Heritage management, museums and manors***

**Heike Düselder** holds a doctoral degree from the University of Oldenburg and has worked at The Institute of Early Modern Intercultural Studies (IKFN) at the Osnabrück University and at the Niedersächsischen Freilichtmuseum Museumsdorf Cloppenburg as an exhibition curator. Since 2012 she is Museum Director at Museum Lüneburg, a new, interdisciplinary museum for the history of nature and culture from the glacial periods up to the present.

**Abstract:** Museums and nobility have a lot in common. Both preserve, maintain and administer cultural heritage, on one hand the heritage of a family unit and on the other the cultural tradition of a town, region or country. Both make a selection as to the characteristics of the history of a particular family or town, and ensure the preservation of this history for future generations. Both also share a certain attitude based on appreciation and the will to place into a new context objects that have lost their original function.

In modern terms, this requires a future-orientated business model and the management of memories. Without the nobility, we would have no museums, but without museums, so much would have been lost of what made aristocratic culture stand out.

Where does the future take us? Do we need a change in the public image of both manors and museums so that they can continue to implement their core objectives in

the future? Preserving cultural heritage, creating identity and inspiring an awareness of history and tradition are amongst the most important tasks that museums and noble families have to pursue. But their houses also need to fulfill another important task: they are places of continuity as well as focal points that reflect developments within society.

Where does the future take us? Do we need a change in the public image of both manors and museums so that they can continue to implement their core objectives in the future? Preserving cultural heritage, creating identity and inspiring an awareness of history and tradition are amongst the most important tasks that museums and noble families have to pursue. But their houses also need to fulfill another important task: they are places of continuity as well as focal points that reflect developments within society.

Their opportunity is clearly to communicate this function to the outside world and to ask with confidence: “What if we did not exist?”

### **Ismo Häkkinen: *Kultaranta. Three lives of a garden***

**Ismo Häkkinen** is a landscape architect with a degree of Master of Science (1997) from Helsinki University of Technology, part of Aalto University. For twenty years he has worked as consulting designer or municipal officer in projects that usually relate to preservation of historic sites, cultural landscapes or storm water management. He has been responsible for the restoration plannings of manorial gardens of Huovila in Kärkölä (1998-2001), Mukkula in Lahti (2012-2013) and as municipal project manager for that of Håkansböle in Vantaa (2006-2011).

**Abstract:** This paper will examine the gardens of the estate of Kultaranta, today the summer residence of the President of Finland. Kultaranta is a historic site of national significance in Finland, and its gardens make up the largest, quite well preserved unity of historic garden architecture that may be considered the most important in the whole country.

Built in the 1910's the gardens consisted of large geometrical gardens, a woodland garden on a relatively high and rocky hill and woods surrounded by Finnish cultural landscape and interior archipelago.

The gardens were renovated for the first time in the 1960s, or perhaps rather remodelled according the time's principles. The main goal of the a renovation and restoration project in the 2010s is to recognize, preserve and restore the historic integrity of Kultaranta's gardens. The renovation will be implemented 2018-2020.



**Lars Jacob Hvinden-Haug/Aina Aske:**  
***Reconstructing Historical Gardens.***  
***Negotiations and Debates – the Larvik Case***

**Lars Jacob Hvinden-Haug** has a PhD from The Oslo School of Architecture and Design from 2008 and works as a researcher at the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU). Besides his extensive experience of cultural heritage, through building archaeological surveys and cultural heritage of all periods, Hvinden-Haug has especially worked with the seventeenth and the eighteenth century Norwegian architectural history in an international context and in the light of cultural history. This also applies to architecture related to interior and garden history.

**Aina Aske** has a master's degree in Museum Studies from University of Leicestershire and works as managing director for Larvik Museum, which is part of the Vestfold Museums (IMC). Aske has especially worked with seventeenth and eighteenth century cultural history in the Vestfold county, and is leading the project with research and restoration of the manor, *The Counts Residence*, in Larvik.

**Abstract:** In terms of garden history, transforming a rather nondescript area into one of historic significance through a conscious act of cultural revival probably stands out more than most other forms of 'heritagisation'. An unkempt patch, a sundry field or a thicket can become a historical monument by working the ground and planting according to a reading of the historic circumstances of the place.

The reconstruction of the garden of the former count's residence in the town of Larvik in the county of Vestfold is an illustrative example. The project, if it goes ahead, will mean that several school buildings from the early 1900s will have to be pulled down, buildings that are worthy of conservation in their own right. The paper explores the background to garden restoration before presenting the case and the issues it raises for the local community.

There are two objectives: first to discuss the difference between gardens and buildings in relation to documentation and use of records in reconstruction and restoration projects. The second objective is to discuss the democratic process surrounding proposals to reconstruct a garden in relation to the determination of value: "heritagisation".

**Annegreth Dietze-Schirdewahn/Lei Gao:**  
***New knowledge about the manorial***  
***Austrått landscape in Ørland, Norway***

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Hannover and History of Garden Art at the University of Bristol. She has a PhD in History of Garden Art and is Head of Research at the Department of Landscape

**Lei Gao** is a postdoctoral researcher at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. Her current research focuses are theories and practices in landscape heritage management. She holds a PhD in Landscape Architecture at the University of Sheffield.

**Abstract:** Austrått is a manorial landscape in Ørland municipality located on a peninsular in the west coast of Norway, with the Norwegian Sea in the west and Trondheim Fjord and Stjørnfjord in the east. Austrått landscape has high natural, cultural, historical and military significances.

Austrått landscape has significant historical values which are not yet fully uncovered. Today, only the castle and the stone pyramid are recognized as a cultural heritage site; the hunting park, known as Austråttlunden (Austrått grove), is protected as decided to develop in Ørland, which brings demands for a landscape reserve; other part of the manorial landscape is not protected.

In 2011, a military NATO-airbase was new housing and facilities for an increased population. In 2015, a national-funded research project FRAGLA (2015-2017) was initiated to work out an integrated landscape management plan for a place with multiple heritage values and urgent demand for local development. Austrått shows some similarities with the manorial landscapes in Holland, Denmark and Sweden in the same period (seventeenth century), and the project results show that Austrått probably once had two gardens instead of one (East garden and the unknown West garden). The pyramid sits in the West garden and is the last survival element of this disappeared garden. This paper wish to discuss these findings.

**Gerdy Verschuure-Stuip: *The regional***  
***country house landscape***

**Gerdy Verschuure-Stuip** is Assistant Professor in Landscape Architecture & Heritage and PhD-student at the research group Design & History, department Urbanism, Faculty Architecture and the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology.

**Abstract:** Rich merchants as well as the landed nobility constructed their (landed) estates outside the wealthy cities as part of the emancipation of the upcoming civilian life in the province of Holland, the rich and influential western part of the Netherlands. Between 1630 and 1730, many of Hollands typical civilian estates were constructed as numerous and small scaled country houses.



This essential spatial characteristic element was expressed in the words of Cosimo di Medici's companion: 'many beautiful, small estates in Dutch style'. The question is how to define the spatial essence of these historic groups of houses? Based on literature research, the conclusion is that these estates were firmly connected to city, city life, infrastructure and to the subsoils, the landscape, recreation and agriculture. These themes, which are both made of tangible as well as intangible aspects, are the main themes for the formation of country estates in Holland. And these country estates landscapes are the corner stones of the construction of the rural seventeenth century landscape, which are in dire need of preservation.

This paper wants to show how the positioning and the design of country estates was firmly connected to the construction of the main infrastructure of Holland (rivers, barge canals and main roads), which change in the seventeenth century. Infrastructure is one of the three main themes which has been defining Hollands country estates landscapes for many centuries.

This is done by combining large scale inventories of country estates as well as rivers, barge canals and main roads in numbers and maps on different scales. This method of mapping is leading to renewed perspectives on the positioning of country estates in the Netherlands in the past and for the future.

**Els van der Laan: *Regional heritage ensembles of the 'Noordelijke Lustwarande': practical possibilities in the preservation of historic landscapes and estates for the future.***

**Els van der Laan** works as a landscape architect and green heritage specialist. Together with her office NO.ORDPEIL in Sneek, she has developed a method for connecting green heritage (historic parks and gardens) and the historic landscape as a regional heritage ensemble. In 2015, she started a PhD research entitled 'Legend of the landscape style' (TU Delft), in which she focuses on the characteristic features of green heritage in relation to the historic landscape.

**Abstract:** In recent years, the innovative focus in current research on manors, country houses and estates in the Northern Netherlands and North-West Germany as part of a heritage ensemble became more significant. In order to support and strengthen this highly valuable and vulnerable cultural heritage, there is an urgent need to connect heritage buildings with their interiors and the designed landscapes of gardens and parks around these estates.

In practice, we still see mostly an exclusive focus on only the heritage buildings as a stand-alone monument, neglecting interior and the surrounding landscape and

parks. Furthermore, previous research indicated that there is also a relationship between various estates and parks, which shows a regional heritage assemble.

Parks around estates show often remarkable spatial qualities, and because of constant change and growth of these landscapes there is an increasing pressure of loss of aesthetics and design. There are many challenges in the preservation of this cultural heritage, where two main aspects constantly present themselves.

First, current owners are still facing challenges in managing their properties by themselves, often related with lack of financial support or knowledge. Second, owners are not aware that their property is part of a (regional) heritage ensemble. The goal of this research is to bring awareness to owners and (federal) government organizations.

The next step is to bring different parties together and collaborate in connecting this cultural heritage and the underlying (regional) historic landscape. For current owners it can even provide possibilities to improve financial conditions by connecting their properties with recreation and tourism.

The project 'Noordelijke Lustwarande' can be seen as a platform where owners, entrepreneurs, government organizations, education and science institutions are linked to start new partnerships and collaborations. The ultimate goal is to strengthen this awareness for regional heritage assembles and to make manors, country houses and estates with their surrounding parks and landscapes accessible for a broad public in order to secure its preservation.

**Rodrigo Dias: *The Tagus Estuary Quintas. Lisbon Estate Landscape***

**Rodrigo Dias** is a senior landscape architect and is writing his PhD about "The Quintas of Lisbon and the Tagus Estuary-a method to study and classify the cultural landscape of the Quintas and their value for present day planning and design" at the Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands. For more than thirty years his work, research and teaching has been on the Portuguese Urban Planning Process as a FCT Researcher at Lusiada University Lisbon and as a member of the

**Abstract:** Around the water mirror of the Tagus estuary we find several hundred of landscaped estates, collectively bearing the name Quintas, built by the Portuguese royal family, the high aristocracy, the high cleric, and the commercial rich bourgeoisie, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Today, the estates are heritage listed places, museums, cultural centers, but they are also hotels, wine farms, real estate products, and tourist attractions.



Nevertheless, they are not yet understood and protected collectively as a cultural landscape with a regional dimension, sometimes crossing over several municipalities and linking visual corridors, or roads systems, that highlights the crucial relationship with the surrounding landscape of the estuary, and with the modern skyline of Lisbon. The Quintas need to be understood as a Metropolitan and Estuarine Cultural Metropolitan Landscape, linked by the estuary water mirror – an understanding made possible by research and promotion. This project seeks references and analogies to other European country houses and gardens, in the attempt to deepen our understanding in collaboration with other European academic and university researchers.

The Quintas are not yet properly known as an original and new European Historic Garden Style. The Quintas of the Tagus Estuary seek for future recognition as a new cultural landscape; sustainable, agro industrial productive, and environmental and leisure central in the Metropolitan Area Plans. Through comparative studies and transnational research, the Quintas can be a motor, promoting future National, Regional, and European research programs and possibly be listed in UNESCO Classifications.

***Elyze Storms-Smeets: Heritage lost and found. The post-WW2 revival of country houses and landed estates in the German-Dutch border area.***

**Elyze Storms-Smeets** studied human geography in Utrecht (NL) and Durham (UK). She got her PhD from the University of Leeds on the topic 'Landscape and society in Twente and Utrecht; a historical geography of Dutch country estates, c. 1750-1950'. Since 2007 she is employed at the Dutch heritage organisation Gelders Genootschap as an heritage consultant, specialised on country houses and estates. For five years (2012-2017) she worked as university lecturer Country Houses and Landed Estates at the University of Groningen.

The German-Dutch border area between the cities of Münster and Arnhem is characterised by a great number of historic country houses and estates. The same area was, however, subject to some major battles in the period 1940-1945, such as operation Market Garden. During the war, country houses had been requisitioned as headquarters, hospitals or troop billets, estate woodlands were cut down, parks were transformed into a military landscape with trenches, the farmlands severely damaged. The impact of the war was great for all country house owners, and outright disastrous for some.

In the spring of 1945 the moated castle of Anholt, Münsterland (Germany) was heavily affected by war.

More than 70% of the castle was damaged or destroyed. Nevertheless, immediately after the end of the Second World War, the noble family Zu Salm-Salm decided to start the process of restoration and reconstruction. Numerous other examples can be given for both Münsterland and the adjacent Dutch province of Gelderland, for instance Moyland, Rosendael and Doorwerth.

This paper presents a comparative analyses of the impact of the Second World War on the country houses and their landed estates within these neighbouring regions near the German-Dutch border. It furthermore focuses on the process of heritage being lost and rebuilt by its owners, on the revival of both the country houses and their landed estates.

***Janneke van Dijk: Private heritage and public functions***

**Janneke van Dijk** has a master's degree from the University of Amsterdam in General Cultural Sciences with specialization in cultural heritage and heritage tourism. Since 2014 she has been project a leader at the Dutch Castle Foundation-Expert Centre for Castles and Country Houses.

**Abstract:** Since 2008 the Dutch Castle Foundation-Expert Centre for Castles and Country Houses annually initiates the Castle and Country House Day. On this day, over one-hundred castles and country houses open to the public. The day originated from The Year of the Castle, held in 2005, also initiated by the Dutch Castle Foundation-Expert Centre for Castles and Country Houses. This paper will place this day in a broader perspective of heritage initiatives implemented in the Netherlands. In 1928, the Nature Conservation Act was adopted, followed by the Monuments Act in 1961.

The year 1975 was appointed the European Architectural Year and the European Heritage Days resulted from this. Based on these initiatives, this paper will research the social function of Dutch castles and country houses, which are often privately owned. Did the events mentioned above change the perception of these monuments by Dutch society? (how) Did these initiatives (in particular the Castle and Country House Day) help improve the image of castles and country houses and their owners to the wider public? Did it lead to more owner participation: more homes being opened to the public? Furthermore, what are their reasons to participate (touristic/commercial motives vs. social 'duty')?

The nation-wide Dutch Castle and Country House Day originated from the initiatives mentioned above, but its direct predecessor was a regional initiative. At present, castle day participants have a strong regional scope.



How do the national and regional levels relate to one another in organizing public heritage events like the Castle and Country House Day? After zooming in on the Netherlands, this paper will take a quick look at how heritage events are organized in Britain, Germany and Denmark.

On the one hand, castles and country houses everywhere seem to be rooted locally. On the other, this heritage eminently crosses borders: both local and national. Is a European Castle and Country House Day the next step?

### **Willemieke Ottens: *Who is better in landscape management? Private owners vs. heritage organisations?***

**Willemieke Ottens** works as landscape historian (MA) at No.ORDPEIL, an office for landscape and green heritage and at the University of Groningen. At the Centre for Landscape Studies, she studies the twentieth century history of the estates Leuvenum and De Bannink. Within this research she relates the developments of these estates to the broader spatial, economic and social developments in the Dutch rural landscape during the twentieth century.

**Abstract:** From the beginning of the twentieth century numerous private owners of country houses and estates in the Netherlands, as in other parts of Europe, were not able to maintain their estates as their ancestors were used to. In order to preserve these family properties, a growing number of private owners was forced to sell or donate their family estates. Frequently, recent founded nature conservation and heritage organisations became the new owners.

Their mission was to preserve highly appreciated landscape sceneries and monumental houses, villas and gardens for future generations. Next to long-time existing family traditions (and ideologies) of the conservation of the ensemble of house, garden, agricultural land and forest new ideas on nature management were developed, which changed the appearance of these cultural landscapes.

A sometimes heated debate emerged between (remaining) private owners and nature conservation and heritage organisations on questions of the best practices of nature conservation and management of estates (landscapes) and the spatial, historical, ecological, financial and social consequences of these choices.

This paper will deal with these questions by focusing on the developments of the still privately owned estate Leuvenum (province of Gelderland) during the second half of the twentieth century and the existing family tradition and ideology of its management.

This estate will be compared to nearby situated estates, owned and management by nature conservation and heritage organisations.

### **Garry Keyes: *To be or not to be a manor house?***

**Garry Keyes**, from Dublin, Ireland, has a master's degree in Medieval Archaeology and Informatics from Aarhus University. Interests for the application of computer science in cultural history developed into working for Creative Labs, Inc. in Ireland. He has contributed to diverse research projects in Europe, and with a particular interest for building archaeology, landscape and communication in heritage studies, Keyes has worked on many projects for museums in Denmark. With a management role at Ørslev Kloster since 2007 he is to record, protect and develop the cultural heritage values of the site, whilst building a sustainable business model that can maintain it.

**Abstract:** Using the medieval nunnery of Ørslev in northern Jutland as a case, this paper seeks to exemplify a method for rural development, in which cultural heritage and the monastic and manorial landscape can play a central role for the social and economic development of a region. With a long estate history, traceable from the Viking Age, the lands and local resources of the abbey sustained a Benedictine nunnery from the late 12th century to 1587, which was then transformed into a wealthy estate until its sale and break-up in 1917.

The defunct former estate was stripped of its land and holdings in 1917 and functioned first as a private residence until 1964 - closed off behind its fenced off gardens bereft of any farming function. Since 1968 it has functioned as a creative residence closed in upon itself as an enclave without any role, interaction or function for the region.

The present-day function as a creative residence cannot accommodate any increased public access or function as a tourist attraction. The challenge has been to attract the necessary funding to restore and develop the historical buildings without compromising the ethos of the foundation. The solution has been the rediscovery of the manorial estate and its latent cultural memory and physical cultural heritage and linking this to the challenges facing the surrounding rural area as a whole.

After 100 years, it is this identity of place and common cultural heritage prevalent throughout the local landscape, which is being reinvigorated as the one common denominator that can connect across economic, social and property boundaries in a bid to drive regional economic and social development using a collective impact methodology.



## **Fred Vogelzang: *New functions for castles and country houses. Fall and rise of heritage?***

**Fred Vogelzang** studied history and museology and has since 2008 worked at the Dutch Castle Foundation-Expert Centre for Castles and Country Houses as a researcher. In 2010, he did his PhD on 'A Residence for Decent sounds, The sovereign Baronie IJsselstein 1720-1820.' As editor and author he has been involved in publications in the field of local and regional history and has supported historical associations and local heritage organizations.

**Abstract:** In 2008 the Dutch Castle Foundation-Expert Centre for Castles and Country Houses initiated a long-term research project on modern uses of castles and country houses, in contrast to historical use as private homes and the effects on the monumental and heritage values these new ways of utilization have. This project, implemented in cooperation with students from different Dutch universities, has resulted in reports, articles and a book that synthesizes the findings.

This paper focusses on the various ways of utilizing castles and country houses in The Netherlands, Germany and England. Peter Mandel's important study on British stately homes shows different approaches owners have implemented to find ways to maintain their country houses and estates. Government, the public, owners and heritage institutes all contribute to the intricate power play that surrounds the conservation, transformation or disappearance of country houses and castles. Are the same mechanisms at work in Germany and the Netherlands as those described by Mandel for the UK? Are the results comparable or is the German and Dutch experience fundamentally different?

This presentation will show that although developments in the three countries certainly show parallels, there are also fundamental differences in periodization, contribution of the different players and the way castles and country house are perceived as part of national history and part of the national heritage. Heritage images transform through time and that has effects on the way countries deal with castles and country houses and the way they are used in modern society. Which uses are acceptable and for what reasons? What are the effects of modern utilization of monuments on their heritage and economic values?

## **Conference administration:**

**Britta Andersen** has a master's degree in Art History and Medieval Archaeology from the University of Aarhus. She is the Director of Gammel Estrup – The Manor Museum and Chair of the Danish Research Centre for Manorial Studies.

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