

Löwenstein und die löwensteinische Zeit in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts würde der Rezensent an der ein oder anderen Stelle vielleicht widersprechen, doch ist dieser Teil des Buchs eher ein Randthema. Wesentlicher für die Geschichte der Burg ist ihre Wandlung zur Jugendburg der katholischen Jugendbewegung ab 1919, die 1939 seitens des Regimes durch Enteignung lediglich für elf Jahre unterbrochen wurde. Auch die Kriegsjahre und die unmittelbare Nachkriegszeit mit der die Bausubstanz strapazierenden Nutzung als Flüchtlingslager werden ausführlich geschildert. Erst 1950 wurde der Trägerverein „Vereinigung der Freunde von Burg Rothenfels“ erneut Eigentümer der Burg und ist dies bei inzwischen geänderten gesellschaftlichen Realitäten bis heute geblieben. Welche finanziellen Aufwendungen und welch ehrenamtliches Engagement es diesen seither kostete, die großen umbauten Volumina und Dachflächen der Burg instand zu setzen und zu halten, wird der Leser sich bei der Lektüre des Buchs leicht vorstellen können. Heute finanziert der Burgbetrieb (siehe www.burg-rothenfels.de) mehr als 30 Vollzeit-Arbeitsplätze in einer eher strukturschwachen Gegend.

Insgesamt ist das Buch mit seinen 1209 Anmerkungen eine wissenschaftliche Leistung, die für dieses Objekt vermutlich nicht zu übertreffen ist. Dem Autor ist eine geradezu minutiöse Kenntnis der regionalen wissenschaftlichen Literatur von der Karolingerzeit bis ins 20. Jahrhundert zu bescheinigen. Für einen Historiker bis heute nicht selbstverständlich wurden die Forschungsergebnisse der modernen Burgenforschung von ihm nicht nur akzeptiert, sondern auch gleichberechtigt mit den schriftlichen Quellen eingearbeitet. Zu bedauern ist aus Sicht des mit schriftlichen Quellen arbeitenden Wissenschaftlers lediglich das Fehlen einer Edition der ausgewerteten Amtsrechnungen, selbst wenn diese nur Auszüge umfasst hätte. Der beigefügte Anhang mit vielfältigen Tabellen kann eine Edition naturgemäß nur bedingt ersetzen. Überdurchschnittlich umfangreich ist die Ausstattung mit Abbildungen von Archivalien, historischen Fotos und Plänen. Vermerkt sei jedoch, dass dieses im doppelten Sinne des Wortes gewichtige Buch zweifellos

einen festen Einband verdient hätte. Auch das unübliche quadratische Format ist gewöhnungsbedürftig. So ist denn Winfried Mogges Monografie über Burg Rothenfels uneingeschränkt als Grundlagenwerk für die Burgenforschung zu bewerten und dementsprechend zur Anschaffung zu empfehlen, zumal der Kaufpreis sich im erschwinglichen Rahmen bewegt.

Thomas Steinmetz

English summaries

Markus C. Blaich/Michael Geschwinde/Christoph Lowes: *Werla Imperial Palace – excavation of the 10th-century gateway II and its re-imagining in 2012*

One of the objectives of resuming excavations at the Werla Palace site in 2007 was to create the basis for presenting this important site to the public. The castle proper has been almost completely excavated, so the finds are being incorporated as preserved walls in a site meeting the needs of nature conservation. During the planning stage it was decided to rebuild one of the castle's gateways full-size to give visitors an impression of the former building complex. Re-imagining the gateway is almost bound to leave many questions unanswered. However, the structure gives a good idea of the grandeur of emperors' residences in the tenth century. Anyone approaching Werla at the time would have seen from a distance that, with its imposing fortifications, this was a place like no other: a representative residence for kings and emperors, an architectural setting for the *ceremonial* meeting of rulers with their retainers and regional lords.

Thomas Steinmetz: *Burg Stahleck am Rhein – a 'classic' castle of the early 12th century.*

Stahleck castle is first mentioned in a document dating from 1122; it had been built shortly before by Count Gozwin von Höchstädt und Stahleck or the Archbishopric of Cologne, the feudal lord of Bacharach and Stahleck castle. From 1142 Stahleck was the de facto 'official seat' of Count Pa-

latine Hermann von Stahleck, who died in 1156. Bacharach had already developed pre-urban features, as evidence of a Jewish community in 1146 shows. Under Hermann's successor, Konrad von Hohenstaufen, Stahleck castle remained the seat of the Count Palatine. There is documentary proof that Konrad's family lived in the castle until they moved to Heidelberg castle in 1182. Stahleck castle was blown up in 1689. The present castle is the result of a reconstruction begun by Ernst Stahl in 1925; he integrated the existing structure into the new so well that it is now very difficult to tell which is which. The rectangular ground plan of the castle so strongly recalls three early southern German castles (Rothenburg, Wildenberg and Reichenstein) that it can be dated to the 12th century for that reason alone. The castle was extended in the 14th or early 15th century; the new main structure, located on the valley side, probably also dates from that period. Given its first documentary mention in 1122 Stahleck is a very early example of a 'classic' castle type (other examples include Lindenfels in the Odenwald, Tirol and Rothenfels on the Main), a type which was being built more and more from the mid 12th century on. Given the increasingly early dating of 'classic' castles by current research since 1990, development of this type of castle must have begun well before the middle of the 12th century. The neighbouring Stahlberg castle, its name clearly referencing that of the older Stahleck, has been found by dendrochronological analysis as part of current research on the building to have been built in the 1150s by the Archbishopric of Cologne to keep the other in check. Given the date of its construction, with its two keeps, hall and chapel Stahlberg should also be described as an early 'classic' castle.

Stefan Ulrich with contributions by Alexander Thon and Günther Stanzl: *"... sin Huß zu Dalberg nacher der capellen ..."* ('... his castle at Dalberg near the chapels...') – **New information on the architectural history of Dalburg**

Dalburg, seat of the Chamberlains of Dalberg, a familiar name in the Holy Roman Empire, is located in a side valley near Bad Kreuznach. It started life as a small castle in the last third

of the 13th century and was considerably enlarged during the 14th and 15th centuries. The substantial ruins of the eastern section of the castle date from between circa 1350 and 1371. A chapel with the remains of an altar and ambry and the pillars of an aqueduct in the castle ditch are worthy of note. After partial destruction in the 17th century, the castle continued to be occupied until it was finally abandoned around 1750.

Hans-Wilhelm Heine: Bramburg castle at Hemeln, in Göttingen rural district (Lower Saxony)

Bramburg is situated at Hemeln, Göttingen rural district (Lower Saxony), on the edge of the Weser valley north of Hannoversch Münden. Work had to be carried out at the site because of the risk to visitors' safety from the possibility of stonework falling from the extant round tower. After a survey and inventory in 2007 a documentation and conservation project was launched. The survey was accompanied by comprehensive documentation and photogrammetry, permitting an accurate description of the previously largely unstudied round tower. It had 3.5-metre thick walls and a diameter of 10.2 metres and rose some 20 metres from the ground. The bottom three sections of wall are likely to belong to the first building phase, the end of the first quarter of the 13th century. The remains of the curtain wall also belong to the earlier building phase. The IBD (Freies Institut für Bauforschung und Dokumentation e.V.) has dated the upper sections of the tower to after the mid 14th century. The author, who sadly died in 2012, was able to link these findings to construction records and historical contexts to produce a much clearer picture of Bramburg.

Jens Friedhoff: Hachenburg castle: New information on the history of the Sayn residence before its baroque restoration from 1719 on

Visible from afar, the baroque residence of the Counts von Sayn dominates Hachenburg and defines the silhouette of the old town. The beginnings of the previous castle on the site date back to around 1200. The von Sayn steward Rorich der Kleine (Rorich the Small) of Hachenburg, mentioned around 1215, provides the first indirect evidence of a castle serving as the administrative centre for the von Sayn counts in the eastern part of their territory. From the 13th century

this important middle-Rhine dynasty had retainers and court officials at its main castles: Blankenburg, Sayn and Hachenburg. After the senior branch of the von Sayns died out in 1246/47, Hachenburg became the administrative centre of the now smaller Sayn county, which was largely confined to the Westerwald. By no later than the second half of the 15th century Hachenburg castle had become the fixed residence of the Sponheim branch of the counts under Count Gerhard II. By circa 1700 the castle had been altered several times without the loss of its mediaeval appearance. A map of the Sayns' Altstadt parish (circa 1665), published here for the first time, clearly shows the still mediaeval castle with a keep topped by a bulbous cupola which

was demolished in 1721. The viscounts of Kirchberg undertook a complete baroque remodelling of the castle to plans by Julius Ludwig Rothweil in two phases: 1717 to 1726 and 1737 to 1746. Archive research has revealed another neglected construction phase which has conclusively altered the previously accepted sequence of construction phases. Pictures and documentation prove that the summer building, described as mediaeval, is a baroque structure largely erected around 1703, in other words, a new building. The person responsible was Count Salentin Ernst von Manderscheid-Blankenheim (ruled 1652 to 1705), who has not previously been recorded at Hachenburg.