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VISUAL ART

Churches – Building Dominances of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia Urban Centres in the 17th Century

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Abstract

The dominance of building spatial composition in the Courland Bishopric and the Livonian Order cities such as *Golding* (modern Kuldīga), *Hasenpot* (modern Aizpute), *Windaw* (modern Ventspils) and *Piltēn* (modern Piltene) was a fortress with a chapel or Bishops' Association building. Reformation promoted the appearance of new building types. Lutheranism was manifested as the official religion in the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia. Understanding of the city architectonic spatial planning changed – construction of centres was formed around the church.

Key words: *Building Composition, Dominance, Church, City Planning.*

Introduction

Each city is unique: its planning and architecture includes information about numerous significant processes in the past. The architectonic spatial environment of Courland and Semigallia cities has been formed during the time of many generations, and therefore the regional architecture has obtained new characteristic features of each historic period. The landscape of Courland and Semigallia urban centres since the end of the 16th century cannot be imagined without the architectonic dominance – the church which organizes the urban space.

The 17th century planning and construction of Courland and Semigallia cities have been analysed by architects Rita Zandberga, Irēna Bākule, Jurijs Vasiljevs, Gunārs Jansons, Ziedonis Bēts, Vita Rinkeviča, Inga Dimbira, Ilmārs Dirveiks, as well as historians Agris Dzenis, Agrita Ozola, Andrejs Dābols, art historians Elita Grosmāne and Ojārs Spārītis, artist Imants Lancmanis.

Research topicality: in the market economic conditions due to the development proposals there takes place the architectonic spatial environmental transformation of Courland and

Semigallia cities, created during many centuries. Therefore the study of the historic planning and construction becomes topical in order to preserve the architectural and cultural values.

Research goal: to analyse the development of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia city planning in the 17th century and to determine the significance of the church as the architectural dominance in urban centres.

Research assignment: to study the spatial composition, formation and development of functional and artistic solutions of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia urban centres building.

Research methods: photo fixations, cartographic and graphic materials have been used for the analysis of urban centres building and design composition; also the layouts of the Baltic Sea coastal cities in the corresponding epoch have been compared.

Trade Cities in Europe during the 12th and 13th Century

Craft boom and processing of agricultural products in the middle of the 12th century promoted the appearance of sales outlets in the countries on the coast of the Baltic Sea. Trade cities were founded and building sites were divided into parcels of land. A “stretched” market place was left in the central part on pieces of the land, creating the layout that had already been made in Jerusalem.



Figure 1. *Lübeck* reconstruction plan at the end of the 12th century (Heinrici Chronicon 1993: 407).

German merchants conquered the Western-Slavonic land by the *Trave* River. In 1143 the first port for an active trade was used. Crusaders later on set off on their journeys to lands ruled by the Baltic Tribes. Between *Trave* and *Wakenit* Rivers on strategically significant peninsula Duke of Saxony *Heinrich der Löwe* (round 1129–1195) built fortifications and in 1158/1159 founded *Lübeck* (Figure 1), whose northern part of the planning was made by the castle (round 1147) and suburb. The central part between St. Mary's Cathedral (*St. Marien zu Lübeck*, *Marienkirche*, 1250–1350) and St. Peter's Church (*Petrikirche*, 1170), where the Market Square and German merchants' houses were placed, obtained the *Lübisches Stadrecht* and constitution. The southern part of *Lübeck* territory together with the Dome Cathedral (*Dom zu Lübeck*, 1173–1230) belonged to the Bishop and Bishop's Association.

With the foundation of *Lübeck* German merchants began to expand their interest sphere in the Baltic. Good relations were established between *Lübeck* and Gotland. German merchants settled in Visby,

which became the only trading place on the island with the privilege of trading with German cities, and hence the main centre of the Hanseatic League or Union of the Baltic Seashore Trade Cities. In 1161 Visby obtained the city rights.

In conquered Western-Slavonic countries Magdeburg became a significant trade centre and the Bishop's residence, which in 1188 was awarded the city privilege – *Privileg des Herzbischofs Wichmann für die Stadt Magdeburg mit dem ersten Stadtrecht* by the archbishop *Wichmann von Seeburg-Querfurt* (round 1116–1192). *Magdeburger Recht* included the rules of the land management and expansion, also the order of succession. The city territory was divided into plots which were given to the inhabitants to build houses and make gardens. Plots were fenced.

Trading took place between the Western and Eastern countries in the 12th and 13th centuries. A land highway was made and fortified cities were built near it. In Dresden (1206), surrounded by fortifications, the traffic road became the main street which crossed another highway in a right angle in the city centre. In the cross-shaped junction the Market Square was made and the Town Hall was erected. The city territory, divided into four parts, obtained a regular layout. The Cathedral Square with the largest church in Saxony – the Church of the Holy Cross (*Kreuzkirche*) – joined the Market Square. The city layout was made similar to the old Jerusalem (Figure 2), which symbolized affiliation to the Christian World. The city layout scheme was functionally justified. However, it was not given the determinative significance: local craftsmen and merchants' interests were the priority.

Rottweil by the *Neckar* River building plan was determined by Italian and Northern-German trade crossroad, but the tracks of the ancient transit roads in England influenced the composition of *Brighstowe* layout (Figure 3). Building plans of medieval urban centres were very diverse. However, architectonic spatial compositions obtained a common feature – dominance. The whole area of the land was given for church building, leaving a little space in front of the building.

In the beginning of the 9th century Hamburg – a free city (*Freie Reichsstadt*) in the Holy Roman Empire – was made on an island near the mouth of the Elba River. In 834 the bishopric was founded and *Saint Ansgar* (801–865) became its first Bishop. In 847 the Hamburg-Bremen Bishopric was formed. Hamburg became a city-state. An irregular building plan on islands in the 13th century created agglomeration (Figure 4). Trade cities Hamburg and *Lübeck* in 1241 made a union, thus creating preconditions for the Hanseatic League formation.



Figure 2. Layout of *Jerusalem*. Round 1200 (National Library of the Netherlands).



Figure 3. Layout of Brightstowe City centre building in England, 1568 (Braun, Hogenberg 2008: 204).



Figure 4. Hamburg reconstruction plan, 1250 (<http://www.diercke.de/kartenansicht>).

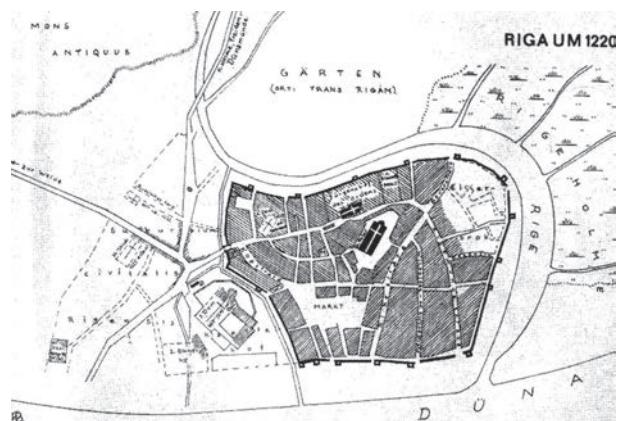


Figure 5. Rīga building plan round 1220. Reconstruction author F. Beninghofens (Holcmanis 1992: 17).

A Trade Harbour was made in the low reaches of the *Düna* River (Latvian: *Daugava*), but the peninsula became a convenient place for settlements whose planning in an ethnically mixed environment (Liivs, Curonians, Vendi, Semigallians) was made by villages and dense construction. Culture historian Jānis Straubergs (1886–1952) has shown a German settlement in Rīga construction with an irregular form aligned the peninsula configuration. Architect, art historian Johann Wilhelm Carl Neumann (1849–1919) thought the territory of fortified German settlements had formed a semicircle whose back clang to the *Rige* River (Latvian: *Rīdzene*). After craftsmen and merchants' arrival populated territory increased. Local population settlement was also included in common fortification system (Figure 5). A defence wall surrounded irregularly shaped city territory (Holcmanis 1992: 16–18).

Rīga became the main fortified military economic base for German expansion in the Baltic due to German city building traditions in the beginning of the 13th century. A four-metre wide street was made from the square in the Old City (German: *Altstadt*) to waterfront. The second main street was parallel the *Rige* River and another street branched from it. Densely placed residential buildings with extensions shaped building of blocks, but without a yard, as well as small estates where between residential and household buildings there was a yard. Buildings were placed in a line one next to the other. The wooden paving clang to back walls of houses whose width depended on the distance between rows of buildings placed on the opposite side. If a residential building was placed on a corner of a block, then the entrance was made from the main street, but for an auxiliary building – from a bystreet. Borders of plots were preserved after fires, but building of blocks was restored in compliance with the previous planning.

In 1293 Riga building regulations were made in order to diminish fires and eliminate contradictions in building. In the Baltic Region cities erecting of wooden houses were restricted, and stone buildings started to appear: fachwerk houses, built in the Central Europe in the 12th and 13th century, were considered as fire resistant. Using Visby rights, in the 13th century Riga rights were made, according to the sample of German cities. The charter borrowed from Gotland (*iura Gotlandiae*) was redone. Hamburg rights (1294–1297) were used in addition to the source, in which family inheritance rights and regulations for dealing with the plots were included.

Teutonic Order Cities and Administratively Political Centres

The German or St. Mary's Teutonic Order occupied lands and founded cities: it was planned to make *Kulm/Culm* (modern *Chełmno*) as the capital city, which on December 28th of 1233, obtained the city rights known as "Kulm law" (renewed in 1251) – an adjusted form of *Magdeburger Recht*. However, Marienburg (modern *Malbork*) obtained the status of capital city. *Kulm*, whose planning of construction was made regular (Figure 6), became the first city of the Teutonic Order. In the central part of the Old City a rectangular design Market Square was made and the Town Hall was erected on it (since the 13th c.). Near the Market Square the Assumption of the Church of the Most Holy Virgin Mary (Polish: *kościół Wniebowzięcia Najświętszej Maryi Panny*, 1280–1320), former main parochial church of the town, the Church of Saints Peter and Paul (Polish: *podominikański kościół*

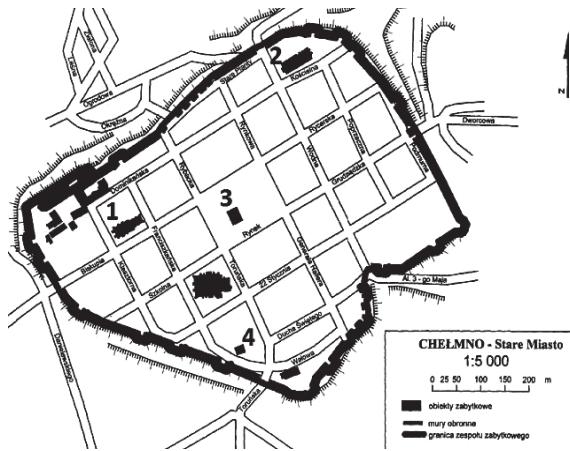


Figure 6. Layout of *Kulm* Old City (1233): 1 – St. Jacob and St. Nicholas’ Church, 2 – St. Peter and Paul’s Dominican Church, 3 – Town Hall, 4 – St. Martin’s Church and in the corner of the Town Square – the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church (http://pl.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chelmno_Stare_Miasto_mapa.jpg).

burg, another trading city that controlled access to salt-trade routes from *Lüneburg*.

In the German Order-State a large *Elbing* (modern *Elbląg*) Port was created. In 1238 the Dominican Order was invited in building a monastery (*Dominikanerkloster*) on a grant of land. Pomesania was not secured, however, from 1240–1242 the order began building a brick castle on the south side of the settlement. St. Mary’s Church (Polish: *kościół Mariacki, Marienkirche*) was built in the 14th century. St. Nicholas Cathedral (Polish: *kościół katedralny św. Mikołaja*, 1240–1260, completed 1247) building was started. The Old City (Polish: *Stare Miasto*, 1237–1246) was granted a constitution (1246) under *Lübeck* rights. Except for the citadel and churches, *Elbing* at the time was more of a small village by modern standards. It featured a wharf, a marketplace and five streets, as well as a number of churches. In 1251 the castle was completed. In 1288 fire destroyed the entire settlement except for churches, which were of brick. A new circuit wall was started immediately. From 1315 to 1340 *Elbing* was rebuilt. The Market Gate Tower (Polish: *Brama Targowa*, 1319) for the entrance into the city was erected.

A separate settlement called the New City (German: *Neustadt*, Polish: *Nowe Miasto Elbing*, 1337–1347) (Figure 7) was founded in 1337 and in 1347 *Lübeck* rights was received. In 1349 the Black Death struck the city, toward the end of the European plague. After population recovered it continued building up the city and in 1364 a crane was erected for the port.

Hereafter it was not allowed to build new settlements in the Order-State, therefore *Lübeck* rights was granted only in *Braunsberg* (1284) and *Frauenburg* (1310) in Warmia or Ermland Bishopric (*Pruss Eylau bishopric*), which were not directly under the German Order control.

św. ap. Piotra i Pawła, 13th c.), former Dominican church, and the Church of St. Jacob and St. Nicholas (Polish: *kościół św. Jakuba i św. Mikołaja*, 1326), former Franciscan church, were built. The Church of Saints John the Baptist and Johns the Evangelist (Polish: *kościół śś. Jana Chrzciciela i Ewangelisty*), former Benedictine and Cistercian nuns’ church, with monastery, built in 1290–1330, was situated at the beginning of *Dominińska* Street next to fortifications (13th–15th c.). Further down towards the west the Church of Saint Martin was erected.

In 1241, *Lübeck*, which had access to the Baltic and North Sea fishing grounds, formed alliance – a precursor of the League – with *Hamburg*.



Figure 7. Planning of *Elbing* (1246) round 1400 (Kranz-Domasłowska 2013).

On the right bank of the *Pregel* River on a fifteen-metre high hill instead of the burnt Old Prussian wooden castle *Twangste* (Prussian word *twinksta* – a pond made by a dam) the German Order started to build a wooden fortification on September 1st of 1255, and named it “King’s Castle” (*Kunigisberc*). On the north-west side of the *Königsberg* Castle merchants from *Lübeck* made a regularly planned settlement (Strakauskaitė 2005: 151), which was mentioned in documents for the first time on June 29th of 1256. On the south side of the *Königsberg* Castle a wooden Catholic chapel of Saint Nicholas (*Niclas*) was built (first documented in 1256). The Old City was made. In 1260 the great Prussian rebellion started in Prussia and the construction of new fortifications became topical.

In 1261 the construction of *Königsberg* wooden fortress for the waterway surveillance was completed. However, a year ago the construction of the freestanding square plan stone tower was started (1260). The north part of the *Königsberg* Castle (Figure 8) was made in stone (1278–1292) and it obtained the *Haber Tower* (demolished in 1941–1945 during the war). Next to the fortress the Lower Pond was made. In 1270 twenty metres above the *Pregel* River level the Upper Pond (*Schlossteich*) was made for fish farming. The ditch around the fortifications was deepened and filled up with water. On January, 1286 the Old City obtained *Kulm* rights. In 1297 construction of the cathedral was started, but in 1302 it was interrupted. The second watermill (1299) was built near the fortress. In 1339 the Old City was admitted in the Hanseatic League.

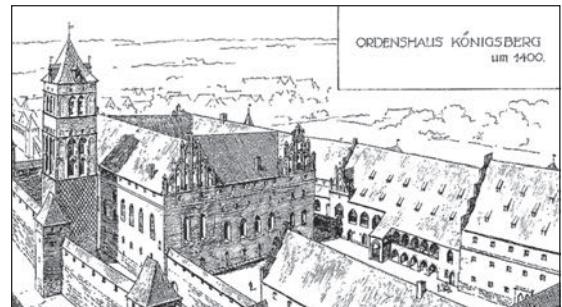


Figure 8. Overview of *Königsberg* Fortress round 1400 (<http://www.historycy.org/index.php?showtopic=58771&mode=threaded&pid=604725>).

Beside the Old City, but towards the east of the fortress on the opposite bank of the *Lebe* Spring, where linden trees were growing, the New City (*Nowe Miasto Królewiec*) was formed, and craftsmen, merchants and knights lived in it. The place by the *Lebe* Spring later was named *Löbenicht* (the name comes from the Prussian word *Lypenikai*, also *Lypnik*). In 1300 the fortress management *Berthold Brühaven* awarded the new settlement *Kulm* rights. In the eastern part of *Löbenicht* a Roman Catholic Church known as “*St. Barbara auf dem Berge*” was built from 1334 to 1352 and then expanded in 1474. In 1349 Grand Master of the German Order (1345–1351) *Heinrich Dusemer von Arfberg* founded the Mary’s Convent (destroyed during World War II). A wooden bridge was built over the river (Strakauskaitė 2005: 153).

Two branches of the *Pregel* River not far from the fortress made an island – the word *knypava* – meeting from the Prussian language was used for its name. Merchants and craftsmen on the island made the third city – *Kneiphof* (*Knipawe*, *Kneiphof*) and in 1327 it was granted *Kulm* rights. On September 13th of 1333, the construction of the Dome Cathedral (*der Thum*) was started (the building was destroyed on April, 1945). On the island six main streets and several smaller ones were formed, and the Old City by the fortress was linked with six bridges: *Schmit Pruck* (1397), *Holtz Pruck* (1404), *Thurm Pruck*, *Ruttel Pruck*, *Langgasten Pruck*, *Kruner Pruck*. Each bridge had a gate with a tower. Each city had its municipality, Town Hall, court institution, round stamp, church and marketplace. *Kneiphof* (destroyed on August, 1944) and *Löbenicht* became members of the Hanseatic League. Wooden fortification walls were built around cities (1355–1370).

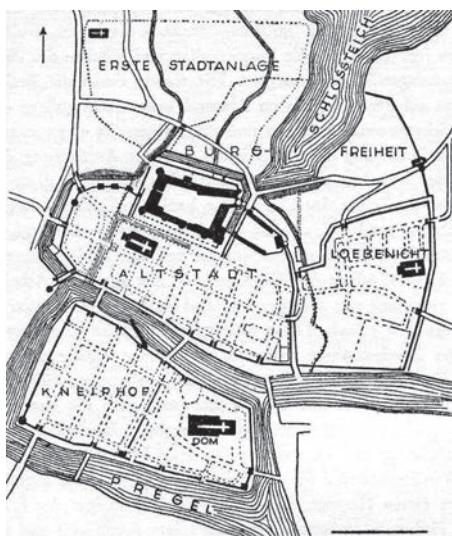


Figure 9. Layout of Königsberg: Altstadt (1286), Löbenicht (1300) and Kneiphof (1327) (Wünsch 1960: 100).

Free citizens, living outside *Löbenicht* and *Kneiphof* fortifications of the Old City, founded associations of people's communities based on their territorial, religious and crafts affiliations. Suburbs appeared. In 1300 instead of Old Prussian village northwards from the fortress, German colonists formed the *Traghaim* Association, north-eastwards the *Roßgarten* Association, but southwards and south-eastwards – *Sacheim* Society. Officials and craftsmen made the *Burg* Association northwards from the fortress, from which the *Neusorge* Association was made westwards. *Königsberg* (also *Friedrichshof*) construction planning developed as the Medieval Ages agglomeration (Figure 9).

In 1312 in the *Königsberg* Castle a reception room, seven-metre high and one-and-a half-metre thick fortification walls and towers were built. On the west side of the Old City one of

the six defence wall towers was the Yellow Tower (middle of the 14th c.). Königsberg fortress reconstruction was started (1511). Grand Master (1510–1527) *Albrecht Hohenzollern* (1490–1568) confirmed the Maritime Trade Law (1518) for Königsberg. A fortified construction complex was created: functionally different buildings covered a wide rectangular yard (Figure 10), in which there was a regular planning Convent building with atrium and freestanding tower – the architectonic dominance of the complex. The atrium of Convent building was not mutually connected with the wide yard of the complex. The Convent building was pulled down and the wide yard territory was surrounded by functionally different buildings. Around 1560 the fortified construction complex reminded of a castellum type building.

The Teutonic Order by the Nogata River built Convent building – regular planning Meeting or the Upper Castle (1286). The power centre Marienburg was created, which obtained the City Charter (1286). Marienburg was declared the capital (1309) in the Teutonic Order-State. The Upper Castle (*Vorschloss*), the Middle Castle (*Mittel-Schloss*, after 1310) with a yard – the administrative centre (Figure 11) – and the Lower Castle formed a fortified complex. The Convent building's atrium was connected with the Middle Castle trapezoidal yard surrounded by blocks and reminded of a wide Order Castellum building. The front of the fortified complex became the economic base. Grand Master of the Order *Siegfried von Feuchtwangen* (?–1311) moved the residence from *Venice* to the Marienburg Castle.

Erecting of the main tower was started under control of Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights (1335–1341) *Dietrich von Altenburg* (?–1341). The Church of St. Mary (*Sankt Marien-Kirche*, 1344) was reconstructed and the Chapel of St. Anne (*Sankt Annenkapelle*, 1331–1344) came under its umbrella. During the Teutonic Order Great Master's *Conrad Zöllner von Rothenstein* reign (1382–

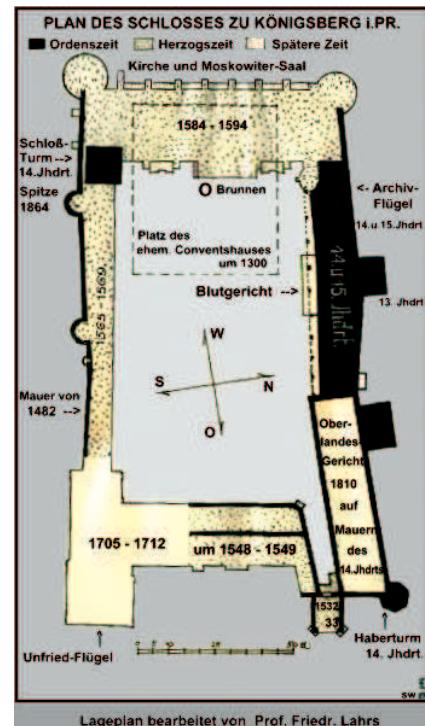


Figure 10. Plan of *Königsberg* fortified building complex (http://www.stefan-winkler.de/htm/koenigsberg_shloss.php).

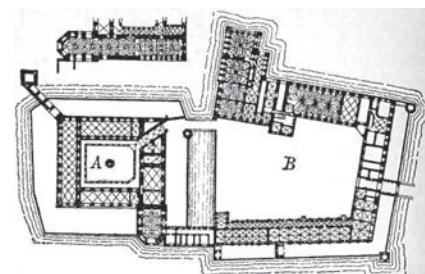


Figure 11. Marienburg fortified construction complex: A – the Upper Castle (convent, 1286), B – Middle Castle (administrative centre, 1310). 13th and 14th c. (http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zamek_w_Malborku).

1390) the construction of four-storey castle (1382–1399) was started. Marienburg fortified complex was embraced by the *Juranda* Canal, which was linked with the *Nogata* River. The Bridge Gate and a bridge over the *Nogat* River were built opposite the Upper Castle (round 1450). Poland obtained the Marienburg Castle (Figure 12) in 1457.



Figure 12. Marienburg Castle (1286): the Upper Castle (convent, 1286), the Middle Castle (administrative centre, 1310) and the front castle with housing construction, 15th c. Reconstruction author M. Kotorski (<http://www.suederluegumwetter.de/wb/pages/duet-un-dat/urkaub/ostpreussen urlaub-2010/marienburg.php>).

In the 10th century Christianity was introduced in the Eastern Pomerania. In 997 *Danzig* (*Dantwick*, modern *Gdańsk*, round 1235 *Lübeck* rights) was first mentioned in records by the *Mottlav* (*Motława*) River not far from the *Vistula* (*Weichsel*, *Weixel*) River estuary into the Baltic Sea, where the local inhabitants had made their settlement *Altstädtler Graben* and harbour. In the 12th century the Duchy of Pomerania was founded. German merchants came to *Danzig* and formed a settlement near St. Nicholas' Church (Polish: *kościół św. Mikołaja i klasztor dominikanów*, 1185). *Danzig* became the centre of Cistercian Monasteries (1215). In the Old City St. Catherine's Church was built. The territory of *Spihlerche* developed as the trading hub (13th century).

Knights of the Teutonic Order conquered *Danzig* and made the settlement *Osiek Hakelwerk* (1308) nearby, where initially Slavic fishermen lived. The *Raduna* Canal was dug (round 1338) and a water stream started to operate the mill, water wheels of plants and sawmills. A fortress for Commander's residence (1340) was built and the Bridgettine Convent was founded. *Rechtstadt* (1343) was made, and *Kulm* rights were awarded. In 1343 the building of St. Mary's Church (Polish: *bazylika Mariacka*) was started. Eastwards from the church *Mariacka* Street was made up to Mary's Gate on waterfront. The meeting place for rich people Artuss Court was created (1348–1350). The most important buildings were built westwards from the *Mottlav* River nearby the Market Place *Długi Targ*. Building of St. Bridget's Church (Polish: *kościół św. Brygidy*, 1350) was started next to St. Catherine's Church (Polish: *kościół św. Katarzyny*). In *Danzig* the Big Mill (1350) was built –

twelve water wheels turned the milestones and grinded grain. *Danzig* joined the Hanseatic League (1358). The city development continued: a wooden harbour crane *Żuraw* (1363) was built between two semicircular brick towers, which also served as the city gate. The trade city *Danzig* increased (1377) and in 1380 it obtained the fourth independent populated territory – the New City (Figure 13). *Danzig* became the capital of Pomerania Slavic Principality. *Świętobiełk II Wielki* (1190/1200–1266) made to build a Town Hall and later the Hanseatic League office also worked there.

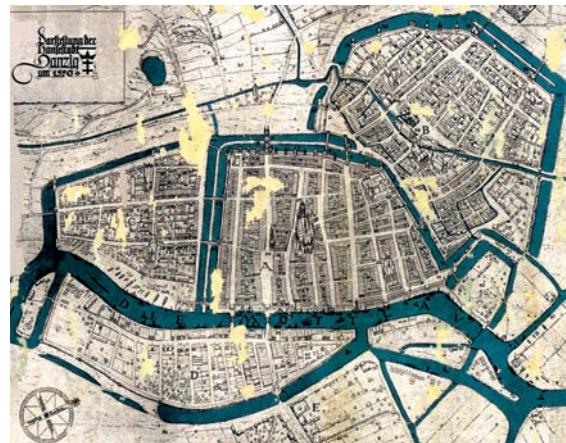


Figure 13. Layout of *Danzig*, 1520 (<http://gdansk.fotopolska.eu/369882,foto.html?o=b25605>).

Livonian Order Teutonic Order Cities and Administratively Political Centres

In Balga (Prussia) Papal legate *Wilhelm von Modena* (round 1184–1251) on April 19th of 1242 allowed the Livonian Order to build a castle or the city near *Winda* River (nowadays Venta), to maximize the impact of Prussia in Courland. Three kilometres to the south of the Veckuldiga Hillfort – the centre of Cours managed Bandava lands – the military road crossed *Winda* waterway. In a strategic place Master of the Livonian Order *Dietrich von Groningen/Grüningen* built the Golding fortress (1242–1244). Golding became the administrative and military centre, however, the settlement did not develop in fortress vicinity. In 1245 Courland was the component of Prussia. In exposed regions Cours churches were started to be build: in front of the Golding fortress a wooden Church of Saint George was built, but later it changed the Church of Saint Catherine.

By the beginning of the 13th century wooden residential buildings consisted of one-room houses. Later two-room houses were used, in which there was an oven heated living-room. A furnace was built in houses with lighter constructions. A two-room building with an oven and furnace heating was made if rooms of different purpose were placed under one roof: the summer kitchen with a furnace was combined with an oven heated living-room or adding an unheated extension to a one-room residential building, or separating the furnace room with a proper wall, thus creating a new room in which the furnace opening was made. During the course of house development the number of rooms increased and heating improved. At the second half of the 13th century compact residential building developed in the guise of Golding Castle, but in 1263 fortified settlement (*oppidum*) had developed.

In the Livonian Order-State to the traffic road from *Königsberg* to *Rīga* monumental four-blocks fortified stone castles were built. Towers highlighted four corners of a quadratic Golding Castle building with atrium (Caune 2004: 278). Servants' dwellings, outbuildings, forge, mill and other buildings were located in suburb.

Golding developed as the Medieval Ages agglomeration: local residents and traders settlements were not structurally and functionally related. Three inhabited parts – Pilsmiests (Cours’city Kalnamiests, nowadays the district of Hill (Kalna) Street) with building around a single street and settlement by the Order Castle – made the planning of the Livonian Order political power centre Golding by the *Winda* River, in whose jurisdiction was also the outskirt or “the city behind the hill” (*Stadt up dem Berge*). In the place where inhabited territories met not far from the Castle Gate there were customs and the Market Square with St. Catherine’s wooden Church (Fromholds-Treijs 2005: 231).

In 1368 the name “Golding” was first read in the Hanseatic League documents (Caune 2004: 275). In 1378 Golding was granted the City Charter which was based on Riga rights (*ius Rigense*) (Bākule 2001: 128). In the Medieval Ages it was considered that a fortification system could protect a city from war damages. Therefore in 1413 they started to fortify Golding with walls (Skujenieks 1927: 151). In 1414 Flemish traveller *Guillebert de Lannoy* (1386–1462) went to Rīga through *Grubyn* (modern Grobiņa). He said about Golding: “[..] puis par Guldinhe qui est ville fermée... ([..] then there was Golding which was a fortified city...)” (Lannoy 1740: 17). In 1439 Golding was granted the rights to organize weekly markets. The city development was promoted. In documents of the 15th century two chapels outside Golding fortifications were mentioned: Petersfield Chapel for poor men of the city and Annenfield Chapel for poor women of the city (Dimbira 1984: 43). In 1466 the foraying Lithuanians destroyed Golding and it never again regained its prosperity.

In Courland construction origins of a fortified building complex can be related with the *Dondangen* (*Donedange*, modern Dundaga) Castle: it was built next to Cours’ fortified settlement Hill Garden (*Kalnadārzs*) on a narrow, but long peninsula, which had a flat terrain. The peninsula from its three sides was surrounded by the Pāce River dammed waters, but the access to it was hindered due to the two-storey stone building south-westwards in front of the defence ditch. Later two shorter two-storey stone residential buildings were placed parallel to the peninsula coasts and the fortification wall was connected to them, thus making a spacious regular layout of the courtyard. The entrance into the castle was made in the north-west wall behind the residential housing (Caune 2004: 165).

At the second half of the 14th century in capital *Trakai* on an island of the *Galvė* Lake two parallel placed residential blocks of Lithuanian Grand Knyaz’s Castle (Lithuanian: *Trakų salos pilis*) were joined by the fortification wall. A square-plan gate tower was included in fortification system (Erdmanis 1989: 20).

In the 13th century estuaries were used as sea ports. Regular planning fortified buildings were built on peninsulas for waterway surveillance. In Prussia, on an island of the *Danė* River the *Memel* Castle in stone was built (1253).

Master of the Order (1263–1266) *Konrad von Mandern* (Latin: *Conradus von Mandern, Conradus à Wundern*) and Bishop of Courland (1251–1263) *Heinrich von Lützelburg* (?–1274) signed an agreement (1263) about affiliation of Courland and Semigallian Sea

Ports: Bishop obtained the *Lyva* Port, but the Livonia Order – the *Winda* Port and the *Semegallera* Port.

At the beginning of the 13th century the *Lielupe* River estuary was used as a port – *portus*, called *Semegallera*. In 1265 the construction of *Mytowe* wooden fortress, which became the Commander's residence (1272), was started in a place that was quite inaccessible for the land and waterway defence – on an island of the *Lielupe* River, which was made by the *Drixe* (*Driksa*) branch. Four-block *Mytowe* Castle in stone (Figure 14) with a tower in each corner and a chapel for Protestants' services was started under Master of the Order (1328–1340) *Eberhard von Monheim's* (*Everhardus a Monheim*) guidance (1328–1340). On the south side of the Castellum there was a gate through which one could get into the courtyard. About 600 people lived in densely placed lodgings of the castle settlement.

In the *Winda* River estuary a trading place near the land road, which took to the *Winda* Harbour and the Commandery Centre, was

made. The residential tower was built and next to it (among modern Jāņa, Pils and Peldu Streets) a territory of dwellings, surrounded by wooden fortifications, was made (Dirveiks 2004: 142). The oldest buildings were placed in the district of current Užavas, Skroderu, Lielā and Peldu Streets. *Windau* wooden church given to Courland mayors by Master of the Order (1298–1307) *Gotfried von Rogge* (in Latin: *Gottfridus*) on August 16th of 1298, indirectly indicated to inhabitants, church members (Štrumfa 2001: 340). In order, to promote the development Master of the Order (1340–1345) *Burchard von Dreileben* (*Dreilöven*) invited his compatriots and offered them land for free. *Windau* became the member of the Hanseatic League. Shipping and trade thrived. In 1378 *Windau* obtained *Rigisches Stadtrecht*, political independence and management. Till the second half of the 15th century the *Winda* River bank between the fortress and the new wall was neither populated nor used intensively for economic needs. Defence wall started on the *Winda* River bank was the last part of the fortification system built during the Order-State (Lūsēns 2002: 180–181). In 1480 Master of the Order (1472–1483) *Bernd von der Borch* issued a document where he mentioned the St. George and St. Catherine's Chapels of *Windau* (Štrumfa 2001: 340). On March 31st of 1495, Master of the Order (1494–1535) *Wolter von Plettenberg* (round 1450–1535) instead of the older and destroyed charter confirmed



Figure 14. A fragment of *Mitau* City rural district's boundary plan. Author Duke's sworn land surveyor *Tobiass von Krauss*, 1652 (National History Museum of Latvia).

Windau privileges and description of city borders: city land was separated from the land belonging to the Order. During the last period of the Livonia Order existence the suburb lost its military role and it was gradually eliminated.

In the 14th century lands ruled by Cours and Semigallians were conquered. At the second half of the 14th century in the Livonian Order-State economic situation stabilized and the system of administratively political centres was made. Subdued territories were divided into commanderies, which included vogties with castle – regional administration and economic centres.

In the 14th century land was tenured to Livonian Order knights. Feudal lords did not want to live any more in particularly uncomfortable fortresses. They started to build fortified manors and freestanding residential towers in rural areas.

Round 1400, the Livonian Order-State territory, divided into relatively independent parts, was not compact, thus hard to defend. A narrow lane on the Baltic Sea coast was used for traffic from Amsterdam through *Königsberg* to *Rīga* and *Moscovie* (modern Moscow). On July 15th of 1410, the united Polish and Lithuanian forces under King *Jogail*'s leadership (round 1348–1434) defeated the German Order forces led by *Ulrich von Jungingen* (1360–1410) in the battle by *Tannenberg* and *Grunwald* villages in Prussia. On September 27th of 1422, the Lithuanian and Polish rulers *Vytautas Didysis Kunigaikštis* (Latin: *Alexander Vitoldus*; round 1350–1430) and *Jogaila* signed the peace treaty by the Black Lake and determined Prussia and Lithuania borders, which in 1426 were demarcated in nature.

In order to defend the south borders of the Livonian Order-State and important Lithuanian trade route, Master of the Order (1438–1450) *Heinrich Vinke von Overberg* (Latin: *Henricus Finke ab Haverberge*) on the *Ķirbaka* Peninsula, where *Musa* and *Memel* Rivers flow together and make the *Lielupe* River (*flumen Semgallorum, die Semgaller Aa*), started to build a trapezoidal design Castellum with five towers (1443–1456) – *Bausenborch* (modern *Bauska*) Vogtei Centre (Radovics 2007: 289).

People started to populate surroundings of the *Bausenborch* Castle. At the middle of the 15th century inhabitants were settled in dilapidated regions, but surrounding lands were tenured to Order vassals (Caune, 2002: 60). The Church of St. Gertrude was first mentioned in written sources in 1469. Craftsmen and fishermen's settlement, fortified with palisades, was made on the hard accessible triangular peninsula “in front of the Shield Castle”, which in German chronicles was called as Shield (*Schild*) Village, that was first mentioned in documents in 1508, but the City Charter obtained in 1511. Most of the buildings had straw or shingle roofs (Grēviņa 1936: 9–10). If several walls were made around the city, then one gate was not any more sufficient. One could get to the gate along the drop-down bridge. The bridge was raised and dropped with chains or ropes (Grēviņa 1936: 6). In 1555 the description of the *Bausenborch* Castle was included in the list of Livonian Castles: “*Bauske* is an outstanding castle with a city (*cum oppido*), which is situated on a hill between *Musa* and *Memel* Rivers.” They started to lack space after the *Bauske* Village increased. Poland took over the *Bausenborch* Castle and city in 1559.

Four Commandry Centres were made in the lands populated by Cours and Semigallians' included in the Livonian Order-State – *Moitaw* (modern Jelgava), *Dobelein* (modern Dobele), *Goldingen* and *Windaw*, but *Grubyn*, *Tucken* (modern Tukums), *Candaw* (modern Kandava) and *Bausenborch* became the Vogt Centres.

Cities of the Duchy of Prussia from the 16th till the 17th Century

The Order-State ceased to exist in 1525, but on April 10th of 1525, Grand Master of Teutonic Knights *Albrecht Hohenzollern* (1490–1568) resigned his position, became a Protestant, and in the Prussian Homage was granted the title “Duke of Prussia”. The Duchy of Prussia became the first Protestant state, and Lutheranism became official religion of the state. In country lots of attention was paid to education: gymnasium and schools were established. In *Königsberg* the first duke of the Duchy of Prussia *Albrecht* founded university *Collegium Albertinum* (1544), which became the principal educational establishment for Lutheran pastors and theologians. Many Ordensburgs have been converted into residences and building complexes.

In the Duchy of Prussia urban planning developed – important buildings and dwellings were arranged near the Market Square where the Town Hall and the Lutheran Church were built. Square-plan tower was raised from the stone church construction, but tower, crowned by spike, became the architectural dominance.

Königsberg became the capital of the Duchy of Prussia, where the Royal library was founded and seven churches had been built: *Königsberg* Cathedral, the Church of Old Town, St. Nicholas Church, the Church of the Castle, the Church of St. Barbara, the Large Hospital Church, the Church of St. Elizabeth. *Königsberg* became the Reformation center. Duke *Albrecht* implemented progressive policy, made Prussia attractive and secure for people from many European countries.

Tilsit (1288) on the Memel River was one of the oldest cities of Prussia where a regular planning Convent building was situated on an island. Across the river the Town Hall and Lutheran parish church at the Market Square were built. Block houses building were underlying to the architectural dominant and formed the centric planning composition.

In *Ragnit* (modern *Hemah*, Kaliningrad Region, 1289) a regular planning Convent building was located on an island by the Memel River. In the Ragnit Castle vicinity the Mill Pond was located and by its both sides two groups of housing – the Old Town and the New Town were arranged. Each building group had different distribution of plots for housing construction – on one side there was located pond of the Old Town and its block housing that depended on the Lutheran parish church, but on the other side – the New Town with fenced dwellings and gardens.

The crusaders built a wooden fort (1283–1290) between *Deime* and *Pregel* Rivers. This was replaced by the *Tapiau* Castle (Figure 15), a stone Ordensburg, in 1351. On other side of Deime near the Market Square the Lutheran parish church was built. Dense housing construction subordinated church and formed the centric planning composition.



Figure 15. Overview of *Tapiau* (today *Teplice*), 1684 (Königsberg und Ostpreußen in historischen Ansichten und Plänen 2007: 154).

In fortifications included *Preussisch-Holland* (modern *Pasłęk*, Poland) Town near Elbing the Evangelical Lutheran parish Church was built near the fortress. In the vicinity of church regular planning residential building was formed.

Fortification included Friedland Town (1335) that had a regular planning housing construction which was not related to the location of the fortress. The urban center composition was formed around the square to the Lutheran parish church and the Town Hall.

Fortification included *Wehlau* Town

(1336) formed near *Pregel* and *Alle* Rivers. In the centre there was situated the square with the Town Hall. The church was built next to fortifications.

Fortification included *Heiligenbeil* Town building design composition consisted of symmetrically arranged residential building block groups.

Cities of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia in the 17th Century

In 1525 after secularization of the Teutonic Order the Prussian-Livonian warpath and the power centres near it lost their military significance. Usage of traffic artery decreased and lots of fortresses were abandoned. The Livonian War (1558–1582) destroyed the confederation of the Livonian States, and on March 5th of 1562, the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia (*Ducatus Curlandiae et Semigalliae*) was founded. The last Master of the Livonian Order Godthart Kettler (1517–1587) was a passionate Lutheran and he became the first duke of a new country. He had to establish a new administration system, guarantee integrity of the Duchy territory and take care of dynasty continuation. In *Königsberg* on March 21st of 1566, Godthart Kettler married Princess Ann (1533–1602), the daughter of Meklenburg Duke Albrecht VII (1486–1547), and chose the Duchy of Prussia as a model for development of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia. Lutheranism in newly established state was announced as legal religion. Therefore construction of churches became topical. Lots of priests did not have an appropriate education and they did not know Latvian, thus sermons were preached with the help of an interpreter. Inhabitants of the country represented four classes: landlords, citizens, freemen and bondage farmers. On February 28th of 1567, the Courland Landtag made a decision about churches, schools, hospitals and “other useful things” (LVVA-1). It was decided to build Lutheran churches and in eight of them establish a school, but for the poor people it was planned to make hospitals – poorhouses.

On June 1570, the Landtag took place in *Mitau* where the topical issues for the church were discussed. On June 25th of 1570, Gotthard's Privilege (*Privilegium Gotthardinum*) (LVVA-2) was made and it was confirmed later. Duke and landlords, who obtained cities and villages in their administration (*Hackelwerk*) (Juškevičs 1931: 330), were allowed to transport their goods, trade without paying tax and establish taverns. Fiefs became an inheritable property. The document “Church Reformation of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia” (LVVA-3) included the most important tasks for reform implementation. People, who were prepared for priest's work, obtained rectories for better life conditions. Hospitals-poorhouses were made for German disabled ones, but farmers were invited to take care themselves of their disabled family. Duke *Godthartt Kettler* took care of the school foundation. In 1586 and 1587 necessary spiritual songs and texts of religious context in Latvian were issued for priests and worship in order that Latvians could get acquainted with Christianity.

In German and Livonian Order fortified complexes buildings were placed round the courtyard, but the gate tower became the architectonic dominance. In cities and villages of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia multifunctional castles were converted into residences. Economic activities and trading took place outside the fortress. Buildings for public needs were located in places where traffic arteries came together. In dukedom cities and villages near a market place the Lutheran Church – a monolith building in stone with a polygonal altar apse – was erected. The main entrance was formed in the square-plan designed tower erected from the building volume and covered with a pyramidal roof or spike. The tower became the architectonic space dominance of a populated place. The Town Hall, school, asylum, pharmacy, and other public buildings, as well as houses were located round the Market Square and its vicinity. The construction formed a centric planning composition. The road net developed and residential buildings were placed on both sides of highways which took to the centre and the centrifugal or radial planning was formed. In cities two-part and tree-part residential buildings were built: a smokestack made the central part “the house”, from which one could get in the street through one of the doors, but into an elegant garden through the other door. One could enter the room only through “the house” or hallway. The entrance into “the house” was always also the entrance into the building.

Defence walls of *Goldingen* fortified complex surrounded a vast yard with a Convent building in the centre. A high gate tower with a guard's residence was built at the front of castle. The bascule bridge was used for crossing dammed pond in the Alekšupīte River. In the northern block of the Convent building a catholic chapel was made and one could enter it through suburb, where the barracks for soldiers, horse stables, barns for cows and a big well were placed (Caune 2004: 278). Duke *Godthartt Kettler* lived in *Goldingen* fortified complex from 1561 till 1570 (Caune 2004: 275). Outside the fortified complex not far from the Market Place (*Marktplatz*), where roads of *Windau*, *Talsen* and *Hasenpot* met, St. Catherine's Church after it's patroness St. Catherin was built. The secular school was founded in the city (1563). During Duke's Wilhelm Kettler's (1574–1640) reign (1587–1617) the castle became Duke's residence (1596–1616) and the capital thrived.

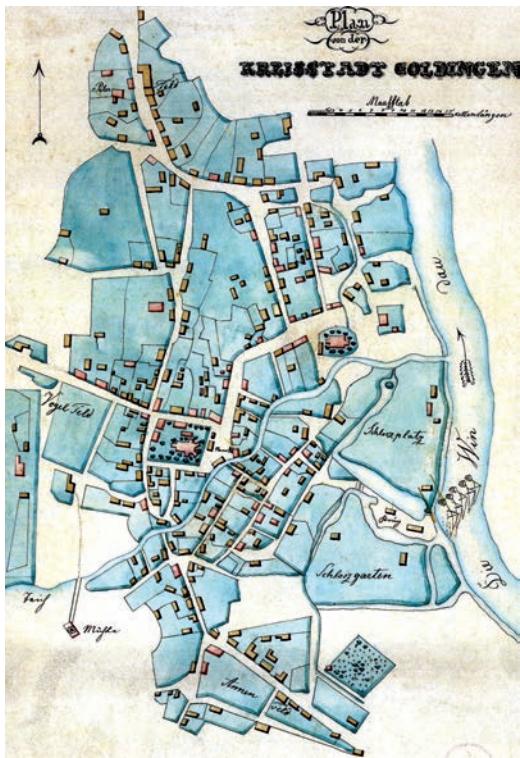


Figure 16. The plan of *Goldingen*, 1680. Author Breiling A., 1844 (https://vacabiblio.kuldiga.lv/faili/File/KNM/ENG/index_files/page0002.htm).

equated to Lutheranism, and hereafter building of catholic churches was planned.

In 1622 a pharmacy was founded in *Goldingen*, and a new urban centre was created: on one side of the New Market Square the pharmacy building, Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, but on other side Town Hall (17th c.), as well as a wooden residential building with a basement (1642) on modern 7 Church Street and Burgomaster Steffenhagen's house (17th–18th c.) on modern 17 Church Street were built. In 1665 a big fire again destroyed lots of wooden houses in *Goldingen*.

Goldingen castle inventory descriptions of 1699 mention, that a fruit and amusement garden (*Baum und Lustgarten*) was located “at the castle” (Janelis 2010: 21). In German *Lustgarten* was used to design not only a garden with entertainment or amusement facilities but also a place with some shrubs, trees and a flower bed for a meditative relaxation (Janelis 2010: 10). A road that leads from the garden gates through an alley of lime trees was an innovation in the Duchy. A gazebo (*Loewe*) was set up in the garden, and all paths – five of them longways (*Lange gaenge*) and six sideways (*Quer gaenge*) – were for strolls. Plantings were arranged in boskets. Angular (*Eckigte*) fields for kitchen produce

Round 1560 *Goldingen* Latvian Parish had established St. Catherine's Church – it was in an emergency situation. A new church with two towers was built (1567). The road (nowadays Church (Baznīcas) Street) next to the Alekšupīte River and took to *Hasenpot* and *Mitau*, but a road branch – to *Schrunden* (modern Skrunda Street) (Figure 16). Extension place, where all roads met, was used for trading. The modern Post (*Pasta*) Street provided the New Market Place with a link to *Mitau*. Merchants and craftsmen's activities promoted growth of *Goldingen*: net of streets developed and radial planning appeared. In 1615 during the Polish-Swedish War (1600–1629) lots of wooden buildings were destroyed in big fire.

After the Polish-Swedish War Polish government worked out the Constitution of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia or the Governmental Formula (LVVA-4), and on March 18th of 1617, it was proclaimed. In the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia government or the Higher Council, whose members were mostly landlords, was made. Catholicism was

were located all around the garden (Janelis 2010: 21). On the other side of the amusement garden was a small leisure garden with five ponds.

On February 28th of 1576, Duke *Godthartt Kettler* gave an order to build a church, school and house in merchants and craftsmen's settlement *Jelgab*. At the same year not far from the Market Square (*Marktplatz*) the Latin or Big City School was built on Lord's Street (*Herren Straße*, since the 19th century *Palais Straße* (to 1925), modern *Akadēmijas*) (Grosmane 2010: 42). The Lutheran Parish built a wooden Church of St. Anna with separately standing belfry (till 1573) by the main road (now Great Street). *Jelgab* in 1573 obtained the City Charter and became *Mitau* – capital city of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia. Construction of the Holy Trinity German Lutheran Church was started (round 1573) on one side of the Market Square next to an old wooden church. Around 1606 Lion's pharmacy was founded and the building for it was erected. Formation of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia capital centre was started.

In 1573 Duke's family arrived in *Mitau* to take part in the stone fortress conversion (1573–1586) into Dukes' main residence (1578). In the seventies the construction of a long building was started on the eastern side of the fortress parallel to the Lielupe River. An angled building surrounded the castle from the south-west. The Little Castle with a picturesque pediment, portal and window borders, as well as a building for the court staff was built. In 1582 the Castle Church next to the gate passage was consecrated, above which the Big Hall was placed. In the basement vaults under the church the crypt of Duke's family was made (Caune 2004: 225). A mint was made in Duke's Castle, but the defence system of earth ramparts was made round the fortress and island. Household buildings were built in the fortress in the eighties and nineties, new external stairs to the Big Hall on the second floor (Grosmane 2008).

In the privilege of July 5th of 1615, Duke *Friedrich Kettler* (1569–1642) officially confirmed for the first time city borders of *Mitau* (Grosmane 2010: 34). Several streets appeared in the capital city, but the Market Place obtained a quadrangular form (Kaune 1939: 175). A stone tower was built for St. Anna Church (1619–1621) and a congregation room was made (1638–1641).

Merchants and adventurous Swedish postmaster Jacob Becker arranged a private horse-mail from Rīga through *Palanga* and *Memel* (modern *Klaipēda*) to Prussia (1632). Taverns were used for postmen's stops and horse keeping. Post stations were made in *Dobelein*, *Blieden*, *Frauenborch*, *Schrunden*, *Durben*, *Grubyn*, *Libau* and also in *Mitau*, where trade was connected with water transport in Dukes' times. The capital was called as the port city.

Mitau had a regular planning of construction: one-storey wooden buildings covered with ridged roofs were placed along perimeter of a quadrangular block facing back façade to the street. A barn, tavern, stable, bathe house, barn, drive and a cultivated orchard and vegetable garden were situated in the middle of the block surrounded by buildings. On the bank of the *Drixe* the Market Place clang to the junction of land and water arteries in whose centre there was the Town Hall, but the most important city's buildings were placed



Figure 17. *Mitau* Catholic Church, 1645 (The Baltic Central Library).

east of the Holy Trinity Church near the castle a small garden was located which produced goods for the kitchen, as well as herbs, flowers and fruit. Different quarters of this garden were lined up to one another and separated by paths, whose layout was not consistent with the overall design of the garden (Būsa 2010: 109–110). Fortifications surrounded *Mitau* City in 1659, but stalls for trading were placed in the Market Square.

During the Small Northern War (1655–1660) Duke's residence and *Mitau* City were destroyed, but plague epidemic (1657–1661) decreased the number of people in Courland. Duke Jacob returned to Courland to put in order the state and *Mitau*. The Town Hall was in Catholic (*Katholische Straße*, modern Katoļu) Street till 1663, but since 1663 in Great Street (*Grosse Straße*, modern Lielā iela). Duke set the main task to strengthen fortifications of capital and supply inhabitants of *Mitau* with better drinking water. Along the Great Street was excavated the four-versts long Jacob's Canal (round 1665) which joined the *Svēte* River and *Dixe*. Warehouses were built in adjacent territory of canal up to Writer (*Schreiber Straße*, *Rakstvežu* – modern *Krišjāņa Barona*) Street, also trading places and the Fish Market were made. Merchants took goods from their ships to warehouses and trading places along the canal. Jacob's Canal and highway, which were perpendicular to *Lielupe*'s waterway, marked from Dukes' residence and bridge over the *Dixe* towards west the main axis of *Mitau* construction planning composition. Duke's residence complex, Market Square, Jacob's Canal and three churches – vertical dominances – were the key elements of surrounded by fortifications symmetrical layout composition. Streets from urban centre took to the Water or Sea (*Porta aquatica*), the *Dobelein* (*Porta Doblenensis*), the Little (*Porta Doblensis*), and the Lithuanian (*Porta Lituanica*) Gates. Round the Market Square and its vicinity buildings for public, administrative, trade, medical, educational and production needs were placed. The city territory obtained a functional division. Gardens and meadows were outside the city fortifications. *Johann Güntzel* opened the first bookshop opposite St. Anna's Church, but not far from it a branch from Great Street was made

which took on the right towards the *Dobelein* Gate, but on the left – to the Little Gate. Catholic Street took along the south edge of the Market Square and guaranteed the link between the Water and the Lithuanian Gates. Plants worked in the city and its vicinity: saltpetre-works, kilns of lime, bricks, steel, copper and others, as well as glaziers' workshops, iron and copper mint. Two locks regulated water level of Jacob's Canal. During the seventies of the 17th century miller *Augustin Richter* made a water mill at the *Drixe* locks, but the other locks were operated by horses. A windmill was built close to urban centre.

Since 1684 the Society of Jesuits existed in *Mitau*. On October 7th of 1684, Bishop *Mikolaj Korvin Poplawski* consecrated the church in honour of St. George (Grosmane 2008). A house (1660) built in the north-east corner of the Market Square was bought for the Town Hall needs in 1686, but a high tower was built to the Holy Trinity Church (1660–1688). The Big City School, which was situated nearby, was reconstructed: a massive building with a high pediment was made (end of the 17th c.).

In 1696 Duke Friedrich Casimir Kettler (1650–1698) laid the foundation for the city residence. In 1697 Russian Tsar Peter the Great (*Пётр I Великий*, 1672–1725) arrived in *Mitau* and in honour of this visit St. Simenon and St. Anna Orthodox Church in wood was built. A two-storey brick residential building with a high pediment (1699) – later Catherina's Asylum for noble virgins – was built by *Hillard Ihnenken* on Lord's Street. City's multifunctional centre obtained an architectonic image. *Mitau*, which was surrounded by defence system with fifteen bastions and a canal, created view of a city whose typology can be found in the Renaissance sample.

Duke Godthartt Kettler in a small territory between two rivers – *Musa* and *Memel*, at whose confluence the Lielupe River starts, made a fortified residence such as *Palazzo in fortezza* or “a castle in a fortress” surrounded by ramparts and bastions for peaceful life, work and court presentation. *Bauske* (nowadays Bauska) was one of the first Livonian fortresses which converted into Duke's residence. In suburb three two-storey buildings covered by high sloping tiled roofs were built. The Old Castle and newly built buildings used for household needs made an architectonic complex with two courtyards. Duke Friedrich Kettler fortified the castle with ramparts and bastions, as well as extended it (1590–1599) and erected two round towers. Modernization of the defence system on the *Kirbaka* Peninsula determined destiny of the village.

In 1573 *Bauske* Christian Community separated into German and Latvian congregations. Building of the Church of Māra at modern Sun (Saules) and Blacksmith (Kalēju) Streets on the left bank of the *Memel* River was started (1573). Duke Godthartt Kettler ordered to eliminate construction work round the fortress and in 1584 on low terrace of *Memel* bank a planning of new city *Bauske* was marked: building zones were placed from one river bight to the other one. Parallel to the *Memel* River bank created two main streets – Post (modern Rīgas) and Castle (modern Plūdoņa) Streets, which in the west took to the river bight where along its bank one could get to Duke's residence. The Market Square was made in urban centre of orthogonal planning, from which westwards the Church of

the Holy Spirit (Figure 18) by German Lutheran Parish was built (1591–1594). The part of stone tower building was finished till 1614, but the church spike was erected in 1623. Smaller streets crossed both highways and formed rectangular blocks, providing access to the *Memel* River bank. Eastwards where Post Street took to the crossing over the *Memel* River, the Church of Latvian Lutheran congregation was built. The road southwards took over the *Musa* River. In 1609 *Bauske* obtained the City Charter. In December 1615 Duke *Friedrich* awarded *Bauske* the privilege to build the Town Hall and its erecting was started in 1616. The Town Hall was built in centre of the Market Place where already at the end of the 16th century there was a building made of dolomite stones, and which in the eastern side was extended using big boulders. Free-standing Town Hall had to symbolize the prosperity, independence and majesty of *Bauske* City, whose silhouette was made by three slim towers above the ridged roofs of houses surrounded by greens.

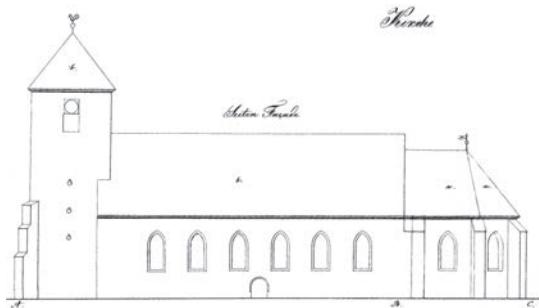


Figure 18. The Church of the Holy Spirit in *Bauske* (1591–1594). Author of the drawing Courland province architect (1821–1846) *Friedrich August Schultz*, 1839 (State Archives of Latvia, Collection 97, Inventory 1, File 39, Leaf 8).

At the middle of the 16th century the demand for crops sharply increased, it was taken from Poland and Lithuania through *Bauske* to Riga and then further by ships to the Western Europe. *Bauske* became the customs point by the river crossing. City development was promoted.

Windau became the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia navigation, crafts and trade centre, but the castle – commandant and judge’s residence. Unfinished part of the defence wall of *Windau* fortress by the river (the last quarter of the 16th c.) was pulled down and free territory in front of fortifications was divided into pieces of land which were given to city inhabitants for building houses (Lūsēns 2002: 172–181). Wooden houses – residential buildings and craftsmen’s workshops – started to appear on waterfront. The first wooden houses were built on the eastern side between suburb and small brook. A road from *Goldingen* took to the port and crossing in the lower reaches of the river, and the Market Square on the eastern side of the *Windau* Castle, but its branch Great Street took to economically active waterfront. Craftsmen’s houses were placed on the southern side of the fortress in Weaver’s (*Weber Straße*, modern *Audēju*), Tailor’s (*Schneider Straße*, modern *Skroderu*) and Baker’s (*Bäcker Straße*, modern *Maiznieku*) Streets. A land road from the castle front square at John’s (*Johannes Straße*, modern *Jāņa*) Street took beside the river to the Market Square, where Raft (*Floss Straße*, modern *Plosta*) Street started, which took to the crossing in the *Winda* River bight. The road, which created a link between ancient and new urban centre (Figure 19), developed as Castle (*Schloss Straße*, modern

Pils) Street, from which the perpendicularly oriented branches towards waterfront – Boatmen's (*Schiffer Straße*, modern Kuģenieku), Water (*Wasser Straße*, modern Ūdens) and Ditch (*Graben Straße*, modern Grāvja) Streets – determined the building plan on the river bank. A part of *Goldingen* (*Goldingsche Straße*, modern Kuldīgas) Street from Great to *Rothhofsche* Street was surrounded with a densely built single-storey wooden houses. The roads provided a link between the craftsmen and merchants' settlement and the Red Manor (*Rothhof*), pasture and agricultural land, also marked directions of streets and shape of squares, but economical centres in street extensions and crossroads were joined in a united system. In *Goldingen* Street, where six meeting roads made an extension, hay and firewood were sold. St. Anna Church was built in neighbourhood of the Market Square placed eastwards from the fortress (1610) (Šrumfa 2001: 341) and Catherina's (*Catharinen Straße*), Sophie's (*Sophien Straße*), Mary's (*Marien Straße*), Gertrude's (*Gertruden Straße*) and Anna's (*Annen Straße*) Streets were named after the saints' names. Market (modern Tirgus) Street provided a link with the Church (*Baznīcas*) Square, from which Anna's Street took to *Goldingen* Street densely surrounded with single-story wooden buildings.



Figure 19. Windau Town, 1640 (State Archives of Latvia, Collection 1100, Description 1, File 70, Leaf 15).

When the Polish-Swedish War resumed, General Robert Douglas (1611–1662) occupied *Windau* in 1655. City was destroyed during the fire, whose building mostly consisted of wooden houses. The port, docks and warehouses were also destroyed and burnt down. In the eve of the Great Northern War *Windau* was an inessential port city.

In 1560 the last Master of the Livonian Order *Godthartt Kettler* pawned *Libau* Village and *Grubyn* Region to the Duchy of Prussia. In 1581 surveyor Vogezin measured the Baltic Sea coast and made descriptions which confirmed that both banks of the River *Lyva* from the lake to the sea were populated. Craftsmen and merchants' houses surrounded St. Anna Church (*Alte Kirche*), forming the centre (round 1587).

A land road took from Prussia through *Libau* (modern Liepāja) along the bank of the *Lyva* River to the crossing, in whose extension the Hay Market (*Heumarkt*) was made. The traffic flow was divided into two directions – to the public centre Firewood (*Holz Straße*, modern Malkas), Grass (*Kräute Straße*, modern Zāļu), Fromm (*Frommen Straße*, modern Eduarda Veidenbauma), Hay (*Heu Straße*, modern Siena), Rose (*Rose Straße*, modern Rožu), *Latvian* (*Lettische Straße*), Long (*Lange Straße*, *Garā* – modern Peldu) and Fish (*Patern Straße*, modern Zivju) Streets' confluence, where the Old Market Place

was made by St. Anna Church with a graveyard, but not far from it there was a school and vicarage of German Congregation, and the trade centre at the west end of Unger (*Unger Straße*, modern Avotu) Street between Long and Scharren (*Scharren Straße*, *Skārņu*, modern Ludviķa) Streets. Barns, taverns, stables and drives for carts were built in neighbourhood of the Old Market (*Alter Markt*). At the end of Fish Street on the left in the Fish Market fish was sold straight from barrels, but the Chicken Market was not far from it. Road passage from the Hay Market to the trade centre became Salt (*Salz*, *Sāls*, modern Krišjāņa Valdemāra) Street, but Peter (modern Kuršu), Catholic (modern Katoļu) and Juliana's (*Juliannen*, modern Friča Brīvzemnieka) Streets took to the salt storage in confluence of Catholic, Unger, Scharren, Lord's (modern Kungu) and Merchants' (modern Tirgoņu) Streets, where since 1625 one of buildings was used for the Town Hall needs and the Town Square was made. Buildings in the city had ridged roofs and planes in the ridge made an acute angle, creating a spacious attic for storage.

In 1609 the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia regained pawned territories. *Libau*, which was situated on the left bank of the navigable *Perkune* (modern Pērkone) River, obtained the City Charter on March 18th of 1625. The post station *Libau* was made (1632), but craftsmen and merchants promoted development of the economic centre in vicinity of Old Pond (*Alte Teich Straße*, modern Dīķa) Street, where residential buildings with black-tarred wooden walls and warehouses were built. People of *Libau* were given forests in *Grubyn* neighbourhood. In 1634 the Sworn Duke's surveyor *Tobiass von Krauss* made a plan where *Libau* City and *Grubyn* were mentioned. In the 1636 *Libau* plan buildings were located around the Old Market and neighbourhood of Old Pond Street, where the customs garden with a watchtower, Duke's and private warehouses were situated. Trees were cut on the seashore, which fortified shifting dunes. The *Lyva* River clogged, making two small water reservoirs. In 1637 Sworn surveyor *von Krauss* made a plan of *Libau*

and its neighbourhood in order to work out the project for riverbed recovery, in which the *Perkune* River and the Liepāja Lake (*Libavsche frische See*) were shown, also villages and houses up to the *Pape* Lake (*Papen See*).

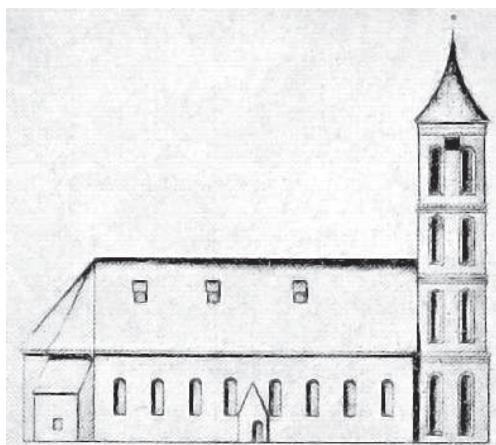


Figure 20. The Church of St. Anna (1671–1675) in *Libau* (Liepājas 300 gadu jubilejas piemiņai. 1625–1925 1925: 114).

During the Northern War (1655–1660) *Libau* was destroyed by fires, but city thrived after signing the Altmark Peace Treaty. Wooden walls of St. Anna Church (Lutheran) were covered with bricks (1671–1675) and a tower was built (1688–1693) (Figure 20). The private ship navigation was developed (round 1682). Orders were taken from merchants and foreigners. Trade relations were established with German lands, Holland, Poland and Sweden, bringing new trends

also in building. In Fish Street a warehouse was built (round 1690) (Lancmanis 1983: 35), but on Great Street building of the first brick dwelling house was started (1693). On October 1st of 1697, digging of the port canal was started. In 1697 city panorama was refined by churches and warehouses with steep pediments placed in two rows on the south-west waterfront of the canal.

Conclusions

The architectonic space of cities of the Duchy of Prussia obtained the dominances in the 17th century – the Town Hall and Lutheran Church in whose neighbourhood brick dwelling houses with the back wall facing towards the square or road were usually densely placed, making a spatial composition of centric construction. The fortress construction complex was left aside and was not included in the urban centre construction composition. In Prussia cities were surrounded by fortresses.

In the 17th century the spatial composition of the Duchy of Courland and Semigallia urban centres was made by buildings of public character – a church, Town Hall, pharmacy, as well as school, hospice and other buildings. The buildings meant for different functional purposes were grouped around the Market Square, forming a building complex similar to *Castellum*. Churches were placed near the Market Square or by the traffic highways and they became the architectonic dominances. In the rural areas built three-part planning residential buildings were adjusted to urban conditions and their side walls were placed parallel to the road or street carriageway. When the street net developed, cities obtained a radial planning.

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