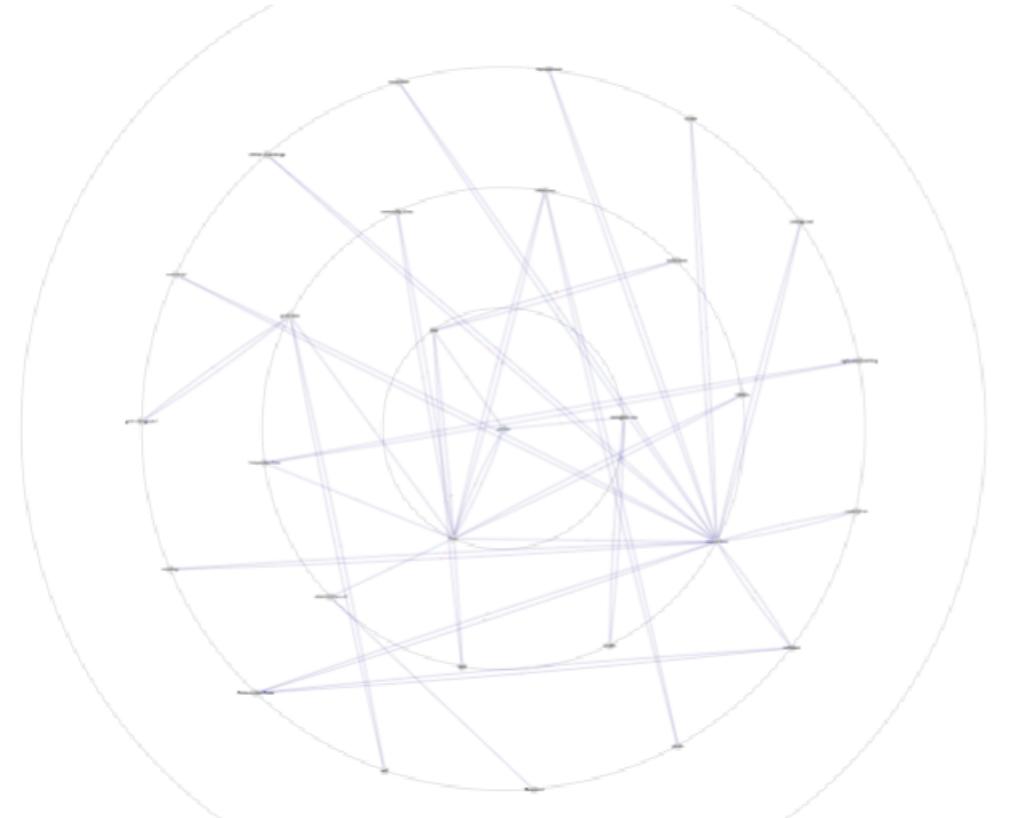


Driftwood, power and ecclesiastical spacetime volumes:

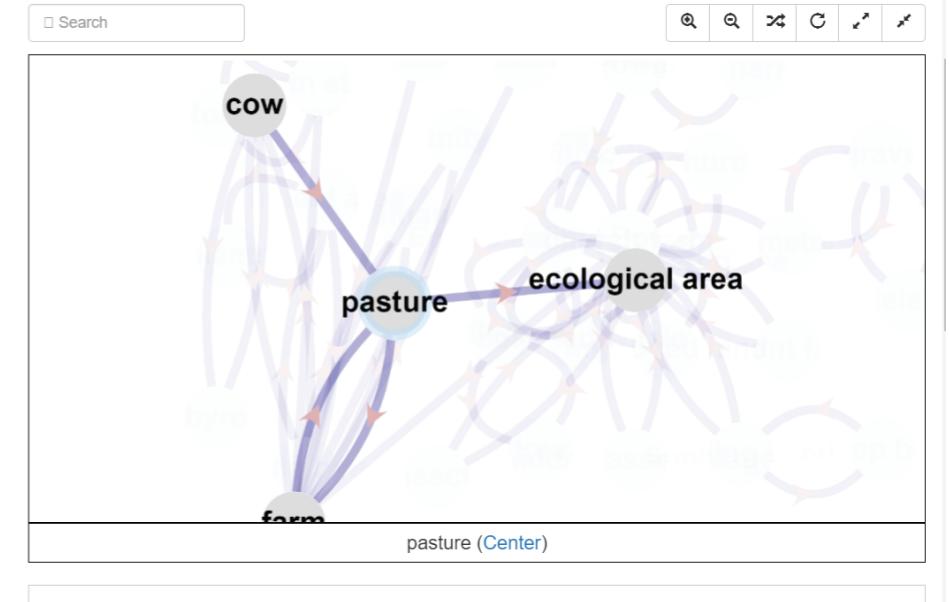
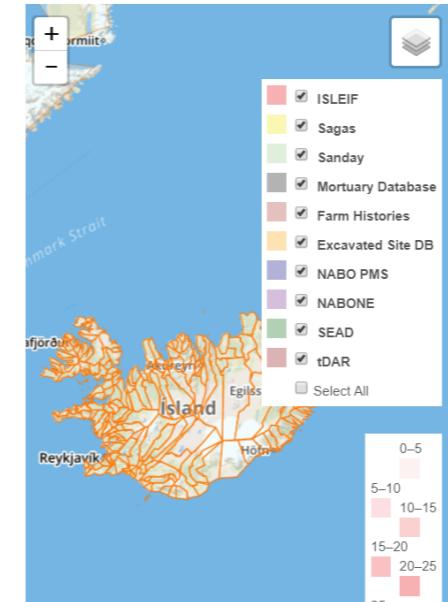
CIDOC-CRM and the complexity of archaeo-historical concepts



Gísli Pálsson
Rachel Opitz
Colleen Strawhacker
Adam Brin



pasture (Center)



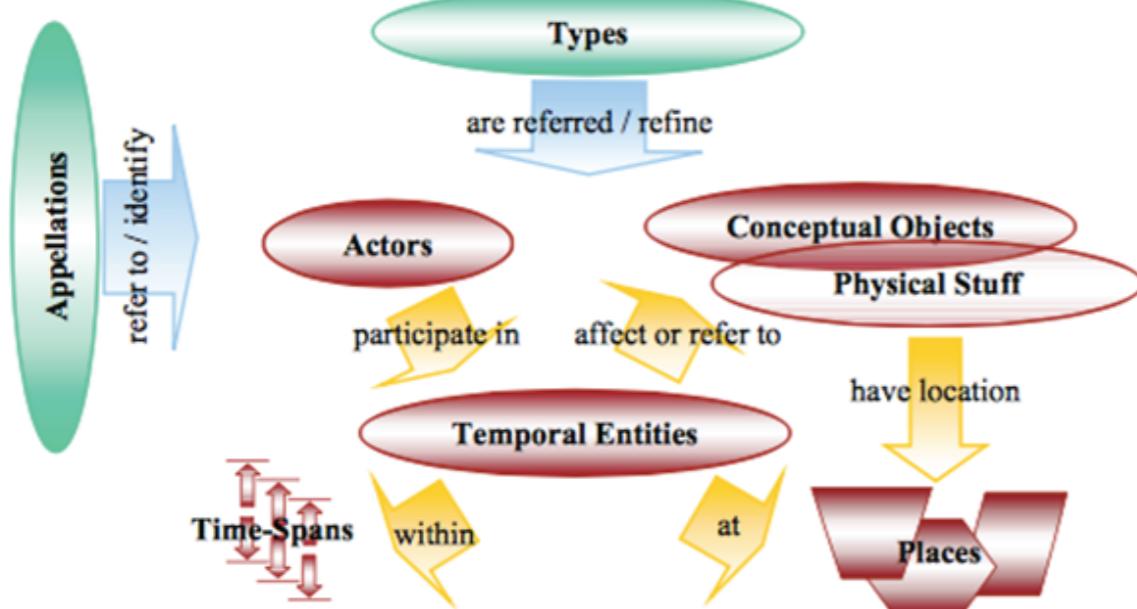
Concept mapping, and the 'creative' use of CIDOC

<http://data-arc.org/prototype/>

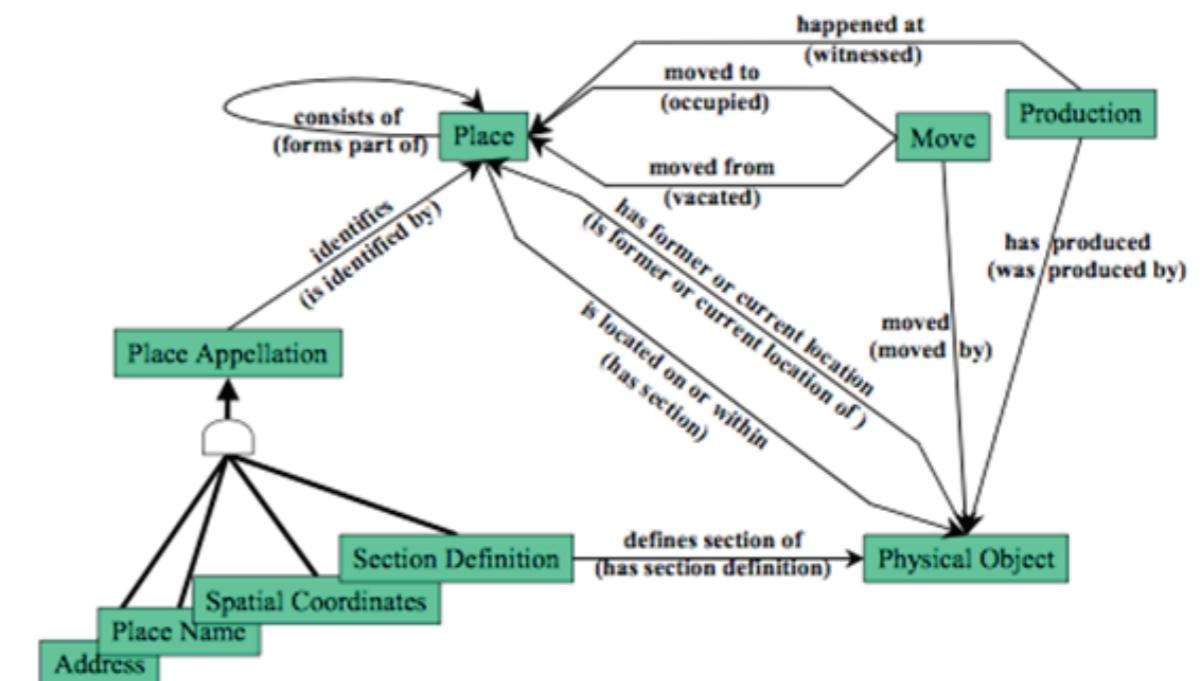


DataArc, CIDOC and semantic linking

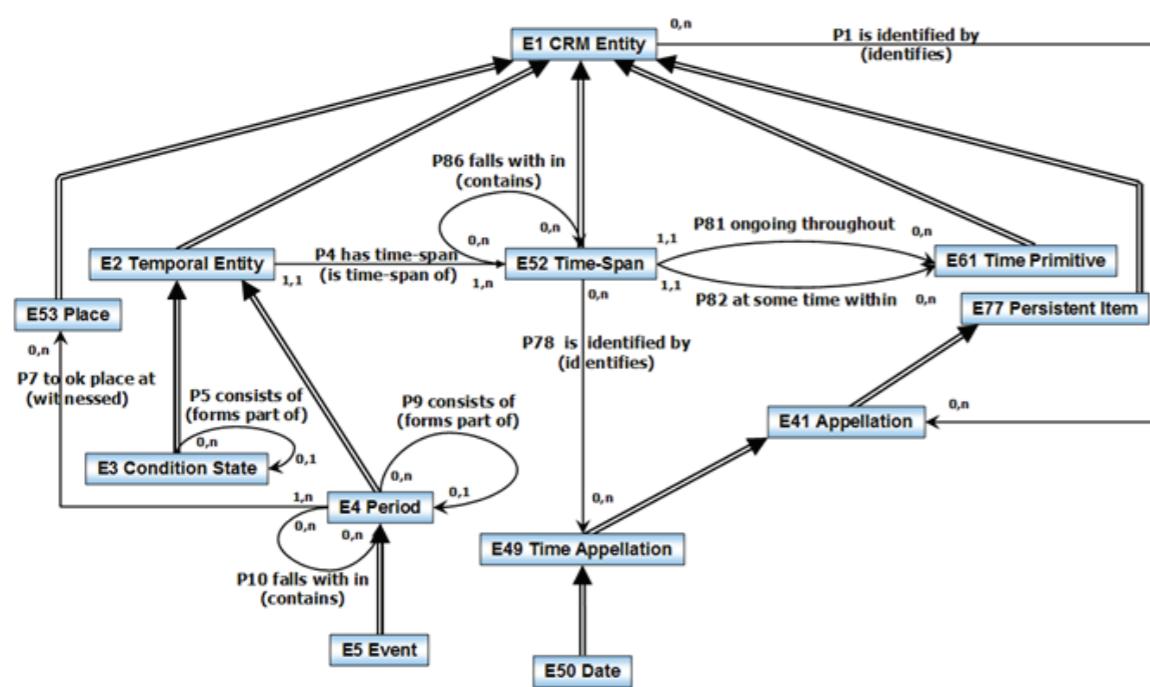
- We've recently begun linking several key datasources concerning human ecodynamics in the North Atlantic through a project called DataArc, linking varied datasets ranging from palaeoecology, literature, history, excavation, bioarchaeology and finds analysis.
- ■ The CIDOC CRM was chosen as a central standard for data integration in this project because of its broad application in the archaeological, cultural heritage, and historical communities, and the availability of extensions such as CRMsci (Dörr, et al. 2014) to incorporate scientific observations relevant for the paleoclimate, paleobiology, and zooarchaeology specialist communities, and active community support across these disciplines (e.g. Duşa et a. 2014, p.283-284).
- ■ ■ CIDOC is, simply put, a toolset for clarifying and describing the character of elements in a data structure, and the relationships between those elements. It relies on classes (E) for elements, and properties (P) for relations.



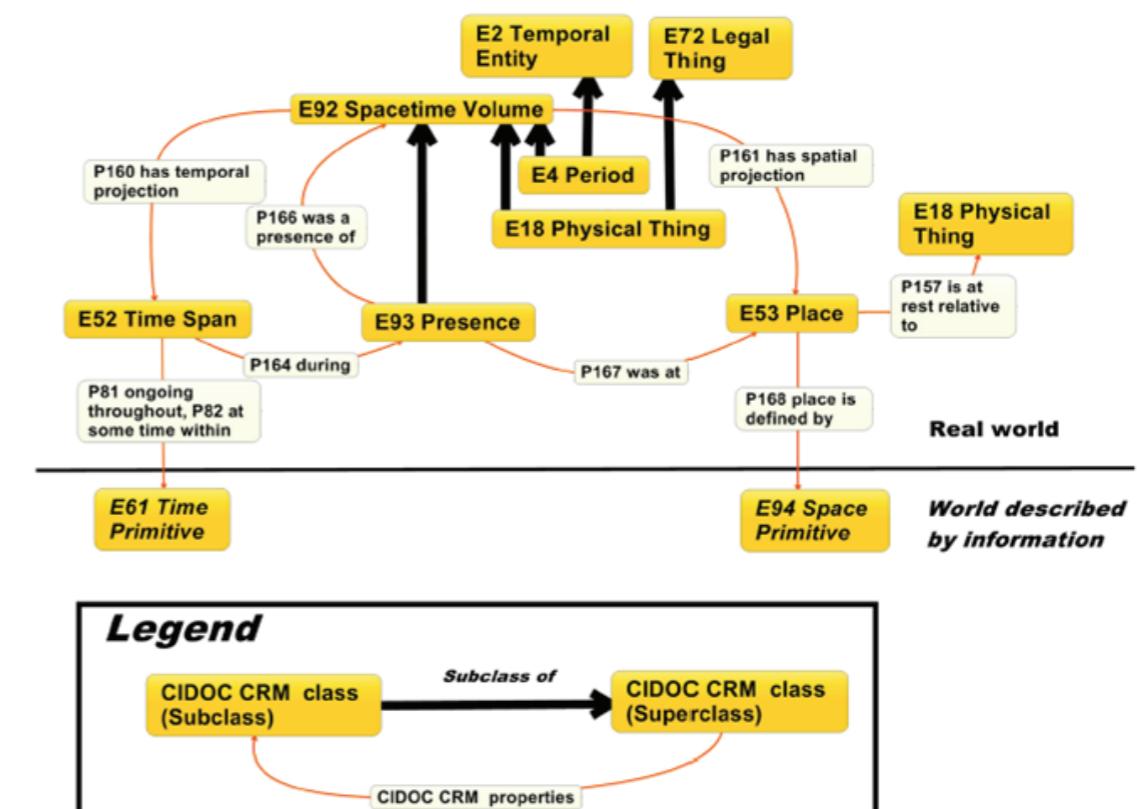
qualitative metaschema



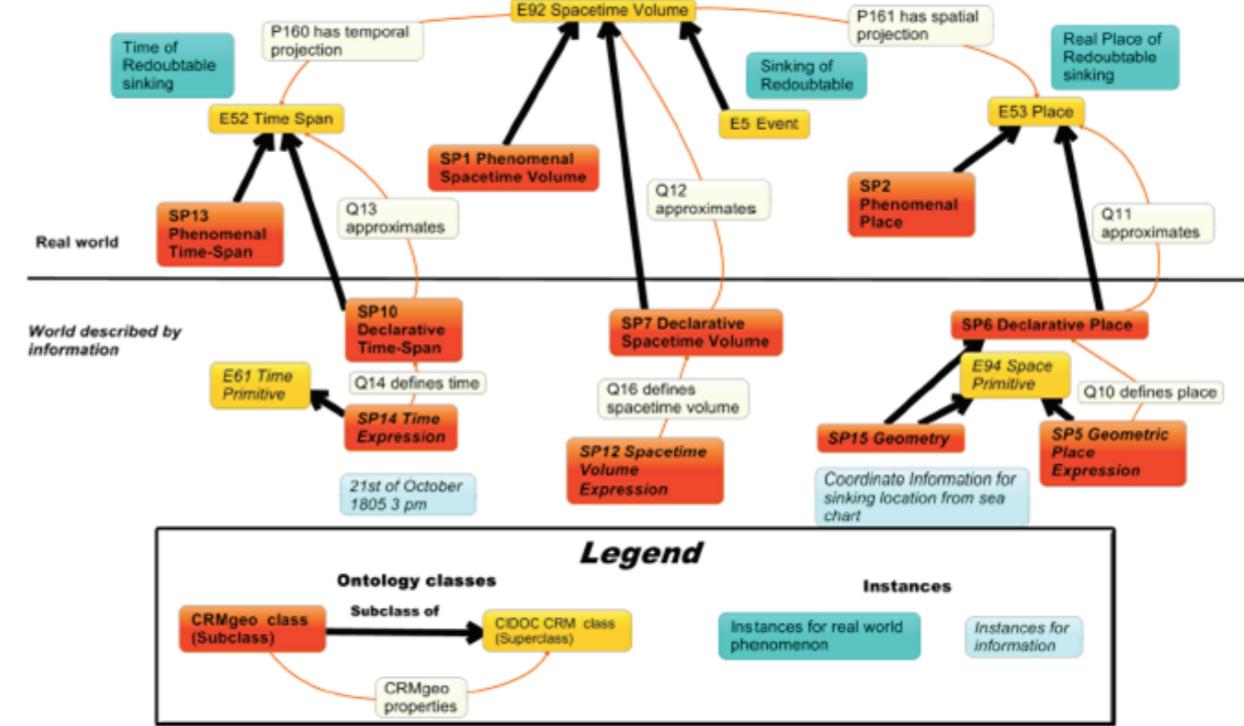
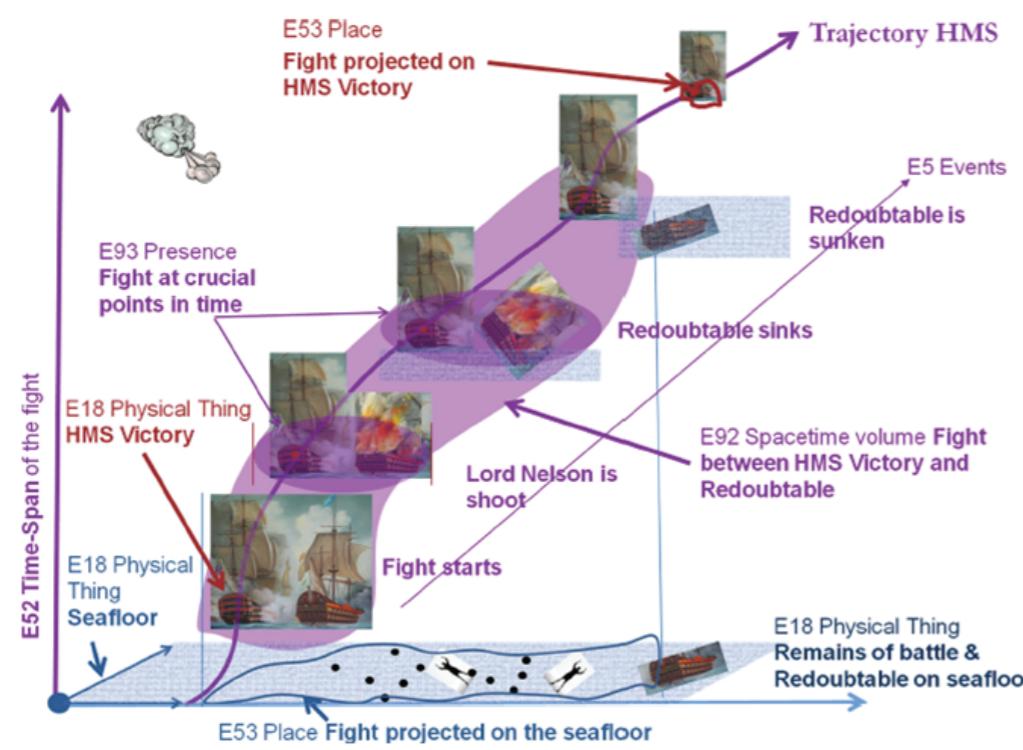
emplacement



temporal articulation I

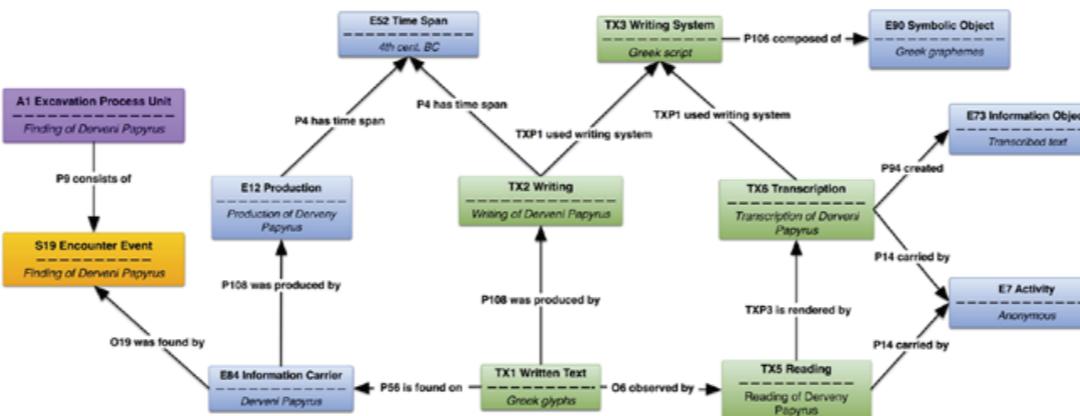


temporal articulation II



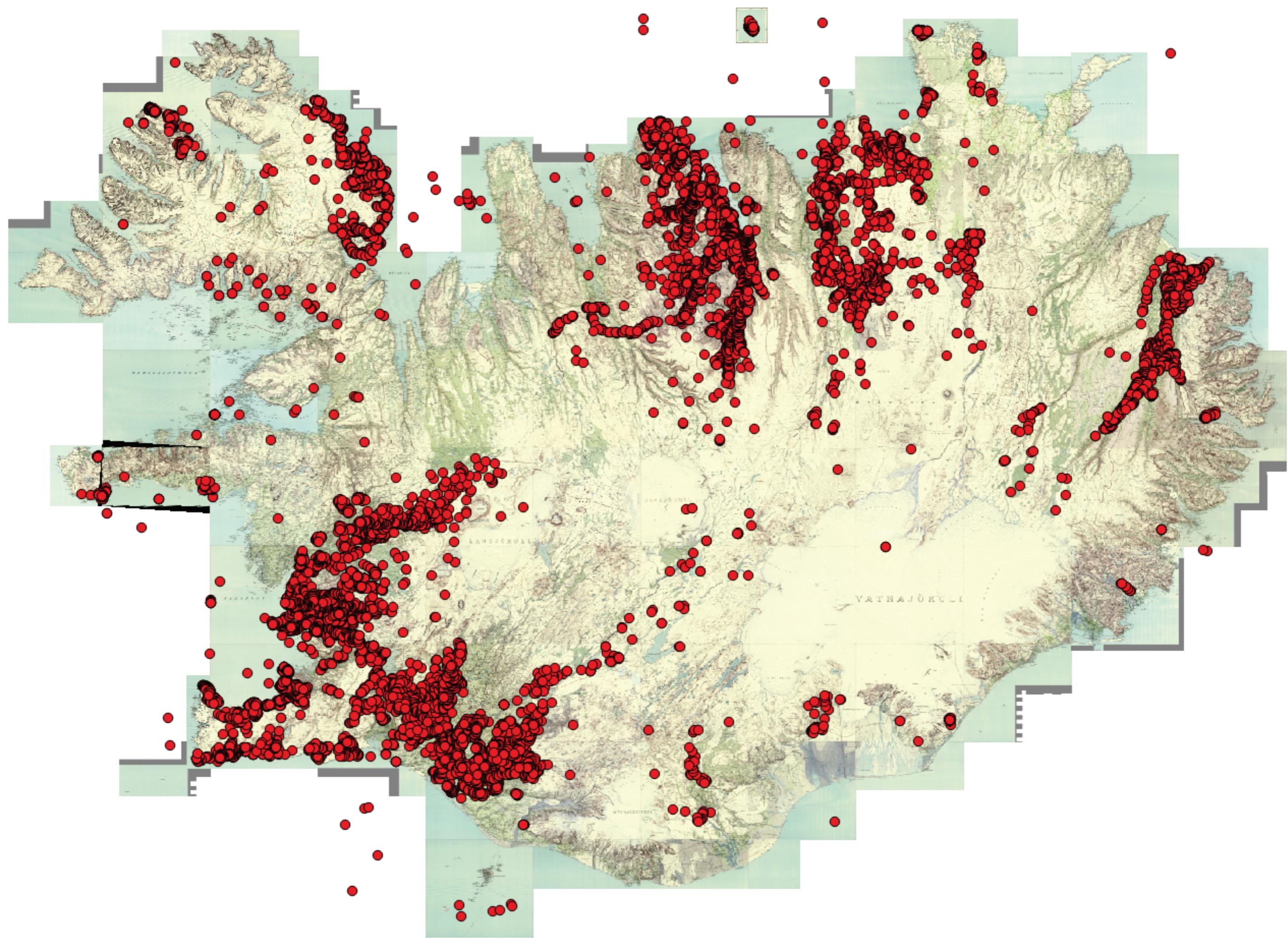
presencing spacetime volumes in CRMgeo

CRMgeo: the introduction of tools for declarative critique



CRMtext: the foundations for textual criticism in CIDOC

Declarative and phenomenal, but let's not worry about that



íslief

Some problematics

- Limited affordance of the psql schema for historical contextualization
- ■ A focus on the site as a unit
- ■ ■ Quite a lot of known information about the interaction of sites left out of the site survey data layer
 - As a response, I have begun constructing a scaffold over the site survey records aimed at exploring the connectivity and interaction between sites.

Skríða (í Skriðuhverfi)

Hálfkirkja eður bænhús hefur hjer að fornu verið, og stendur húsið enn, ekki hefur hjer embættað verið í manna minni.

Jarðardýrleiki tíutíu hundruð með Skriðulandi, og so tíundast fjórum tíundum.

Eigendur Sr. Guðmundur, Sr. Ámundi og Torfi synir Sr. Páls sáluga Ámundasonar, sem hjelt Kolfreyjustað í Fáskrúðsfirði.

Ábúandinn Hallur Jónsson.

toponym
ecclesiastical status
value
owner
occupant

property debt
rent
social obligations
livestock
hay production
local resources

external resource rights

pasture quality
reservoir quality
tenant farm 1 - name
tenant farm 1 - debt
tenant farm 1 - rent
tenant farm 1 - obligations
tenant farm 1 - hay
tenant farm 2 - reoccupation?
tenant farm 2 - name

noteworthy toponyms

Landskuld Ix álnir nú og tvö fyrifarandi ár, fyrir 12 árum ii C undir 30 ár, fyrir 40 árum iii C og ekki meiri so hjer undirrjettist. Betalast í landaurum nú sem stendur, og so atla menn að oftast hafi verið, og þykjast ekki vita að hjer hafi með jafnaði fiskatal verið áskilið.

Leigukúgildi vi inn til næstu 12 ára, nú i og næstu 2 ár, en þess í milli vita nálægir ekki grant að undirrjetta um kúgildisfjöldan. Leigan betalast í smjöri, og so var áður þá kúgildin voru vi.

Kvaðir öngvar.

Kvikfje ivii kyr, i kvíga veturgömul, xxxvii ær, xiii sauðir tvævetrir og eldri, xviii veturgamlir, xx lömb, i hestur, i hross, i feli þrevetur, iii geitur, ii hauðnur.

Fóðrast kann vi kúa þúngi, so sem nálægir þykjast næst komast eftir sinni hyggju, en ábur hefur þetta sæmileg heyskapargjörð verið, en afskaplega fordjörfuð af órækt bæði til túns og engja.

Utilegánger góður meðan niðri nær, en mjög svipull fyrir fannlögum, og þart roskid tje hey nærrí til helminga, og lömb mesta part lóður. Hestagánga í lakara lagi. Skógar til kolgjörðar að mestu eyddur, en til eldiviðar bjarglegur. Torfrista og stúnga bjargleg. Reiðingsrista hefur verið, meinast eydd. Viðirrif nokkurt, brúkast til heystyrks.

Reka á jörðina fyrir utan Litlufjöru milli Hellirs og Svínár og kallast Skriðureki. Rekavon þar í minna lagi, því festifjara er engin. Engjatak á jörðin takmarkað, þó lítið sje, í Hraunkots landi, sem Engibakki heitir, og hefur lengstum brúkast átölulaust. Ekki vita nálægir að undirrjetta greinilega um fleiri ítök jarðarinnar, þó rómur sje á að hún hafi í fyrstunni viðar náð, þá er það fyrir lángvarandi brúkunarleysi mönnum fornt orðið, og verður ekki því um þau fleira skrifð.

Túnið er fordjarfað af órækt og sprettur lítt, sem orsakast af leysingavatni, sem jetur úr rótina. Engið þornar upp og sprettur lítt og er mjög víða mosavaxið og graslítið. Úthagarnir eru miklir og sæmilega grösugir, og ljær ábúandi beit til Jódísarstaða sem áður segir.

Hætt er kvikfje fyrir Álfasíki og nokkrum lækjum. Vatnsból er erfitt fyrir fannlögum. Kirkjuvegur til Múla ut supra.

Skriðuland, partur af Skriðu. Bygð niður frá heimatúnini fyrir manna minni, en eyðilagðist í bólunni, afdeilt að túni og engjum og reiknaðist fjórðúngur allrar jarðarinnar meðan bygðin varaði, að dýrleika xxv C, og só tíundast ut supra.

Landskuld Ixx álnir, seinast bygt var, og so að fornu. Betalaðist með landaurum til heimabónadans eður fiskatali.

Leigukúgildi iii. Leigan í smjöri til heimabónadans.

Kvaðir öngvar.

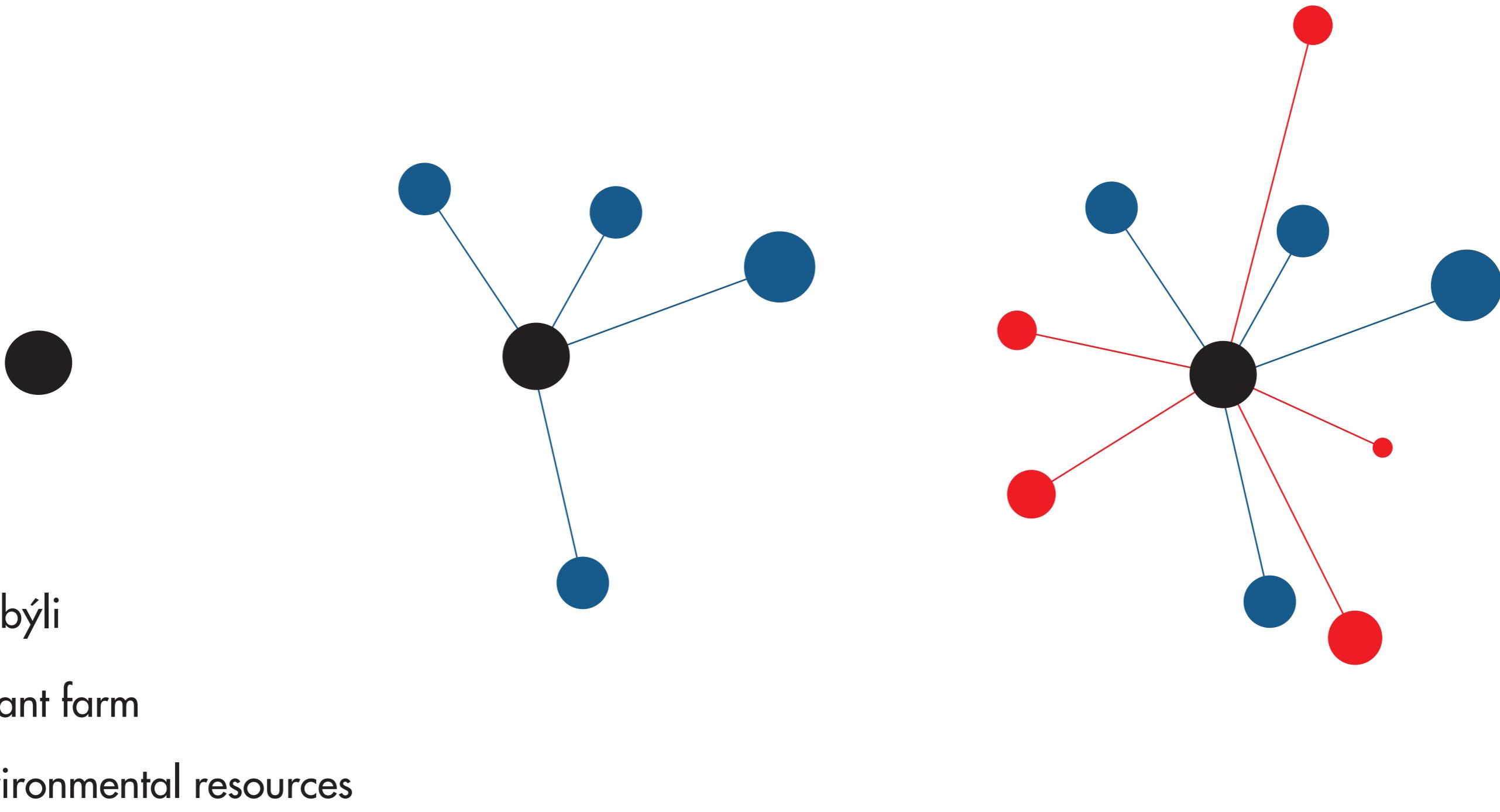
Fóðrast kunni, seinast bygt var, ij kyrþúngi.

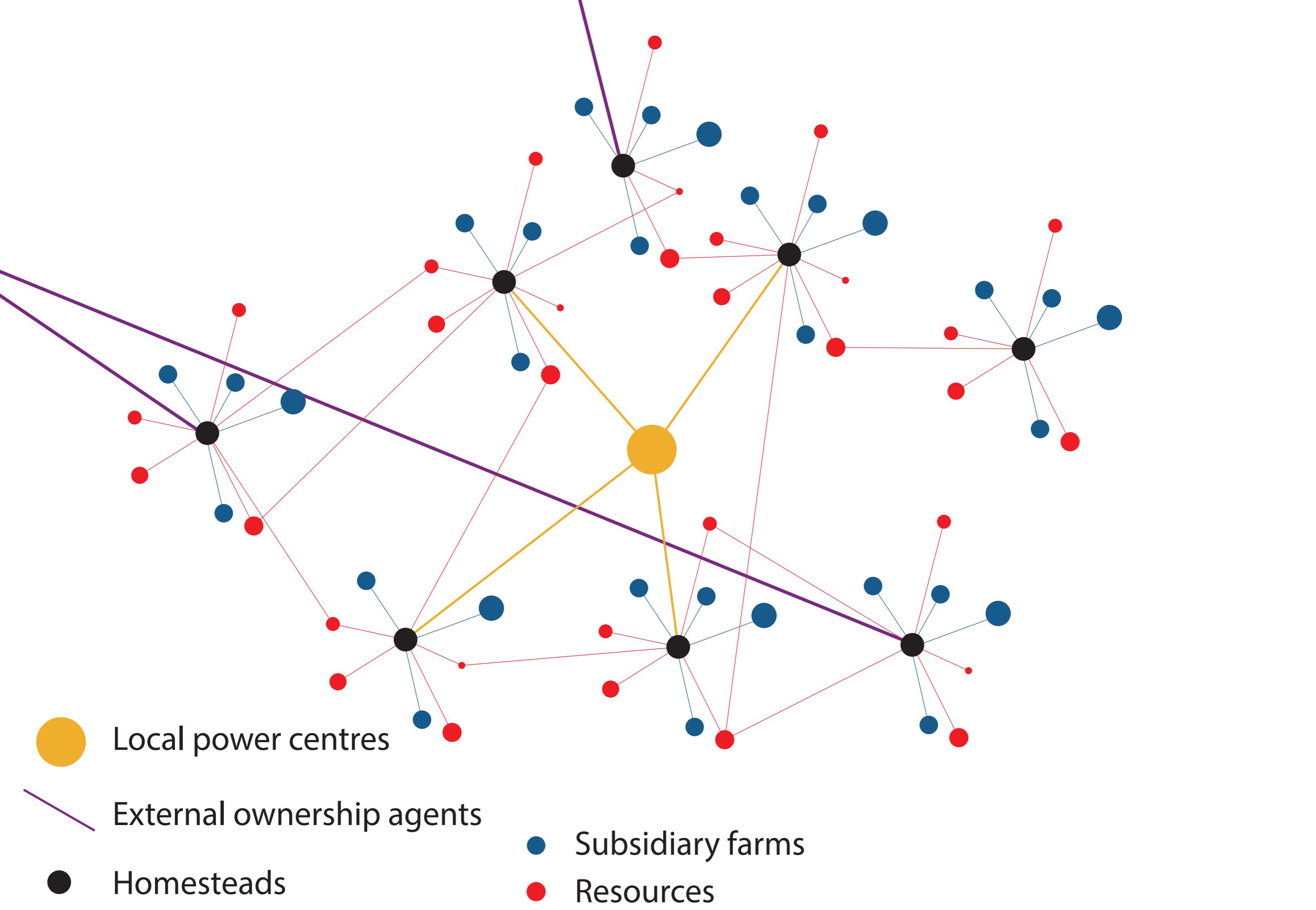
Aftur má hjer byggja, ef fólk til fengist.

Skriðu Sel, forn eyðihjáleiga hjér í landinu út í skóginum, sem hefur í eyði legið vel 40 ár, og veit því enginn nálægur um hennar byggingarkosti að undirrjetta. Ekki má hjer aftur byggja, því túnið er viði vaxið en heyskapur enginn.

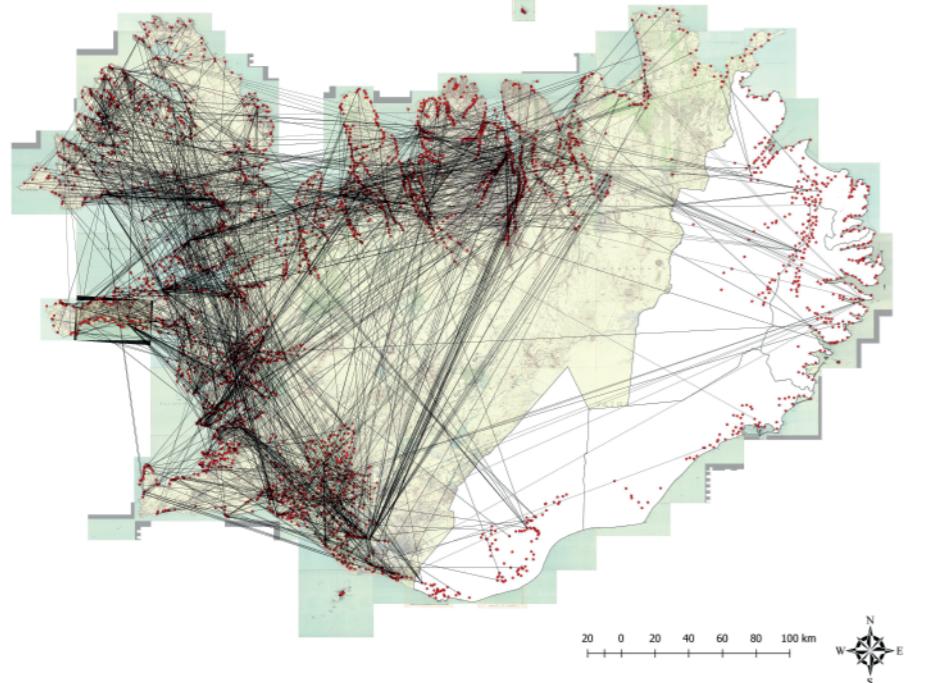
Steinstader kallast örnefni sunnarlega í Skriðu landi, þar atla menn að í fyrndinni hafi bygt verið, þó þess sjáist mjög lítil merki tóftaleifa og girðinga, því þetta pláss er mestallt í blauta myri komið og má því hjer ekki aftur byggja.

Networks of homesteads and resources

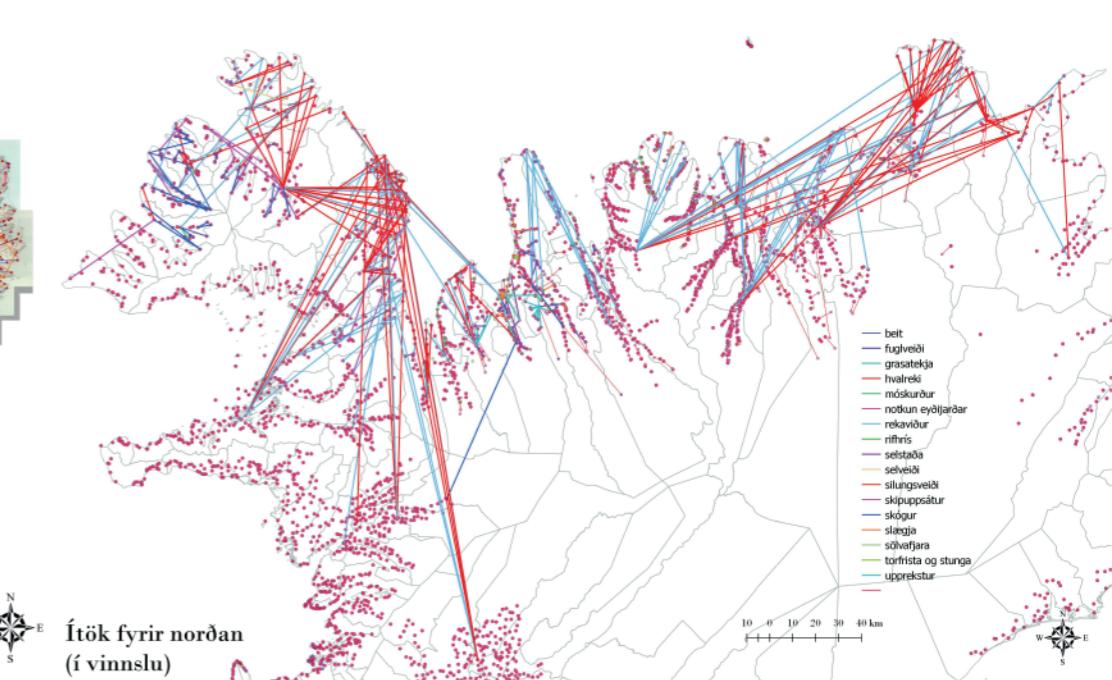
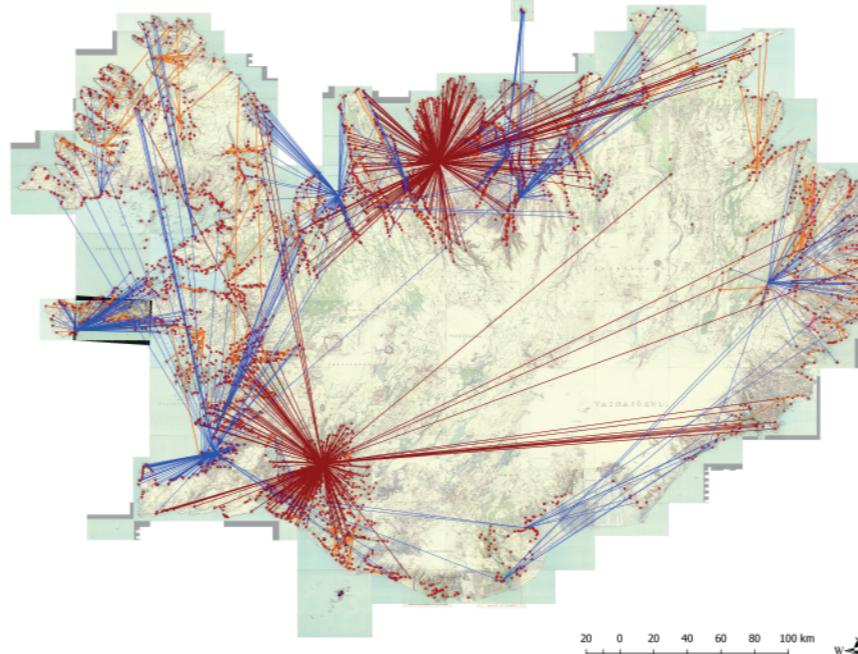




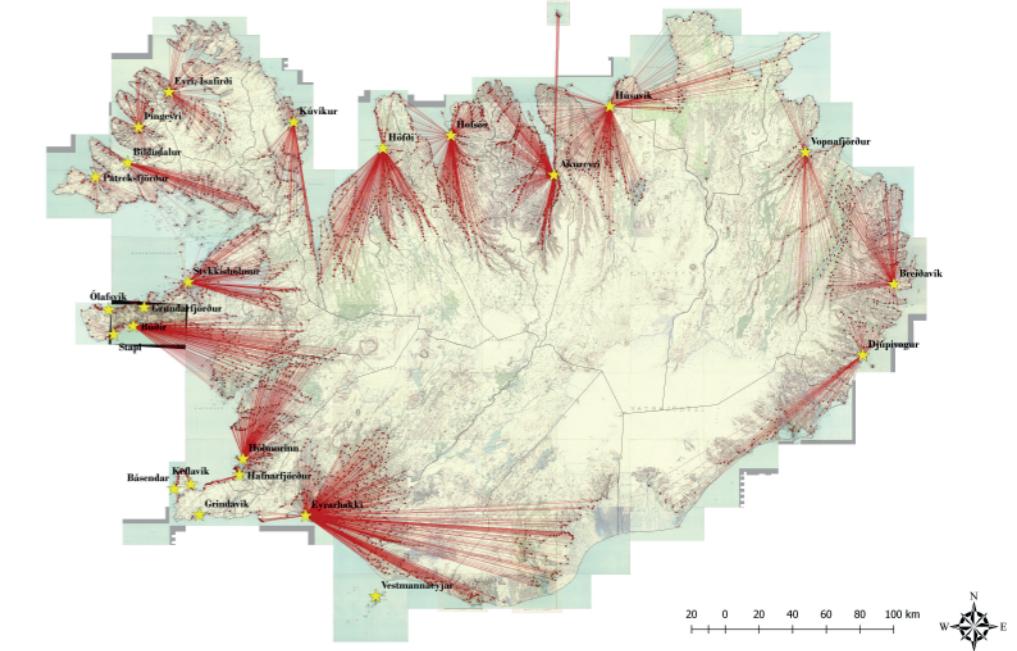
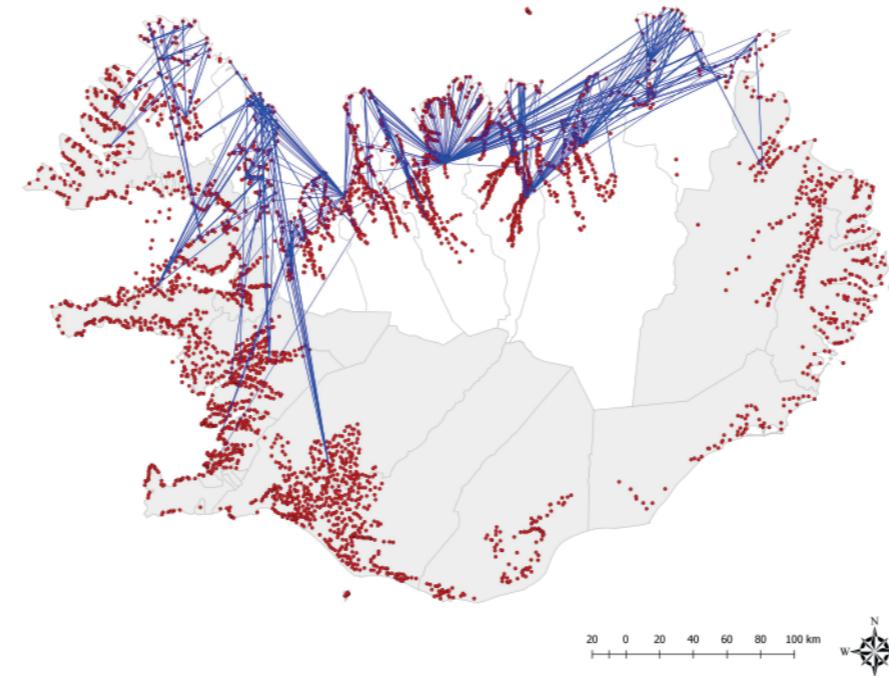
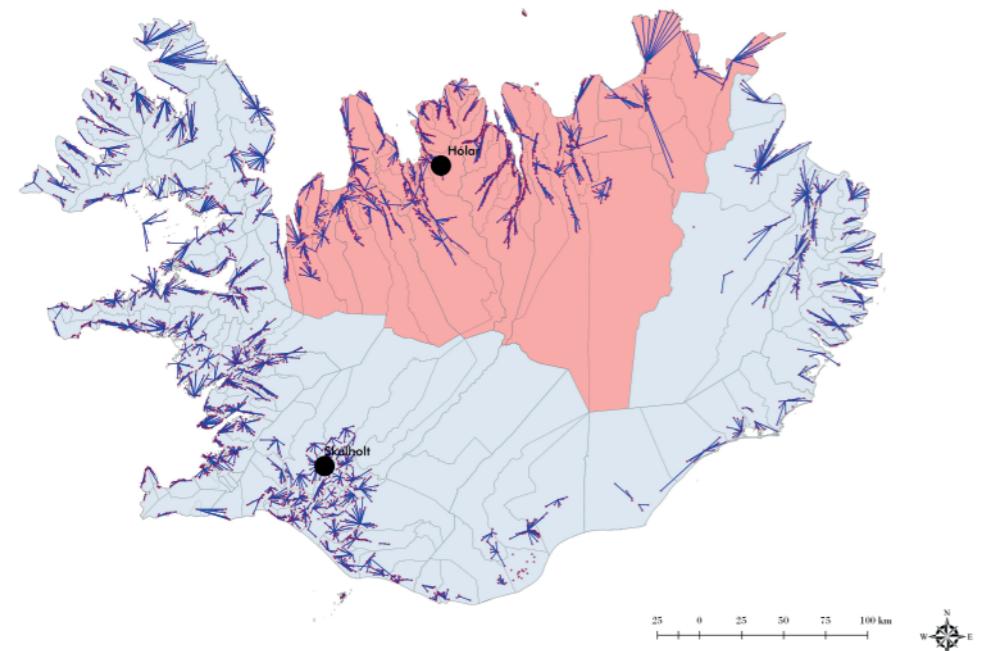
Private ownership networks in early 18th century Iceland



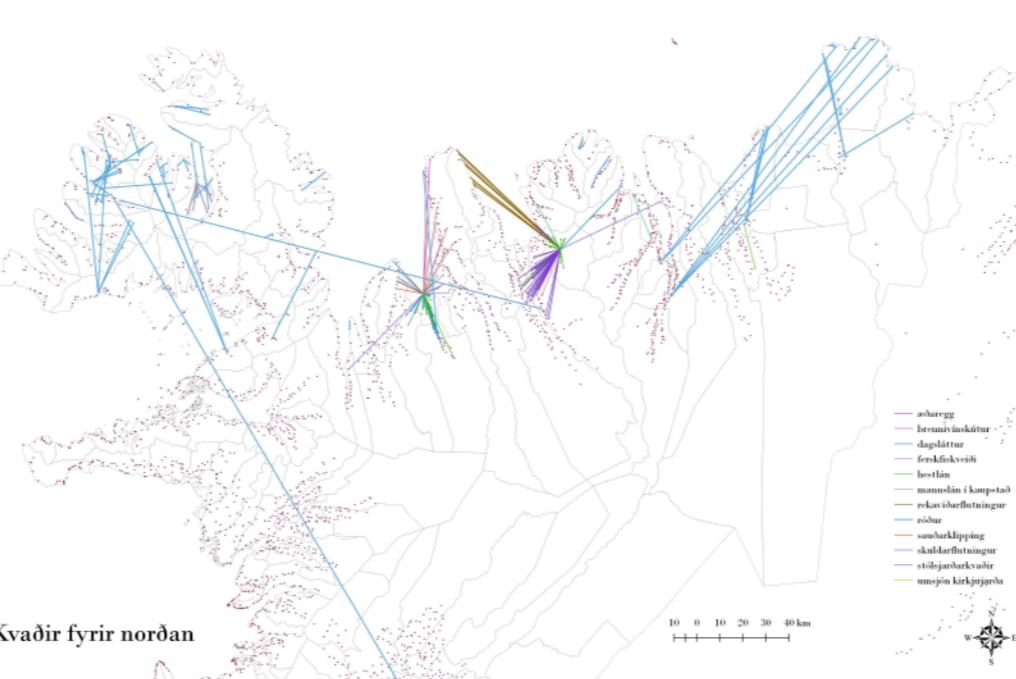
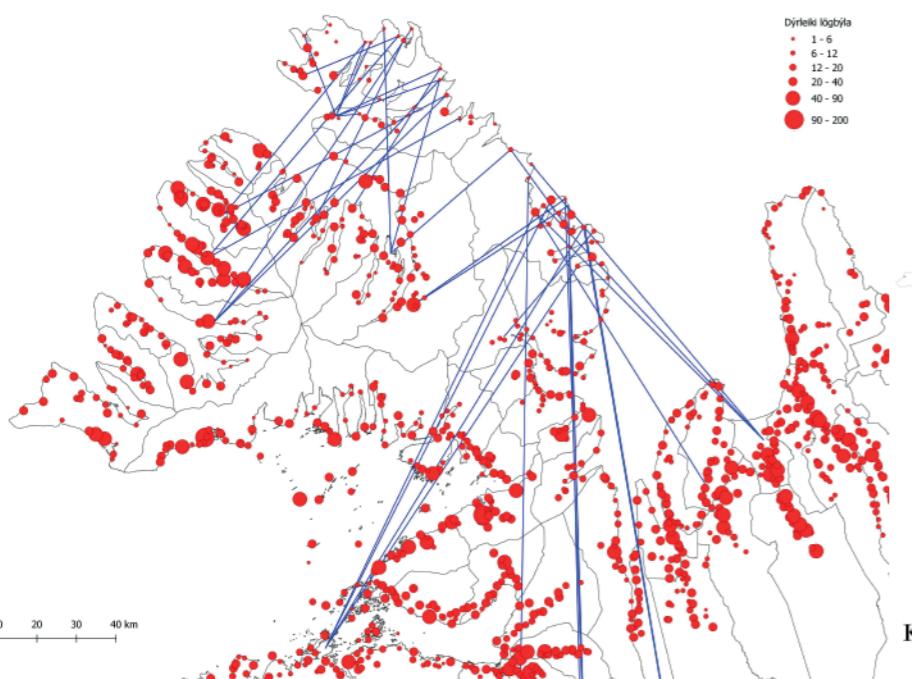
Royal and ecclesiastical ownership networks in early 18th century Iceland



Driftwood and beached whale rights in northern Iceland, early 18th century

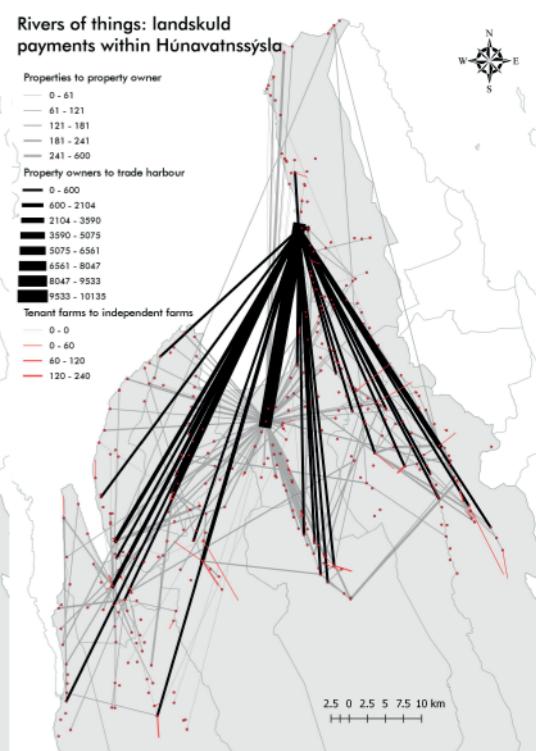
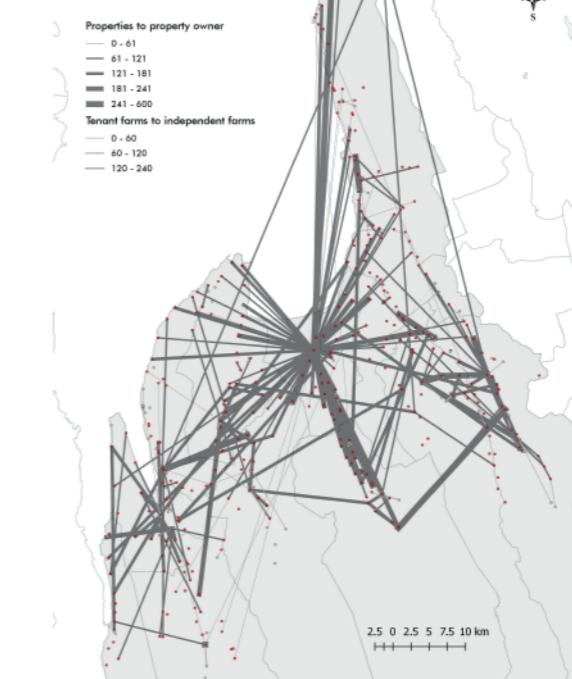


Parish networks



Kvaðir fyrir norðan

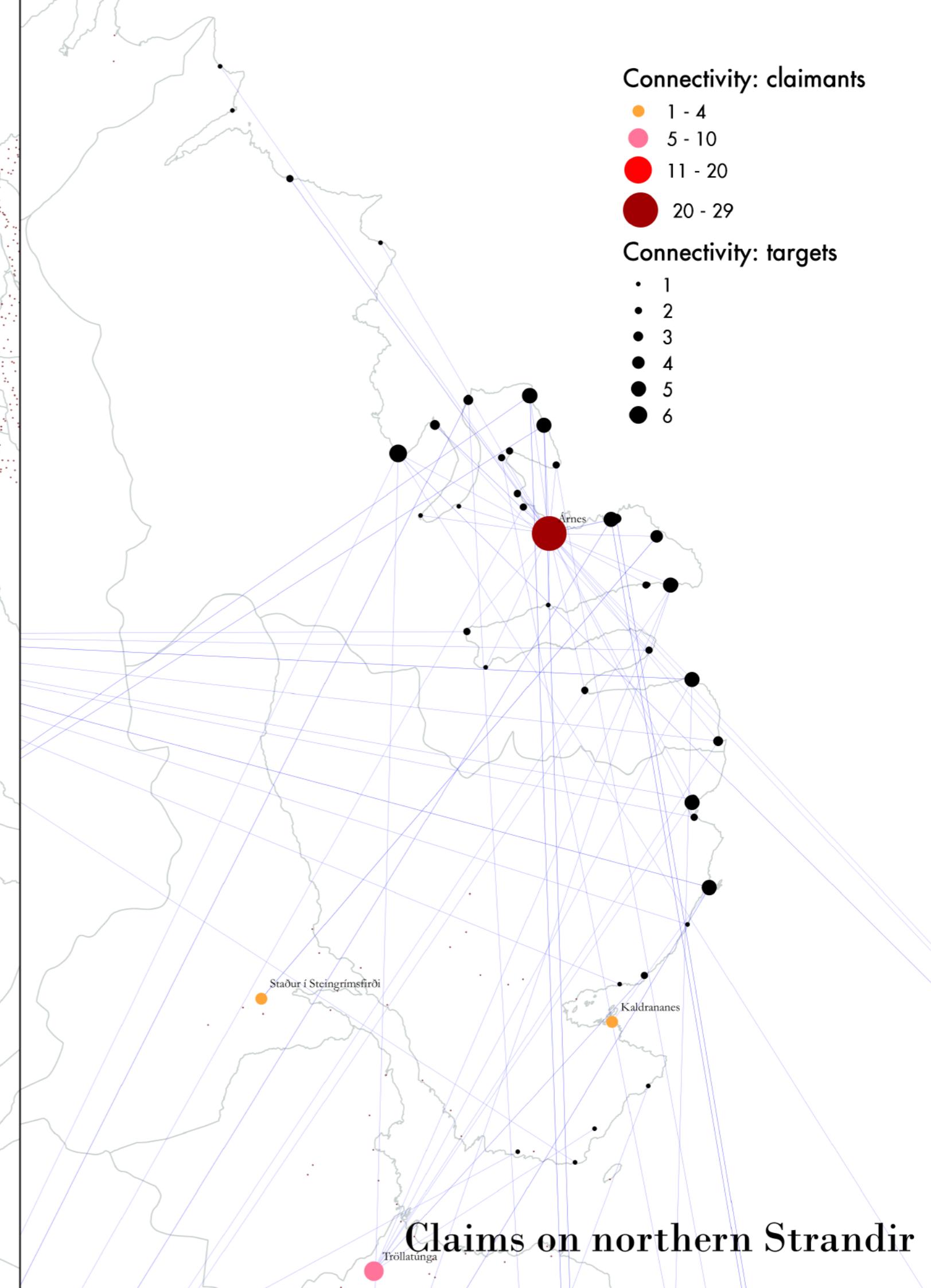
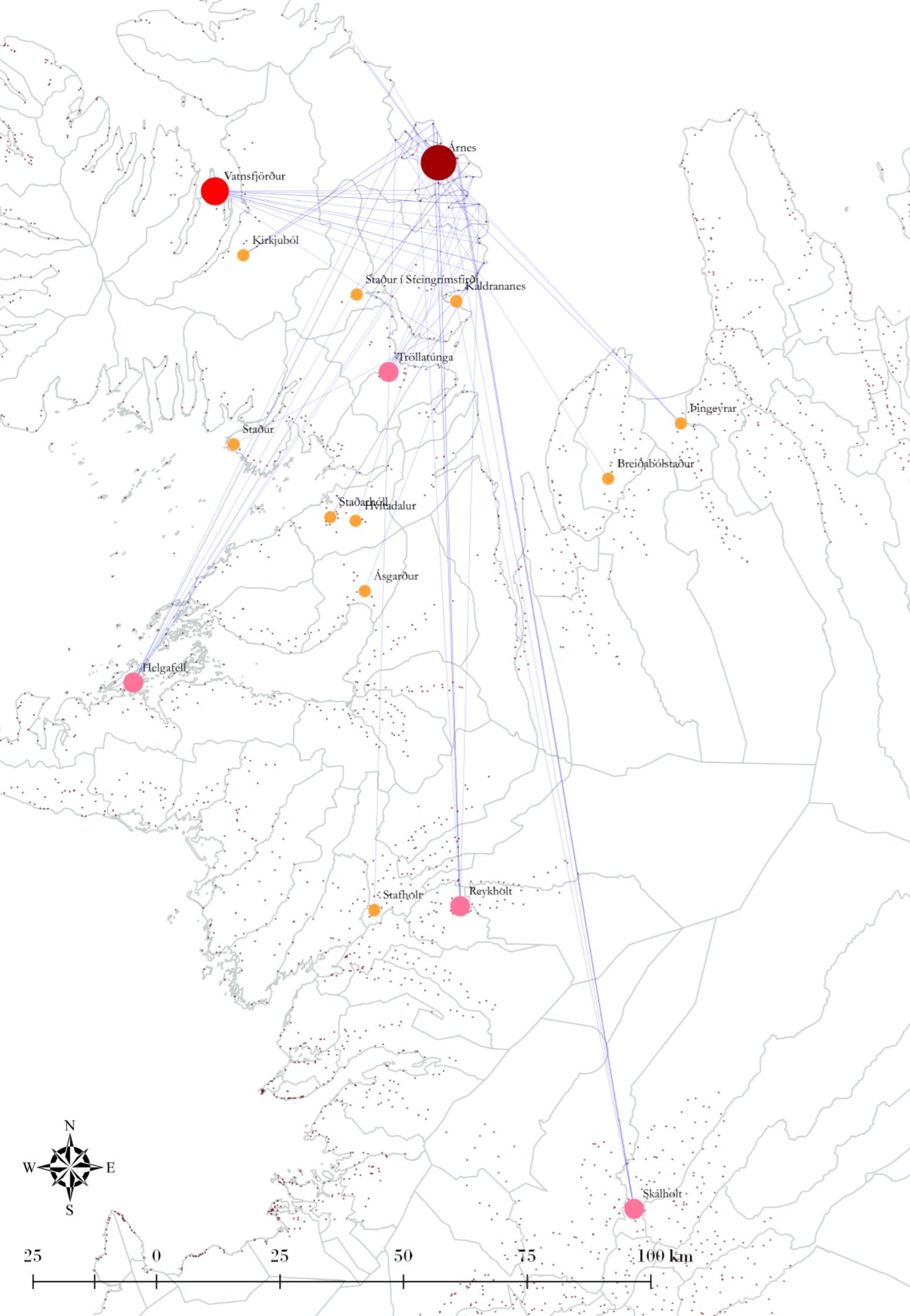
Rivers of things: landskuld payments within Húnvatnssýsla



Some comments on these networks of interaction

- These networks are not simply registers of recorded connections between places.
- ■ These interactions are considered core to the ontology of the way in which the sites behaved in the past, and as such are equally important to the database as the sites surveyed in the field.
- ■ ■ As such, they are the subject of ongoing research aimed at understanding how these interactions lead to emergent properties and other forms of social complexity

So, how well does CIDOC handle a database with this sort of goal in mind?



Claims on northern Strandir



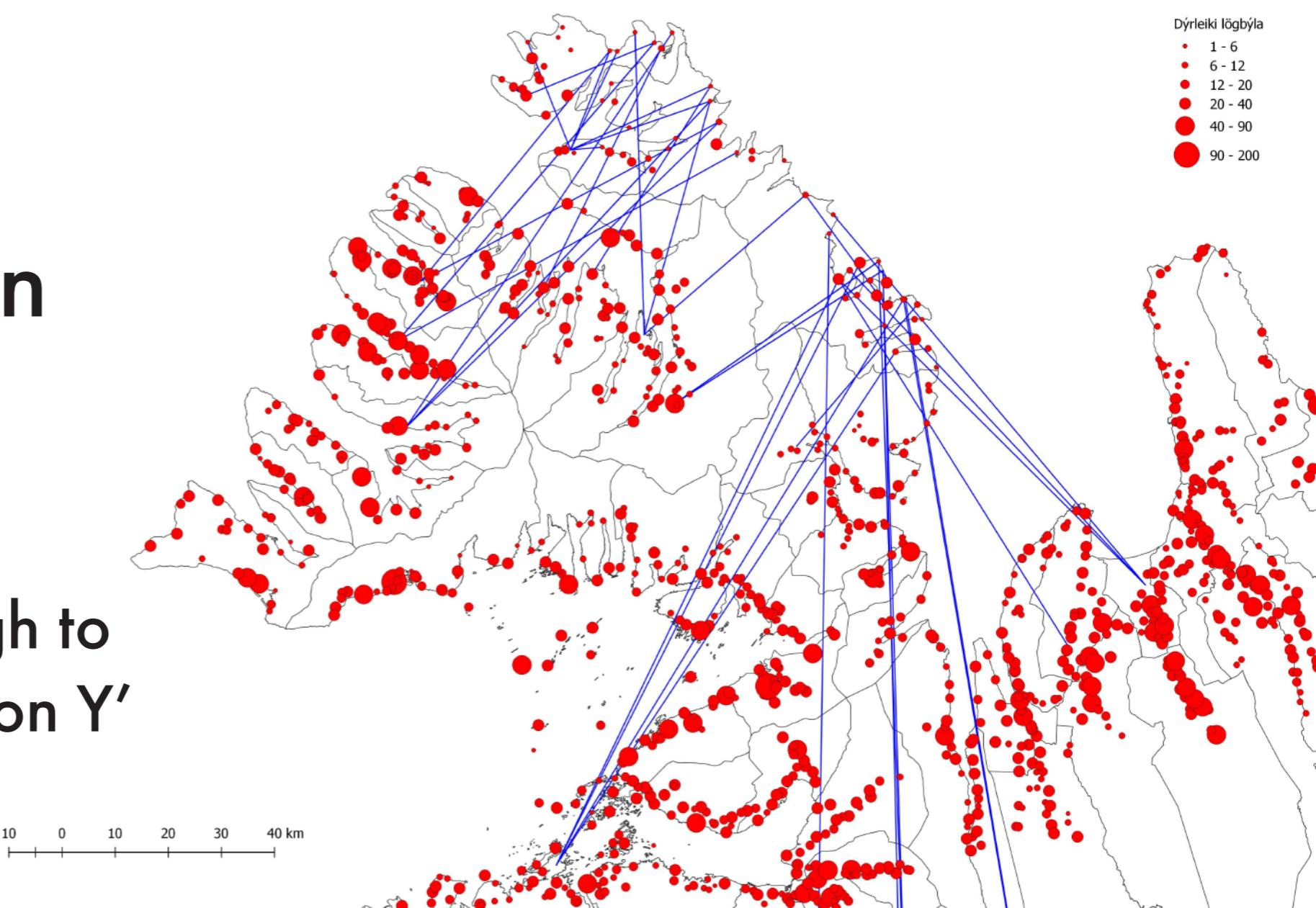
The control of driftwood is not simply about the transport of wood to the claimants

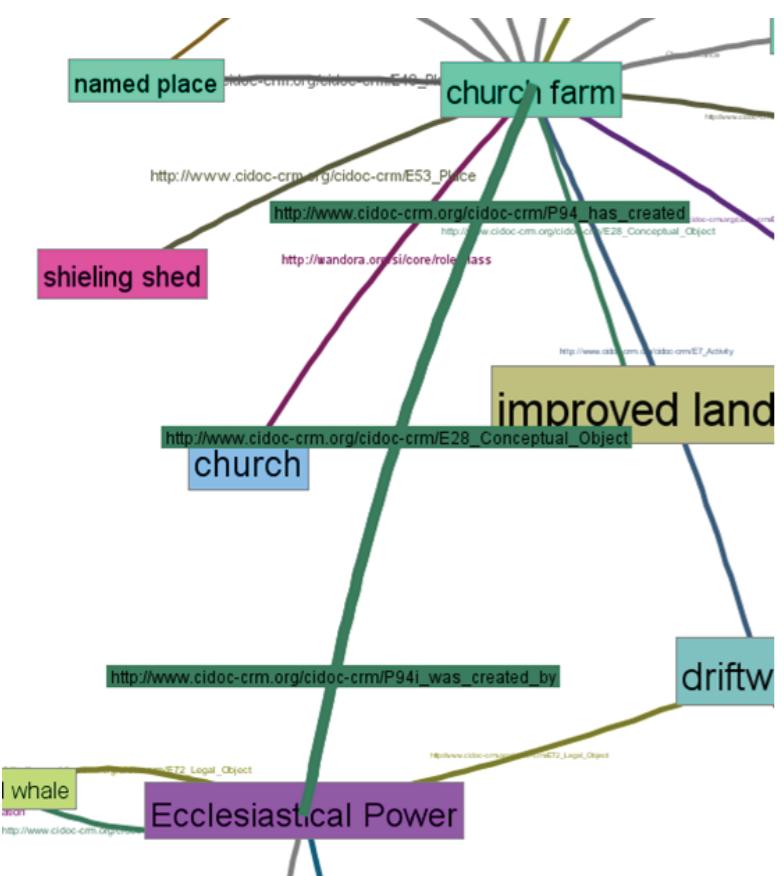
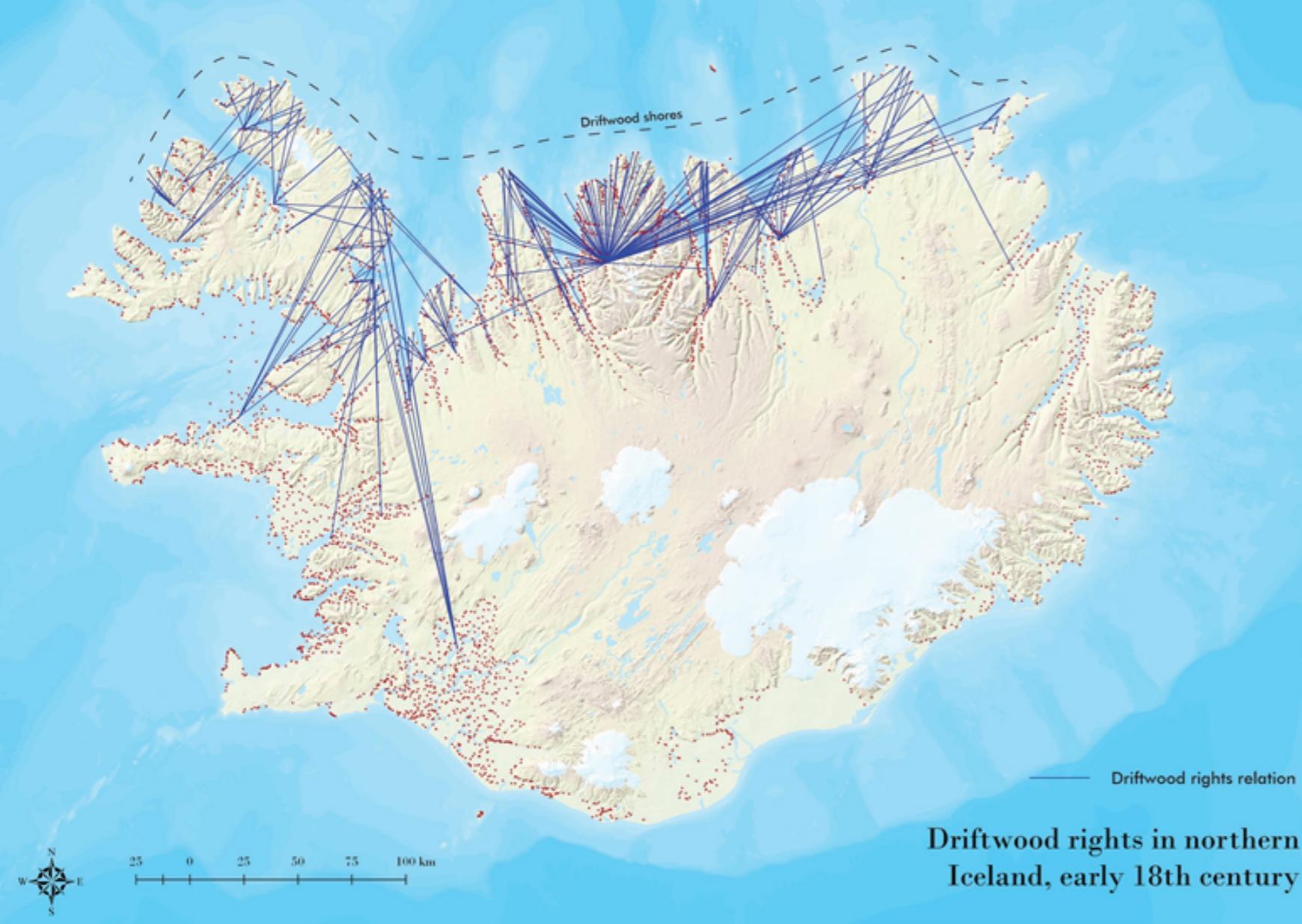
Power

Settlement structure

Chains of production

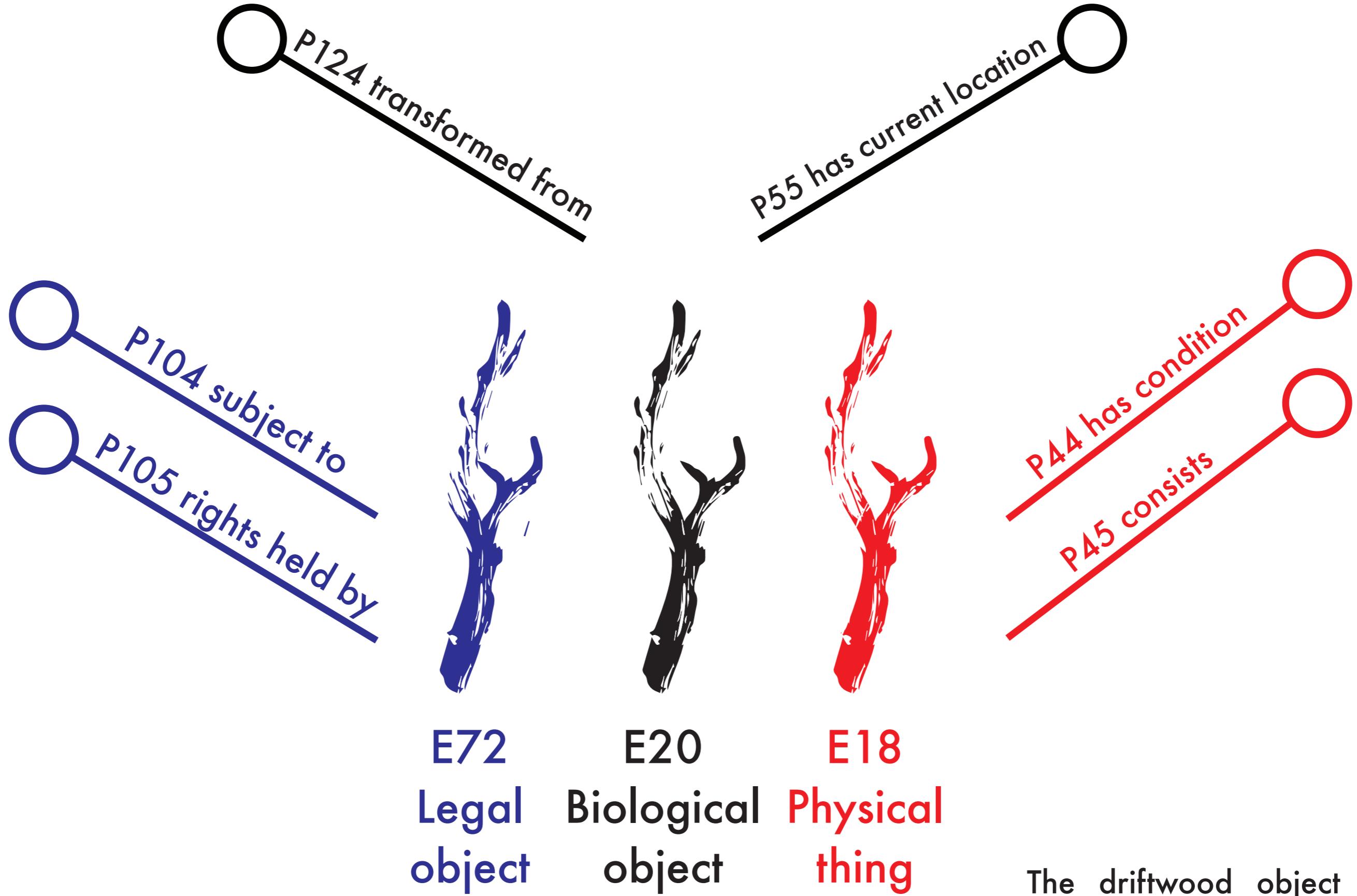
In other words, it is not enough to simply say that 'X has claims on Y'





The complexity of the role of driftwood in ecclesiastical power structures leads to a necessary compromise in the CIDOC mapping.

We don't want to attempt to connect it to 'everything', either



The driftwood object itself becomes an assemblage of concepts with relations of interiority and exteriority to other related concepts.

Conclusion:

CIDOC offers a wide array of conceptual tools to map not just the connection between data sources, but also to articulate the way in which we interpret data about the past.

The complexity of most interpretive concepts about the past, however, lead to complicated arrangements of classes and properties, and to the necessity of using CIDOC 'creatively'

This is unsurprising, perhaps, due to the complex character of the concept, and the underlying multi-proxy data used to inform those concepts.

However, the process has certainly proved highly generative. The detailed discussion of how domain specific data structures relate to general concepts about the past has led to productive discussions about our materials, new insights, and better understanding between our informatics experts and our domain knowledge specialists.