

## Abstracts

CHRISTOPH HAIDACHER

### **Destroyed Sources: The Fragment Collection of the Provincial Archive of Tyrol**

The fragment collection of the provincial archive of Tyrol arose from the collection and purchases of book wastepaper since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It includes about 400 pieces. These still insufficiently recognized sources were identified and recorded as part of a research seminar of the Institute of History and European Ethnology at Innsbruck University in the fall semester in 2013/14.

Thematically the collection entails Liturgica, Musicalia, Scientifica, Litteraria, Iuridica, Acta, Varia and prints. The majority of the documents dates from the late Middle Ages and the Early Modern era; the oldest fragments date back to the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century.

Additionally to the fragments already known within the field of literary studies (Book of the Fathers, Christherre chronicle etc.), the collection contains extravagantly formed calligraphic fragments of missals on the one hand and on the other hand remarkable text fragments like the Jewish antiquities of Flavius Josephus, the Hohe-lied paraphrase of Williram of Ebersberg or the Politica of Aristotle.

The collections of the provincial archive of Tyrol are planned to be published online so that the examined fragments will be available in the internet.

#### *Keywords:*

Tyrol, Provincial archive of Tyrol, Middle Ages, Early Modern Times, Fragments, Codicology, Identification of historical records, Palaeography

URSULA SCHATTNER-RIESER

### **The Research Project *Genizat Tirolensia*: Registering the Medieval Hebrew Books and Documents in Tyrolean Libraries and Archives**

In contrast to the East of Austria, its western part and especially the *Genizat Tirolensia*, is still widely unexplored. Until recently the Tyrolean libraries had never been searched systematically for Hebrew and Aramaic fragments of medieval Hebrew books and documents recovered from book bindings and notarial files. The majority of medieval Jewish fragments are chance findings. However a systematic recording is promising; in the last three years more than two dozens were discovered and identified. Jewish presence in North- and South Tyrol is documented since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Among the new findings are Talmud fragments, a Haftarah manuscript, Old French-Hebrew and German-Hebrew Glossaries, Halakhah commentaries from Ashkenazic, Sephardic and Italian provenance that shed new light on the spiritual life of the Jews of medieval Tyrol. Legal formulas and further findings of historical importance are

to be expected and will contribute to complete the history of the Jews of this border region. In this paper we want to present the new findings and the material for a new cross-border project within the European network “Books-within-books: Hebrew Fragments in European Libraries”.

*Keywords:*

Hebrew fragments, Bookbindings, Jewish manuscripts, Jewish Tradition, Genizat Europa, Genizat Austria, Jewish History in Tyrol, Judaism, Hebrew manuscripts & Codicology, Hebrew and Aramaic Binding Fragments in Austria, Jewish liturgy, Books-within-Books, Medieval Biblical manuscripts, Medieval Hebrew Fragments in Tyrol

KONSTANTIN GRAF VON BLUMENTHAL

**The House of Velturns: A Contribution to its History from the Beginnings to the Year 1240**

The House of Velturns, mentioned first in 1142/1147 and extinct around 1330, was of ministerial status. Nevertheless it has its origin in the free nobility. As an in-depth investigation of the documents related to that family as well as an analysis of the structure of its possessions has shown, the House of Velturns can be traced back to the House of Schlitters. Wilhelm I. of Velturns was, in all likelihood, the son of Adalbert of Schlitters, who died before 1143/1144.

It seems probable that the *nobiles* of Schlitters had a relationship – with unknown background – to the counts of Ebersberg-Bozen-Eppan. This relationship may explain their connection to the Eisack valley and Ritten where the majority of their estates was located.

The members of the family of Velturns appeared among the leading *ministeriales* of the Prince-Bishop of Brixen, the Prince-Bishop of Trent, and, at the same time, of count Albert III. of Tyrol. In this position they were involved in various processes of political importance.

At the same time they pursued a policy of expansion. As a result the family gained de facto control over the extremely important road through the southern valley of river Eisack.

*Keywords:*

House of Velturns, House of Schlitters, Feldthurns, County of Bozen, Valley of the Eisack, Ritten, Ministeriales, Free nobility, High Middle Ages, In-depth investigation of documents, Analysis of structure of possessions, Genealogy

THOMAS BUNTE, STEFAN EHRENPREIS, BENJAMIN VAN DER LINDE

**Tyroleans in the Dutch East India Company (VOC) (ca. 1680–1795)**

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century the Netherlands were one of the most powerful countries in Europe with a flourishing economy. The colonial trade with Asia played an important role. The Dutch East India Company (VOC) was founded in 1602 and grew rapidly. Especially the trade with the colony Batavia – today Indonesia – was

very important for Dutch economic growth. The VOC needed a lot of men to sail its ships and to work in the colony. Around 800,000 volunteers were recruited in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, including 130 men originating from Tyrol. It was not possible for the Netherlands to provide the men needed during this period. This article examines the local backgrounds of these men by analyzing records of the VOC-ships, which are available in a database of the Dutch National Archive in The Hague. It will be shown how many Tyrolean men were employed in general, where they came from and if they returned to Europe. Most of these men served as soldiers, some as seamen. The paper shows that the main reason for this extensive recruitment can be found in the increase of the Dutch colonial troops in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

*Keywords:*

VOC, Dutch East India Company, Migration, Dutch Republic, East India, Labor market, Global history, Prosopography

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

**The Art-Historical and Historico-Cultural Description of the Certosa di Pavia by Andreas Alois Dipauli (1785)**

The Certosa di Pavia, a monastery situated between Milan and Pavia, is an impressive monument of art and architecture of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and it showcases the power of the Visconti dynasty. In 1785 the Tyrolean student Andreas Alois Dipauli (1761–1839) visited the monastery during his studies at the University of Pavia and wrote a short description of his observations, which is preserved in the collections of the library of the Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum. This brief text is intriguing with precise information about the structural layout, architecture and works of art, but it contains almost no personal impressions of the writer. This essay represents the first transliteration of this report.

61 years after Dipauli another Tyrolean, the Benedictine Beda Weber (1798–1858) wrote another description of the monastery. In contrast to Dipauli his intention is a character sketch, representing not only the building and its design, but also including the life of the monks and the discussion about their benefit to society.

*Keywords:*

1785, Certosa di Pavia, Pavia, Andreas Alois Dipauli, Beda Weber, Visconti, Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum (library), Transliteration, Travelogue

MICHAEL SPAN

**A Valley Full of Books? Private Book Ownership in the Stubaital between 1750 and 1800**

This article displays the results of a research project that aimed at investigating private book ownership in the catholically dominated rural areas of the Central Alps, or, more precisely, in historic Tyrol in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Referring to comparable existing studies mainly focusing on protestant-pietistic regions, this study

investigates inventories. Books mentioned in 201 inventories from the Stubaital, an alpine valley located southwest of Innsbruck, were gathered in order to describe and systematically analyse private book ownership in the respective administrative district. The main research questions are: Who owned books and which patterns can be observed regarding the book-owners in terms of gender, profession and socio-economic background? Which and how many books were in circulation/popular in the region? Which differences and/or parallels come to light in comparison with the findings of existing studies?

*Keywords:*

Tyrol, 18<sup>th</sup> Century, History of books and reading, Private book ownership, Censorship, Inventories, Microhistory, Quantitative Analysis

ULRICH LEITNER

**Built Pedagogy – Space and Education: The Meaning of Architecture for the Corrective Training with the Example of the Public Youth Reformatory on the Jagdberg**

The paper is a first attempt to describe the history of the public youth reformatory on the Jagdberg in Vorarlberg from a perspective of spatial theories. The Jagdberg shows a continuous change in its structural form. Starting with one single house at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the reformatory became larger and larger by one structural project following the other, the last one being done in the 1980s. The structural changes were justified with reference to educational changes or reforms. When the Jagdberg closed in 1999, as the last of the four public youth reformatories in Tyrol and Vorarlberg, an ensemble of buildings was left. The material reality of the Jagdberg allows us to reconstruct the Jagdberg's 130 years old history as an area of corrective training in western Austria. Thus the buildings can be questioned as testimony and source material at the same time.

*Keywords:*

Residential Care, Corrective Training, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Architecture, Spatial Organization, Public Youth Reformatory, Public Youth Welfare, Stadt des Kindes/Vienna, Jagdberg/Schlins

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