

Blick die Annahme zu, dass dort Filterzisternen weniger üblich waren und es mehr Tankzisternen gab. Dies mag wohl so sein, aber aufgrund der nur geringen Zahl von archäologisch untersuchten Wasserversorgungsanlagen ist derzeit das Vorkommen von Filterzisternen nicht generell auszuschließen.

Insgesamt erlauben die drei hier vorgestellten Publikationen einen interessanten Einblick in die Wasserversorgung von Burgen, weisen aber auch auf viele offene Fragen hin. Das im Oktober 2014 unter dem Titel „L'eau autour du château“ veranstaltete 14. Colloque international au château de Bellecroix befasste sich mit der Wasserversorgung auf Burgen von außerhalb. An dieser Stelle kann eine Besprechung der dazu erst kürzlich erschienenen Publikation nicht mehr Berücksichtigung finden. Es sei daher hier nur das Inhaltsverzeichnis des Buches wiedergegeben:

Hervé Mouillebouche, Introduction

Lucie Jaenneret, La maîtrise de l'eau autour du château breton : un critère essentiel dans la structuration des seigneuries en Vannetais et Porhoët (x^e–XV^e siècle) ?

Patrick Kernévez, Les châteaux et la mer : l'exemple breton

René Kill, Sources extérieures, portage de l'eau et conduites en relation avec les châteaux fort de montagne : l'exemple de l'Alsace

Jean-Jacques Schwien, Les sources aménagées au pied des châteaux : le cas de la Franche-Comté

Christian Rémy, Le château mis en eau (Limousin, Périgord et Angoumois)

Hervé Mouillebouche, Châteaux et étangs en Bourgogne

Alain Kersuzan, La dérivation de l'Ain, en 1355, au pied du château de Pont-d'Ain

Victorien Leman, Un château des ducs de Bourgogne au bord de la mer : la forteresse de l'Écluse à la fin du Moyen Âge

Daniel de Raemy, De l'eau dans la fossés ? Embellissement, édilité et stratégie défensive à Estavayer-l-Lac à l'époque d'Humbert le Bâtard de Savoie

Bertrand Haquette, Un château artésien sur une rivière flamande à la fin du Moyen Âge : Aire-sur-la-Lys

Alain Salamagne, Des viviers du Moyen Âge aux inondations défensives de la Renaissance : Le Quesnoy et Valenciennes

Yves Roumegoux, Un exemple d'art obsidional amphibie à l'âge classique : le siège de Condé en 1676

Laurent Paya, Les jardins « en forme d'Isle » en Bourgogne (1450–1650)

Nicolas Morelle, L'approvisionnement en eau dans les forts du Deccan en Inde : le cas de Naldurg (XIV^e–XVII^e siècle)

Bruon Morel, Le domaine de la Combe en Creuse : une protection accordée pour les étangs, biefs et moulins

Bruno Bentz, Avant la Machine : l'alimentation en eau de source du château de Marly

Virginie Malherbe, Châteaux et canaux : maîtres de l'eau, maîtres du territoire

Sylvie le Clech, Frédéric Aubanton, Patrimoine et continuité écologique : problématiques d'étude, de protection et de cerservation

Nicolas Faucherre, Conclusion

Anmerkung

¹ Die Redaktion hat ausnahmsweise zugestimmt, in dieser Sammelrezension zum Thema Wasserversorgung auf Burgen auch einen im Verlag der Deutschen Burgenvereinigung erschienenen Titel vorzustellen, damit der Rezensent einen vergleichenden Überblick geben kann.

Dieter Barz

English summaries

Michael Swithinbank

Alfons Zettler

The medieval castles of Hertenberg and Rheinfelden – reflections on the historical and topographical reasons for their construction

During the Middle Ages, the castles of Hertenberg and Rheinfelden on the High Rhine repeatedly found themselves at the forefront of political and military conflicts; they are among the most historically significant castles in the region.

This essay considers the siting of Hertenberg and Rheinfelden Castles and the historical and topographical reasons for their construction in conjunction with land use in the region on the bend in the Rhine at Basel in antiquity and the early Middle Ages. Partly on this basis, a number of observations are made on the historical connections between Rheinfelden and Hertenberg, on the period during which the castles on the Hertenberg remained in existence, and on their destruction.

Peter Frey

Early noble castles on the left bank of the High Rhine in the canton of Aargau in Switzerland

The first noble castles in the Swiss canton of Aargau, which were founded in the 10th and 11th centuries, were fortified with moats, ring walls or palisades and featured stone mansions and, built out of wood, separate servants' quarters and farm buildings. As a rule, it was only at the time of a secondary expansion of these castles, beginning in the late 11th century, that towers were added to them. They complemented or replaced the stone houses that had been built previously.

Reto Marti

Altenberg Castle near Füllinsdorf (canton of Basel-Landschaft, Switzerland) and its early abandonment: an attempt at a historical interpretation

The early noble castle on the Altenberg near Füllinsdorf (canton of Basel-Landschaft) was founded around 1000 and was already abandoned again towards the end of the 11th century. There are no contemporary written sources concerning the castle. On the basis of the many finds, the essay demonstrates the significance of the site and seeks an explanation for its unusually early abandonment. Although the sources are unsatisfactory, there are some indications as to what might have happened at the time. It is argued that various evidently far-reaching changes in northwestern Switzerland might have been occasioned by the decline of the house of Rheinfelden after the death of the anti-king Rudolf of Rheinfelden in 1080 in the investiture controversy.

Eva-Maria Butz

Spatial concepts as social order: problems of interpretation of the use of space in castles on the High Rhine and Upper Rhine

The precondition for a detailed interpretation of the medieval castle as a socially differentiated living area is a precise analysis of the relationship of the various rooms to one another, their accessibility and their functions. However, in many cases the function of a room can only be established by considering its position in the spatial structure and its size and by comparing the physical remains with written sources. Moreover, a proper inventory of the building, which also makes it possible to draw conclusions concerning modifications to the building, such as conversions and extensions, is essential.

The castle sites on the High Rhine and Upper Rhine yield little infor-

mation about the spatial structure. They do not provide an adequate basis for establishing a differentiated spatial syntax. However, with the aid of a comparative approach, an interpretation and classification of the individual pieces of evidence is possible, so that an approximate division into reception areas and living areas can be arrived at in this way. Written sources indicate both that the use of space differed with the seasons (in the case of Rötteln Castle) and that a move was made towards a more complex apartment structure (in the case of Badenweiler). Possibly in future, thanks to well-founded studies and assessments of the history of the buildings, it may be possible to create a more tenable basis for interpreting spatial structures in the castles in the region.

Martin Strotz

Bärenfels – a castle with an unusual round tower

Attempts to date the construction of Bärenfels Castle have yielded very disparate results, ranging from the 10th century, the time of the Hungarian incursions, to the second half of the 13th. In the 1970s, Heinz Voellner suggested that it had been built at the time of the conflict between the Bishop of Basel Heinrich of Neuenburg and the later King Rudolf of Habsburg, which would have meant between 1256 and 1272. This hypothesis is no longer tenable. The author first analyses the remains of the building, using a Lidar scan to make a comparison with Voellner's data, and then presents the striking round tower in the ruins of the castle, which was built at the same time as the curtain wall. The tower (like the castle as a whole, indeed) is characterised by corbel constructions which – as gutters – served to drain the defensive platform in the tower. However, in the light not only of the construction typology but also of two documents which have hitherto been misinterpreted, it is possible to establish very precisely when Bärenfels Castle was built – between

1325 and 1330. At the time, it was called Steinegg Castle, and it was built by Walter II Vasolt and his son of the same name. Some 80 years later, the castle was damaged by fighting, after which it was not restored.

Erik Beck

Klingnau and Wehr Castles as the seats of the von Klingen family, representatives of the higher nobility – thoughts on the castles' role in the wielding of power

Ulrich II of Klingen founded the castle and town of Klingnau around 1240 in the High Rhine and Aare region, thereby creating a new centre for the administration of his family's estates. Initially, his son Walther of Klingen continued this policy, adding to the centre of Klingnau a commandery for the Order of the Hospital of St John. In Wehr, in 1256, he had arranged for a Dominican nunnery to be established at the foot of his castle by moving it from Upper Alsace. However, all of Walther's sons were dead by 1260, after which Walther and his wife Sophia embarked upon a substantial programme of endowments and sold their previous estate management centre, Klingnau, in 1269, and evidently at about the same time also sold their complex of property at Wehr. Later they moved to Strasbourg, and towards the end of their lives to Basel, where they are buried and were also amply commemorated on account of their many annual Mass endowments.

A comparison of the family's two main property centres on the Aare and the High Rhine demonstrates that, from the outset, Klingnau was evidently the more important, the family mainly lived there, and most of the documents associated with them were written there. At first, Wehr admittedly continued to play a role because of the nunnery there, but after 1265/67 was evidently no longer of any great significance for the management of the von Klingen

family's property. Taking Klingnau and Wehr Castles and the family that owned them in the mid-13th century as examples, it is possible on the one hand to gain an impression of how a by no means insignificant noble family of that period in the High Rhine region managed estates centred on a castle. On the other hand, the precarious family situation of Walther of Klingingen, due to a lack of male heirs, shows that, in an age for which on the whole sources are in short supply, changes of authority and ownership were not necessarily attributable to conquest, defeats inflicted on the holders of a given territory and the 'elimination' of political opponents but that, at the very least, consideration should also be given to personal factors which related to individual destinies and thus were on the whole contingent.

Andre Gutmann

Hauenstein Castle on the High Rhine – an excellent example of the Habsburgs' policy on castles in the 13th and 14th centuries

In the 13th and 14th centuries, the Counts of Habsburg and later Dukes of Austria held substantial properties and rights on the left and right banks of the High Rhine, including bailiwicks of Säckingen nunnery and St Blasien Abbey. These bailiwicks were kept secure, in particular, by castles owned by the respective monastic communities and administered by their ministeriales. Hauenstein Castle, which belonged to St Blasien Abbey, and the ministeriales who managed it, make it possible to establish that the Habsburgs were pursuing a consistent policy on castles which consisted primarily of a vassalage policy by means of which they compelled the monastic communities' minis-

teriales to transfer into their own service, without ceasing to serve the monastic community, particularly by guarding the castle, thus continuing to keep the castle accessible to the bailiffs, until it permanently ceased to be owned by the monastic community. After the guarding of the castle by the ministeriales had declined in importance in the early 14th century, the Habsburgs opted to give the residents of the castle privileges comparable to freedom of the city, in order to secure their loyalty in the face of claims by the monastic community. At the same time they had Hauenstein Castle expanded into a local administrative centre, at the foot of which a small settlement grew up, which however remained permanently underdeveloped.

Thomas Zotz

Rötteln Castle near Lörrach – the transformation of a 12th/13th century manor into a late medieval Margrave's residence

In its present form, Rötteln Castle is one of the largest and most impressive castle complexes in southwest Germany. It was initially owned by the lords who took their name from it, then, after their family had died out in the early 14th century, by a collateral line of the Margraves of Baden-Hachberg, becoming their residence. In the 13th century, the interests of the Habsburgs played a part in its history, because when Rötteln Castle is first mentioned, in 1259, it is described as a fief of Murbach Abbey held by Count Rudolf, the later king, and Gottfried of Habsburg. In the light of recent historical and archaeological research, an outline is given of some findings and unanswered questions concerning Rötteln Castle and the associated demesne.

Christoph Reding

The castles on the left bank of the High Rhine (Fricktal and its immediate vicinity – canton of Aargau, Switzerland) in the late Middle Ages and in the modern period

This essay is concerned with the castles of the late Middle Ages and modern period in a small-scale landscape. Authority over the territory already having been clearly established at an early stage, only few castles were built in the Fricktal. Many were already largely abandoned in the Middle Ages, as a result of which they can now yield only limited information without extensive archaeological excavations. The most influential nobles were the Counts of Habsburg, in whose possession the Fricktal remained from the late Middle Ages. The history of the region during the period considered here can best be described in the light of the construction history of the now ruined castle of Laufenburg and the significant archaeological finds at the ruined castle of Alt-Homberg. In order nonetheless to illustrate the diverse history of castle-building in the late Middle Ages, this essay presents, by way of an excursus, some recent findings from the examination of castles which survive to this day to the south of the Jura ridge.