

oder der Kulturtransfer aus Mitteleuropa in das Baltikum thematisiert (*Spāritis*), es werden neues Planmaterial (*Heck*) oder neue Erkenntnisse präsentiert (*Makala*). Beiträge, die sich dem 20. Jahrhundert widmen, zeigen auf, welche Auswirkungen die politischen Umbrüche 1918, 1945 und 1990 auf die Herrenhäuser hatten. Sie führten zu Neubewertungen der alten Adelsarchitekturen; teilweise wurden die Bauten als Bestandteil des eigenen Erbes verstanden oder uminterpretiert – etwa in Litauen (*Kulevičius*) –, sie wurden gezielt zerstört, neu konnotiert oder auch einfach weitergenutzt (*Forbrich*). Interessant ist auch die Abhandlung von *Małgorzata Rozbicka*, die eine in den Jahren 1921–1939 von Studenten erstellte Aufnahme von Dörfern und ihren Bauten auf dem Gebiet der zweiten

polnischen Republik vorstellt, die in Bild und Text auch 55 Herrenhäuser mit ihren Nebengebäuden dokumentierte und die sich bis heute erhalten hat. Alles in allem zeigen die hier publizierten Tagungsakten zahlreiche neue Forschungsfelder auf. Die richtigen Fragen werden gestellt, neue Erkenntnisse präsentiert und auch Einzelaspekte geklärt. Abschließend ist das Thema jedoch noch lange nicht behandelt – was aber auch gar nicht Ziel von Tagung und Herausgebern war bzw. ist. Vielmehr werden unterschiedliche Forschungen und Wissenschaftstraditionen zusammengeführt, und damit ist eine – hoffentlich fruchtbare – Diskussion eröffnet.

Heiko Laß

## English summaries

Michael Swithinbank

### **Hans-Werner Peine: Castle Horst: a small aristocratic residence in the context of medieval archaeology in Westphalia**

The Renaissance Castle Horst, near Gelsenkirchen, is situated in the boggy forest known as the Emscher Bruch. Although an enormous amount of the fabric was destroyed as a result either of decay or of demolition in the 19th century, it is still one of the oldest and most significant Renaissance buildings in Westphalia, on account of its architectural design, which when it was built was of a type completely new to Westphalia, and also on account of the impressive spaciousness of its rectangular four-winged layout with imposing projecting corner towers and its high-quality architectural sculpture and ornamentation in the Dutch mannerist style. Between 1990 and 2005, when conversion work was being carried out on it, extensive excavations were made, which afforded an excellent insight not only into the architectural history of the building but also into that of its predecessors, going right back to the construction of the first castle on the site of a farm dating from the 11th and 12th centuries.

### **Jens Friedhoff: The history of Castle Philippsburg, with particular reference to the division of Hesse in 1567**

After the death of Philip the Magnanimous, Landgrave of Hesse, who had been one of the pioneers of the Reformation, the territory of the Landgraviate of Hesse was divided among his four sons. The eldest son, William IV (1532–1592), was assigned Lower Hesse (Hesse-Kassel) with the seat of government, Kassel, while his brother Louis IV (1537–1604) received Upper Hesse with the central city of Marburg. Philip the Younger (1541–1583) and George (1547–1596) shared the County of Katzenelnbogen, which the House of Hesse had inherited in 1479, consisting of the Upper and Lower Counties. When Philip the Younger came into possession of the Lower County of Katzenelnbogen, it lacked any appropriate and sufficiently impressive residence for a Renaissance ruler. This function fell to Castle Rheinfels above the town of St. Goar, which had already been expanded during the Katzenelnbogen period to serve as the centre of administration for the territory. Below Castle Marksburg in Braubach, the new ruler had the eponymous Castle Philipps-

burg built from 1567 as a future residence for his wife, Anna Elisabeth von der Pfalz, intended for occupation during her widowhood. Incorporating the winery which had been built in the mid-15th century, an imposing three-winged castle was built, which is not only among the earliest Renaissance buildings in the Middle Rhine area but also among the most significant. The architectural origins of the complex which now houses the European Castles Institute are reflected in the ample archive fonds, which are now kept mainly in the Hessian State Archives in Marburg.

**Olaf Wagener:  
Dutch colonial fortifications of the  
17th century – regular geometric forts  
in North America and South Africa and  
on Mauritius**

From the early 17th century onwards, the Dutch trading companies VOC and WIC built many trading stations overseas, guarded by forts. In the case of the four examples presented here – Fort Orange and Fort Nieuw Amsterdam (North America), Fort Goede Hoop (South Africa) and Fort Frederik Hendrik (Mauritius) – the forts were rectangular with four bastions. In accordance with the old Dutch style, they were defended by earthworks, while stone was used only in exceptional cases. The builders arrived with specific instructions from Amsterdam as to what each fort should look like. In addition, detailed descriptions of the construction process have been preserved. However, the maintenance of the defences, in particular, entailed a constant battle against the elements, as the fortifications decayed very quickly. On the whole, the forts were intended as defences not against the local population but above all to provide protection against enemy ships and fleets from Europe. It therefore makes sense to examine them in the light of the weapons found on wrecks from the 17th century, as they were used to attack the forts.

**Caspar Ehlers:  
The catalogue of royal palaces  
in Germany**

Since the late 19th century, German historians have taken an interest in 'Königspfalze', referring specifically to castles and palaces that served as temporary, secondary seats of power for rulers in the Middle Ages as they moved around their territory. Interest has particularly focused on the archaeology of these buildings and research into the associated history of art, as well as their significance for the system under which the Kings of the Franks progressed around their kingdom, and the similar system that succeeded it under the Carolingians, Germans and French. In the same way as, for nearly two centuries, the documents of medieval rulers have been recorded down to the finest detail in the 'Monumenta Germaniae Historica', and similar attention has been paid to the individual actions of kings in the 'Regesta Imperii', it was intended that the temporary residences of the East Frankish German rulers within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany should be documented, omitting nothing. At the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History in Göttingen, which was founded in 1956, the Catalogue of royal palaces in Germany was established for this purpose, which it has continued to pursue to this day. The article describes the catalogue, the sites detailed in it and the approaches adopted to this work.