

Abstracts

WALTER LANDI

The Religious Life of the City and Diocese of Trento During the 13th Century

During the 13th century, the religious life of the city and diocese of Trento was characterized by a range of moments and institutions which expressed the believers' devoutness. Documents allow us to accurately reconstruct the structures in which souls are taken care of, the role of pilgrimages in that society and the profile of the various institutes of perfection in which the ecclesiastical community deals with charity requests and prayers and where each person can find prayer and personal asceticism. Between 1225 and 1250 life, which is marked by ancient disciplines linked to Augustinian and Benedictine orders, is renewed by the introduction of mendicant orders and by an ecclesiastical renewal which aims to improve and standardize the believers' devotion and to transform society into a community of perfection. The greater control on souls developed by the introduction of Inquisition allows, thanks to a succession of trials, to control the spreading of Cathar and Dulcinian heresy in the region, as well as of the vices and abuses of the clergy of that time.

Keywords: Diocese of Trento, Middle Ages, History of Ecclesiastic Institutions, Religiousness, Religious Orders, Inquisition, Pilgrimages, Monastic Life, Hermitism, Brotherhoods

KONSTANTIN GRAF VON BLUMENTHAL

Hugo of Veltorns (Part 1)

Hugo of Veltorns-Stein, member of one of the most powerful families of the prince-bishoprics of Brixen and Trent, was mentioned for the first time in 1226. In the war between Bishop Egno of Brixen and his enemies in 1240/41, Hugo fought on the bishop's side. His marriage with Countess Elisabeth of Eppan resulted in a close relationship not only to her relative, Bishop Egno, but also to the House of Wangen. When Egno became bishop of Trent he found himself surrounded by enemies. While Hugo proved himself absolutely loyal to Egno, he was one of the most important adversaries of the new bishop of Brixen, Bruno. The situation changed completely when Hugo's daughter, Sophia, married Bruno, the bishop's nephew. Henceforth Hugo appeared as one of Bruno's strongest supporters, defending him and the entire prince-bishopric. At the same time Egno appointed Hugo Captain of Trent, a step that made him the most important military representative of the prince-bishopric of

Trent. After Hugo's death in 1267, Count Meinhard II gained control of almost all of his possessions. In that way, Meinhard II prevented the establishment of Hugo's legitimate heirs, the House of Matsch, in the medieval county of Bozen.

Keywords: Hugo of Veltorns, House of Veltorns, House of Wangen, Counts of Eppan, House of Matsch, Bishop Egno of Brixen and Trent, Bishop Bruno of Brixen, Count Meinhard II of Tyrol and Görz, High Middle Ages, Late Middle Ages, Medieval County of Bozen, Ministeriales

ADRIAN KAMMERER

**A Secular Divorce Decree by the Emperor?
Considerations on a Tyrolean Marriage Scandal**

This article re-examines an old controversy over the first marriage of Margarete "Maultasch". When this Countess of Tyrol left her first husband in 1342 to marry the son of the Holy Roman Emperor, Louis IV, her first marriage could not be annulled by the ecclesiastic authorities due to her new father-in-law's quarrel with the papacy. Several sources seem to indicate that Louis IV himself thus issued a divorce decree by his own imperial authority. This interpretation, however, has been both contested and supported by modern historians, with Hermann Nehlsen (2002) being its most decisive supporter. The article examines all primary sources and modern scholarly interpretations, challenges especially Nehlsen's view and concludes that Louis IV did not, in fact, issue a divorce decree himself.

Keywords: Late Medieval History, History of Tyrol, Margarete "Maultasch", Louis IV (Holy Roman Emperor), Legal History, History of Thought, Political History, William of Ockham, Marsilius of Padua, House of Habsburg, House of Wittelsbach, House of Luxembourg

MAXIMILIAN SINGER

**The Marriage of Margarete of Schwangau.
The Medieval County of Tyrol, King Sigismund and Oswald of Wolkenstein**

The subject of this essay is the marriage of Margarete of Schwangau († ~1451) to the knight, poet, composer, and courtier Oswald of Wolkenstein (~1376–1445). On the basis of the re-evaluation of already known documents, as well as the evaluation of hitherto unexplored sources from German and Austrian archives, a re-assessment of the negotiations that led to the marriage is made. In addition, the methods of the auxiliary sciences of history are taken into consideration and are applied in this essay. Although Oswald of Wolkenstein may be one of the most well-known representatives of literature in the late Middle Ages, much about his life remains to be analysed. This is done by shifting the focus away from Oswald and concentrating on his in-laws. This paper provides a new explanation for the marriage union and places it in the

broader context of dynastic struggles, court proceedings, and fealty of both high and low nobility in Swabia and Tyrol in the 15th century, while simultaneously showing how women were vital to cementing bonds and creating patronage.

Keywords: Auxiliary Sciences, Archives, Nobility, Fealty, Women, Swabia, Tyrol, German Austrian, 15th Century, Late Middle Ages

MANFRED TSCHAIKNER

The Opponents of Inquisitor Heinrich Kramer at the Innsbruck Witch Persecution (1485). Archduke Sigmund, Dr. Johannes Merwart and Bishop Georg Golser

Clerical historians of the 19th century stylised Georg Golser, bishop of Brixen, as the main opponent of the inquisitor Heinrich Kramer, whose large-scale witch persecution in Innsbruck in autumn 1485 failed to result in convictions. Kramer subsequently published the persecution handbook *Malleus Maleficarum* (lit. *The Hammer of Witches*). In fact, the role and actions of the Tyrolean ruler Archduke Sigmund, who, like Golser, had initially promoted Kramer, were of much greater significance. It was he who coerced the bishop, and others of his own inner circle respectively, to take part at the trial. Dr. Merwart, the defence lawyer who swiftly brought the trial to a close, also seems to have been appointed by the archduke's court, or at least to have had his support. It remained only for the bishop of Brixen to prevent the failed witch hunter from carrying out further inquisitorial duties and to remove him from the diocese.

Keywords: Innsbruck, Brixen, Late Middle Ages Witch Persecutions, Inquisition, History of Historiography

MARGRET FRIEDRICH

An Important Visitor from China at Innsbruck University in 1705

Motivated by one sentence in the diary of the Faculty of Catholic Theology, that a Procurator Sinense, Caspar Castner, attended his brother's promotion, coming from Rome and afterwards returning to China, the following research opens doors to the Jesuit practice of accommodation, its critics and the following permanent ban. Likewise it portrays cultural transfers between Europe and China and vice versa in science and philosophy, the wide networks of Jesuit correspondence and the important influence of (Neo-)Confucianism on G.W. Leibniz and Chr. Wolff. The thread of the story is Caspar Castner's life.

Keywords: Caspar Castner, Franciscus Josephus Castner, Innsbruck University, China, 17th/18th Century, Entangled History, Jesuit Mission, (Neo-)Confucianism and Practical Philosophy of (Early) Enlightenment

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

DiPauli – A Collector, a Collection

Based on a lecture of the same title held in December 2017, this article gives a short biographical sketch of Andreas Alois Dipauli (1761–1839), president of the Higher Regional Court of Tyrol and Vorarlberg and manager of the society of the Tyrolean Regional Museum Ferdinandeum for many years. In addition, the article aims to give insight into Dipauli's famous collection *Bibliotheca Tirolensis*, today known as *Dipauliana*.

The focus of the paper lies not only on the collection's specifics and novelties, but also on the most important sources for the investigation on Dipauli's life. With a note on the lack of a biography, the final chapter offers a suggestion for an in-depth investigation of Dipauli's complex personality by means of observing different aspects of his life, such as his character, certain periods of his life, fields of activity etc. Both quantity and plurality of the sources confront us with certain problems, but at the same time offer good opportunities for the compilation of an exemplary biography of a Tyrolean public figure from the 19th century.

Keywords: Andreas Alois Dipauli, Bibliotheca Tirolensis / Dipauliana, Tyrolean Regional Museum Ferdinandeum, Collector / Collection, 19th Century, Civil Servant, Biography, History of Law

KURT GRITSCH

Migration and Migration Associations in Southern Tyrol – Norm or a Special Development in History?

This article deals with the development of migration associations and organizations in South Tyrol. Associations founded by migrants over the last three decades in South Tyrol have so far not been in the focus of (historical) migration research, which makes their study especially intriguing. What adds to the challenge is that migrants in South Tyrol come from more than one hundred nations. Therefore, one of the first research goals was to statistically identify and list all forms of migrants' organizations.

For a profound analysis of the theme, it is crucial to embed the history of migration associations into the socio-economic history of the 20th century. At the same time the comparison of the deployments in South Tyrol with those of the Austrian Bundesland Tyrol along chosen parameters offers a thorough view of similarities which are based on the common European and, perhaps, global economic development. This approach helps to discuss the central research question namely, whether the South Tyrolean contemporary migration history, if we look at migration associations, is to be described as a comparable case or a special development.

Keywords: South Tyrol, Tyrol, Migration History, Contemporary History, Oral History, Migrants' Associations, Labour Migration, Comparative Historical Study

GERHARD HETFLEISCH

Filipinas – Recruitment in Transnational Contexts

In the early 1970's, Mill Hill missionary Eugenio Daberto recruited Filipinas for Catholic institutions in western Austria. His work was embedded in the transnational network of the St. Joseph's Missionary Society. The mission had its headquarter in London and the seat of the regional coordinator for German-speaking areas was in Brixen, South Tyrol. The economic boom of the early post-war states from the 1960's until the global economic crisis of 1973 and 1974 was one reason for the recruitment of workers from the Philippines. On the other hand, the economic decline of a number of predominantly rural regions in the Philippines, caused by failed economic policies, mismanagement and corruption, turned the region into an ideal destination for recruitment. From the mid-1970's, the workers recruited by the Mill Hill mission for the Tyrol-South Tyrol region established their own transnational networks, which became bridges for further immigration. This laid the foundation for a diverse Philippine community.

Keywords: Transnationalism, St. Josefs-Missionaries of Mill Hill (MHM), History of Migration in Western Austria, History of Migration in Southern Tyrol, Labour Migration, Philippines

MARCEL AMOSER

Caritas and Migration in the Bundesland Tyrol und Southern Tyrol

This paper deals with the contemporary history of catholic counselling and support organizations for migrants in Tyrol and South Tyrol. In both regions Caritas was one of the first organizations that recognized the need for institutionalized help for migrants. In the Austrian Bundesland Tyrol the association was already established in the 1960s, because of the increasing number of labour migrants, particularly from Yugoslavia. In South Tyrol Caritas did not take on migrant activities until the 1990s. Taking a comparative perspective, the aim of this paper is to reconstruct the work of counselling and support organizations, specifically in the early years of their existence. A special focus will be laid on the ideological positions, which motivated and justified their activities. The comparative approach helps to get insights not only in regional characteristics, but also reflects changes over time concerning migrant issues.

Keywords: Tyrol, South Tyrol, Caritas, Contemporary History, Labour Migration, Counselling and Support Organization, Ideology, Comparison, Interpretative Method, Postcolonial Theory, Governmentality Studies

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