

prinz Maximilian, der spätere König Maximilian II., zur Hochzeit mit Prinzessin Marie von Preußen bekam und der lange Zeit etwas eingepfercht in Schloss Hohenschwangau kaum zur Geltung kam. Nun wird der 1,40 m hohe Aufsatz, mit seiner Länge von nahezu 10 m, adäquat präsentiert. Das wohl sensibelste Exponat ist der originale Mantel König Ludwigs II., den er als Großmeister des Kgl. Bayer. Hausritterordens vom Hl. Georg trug und der von zahlreichen Porträts bekannt ist: himmelblauer Seidensamt mit Silber bestickt und mit Hermelin gefüttert.

Weitere Highlights sind die Prunkkassette für das König-Ludwig-I-Album von 1850, edles Porzellan, darunter das vielteilige „Bayerische Königsservice“ für 36 Personen, das ein Geschenk der königlichen Kinder zur Goldenen Hochzeit von König Ludwig III. und seiner Frau Marie Therese am 20. Februar 1918 war und das neben den königlichen Schlössern bayerische Städte und Landschaften zeigt. Dazu kommen Prunkteller und -Kannen sowie andere prachtvolle Ehrengaben, Marmorbüsten, zahlreiche Gemälde und private Familienfotos, aber auch Gegenstände aus dem täglichen Gebrauch im Königshaus, wie Schreibgarnituren bis hin zu Zinnsoldaten, mit denen Ludwig II. und sein Bruder Otto als Kinder gespielt haben.

Das Museum, das bequemer zugänglich ist als die Königsschlösser und ohne nennenswerte Wartezeiten, und von dem aus man zudem einen herrlichen Blick über den Alpsee und hinüber nach Schloss Hohenschwangau hat, ist mehr als nur eine Ergän-



zung zu den beiden benachbarten Schlössern. Es bietet mit seinen Exponaten und den erfreulich lesbaren Beschriftungen einen ausgezeichneten Einblick in die Geschichte des bayerischen Herrscherhauses.

Museum der bayerischen Könige
Hohenschwangau, Alpseestr. 27, ganzjährig täglich geöffnet von 9 bis 17 Uhr (außer 24. und 25. Dezember, 1. Januar);
www.museumderbayerischenkoenige.de,
info@museum-hohenschwangau.de.
Wald, Gebirg und Königstraum. Mythos Bayern
Bayerische Landesausstellung in Kloster Ettal,
täglich von 9 bis 18 Uhr, bis 4. November.
www.hdbg.de.

Abb. 2. Blick in den Saal „Königliches Hohenschwangau“ mit der Präsentation des rund 10 m langen Nibelungen-Tafelaufsatzes (aus: Museum der bayerischen Könige Hohenschwangau, Katalog, München 2015, S. 38).

English summaries

(Michael Swithinbank)

Judith Ley/Andreas Schaub: The Palace of Aachen: settlement history and architectural development

Under Charlemagne and his son Louis the Pious, the principal palace in the Carolingian Empire was the one at Aachen. Yet, despite some early research projects, many questions remain open regarding its development, planning and functions. The writers – who are joint chairs of the Palace Research Committee – present the latest research findings. The on-going excavations have yielded significant information about the continuity of the settlement from Roman times into the Middle Ages. Throughout the early Middle Ages, numerous Roman structures were at least partially usable. But there have also been new findings regarding the stages in which the complex was planned: the form taken by the collection of buildings that made up the palace in the Carolingian period was the outcome of various different planning and construction phas-

es, from 794–813, when St Mary’s Church was built, until the construction of the two-storey central building in the second half of the 9th century. The whole complex displays a clearly structured additive design concept. Written sources also indicate that the overall settlement was relatively large, with the more prestigious buildings being accommodated within it. However, exactly whereabouts the ruler himself resided remains to be ascertained by means of future research.

Achim H. Schmidt: Treis Castle near Karden an der Mosel: a castle caught between the Empire, the Electoral Palatinate and the Archbishopric of Trier

Treis Castle, which is located not far from the historically important settlement of Treis-Karden on the middle reaches of the Moselle, in the district

of Cochem-Zell in the federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate, is one of the oldest castle complexes in the Middle Rhine region. In conjunction with the history of regional and supra-regional governance, the few documents dealing with the history of the castle in the early 12th century cast an astonishingly clear light on the political circumstances in which the castle was founded. Caught between the Archbishop of Trier, the Count Palatine of the Rhine – the principal pillar of the monarchy on the Middle Rhine – and competing forces, the castle was once clearly of strategic importance. The surviving fabric, the vestiges that remain since the castle declined in significance and was allowed to decay, are such that it is only after thorough architectural and archaeological examination that its former dimensions can be established, fleshing out the picture of a fortification of more than regional significance which the historical sources had already suggested it would have been and which may originally have been planned as an aristocratic seat.

Joachim Zeune: The chapel of the Marksburg: two archaeological déjà vus

In 1986 the author, then studying for a Ph.D. in mediaeval archaeology at Bamberg University, unearthed a fragment of a previously unknown building in the 'battery courtyard' below the Romanesque palace known as the Marksburg. It was impossible either to date or to interpret it. In 2006 a historical document from 1588 was discovered containing detailed instructions for the demolition of the 'old church' which must have stood somewhere in the later 'battery courtyard'. This caused the Deutsche Burgenvereinigung to re-examine the finds of 1986 by means of another excavation in 2013, again led by the author, now head of the Scientific Council. Unearthing a wider area made it possible to ascertain, thanks to its rounded choir, that the building found in 1986 was the church that had been torn down in 1588 to be replaced by the adjacent battery built in 1589 (dendrodate). This led to a third excavation in 2014, when the building was completely excavated (the second déjà vu). It revealed a nave measuring 6.70 x 4.90 m and a shallow rounded choir projecting 2.5 m from the east end. The archaeological evidence corresponded in detail to the specifications in the contract of 1588.

In the absence of unambiguous finds, the chapel can be shown by indisputable typological evidence to date from the 12th or early 13th century. It may well in fact belong to a predecessor of the present castle (dating back to 1231), as pottery was found within the main castle in 2004/2005 which dates back to the second half of the 12th century and suggests an earlier origin.

Dominik Repka/Peter Sater: Apponitz (Oponice) Castle in southwestern Slovakia

Apponitz (Oponice, Aponice, Appony) Castle in the district of Topoľčany (Nagytapolcsany), which was built in the middle to late 13th century, possibly on top of an older complex, is located some 2.5 km to the southeast of the village of the same name in the district of Topoľčany in southwestern Slovakia. It has an oval ground plan and consists of three parts: the upper castle, the lower castle and the outer ward. The first written mention of the castle dates only from 1300 (castro Oponh), but ceramic finds indicate that its origins must be older. Initial archaeological research was undertaken in 1981. Further excavations were made in 2002, 2008 and 2015/2016, the latter in conjunction with a planned restoration of the castle in cooperation with the recently founded Apponitz citizens' association. The conclusion is that the upper castle with its enclosing wall and keep, as well as a residential wing, constitutes the oldest part of the complex. Alterations and extensions followed in the 15th century and particularly the 16th and 17th. A fire in 1645 definitively sealed the fate of the castle, which is now merely a ruin.

Annina Hilfenhaus/Benjamin Rudolph: Aspects of the architectural history of the Spiegel House in Werna near Nordhausen (Thuringia)

Although the Spiegel House in Werna remained a fragment, it is one of the significant historicising conversion projects of Hanover architect Ferdinand Schorbach (1846–1912). The project was undertaken in 1883, taking as a basis an older manor house with a decorative timber-framed facade from 1661/1662 (d), which, with the substantial dimensions of 16 m x 56 m, had from the outset combined residential and farming functions under a single roof. In 1831/1832 (d), the 17th century house had undergone thorough repair work for the first time, when two thirds of the two long walls were renewed, probably because they had become damaged. This rendered the edifice far more sober than before, so that it virtually cried out for improvement, which was duly undertaken towards the end of the 19th century by Baron Karl Leopold Spiegel von und zu Peckelsheim. However, the opulent mansion that had been planned was not completed, either externally or internally. Despite that fact, the refurbishment of the interior, in particular, and the quality of the craftsmanship brought to bear on it, are indicative of Schorbach's high ambitions and great skill.