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Tom XIV

DAWNA MAPA ŹRÓDŁEM WIEDZY  
O ŚWIECIE

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SOURCE ABOUT THE WORLD

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## SPIS TREŚCI

<i>Stanisław Alexandrowicz, Radosław Skrycki</i> – PRZEDMOWA .....	9
<i>Radosław Gaziński</i> – MIECZYSLAW STELMACH (1947-2000), ARCHIWISTA, HISTORYK I HISTORYK KARTOGRAFII .....	15
BIBLIOGRAFIA PRAC PROF. MIECZYSLAWA STELMACHA (zestawiła Agnieszka Chlebowska) .....	19

**Mapa jako źródło historyczne**

<i>Stanisław Alexandrowicz</i> – WYKORZYSTANIE ŹRÓDEŁ KARTOGRAFICZNYCH W BADANIACH NAD HISTORIĄ POLSKI XVI I XVII WIEKU .....	29
<i>Wojciech Iwańczak</i> – KILKA UWAG O DAWNEJ MAPIE JAKO ŹRÓDŁE HISTORYCZNYM .....	51
<i>Bogdan Wołak</i> – BADANIE DYNAMIKI ZJAWISK NA PODSTAWIE KART KATASTRALNYCH I MAP EWIDENCYJNYCH .....	61
<i>Dorota Jutrzenka-Supryn</i> – MATERIAŁY I TECHNIKI WYKONYWANIA MAP OD STAROŻYTNOŚCI DO XVIII WIEKU .....	71
<i>Dorota Jutrzenka-Supryn</i> – GRYN SZPAN – ZIELONY PIGMENT STOSOWANY DO KOLOROWANIA MAP I JEGO WPŁYW NA STAN ZACHOWANIA ZABYTEKÓW KARTOGRAFICZNYCH .....	87

**Historia kartografii powszechnej**

<i>Rafał Simiński</i> – OBRAZ ZIEM INFLANCKICH W ŚWIEŁIE KARTOGRAFII I KRONIKARSTWA EUROPY ZACHODNIEJ OKRESU ŚREDNIOWIECZA .....	105
<i>Lucyna Szaniawska</i> – PIĘCSETLECIE NAZWY AMERYKA. ZMIANY NAZWY ORAZ EWOLUCJA OBRAZU AMERYKI NA MAPACH PUBLIKOWANYCH W SZESNASTOWIECZNEJ EUROPIE .....	119
<i>Krystyna Szykuła</i> – PROJEKT MONOGRAFII I FAKSYMILOWEGO WYDANIA MAPY JENKINSONA Z 1562 ROKU .....	149

SPIS TREŚCI .....	7
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<i>Jerzy Czajewski</i> – DELIMITACJA ROZBIOROWEJ GRANICY RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ Z ROSJĄ W ŚWIEŁIE DOKUMENTÓW I MATERIAŁÓW KARTOGRAFICZNYCH .....	329
<i>Piotr Grabowski</i> – OKOLICZNOŚCIOWA MAPA POLSKI Z 1910 ROKU JAKO ŹRÓDŁO INFORMACJI HISTORYCZNYCH I DYDAKTYCZNYCH ..	347
<i>Dorota Borowicz</i> – DAWNE MAPY NARODOWOŚCIOWE GÓRNEGO ŚLĄSKA ODBICIEM DZIEJÓW POLITYCZNYCH REGIONU .....	359
<i>Ewa Szynkiewicz</i> – DAWNE MAPY ŚLĄSKA JAKO DOKUMENTY ZMIAN ZACHODZĄCYCH W TERENIE .....	375
<i>Jerzy Ostrowski</i> – OGÓLNOPOLSKIE KONFERENCJE HISTORYKÓW KARTOGRAFII W LATACH 1975–2007 – PRZEGLĄD CHRONOLOGICZNO-TEMATYCZNY .....	391

<i>Andrew B. Pernal, Dennis F. Essar</i> – BEAUPLAN'S CARTOGRAPHIC LABOURS IN FRANCE: THE MAPS OF NORMANDY AND BRITTANY .....	161
--	-----

<i>Margarita Barzdeviča</i> – MAPS AND PLANS OF RIGA FROM THE 17TH CENTURY AS SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY .....	183
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<i>Radosław Skrycki</i> – MAPA JAKO NARZĘDZIE PROPAGANDY (NA PRZYKŁADZIE MAPY BRANDENBURGII JACOBA PAULA VON GUNDLINGA Z 1724 ROKU) .....	197
---	-----

<i>Andrzej Konias</i> – „KARTOGRAFIA TOPOGRAFICZNA PAŃSTWA I ZABORU PRUSKIEGO OD II POŁOWY XVIII W. DO I POŁOWY XX W.” – PROBLEMATYKA PROJEKTU NAUKOWO-BADAWCZEGO .....	207
---	-----

**Historia kartografii ziem polskich**

<i>Henryk Rutkowski</i> – POLSKA NA WYBRANYCH MAPACH Z PIERWSZEJ POŁOWY XVI WIEKU .....	221
--	-----

<i>Jarosław Łuczyński</i> – OBRAZ I TEKST NA XVI-WIECZNYCH MAPACH RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ .....	235
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<i>Małgorzata Gałęziowska</i> – SYMBOLICZNE TREŚCI W KARTOGRAFII NA PRZYKŁADZIE MAP PRUS KASPIRA HENNEBERGERA I ICH PÓŹNIEJSZYCH OPRACOWAŃ JAKO PODSTAWA KOMUNIKACJI I PRZEKAZ WIEDZY O ŚWIECIE .....	249
--	-----

<i>Wiesław Sieradzan</i> – KARTOGRAFIA GRUDZIĄDZA XVII-XX WIEKU JAKO ŹRÓDŁO WIEDZY O MIEŚCIE I OKOLICY .....	265
---	-----

<i>Krzysztof Strzelecki</i> – WARTOŚCI POZNAWCZE 12-ARKUSZOWEJ MAPY WISŁY F.F. CZAKIEGO Z PIERWSZEJ POŁOWY XVIII WIEKU W ŚWIEŁIE DOTYCZĄCYCH BADAŃ. PROBLEMATYKA NAUKOWO-BADAWCZA .....	275
--	-----

<i>Bogumił Szady</i> – MAPA UNICKIEJ DIECEZJI CHEŁMSKIEJ Z 1782 ROKU JAKO PRZYKŁAD KARTOGRAFII WYZNANIOWEJ .....	297
---	-----

<i>Paweł E. Wespiański</i> – MAPY I PLANY WARSZAWY W ZBIORACH ROSYJSKIEJ BIBLIOTEKI NARODOWEJ W PETERSBURGU .....	319
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## MAPS AND PLANS OF RIGA FROM THE 17TH CENTURY AS SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY

The Riga city was established in 1201 on the right bank of the Daugava river, where the Daugava is flowing into the Baltic sea, i.e., into the Gulf of Riga. Already in 1226 there were officially defined borders of the Riga city rural territory or the Patrimonial District of Riga<sup>1</sup>. It was the territory, where the Riga city could expand itself. However, from the 13th century to the middle of the 16th century the Riga city occupied a really small territory – approximately 28 ha. At that time the border of the city was marked with a fortification wall built around it. Along with the spread of firearms in Europe, defense walls were no longer able to defend towns from enemy's attacks. That is why in the middle of the 16th century also around Riga a new fortification line – ramparts – was started to build. The ramparts were surrounded by a protecting ditch full of water. The territory of the Riga city, surrounded by ramparts, was expanded up to 35 ha<sup>2</sup>. It was so large until the second half of the 19th century, when the city ramparts were dismantled. However, in this period the Riga suburb was gradually expanding and changing.

Especially radical changes in the territorial development of Riga as a city began during the Swedish rule over Riga (1621–1710). Regarding this period of history of the Riga city we have not only traditional written sources, but also cartographic materials – printed city panoramas and the maps and plans made in large scale and according to on-site measurements, that have remained in manuscript.

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<sup>1</sup> *Liv-, Esth- und Curländisches Urkundenbuch*, hrsg. von F. Bunge, Bd.I., Reval 1853, Nr. LXXVIII.

<sup>2</sup> R. Stegmann, *Die Ausdehnung und Topographie Rigas im XVII und XVIII Jahrhundert*, „Rigasche Industrie-Zeitung“, 1889, Nr. 22, s. 258.

The goal of the present paper is to analyze the possibilities of utilizing the cartographical pictures from 1621–1710 as a source of history in the research of the territorial development of Riga city and its suburb.

The present paper is based on the cartographic sources that are available in Latvia and Sweden. The State History Archives of Latvia (SHAL) in Riga and the Riga History and Navigation Museum<sup>3</sup> have the largest collections of cartographic pictures of Riga from the Swedish period (1621–1710). Rudolf Širants (1910–1985) is a historian, who in Latvia has done most in identifying and systematizing Riga maps and plans. In the 50-ies of the 20th century he compiled a catalogue of Riga maps and plans, which were mainly preserved at Latvian museums and archives<sup>4</sup>. Abroad the largest collections of maps and plans are in two Swedish archives: the Military Archives (*Krigsarkivet*) and the National Archives (*Riksarkivet*) in Stockholm. In Swedish archives and museums Riga maps and plans have been identified by the Swedish historian Ulla Ehrensvärd. Descriptions of Riga maps and plans of the 17th and 18th centuries are included in a CD-Rom named: Catalogue of manuscript sources in Swedish collections to the history of Polish territories.<sup>5</sup> In this catalogue Riga maps and plans are included due to the fact, that its author has compiled information about all the territories, which once have been subject to Poland. Among them, as it is known, from 1582 to 1621 was also Riga. Riga surrendered to Polish King Stefan Batory in 1582, but in the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th century Poland severally involved in warfare with a goal to regain the Riga city.

In the studied cartographic material Riga city and its suburb are presented in a chronologically, territorially and also thematically unsystematic manner. But by compilation aims, the Riga cartographic material can be relatively divided into the following three groups: 1) cartographic pictures made to spread visual information about Riga; 2) plans, plans – projects and maps made for military purposes; 3) plans of building plots made for the necessities of the city land property board.

**The cartographic pictures of the first group** mainly are printed engravings of that time. They show either a Riga's perspective or its plan. In the 17th and 18th centuries such Riga views and plans were published in books or distributed as separate sheets. Printed Riga engravings at that time were the only visual information source, which provided interested persons in Europe with a graphic image of the Riga city and its planning. The brightest example is one of the most well-

<sup>3</sup> The collection of Riga History and Navigation Museum see: *Riga in cartographic images 1621–1710*, compilation and text I. Miklava, M. Barzdeviča, Riga 2007, CD-Rom.

<sup>4</sup> *Rigas kartes un plāni 17.gs.–19.gs. 60.gadu vidus. Katalogs*, Atb. red. J. Štrauhmanis, Riga 1987, 112 pp.

<sup>5</sup> U. Ehrensvärd, *Cartographica Poloniae 1570–1930: Catalogue of manuscript sources in Swedish collections to the history of Polish territories*, Warszawa 2004, CD-Rom.

known Riga engravings – the so-called bird's eye view „Riga around 1637” made by Mateus Merian senior (1593–1650) (picture nr. 1). This picture quite objectively reflects the network of Riga streets and its most significant buildings – churches (*St. Peter's church*, *St. Jacob's church* and *St. John's church*), the town hall and also the separately fortified Riga Castle. But Riga fortifications are shown in the project drafted in the 30-ies of the 17th century. It was implemented with improvements only in the second half of the 18th century. Presumably Merian's engraving of Riga was made according to a Riga city and its fortification plan – project, drafted in the 30-ies of the 17th century. Perhaps they have used a plan of the Swedish military engineer Henryk Thomae (Thomme, Thoms, 1603–1666)<sup>6</sup>. At the beginning of the 30-ies of the 17th century H. Thomae drafted a project for the modernization of the Riga city fortifications (picture nr. 2). It should be added that H. Thomae is also an author of several plans of Polish city fortifications, for example, of Elbląg and Malbork<sup>7</sup>.

Still mainly in the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th century the Riga city in engravings was reflected in the period of warfare. Engravings present a Riga siege plan of 1621 of the Swedish King Gustav II Adolf. The process of the Muscovite siege in 1656 is reflected in Adam Perelle's engraving (picture nr. 3). It illustrates a book published by Samuel Pufendorf in 1697 in Nürnberg devoted to Swedish King Karl X Gustav *Sieben Bücher von den taten Carl Gustavs von Schweden*<sup>8</sup>. Regarding the considered period, cartographically most widely depicted are events of the Great Northern War. During the Great Northern War Riga most objectively has been reflected by the Swedish fortification engineer and engraver Johan Lithen (1663–1725). His works illustrated the biography of the Swedish King Karl XII published by Samuel Faber<sup>9</sup>. The main theme of J. Lithen's pictures is the Spilve battle, in which on the 9th of August, 1701 Swedes had a victory over the united Saxon, Polish and Russian troops. In J. Lithen's engravings sights of the Spilve battle are depicted on the clearly graphic background of the geographical situation of Riga's nearest surroundings. Presumably, when making the engravings, their author has used a map of Riga surroundings prepared at that time by on-site measurements. Most probably, it was a work of the Riga surveyor Eberhard Tolcks (?–1725).

<sup>6</sup> *Materiały do słownika kartografów i geodetów Polskich. Archiwalia z dawnej Pracowni Historii Geografii i Kartografii Bolesława Olszewicza*, przygotowali do wydania Jan Szeliga i Wiesława Wernewa, Warszawa 1999, pp. 136–137.

<sup>7</sup> W. Sieradan, *Henryk Thomme i jego plany miasta Malborka*, <http://historicus.uni.torun.pl/modules/wfsection/article.php?articleid=25> (17-Dec-2004).

<sup>8</sup> S. Pufendorf, *Sieben Bücher von den Taten Carl Gustavs Königs in Schweden*. Nürnberg 1697, pp. 734 [24].

<sup>9</sup> S. Faber, *Der ausführlichen Lebens-Beschreibung Carls des XII*, Bd. I–10, Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Leipzig, 1701–1710.

The objectivity of the city's depiction in printed cartographic materials of Riga was dependent on the professionalism of the author of engravings and on the quality of the available information sources. Mainly used were hand-drawn Riga plans, projects and maps made by eye or by on-site measurements. That is why more significant historical sources for the research of the territorial development of the Riga city are some manuscript plans and maps made for various official purposes.

Riga plans and maps **made for military purposes** present the second largest group of Riga cartographic pictures. They were meant for a narrow circle of specialists, that is why they remained manuscripts. These plans show Riga fortifications, their projects, as well as the warfare process in the vicinity of Riga.

In the 17th century projects of the most significant fortifications for the development of the Riga city were made by hired Swedish and Riga city fortifications engineers. In the 30-ies of the 17th century the project of the reconstruction of Riga fortifications was drafted by the already mentioned H. Thomae, in the middle of the 17th century more attention was paid to the fortification of suburb. Since then two significant plans have been preserved: project of the fortifications of Riga suburb made by Riga city fortifications engineer Franciscus Murrer (Murrer, 1609–1681) dated with 1650<sup>10</sup> (picture nr. 4) and the modernization project of Riga suburb and its fortifications (picture nr. 5) made by a Swedish fortification engineer Johan Rodenburg (Rothenburg, van Roodenborgh, ?–1660)<sup>11</sup>.

On the Murrer's projects background one can see a plan of the Riga city and suburb – the objectivity of the plan in researches has been appreciated already long ago. It is the only plan known nowadays, visually depicting the territory of Riga suburb at the time, when it was spontaneously forming behind city fortification ramparts.

In 1652 the modernization project of the Riga suburb and its fortifications made by J. Rodenburg was approved (picture nr. 5). According to it, Riga suburb, as well as the city had to be surrounded by ramparts with a bastion, but around it should be a defense ditch partly full of water. But in Riga suburb it was planned to form a regular and symmetrical planning. The territory of suburb, using mutually parallel streets, was divided into rectangular and even square blocks. The implementation of the project was interrupted by Muscovites, who led by Tsar Aleksey Michailovich, besieged Riga in 1656. However, even until the beginning of the 18th century the project of 1652 with minor variations was adapted in several Riga cartographic pictures. For example, in the already mentioned engraving, depicting the siege of Riga in 1656.

<sup>10</sup> The Riga History and navigation Museum (RHNM), inv. nr. VRVM 311221650. *Plan for fortifications of Riga city and its outskirts*, Fr. Murrer, 1650.

<sup>11</sup> RHNM, inv. nr. VRVM 161851. *Plan for the proposed construction of the suburbs of Riga*, J. Rodenburg, 1652.

In the 80-ies of the 17th century Swedish Chief fortification engineer and Riga Governor General Erik Dahlbergh (1625–1703) actively involved in the improvement of the Riga city fortifications. According to Dahlbergh's project, Riga city fortifications were modernized. The castle built in the northern part of Riga – Citadel – got its final shape<sup>12</sup>. In the Citadel Swedish civil and military authorities had their offices.

In the considered period of time for military purposes also maps of the geographical situation of the Riga city and its surroundings were made. Until the beginning of the 90-ies of the 17th century they were made by military engineers or surveyors sent from Sweden. Later this work was entrusted also to hired specialists of the Riga city. One of the most ancient maps of such a type is Georg Schwengeln's map of the Riga surroundings dated with 1628<sup>13</sup>. But as a source it rather characterizes the Riga rural district. The territory of the Riga city, to be more exact – of its suburb, is reflected in a more detailed way at the beginning of the Great Northern War – in a map ordered by Riga Governor General E. Dahlbergh. Its goal was to reflect Riga and its surroundings in 1700 during the siege of Polish and Saxon troops. The author of the map is the Riga city surveyor Eberhard Tolcks. For the preparation of the map he has used plans and maps of the Riga surroundings made by measurements on location already at the end of the 17th century.

On the background of the geographical situation of Riga vicinity, overtaken from the plans and maps, E. Tolcks marked objects related to warfare. In order to do it, Tolcks went to see and survey some fortifications on location. But if we speak about the fortifications on the other bank of the Daugava (where there were still Saxons), Tolcks marked them on the map in such a way, as they could be seen with binoculars from the Riga's highest spot of that time – from the tower of the Dome church<sup>14</sup>. It is possible that this Riga surroundings map was used by J. Litten, in order to depict Riga surroundings at the beginning of the Great Northern War – during the Spilve battle.

*The third group presents plans of building plots.* Riga plans and maps for civil purposes more often were started to prepare only in the second half of the 17th century. It should be added that in Riga even until the beginning of the 90-ies of the 17th century the survey of the city land and the preparation of plans were a duty of city fortifications engineers. However, they considered this work to be of a minor

<sup>12</sup> See in the Military Archives of Sweden in Stockholm (Krigsarkiv), Handritade kartverk, vol. 13. *De-lineationer och Gründritningar...*, nr. 252–287.

<sup>13</sup> *Map of the Riga surroundings at the Daugava*, G. Schwengeln, 1628, original in Sweden in the palace of Skookloster. See in: E. Dunsdorfs, *Kurzemes kara kartes (17. un 18. gadsimteni)*, Melburna 1974, 178 pp.

<sup>14</sup> The State History Archives of Latvia (SHAL), 4038. f., 2. apr., 96. l. *Diarium siedert dehm fasten d. 11 Februarij Ao 1700 da der Feind anfängl. ins Landt fiel und die Stadt Riga bloquirte...*, gehalten von E. Tolcks. – Entry on 13 Juny 1701.

importance. Presumably the town council also had a similar attitude, because the payment for the survey of land plots and their marking in plans was considerably lower than that for the preparation of fortification plans. The attitude changed during the last decades of the 17th century<sup>15</sup>. Within the estate revision of Vidzeme (Livonia), announced by the Swedish government during the 80-ies of the 17th century, Swedish surveyors in 1683, without any agreement with the Riga town council, surveyed also Riga's rural district. Riga negatively reacted to the Swedish surveyors' activities in its rural district, because it was afraid that thus some city's landed properties could be alienated. At the turn of the 80-ies to the 90-ies of the 17th century the Swedish King Karl XI officially exempted the Riga Patrimonial district from the estate revision, and Swedish surveyors no longer worked in the territory belonging to Riga<sup>16</sup>. However, Riga more and more often needed plans and maps in order to solve various matters related to management and legal proceedings of landed properties. In 1692 the Riga city council realized that its fortification engineer is too busy with reconstruction work of Riga fortifications and it decided to hire a surveyor. This position was entrusted to Eberhard Tolcks, who since 1686 had worked in Vidzeme (Livonia) district<sup>17</sup>. The fact, that E. Tolcks in Vidzeme has worked according to instructions, issued for Swedish surveyors, also had an impact on the quality of the plans and maps that he made as a city surveyor.

In the plans of building plots, that have preserved until nowadays, more often one can see the depiction of the Riga suburb territory and not the city. Besides, even until the 90-ies of the 17th century there are only a few such plans. One of the rare plans, presenting the division of the territory of almost the whole suburb into building plots, is an undated plan. Presumably, it is made in the 70-ies or even the 80-ies of the 17th century<sup>18</sup> (picture nr. 6). It most probably depicts the city blocks renewed after the warfare in the 50-ies and their division into building plots. Particularly marked are the land plots the city has lost with the reconstruction of the Citadel.

In the plans the suburb is more often depicted in the 90-ies of the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th century. Their author is mainly E. Tolcks. For the research of Riga's development essential are the changes that E. Tolcks has marked in his plans regarding the suburban territory, because the suburban territory was expanded, transferring the fortification line. But the plans, which present

<sup>15</sup> M. Barzdeviča, *Karšu un planu izmantošanas sakums Rīgas parvalde (1621–1710)*, „Sena Rīga 4: Pētījumi pilsētas arheoloģijā un vēsturē”, Atb. red. A. Caune, Rīga 2003, 299–322. (Summary: *Der Beginn der Verwendung von Karten und Plänen in der Verwaltung Rīgas (1621–1710)*).

<sup>16</sup> SHAL, fonds 749, series 6, file 467, pp. 152, 153; *ibid*, file 468, pp. 117, 119, 147, 156; A. Bulmerincq, *Vier Bücher der Landvogtei der Stadt Riga. Ein Beitrag zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, Bd. III, Rīga 1931, pp. 796.

<sup>17</sup> SHAL, fonds 749, ser. 5, file 51, pp. 189, 212, 260.

<sup>18</sup> RHNМ, inv. nr. VRVM 160500. *Plan of land plots of Riga suburbs, 60–80ies of 17th century*.



the division of a part of the suburb into building plots, as historical sources provide information about the size of landed plots, construction, their economic usage and inhabitants.

In the considered period the cartographical reflection of various parts of the territory of the Riga city and its suburb should be considered as irregular.

The plans show, that in the territory of the Riga city, which was surrounded by the walls of the 16th century fortifications, the street layout was already almost completely developed. In the 17th century the largest changes in the rampart-surrounded territory of the city are related to the integration of the protective ramparts, which had then lost their military significance, into the city's structure. For example, this plan graphically shows the places, where in the 80-ies of the 17th century there were made passages in the wall<sup>19</sup>. It was done in order to better include in the city structure the territory inside the ramparts, which had been annexed to the city along with the construction of new ramparts in the second half of the 16th century.

The cartographic pictures graphically show that the improvements of the fortification system of Riga in the Swedish time most of all affected the territory of suburb. Cartographic pictures visually show that the defence line, which was built around the suburb in the middle of the 17th century, not only defended the suburb, but also became its border in nature. The plans outline also the chaotically developed „planning” of the suburbs that survived until the 50s. At that time the suburb of Riga was mostly used for gardening.

But the project for reconstruction of the Riga suburb and its fortifications, confirmed in 1652, became a basis for the development of a modern street network in the suburb. As we know, the implementation of the Project was interrupted in 1656. As the suburbs were rebuilt after the cease of the warfare, blocks marked by parallel streets were outlined in the reconstruction Project, although not as accurately as in that from 1652. The plans also show that in the 17th century in the second suburb street names were just forming. Some street names traditionally indicated the main object related to the street or its final destination, for example, „the street to the Jesus Church” or „the road to lime-kiln”. But the streets, whose directions presented a continuation of the streets already located inside ramparts, overtook their names. Like, for example, *Sand Strasse* (Sandstreet) at that time<sup>20</sup>.

In the 60-ies of the 17th century the construction of the suburban fortification also was no longer continued. Even until the beginning of the 90-ies the suburb preserved its former border, marked by palisades. It was only in 1692–1693 when the portion of palisades (on the both sides of Rauna gate) were moved further away

<sup>19</sup> RHNМ, inv. nr. VRVM 160491. *Plan of Riga city showing the so called part of the territory (Binnen wall) between the wall and the ramparts from the Ridzina Gate opposite the Daugava to the Jacobs Gate..*, Ch. H. Purgoldt, 1689.

<sup>20</sup> RHNМ, inv. nr. 160489. *Plan of the land plot of the Gertrude Church..*, Ch. H. Purgoldt, 1694.

from the city<sup>21</sup>, that the localization of the borderline of the suburb was approximated in the 1652 project. Plans also testify that the second half of the 17th century was the only time when the border of the suburbs was moved and this localization persisted until 1770s. It allows us to specify the size of the territory of the Riga suburb. Thus, the Riga suburb from 191 ha (according to data of 1626) was expanded to 270 ha already at the beginning of the 90-ies of the 17th century<sup>22</sup>.

It is known that Riga Forecastle or Forburg lay under the Swedish jurisdiction and remained outside the official territory of Riga suburbs that stood on the land belonging to the city. So this fact graphically reveals how the development of Riga suburbs was at that time affected by the fight of Riga for the preservation of the ancient rights and privileges of the city against the growing trends of absolutism in the administration of Riga from the part of the Swedish government. The idea to incorporate the Citadel with the territory of Forecastle into the single fortification system of the city remained an intention only<sup>23</sup>.

The cartographic material also confirms that in the suburbs of Riga building plots were used by different social layers: Riga burghers, military and civil servants, craftsmen, persons employed in subsidiary jobs in trade and day-labourers. The burghers of Riga used their plots of land in the suburbs of Riga mostly as gardens or stored their goods or built small mansions, while the lower social layers, represented by different ethnic backgrounds and professions, built homes on their plots of land and settled there permanently.

Generally evaluating, the mentioned plans and maps are a unique historical source for the examination of the territorial development of Riga. They present information about the most important changes both in the territory of the Riga city, which was surrounded by ramparts, as well as in the territory of its suburb.

#### SIEDEMNASTOWIECZNE MAPY I PLANY RYGI JAKO ŹRÓDŁA DO ODTWORZENIA ROZWOJU MIASTA

##### Streszczenie

Treścią referatu jest analiza przydatności wykorzystania przekazów kartograficznych z lat 1620–1710 jako źródeł historycznych do rozwoju terytorialnego Rygi i jej przedmieść.

Archiwum Historii Państwa Łotwy w Rydze oraz Muzeum Historii Rygi i Żeglarstwa posiadają największy zbiór kartografików ryskich z okresu szwedzkiego (1621–1710). Autorka miała również okazję zapoznać się z kolekcjami map i planów w dwóch szwedzkich

<sup>21</sup> HSAĻ, fonds 749, ser. 6, file 41, pp. 171, 436; *ibid.* file 43, p. 233.

<sup>22</sup> R. Stegmann, *Die ausdehnung und Topographie Rigas...*, s. 254.

<sup>23</sup> G. Eimer, *Die Stadtplanung im schwedischen Ostseereich 1600–1715. Mit Beiträgen zur Geschichte der Idealstadt*, Lund 1961, s. 34, 538, 540.

archiwach: Archiwum Wojennym (*Krigsarkivet*) i Archiwum Narodowym (*Riksarkivet*) w Sztokholmie.

Podstawowym źródłem informacji kartograficznej do historii Rygi w tym okresie, szczególnie trzech ostatnich dziesięcioleci szwedzkich rządów, są mapy i plany wykonane w dużych skalach i zachowane w rękopisie.

Przestudiowane materiały kartograficzne obejmujące Rygę i jej przedmieścia są ułożone w chronologiczny, terytorialny i tematyczny lecz nie usystematyzowany sposób. To właśnie źródło historyczne, które odzwierciedla najważniejsze zmiany w rozwoju przestrzennym miasta i jego przedmieść w sposób graficzny obrazuje, że modernizacja systemu fortyfikacji oddziaływała na terytorialny wzrost miasta i jego przedmieść

Schematyczny szkic murów i ulic terenu miasta wewnątrz wałów obronnych (Wewnętrzna Ryga) w większości z okresu szwedzkiego potwierdza, że sieć ulic w mieście została przez nich obwarowana trwałymi dziełami. Włączenie wałów obronnych, które wtedy straciły swe militarne znaczenie do struktury miasta i ściślejsze zespolenie terenu wewnątrz nich (który został zaanektowany do miasta wraz z budową nowych wałów obronnych w drugiej połowie XVI wieku) poprzez wycięcie nowych przejść w wałach w latach osiemdziesiątych XVII stulecia spowodowały niewielkie zmiany w planie Wewnętrznej Rygi. Także plany z końca tego stulecia częściowo pozwalają prześledzić zmiany w sieci ulic i zabudowie, które na terenie ograniczonym wewnętrznymi wałami obronnymi zostały spowodowane przez szybkie zamulanie Ridziny oraz odtwarzaniem granic kwartałów zabudowy po pożarze w 1689 roku.

Poprawa systemu fortyfikacji Rygi w szwedzkim okresie najbardziej oddziaływała na teren przedmieść (w owym czasie oficjalne przedmieścia Rygi uformowywały się tylko na prawym brzegu Dźwiny, podczas gdy w Pardaugavie (po drugiej stronie Dźwiny) przedmieścia pojawiły się w XVIII wieku). Kartograficzny obraz Dźwiny obrazuje tę linię obrony, która została zbudowana dookoła przedmieść w latach dwudziestych XVII wieku i która miała nie tylko je bronić ale i stała się ich naturalną granicą. Plany obrazują też chaos w „planowaniu” przedmieść, które przetrwały tak do lat pięćdziesiątych tego stulecia. Ich porównanie z planami z II połowy XVII wieku wykazuje zmiany, które nastąpiły w obszarze przedmieść Rygi pod wpływem projektu rekonstrukcji tychże i ich fortyfikacji zatwierdzonym w 1652 roku. Wprowadzanie projektu w życie zostało przerwane przez Rosjan, którzy oblegli miasto w 1656 roku. Przedmieścia zostały ponownie odbudowane po zakończeniu wojny. Wyznaczone równoległymi ulicami kwartały nawiązały, chociaż niedokładnie do projektu z 1652 roku. Tylko w latach 1692 – 1693 część palisad na obu stronach bramy Rauna została przesunięta z dala od miasta, która to lokalizacja linii granicznej przedmieść została zbliżona do projektu z 1652 roku. Plany też poświadczają, że druga połowa XVII wieku była jedynym okresem, kiedy granica przedmieść została naruszona i taka lokalizacja utrzymała się aż do lat 1770.

Fakt, że ryski Zamek Przedni albo Forburg, który był pod szwedzką jurysdykcją, pozostał na zewnątrz oficjalnego terenu przedmieść Rygi (które z kolei leżały na ziemi należącej do miasta), graficznie obrazuje jak rozwój tychże w owym czasie został dotknięty przez walkę miasta o zachowanie dawnych praw i przywilejów przeciw rosnącym trendom abso-

lutyizmu w administracji podczas szwedzkich rządów. Pomysł, by wcielić Cytadelę z terenem Zamku Przedniego do systemu fortyfikacji miasta pozostał tylko projektem.

Materiał kartograficzny potwierdza też, że w przedmieściach Rygi kwartały zabudowy były używane przez różne warstwy społeczne: mieszczań, wojskowych i cywilnych służących, rzemieślników, osoby zatrudnione w pracach przedsiębiorstw handlowych i pracowników dniówkowych. Mieszczenie używali swojej ziemi na przedmieściach Rygi głównie jako ogrodów, gromadzili je jako dobra albo budowali małe rezydencje, podczas gdy warstwy niższe, o różnym składzie etnicznym i zawodowym budowały tam stałe siedziby.



Fig. 1. Riga around 1637, M. Merian



Fig. 2. A fortification plan-project for Riga, H. Thomae  
(Stockholm, Krigsarkiv Handritade kartverk Bd. 12)



Fig. 3. Plan of the royal city of Riga during the siege by the Muscovite Czar Alexei Mikhailovich from 22 August until 5 October 1656., A.D. Perelle



Fig. 4. Plan for fortifications of Riga city and its outskirts, 1650, Fr. Murrer (RHNM, inv. nr. VRVM 31122)



Fig. 5. Plan for the proposed construction of the suburbs of Riga, 1652,  
J. Rodenburg (RHNМ, inv. nr. VRVM 161851)



Fig. 6. Plan of land plots of Riga suburbs, author unknown (RHNМ, inv. nr. VRVM 160500)