

Farbaufnahmen gewidmet; auf große, bzw. sehr bedeutsame Objekte kommen sechs oder sieben Seiten. Da die einzelnen Burgen aus den verschiedensten Perspektiven und Winkeln gesehen wurden, lassen sich viele Einzelheiten ausmachen, wobei der Grundriss als eine zusätzliche, willkommene Hilfe anzusehen ist. – So sind die Burgen am Mittelrhein noch nie gesehen worden!

Eine pikante Einzelheit: Im cour d'honneur des Koblenzer Schlosses zeichnet sich sehr deutlich die zugeschüttete nationalsozialistische Thingstätte ab.

Fazit: Das Buch kann trotz geringer, oben aufgeführter Mängel, demjenigen, der keine ausführliche (bau-)geschichtliche Abhandlung der einzelnen Anlagen sucht, sondern mehr vom visuellen Eindruck angesprochen wird, unbedingt empfohlen werden. So bieten die auf der CD enthaltenen Fotos dem Liebhaber von Luftbildern zusätzliche Möglichkeiten.

Udo Liessem

English summaries

Ines Spazier: Archaeological research at Henneberg castle in southern Thuringia

Henneberg castle, ten kilometres south of Meiningen, is situated on a promontory oriented north-south and narrowing sharply to the south. Except towards the south, the hill on which the castle stands falls away steeply all around. It is surrounded by a system of embankments and ditches strengthened to the south by secondary earthworks.

As long ago as the Hallstatt period this hill was sought out as a hill settlement. The first evidence of settlement after that period was not until the early 11th century. The difference in height, determined by excavation, of the adjacent rock (to the north 524.50 to 525.0 metres above sea level, to the south 521.0 to 522.0 metres above sea level) enables us to assume a two-section site dictated by its topography. To the south was the lower-lying, quite narrow barbican, to the north the main castle. Access to the castle was originally via the barbican, which had a round tower at its apex. At that time two rectangular buildings 9 m and 10 m long were built in the main castle. At the end of the twelfth century the site was redesigned, probably because of a rock-fall at the southern tip of the hill. The castle's access point had collapsed and the round tower now stood on the edge of the rock and was demolished. The castle entrance was moved to the northeast and the keep built there. In the early thirteenth century the site was rebuilt with residential quarters, chapel and keep.

Benjamin Rudolph: The Romanesque features of Hohnstein castle ruins near Neustadt in the Unterharz (Thuringia)

Hohnstein castle ruins, located on the southern edge of the Harz, are typified by their late-mediaeval and early modern appearance. However, recent research has discovered more extensive remains of the original, late-12th century castle than had

previously been assumed. Little of the structure remains to permit an accurate representation of the original form of the castle. The only evidence of the first construction phase, apart from a few buildings – the gate, a residential tower and a building to the south of the latter – is the division into the inner and outer baileys and barbican and the shape and size of the latter. Without archaeological studies it is not currently possible to tell what the inner bailey and the eastern section of the outer bailey looked like. Nevertheless, we can conclude from the considerable size of the castle, the quality of the masonry and remains such as various fragments of columns with their capitals that the site was an important one and sumptuously fitted out, as befitted the rank of its owner. The founders of the castle are considered to be the Counts of Ilfeld, who moved their seat from nearby Ilburg castle to Hohnstein around 1180 and from then on took the name of their new castle. The frequent mention of castellans and stewards since 1216 and of the castle as a place where official documents had been issued since 1219, point to the site being extensively built-up and intensively used at that time; it must also have had a chapel, given the appearance of a castle chaplain in 1231.

Patrick Schicht: Rusticated ashlar in the Vienna area – masonry of the High Middle Ages with political significance?

Rusticated ashlar is stone blocks whose external faces bulge outwards. Financial considerations were not of primary importance for its use; the technique tended to be used in the Middle Ages on highly visible elements of castles, town walls and churches. The main function therefore was representative, acting as a status symbol and having a political motive. All known buildings in Austria with rusticated ashlar have recently been systematically catalogued. In the area around Vienna, in particular, there are noteworthy links between date of construction, building typology, geographical situation and the people commissioning the buildings. It appears that rusticated ashlar was deliberately used by the duke in

several phases as a means of visibly delineating his territory. This is the case initially with towns built to a rectangular plan and, slightly later, with powerful citadel-like castles used to dominate territory. For the time being we can only speculate on the reasons why. Given the restricted building canon (essentially fortress-type castles of the same design), it is possible that the examples used were older frontier castles or contemporary imperial castles in Southern France where similar building types with similar stone dressing and the same masons' marks can be found. The political background could be the planned wedding of the emperor to the sister of the duke, in return for which Austria was to be raised to the status of a kingdom. Once the Babenberg line had, as anticipated, died out, the emperor would have inherited a flourishing hereditary kingdom – certainly a powerful explanation for the close relationships, in terms of architecture and craftsmanship, between the two types of castle. Since the wedding was postponed several times following papal intervention and the duke finally died unexpectedly, the plan was abandoned and all building projects were prematurely discontinued. The socio-political interpretation of these buildings must therefore remain speculative.

Rolf Legler: Castel del Monte – A puzzle to be deciphered or a headache for historians?

During the 20th century serious doubts began to spread as to whether Castel del Monte was a fortification in the classic sense. Since the 1970s meticulous new sculptural studies (Schäfer - Schuchardt), the most recent restorations (DeTommasi) and photographic surveys (Schirmer) along with a number of hitherto largely overlooked details have provided a new approach to the structure and originally intended function of this mysterious building. Details not previously placed in context include the site (topography), the building's axes (orientation), the triple octagon shape, the portal (with its Islamic mihrab element), the name (Santa Maria de Monte), iconographic representations of its

date of origin (celestial Jerusalem), and the continuous stone bench in the upper storey (monastic architecture), etc.

All these details have definite connotations of an ecclesiastical building for the high Middle Ages and its closed octagon suggests an initiation building for the cult of the emperor. As a sacral image of the emperor, this isolated building could therefore only have been designed as a domed monument.

Jens Friedhoff: History of the ownership and construction of Wijnandsrade castle as a research project

This moated castle on the southern edge of Wijnandsrade is one of the foremost residences and fortifications among the many castles in the Dutch province of Limburg. Unlike so many sites transformed in the post-mediaeval period to the extent that their origins can no longer be discerned, Wijnandsrade impresses through the immediate proximity of the late mediaeval motte and the early modern residence erected in the castle bailey. The many elements of the site consist of Renaissance and Baroque buildings with a wealth of noteworthy architectural details. There has yet to be a historical survey of the site covering archaeology, construction history and archival research. We do not know for certain when the motte was founded or when it was abandoned; it had been relieved of its function of noble family residence by the Renaissance chateau built in the mid-16th century. The castle of Wijnandsrade, always described as 'red' in documents up to the 15th century, was very probably founded by the lords of Schinnen in the late 12th/early 13th century. In the third quarter of the 14th century the lords of Wijnandsrade opened their castle in Valkenburg to the Dukes of Brabant. The marriage of Maria Mascherel of the house of Wijnandsrade (died after 1554) to Wilhelm von dem Bongart (died in 1555) in 1516 paved the way for Wijnandsrade to be acquired by the lords of von dem Bongart, from the Aachen area. The castle and lordship of Wijnandsrade remained in the hands of the family, raised to

the nobility in 1629, until 1916. After many different uses the moated castle, extensively restored in the 1990s, is now used for homes and offices.

Wijnandsrade castle underwent extensive alterations in the mid-16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Using existing elements Werner and Wilhelm von dem Bongart built a complex Renaissance chateau to the west of the late-mediaeval motte. On the initiative of Joseph Clemens, Baron von dem Bongart, the entire site was transformed in the Baroque style from 1717 to 1719. In 1773 Johann Hugo Heinrich started a further conversion and extension of the main building, and this was completed by Sigismund Richard Hugo Josef Baron von dem Bongart in 1775. Differentiation of the various building phases has hitherto been largely based on architectural observations made during the restoration work in the 1990s, along with the dating of various structures through coats of arms and inscriptions. The documentary and pictorial sources discussed here permit not only verification of what was already known about the architectural development of the chateau but also provide valuable details of the chronology of the building measures, the way the building work was organised and the daily routine of the chateau's builders.

Hans-Hermann Reck: The main tower of the castle of Sonnenberg, Wiesbaden – a 'normal' Hohenstaufen donjon?

Through its dimensions, its daunting exterior, and its sequence of basement storey, elevated entrance storey, three more storeys and finally a defensive platform, the rectangular keep of Sonnenberg castle ruins close to Wiesbaden, state capital of Hesse, typifies the ideal of the mediaeval keep. At least in recent decades there had been no doubt that it had been built just after 1200. But a scaffolding timber discovered during the most recent restoration and most likely dating back to 1078 should cause a rethink, and not merely of the dating of the keep. To provide a solid basis for the discussion, this article gives a detailed presentation of the building.