

„COMMANDO SPIELBERG“

The term refers to the commando that was involved in archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the Gusen concentration camp.

The work began on 16 October 1940 at Spielberg Castle with excavations and securing activities on the ruins. These ruins were to be converted into a large camp and a hostel for the Hitler Youth. To this end, rubble and debris were cleared away. This marked the beginning of the archaeological work. Medieval and early modern ceramics, stove tiles, bull's-eye panes, dice, tools and crossbow bolt heads were found at Spielberg Castle.

The “Spielberg commando” was also deployed during the excavations of the Bronze Age burial ground.

- 1 Crossbow bolt heads and musket balls with original discovery notes, excavated by detainees of the Gusen concentration camp in 1941 or found during reconstruction work after 1950. Lenders: Schlossmuseum Mauthausen, 'Friends of Spielberg Castle'
- 2 Early modern green-glazed tiles from a tiled stove, found during reconstruction work after 1950. Lenders: 'Friends of Spielberg Castle'
- 3 Medieval and early modern sherds, some with pottery marks, found during reconstruction work after 1950. Lenders: 'Friends of Spielberg Castle'
- 4 Original drawing of sherds with pottery marks, drawn by detainees from the Gusen concentration camp in 1940. Lenders: Schlossmuseum Mauthausen
- 5 Key and nail, found during reconstruction work after 1950. Lenders: 'Friends of Spielberg Castle'
- 6 Medieval and modern coins found during reconstruction work after 1950. Lenders: 'Friends of Spielberg Castle'
- 7 Bone of a sea cow found during excavations by detainees. Lenders: The Upper Austrian Provincial Archives
- 8 Cartridge cases from the Nazi era, used in shooting exercises by the Hitler Youth at the Spielberg Castle. Lenders: 'Friends of the Spielberg Castle'
- 9 Two original drawings by Józef Iwiniski (1941) of Gothic windows in the chapel of the Spielberg Castle. Lenders: 'Friends of the Spielberg Castle'
- 10 Roman gravestone found in the Spielberg ruins. The gravestone was dedicated to Tertinius, his wife Rufia, his son Tertius and his daughter Resnecta by his surviving daughter Grata. The family is depicted above the inscription (2nd half of the 2nd century AD). Original in the Enns Museum.

