CARMEN Workshops Prague September 2019

Joris Roosen J.Roosen@uu.nl	Economic and Social History Utrecht University	**CARMEN prize special commendation** **Black Death Digital Archive** Our understanding of the Black Death, the plague pandemic that ravaged Europe, the Middle East, and north Africa between 1346 and 1353, has been transformed in the past 15 years due to new developments in genetics. An evolutionary history of the causative organism of plague, Yersinia pestis, allows us now to track plague's movements across vast landscapes and demonstrate the connected stories linking outbreaks from China to Spain to sub-Saharan Africa. Just as the geographical footprint of the Second Plague Pandemic has grown, so, too, has its chronological scope. We can now demonstrate that a sustained proliferation of strains of Y. pestis started in the late 12th or early 13th century, and lasted up to the 19th century. Researching such a vast phenomenon demands the combined labors of scientists and historians. The Black Death Digital Archive serves as a portal for researchers from all disciplinary backgrounds, allowing them to find the best methodological work with links to biological, archaelogical, and documentary databases.
Petra Mutlová mutlova@phil.muni.cz	Brno Department of Classical Studies	**Magistri Joannis Hus Opera omnia** A medieval priest, a church reformer and a seminal figure of the Bohemian Reformation of the 15th century, Jan Hus (d. 1415) was one of the most famous Czech representatives of medieval Christian ideals. Hus aroused enough interest in his ideas already during his lifetime, but scholarly research into his teachings dates to a later period. Research on Jan Hus has been conditioned by various printing enterprises and the *Magistri Iohannis Hus Opera omnia* project of critical editions of his treatises, commenced by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in the 1950s, continues slowly until this day, now incorporated into the *Corpus Christianorum, Continuatio mediaevalis* series of Brepols Publishers. An overview of Hus's treatises that have been made accessible in modern critical editions together with the reasons for it will be presented.
Katerina Hornickova/ Christina Lutter katerina.hornickova@gmail.com		**Visions of community** In this workshop we will present an overview of our work and results achieved within the research program (SFB) Visions of Community (VISCOM) funded by the Austrian Science Funds between 2011 and 2019. The project presented here analyzed relations between larger scale visions of community and communities of practice at a local level. By means of a substantial number of case studies from Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, we approached monastic and urban networks as well as courtly life with its close ties to nobility in terms of overlapping social spaces as the framework for negotiating forms of belonging. Four research clusters allowed for an integration within P06 and into the overall VISCOM architecture. (1) Social Interaction and Distinction in Historiographies, Charters, and Literature (2) Monastic Landscapes and Hagiographies (3)

		Urban Space and Networks (4) Forging Communities through Visual, Material, and Performative Culture.
Rieko Kamei-Dyche & Andrew Kamei-Dyche akameidyche@gmail.com	Rissho University (Tokyo)/ Saitama University	**Networking among Noble Families: Cases from the Japanese Medieval Experience** Our project has been conducting an examination of various aspects of medieval society in Japan (c. late 12th to 16th centuries) through the lens of human networks, particularly among courtier families (noble families associated with, and orientated around, the royal courts). In so doing, we seek a corrective to historical narratives of the medieval world in Japan that largely continue to privilege warriors and religious institutions while marginalizing the courts and attendant nobility, despite the continuing political, economic and cultural power wielded by the latter well into the medieval era. We are particularly interested in how prominent families drew on networks to amass cultural capital, through the production and patronage of literature, music and art. We are also concerned with how these families responded to changing political climates, deploying their networks in attempts to retain authority in the face of rising new powerholders. We hope to disseminate some of our findings regarding networking among noble families in early medieval Japan, and seek input and/or collaboration from scholars of the medieval experience elsewhere, particularly in Europe. It is our hope that this will enable us, through considering a range of perspectives, both to situate our work in a comparative context and to offer a Japanese perspective to discussions about medieval noble families and networking.
Nada Zecevic Nada.Zecevic@rhul.ac.uk	The Royal Holloway, University of London	**MECERN - The Medieval Central European Research Network** The purpose of this interdisciplinary network is to keep scholars and students working on any aspect of the history and culture of medieval Central Europe informed on research projects, publications, meetings, and resources. Membership is free (donations gratefully accepted) and is open to researchers from both the region and beyond. Members are welcome to post information on scholarly events, to open discussions or queries on the bulletin board, inform colleagues about research resources and propose or join joint research projects as well as to comment on proposals. The Network is member of CARMEN and thus in contact with medievalists worldwide. The fourth of MECERN's biannual conferences will take place in Gdańsk/ Poland, April 22-24, 2020 on the topic of „Networks – Cooperation – Rivalry". The Cfp is open until Oct. 15, 2019: http://mecern.eu/call-for-papers-networks-cooperation-rivalry-the-fourth-biennial-conference-of-the-medieval-central-europe-research-network-university-of-gdansk/
Ulrike Wuttke wuttke@fh-potsdam.de	Fachhochschule Potsdam/ RDMO	**Make your digital research more sustainable and visible: Data Sharing and Data Management Techniques & Tools for Digital Medievalists** Due to the digital transformation of research practices, for Medievalists, activities and issues around planning, organizing, storing, and sharing data and other research results and products (e.g. digitized source materials,

		analysis results, web applications) play an increasing role.

Knowledge and skills acquired in this workshop, will support the participants in the production of reusable, machine-readable data, a key prerequisite for conducting effective and sustainable projects adhering the FAIR (Findable, Reusable, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles as promoted by the European Commission and national funding agencies within the framework of Open Science/Open Scholarship. There will be also to discuss barriers and needs and how to overcome them. The summarized (anonymous) results of this workshop will be reported back to relevant infrastructures and made public for funders e.g. in a blogpost, project deliverable etc.

Workshop Topics:
- Theoretical reflections on the role of data within humanities research,
- Opportunities and challenges of digital practices within the Arts and Humanities,
- Implementation of the FAIR principles and relevant standards,
- Basics of Research Data Management Planning & tools (e.g. RDMO – Research Data Management Organizer, https://rdmorganiser.github.io/) and further information resources,
- Discussion of needs and next steps.

Participants should bring their own laptop. No special previous knowledge or programming skills are required. |
| Marianne O'Doherty/ Anthony Bale

M.ODoherty@soton.ac.uk | Southampton/ Birbeck | **Cultures of Europe's Historic Routes: Call for Potential COST-Action participants**

We would like to invite potential participants to a workshop to discuss developing a possible COST-Action on the them 'Cultures of Europe's Historic Routes'.

Our proposal is for a new project that builds upon and transforms the work of the recent Leverhulme Trust-funded research network 'Pilgrim libraries: books and reading on the medieval routes to Jerusalem & Rome'. We envisage a project that enables scholars to think about the 'route' as an axis for the development and transmission of cultural phenomena, and work comparatively across a range of different types of trans-continental routes. We would like the project to bring together those studying on a range of different route types: local, regional, and international pilgrimage routes; trade routes by land and by sea; migration routes; military routes. The project might consider phenomena such as: the material cultures of routes; the textual, literary, musical, and art historical cultures of routes; routes and the transmission of ideas; cultural representations of specific routes.

The chronological scope of the project would be broad. Medieval routes (broadly defined) would be at its core, but the project would also be particularly interested in considering the roles of medieval historic routes in early and late modern culture: that is, phenomena such as reconstructed or reimagined pilgrimage or trade routes. |

		We are looking for potential partners, particularly in institutions in European countries, who would like to develop this idea further. COST Actions tend to take the form of a number of smaller Working Groups focussing on specific aspects of a broad project under a co-ordinating management board.
		All are welcome to attend this workshop, but if you would like to participate in the Workshop, it would be helpful for you to contact Marianne O'Doherty mod1w07@soton.ac.uk to express interest, with a short outline of your research area and how it connects to the project theme. More detailed information will then be circulated to participants before the event.
		If you are interested in the project, but unable to attend the workshop in person, we would still like to hear from you; we are investigating ways of including those who cannot attend in person.
Valentina Šoštarić, vzovko@gmail.com	Zadar	**_Archiregnum Hungaricum_ of the Angevins (14ᵗʰ c.)** The focus of the project is research on the functioning of the political entity governed by the Angevin dynasty from the beginning of the 14ᵗʰ century until the 1380's. It starts from the assumption that this political entity and manner in which it functioned during the 14ᵗʰ century should be approached as "Arch-Kingdom" (Archiregnum Hungaricum). The research primarily focuses on the terms "(political) center" and "periphery", and the aim is to understand the nature of connection between the two and the role of the actors from the "periphery" in this process. In order to analyze these processes it was necessary to step out of the boundaries set by contemporary national borders and corresponding historiographies, which is achieved by adopting contemporary theoretical models and through the involvement of researchers from various historiographical traditions. The aims of the project are: to research the structure of the government of the East-Adriatic cities and to analyze their connections with the royal government; research the role of the elites from the southeastern rim of the Angevin Achiregnum in its political (dis)integration; to understand the repercussions of the interaction between the (elites of) individual political entities that formed the periphery of the Angevin Archiregnum on the formation of their individual relationships with the center; to analyze the manner in which the political center strives to become the center that radiates the dominant system of symbols, values and beliefs; to look at the power of local actors/institutions through the prism of territorial organization and extraction of material resources. The completion of these aims will result in the understanding of functioning of the Angevin Archiregnum from the perspective of its southeastern periphery, vast area from the Adriatic Sea to the Carpathians, and in the development of a research frame and specific knowledge necessary for comparison with similar European political formations.
Ioan-Cosmin IGNAT Ph.D cosmingnt@gmail.com	ASTRA Museum Sibiu / Romania	**Revitalize the Saxon Monuments from Transylvania. A proposal** Saxons left Romania also before, but especially after 1989. Many of them return on a regular basis, mainly during the summer time, to visit their homeland and meet their former neighbors. Apart from these visits, some of them take care of the monuments built by their ancestors and of their cemeteries, regularly

| | | donating money for their maintenance. Others no longer do this as they do not feel like home in Transylvania. The latter are the ones who left Romania at an early age and do not feel a connection to these lands. They already have children who were born in Germany, who do not speak Romanian or Transylvanian Saxon, but German. Although the funds they used to donate were not sufficient for restoring the churches, they were, nevertheless, a consistent support.

The subject we propose is based on many years of field research, as well as research in archives and libraries. If last year we analyzed the Saxon fortified ecclesiastical monuments from historical, architectural and archaeological points of view, as well as that of their Patron Saints and their cemeteries, we now focus on the current state of these churches, on what has been achieved so far, also proposing some new preservation directions.

Among the organizations developing activities in this area, the most effective and efficient seems to be the Fortified Churches Foundation, patronized by the Romanian President and the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Although the activity of the above-mentioned foundation is intense, we consider that the limited human resource is the factor that especially makes it impossible to solve all the problems that these churches face. The primary problem is, of course, the almost complete extinguishment of the Saxon communities. These observations are, of course, not made for the first time here. These problems are partially known to the representatives of the C.A. Evangelical Church of Romania as well, but things are progressing extremely slowly. This fact leads to the constant and fast degradation of the heritage they administer. Romanian legislation, on the other hand, does not allow for the involvement of the state institutions in solving such problems. |