



Centrum Badań
nad Dziedzictwem
Pokrzyżackim

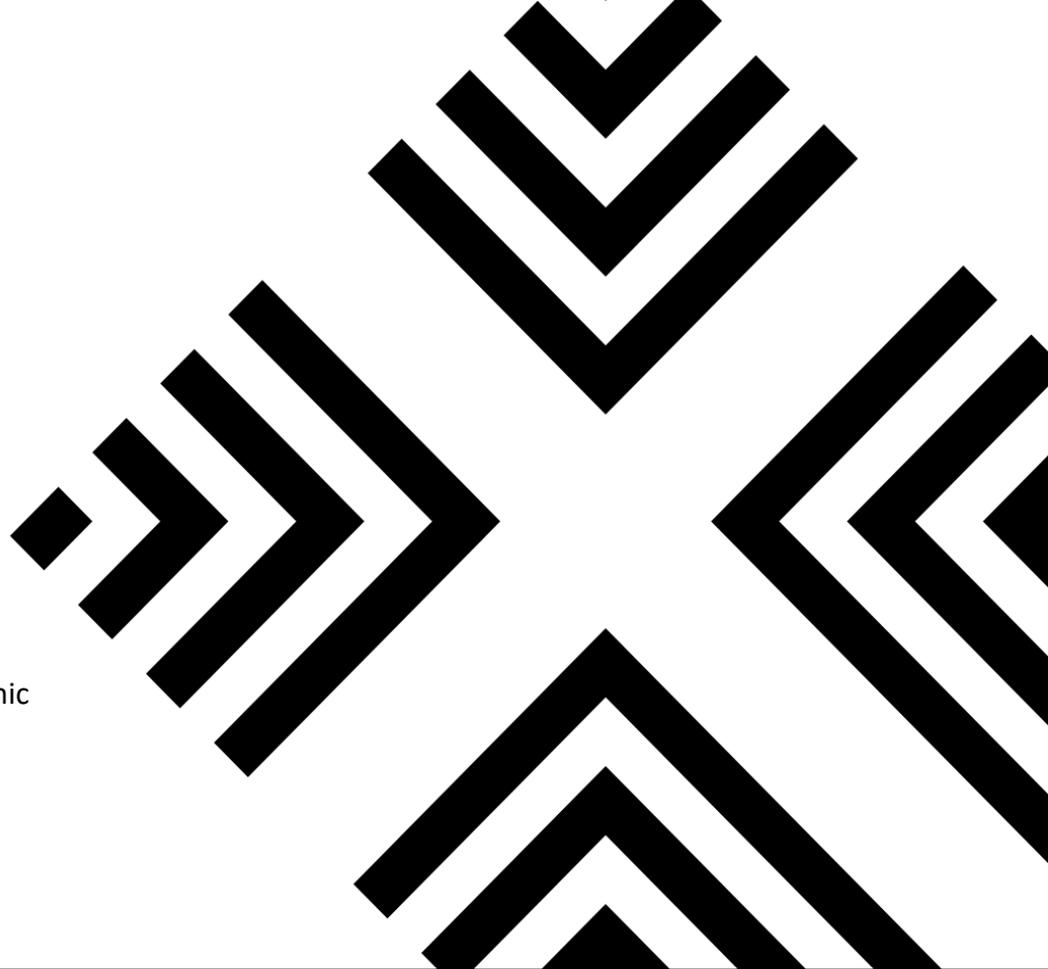
Days After WW2 around the Baltic Sea (D.A.B.S.)

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Rakvere, 11-12 IX 2024.

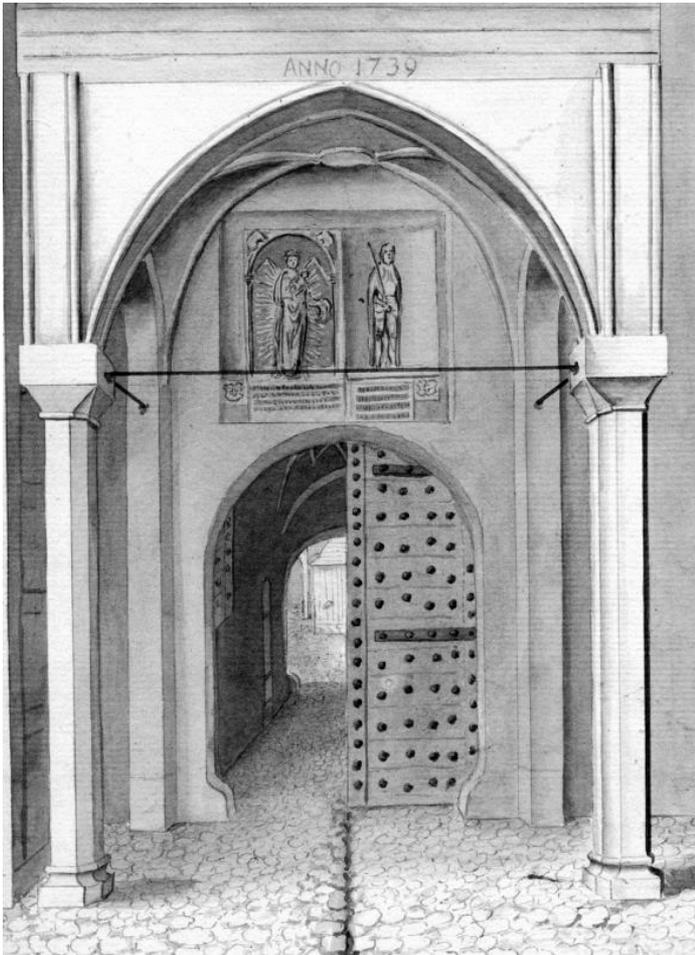


Structure of Talk:

- 1.) Is there a shared experience among our museums? What is it?
- 2.) What is D.A.B.S.?
- 3.) What are some examples of what we can do?
- 4.) Research Centre for Post-Teutonic Order Heritage (Malbork)



Shared Experiences: History and Heritage.



Top: Coronation of the Virgin (Malbork, c. 1344). Left:
Wolther von Plettenberg (Riga, 16th century)

Virgin Mary Chapel, Malbork (1945)



Grand Master's Palace, Malbork (1945)



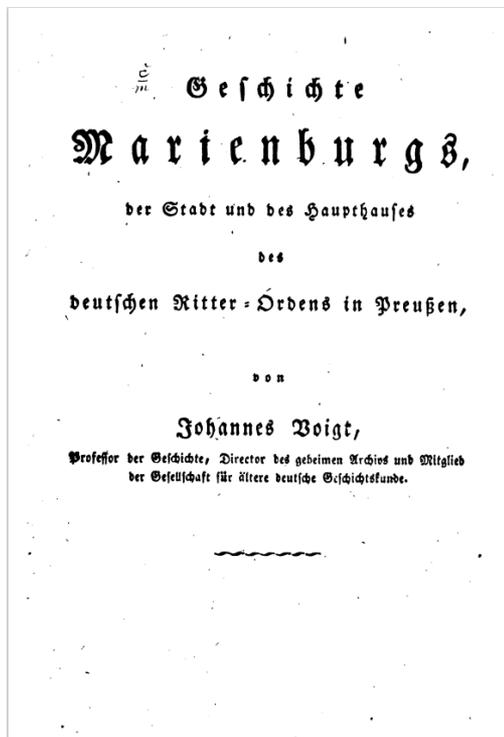
Restoration and „cultural heritage” before WW2: Malbork.



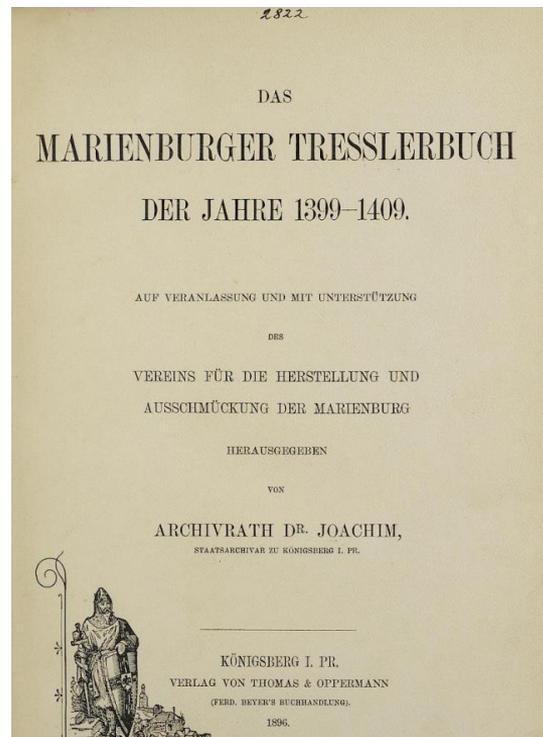
F. Frick, *Hochmeisterpalast* (1799).



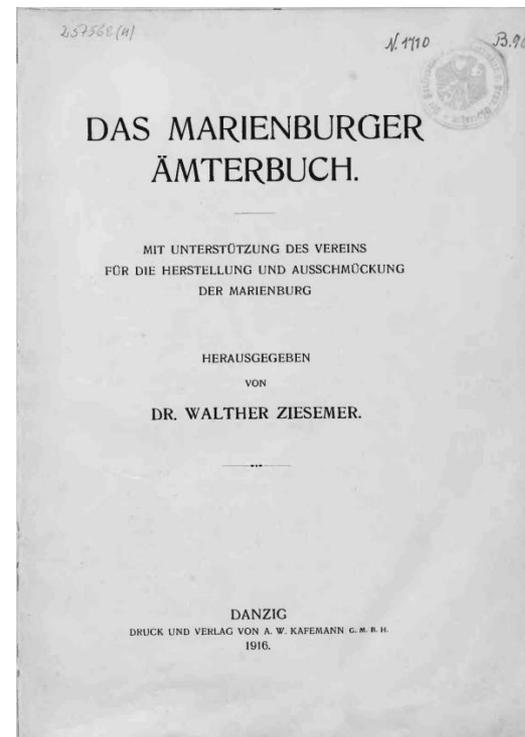
Malbork, High Castle (pre-restoration).



*Voigt, Geschichte
Marienburgs (1824)*



*Joachim, Marienburger
Tresslerbuch (1896)*



*Zieseimer, Marienburger
Ämterbuch (1916)*

Shared History and Heritage: Experiences

Turku, 1941.



Narva, 1944.



being carried out in the framework of the Estonia-Russia Cross- Border Cooperation Programme 2014-2020 and it co-financed not only the works in Narva Castle but in Ivangorod Fortress as well.

Throughout the centuries, Narva Castle and Ivangorod Fortress formed a unique architectural ensemble. During several historical periods, Ivangorod was a part of Narva. It was so from 612 to 1918, and then from 1920 to 1944. (Image 2)

At the very beginning, one of the fundamental assignments of the project, which was also reflected in its full name, was „the development of a unique cross-border ensemble of Narva and Ivangorod fortresses as a single cultural and tourist spot“. In Ivangorod fortress, a concept of the Museum of Fortresses was developed, which had to become one of the meaningful stages of the long-term European Cross Border Cooperation Program.

In February 2022 since the beginning of Russian invasion of Ukraine, cooperation with Russia was aimed at fixing those. (Images 3, 4)

was suspended and later on completely disrupted. Taking into account the above-mentioned circumstances the Joint Monitoring Committee has approved the temporary name of the programme for communication purposes: Estonian EU external border programme.

It is important to emphasize that the restoration works, which the project envisaged among other things, implied the correction of the tragic destruction and damage caused to the two-fortress complex during World War II. That is why it is particularly painful to see the dreadful history repeating nowadays and to understand that it is Russia that has become the military aggressor now.

It was because of the war that the unique complex of fortresses suffered 80 years ago. By the end of World War II, the remains of the majority of buildings in Narva Castle were only ruins and outer walls. During the first postwar years, these ruined structures kept decaying due to the lack of activities



2 Narva and Ivangorod fortresses. Johanna Triefeldt. 1939. Narva Museum



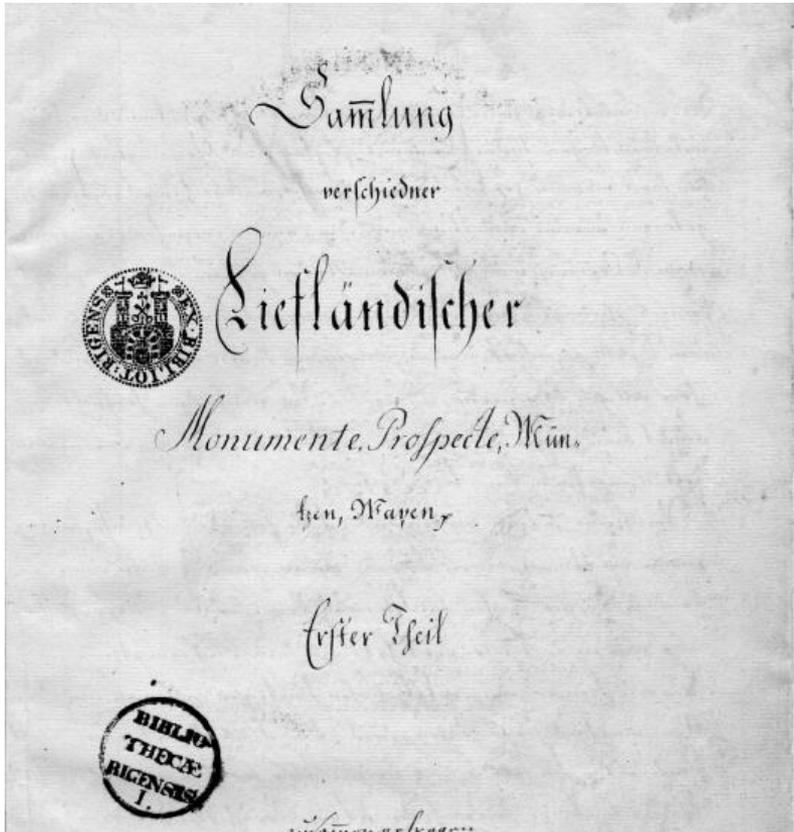
3 Narva Castle after World War II. 1944–1947. Narva Museum



4 Narva Castle after World War II. 1950–1960. Narva Museum

¹ From 2011 to 2015 with the support from the Estonia-Latvia-Russia Cross Border Cooperation Programme within within European Neighborhood and Partnership instrument 2007-2013, the first stage of the Project was completed. It resulted in the restoration of the Small Gun-Powder Storage Building and opening an exhibition there, and in the restoration of the oldest building dated back to 1492.

Different Approaches to Conservation and Documentation

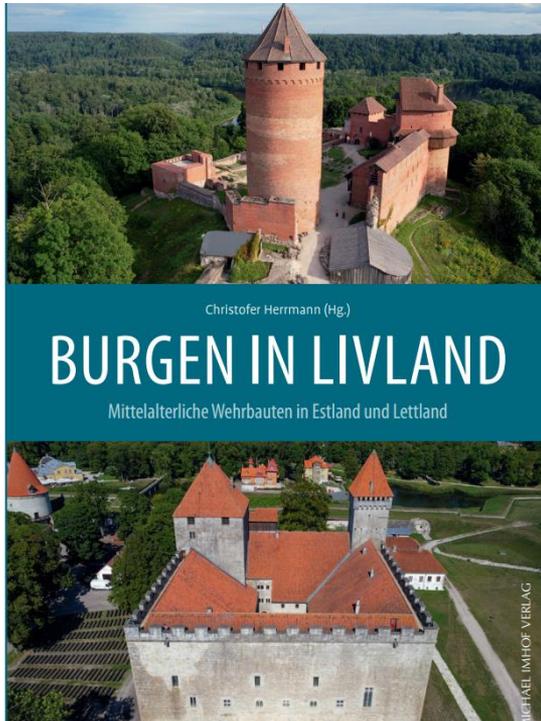


J. Christoph Brotze, *Samlung verschiedener Liefländischer Monumente*, 10 vols., 1776-1818

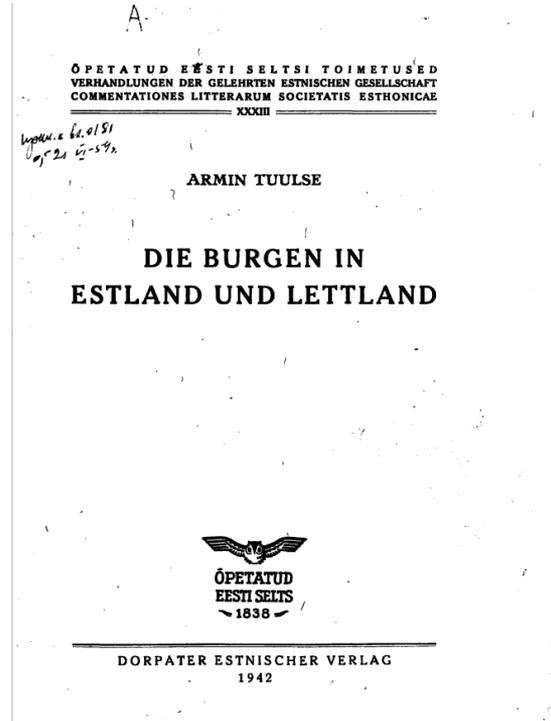


K. von Löwis of Menar, *Burgenlexikon für Alt-Livland*, 1922

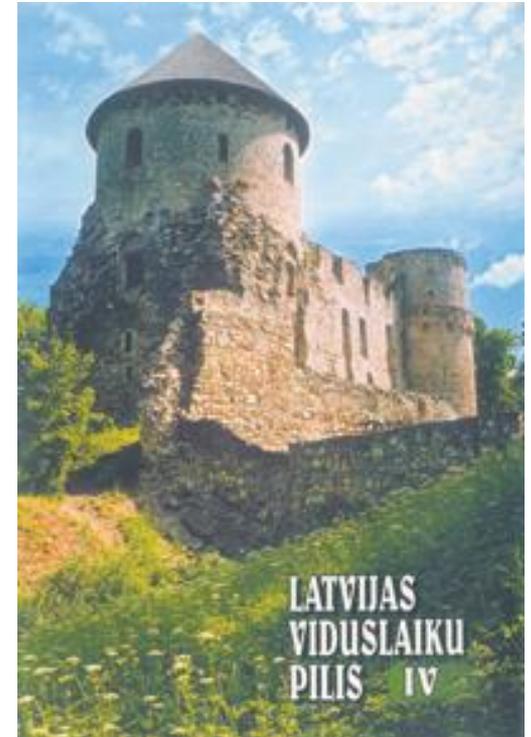
Trends in the Eastern Baltic



C. Herrmann, *Burgen in Livland*, 2024



A. Tuulse, *Burgen in Estland und Lettland*, 1942



A. Caune, *Latvijas viduslaiku pilis IV*, 2004



So, what does this all mean?

- 1.) Our museums and institutions (esp. Castles) form a significant cultural landscape.
- 2.) **D.A.B.S.** = broader approach through scope of destruction and rebuilding.
- 3.) Potential areas:
 - a.) comparisons of neglect of monuments
 - b.) the rise of heritage conservation in both regions
 - c.) cross-institutional collaborations / publications



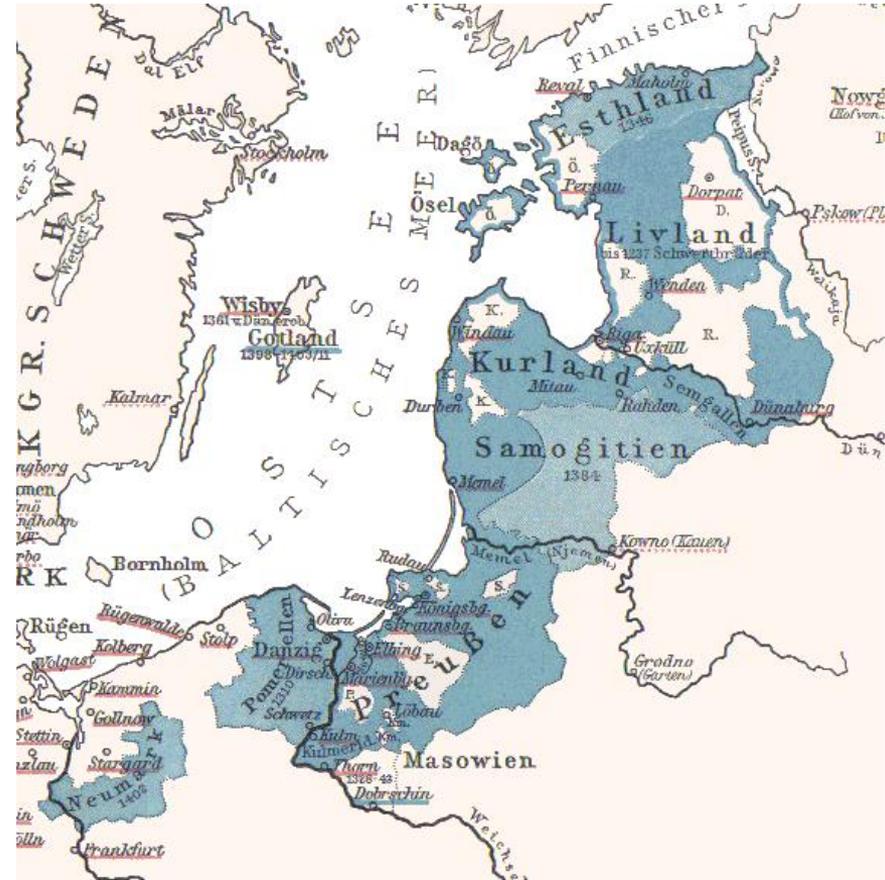
No.	Type name	Type of architectural object (examples)	The degree of preservation and use in general (+)	The degree of preservation and use in general (-)
1.	Civil architecture	- administrative buildings	+	
		- residential development	+	
		- aristocratic estates		-
		- educational infrastructure buildings	+	-
		- health infrastructure buildings, etc.	+	
2.	Military architecture	- objects of defensive fortification	+	-
		- military barracks		-
		- warehouses for supply needs of formation of armed forces		-
		- defensive structures and civil defense facilities, etc.		-
3.	Industrial architecture	- production complexes		-
		- factories		-
		- warehouses and storage facilities		-
		- transport infrastructure	+	
		- water supply system, etc.	+	-
4.	Cultic architecture	- Protestant churches	+	-
		- knight's castles		-

Y. Filipov, "Significance of historical and architectural heritage of Kaliningrad region," *E3S* 291 (2021): 1-7 (Table 1)

Ongoing Projects 1: Creating a „modern map” of Teutonic Order castles

5 popular-scientific conferences:

- 1.) state of **destroying** castles after WWII,
- 2.) **Postwar** realities,
- 3.) **Political transformations** in Poland in 1989,
- 4.) **Best practices** in the development of castles and castles ruins,
- 5.) **Perspectives** for the development most at risk objects.





Ongoing Projects, 2: Comparison of historical development of teutonic castles

Factors influencing changes:

- **Complex regional history**
- **Changes in borders,**
- **War,**
- **Laws concerning management and ownership,**
- **Different conservation practices in other countries**

Thank you for your attention!



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