

## Abstracts

CHRISTINA ANTENHOFER

### **The Inventory of the Bridal Treasure of Paula Gonzaga, Countess of Görz (1478). Edition and Commentary**

In the Tyrolean archives (Innsbruck) a unique document has survived which is of international importance because of its content as well as its character as rare archival source: It is the inventory of the precious bridal treasure the last countess of Görz Paula Gonzaga took with her in November 1478, when she left her home town Mantua and went on her bridal journey to her husband count Leonhard of Görz in Lienz (Eastern Tyrol). The inventory attracted the attention of historians by the late nineteenth and early twentieth century mainly when it was used to identify three of her huge bridal *cassoni* and their reliefs, rare examples of Renaissance *cassoni* that have survived until the present in the dome of Graz, the regional museum of Carinthia (Klagenfurt) and the museum of Millstatt Abbey. However, also the inventory itself is a particular source: Based on an originally Italian document it was transmitted in a German version by the Gorizian chancellery and offers detailed insight in the life expected to be lived by a Renaissance princess. This paper reconstructs the spaces of actions delineated by the inventory through the objects the princess received, namely her jewels and devotional objects, clothes, paraments and textiles, her personal things, silver for the table and for the chapel, and finally her library and objects of arts. The objects are interpreted in what they tell us about elite female material culture of the Renaissance and the expectations projected on a female way of life, challenging thus the traditional male view on inventories and material culture in castles which still dominates above all in the areas north of the Alps. The analysis is completed by a full commented edition of the inventory.

*Keywords:* Renaissance, fifteenth century, Mantua, Görz, material culture, bridal trousseau, inventory, *cassoni*, gender history, court culture, edition, auxiliary sciences

KONSTANTIN GRAF VON BLUMENTHAL

### **Hugo of Velturns (Part 2)**

Around 1245/46 Hugo of Velturns-Stein and Elisabeth of Eppan-Sarnthein were married, an event that subsequently led to the close relationship not only with Elisabeth's relative, bishop Egno of Brixen, but also with the nobles of Wangen. When Egno was appointed bishop of Trent, the Swabian count Bruno of Kirchberg was appointed as his successor in Brixen. While Hugo showed loyalty to Egno, he was Bruno's declared nemesis. In the revolt of the *ministeriales* of Brixen in 1256 he and

his brothers ranked among the most militant rebels. The situation changed completely, when Hugo's daughter Sophia married Bruno's nephew of the same name around 1261. Though count Bruno died a short time after, from that moment Hugo showed himself Bruno's most reliable supporter, defending the prince-bishopric of Brixen. At the same time Hugo became captain of Trent. Now, being related by family ties to the bishops of Brixen and Trent, Hugo can be regarded as the episcopal camp's most powerful exponent. Nevertheless count Meinhard II. succeeded in neutralising Hugo. After Hugo had died in 1267, count Meinhard II. ousted the rightful heirs, i. e. the descendants from Sophia's second marriage, the House of Matsch.

*Keywords:* Hugo of Veltorns and Stein, House of Veltorns, Bishop Egno of Brixen / Trent, Bishop Bruno of Brixen, Count Meinhard II. of Görz and Tyrol, House of Matsch, counts of Kirchberg, County of Bozen, high middle ages, late middle ages, ministeriales

ANDREAS OBERHOFER

**Treacherous Speeches, Violence and Tavern Sleep:  
On the Significance of Interrogation Protocols for the Study  
of Rural Everyday Life**

Interrogation protocols are an important source for studying everyday history and the history of mentalities of the early modern period. The series of protocols preserved in the deanery and parish archives of Bruneck / Brunico in South Tyrol and the information on the persecution of the crypto-Protestants in the Tauferer Ahrntal during the 18th century these sources provide, previously served as basis for a study on the possession and reading of *forbidden* books (Tiroler Heimat 2017). This paper furthermore presents an event that took place in a rural tavern in 1774 and was about the public representation of doubting the Catholic faith. In this case, the protocols paint a thrilling picture of a series of interviews in which six witnesses and one suspect were interrogated. The commissioners attempted to obtain as much information as possible and those interrogated tried to disclose as little as possible of their knowledge of what had happened. But the protocols implicitly entail information which can only be revealed through in-depth analysis. This information to a certain extent, gives insight into the world and everyday-life of a rural population in an alpine valley of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

*Keywords:* early modern age, 18<sup>th</sup> century, Tyrol, Ahrn Valley (Ahrntal), crypto-protestantism, rural society, private / public sphere of taverns, interrogation protocols, microhistory, *Alltagsgeschichte*, thick description

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

**In Memoriam Dipauli: The History of His Illness, Death and Remembrance. On the Occasion of the 180<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Death of Andreas Alois Dipauli (1761–1839)**

180 years ago on February 25 1839, Andreas Alois Dipauli, president of the court of appeal of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, died in Innsbruck. This essay is dedicated to his life and work. However, it is not supposed to be a biographical presentation or an eulogy of the deceased, but a reflection of the last year in his life. Based on his autobiography as well as the reports of his youngest son and many letters, this paper not only includes analyses of Dipauli's various diseases, but also tries to describe the circumstances of his death. Thanks to the preserved autopsy report, we might be able to explain the cause of death from today's medical point of view. Further topics include the requiem, the grave at the old Innsbruck municipal cemetery, the numerous obituaries and Dipauli's testaments.

The essay concludes with examples of the memoria, such as the sepulchral monument in the St. Jacob's cathedral in Innsbruck, several homage poems, a commemorative medal and the renaming of an Innsbruck street in honour of Dipauli.

*Keywords:* Andreas Alois Dipauli, 19<sup>th</sup> century, illness / handicap, testament, death, autopsy, tombstone, obituary (notice), commemoration / memoria

P. THOMAS NAUPP OSB

**Father Benedikt (Andreas) Feilmoser (1777–1831) of the Benedictine Abbey Fiecht: an Enlightened Mind at the Universities of Innsbruck and Tübingen**

This paper deals with the life and progressive ideas of Father Benedikt (Andreas) Feilmoser and also focuses on his literary work. Born in Hopfgarten / Tyrol in 1777, he was educated in Villingen by Father Georg Maurer and joined the community of the Benedictine abbey of St. Georgenberg-Fiecht in 1796. Feilmoser, an insightful theologian influenced by Kant, acted as teacher in the monastery's own school, but some of his theses quickly led to conflict with the episcopal authorities in Brixen. In 1808 he became professor of New Testament exegesis at the University of Innsbruck. However, some of his theological views influenced by the Age of Enlightenment led to his removal from this position in 1820 – despite positive efforts from colleagues and students. Consequently, he was appointed professor at the University of Tübingen where he was editor of the *Tübinger Theologische Quartalschrift* for some years. He is also known for his *Einleitung in die Bücher des Neuen Bundes*, published in 1810, edited and reissued in 1830. Feilmoser died in Tübingen in 1831 at the age of 54.

*Keywords:* Age of Enlightenment, 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century, Tyrol, Innsbruck, Tübingen, St. Georgenberg-Fiecht, Benedictine order, theology, church history

HANNES MITTERMAIER

**Aspects of the Polemic around Karl Kraus and Bruder Willram.  
On Public Discourse and its Political-literary Demagogy in the Early 1920s**

The mostly unknown controversy around Bruder Willram (1870–1939) and Karl Kraus (1874–1936) is based on an event happening on February 4, 1920 in Innsbruck: during Kraus' public reading of *Die letzten Tage der Menschheit* the crowd crashed the lecture forcing Kraus to break off. Local newspapers indicated the interruption as a political statement against Kraus' deliberate provocation.

Karl Kraus reacts in the *Fackel's* April-issue by clarifying the incident and by focusing on his aversion against Bruder Willram. Kraus' statements are *in toto* a radical critique on the way how public institutions like newspapers and political authorities are juggling with his own person.

Bruder Willram answered ten years later apologizing for being influenced by a wrong environment.

The polemic around Willram and Kraus shows a precarious lack of objectivity in the early 1920s. Truth and other ethical parameters are not part of a continuous spectrum, they are part of a public which tries to stop the collapse of the disastrous end of the First World War by emphasizing their own truths.

*Keywords:* Innsbruck, Vienna, interwar period, historical analysis, hermeneutics, philological understanding of culture and publicity, constructivism as a transhistorical problem, Die Fackel, Bruder Willram, Karl Kraus

ISABELLE BRANDAUER

**Hans Markart – Student, *Standschütze* and Patriot**

Hans Markart's biography is strongly tied to the history of Tyrol in the 20th century. Born in South Tyrol, the young medical student enlisted voluntarily in the academic legion of the University of Innsbruck, which was assigned to the *Standschützen-Battalion* Innsbruck I. During the course of his military service Hans Markart was member of the well-known *Rotwand-Patrol* in the Dolomites of Sexten and awarded the bronze Medal of Honor as the first *Standschütze* of his battalion. Later he served as a medical officer at the Karnische Kamm. There, he lost an eye during an explosion, but nevertheless continued his military service. After the end of the war he suffered from the Spanish flu in Innsbruck and witnessed the occupation of South Tyrol by Italy. Together with a friend he was asked to smuggle the memorandum with the signatures of 172 South Tyrolean municipalities across the border from South Tyrol to North Tyrol.

*Keywords:* first world war, mountain warfare, history of South Tyrol, peace conference at St. Germain, war-time experience, daily life

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