

Zu Beanstandendes bleibt marginal, zielt aber ins begrifflich Grundsätzliche. Es handelt sich hier um Denkmale, nicht um Denkmäler; der Autor ist offenbar unschlüssig. Was dieser unter *Gleisen* (S. 13) versteht, sind Trassen. *Fachwerk* ist kein *Baumaterial* (S. 41), und der *Eckerker* (S. 203) stellt hier nicht einen solchen, sondern einen risalitartigen Fassadenappendix dar, der im Inneren allerdings Erkerzimmern ähnliche Räumlichkeiten enthält. Sprachliche Unzulänglichkeiten führen zu Stilblüten (*besitzen* und *verfügen über* statt *haben*, *gerundete Ecken* für Rundungen statt Ecken; die häufige syntaktische Bevorzugung des Objekts vor dem Subjekt, z. B.: *Das Sandsteinportal ... bekrönt das ... Wappen* (S. 135). In der Ansprache „befestigte Herrensitze“ ... wird jemandem gefolgt (S. 57).

Hermann Wirth

## English summaries

**Manfred Klinkott: Early Islamic Palaces in South-West Afghanistan**  
Afghanistan is of particular interest for architectural research because of the gradual transition from a nomadic to a settled lifestyle which it is possible to observe there. Small, seemingly insignificant dwellings in particular reveal the origins of a refined monumental architecture. The author describes expeditions to Afghanistan in the 1970s in which research concentrated on domestic and palace architecture. The ruins reveal a type of building the fundamental shape of which was very common, even though there were many differences in size and variations in structure. They were palaces, not farms, which were described as iwan courtyard houses because of their hybrid design. Striking features are their scattered buildings and the fact that they formed a complete barrier to the outside. The iwan houses must have prevailed for a very long period as lordly residences in Sistan. This form of architecture, probably introduced by the Ghaznavids in the eleventh century, appears to have continued into the sixteenth century. The few clan or tribal chiefs still resident there live in a qala, a type of fortified farm. This is

a large, fortified, palisaded site which can also be found in other Afghan regions as the seat of a no longer nomadic clan or the principal residence of a khan. The farms have the appearance of forts, with their external fortress-like appearance much more imposing than the normal village-style housing for humans and animals within.

### **Dieter Barz: Schlössel, Klingenstein – Initial Findings for the Late-Mediaeval Outer Bailey**

Excavations to date at the Schlössel have produced results which do not really fit the general picture of an early mediaeval castle. From its beginnings it was in no way primitive, in fact quite advanced. This article concentrates on the excavations in progress since 2008 on the late-mediaeval outer bailey. A multifunctional building/tower has been found which was a place of handicraft, commerce and residence as well as probably having a defensive purpose. This may have been the – perhaps tower-like – residence of knights, estate officials or a castellan. Part of the outer bailey's curtain wall forms a barbican which clearly protected the inner bailey but must also have been very advanced in terms of contemporary castle design. We await the results of further excavation of the Schlössel's outer bailey.

**Udo Liessem: Klosterneuburg – the Babenbergs' Palace. Thoughts on the Early Gothic 'Summer Palace'**  
Klosterneuburg was founded in 1114 by the Babenberg margrave Leopold III, who had already built a representative residential castle just before in its immediate vicinity. Leopold IV vastly extended the existing palace site and built a new palace just in front of it. This article discusses the remains of the facade of the 'summer palace', particularly the standing remains of the Capella Speziosa, the palace chapel consecrated in 1222. The still expressive remains of the summer palace are evidence of the important secular representational architecture of the site. The early Gothic structure, part of a large residence which nevertheless had two palace buildings, clearly imitated in its detail the unique palace chapel built immediately before it. Klosterneuburg celebrates its 900th anniversary this year.

### **Olaf Wagener: Burgholdinghausen – New Research on the Seat of a Minor Noble in Northern Siegerland**

A castle probably existed from the second half of the 13th century in Burgholdinghausen (Siegen-Wittgenstein district), first mentioned in 1079/89; it was completely demolished in the late 19th century. The small estate of the lords of Holdinghausen and their descendants still consists almost entirely of a privately-owned forest district. From high view-point pictures of the estate, topographical maps and land-register charts from the period 1642/1700 to 1914 a detailed picture can be formed of the evolution of the castle and its masters and their roads. It becomes clear that the current situation, which arose as a result of the construction of roads and railways in the 19th century, is completely different from the settlements which grew up over the centuries, and that the castle can only be understood in that context. It also becomes clear that historical maps are very much undervalued as sources and should always be critically examined.

### **Nina Günster: Water Provision in Hilltop Castles using the Example of the Northern Franconian Jura Karst**

The provision of water was a daily challenge for the inhabitants of hilltop castles in the middle ages. As much water as possible, obtained from wells, pipes, rain collection and deliveries, had to be stored. The northern Franconian Jura was chosen as the area for study because it is a karstic region the hills of which suffer from severe water shortages, making it of great interest for the study of water provision, given that there is still little research on this aspect in the field of castellology. Routine castle life has long played a minor role here. Articles to date have concentrated mainly on studying individual hydraulic devices with little consideration of the overall context. Only an analysis of the overall water logistics of a castle can really provide an answer to how it was supplied. This article is a summary of the research results published by the author in her Master's thesis in 2013.