



CASTELLA MARIS BALTICI 6

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Front cover: Castle of Trakai

Photos by Albinas Kuncevičius

Back cover: Royal palace in an Upper castle.

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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, Kernavė, Kaunas and Klaipėda.

The time of this conference coincided with the European Heritage Days “Defensive Fortifications in Lithuania”.

This conference was organised by the Public Institution Academy of Cultural Heritage established by Vilnius University, Vilnius Academy of Arts, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania and Department of Cultural Heritage Protection. The Symposium Castella Maris Baltici VI was sponsored by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

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Especial thanks deserve my colleagues who organised this event Rita Mosiejienė, dr. Justina Poškienė and dr. Gintautas Zabiela.

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 at 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 tilling). 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 dominant, 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 imported pottery, precious weapons and riding gear, ornamented shoes and clothes 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.

Aleksander Andrzejewski, Leszek Kajzer

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

Die Burg von Lubawa

Bereits am Anfang des 14. Jahrhunderts ist die Burg als eine symmetrische Vierflügelanlage entworfen worden, die an den Ecken kleine, leicht aus der Mauerflucht herausragende, fast quadratische Türme hatte. Das Innere der Festung war von einem Zwinger umgeben, hinter dem sich die äußeren Schutzmauern mit dem Burggraben befanden. Die Burg von Lubawa wurde also nach dem Ritterordensschema als Konventsburg gebaut, was für diese Gebiete am Ende des 13. Jahrhunderts und in der Wende zum 14. Jahrhunderts sehr typisch war.

Im zweiten Viertel des 15. Jahrhunderts entstand in der nord-östlichen Bastion der äußeren Ringmauern, ein zylindrischer Turm mit vier Schießscharten im unteren Stock und einer offenen Artillerierrasse 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 Bischofszimmer sowie die im südlichen und östlichen Flügel der Burg gelegenen Empfangssäle neu ein und schmückte sie mit Marmor-Dekorationen. Auch die anderen Räume wurden erneuert. Der frühbarocke Umbau hatte den Gesamteindruck der Burg nicht verändert, im Gegensatz zu dem, was bisher in der Fachliteratur behauptet wurde. Die einzige Neuerung bestand in der beträchtlichen Erhöhung des nord-westlichen Turms, der mit einem oktogonalen, barocken Helm verzierten Aufbau ausgestattet wurde.

1773 wurde der Bischofssitz nach Chelmża verlegt, und die verlassene, nicht mehr benötigte Burg in Lubawa wurde schließlich 1826 abgebrochen.

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As a result of agreement between Jarosław Mas-kiewicz, 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 Chelmno 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 Łódź, specialising in studies of castles, manor houses, monasteries 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 of 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 probes and numerous architectural records, as well as over

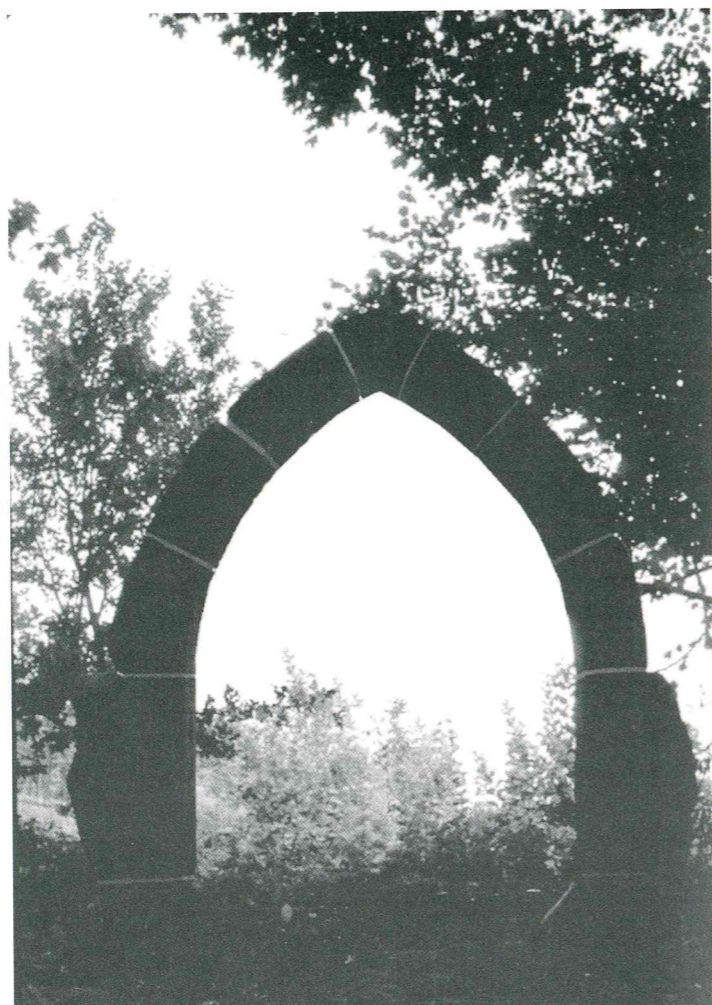


Fig. 1. Stone portal, only one fragment on surface of castle plateau

18, 000 portable objects of archaeological value, among which predominated fragments of clay vessels and stove-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 1952; Kajzer, Kolodziej-ski, Salm 2001; Sliwinski 1996). Among the researchers who examined the history of Lubawa the following should be mentioned: J. Fankidejski (Fankidejski 1880; Fankidejski 1884), G. Liek, the author of the publication devoted to Lubawa and its surroundings (Liek 1892) 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. Guerin, who wrote about the Lubawa castle in his monograph on castles in Poland (Guerquin 1974),



Fig. 2. Castle during excavation; south part of west wing

L. Czubieli (Czubieli 1986), R. Wozniak (R. Wozniak 1974), J. Sliwinski, the author of a new publication on the history of Lubawa, and recently M. Haftka, the author of studies on the history of castles in the Teutonic state (Deutsch ordensland Preussen) (Haftka 1999).

Descriptions of the castle written by G. Liek 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 Chelmno bishops till the end of the 18th century. Its last resident was Andrzej I. Bajer (Baier), the Ordinary of the diocese in the years 1759–1785. The succeeding bishop (Jan K. von Hohenzollern, 1785–1795) left the castle and moved to the little palace situated near a cathedral in Chelmza. After a short stay in Chelmza, at the beginning of the 19th century, the bishops moved to Pelplin 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 re-

construct it failed. Finally, robbed of the elements of equipment and abandoned, the castle was pulled down in 1826 on the recommendation of the chairman of the Gdansk regency Teodor von Schön. Complete demolition of the castle, preceded by divestment 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 passage 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 18th 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.



Fig. 3. Map of Poland with Lubawa

The brick castle was initially raised by bishop Herman von Prizna (1303 - 1311), in early 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 (*vierflügelanlage*) 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 52,60m 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 52,52m 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 Chelmno 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 Chelmno castel" (*Die ersten vierflügelanlagen im Kul-*

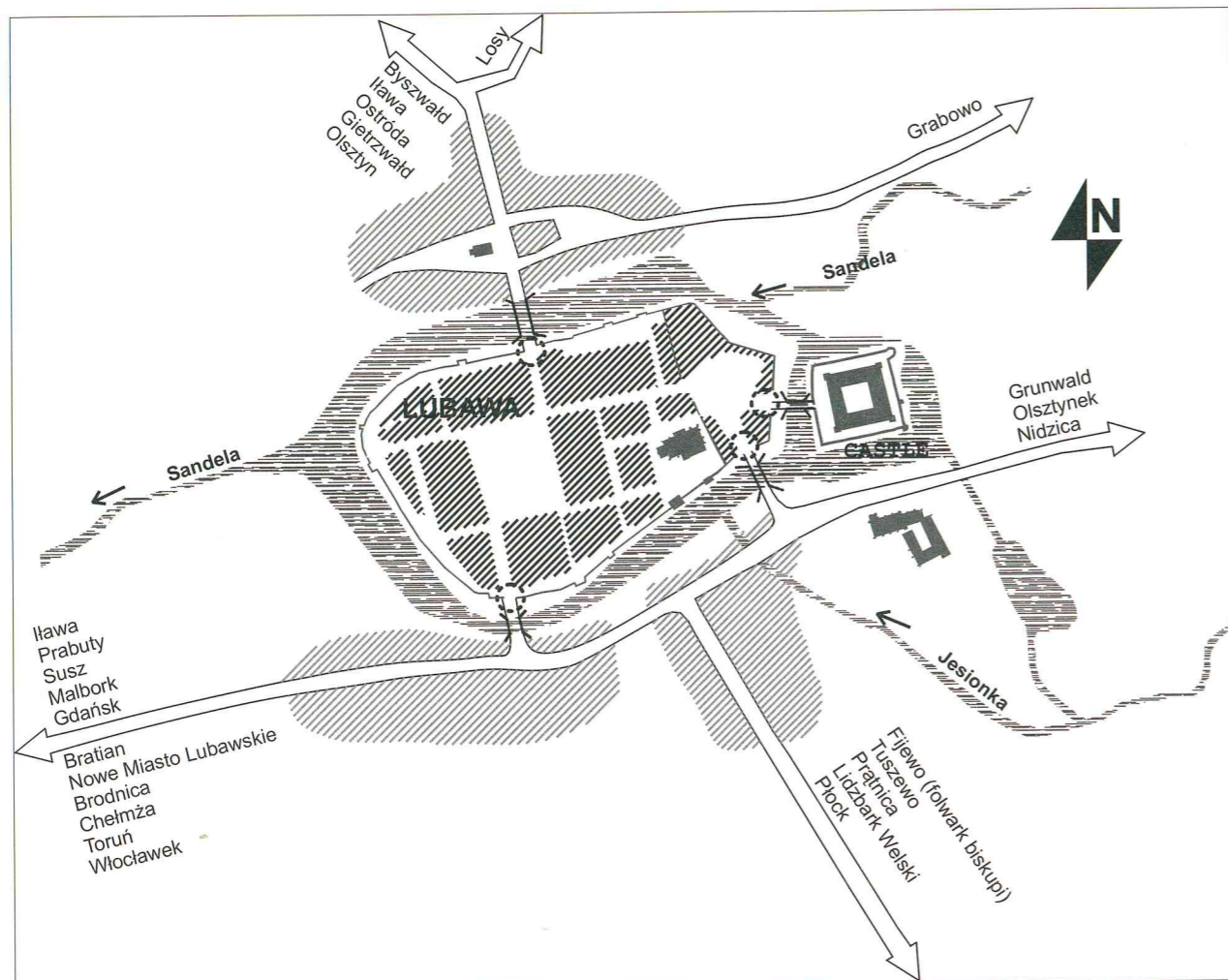


Fig. 4. Plan of Lubawa town with castle

merland). Till the rules of bishop Wikbold Dobilstein (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 a 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 Stapil (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 15th 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 Mergenaus (1418–1457), 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) (Torbus 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 16th century is the time when the Chelmno diocese was ruled by outstanding bishops who were at the same time diplomats, politicians, in-

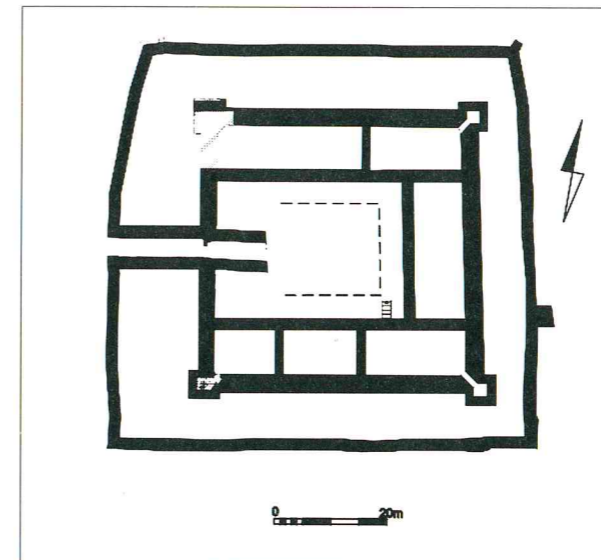


Fig. 5. Castle near 1385 year

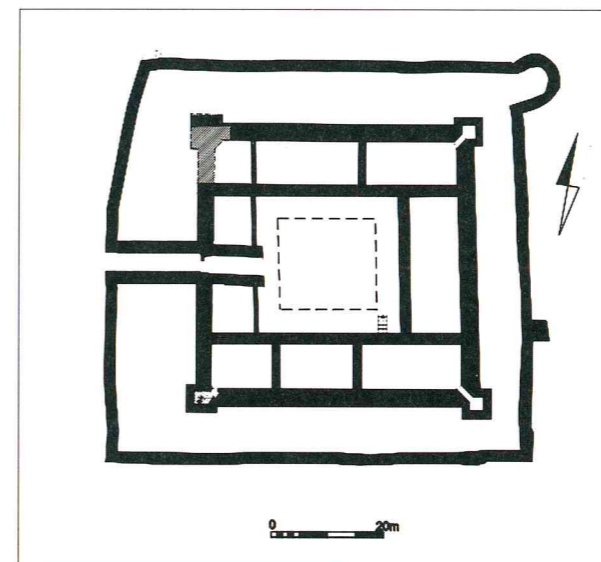


Fig. 6. Castle in second half of 15 century

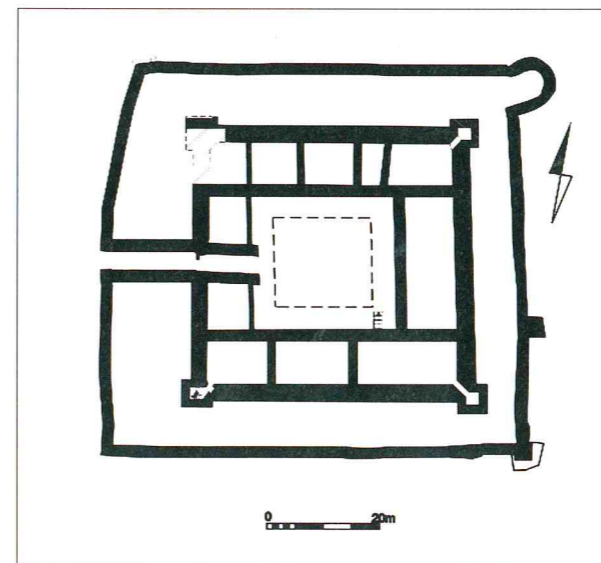


Fig. 7. Castle in modern time

tellelectuals and humanists. Among them we can mention Mikolaj Chrapicki (Krapitz), Jan Konopacki, Jan Dantyszek (traveller, a friend of Erasmus of Rotterdam, Tomasz Morus, but also the conqueror of Mexico Ferdynando Cortez), Tiedeman Giese (a friend of Mikolaj Kopernik), Stanislaw Hozjusz or Piotr Kostka. The Lubawa castle played the role of a centre of humanist thought and since the first half of the century also a centre of the Counter Reformation.

Although they did not change the main body of the castle, which had been formed in late medieval times, all of them introduced essential changes in its interior. They built new ceramic stoves of coloured tiles, new fireplaces and introduced other details of interior design typical for Renaissance residences. Castle chambers and rooms were successively modernised in the 16th century.

A great reconstruction of the castle was undertaken by the bishop Jakub Zadzik (1624–1635) and completed by Jan Lipski (1635–1638). The interior design of the chapel was changed, and the bishop's apartments and reception chambers in the south and east wing of the castle were decorated with marble. Also other rooms underwent modernisation.

Early Baroque reconstruction did not change the main body of the castle either. What was underlined in written documents has been preserved until now. The only essential change was made in the north-western tower which was considerably elevated and finished with an octagonal core, topped with baroque helmets. Since that time, the very narrow tower, 60m height, became a symbol of the castle and a dominant feature of the whole settlement of Lubawa. Conducted in the 2nd quarter of the 17th century, reconstruction of the castle first of all was to transform it into an early Baroque palace residence.

In modern times also Vorburg, situated to the west of the castle between the castle and its town walls, was developing intensely and an played important economic and auxiliary role (Fig. 7). It is possible that rising of the approaches of the castle in the 1st part of the 14th century was connected with corrections of the town space introduced from its eastern side. During the Polish-Swedish War in the middle of the 17th century the castle was robbed but the body of the castle did not undergo essential changes. Successive bishops undertook renovation works although since the half of the 18th century the residence began to come into ruin. As it has been already mentioned, A.J. Bajer was the last bishop who lived in Lubawa. His successor J. K. Hohenzollern moved to Chelmza and the abandoned and deserted castle was finally pulled down in 1826.

The described above ground investigations supported by an analysis of numerous inventory descriptions of the bishop's castle allowed to complete our knowledge about its history and spatial transformations and to correct some of the plemina-

ry findings and data. Now the time has come to finish the studies and precisely describe the finds generated by archaeological and architectural excavations, which document aspects of everyday life in Lubawa.

Among the most important works that are still ahead are reconstruction drawing of interesting Renaissance and Baroque stove tiles and more detailed analyses of a collection of oysters which inform the high level of consumption and luxury of the bishop table. Town authorities are still to decide how to

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

Die alte Burg von Stockholm war eine Burganlage, die seit dem 13. Jahrhundert sukzessiv auf der Stadtinsel gebaut wurde. Die verschiedenen Gebäude wurden um zwei Innenhöfe aufgeführt mit der Hochburg und dem Turm Tre Kronor im südlichen, höheren Teil. Ringmauern und einige Häuser umgaben die nördliche Seite des grossen Burghofes gegen das Ufer von Norrström und den Einlauf des Mälarsees. Durch einen schweren Brand 1697 wurde die Burg so schwer beschädigt, dass der grösste Teil der unregelmässigen Anlage abgerissen werden musste. Die einzige Ausnahme war der nördliche Teil, nächst zu Norrström, der nur geringen Schaden erlitt und repariert werden konnte. Im östlichen Teil dieser Gebäude war die Schlosskirche eingerichtet und das ganze Gebäude ist seit 1692 umgebaut worden und in zeitgenössischem Stil dekoriert. Der erste, niedrige Nordflügel, der in den unteren Stockwerken der alten Ringmauer eingebaut war, war gerade mit zwei neuen Stockwerken zwischen den alten Ecktürmen zugebaut worden. Die damals moderne Barockfassade kann daher, hinter verputzten oder steinernen Oberflächen, mittelalterliche Mauern in den unteren Teilen dieser 115 Meter langen Fassade enthalten.

Dass es im nördlichen Teil des heutigen Schlosses Reste der mittelalterlichen Burg gibt, ist schon lange bekannt. Bei Fassadenarbeiten in den 1890er Jahren wurden alte Mauern zwischen den Ecktürmen bis zum Dachgesims

entdeckt. In den 1920er Jahren hat man in den unteren Teilen, die heute in den nördlichen Böschungen stecken, Mauern aus dem Mittelalter dokumentiert. Wie viel mittelalterliche Mauern es wirklich hinter den heutigen Fassaden gibt, wurde erst bekannt, als neulich früher unbekannte Dokumente im Archiv des Schlossarchitekten gefunden wurden. Es waren Notizen von 1954, als die nördliche Schlossfassade völlig freigelegt war. Es gibt keinen Bericht über diese Arbeiten. Die Dokumente bestehen hauptsächlich aus abgezeichneten Mauern im Massstab 1:20 in den zwei untersten Geschossen und mehrere Photos. Darin kann man den Umfang von verschiedenen mittelalterlichen Bauperioden erkennen, und es kann auch festgestellt werden, dass diese Mauern an die Ringmauer der ältesten Burg stossen. Die verschiedenen Bauperioden sind zwar undatiert, aber es ist doch sehr interessant, die Reste der mittelalterlichen Burgmauern mit Schiesscharten und Fenstern von verschiedenen Formen zu beobachten. Dazu gibt es Reste von Überkragungen, die vielleicht mit verschiedenen Scharten und einem Zinnenkranz verbunden waren. Diese neuen Dokumente werfen ein neues Licht auf die alte Burganlage. Hoffentlich werden sie, richtig interpretiert mit den noch stehenden mittelalterlichen Mauern in den Kellern verglichen, neue Erkenntnisse über die mittelalterliche Burg Kronor liefern.

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