English summaries

Martin Hörnes:
Castle chapels and private patrician chapels – places of representation and religion

The author presents the results of his dissertation on the private chapels of patricians in Regensburg. The term 'private chapel', like 'castle chapel', does not indicate a type of building but its purpose. His examples show that the private chapels in Regensburg do not correspond to the uniform type of vaulted tower chapels derived from castles. In fact, private chapels cover all the building types usually found in church architecture, as the examples, mostly from Regensburg, show. In common with castle chapels, private chapels are places of worship and representation for their founders and patrons. In this way there are similarities between private and castle chapels in terms of building type and use.

Heiko Wagner/Regine Dendler:
A second chapel at Burg Hohenbaden?

There are known traces of an older castle chapel are known at Hohenbaden, the ancestral castle of the margraves of Baden. These are described briefly. However, there was evidently a private chapel in the ‚Bernhard' building (ca. 1400). In the older literature it is erroneously described as a secular gallery for festive occasions, but some of the details of the building work suggest that it was more likely to have been used for religious purposes. The article seeks to encourage further research into its history (in particular, archive sources), canon law aspects and – most importantly in view of the relatively poor state of repair of the room – its construction and how to restore it.

Walther-Gerd Fleck:
The castle and palace of Ebersberg

The castle of Ebersberg, first mentioned by name in 1226, was built by Siboto von Jagstberg. The castle became the main seat of the family. In 1328 the castle passed to the lords of Württemberg, became a coparcenary castle in the late fifteenth century and in the sixteenth century was in the sole possession of the lords of Massenbach. The castle of Ebersberg retains its irregular 13th century shape. In addition to the keep there were residential quarters and the 'knights' building' which was demolished in 1624. In the late 15th century the castle was reinforced with a pentagonal flanking tower and a twin-towered gatehouse, of which only the ground floor has survived. The Massenbach family built the living quarters known as the 'palace' in the north-western corner. The ground floor with its vaulted rooms has been preserved. The half-timbered upper storey burned down in 1714 and was replaced with the storey of 18th century design which is still standing. From 1698 the manor of Ebersberg belonged to the Cistercian monastery of Schöntal an der Jagst which sold it to Württemberg in 1786. During this period, although surrounded by protestant Württemberg, a catholic community developed for which a church was built in the residential wing. It continued to exist even after becoming part of Württemberg. A school for shepherds was established in the domestic buildings and in the course of the nineteenth century much of the building was demolished. The palace of Ebersberg has belonged to the diocese of Rottenburg since 1961. Today it houses a recreational and conference centre of the St. George's scouting association.

Jens Friedhof:
Blankenhain in Thuringia – Its construction, fittings and owners reflected in archive sources

The origins of the palace of Blankenhain south of Weimar, the first documentary evidence of which dates from 1303, reach back to the mid-thirteenth century. The original owners of the palace and the territory were the lords of Meldingen, followed from 1416 to 1431 by the counts of Gleichen, then the imperial counts of Hatzfeldt-Crottorf-Gleichen from 1639-1794. After frequent changes of owner in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (1802 and 1807–1812 Prussia, 1815 the Grand Duchy of Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach, 1922 the Free State of Thuringia and 1952 the GDR), the town of Blankenhain took possession of the palace in 1990. For the last three years the *Schlossverein Blankenhain e.V.* has been concerned with renovating this ancient monument. The building history of the main part of the palace – originally mediaeval and built on a polygonal ground plan – and the purpose it served have been largely unresearched, but some pointers are provided by four coloured ground plans drawn as a 'study in reconstruction' of the palace which was partially destroyed by fire in 1667. In contrast to the original intention, the round main tower in the middle of the courtyard, mentioned as late as 1673, was demolished before 1690. The work carried out by imperial count Hermann von Hatzfeldt and his son, Sebastian II, in 1669-1685 was concerned with the reconstruction of the east wing, destroyed by the fire, and the north wing, part of it half-timbered. A polygonal, 25 m high stair tower was built on the north-west side. The kitchen wing which the plans show projecting on the Northern side was never built.

Richard Nemec:
The castle and monastery of Oybin: the development of trade routes in the Lusatian mountains in the light of the territorial policy of Charles IV and their importance for the construction of the imperial residence and the founding of the Celestine monastery

The historical importance of the strategically well-situated territory of Zittau is essentially determined by major trade routes. The 'Leipa' route led from Zittau via Böhmisch Leipa (Česká Lípa) and Leitmeritz (Litoměřice) to Prague and – on the north-south axis – the 'Zittau route' led from the Baltic via Frankfurt (Oder), Zittau and the Lückendorf pass to Gabel and thence to Niemes and Weisswasser. There was a third route via Görlitz, Seidenberg, Friedland and Reichenberg (Liberec). A new feature established by the Luxembourg dynasty in the dense network of Lusatian transport routes

was support for the economically more favourable trade routes and discontinuation of those which were less profitable. Charles IV gave preferential treatment to the Zittau route by prohibiting the use of alternative routes, e.g. the route via Friedland, and ensured its primacy as a trading route by building the toll castle of Karlsfried (1357). As a result, Oybin's importance also declined, exacerbated not least by the incorporation of the 'Bohemian' town of Zittau into the League of Six Towns, which meant in effect that it became included with the towns of Upper Lusatia. This gave it, and the territory of Zittau as a whole, a certain political and economic security. As a symbol of his presence and as guarantee of the royal domaine – and probably through fear of subsequent misuse of the castle as a robbers' nest – Charles IV had a palace built here in 1364 at the expense of the town of Zittau. With the loss of its original function the way was free for Oybin to be used as a monastery. On 17 March 1369 Charles IV had the foundation deed drawn up in Lucca for the Celestines. The first foundation of this order in Bohemia was proof that the monastery in the district of Zittau belonged to the kingdom of Bohemia.