

auf die Auswahl und organisierte zu einem großen Teil die Herstellung der Model der Kachelformen durch die Bereitstellung von Bildvorlagen oder die Einschaltung von Bildhauern, die an anderen Bauschmuck-Elementen arbeiteten. Das ganze Gebäude diente der Selbstdarstellung eines kurkölnischen Ministerialen.

Weiterhin erschien 2010 als Band 49,4 dieser Publikationsreihe der Bericht von Monika Doll zum Thema „Tierknochen aus acht Jahrhunderten“, eine systematische und spannende Auswertung der 11.205 Knochen und Knochenfragmente, die besonders in der früheren Vorburg gefunden wurden. Die Auswertung der Skelettfunde auf dem Vorburgfriedhof durch Babette Wiedmann in einem weiteren Band befindet sich laut Herausgeber im Druck. Es ist zu hoffen, dass diese Bände mit der Auswertung von weiteren Fundkomplexen und der detaillierten Darstellung der Baugeschichte bald erscheinen und dass als Abschluss die „sprechendsten Teile“ in Horst museal gezeigt werden.

*Lutz Heidemann*

#### Anmerkung

<sup>1</sup> Vgl. Orte der Renaissance im Rheinland (Rheinische Kunststätten, H. 525), Köln 2010.

## English summaries

*Philip Côle/Ivor Bloor*

### Wilfried Pfefferkorn: The ruined castle on the Bussen near Offingen (Biberach district)

At the south-western end of the Bussen, a mountain between Lake Constance and the Swabian Jura, there is a pilgrimage church. Opposite, at the north-eastern end, is a ruined castle.

It is not clear when this castle was built. It passed to the Habsburgs in 1280, then to the family of Truchsess von Waldburg in 1387. The castle was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War and acquired by the Thurn und Taxis family in 1785. In 1869/70 the donjon was turned into an observation tower. Biberach district council acquired the ruin in 1997 and has carried out extensive restoration work. The author was the architect in charge of this work and the article presents his observations.

The tower may originally have been considerably higher – possibly topped by an additional stone storey with a half-timbered roof. On the north and south sides of the entrance floor there are openings to the wall walk, although they are a later addition as the tower was originally free-standing. The south-eastern entrance is now used for visitors. The historical raised entrance – a narrow doorway which is no longer accessible – is in such a poor condition that it is impossible to work out its original appearance or any decorative features.

The untrained eye often mistakes slit-like windows in the ground floor for loopholes. If they really are loopholes, they would have niches behind them. In our case a slit could indeed have been a loophole, although with the other embrasures the field of fire is too narrow, at least for archers. The outer shell of the tower walls consists of irregular blocks of travertine, which may have been quarried on the Bussen itself or may come from nearby Gauingen.

The sources for dating are fairly meagre and we have to rely on the

fabric. Rusticated ashlar could suggest the Hohenstaufen period, but this is not necessarily the case. Decorative features, often an aid to dating, are largely absent from the ruin and few minor finds have been recovered. This leaves only the loopholes which could facilitate dating and which suggest the castle was built at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

### Udo Liessem: Dattenberg – a neglected castle

Dattenberg lies south of Linz in the Neuwied district of Rhineland-Palatinate. The eponymous castle is just above the steep slope down to the Rhine. From here it was possible to observe the Aachen-Frankfurt military road on the left side of the river. The inevitable impression is that the castle was built to observe the mouth of the river Ahr and the military road which at this point turns left, particularly as Dattenberg resembles the imperial castle of Landskron, except that it is very much smaller. The donjon was intended as an observation point and should be seen principally as a symbol of power.

Following numerous changes of ownership and alterations to the fabric, particularly since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it is very difficult to give any precise information about the appearance of the castle and, in particular, the outer bailey. The mediaeval remains of the castle are now concentrated in the modest core of the building consisting of the stump of the donjon which dominates the site and a few adjacent stretches of wall. The tower was once 22 m in height; today it is roughly half that.

The ground floor contained storage rooms; the first upper storey served as living quarters and was fitted with a latrine. The tower part may also have been used for representation purposes – celebrations, legal ceremonies and the like. The exterior of the tower shaft is uniform in design with the exception of the base, parts of which were removed – probably in the 19<sup>th</sup> century – to give access to the valuable basalt. The core of the castle was built – probably as an imperial castle – in the second third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century,

possibly by Werner von Dadenberg, who is mentioned in sources on the lords of Rennenberg.

In the 19th century a sumptuous villa with domestic buildings attached was built in Dattenberg's outer bailey for a very wealthy owner, and this shapes the castle's appearance today.

### **Daniel Mascher: Inventory of castles in the Tyrol**

In the Tyrol the process of establishing an inventory of fortifications started at a very early date, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Even then the aim was completeness since there were legal and strategic objectives involved in listing castles and fortified dwellings.

In the 19th century the focus was more on conservation and the rise in tourism. Of critical importance for castles in the Tyrol was Provost Josef Weingartner, whose surveys are the basis for all subsequent castle inventories, including the *Tiroler Burgenbuch* (Tyrol castles book). Whereas co-operation in castle research continued in the German-speaking parts of the Tyrol – despite the Brenner frontier – the Trentino has followed a separate path and in Gorfer and Tabarelli has two experts who have created the basis for modern lists of castles. Although in recent years the northern and southern parts have shown an increasing interest in each other and there are signs of greater co-operation in the area of historical research, there is still no list of castles of all of the Tyrol, which was the quite natural aim in the 17th century.

### **Reinhard Friedrich: Creating a database of mediaeval castles in the European Castles Institute**

Castles bear important testimony to the history of a country and mediaeval culture. Hitherto, however, there has been no overarching survey of castles in Germany which includes all castle types and historical records. In many cases there has been a lack of data, and those carrying out surveys have often had different approaches and different interests – some being more

interested in the preserved fabric of buildings, others more in monument sites. Accordingly, built monuments and monument sites are listed separately in the lists of monuments of the *Länder* (regions).

Hence, there has long been a need for a complete inventorisation of all castles. A few years ago a working party at the European Castles Institute, an organisation of the German Castles Association, developed a concept for the inventorisation of all castles from the early Middle Ages to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century using modern computer-based tools. After a test phase with the castles in the World Heritage site of the Upper Middle Rhine Valley, a start was made on extending the project to other castle regions in Germany. In its initial phase the project received funding from EU programmes. Accordingly, it was soon possible to present key area of the database in an accessible way in the Internet ([www.ebidat.eu](http://www.ebidat.eu)).

Thanks to three years' support from the North Rhine-Westphalia Foundation, all 2 345 castles in that *Land* were included in EBIDAT by the end of 2013. The castles in Rhineland-Palatinate will be completed before the end of this year. A start was made in 2015, in co-operation with the *Land* Department of Conservation, on including the castles of Lower Saxony.