

Allerdings fehlt ein genauer Lageplan: Wo die einzelnen Werke im Hochgebirge liegen, ist nur mit einer genauen Karte zu recherchieren. Man muss der Gesellschaft für Schweizerische Kunstgeschichte und den drei Autoren dennoch hohe Anerkennung zollen, dass sie einen solchen Band, der sich ausschließlich mit modernen Festungen auseinandersetzt und diese überdies als Kunstwerke betrachtet, in vorliegender Form herausgebracht hat! Jüngst hat Thomas Bitterli-Waldvogel einen bemerkenswerten Aufsatz zum Thema „Militärische Geländehindernisse – eine besondere Form von „Land Art“? veröffentlicht (Bündner Monatsblatt

2/2018, S. 209–224). Darin wirft der Verfasser die Frage auf, ob auch „einfache und schlichte“ Militärarchitektur – besonders die Panzerhöcker – als Kunstwerke betrachtet werden können. „Befestigungsbauten aus der Zeit des Zweiten Weltkrieges [stehen] in der Nachfolge von Burgen und Schlössern. Letztere sind schon länger als erhaltenswerte und geschichtsträchtige Bauten akzeptiert“, argumentiert Bitterli. Was in der Schweiz als Frage aufgeworfen und diskutiert werden darf, ist in Deutschland wegen der politisch-historischen Vergangenheit kaum möglich.

Udo Liessem

English summaries

(Michael Swithinbank)

Katharina Peisker/Holger Grewe: Scientific methods of studying masonry, exemplified by their use at Ingelheim Imperial Palace

The article describes the methods used to study masonry scientifically, and how they have developed since the mid-19th century, taking Ingelheim Imperial Palace as an example. Characteristic features of the palace are the symmetrical ground plan comprising squares and semicircles (Figs. 1, 2) and the internal courtyards, which were framed by arcades (Fig. 3). Both ancient building materials (spolia) and architectural forms from Antiquity were put to use. Looking at masonry in the apse of the Aula regia (Figs. 7, 9), the approach adopted in studying masonry is presented, from observation to examination and interpretation. Methods employed by the disciplines of archaeology and architectural research for this purpose are building surveys, stratigraphic excavation, photography and description of finds. History and the natural sciences (archaeometry) lend support. Spo-

lia from late Antiquity incorporated into the foundations (Figs. 9, 10), a belt tongue with decorations in the style of the Tassilo Chalice (Fig. 5), together with carbon-14 datings on charcoal from the mortar and written sources, suggest that the original building dated from around 800 CE. Scientific analysis of masonry is an interdisciplinary research task.

John Zimmer: Survey of the ruined Castle Homburg in Lower Franconia

Castle Homburg in the municipality of Gösenheim in the rural district of Main-Spessart is one of the largest ruined castles in Bavaria. It is thought to have been founded by the von Hohenberg family during the 12th century, and in 1381 was inherited by the von Bickenbachs. In 1469 they sold it to the prince-bishopric of Würzburg, which decided to convert it for use in wine production. It was seriously damaged by fire in 1680, and finally abandoned in 1720.

The extensive complex, located on a spur of land, comprises an outer ward and a ward, consisting of a series of compact residential buildings.

Regrettably, no survey has previously been carried out at Castle Homburg that provides data usable in castle research. Between 2015 and 2017, in order to overcome this problem, John Zimmer conducted initial surveys of the form of the castle and its masonry, using a theodolite, the first findings from which are summarised here. Letters of the alphabet were assigned to the individual buildings in the inner ward, organised in a clockwise sequence. After an exact description of the individual vestiges and the findings that could be obtained concerning them without setting up scaffolding, some of which indicated that construction had been carried out in several phases, the author now, on the basis of this documentation, proposes a first attempt at reconstruction of the complex in its last phase, dating from the mid- 17th century.

Dominik Nowakowski: Castles of the lower nobility in Silesia

Silesia is the region of Poland where far-reaching cultural changes occurred at an early stage – at the beginning of the Early Middle Ages – as Germans developed and settled the land: the function of the large Slav central castles and the open settlements was now assumed by towns and villages founded under German law. From the 13th century, such orders as the Cistercians, Dominicans and Franciscans established themselves here, and the old ducal law (*ius ducale*) was replaced by the new German law. The process of cultural change was protracted; between the mid-13th and mid-14th centuries it was intensive but did not have the same impact in every sub-region. Change was more rapid in the west and south of the country, for example in the duchies of Zagan and Schweidnitz-Jauer, but slower in the east, in the dukedom of Oels and in Upper Silesia. Now a feudal structure was established in Silesia too, which, as in the west, was based on the land law set out in the *Sachsenspiegel*. Unlike in the west, the social hierarchy in Silesia was relatively flat. Due to the skilful policies pursued by the Silesian

dukes, the position of the indigenous nobles was initially greatly weakened, and the incoming nobles, mainly from the German Empire, were very dependent on the rulers. The enormous power of the latter was reflected in their large castles, in the vicinity of which it was primarily small motte castles or fortified residential towers that were built throughout the late Middle Ages. Although the power of the Silesian lower nobility constantly grew, and did so quite perceptibly from the mid-14th century onwards, this class was able to consolidate its position completely only in the 16th century, which resulted in the construction of impressive residences and the formation of free lordships.

Rita Rakonczay: Stove tiles from Čabrad' Castle (Slovakia) and the Neusohl tradition of tile-making around 1500

Čabrad' Castle is located in the historical Hont County, on the river Leitha, in a nature conservation area. It is first mentioned in 1276, and during its 500-year-long history it was owned by prominent Hungarian families. In 1812, it was definitively destroyed by its last owner, who, for unknown reasons, set fire to it. Between 2013 and 2017, extensive excavations were carried out by the Slovak Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Loränd Eötvös University, Budapest, under the direction of Jan Beljak and Maxim Mordovin. The campaigns were conducted in three areas of the castle, particularly interesting results being obtained from the second gate tower. Inside it, parts of the collapsed terrazzo floor of the upper storey and remains of the collapsed vault came to light. A great many stove tiles with depictions of figures on them dating from around 1600 were found in the filling layer. The types from Čabrad' are similar to ones from Neusohl in terms of choice of motif and style of representation, but they mostly depict different saints and different scenes. Only three types can be found both in Čabrad' Castle and in Neusohl: wreath tile with herald and two types with central flowers and pomegranates. Five types depicting figures are known: herald with Hungarian coat of arms, Mary with little Christ, Mary Magdalene, St Dorothy, and a profane scene: Aristotle and Phyllis.