

Abstracts

PATRIZIA HARTICH

Beyond the Common Channels: Communication between Swabia and Tyrol

The Esslingian “Missivenbücher” (letter books) contain the correspondence of the imperial city of Esslingen for the period between 1434 and 1598.¹ This essay deals with the communication of Esslingen with its Tyrolean addressees in the fifteenth century, which is reflected in the letter books. Correspondence with long-distance addressees is rarely found in letter books. I intend to show that this long-distance correspondence mostly is triggered when Esslingian citizens came into inheritances from relatives, who died in Tyrol. In order to receive the inherited assets, these Esslingian citizens called on the support of the city which then issued letters to the Tyrolean officials, to the margrave of Baden and the archduke of Austria, or committed the citizens charters as proof of (close) kinship. Conversely, the query of inheritance and a letter of recommendation for a Tyrolean craftsman also document the presence of Tyrolians in Esslingen. Altogether, the “uncommon” communication testifies the relation between Swabia and Tyrol on a low corporative level that is usually elusive in historical sources.

Keywords: Esslingen (Swabia)/Tyrol, Fifteenth Century, Communication, Long-Distance Correspondence, Letter Books, Inheritance, Relatives

MARIA PRANTL

The Treasure of Catherine of Burgundy

The purpose of this research is to shed light on the material possessions of Catherine of Burgundy († 1426), which she had received as a dowry for her marriage to Leopold IV († 1411), duke of Austria, and thereby deepen the understanding of the material culture of central European high nobility around 1400. The marriage forged an important bond between the duchy of Burgundy and the House of Habsburg, whose possessions in Further Austria shared common borders with Burgundy. Through the study of the dowry’s inventory from the *Archives départementales de la Côte d’Or* in Dijon, this article analyzes and contextualizes its contents. The first part therefore establishes the situation in Burgundy at the end of the fourteenth century and gives an introduction to the relations between Catherine’s parental home and the House of Habsburg. The following section focuses on the inventory of her dowry and proposes plausible descriptions of how the items may have looked like by drawing parallels to contemporary depictions and archeological findings. The final part of the article tracks objects mentioned in the inventory throughout the lifetime of Catherine of

Burgundy and beyond. In addition to the document from Dijon, a wide range of other sources linked to Catherine of Burgundy or her immediate environment are referred to in this study. This research provides valuable information regarding the life and material culture of a noble woman in the late middle ages.

Keywords: Dowry, Material Culture, Burgundy, Habsburg, Inventory, Treasure, Middle Ages, Renaissance

MICHAELA FAHLENBOCK

„Durch uns und unnser Landtschaften gemacht [...]“ Territorial Prince and Estates at the Tyrolean Diet of the Fifteenth Century

The Tyrolean Diet took shape in the second half of the fifteenth century. Territorial prince and estates met there to negotiate on extraordinary taxes or on the abolition of various abuses of the common good respectively. The first part of the paper gives an insight into the development of the Tyrolean Diet, with a particular interest in the formation of the state of the district courts. Subsequently the focus is on the constitution and organization of this political forum under the reign of duke Sigismund der Münzreiche (“Sigismund rich in coins”). Finally, the article elaborates – to illustrate the previously introduced – on the “Innsbrucker Landtag” of 1474.

Keywords: Diet, Political Culture, Late Medieval Tyrol, The Principality of Tyrol, Tyrolean Diet, Constitutional Development, Duke Sigismund of Austria, Duke Frederick IV of Austria, History of the State, Constitutional History, Legal History, Political Communication

ROBERT BÜCHNER

The Business Dealings of Lamprecht Auer († 1544), Merchant, Innkeeper and Mayor in Rattenberg and the History of His Family

The flourishing of mining since the fifteenth century also gave strong impulses to trade. Even merchants in smaller cities and markets benefitted from this. One of them was Lamprecht Auer in Rattenberg, a small town of approximately 900 inhabitants in the first third of the sixteenth century. Based on a significant inheritance from his father, he had reached such prosperity through trade and with a restaurant, that around 1530 he was regarded as one of the three richest men of his town. He primarily concentrated his efforts on trading in vine, copper, olive oil, and skins, but he also knew to satisfy demands for other products such as paper or 450 glass panes. His business region was mainly the city of Rattenberg and the areas surrounding it, his trading also reached today’s South Tyrol and Italy.

His high regard in the community is demonstrated by the fact that he held the office of mayor in Rattenberg thirteen times. Since the beginning of the early thirties of the sixteenth century he seems to have restricted his business to his restaurant and vine trade. The seventy-year-old and three times married Lamprecht Auer and his last wife Notburga Schwaiger died of an epidemic (probably dysentery) in 1544.

Although after their death larger sums of cash had disappeared, the couple left a fortune of about 5.000 guilders (property, fiefs, houses, interest, claims, silver ware) to their five children.

Keywords: Rattenberg/Tirol, Early Modern Times, Heuristics, Source Analysis, Merchants, Long-distance-trade, History of Mining, Family History

GEORG NEUHAUSER / HANNAH KANZ

The Salary of Mining Officials in South Tyrol during the Early Modern Period – A Survey and First Approach

This paper looks at wage payment of mining officials during the sixteenth century in the area of today's South Tyrol. The goal is to put incomes into a contemporary perspective by comparing them to the costs of living in the sixteenth century and to show the different levels of salary, depending on the official's status within the hierarchy as well as the mining district's importance. This study is based on primary sources found in the Tiroler Landesarchiv (Tyrolean Regional Archives) as well as on results of research conducted in the context of the interdisciplinary special research area HiMAT (**H**istory of **M**ining **A**ctivities in **T**yrol and adjacent areas – impact on environment and human societies) at the University of Innsbruck. The aim of this contribution is to deconstruct and relativize the myth of miners being among the wealthier parts of the population. Even though some mining officials' wages were relatively high, others struggled to cover their basic costs of subsistence.

Keywords: South Tyrol, Sixteenth Century, History of Mining, Mining Officials, Salary, Costs of Living, Klausen, Gossensaß, Taufers, Nals-Terlan, Historical Critique of Sources

URSULA SCHATTNER-RIESER/HEINZ NOFLATSCHER

The Hebrew Baptismal Hymn of Karl Sigmund Konstantin (1637). A Testimony of Hebrew-Christian Conversion at Claudia de' Medici's Court

Particularly in the age of Confessionalization, religions shaped individual and common identities to a great extent, or were intended to do so. Based on a rare autobiographic testimony, this paper investigates the spiritual perceptions or subjective views of a Jewish scribe, who had converted to Christian faith. Three other converts contextualise the case. The setting for all four of these "travelers between two worlds" was Claudia de' Medici's court in Innsbruck. The conversion, which they may have been pressured into, required visible assimilation and justification; it was, however, also closely intertwined with the diplomacy of the Tyrolean Habsburgs at that time. This became obvious, for instance, in the name-giving of the convert. On the one hand, the transitional rite of baptism that was solemnly staged firmly established the change of religion, while on the other hand it enhanced the prestige of the Christian court. These circumstances paved the way for the future life of the convert, which was observed with suspicion.

Keywords: Tyrol, Jewish History, Thirty Years' War, Jewish-Christian Relationship, Yiddish, Hebrew, Personal Testimonial, Conversion, Rites de passage, Baptism, Court History, Claudia de' Medici

ANDREAS OBERHOFER

Forbidden Books in the Ahrn Valley. Crypto-Protestants Who Read – A Case Study for the Literacy of a Rural Society in the Eighteenth Century

This article presents archival sources, which document the interrogation of crypto-Protestants in the Tauferer Ahrntal in today's South Tyrol in the years 1733, 1759 and 1768. They provide an insight into the mechanisms of acquisition, possession and "consumption" of books and writings, which were classified as dangerous by the authorities, since they contained heretical and thus prohibited ideas; the reading of these writings led to "erroneous faith" and the fall from the Catholic faith. In the Ahrntal, since the sixteenth century, a group of crypto-Protestants was perceived by the authorities as the nucleus of religious deviance and was therefore intensely persecuted. Especially in 1768, spiritual and temporal commissioners were primarily concerned with the possession of the books and writings from which the crypto-Protestants derived their theological knowledge, and which, on the other hand, constituted the center of their gatherings and their common faith. The interrogation records, as well as several letters handed down to us, show closely linked networks of denunciation, and finally inquisition, which criminalized, partly imprisoned, interrogated, and punished the crypto-Protestants.

Keywords: Early Modern Age, Eighteenth Century, Tyrol, Ahrn Valley (Ahrntal), Book Ownership, Crypto-Protestantism, Literacy, Rural Society, Microhistory, *Alltagsgeschichte*, Material Culture

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

„Ich würde zu viel Zeit brauchen, die Menge der schönen Stücke zu specificiren [...]“ – The Journey of Andreas Alois Dipauli to Genova and Torino (1785)

After Easter 1785 the Tyrolean student Andreas Alois Dipauli (1761–1839) visited the cities of Genova and Torino with his colleagues Anton von Remich and Joachim Insam during his studies at the University of Pavia. He produced a description of the journey including his observations of the places he visited, which is preserved in the collections of the library of the Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum. This description includes more or less precise information about the two cities, the architecture of churches and palaces and the wealth of the collections of works of art. However, it contains almost no personal impressions of the writer.

As a follow-up to the article on Dipauli's visit at the Certosa di Pavia (Tiroler Heimat 80, 2016), this essay examines further sources regarding the young student Dipauli.

Keywords: 1785, Genova, Torino, Andreas Alois Dipauli, Anton von Remich, Travelogue, Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum (library), Art Collections

EVI PECHLANER

Anton Melchior von Menz (1757–1801), Merchant and Music Patron in Bozen

Anton Melchior von Menz (1757–1801), a merchant in Bozen, was extremely successful not only in traditional trading, but also thanks to his clever investments in proto-industrial silk-production and in trading companies in Rovereto (Trentino region). Already at a young age he started collecting music supplies. His collection, the “Musikaliensammlung Toggenburg”, was subsequently expanded by his daughter Anna von Menz and is currently conserved at the Provincial Archives in Bozen. Menz was passionate about music, especially about the “Wiener Klassik” (Viennese Classic). A notebook written by him tells about his journey to Vienna and to the princely Esterháza palace in Fertöd (Western Hungary) in May 1785, where he met the famous composer Joseph Haydn.

In his hometown Bozen Menz used his wealth not only for charity, but also for cultural sponsoring. In the 1780s and 1790s he successfully organized several opera productions during the carnival seasons, which were performed in the Palace of the “Merkantilmagistrat”, the Bozen Commercial Court, since the town at this time did not have a distinct playhouse. As a church warden of the Bozen Our Lady’s parish Menz moreover sponsored the complete renovation of the organ and of other parts of the church between 1795 and 1801. Menz can be regarded as a typical representative of the self-conscious wealthy citizens of Bozen.

Keywords: Bozen/Bolzano (South Tyrol), Tyrol, Eighteenth Century, Biography, Bourgeoisie, Music Patronage.

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