



Turun yliopisto
University of Turku



TUCEMEMS

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



TURKU CENTRE FOR MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN STUDIES

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Turku Centre for Medieval and Early Modern Studies (TUCEMEMS) is a multidisciplinary centre funded by the University of Turku. It promotes interdisciplinary and cross-cultural studies of topics from Late Antiquity to the eighteenth century. The Centre aims at facilitating Medieval and Early Modern studies at the University especially by coordinating international collaboration and encouraging interdisciplinary debate



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University of Turku 2018

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

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EDITORIAL

TUCEMEMS has just left the busy and productive year 2018 behind, and now we have already turned our attention to the ongoing year with its new challenges. With this editorial, however, I am happy to take a quick retrospective look at the past year and summarize the main events.

This was the first whole year with the new TUCEMEMS board – one that has been active in making new plans. In 2018, we learned that we should rethink the content and the form of the Prehistoric, Ancient, Medieval and Early Modern Studies organized by the Centre as well as find new research topics that would bring together the multidisciplinary members of TUCEMEMS. These major tasks have kept the board members busy – and they will continue to keep us busy during 2019, too.

While planning these new matters, TUCEMEMS has also continued the old, traditional TUCEMEMS activities such as the monthly talks, the *studia generalia* lectures and the workshops and conferences on various topics – which you can read about in the pages of this annual report. These events have brought together a great number of people interested in times past and they have resulted in new research ideas, contacts and partnerships.

In organizing these events, TUCEMEMS has not acted alone, but in close collaboration with many institutes and associations, such as the Medieval Market in Turku and the Turku Museum Centre. This collaboration has been productive – we have learned a lot and we look forward to continuing to work together.

It is my great pleasure to thank all TUCEMEMS members and our numerous collaborators for the past year!



Kirsi Salonen, Director

Professor of European and World History

PUBLICATIONS

Crossing Boundaries: Turku Medieval and Early Modern Studies

The TUCEMEMS peer-reviewed book series is published by Amsterdam University Press. Its international Advisory Board consists of leading experts in the fields represented by the Centre. The series publishes monographs and collected volumes placed at the intersection of disciplinary boundaries to introduce fresh connections between established fields of study. By the end of 2018, altogether nine volumes had been published. In 2019, at least two new titles are expected to appear. The Editorial Board is looking for high-quality manuscripts of monographs or collected volumes. For further information, please visit <https://www.aup.nl/en/series/crossing-boundaries-turku-medieval-and-early-modern-studies>

Matti Peikola

Series Editor

CONFERENCES AND EVENTS

Herder and the Nineteenth Century / Herder und das 19. Jahrhundert, The Biannual Conference of the International Herder Society, Finland, 8–10 June

The biannual conference of the International Herder Society in 2018 was hosted by the University of Turku. It was the first time that the conference had been organized outside German-speaking Europe and the USA. The venue of the conference was Hotel Kalkstrand in Parainen, and its official languages were English and German.

The choice of the topic, “Herder and the Nineteenth Century”, was motivated by the fact that Herder’s influence on the intellectual scene of the nineteenth century still calls for thorough examination. This is because Herder has influenced thinking even where he has not been mentioned at all: in politics, philosophy, anthropology, the philosophy of history, aesthetics and the theory of fine arts, literary historiography and criticism, philology, including the theory and history of language and hermeneutic theory, folkloristics, the study of myths, theology and pedagogy. In the conference, most of these problem fields were considered. The plenary lectures concerned Herder and Marx, Herder’s philosophy of language, the Herder biography by August Werner and Herder’s influence on Wilhelm von Humboldt’s pedagogical ideas.

The participants came from several European countries, the United States and Canada. The presentations offered many new insights into the subject matter of the conference, the atmosphere of the discussions was inspiring and friendly, and the participants enjoyed experiencing the warmth and light of early summer in Finland. The organization of the conference, particularly the ubiquitous presence of students who helped the guests to find their way to Parainen and gave an answer to every possibly question, received general applause.



The picture was taken after the evening cruise from Turku to Naantali.

Speakers and their themes

Friday 8 June

- Keynote lecture, John Noyes: Herder and Marx
- Heinrich Clairmont: Über das langsame Verfertigen des klassischen Vorm Schriftstellers Herder – Edition und Kanonbildung im 19. Jahrhundert
- Björn Hamsch: Herder, politische Bildung und politische Öffentlichkeit im Vormärz
- Eva Piirimäe: Herder, nineteenth century Herderians and the republican-cosmopolitan ‘principle of nationality’
- Johannes Schmidt: Die methodische Differenz im geschichtlichen Denken Herders und Nietzsches
- Martin Bollacher: Im „Labyrinth der Geschichte“: Herders Humanitätsphilosophie und ihre Rezeption im 19. Jahrhundert
- Beate Allert: Temporality and language from J.G. Herder to Henri Bergson
- Nigel DeSouza: Herder and Kant on the philosophy of history
- Michael Maurer: Geschichte als Kulturgeschichte. Geschichtskonzeptionen des 19. Jahrhunderts und die Tradition Herders: Eberhard Gothein und Karl Lamprecht
- Kristina Kuhn: Herder und die Geographie
- John Pizer: Herder und Wolfgang Menzel
- Keynote lecture, Marion Heinz: Sprachphilosophische Ansätze der Kantkritik: Herder und Reinhold

Saturday 9 June

- Keynote lecture, Martin Kessler: August Werner, Autor der ersten theologischen Herder-Monographie
- Markus Buntfuß: Herder als Wegbereiter eines freien Christentums verständnisses und des liberalen ‚Kultur protestantismus‘
- Christina M. Weiler: Herder’s Poem “Pygmalion: Die wiederbelebte Kunst“ and his aesthetic influence
- Joseph D. Rockelmann: Herder’s aesthetics coming to life in Joseph von Eichendorff’s „Das Marmorbild“ and Achim von Arnim’s “Raphael und seine Nachbarinnen“
- Juhana Saarelainen: Traces of Herder in Tolstoy and Herder in Finland: Elias Lönnrot and the compilation of the Kalevala
- Lina Steiner: Humanity and immortality in Tolstoy and Herder
- Shaun F. D. Hughes: Herder’s influence on the first published collection of Icelandic folklore: Íslenzk æfintýri (Reykjavík, 1852)
- Kaspar Renner: „Stimmen der Völker in Liedern“: Zur Wirkung von Herders Volkslied projekt im Baltikum während des 19. Jahrhunderts
- Ursula Reitemeyer: Zum Verhältnis von Geschichtsphilosophie und Anthropologie in Herders Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit
- Stephan Schlüter: Herder und Humboldt: Ein sprachphilosophischer Vergleich
- Katherina Kinzel and Niels Wildschut: Historical hermeneutics and historical reconstruction. From Herder to Droysen and back
- Maja Soboleva: Herders Begriff der Erfahrung und die lebensphilosophische Hermeneutik Diltheys

Sunday 10 June

- Keynote lecture, Rainer Wisbert: Bildung und Bildungsreform. Johann Gottfried Herder und Wilhelm von Humboldt
- Liisa Steinby: Herder und die Entstehung der geschichtsphilosophischen Gattungspoetik

Liisa Steinby, Professor of Comparative Literature (emerita since 1.8.2018)

President of the International Herder Society 2017–2018

Religion and everyday life in the Middle Ages. A half-day public seminar in the Medieval Market of Turku, 28 June

The traditional public lectures of TUCEMEMS as a part of the Medieval Market concentrated on the role of religion in the daily life of the medieval Turku region around the year 1400. Over the years, the seminars have become popular events as the seminar hall has filled with people eager to learn new research aspects about medieval Turku. The atmosphere is casual, and people can pop in during the day just to listen to whatever topic he or she finds interesting. This time was no different, and there was a great amount of people gathered to listen to the multifaceted presentations given by scholars of the University of Turku and Åbo Akademi. The language of the presentations was Finnish.



Marika Räsänen.



Sonja Hukantaival.



Janne Harjula.

Speakers and their themes

- Marika Räsänen (University of Turku): Religious Festivals of Turku in the year 1400
- Tom Linkinen (University of Turku): Medieval Theatre in the End of the Middle Ages and Now
- Sonja Hukantaival (University of Turku): Goat Skull and the Turku Cathedral – An Archaeological viewpoint of Medieval Folk Beliefs
- Visa Immonen (University of Turku): The District of Koroinen in the year 1400
- Jussi Kinninen and Janne Harjula (University of Turku): The Birch Bark Letter of Turku Cathedral
- Anna-Stina Hägglund (Åbo Akademi): Donation Letters of Naantali Monastery – Prayers of Intercession and Hopes for the Salvation of the Soul



Tom Linkinen.



Anna-Stina Hägglund.



Visa Immonen.

Religious Objects in Medieval Cathedrals and Churches workshop, 30 November



Visa Immonen gave the opening words for the Religious Objects in Medieval Cathedrals and Churches workshop.

The workshop addressed the relationship between artefacts, Christianity, and medieval studies. The organizers of the day, Visa Immonen (Archaeology) and Marika Räsänen (Cultural History), invited presenters to approach ecclesiastic cultural heritage and material culture in the Baltic Sea Region from new perspectives. The special focus of the discussion was on the artefact assemblage of Turku Cathedral. The first speaker, Anu Mänd (the Head of the Institute of History, Archaeology and Art History of Tallinn University), gave a presentation on three cathedrals – Tallinn, Tartu and Haapsalu – and analysed varied source materials to understand medieval church interiors in present-day Estonia. Georges Kazan (IIAS Fellow based at the Department of Archaeology, University of Turku) summarised the known materials and the state of research on relics in the Nordic countries, and outlined a number of new scientific methods for the study of relics. Sofia Lahti (Art history, Åbo Akademi University) discussed the study of relics more deeply, regarding their significance and tangibility. Jesse Keskiäho (History, University of Helsinki) considered the ways in which present-day historians' approach medieval books as material texts: how can the surviving fragments in Finland provide evidence of their manufacture and use? Katri Vuola discussed similar issues, her first-hand material being two of Turku Cathedral's crucifixes. Hanna Pirinen (Art

history, University of Jyväskylä) highlighted the dimension of cultural heritage. She focused on how ecclesiastical objects have been exhibited in chapter houses of cathedrals, and the particular style of curating adapted also to in the Nordic countries at the beginning of the twentieth century. Visa Immonen concluded the day by sketching out the state of research on Turku Cathedral's antiquarian study and pointing out potential venues for future research.



A focused audience.

Speakers and their themes:

- Anu Mänd (Tallinn University), Special Guest Talk: The interior and religious objects of Estonian medieval cathedrals
- Visa Immonen (University of Turku): Turku Cathedral and its medieval material culture – What is known and unknown?
- Georges Kazan (University of Turku): Relics – Shared Heritage of the Nordic World: New Approaches
- Jesse Keskiäho (University of Helsinki): Ecclesiastical books as material texts between production and use

- Sofia Lahti (Åbo Akademi University): Reliquaries and Relevance
- Hanna Pirinen (University of Jyväskylä): German tradition of the Domschatz collections and the Northern reflections. Permanent and temporary exhibitions of the ecclesiastical items
- Katri Vuola (University of Helsinki): The forms, placements and uses of crucifixes in the Cathedral of Turku during the Middle Ages – What can we know?



Christmas cookies and coffee for refreshments.

Research workshop for TUCEMEMS members, 12 December

TUCEMEMS ended its yearly activity by organizing a research workshop in the Aikala room in Historicum on the Wednesday afternoon. During the workshop, the members of TUCEMEMS had an opportunity to introduce their new research and ongoing themes as well as to present the results of their already finished projects.



Kirsi Salonen.

The afternoon began with five presentations of either individual research themes or larger research projects. Kajsa Varjonen presented her PhD project concerning Protests in Early Modern Scotland and Anna-Stina Häggglund talked about her PhD project concerning the Bridgettine monasteries in the Baltic Sea region in the 15th century. Kirsi Salonen, Marika Räsänen, Teemu Immonen and Reima Välimäki outlined their research project concerning Rome during the Great Western Schism and Liisa Seppänen presented her archaeological CaJu-project investigating the history of the Casagrande (Ca) and Julin (Ju) sites in the Turku centre. Mia Korpiola finished the afternoon by presenting three publications dealing with different aspects of death in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period.



Liisa Seppänen.



Kajsa Varjonen.

Speakers and their themes

- Kajsa Varjonen (Åbo Akademi): Protests in Early Modern Scotland (*Protestit varhaismodernissa Skotlannissa*)
- Anni Hella, Teemu Immonen, Marika Räsänen, Kirsi Salonen ja Reima Välimäki (University of Turku): Project SCISMA
- Anna-Stina Hägglund (Åbo Akademi): Bridgettine Monasteries of the 15th Century in the Baltic Sea region (*Birgittalaisluostarit Itämeren alueella 1400-luvulla*)
- Liisa Seppänen (University of Turku): Project Caju from 2017 to 2018
- Mia Korpiola (University of Turku): Introduction of Three Books about Death (*Kolmen kuolema-aiheisen kirjan esittely*)



Mia Korpiola.

The presentations were followed by a Christmas party with some refreshments.



Traditional cheese and wine service.

Conference on Early Modern Concepts, 12–13 December

- Jussi Haukioja (University of Trondheim): Kant's argument, as it struck Stang (as it strikes me)
- Lilli Alanen (University of Uppsala): Descartes and Spinoza on Ideas and What They are About
- Hanne Appelqvist (University of Turku): Kant and the "rule that one cannot produce"
- Liisa Steinby (University of Turku): Herder's Conception of Concept
- Mayya Soboleva (University of Marburg): Conceptualisation in Kant's Transcendental Deduction of Categories
- Lauri Kallio (University of Helsinki): On the concept of late German idealism
- Joseph Almog (University of Turku) and Lars Vinx (University of Cambridge): From concept to state or from nature to state – Hobbes, Rousseau, Kant

The Middle Ages between re-enactment and research. A three-hour workshop, 13 December

The association 'Turun Suurtorin keskiaika' (which organises the Medieval Market in the summer and the Christmas Market in the winter) and TUCEMEMS organised together a three-hour workshop on the Middle Ages between re-enactment and research. The workshop discussed the questions of how medieval research-based information can be transformed into a successful cultural experience, what kind of compromises a re-enactor has to make, and who learns in the process. The approximately twenty participants in the workshop included academics and researchers from museums as well as re-enactors.

The workshop included five short presentations in order to leave plenty of time for conversation. Dr Reima Välimäki opened the workshop by introducing the question of how a researcher benefits from cooperation with event production. One advantage clearly was that turning historical knowledge into a re-enactment event guides the researcher's attention to more concrete questions such as the audibility of public speaking in the open air. Adjunct Professor Marika Räsänen continued by speaking on experiences and visions for projects combining research, art and the public. As a specific case, she spoke about singing workshops that her project on sensory experiences in the feasts of St Thomas Aquinas had arranged.

Senior Researcher Susanna Niiranen (Department of History and Ethnology, University of Jyväskylä) talked about interaction between the researcher and the public in a herbal workshop and concluded that in this kind of process everyone learns something. After a short break, Dr Tom Linkinen analysed medieval gender roles in medieval plays and in particular in an open-air play on the Medieval Market in Turku. Finally, Jani Hyväri, a re-enactor of history, discussed some anachronistic solutions in different cultural products carried out in the belief that the audience does not know historical facts anyway.

The conversation between presentations and the final discussion were so vivid and enthusiastic that the participants decided to carry on the discussion later in the spring of 2019 in a workshop organised by Museum Aboa Vetus & Ars Nova and the Museum Centre of Turku.

Speakers and their themes:

- Reima Välimäki (University of Turku): Benefits of Researcher Collaboration with the Event Industry – Are There any?
- Marika Räsänen (University of Turku): Experiences and Visions of Projects Combining Science, Art and Audience
- Susanna Niiranen (University of Jyväskylä): Everybody Learns! Interaction between Scholar and Audience in the Herb Workshop
- Tom Linkinen (University of Turku): Gender Roles of the Medieval Theatre
- Jani Hyväri: All the same, the Audience Won't Know...



The participants in the workshop 'The Middle Ages between Re-enactment and Research' concentrating on the fascinating presentations.

PRESENTATIONS AND LECTURES

Monthly Talks

Hanna Salmi (PhD, University of Turku): Features of conflict in medieval and early modern debate poetry, 19 January

According to Dr Hanna Salmi, debate poetry was a popular genre in the Middle Ages, perhaps partly due to the importance of debating in the educational systems of the period. The academic culture of disputing was founded on the idea that it was a good way to test the truthfulness of an argument: a fair competition between the representatives of two conflicting views would yield a winner, and thus the question would be resolved. However, contemporaries were well aware that such debates could easily turn into bickering and ad hominem attacks.

The talk was based on Salmi's PhD-thesis, in which she analysed the representation of conflict talk in debate poetry. This tendency towards quarrelling was commonly parodied in poetry, and such poems display various features of conflict talk. A debate is a kind of language game, where the participants try to beat their opponent using various types of aggressive or defensive moves. Salmi's presentation discussed the most common of these moves and the ways of opening and closing the conflict speech. Her approach was based on close reading, but she complemented these qualitative methods with a quantitative analysis which includes features such as modal verbs and negation.

Panu Savolainen (PhD, University of Turku): Public and private space in 18th century Sweden and the town of Turku, 16 February

Dr Panu Savolainen gave a speech based on his doctoral thesis about public and private space. The concepts are a constant subject of public discussion. Even though these concepts originated in antiquity, when it comes to their spatial meanings the conceptual history of public and private has not been researched thoroughly. The objective of Savolainen's work was to understand the origins of the concepts of public and private space in the grass roots of the everyday life of a mid-size European town. Turku was one of the main towns of the kingdom of Sweden between 1740 and 1810.

The methodological approach of the research drew from the simultaneous interpretation of space, language and concepts. A number of spatial concepts and linguistic formulations unveil the variant and different categories and practices, preceding the modern public-private-dichotomy of urban space. In his presentation, Savolainen also unfolded the meanings of new public institutions of the 18th century, e. g. coffee houses, in mid-size European towns. At the level of local history, Savolainen's talk offered new views on the urban space of Turku that was destroyed in the Great Fire of Turku in 1827.

Georges Kazan (TIAS Researcher, University of Turku): Wood of the True Cross – An Initial Study, 16 March

In his talk, Dr Georges Kazan pointed out the importance of relics in general and the Wood of the Cross in particular, since it is the greatest Christian relic of all. It was the first to be widely venerated, paving the way for the rise of the public cult of relics across the Roman Empire. The great demand for such sacred relics made them highly valuable. Within a century of the discovery of the Wood of the Cross in the 4th, concerns were already being raised about the alleged counterfeiting of relics. By the time of the Reformation, the sheer number of fragments of the Wood of the Cross in circulation led to it being singled out for criticism by leading Protestant theologians as an example of the worst excesses of the cult of relics. Such criticisms were significant, since they impugned the very authority of the Roman Catholic Church, prompting a response from Catholic theologians and historians. According to Kazan, they also inspired some of the first modern, scientific studies of relics. Perhaps surprisingly, these were led by Catholic scholars, with the full blessing of the Church. In fact, since Late Antiquity, the testing (in one form or another) of relics such as the True Cross was commonplace. Today, not only the analyses but also aims are different. It is the historical data contained within these objects, such as their origins and the methods by which they were venerated, sourced and distributed, that are of major interest. While their authenticity as relics, which remains a question of faith, cannot be proven, these analyses can reveal new information concerning their physical origins, with consequences for our understanding of their place in our history. Kazan's presentation considered the methods that are useful in evaluating relics of the Wood of the Cross, and presented some initial scientific findings, the first of their kind.

Duha Elsayed (PhD, University of Turku): The concept of authorship in the period of Old Finnish, 20 April

Dr Duha Elsayed opened her presentation based on her doctoral thesis, by pointing out that research questions concerning Old Finnish tend to be person-related: Who wrote this? Whose text was this translated from? Was there more than just one translator? How come there is the same or almost the same passage in two books? The above questions reflect the significant change in the concept of authorship that has taken place since the days of Old Finnish. According to Elsayed, the first translators did not see themselves as the owners of their texts. In the spirit of mutual respect, they rather carried out a public service assigned to them by God. As copyright and authorship as we know it today were not known, it was a normal practice to copy earlier translators' texts and include them in one's own works. However, as Elsayed remarked, a glance at the forewords of old books gives us small hints that authors of those days were indeed sensitive to criticism.

Aki Arponen (MA, University of Turku): Relics in Turku Cathedral - Theories of Saints and Disputes About Property Rights, 21 September

Aki Arponen, MA, discussed his ongoing dissertation research considering the relics of the Turku Cathedral. According to Arponen, the skull relic wrapped in red Chinese silk damask is the most famous of the



Aki Arponen

medieval relics preserved in Turku Cathedral. The relic has been linked to St. Henry, on the one hand, and to St. Eric, on the other. The theories launched by archaeologists Juhani Rinne and C. A. Nordman in the 1920s and 1940s concerning the dating, origin and significance of the skull relic have been reconsidered as a part of the research project of the Department of Archaeology of Turku University. The general atmosphere of the time has probably had an impact on these theories, but strong preconceptions have been the major problem.

In 1927, Juhani Rinne took all the relics in the cathedral to the National Museum. After a multistage dispute, the relics were returned to the cathedral in 2007. The main parties in the dispute were the board of directors of the cathedral (later the Turku and Kaarina Parish Union) and the State Archaeological Commission (later the National Board of Antiquities, today the Finnish Heritage Agency). The documents reveal that the mistrust between the parties, which had

already started at the end of the 19th century, and the ill-prepared letters and imprudent words ultimately led to a controversy whose solution required the help of the Parliamentary Ombudsman's office.

Heta Aali (PhD, University of Turku): Medievalism and Merovingian Queens in Early Nineteenth-Century French Historiography, 19 October

Dr Heta Aali's presentation focused on the topic of her PhD thesis considering the academic and popular historiography of the early nineteenth century and on the ways in which early medieval queens were depicted as a part of history of France. Aali examined the representation of the Merovingian queens particularly in the context of medievalism and nascent academic historiography: How did the changing and growing interest towards the Middle Ages influence the popularity of the early medieval queens in France before 1848? The Merovingian period (c.480-750) is fascinating from the point of view of medievalism because it forms a transitional period between Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Another context in the presentation was that of academic historiography. She discussed how the developing academic historiography, especially since the 1820s, affected the ways in which the Merovingian queens were pictured. Such questions as which one of the queens was seen as significant historical person and how the queens' importance was justified are interesting. The presentation also contained a short discussion of the historians' political affiliation and the way the affiliation affected the representation of the queens.



Heta Aali.

Visa Immonen (Professor, University of Turku): Moving images – The sarcophagus of St Henry as part of a medieval church interior, 16 November

Professor Visa Immonen began his presentation by outlining the history and exterior features of the sarcophagus of St Henry. Bishop Magnus II Tavast (in office 1412–1450) donated the sarcophagus of St Henry of Finland to the church of Nousiainen in the 1420s. It was made of Belgian limestone and decorated with brass plates engraved in Flanders. The top plate depicts the saint in his full episcopal regalia, while the twelve plates mounted around the sarcophagus narrate his hagiography. Previous scholarship has focused mostly on dating the sarcophagus and interpreting the representations on the brass plates.

Immonen remarked that in contrast, no analyses have been made on the relationship between the monument and the surrounding church interior. In his talk, he demonstrated the concept of movement to be crucial for understanding this spatial relationship and the ways it affects the viewer. Firstly, there is the physical movement of the viewer towards the sarcophagus and around it, conditioned by her or his gender and social status. Secondly, there were visual movements which related the viewer to the depictions on the brass plates and established emotional bonds. After analysing these different movements, Immonen argued that the central visual tool of the sarcophagus is ‘doubling’. The term refers to the way in which the sarcophagus presents two saints, St Henry and St Eric of Sweden, as parallels to each other. According to Immonen, doubling is also apparent in the manner in which the emotions of grief and joy depicted on the sarcophagus are paralleled with those of the viewer.



Visa Immonen.

LECTURE SERIES AND COURSES

Wanhojen wesileimojen jäljillä (Tracing old watermarks), spring term 2018

Teacher: Kirsi Salonen in collaboration with Panu Turunen from Turku University Library

During this course, the students learned what watermarks are and what they can teach us about the history of paper and printing. The special focus of the course was on the publications of the Academy of Turku, which are kept in the collections of the Turku University Library.

After one introductory lecture, each student chose one type of academic publication which he or she then investigated closely in order to discover the kind of paper that was used in the publication and what kinds of watermarks could be found and identified in the paper. After this individual research, the students came together for a half-day workshop in which they presented their findings and shared their results with the others. After that, the students had one month to finalize their research and to write an essay in which they described their publications and the watermarks and origin of the paper used.

The students concluded that most of the paper used in the publications of the Academy of Turku originated from western parts of Germany and Holland.

Tänkeböcker, autumn term 2018

Teachers: Minna Sandelin and Kirsi Salonen

This course focused on the late medieval town court protocols from Stockholm and notices about crimes committed by Finns, and was therefore a combination of Swedish legal history and language history. The course consisted of three half-day workshops with group work in between. The workshops introduced the students to medieval juridical practices in the Swedish Realm, to the art of editing medieval sources, to the history of the Swedish language, to the content of the court protocols called *tänkeböcker* (memory-books) and to the dirty deeds of people with Finnish origins.

The participants of the course were divided into three groups, including students from both history and Swedish language, with each group receiving a task requiring them to check the editions of the *tänkeböcker*

from a certain range of years, and to search for court cases related to Finland or Finns. When they had completed this task, they checked whether the documents they had found were already published in the *Finlands medeltidsurkunder* (FMU), the edition of medieval Finnish sources. In the second workshop, they presented their findings. After that, the students studied the content of the court cases that were not included in the FMU more closely and wrote summaries of the documents.

The findings of the students showed that not all documents concerning Finland or Finns in the *tänkeböcker* were included in the FMU and that in some cases the summaries in the source publications were partly erroneous.

Ecclesiastical Heritage. Part 1, The Middle Ages

Teachers: Visa Immonen, Sofia Paasikivi, Marika Räsänen, Riikka Stewen

The course as organised in 2018 was divided into two parts. The first part of the course comprised a series of lectures open for all students at the School of History, Culture and Art Studies. The lectures were given by several teachers (Aki Arponen, Visa Immonen, Marika Räsänen, Saana Tammisto, and Katri Vuola) from different angles focusing on medieval objects in Finnish churches, and cultural heritage. For the second part of the course, fourteen students who took part in the first part were selected on the basis of written applications. They were introduced to doing basic analyses of medieval objects, such as measuring, describing and photographing them. The second part was organized in collaboration with the Turku Cathedral Museum, and it included an excursion to the National Museum, and the National Library in Helsinki. As their subject of study, the students chose one object from the collection of the Cathedral Museum or from other Finnish collections with items originating in Turku Cathedral. The students' final essays collected all the basic data from the object of their choosing. During a similar course in 2019, we are planning to make the essays freely available on an Internet platform. The entries will present information gathered by students of the 2018 and 2019 courses on objects in the Cathedral collection.

PUBLIC LECTURES STUDIA GENERALIA

Life and Research at the Academy of Turku (1640–1828)

For many years the public lecture series has been an essential part of the activities organised by TUCEMEMS. The tradition is still going strong, and autumn 2019 began with the introduction of different aspects of scholars' everyday life and studies in the public lecture series entitled "Life and Research at the Academy of Turku (1640–1828)". The first two lectures considered student life and study journeys abroad. The lecture series continues throughout spring 2019.

Mari Välimäki (MA, University of Turku): Studies, parties and relationships. The everyday life of 17th Century students in Turku, 22 October

Turku was a vibrant university town during the 17th century. While studying, the students rented rooms from the townspeople and thus were in contact with them every day. In the evening, students sat in cellars drinking beer and wine, they wrote wedding poems, acted in plays, worked as private teachers, fought and fell in love while acquiring the highest education possible. In the presentation, the everyday life of students is examined from the viewpoints of studying and personal relationships.

Marianne Vasara-Aaltonen (PhD, University of Turku): Students of the Academy of Turku at foreign universities: the study journeys of future lawyers during the 17th and 18th centuries, 19 November



Marianne Vasara-Aaltonen.

As early as the Middle Ages, young Swedes had travelled abroad to study since Sweden was lacking its own university. However, this practice did not end when the first Swedish universities were founded. Thus, also students from Turku continued to journey abroad for study during the 17th and 18th centuries, even though the Academy of Turku had been founded in 1640. Here, the focus is on those students who eventually became lawyers. The Academy of Turku had a faculty of law from the beginning; still, many students felt it best to continue their studies at foreign universities. I will discuss the reasons why Academy of Turku stu-

dents went abroad to study law, which foreign universities were popular at different times, how the state viewed studies abroad, and what kinds of careers the students had after their return to Sweden.

MEMBER'S DOCTORAL THESIS 2018

19 January, 2018, **Duha Elsayed** (Finnish language): The multifunctional verb “pitää” in Mikael Agricola’s works

INTERVIEW OF THE NEW DOCTOR

Duha Elsayed defended her doctoral thesis ‘The multifunctional verb “pitää” in Mikael Agricola’s works’ at the University of Turku on the 19th of January, 2018. The official opponent was Professor Jaakko Leino from the University of Helsinki, and the custos was Professor Tuomas Huumo from the University of Turku.

Duha Elsayed’s doctoral thesis *pitää* in Mikael Agricola’s works – a necessitative verb at the very core of a language contact” combines many of the interests of its author: historical linguistics, grammaticalization of complex verbal constructions, and the modal dimension of linguistic expressions. The subject for this research was the frequent and multifunctional necessitative verb *pitää* (‘must, be obliged to’) in Mikael Agricola’s works, which date back to the 16th century.



Duha Elsayed.

There are many uncertainties concerning Old Finnish corpora: the texts are merely Bible translations with many possible source texts, translating was probably team work, and for this reason the language background of the writers is not well known. In addition, we do not actually know what the Finnish dialects were like in those days. However, the theoretical knowledge we have today about grammaticalization paths can be used to determine how certain grammatical constructions came into being. This should be of help when filling gaps in our knowledge concerning Old Finnish. Even though the changes that the verb *pitää*

underwent were obviously contact-induced, they were still changes that could also have happened independently. This is because verbs of necessity are probable sources for different temporal, aspectual and modal expressions. *Pitää* also carries a sticky connotation of hearsay which provided the translators with a useful means of creating an impression of coherence between different parts of the Bible.

Pitää in Old Finnish has attracted the attention of earlier researchers, too. Elsayed is especially indebted to Osmo Ikola and Lea Laitinen for their contribution to the subject. Ikola's profound investigation of the future use of the verb *pitää* in Old Finnish (1950) and Laitinen's research on expressions of necessity in Finnish dialects (1992) were essential sources for this thesis. What was new in Elsayed's work was the attempt to apply modern linguistic theories, especially Construction Grammar, to old Finnish texts in order to disclose the mechanism of change which resulted in the development of new, temporal and evidential functions for the verb *pitää*.

The existence of a grammatical future auxiliary in German (*werden*) and Swedish (*skola*) was a challenge for the early Bible translators because there was no exact equivalent to it in Finnish. The necessitative verb *pitää* was chosen for the job because in its necessative function it had a resemblance great enough to the Swedish *skola* ('intend, must'). By concentrating on the features that the Swedish and Finnish constructions had in common and ignoring their premodal origin and different position on grammaticalization paths, an innovative grammatical future was created for Old Finnish. The change followed the pattern of default inheritance (see Barðdal & Gildea 2015, Traugott 2015), which means that it first influenced the semantics of the construction while other features, such as the syntactic structure, were adapted as such from higher levels of taxonomy. Constructionalization can be defined as completed when a new combination of meaning and form has emerged and spread in the language community. For a while it seemed as if a new future tense had entered Finnish grammar. It was soon abandoned, though, partly because of the endeavours for language purity.

In the foreword of the first Finnish New Testament (1548), Mikael Agricola writes that he has mostly used the dialect spoken in Turku area. This has been accepted as a fact even though thorough investigation of the syntactic properties of Old Finnish have not been conducted yet and traces from dialects of other parts of Finland have also been reported, especially in Agricola's lexicon. Elsayed claims in her thesis that the grammatical use of the verb *pitää* is based on the South-West version of the necessitative construction whose non-implicativity was a precondition for its realization. Thus, we are dealing with a feature which for its part confirms the South-Western base of the Finnish literary language.

Linguists with a diachronic orientation are often seen as a species of their own. Elsayed stresses that for her Old Finnish is mainly a corpus which can be used for exploring the emergence of grammar under the pressure of contact influence. It is a language form of its own right, not an inadequate, Swedish-influenced attempt to write modern Finnish.



Duha Elsayed, Tuomas Huumo and Jaakko Leino at the disputation.

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