

lagen kommen dabei aus Sicht von Burgenfreunden sicher etwas zu kurz; aber dies mag die bewusste Intention des Herausgebers gewesen sein – das Werk soll eine Familienchronik sein und keine Denkmalgeschichte. Leider geht allerdings auch die Darstellung der frühen Burrgeschichte, die für die Anfänge der Familie so wichtig ist, nicht wesentlich über die Studien von Martin Last hinaus. Das Paradigma „Höhenburgen erst ab den Harzfestungen Heinrichs IV.“, d. h. um 1100, gibt zwar sicher einen wichtigen Markstein zur Entwicklung der Burgen an, aber der Blick in den Südwesten, etwa zum Hohentwiel, der Burg Kräheneck oder dem Runden Berg bei Urach, aber auch nach Karlburg oder Memleben sollte davor warnen, dies allzu holzschnittartig anzuwenden. Eine Diskussion dieser Frage wäre aktuell sehr fruchtbar, hätte aber auch den Rahmen des Werks gesprengt.

Thomas Küntzel

English summaries

(Michael Swithinbank)

Achim Schmidt/Kurt Frein: Observations on the architectural history of Sterrenberg Castle near Kamp-Bornhofen

Because of its architecture, Sterrenberg Castle, which is situated above the village of Kamp-Bornhofen (Rheinland-Palatinate, Germany), is regarded in the literature as having been founded around 1100, making it the oldest hill-top castle on the Middle Rhine. However, as the castle is first documented towards the end of the 12th century, the actual date of its construction can only be ascertained by studying its architecture and, on that basis, comparing it with castles whose dating is known with certainty. These reflections are supplemented by a description of the regional historical context between the presumed period of construction of the castle and its first recorded mention.

Wilfried Pfefferkorn: Research into the outer ward of Rechberg Castle

At Rechberg Castle (near Schwäbisch Gmünd), researchers have so far mainly studied the ward; however, one should not as a result forget the extensive outer fortifications. This article names these neglected structures. On the ground plan, the areas concerned are shown in colour and marked with the figures I–V.

I) On the south side of the castle tavern, situated in the outer ward, there is a roofed terrace for patrons. Under it, the supporting wall facing the principal moat suggests, in the light of the openings in it (narrow em-

brasures and an entrance with remains of a ‘cellar throat’), that there must once have been a building with a military purpose here. The art inventory volume of 1913 states on this subject: (...) below the courtyard and the houses around the outer ward there are blocked-up casemates, two hemispherical vaults; one of these vaults can be accessed from the courtyard, the other from the outside, from the second moat, into which it opens with a gate and several window apertures (...). Is it possible that there are no vestiges of the latter structure?

II) At the ‘south-east tower’ in the course of the southern outer wall, there is no correspondence between what can currently be seen on the spot and the representation in an old ground plan from 1768. However, the outline shown there is an interesting variant, because it does not include either the semicircular flanking tower which might be regarded as virtually standard nor a rectangular flanking tower. A small excavation would be useful in order to clarify this.

III) At the west end of the southern wall, once the ivy had been removed, an area was observed towards the bottom of the outside of the wall which, for the height of a few courses, resembled a dovetail beside a clear joint. During work to make the building safe, this observation was confirmed by a remnant of wall running at a slightly diagonal angle outside the southern wall below the dovetail. Evidently the course of the ward wall used once to be different. Unfortunately, there is currently no explanation for this.

IV) In view of the number of extant towers, one might reasonably also expect to find corresponding towers on the long north-west side, which currently has none. Did Keller survey the whole of the castle thoroughly in 1768 and were all the flanking towers in existence which he depicts? If the present supporting wall was originally a little higher and if the towers, as usual, stood outside it and could be accessed from the outer ward via outdoor steps along the wall, then they need not have left any traces on the existing wall. On the outside, the forested terrain rises rapidly from Tower N towards the west to the height of the crest of the wall, so that the surviving wall gives the impression of being a supporting wall and is needed now, as in the past, for engineering reasons. Here too, only an excavation above, along the wall, might clarify the situation.

V) At first sight, to the uninformed visitor, the interaction of the land and the masonry in the area in front of the northern gate, in the moat and in the outer ward forms a harmonious original whole. However, upon closer inspection it becomes clear that at some time relatively major structural changes must have been made. Evidence for this comes from the following three findings: Tower P, known from its recent farming use as the ‘tower barn’, evidently has a cellar which has been filled in; in front of the northern tower two wall crests were cut into when removing the vegetation; and next to

the northern tower there is a vaulted opening in the outer wall which is visible from both sides and could belong to a gateway which has been blocked up. Particularly in view of the findings regarding the ‘tower barn’, it must therefore be assumed that the whole surface of the land here was originally lower. Is it conceivable that, when the outer ward was constructed, a rotunda-like part of the outer ward was already in existence, in other words the lower part of the ‘tower barn’?

Stefan Hirschmann: ‘A chaos of rocks and ruins’ – Scharfenberg Castle near Annweiler

Scharfenberg Castle is the third and most southerly ruined medieval castle above the town of Annweiler (Palatinate), the other two being Trifels and Anebos. The hill-top castle, which was built before 1154, with a well-preserved keep, was originally under imperial ownership and evidently played a part in the castle policy of the Swabian Duke Frederick II the One-Eyed (died 1147), the father of Frederick I Barbarossa. Recent research suggests that the duke of the Swabians was also active militarily around Annweiler at this time. In the High Middle Ages, a family of estate officials lived at Scharfenberg who shared its name, but it died out at the beginning of the 14th century. After that, the castle had a varied history before rebellious peasants burned it down in 1525. In the mid-16th century, it disappears from documentary records. Subsequently, the castle fell into ruins. As extensive architectural research and recent excavations at the neighbouring castles have shown that it is possible to analyse the Salian and Hohenstaufen elements of the castles separately – which is not apparent from historical records – it should also be possible to show archaeologically that a castle was built on Scharfenberg early on, during the Salian period. However, it is impractical to conduct any modern excavations at present, because the complex is in extremely poor condition. Since 1979, measures have been implemented to make it safe and preserve it, but large parts of it are still buried under rubble, as they already were 200 years ago.

Vera Herzog: Spa bathing architecture in a courtly context – Salaberg Castle and the Nymphenburg bathing pavilion

For a long time, the Baroque period was thought of as having been a time of bad smells. This was to disregard the popularity of spa bathing, which was reflected, *inter alia*, in courtly buildings dedicated to this recreation. The article looks at the summer house of Salaberg Castle and the bathing pavilion at Nymphenburg, highlighting the popularity of spa baths, their architecture and technology, and bathing customs. It emerges that these two baths are vestiges of a widespread love of bathing in the Baroque period, which clearly contradicts the accepted prejudice that water was shunned at the time.