

## English summaries

### **Tomáš Durdík: Did the Crusades influence the architecture of mediaeval castles?**

The castles in the Holy Land which were built and used by the Crusaders are a splendid and fascinating phenomenon of European castellology. Clearly, the Crusaders took their customs and ideas with them to the Holy Land, but they encountered classical, Byzantine and Arabic fortifications which they took re-used and modified. In general, the influence of French (north of the Loire) and English examples is well documented, but just as interesting is the cross-fertilisation of approaches to building in the Crusaders' own countries.

Czech castellology has never really considered this topic, although there are numerous indications of Bohemian connections. From the second crusade onwards there were significant Bohemian contingents, and Bohemian soldiers and diplomats were frequent players in Europe, in particular in southern Europe. There was a boom in castle building in Bohemia from the early 13th century onwards – possibly influenced by examples from the Holy Land, but more likely by French examples of regular shaped castles with round flanking towers. The use of rusticated ashlar in Bohemia is also unlikely to have been directly inspired by the Holy Land. The author's general conclusion is that extreme caution should be exercised in respect of the possible influence of the Crusades; this is also true of the incontestable development of warfare influenced by the Holy Land. Under no circumstances should specific typological elements (such as castles with curtain walls) be attributed to specific examples. At best it can be said that loopholes and rooms follow Arabic and Byzantine examples.

### **Vladislav Razím: Přimda in Western Bohemia and its possible function**

Přimda is one of the few Romanesque castles in Bohemia. It is in an exposed position in the northern Bohemian Forest, and the only remaining part of the ruin is a rectangular tower. The castle was first mentioned in 1126, but it is no longer possible to trace the history of the building work. The ruin was restored on a number of occasions in the 20th century. A rectangular annexe on the western side, with a wall thickness of only 1.80 m, continues to pose problems. It is quite probable that the ground floor was once used as a prison. The author uses typological similarities to establish whether there are any analogies with English and French castles. The keep of Scarborough (Yorkshire) displays striking similarities with Přimda but it is more important to focus on a comparison of functions, rather than similarities of construction. Accordingly, the author assumes that Přimda was built by the king, the intention being to house 'prominent prisoners' (e. g. the sixteen-year captivity of Soběslav II, the second son of Duke Soběslav).

### **Johannes Müller-Kissing/ Hans-Werner Peine/Elke Treude: The Falkenburg near Detmold-Berlebeck**

Falkenburg near Detmold-Berlebeck, built from the end of the 12th century, has been the subject of thorough archaeological research since 2004. It has now been possible to examine the finds from the inner bailey, where there is evidence of three main phases which led to major reconstruction work in the proximity of. There was a fourth phase, which only involved minor reconstruction work on the donjon. Amongst other things, the entire castle was adapted for the use of firearms and artillery. Although only a few traces of this work have been documented in the castle itself, the outer defensive ring abutting the castle ditch shows clear evidence of

being fortified to cope with artillery. The comprehensive excavations in all areas of the castle have made it possible, as part of a doctoral dissertation, to provide a comprehensive picture of finds from a hill castle of the High and Late Middle Ages and the way its construction evolved.

### **Michael Kirchschlager: The bower of Schwallungen**

The 'bower' of Schwallungen (Schmalkalden-Meiningen district) is a late Romanesque donjon built of red sandstone. The builder may have been Brun von Schwallungen who was first mentioned in 1230. A semicircular arched doorway, crack mortices and rusticated ashlar have been preserved from the Romanesque period. In 1537 the tower was fitted with door jambs, curtain-arch windows (with paintings) and a rafted beam ceiling. It was once used as a dwelling house and barn, but in the last years of the 20th century it became increasingly dilapidated. The tower, now in private ownership, is being carefully restored - a process which started in 2007.

### **Günther Stanzl: The ruin of Brunkenstein near Schloss Dhaun in the Soonwald (Hunsrück)**

Brunkenstein is a small outwork of Schloss Dhaun in the Soonwald. It was built by the 'Waldgraves' shortly before the start of the so-called Dhaun Feud (1337-1342) and should have been dismantled on termination of hostilities with Balduin of Trier, although this did not happen until 1411. Today only one corner, rising to a height of 12 m, of the ca. 9 x 9 m donjon, survives but consolidation work carried out in 2001 revealed such a wealth of finds as to permit a graphic reconstruction. The article explains the approach used in this reconstruction and the measures taken to preserve and consolidate the ruin.