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## **BURG KRUMMESSE ON CROSS-ROADS OF CENTURIES: POLITICAL AND ECONOMICAL NARRATIVES**

The article discusses the political and economic problems of colonization of territories of Western Baltic. The features of economic evolution Lauenburg, Storman and Lübeck in the first half of the second millennium. It is show the specifics of the forming, functioning and development of the economy knight estate in example of burg Krummesse. The main sources of income in different knights estate, their dependence on the political situation. The role and importance of the Hanseatic League foreign trade enterprises to prosper Ritter estate in the XIII-XV centuries.

**Key words:** burg Krummesse, economic history, Hansa, economy of ritter and of raubritter.

**Formulation of a problem.** Enormous, until now yet not appraised in full payment in economic, political, cultural life of country that once entered in the complement of the Russian empire belongs to the natives from Ostsee provinces. Culture of management, widespread on the walks of life of Kurland, Semgalen, Livland, Esthland and Oesel, with certain changes carried on country of south and east of empire, adapted to the new climatic terms and local traditions, enriching them and assisting the increase of efficiency of application of present resources and increase of the labour productivity. However, in this cut of Ostsee province occupied indisputably leading positions only within the limits of empire. But it follows to establish, that the generation of innovations took place, in the first turn, out of borders of the Russian empire. The provinces of East Baltic played, undoubtedly, in an extraordinarily effective form, but only role of mediator, transmission link in an exchange between the West and East. Principles of effective management, methods of increase of the productivity of field-crop cultivation, stock-raising, forestry, industry, various to modern technologies and others like that local producers from East Baltic got actively, first of all, in the process of cultural and economic transfer from civilization by the near countries of Western Baltic. However the range of

problems of historical politically-economic development of country, unfortunately, not often enough falls to focus of researches of modern home scientists.

**Last researches and publications analysis.** In Ukrainian economic science the pressing questions of political and economic evolution of East and Western Baltic remain on a present moment, unfortunately, yet worked not enough out. However in given to the area already during a few centuries tensely numerous researchers work from Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, Poland, Sweden and Finland, concentrating the attention on the national and international aspects of historical, economic, cultural development of countries of the Baltic pool. Especially considerable payment in development of this range of problems belongs to the well-known in the world scientists to Leonid Arbuzow-senior, Alfred Büttner, Gustav Sommerfeldt, Peter von Kobbe, Carl von Nettelbla, Wolfgang Prange, Michael von Taube, Astaf von Tronsee-Roseneck, Ernst Fering, Eduard von Fircks, Armin von Folkerzam, Ernst Strelke [1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 14] and many other. However, without regard to long-term scientific secret services in this area of whole cohort of prominent researchers, the separate questions of politically-economic development of East and Western Baltic remain lighted not enough up still. In particular, it touches the range of problems of complex consideration of historical, political, economic and cultural evolution within the limits of burgs, located on the walks of life of Western Baltic on the examples of concrete managing units.

**Formulation of the article object.** As an aim of this article complex research of politically-economic evolution of burgs of Western Baltic comes forward in the conditions of growth of colonization waves on the western and east coast of the Baltic sea, civilization and trade opposition and collaboration between the Baltic states during the first half of II of millennium on the example of burg of Krummesse.

**Account of the basic material.** The gradual settling of bank of the west of the Baltic sea on the fracture of the first and second millenniums took place from a few parties. Westerly on the almost unsettled walks of life of modern Storman and Lauenburg friesian moved separate groups, from a north - to the habitant Jutland and easterly the settlements of western slaves spread gradually. Most organized was motion from a south and south-west - from the fence surrounding villages of Hamburg and Verden bishops. Thus churches came forward person one of main initiators of colonization, assisted the effective rallying of migrants, realized the numerous missionary programs among first citizens of new land, hindered to continuation of sending of traditional blood-thirsty and hellish rituals [5, p. 24]. Colonists carried with itself new technologies in building, treatment of unbaked and sandy soils, created drainage systems, scars of the forests and others like that.

The effective methods of treatment of poor and swamped country are widespread on the swampy plains of Frisian land, around to Hamburg and lowlands

of Rhine, were fully suitable for application on the bank of the west of the Baltic sea. Population of settlements that appeared on territory of new brands was mixed, that it is possible to trace, both after hydro-names, and directly at topographies names settlements. Without regard to advantage in the technological plan of frisian and saxon migrants, in villages even through a few centuries after the beginning of active colonization, as historical documents testify, considerable part of population was folded by slaves. Especially their far was observed «in the parishes of Schlagtorf, Karlow, Wustin, Kresdorf, Gutow, Ruse, Parketien, Crummesse, Nienkirchen, Hagenow, Rene, Fitelübbe» [5, p. 152-167]. The Slavic origin, after separate researches, the name of burg of Krummesse (Krummesze / Krommesze) has, that meant «composition, place of maintenance of commodity, kromne place».

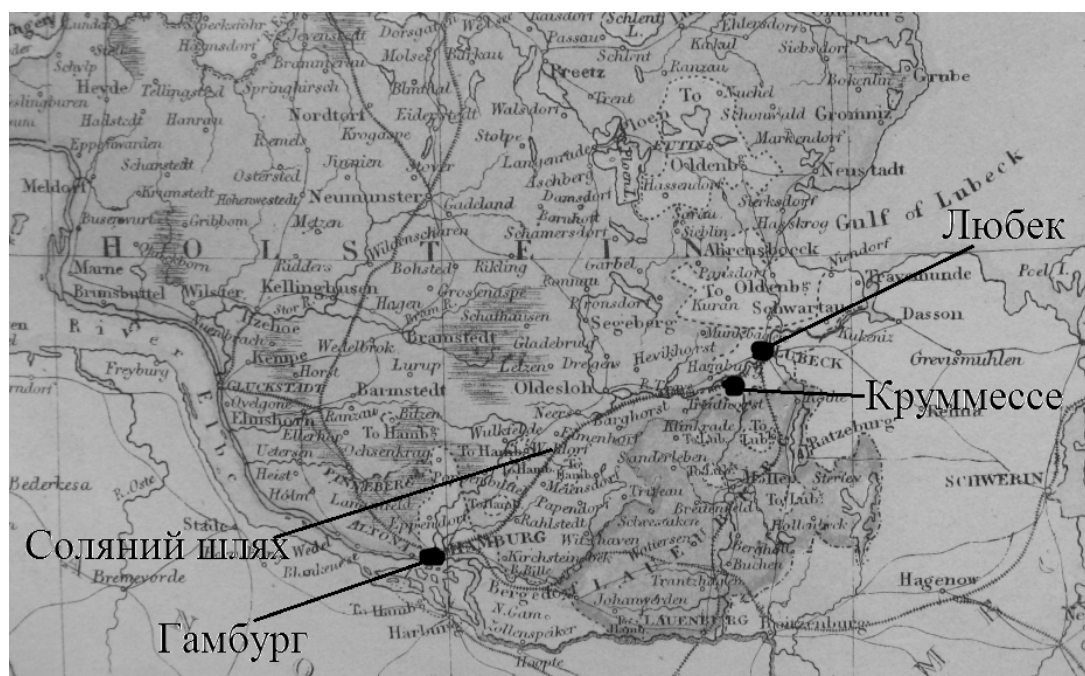
The parish of Krummesse is remembered first, on the certificates of different old-time sources that was saved to present tenses, or in 1154, or in 1194. Here the last look is more widespread [8, p. 2050-2052] in German historiography and the last date is officially considered exactly the date of founding of Krummesse. Sign, that one of witnesses of agreement of Ratzeburgs bishop Izfridus with a population about the selection of parishes and allocation of profits from them between bishop and representative of family Wittenborggen came forward as a church – Woldemarus [8, p. 2052], the descendants of what Tralow-Krummesse in the future became the proprietors of most country in the parish of Krummesse.

Control above burg of Krummesse at first got bishop, and then are representatives of family of Tralow, in particular knight Heinrich Tralow. Already in 1230 he got the half of tithe from «Niemark and Stochelsdorf, half of tithe from Kronsforde, Krummesse and Pukendorf» [10]. After sphragistik researches family of Tralow entered in the complement of the very ramified association of families the emblems of that was a sign of arrow, so-called Pfeilen or Schtralen, close enough family with the Slavic sort of Niklotings from Mecklenburg. Strengthening among transalbing influence of sort of Tralow is related to the receipt a knight by Heinrich Tralow-Krummesse honored and sufficiently economically advantageous position of pincerna at a possessor Lauenburg. Under the direction of pincerna or mundschenk all property of Lauenburg, that had to provide leisure, entertainments, feeds and way of life of duke, appeared after the operating norms of those times, played a main role in quartermaster's supplies to his court.

Economic power of proprietors of burg of Krummesse grew during a few generations. In the second half of XIII of century they got one time for together position of pincerna, that almost purchased status of inherited for their family. They often were of interest duke of Lauenburg on a foreign-policy arena, vised the internal and external agreements of Lauenburg. One of members of family of proprietors of

Krummesse took title to come forward person plenipotentiary of duke on emperor's elections in Worms in 1308

In the first half of XIV of century of burg of Krummesse controlled the surrounding estates of Kastorf, Bliestorf, Grinau, Rondeshagen, Klempowe, Schenkenberg, Kronsfort, Nienmark, Schretstaken, Wulfsdorf and others. His proprietors became in political and economic sense one of the most powerful owners among north trans-albings. Extraordinarily assisted it, from one side, very successful geographical being of burg of Krummesse on a main salt way between rich Hansa-cities by Hamburg and Lubeck (pic. 1) and, from other, relatively fertile for the terms of north the agricultural country located round him.



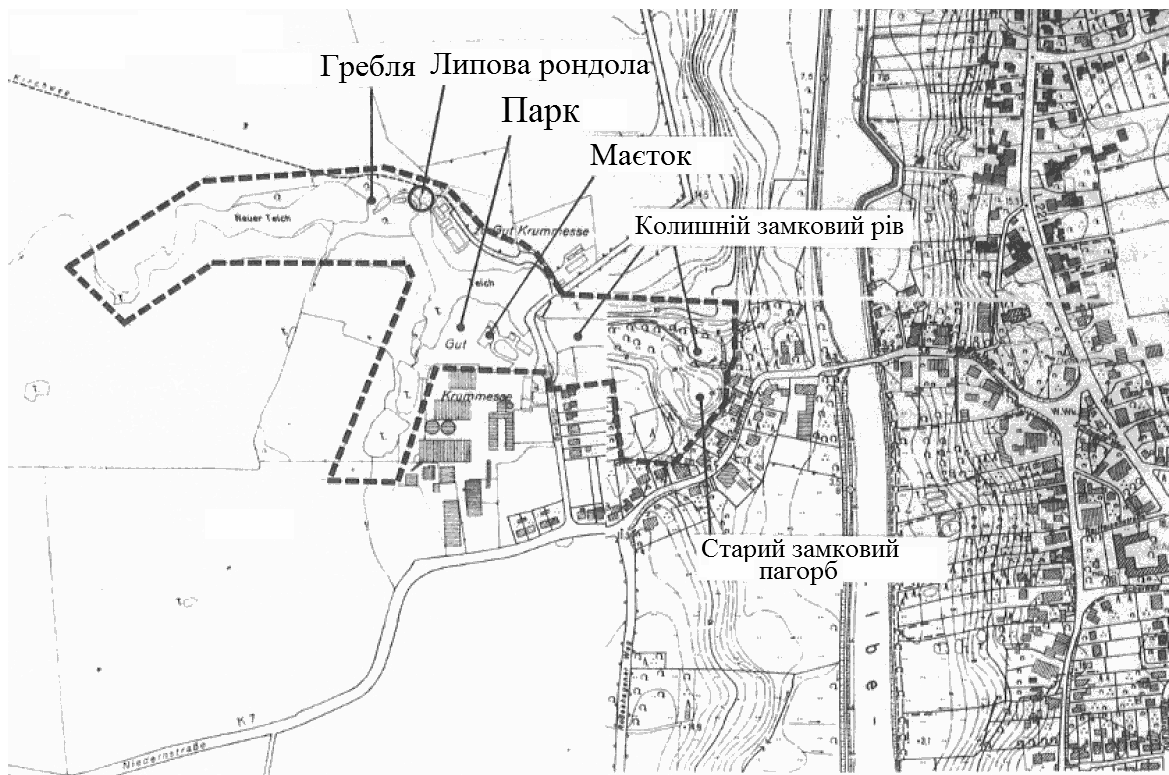
Picture 1. A location of burg of Krummesse is on a salt way

About exceptional political and economic importance of this region even in later epochs can testify emergency even for Germany (for the legislators of that centenary processes are not the special wonder) duration of legal procrastination in relation to control above him between Lubeck and dukedom of Lauenburg, that took place within the limits of «process of Möln» that began in 1609 and finally came to an end only in 1770 (legal collisions, as further pre-condition of his initiation, were stopped up as early as the second half of XIV of century) [5, p. 221-222].

The increase of power of burg of Krummesse was assisted by the self-weighted policy of his proprietors. Along a salt way, many locks of raubritters stationed oneself round cities to Hamburg and Lubeck, that got a basic profit not from exploitation of agricultural lands, but due to control above trade-routes and receipt of corresponding custom and other indemnifications from merchants. Intentional obtrusive following

by the caravans of merchants, artificial spoilage of roads, shakedown of paying for a move were the most innocent acts of raubritters of Storman and Lauenburg. For the night time of that epoch fully usual were cases of the armed attacking merchants, organized raubritters, so-called «Ritter des Mondscheins» dominated on transport arteries of Holstein and Low Saxony.

In this foreshortening strategy of abandonment is from predatory actions in relation to merchants of Lubeck, that the proprietors of burg of Krummesse heard the confession, appeared far-sighted. The incorporated forces of trade cities and Saxen-Lauenburg are during XIII-XIV of centuries destroyed majority of raubritters and pranged their locks. Information about similar operations against knights constantly meet on the pages of manuscripts of those times. However burg of Krummesse and his proprietors at these terms continued to prosper, getting as a result of the comfortable location (pic. 2) and self-weighted economic policy additional incomes from roaring trade between Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen and cities of south Germany.



Picture. 2. Schema of burg of Krummesse [4, p. 2]

However the Black invasion that swept in the first half of XIV of century the countries of Europe became reason of the catastrophic rolling up of active economic activity, halt of agricultural colonization and swift reduction of money profits of burg of Krummesse. Considerable spending family of his proprietors bore in 1358, when burg of Krummesse in the war-time was broke soldiers of Holstein [6, p. 91].

Besides support of proprietors of Krummesse of king Valdemar IV Atterdag appeared too fatal family in Denmark-Hansen wars 1361-1365 and 1367-1370 (at first successful enough for the last, but unsuccessful in an eventual result), that resulted in sharp increase them political and economic positions in Western Baltic. Negative consequences did not linger.

In 1377 knight Eggerdt von Krummesse and esquire Iohannes von Krummesse on acceding to the duke Saxen-Lauenburg Erich III was sold estate of Krummesse for Arndt Starke for 240 brands with warning, that they have a right on his return during the following 20. In 1382 to take brothers von Krummesse got from Arndt Starke additional payment in 160 brands and 200 brands, but already with the condition of transfer to him also on the security estate of Kastorf on 40 nearest year. Half of Krummesse and Kronsforde, that and now enters in the complement of Lubeck, in 1379 purchased ratman of Lubeck Swgebodo Krispien III, defining to the same on many centuries of location of borders between Lauenburg and Hansa.

For times of control over Krummesse of Arndt Starke and his successor of ratman and burgomaster of Lubeck Tidemann von Schteen in an estate was conducted row of building and other measures that had to improve both the terms of residence in him and him economic value. Tidemann von Schteen was known as a remarkable manager, unchanging participant of all important collections of representatives of Hansa, hard-edged supporter of the active political and economic co-operating with other cities-states, revival of sea-born trade with East Baltic. By the consequence of him economic activity the increase of redemption cost of Krummesse became on November, 10 in 1432 to 700 brands, that complicated the return of estate to the owners.

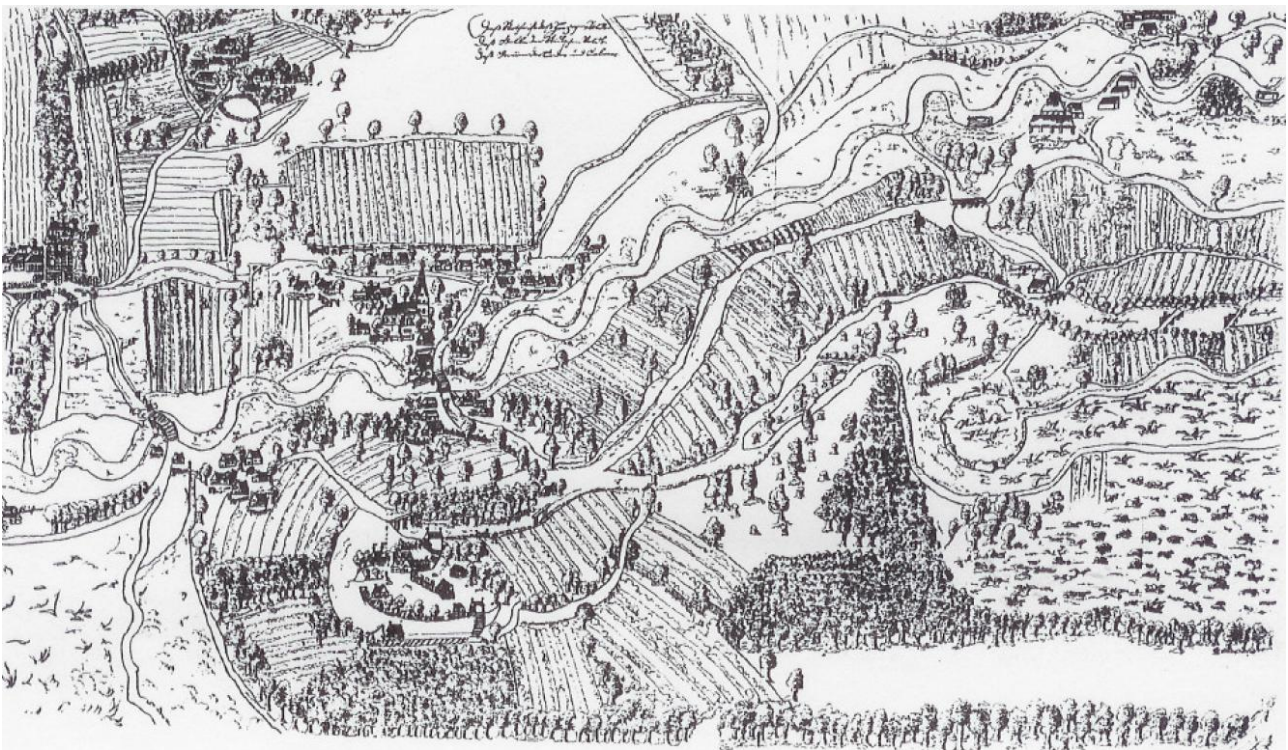
At the same time in war of Hansa-cities with the Danish kingdom 1426-1435 (so-called, «wars for a Sund-duty») Lubeck occupied aggressive position in relation to the last, leading coalition of Hansa. Exactly chaired by Tidemann von Schteen the incorporated fleet of the Hanseatic union inflicted the shattering defeat of fleet of king Erica VII Danish in a battle under Öresunn, defining to the same the results of the protracted opposition of royal power and trade cities in the north of Europe. At the same time to take Iohannes, Gerdt and Hartwig von Krummesse was occupied opposite position, traditionally supporting in the conflict of Denmark and Hansa exactly Erica VII. Triumphal victory in this war of union of Hansa-cities deprived them possibility to turn estates in property and compelled to leave native places.

The last mention about the background of Krummesse on the walks of life of Lauenburg is dated in 1447 Further history of their representatives proceeds already in more east regions. From 1409 their activity fixed in Livonien (a knight Körsten is with the estates of Schmölingen and Wolgund) [3, p. 40], and from 1447 - in Brandenburg (the representatives of family are remembered in the Landed book of



emperor Carl IV - Betke, Tideke, Arnd, Honig and Ebel with the proper to them villages of Wesendal, Rosental, Baersdorf and Hohenstein). Thus it should be noted that active voice of members of family in economic, spiritual and political life of the states located to the east of Elbe was observed, at certain intervals, and before, beginning from the first half of X century. So, for example, on the certificate of chroniclers, they were one of co-organizations of operation from the transition of Brandenburg on Havel in 920th under power of king Heinrich I, a few representatives of family got status of co-founders to Berlin and others like that.

However, it should be noted that in a certain measure independent political and economic history of knight's burg of Krummesse finds the final completion thereon. Development of parochial village of Krummesse, and until now divided between a Hansa-city by Lubeck and dukedom of Lauenburg, during next centuries already deprived bitter political fight characteristic for past years. Knight's burg as such, that presented a certain threat for a city, was gradually liquidated (pic. 3) - finally wall were taken only in time of Thirty-Years War.



*Picture. 3. Schematic type of Krummesse in 1660 [4, p. 4]*

And though in a time of stowage to picture, as evidently, a lock ditch yet remained in the kind enough state, but the epoch of domination of raubritters already passed beyond retrieve. Now from former burg of Krummesse there are only an old lock hill and a long ago copsy silt-covered pond in place of former protective ditch.

**Conclusion and perspectives of the future researches.** History of politically-economic development of burg of Krummesse is typical enough for rich knight's

locks of Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, Storman and Holstein. Their location near-by the Baltic coast and powerful shopping centers of the Hanseatic union determined the early enough including to the commodity production in a rural and forest economy, development of trades and participating in trade operations. An economic and political competition with neighbours became the important factor of acceleration of technological progress, capture new knowledge and possibilities, formed the considerable layer of initiative, apt to innovative activity people. Just the same personalities that belonged to different ethnic and poli-ethnic groups executed in further culture-treger a mission in East Baltic, implanting, at the same time, the new civilization experience got in the process of cultural trade-out on East, in the civilization matrix of the Western world. Further scientific secret services have for an object opening of features of such mutually enriching cultural transfer between Western and East Baltic on the example of Kurland, Livland and Semgalen.

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