

aus Brandenburg an, die erfolgreiche Weiternutzungen belegen, aber auch bestehende Probleme aufzeigen. Der brandenburgische Landesarchäologe Franz Schopper beleuchtet die mittelalterlichen Burgen aus dem Blickwinkel der Bodendenkmalpflege (S. 232–237). Er versucht unter anderem eine Kategorisierung des Denkmalbestands für die praktische Arbeit der Bodendenkmalpflege: Bei einem Großteil der Burgen unter den Bodendenkmalen handelt es sich um Reste, die nicht ohne Weiteres im Gelände sichtbar sind und daher für die Öffentlichkeit erst erfahrbar gemacht werden müssen. Diese Aufgabe kann jedoch die Denkmalpflege nicht alleine leisten.

Nach diesem Überblick über den insgesamt gelungenen und sehr informativen Tagungsband zum Stand der brandenburgischen Burgenforschung bleibt abschließend die Frage nach zukünftigen Perspektiven und Desiderata: Viele Beiträge haben eindrucksvoll unter Beweis gestellt, dass nur ein breiter Methodenkanon, der alle Facetten der historischen Überlieferung einbezieht, neue Erkenntnisse für die Burgenforschung verspricht. Während die „Grenzüberschreitung“ zwischen den Disziplinen gut vorankommt, sollte in Zukunft auch verstärkt eine grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit im Hinblick auf alle ehemaligen Territorien der Mark Brandenburg berücksichtigt werden, beispielsweise bei der heute zu Polen gehörenden Neumark.

Viel versprechend dürften für die Zukunft auch Studien auf der Ebene von Kleinräumen sein, wie sie etwa durch E. Gringmuth-Dallmer im vorliegenden Band bereits ansatzweise vorliegen (S. 84–93), oder Felix Biermann und der Rezensent für die Umgebung von Schloss Eldenburg in der Westprignitz durchgeführt haben. Der Strukturwandel und die topografische Entwicklung bei der Anlage von Adelssitzen im Mittelalter und der frühen Neuzeit lassen sich oft in vielen Details erhellen. Lohnenswert als vergleichbares Studienobjekt wäre auch Kletzke in der Prignitz, 8 km nordöstlich vom berühmten spätmittelalterlichen Wallfahrtsort Bad Wilsnack. Hier finden sich auf engstem Raum ein mutmaßlicher Turmhügel, Ruinen eines Festen Hauses des 15. Jahrhunderts in einer älteren mittelalterlichen Befestigung sowie eine

spätere Gutsanlage, die bereits eine Abfolge von Adelssitzen vom Mittelalter bis in die Neuzeit andeuten. Die Burg des 14./15. Jahrhunderts befand sich im Besitz der berühmten Familie von Quitzow, die sie als Ausgangspunkt für ihre Fehden und Raubzüge im Spätmittelalter nutzte. Die von Quitzows und ihre Geschichte sind zuletzt von Jan Feustel und Clemens Bergstedt unter dem Blickpunkt der Landes- und Rezeptionsgeschichte behandelt worden, es fehlt jedoch weiterhin eine ausführlichere Beschäftigung mit dem Burgen- und Schlossbau dieser Adelsfamilie. Der vorliegende Tagungsband mit seinem vielschichtigem Inhalt liefert für die weitere Burgenforschung der Mark Brandenburg eine sehr gute Grundlage und bietet viele Anregungen für zukünftige Forschungsansätze. Insofern hat sich das lange Warten auf das Erscheinen der Publikation mehr als gelohnt. Dem Band ist eine weite Verbreitung zu wünschen.

*Norbert Gofßler*

## English summaries

*Philip Côle/Ivor Bloor*

### **Holger Grönwald: Cucagna 2014 – ongoing excavations in Friuli**

Volume 2/2010 of *Burgen und Schlösser* presented the late mediaeval castle of Cucagna and the excavation and research project that has been under way there since 2001. Thanks to an annual permit from the Archaeological Service of the Regional Authority in co-operation with the Institute for the Reconstruction of the castle of Chucoco-Zucco and the Archaeological Institute of Freiburg University, the excavations have continued every year and the results have been assessed and evaluated. The 2014 summer season provided the opportunity to complete archaeological activities in the central part of the castle next to the keep in the areas of Palazzo I and Palazzo III. Using the information obtained from this the article presents a status report. The areas discussed in some detail are of fundamental importance for an understanding of the development of Cucagna, and not only as a building. Given the historical context and the archaeological finds this enables us to significantly update our understanding, and the information is extremely useful for the many other castles in the region of Friuli which have not been so well studied. For example, going beyond what was already known, a complex stratigraphic picture has been created of the keep and the ring wall of the tower of Cucagna which is of key importance in dating the building phases and the functional purpose of the individual elements of the building. A survey of the area of the first *palas* of the castle is now complete and for the first time it has been possible to measure the internal latrines in Palazzo III A, which have/has produced a very extensive range of finds. All these areas are described in full, taking account of all previous findings, including those before 2014, and the article also provides an overview of the finds. The excavation work in the castle interior is now largely completed, although some consolidation still remains to be done. A number of more or less separate projects will be carried out in the future

in the immediate vicinity of the castle, and these archaeological activities are likely to be very promising.

**Markus Fagner/Magnus Kaindl/  
Bernd Päßgen: Wolfratshausen**

All that is left of the castle of Wolfratshausen, in the middle of woods on an outcrop on the Loisach plateau, are the moat and embankment and a few piles of rubble. It was the seat of the Counts of Wolfratshausen, a collateral branch of the Counts of Dießen. From the late 11th to the mid-13th century it was one of the most important castles in the duchy of Bavaria. Despite this historical importance, very little research has been carried out. After its loss of function and importance and its conversion to a residence in the 15th and 16th centuries, the castle came to an abrupt end on 7 April 1734 when lightning struck the powder tower and caused 350 hundredweight of gunpowder to explode. The castle remained a ruin until there was nothing left. Some of the usable stonework was removed to help build the court theatre in Munich and some was used in the town of Wolfratshausen. The historical site first underwent a thorough survey in 1951. Prompted by increasing interest in the ruin, a working party was set up to examine how it appears today, i.e. over 60 years after the survey. To permit a comparison with the topographical survey, the Bavarian Department for the Preservation of Historical Monuments produced a digital site model generated from airborne laser scanning data of the Bavarian Department of Surveying using a 1 m grid system. The old topographical map and the new digital and GPS-referenced model formed the basis for a systematic inspection of the ruin.

The article presents the results. The Wolfratshausen Castle Association was set up in 2012 with the aim of keeping the public aware of the historical significance of the castle.

**Diana Spiekhout: Castles with multiples moats and embankments, with particular reference to Eelde (Drenthe Province, the Netherlands)**

The remains of this moated castle are unique in the Netherlands because it is surrounded by a well-preserved concentric system of moats and embankments. The phenomenon of a multiple moat and embankment system around castles has been a neglected subject because of the strong focus on architecture in Dutch castle studies in the past. An examination of the adjacent area of the main castle has recently revealed more systems of the same kind, such as the castles of Kuinre and Eerde. Excavations have also shown that these systems were used for defensive purposes and they were constructed, on the whole, between 1200 and 1400.

**Ralf Keller: The Heidenhöhlen near Goldbach – a cave castle on Lake Constance?**

Using old prints, descriptions and plans, the article reconstructs the Heidenhöhlen, largely destroyed in the 19th and 20th centuries, in a steep cliff face above Lake Constance near Goldbach (municipality of Überlingen). They consist of rectangular rooms, complete with cross vaulting, decorative moulding, fireplace and oven, hacked out of the rock. Historical accounts date from no earlier than

the 17th century when the caves, and a small house, were used as almshouses and probably as a hermitage. Current theories on when they were created and their original function range from prehistoric cave dwellings, via Roman places of refuge to a mediaeval cave castle. From an art history point of view the architectural forms used in the caves indicate the late Romanesque period (late 12th or early 13th century). The design of the rooms suggests a higher stratum of society. The favourable defensive location and references to a local noble family suggest not only a hermitage but also an artificial cave castle. The article discusses the various types of castles in natural and man-made caves.

**Bianka Kovács: Gesztes – from royal Hungarian castle to Ottoman frontier fortification**

Gesztes castle was built in Northwest Hungary in the late 14th century as a royal hunting lodge. Later, in the 16th century, the Ottomans occupied the central part of the Carpathian basin. Since the castle was on the frontier between the kingdom of Hungary and the Ottoman empire, it came to play a military role, but in spite of the fortifications that were carried out, it was unable to fulfil this role – as witness the many changes of ownership in the second half of the 16th century. Gesztes is a good example of the fate of mediaeval Hungarian castles in the 16th and 17th centuries, when they were no longer able to play an efficient military role. The first part of the article discusses the castle, its history and its construction; the second part analyses everyday life at the castle and provides an interpretation of the ceramics that have been found there.