



# Ständehaus Rostock

## New construction

Start of construction works	1889
End of construction works	1893
Costs	888.000 Marcs
Building owner	Knighthood of Mecklenburg
Architect	Building officer Gotthilf Ludwig Möckel
Born on the	22.07.1838 in Zwickau
Died on the	26.10.1915 in Bad Doberan



## Restoration

Start of construction works	1992
End of construction works	2008
Costs	9.7 Mio. Euros
Building owner	State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
Architect	Dr. Ing. Rainer Grebin

## History

The Ständehaus in Rostock was built between 1889 and 1893 to house the *Landständische Verwaltung* (administration of the estates of the realm), which was located in Rostock from 1526 to 1918.



The building is the result of an architecture competition held in 1887, in which the

architect Gotthilf Ludwig Möckel won second prize, and is today considered a typical example of the historicized approach to architecture as the nineteenth century neared its end. The Ständehaus served as the seat of the court and an administrative centre for various institutions of the estates of Mecklenburg up to 1918.

For instance, it was the seat of the Parliament of the Estates, the Small Committee, the Knights' Fire Insurance Society, the tax and land registry office, the Fire Insurance Agency of Mecklenburg cities, the Knights' Credit Society and the Entailment Agency.

→ „Entailment“ is a legal concept related to inheritance law, in which a complex of assets is inalienably bound to a family according to a specified succession in order to prevent the estate from being divided up.

After 1920, the building was transformed step by step into an administration building. It then accommodated the Road Construction Office, the district office of the state treasury, the labor court, the Technical Emergency Corps and the police administration for the Rostock operational area. The building remained the

seat of the Mecklenburg state administration until after the Second World War.



In 1953, the Ständehaus was taken over by the People's Army of the German Democratic

Republic, which used the building until Germany's Reunification.

Since July 1992, the Ständehaus has housed the Higher Regional Court Tribunal (Oberlandesgericht) of Rostock. Only slight structural modifications have been made to the building since 1893. These include the removal of the Arbor (annex on Steinstraße) in 1936 and the closing of the entrances to the Arbor Hall originally located here (today an attorney's room and cloakroom).

**Owner:** State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, represented by the BBL M-V  
**Used by:** Higher Regional Court of Rostock, 18055 Rostock, Wallstraße 3

## The Architecture

Möckel skillfully continues the external pattern into the interior. Thus he manages to achieve a unified esthetic whole. Despite using a large number of pointed arches and pillars, a horizontal emphasis prevails thanks to the arrangement of the floors.



In this way, Möckel was able to adhere to the secular significance of the assignment and avoid the impression of a sacred building. The Ständehaus is considered one of Möckel's major secular buildings and testifies to his extraordinarily proficient and conscientious workmanship.

more at  [www.bbl-mv.de](http://www.bbl-mv.de)

## The Architect



After years of apprenticeship and gaining initial professional experience in Saxony, Gotthilf Ludwig Möckel went to Hanover in 1860. Along with his practical work there, he also studied at the Polytechnic School from 1861 to 1862. This was dominated at the time by the „Hanover School“ established by Conrad W. Hase, with its orientation toward Gothic elements of style and clear static constructions, which had a great influence on Möckel. In 1866, Möckel returned to Zwickau and worked as a builder and architect until 1875. Here he built upper- and middle-class residences, as well as his first new church, the Church of St. Luke in Pläntz (1868-76).



The assignment to build the Church of St. John in Dresden caused him to move to this city in 1875. Along with churches (including the Church of Our Savior in Striesen and the village church in Briesnitz), Möckel also designed a number of stately buildings (including the manor house of C.G. Ebert on Klösterlein, and Schloss Wohla, now a hotel).

Another ecclesiastical building project, the restoration of the Doberan Cathedral, gave him reason to move to Bad Doberan in 1885. This major project kept him busy from 1882 to 1900. From 1886 on, he was head of Mecklenburg Department of Church Architecture, Privy Architectural Councilor from 1897, and Privy Court Architectural Councilor from 1900.

## The plenary hall

Start of restoration	September 2005
End of restoration	August 2006
Costs (walls and ceilings)	125,000 Euros
Restorers	ARGE Marcus Mannewitz & Colleagues, Rostock



## Building owner

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