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On September 18–22, 2001 the Symposium Castella Maris Baltici VI was held in Lithuania. This is already the 6th symposium for the researchers of the medieval castles. The first symposium was held in Turku, Finland in 1991, the second – in Nyköping, Sweden in 1993, the third - in Malbork, Poland in 1995, the fourth - in Estonia in 1997, and the fifth – in Denmark in 1999. The topic of the conference held in Lithuania was “Contacts and Genetically Dwellings in the Castle Buildings”. Over 40 scientists participated in the conference from Denmark, Belarus, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Great Britain, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. In the conference there were not only reports presented but also the most famous castles of Lithuania visited in Vilnius, Trakai, Kurnavé, Kaunas and Klaipédas. The time of this conference coincided with the European Heritage Days “Defensive Fortifications in Lithuania”.

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Dr. Albinas Kuncevičius
Comparison of finds

As already mentioned, the possibilities for comparison of finds from the castles depend on the preservation conditions and excavation methods as well as an understanding of the construction of the cultural layers and their contents of artefacts. Since the three castles have a position in anaerobic surroundings (which means good preservation conditions), items of organic material such as wood and leather are found in every site – though in varying numbers. Egholm and Absalons Skanse have been excavated by the use of modern excavation methods, while Boringholm was excavated in the beginning of the 20th century. That has some consequence for the quality of the documentation, and one gets the impression that small items such as fragments of local pottery and perhaps also small metal fragments probably were not seen and collected during excavation at Boringholm. Naturally no metal detector was used at that excavation.

Boringholm and Egholm are totally excavated, while presumably all preserved remains from buildings have been excavated at Absalons Skanse (All cultural layers except the cellar, the well and parts of the moats have been demolished by tilting). None of the castles were seized by fire, in case of which a lot of items would not have been preserved. So there is reason to believe that the finds do represent most of the activities that took place at the castles, and the positive presence of artefacts must be taken as a proof of the use of them at the site.

From a statistical point of view the distribution of selected functional groups can be seen in the diagram (Fig. 6). The almost total absence of waste products from other activities than cooking and eating at Egholm is clear. The coins from Absalons Skanse are dominate, and compared to Egholm, there are more military items from Absalons Skanse. The castle with the most diverse composition of find material is Boringholm, and that indicates that more activities were taking place here (The large frequency of items in the dress-group from Boringholm is due to the many fragments of shoes).

Regarding the material standards of the finds, Boringholm includes most artefacts of high quality such as original pottery, precious weapons and riding gear, ornamented shoes and clothing of dyed fabric. Some of the sherds from Egholm are from imported pottery and the seal matrix indicates a noble ownership, but no fragments of precious military equipment, garments or jewellery were found there. From Absalons Skanse we have no real high status indicators; there are no fragments of imported pottery except from stoneware, and there are only a few dress ornaments. That seems to support the composition of find types, that indicate that the castle was used as a military garrison and not as a noble mansion.

The differences between finds from the three castles are seen as proofs of differing functions and differing groups of users. The tendencies of the find material are not contradicting the structural remains of the castles, and it seems reasonable to interpret them as follows:

- Egholm was a temporarily occupied tower belonging to a noble family, who lived permanently on a farmstead nearby.
- Absalons Skanse was a military stronghold that might have been used as a garrison. The position was due to strategic purposes. No family household lived there.
- Boringholm was a permanently occupied larger construction with farm-like elements. It was inhabited by a noble family and probably also by servants and armed men.

THE CHELMNO BISHOPS’ CASTLE IN LUBAWA IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATEST RESEARCH

Die Burg von Lubawa


Im zweiten Viertel des 15. Jahrhunderts entstand in der nordöstlichen Bastion der äußeren Ringmauern, ein zylindrischer Turm mit vier Schießscharten im unteren Stock und einer offenen Artillerieaue im oberen Stock.

Im zweiten Viertel des 17. Jahrhunderts wurde ein großer Umbau der Burg unternommen.

Man veränderte damals die Ausstattung der Kapelle, richtete die Bischofszimmere und die aus den südlichen und östlichen Flügel der Burg gelegenen Empfangszimmer neu ein und schmückte sie mit Marmor-Dekorationen. Auch die anderen Räume wurden erneuert. Der frühbarocke Um- bau hatte den Gesamteindruck der Burg nicht verändert, im Gegensatz zu dem, was bisher in der Fachliteratur be- hauptet wurde. Die einzige Neuerung bestand in der beträchtlichen Erhöhung des nordwestlichen Turms, der mit einem oktogonalen, barocken Helm verzieren Aufbau ausgestattet wurde.

1773 wurde der Bischofszitt nach Chelmno verlegt, und die verlassene, nicht mehr benötigte Burg in Lubawa wur- de schließlich 1826 abgebrochen.

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As a result of agreement between Jarosław Masskiewicz, the mayor of Lubawa, and the author of the paper, archaeological and architectural research of the castle was initiated in 1998. Since the 14th until the end of the 18th century the castle was the main residence of the Chełmno bishops who had their cathedral in Chelmza (Kulmsee) but lived in Lubawa.

These works were planned for 4 years, that is until the year 2001. They were conducted by the Department of Historical Archaeology in the Institute of Archaeology in the University of Lodz, specialising in studies of castles, manor houses, manor-stories and convents (Andrzejewski, Kajzer, Lewandowski 1998; Kajzer 2000). The studies were supposed to increase our knowledge about the unknown plan of the castle, define stages of its development, examine cultural layers filled with portable objects - documents of the material culture of the castle and to collect data about the condition and technical picture of preserved walls (Fig. 1) (Andrzejewski, Kajzer, Kejna, Lewandowski 2001). After the works are completed, relics of walls are planned to be protected and the surroundings of the castle will be adapted for exhibition purposes to serve as a tourist attraction.

After four seasons of excavations, including the recent one completed by the end of August in 2001, the plan of the castle and the stratigraphic situation of the examined structure have been recognised. The period between the years 1998–2001 resulted in 15 archaeological excavations (Fig. 2) and 10 architectural openings in the area of over 8 acres, 21 boreholes and numerous architectural records, as well as over 18,000 portable objects of archaeological value, among which predominated fragments of clay vessels and stone tiles.

Having been the subject of interest of researchers for years the castle in Lubawa does not yet have a monograph (Antoni, Dehio 1993; Dehio, Gall 1982; Kajzer, Koldziejski, Selm 2001; Siłwinski 1996). Among the researchers who examined the history of Lubawa the following should be mentioned: J. Fankiđęski (Fankiđęski 1880; Fankiđęski 1884), G. Liek, the author of the publication devoted to Lubawa and its surroundings (Liek 1882) and, J. Heise (Heise 1895) who made the first professional description of relics at the end of the 19th century. In the recent years the most prominent researchers were B. Guerquin, who wrote about the Lubawa castle in his monograph on castles in Poland (Guerquin 1974), L. Crubiel (Crubiel 1986), R. Woźniak (R. Woźniak 1974), J. Siłwinski, the author of a new publication on the history of Lubawa, and recently M. Hafiska, the author of studies on the history of castles in the Teutonic state (Deutschordensland Preussen) (Hafiska 1999).

Descriptions of the castle written by G.Lieck and J. Heise at the end of the 19th century are still of great value. Built at the beginning of the 14th century the castle was the residence for the Chełmno bishops till the end of the 18th century. Its last resident was Andrzej J. Bajer (Bajer), the Ordinary of the diocese in the years 1759–1785. The succeeding bishop (Jan K. von Hohenzollem, 1785–1786) left the castle and moved to the little palace situated near a cathedral in Chelmza. After a short stay in Chełmza, at the beginning of the 19th century, the bishops moved to Pelnip where they have been resident to this day. Since the turn of the 18th century the castle went into ruin and the subsequent attempts to reconstruct it failed. Finally, robbed of the elements of equipment and its appearance the castle was purged down in 1826 on the recommendation of the chairman of the Gdanski regency Teodor von Schönh. Complete demolition of the castle, preceded by disvestment of the previously richly equipped bishop’s residence of all its architectural, artistic interior decoration, objects of daily use (material culture relics) caused that the archaeological and architectural research is not easy and it can not bring a reconstruction of the picture of the object and its history. The only preserved relic of the described castle is the outer protective wall (surrounding the area measuring 70 x 70 m) with a cylindrical artillery tower, placed in the north-eastern corner, and a granite ogive portal probably founded in the 19th century, being a remnant of the gate passageway in the western wing.

Although historically documented beginnings of Lubawa (Fig. 3) date back to the beginning of the 13th century (the Lubawa land was mentioned for the first time in a papal document from the 13th of January 1216) no relics of timber-and-earth bishops’ stronghold which functioned in Lubawa in the second half of that century have been found below the examined castle. Most probably it was situated in the western part of the town (Fig. 4), recording to older written sources identified as Hauseberg, today destroyed and hard to locate precisely.

The brick castle was initially raised by bishop Herman von Arzno († 1381) and in the years after his death by his son in about two years of his rule, and the succeeding stages of building works may be linked with bishops who lived in Lubawa in the first part of the 14th century. Still in the 14th century the castle was planned as a regular four-wing (vierflügeligenanlage) foundation, having in the corners small, slightly standing out of the face of the walls almost square towers (of 5m long side), measuring 49.75 x 52.60 among according to J. Heise. According to our measurements made between the corners of extreme towers, the length of elevations is as follows: 51.61m on the north, 53.18m on the east, 54.00m on the south and 54.52m on the west. As compared with other objects of this type in the Teutonic state raised at the end of the 13th century and in the 1st half of the 14th century, it was a very big foundation. The body of the defensive residence was surrounded by intramural space (in Polish called "parcham"), enclosed by outer protective walls. Outside the walls there was a moat filled with water from the nearby Jesionka river (the tributary of the Sandela river running along the northern part of the town). Thus, the castle in Lubawa was raised according to a Teutonic architectural scheme, typical for the Chełmno land at the end of the 13th and the turn of the 14th century, defined as Konventsburg, or according to the classification of T. Torbus as "early Chełmno castel" (De ersten vierflügeligenanlagen im Kul-
merland). Till the rules of bishop Wiliborz Dobrilstein (1363–1385) the southern, eastern and northern houses had been built. The studies have revealed that the foundations of the castle were raised of big boulders (erratic stones), carefully selected and laid in layers, joined with lime mortar, whereas the walls were made of gothic bricks (measuring 8,5 - 9,5 x 13,5 - 14,4 x 29,0 - 30,5 mm), sometimes with a slight admixture of stones (Fig. 5).

At first, the whole plan was measured on the ground and then, as the walls were raised, the whole area of the castle was successively elevated by filling it with clay. It has been calculated that in order to form the castle plateau elevated above the town 10, 000 sq. m of clay must have been used. Till the time described above the western house with the gate had not been built yet, although its eastern wall, that is the wall from the side of the courtyard, was began to be raised. The width of the outer walls of a four-house inner body of the castle reached 3,10 m which means that they were comparatively thick.

Under the rules of bishop Arnold Stapl (1402–1416) the western house was completed (yet its eastern wall from the side of the courtyard was much narrower than the foundation walls raised earlier) so the castle became a complete, four-wing foundation. It seems possible that still at that time the north-western tower, now equipped with a clock, was slightly elevated too. Probably in the second quarter of the 16th century, however certainly before the so-called Thirteen Years War ended by the so-called second Treaty of Thorn (Torun) in 1466, that is under the rules of Jan Mergenau (1416–1454), the protective value of the castle was increased and it was adjusted to the demands of artillery defence. In the north-eastern corner of the outer walls a cylindrical artillery tower was raised with four loop-holes on the lower level and open artillery terrace on higher level. The castle was protected by a tower from the north-eastern side, that is from the main road which leads to Lubawa (Fig. 6). In the Teutonic State similar corner artillery constructions were raised at that time in other castles, such as those in Barciany and Brodnica (Barten, Strasburg) (Turbus 1998).

After the second Treaty of Thorn, Lubawa was located within the borders of the Polish Kingdom and remained there until the time of the first partition of Poland in 1772. The 18th century is the time when the Chełmno diocese was ruled by outstanding bishops who were at the same time diplomats, politicians, in-

![Fig. 4. Plan of Lubawa town with castle](image)

![Fig. 5. Castle near 1385 year](image)

![Fig. 6. Castle in second half of 15 century](image)

![Fig. 7. Castle in modern time](image)
preserve and adapt the castle surroundings and to work out a programme to revitalise the castle completely. In the Lubawa panorama, closed by the towers of St. Mary and St. Ann parish church and St. John the Baptist’s monastery church, the body of the castle is evidently missing. The meaning and role of the castle does not function significantly in the minds of the present day citizens of Lubawa and the situation definitely needs to be changed.

Lars Bengtsson

THREE CROWNS - THE ROYAL CASTLE IN STOCKHOLM

Remains of the medieval castle concealed beneath the plaster of the present-day Baroque facade

Die alte Burg von Stockholm
