

Lennewarde—Kokenhusen (47km - one day trip by boat)

At the beginning of the 13th century, the crusading Livonian Brothers of the Sword led by Bishop Albert of Buxhoeveden of Riga began to occupy the shores of the Gulf of Riga.

By 1205 in return for protection against Lithuanians and Polotsk, the Orthodox Church prince Vyachko (*Vetseka*) of Kokenhusen gave half of his land to Albert.

By 1209 Kokenhusen had been taken over by the Order, whereupon Albert ordered the construction of a stone castle where the river Daugava meets the river Pērse to replace the wooden fortification of the Latvians.

The town became the summer residence of the Archbishop of Riga in 1420 and the primary residence in the 16th century.

The castle was frequently a source of dispute between the bishops and the von Tiesenhausen family, The town, known in German as **Kokenhusen**, received its town privileges in 1277. During the 14th century, Kokenhusen flourished as part of the mercantile Hanseatic League.

Points of Interest:

Kokenhusen castle,
market place
nature beauties—hills, landscape

Eateries: market place, castle tavern

Overnight stay: Kokenhusen castle, inn, on a boat or



ship

Kokenhusen- Kreutzburg (44km -one day trip by boat)

For the first time, Kreutzburg was mentioned in 1237, when the Bishop of Riga, near Asote mound, built the Castle of the Cross (Kreutzburg). It got the name from the castle rooms that were organised in kind of crucifixes. City rights it got in 1582.



Kreutzburg was a busy trading centre for the Latgalians and Hanseatic League traders.

Points of Interest:

*Kreutzburg castle
Staburadze, also known as **Staburags**, was an unusual 18-metre high cliff on the bank of the river Daugava shaped and formed by lime rich springs. According to a legend, it was a mourning girl that had turned into rock.

Points of Interest:

Castle, Staburags cliff, market place, berth, footbridge

Overnight stay: Castle

Kreutzburg - Dinaburg (89 km two days trip by boat)

Eateries: Castle tavern

For the first time Dinaburg was mentioned in 1275. City rights it got in 1582. gadā.

Dinaburg is situated in the south-east 232 km from Riga. It is only 25km from Lithuania and 35km from Belarus . It is very important trade centre where you can meet Hanseatic and local traders but also traders from eastern countries.

Points of Interest:

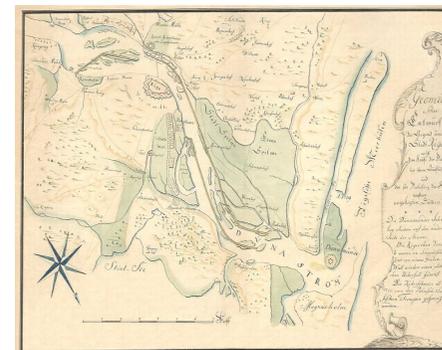
*Daugavpils castle,market place, berth, footbridge

Overnight stay: Castle

Eateries: Castle tavern, inn near the market place

Rīga-Uexküll-Lennewarde
Kokenhusen-Kreutzburg -

Livonia Daugava road



Great routes in the Middle Ages and their symbology

Rīga



In 1201 Bishop Albert founded Riga.
In 1211 the first educational institution in Riga – Dome church school has been established.
City rights from 1265.
Riga is a major port city. The first port was formed in the 12th century, which was located at the place where the Rīdziņas river met the river Daugava.
In 1282 Riga became a member of the Hanseatic League.
1330 Livonian Order begins to build a castle
1352 the first public clock St. Peter's Church
1416 - the unmarried foreign merchants of Riga created the Blackheads fraternity, the patron St. Mauritius.

Points of Interest:

Riga City Hall,
Roland's statue
House of Blackheads
Churches: Riga Dome, St. Peter's Church, St. Juris Church, St. John's Church, St. Jacob's Church, Maria Magdalena Cathedral

Rīga - Uexküll (28 km one day trip by boat)

It is the first capital of the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Livonia. Saint Meinhard was the first bishop of Üxküll. In 1197 Berthold of Hanover, a Cistercian abbot of Loccum, was the second bishop of Üxküll.

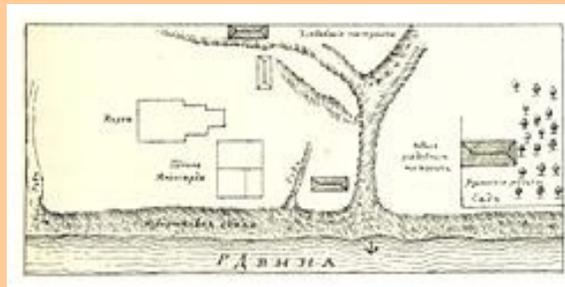
These days the town is the center of the upcoming crusading activities in the Livonian area. Bishop Berthold moved the episcopal see to Riga, but was killed by the Livs in battle. Uexküll is one of the oldest Latvian populated counties, which can be seen by an ancient burial ground in today's rural areas of Uexküll. The coast by the Daugava river has held a Livonian village on this site as far back as the 9th - 12th century.

Points of Interest:

The first catholic church in Latvia,
market,
Uexküll castle

Overnight stay: Castle, inn

Eateries: Castle tavern, inn



Uexküll — Lennearde (26 km one day trip by boat)



A Baltichill-fort named Lennearde being taken in fief by Albert of Buxhoeveden in 1201 is mentioned in the Chronicle of Henry of Livonia. This site is called in Latvian *Dievukalns* (Hill of the Gods). A stone castle was constructed by the Riga diocese in 1229

Points of Interest:

Lennearde Castle
God's hill
Rumbiņa Waterfall
Berth
footbridge

Overnight stay: Castle, inn