

Abstracts

JOSEF RIEDMANN

A Journey through Tyrol in the Year 1428. With a Detour on the Origins of the Gauder-Festival in Zell am Ziller

In the year 1428 the town Pordenone in Friuli dispatched a delegation to their overlord, the Habsburg duke Frederick IV (1406–1439). The journey led from Friuli via Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg and Tyrol to Innsbruck, where the duke had his residence, and back over the Brenner Pass and the Puster Valley to Friuli. The report that was written about it, contains above all a detailed enumeration of the daily expenses. In addition, it provides information on the everyday routine of travelling on lesser known routes and their conditions, the various accommodations and their proprietors, the coins used and various historical matters. A detour of the delegation proves that the brief description of their stay in Zell am Ziller can by no means be interpreted as the earliest evidence of the well-known popular Gauder-Festival in the Ziller valley, as today's tourist advertising claims.

Keywords: Pordenone, Duke Frederick IV of Habsburg (1406–1439), travelling, Later Middle Ages, streets and paths, accommodations, use of coins, origins of the Gauder-Festival, Zell am Ziller

BARBARA DENICOLÒ

The Provisioning of the Court in Innsbruck under Frederick IV of Tyrol

This paper is based of my diploma thesis, which was accepted at the Department for Historical Sciences and Ethnology at the University of Innsbruck by a. o. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Klaus Brandstätter †. It deals with the court of Duke Friedrich IV of Tyrol and its provision with food after the residence was transferred from Castle Tyrol near Merano to Innsbruck. It relies primarily on the account books from this period. After a brief outline of the historical framework, the Innsbruck court is characterized in terms of size, composition and significance on the basis of the so-called *Tischordnung* of c. 1431/32, which lists the members of the court and their functions. The princely books of account provide information on the provision of the court with various foodstuffs and beverages, especially wine, spices, meat and fruits. The paper briefly explains the structure and function of the account books and gives an insight into the administration of Tyrol in the late Middle Ages to show their significance as a source for late medieval everyday and material history.

Keywords: Tyrol, Late Middle Ages, 15th century, Innsbruck, material history, everyday history, archival studies, account books, history of consumption, food studies, court studies

TOBIAS PAMER

„wann das ewr gnad horen wil“ – The Rotulus of Peter of Spaur: A Testimony of Aggressive Conflict and Political Communication during the Feud of Spaur

In the early 15th century, Peter of Spaur was one of the most powerful knights in the border area of the Tyrol and the bishopric of Trent. As a vassal to both – the bishop of Trent and the Duke of Austria – the family Spaur held fiefs and titles of both areas. When the reign of duke Friedrich IV of Austria started, Peter rose to be his greatest supporter. Later their relationship changed several times and they finally ended up in war, because Peter sided with the bishop, who was an archrival of the duke. This paper is based on the so-called *Rotulus des Peter von Spaur*, a late medieval handwritten source, in which Peter of Spaur defended himself against the duke's complaints. The focus is on three points of interest: In a first step, I will show how and due to which reasons the relationship between Friedrich and Peter changed. Secondly, I will give a content centered overview of the feud, the participants and their network. Finally, I will analyze the political communication in the feud and the armistice negotiations that followed, based on the work of Gerd Althoff and his cultural-symbolic investigations of medieval times.

Keywords: Duke Friedrich IV of Austria, Peter of Spaur, Bishopric Trento, Tyrol, feud, political communication, Georg of Liechtenstein, rotulus, King Sigismund of Luxemburg

ELENA TADDEI

From Trentino through Tyrol to the Imperial Court. The Careers at Court of the Castelletti, Lords of Nomi, as an Example for Elites at the Princely Court of the 16th and 17th Century

This paper aims at tracing a local noble family who was initially at the service of a regional lord and then moved up to an imperial court employment. Dario Castelletti, lord of Nomi, was ambassador of Archduke Ferdinand II of Austria and the master of ceremonies of the latter's second wife, Anna Caterina Gonzaga. From this starting position, he climbed the social ladder and was ultimately employed at the imperial court. His son Ferdinando benefited from the father's career and became a high courtier at the Court of Innsbruck gaining further ennoblement. The paper suggests to further the studies on court elites using the examples of the family members Castelletti.

Keywords: Trentino, Innsbruck, Spain, Imperial court, Castelletti, court elites, court career

FLORIAN MESSNER

The Headsman and His Sword. An Archaeological Insight into a Striking Aspect of the Tyrolean Penal System in the Early Modern Age

This article focuses on the societal role, work and life of executioners in Tyrol and their most important killing instrument from a historical and archaeological perspective. For this reason, the history of the executioners and the archaeological research of known places of execution will also be examined in more detail.

In spite of all investigations something somber still clings to an executioner's sword, which was created for the sole purpose of taking lives. This is not so much due to the sword's appearance as to the fact that the headsman, who was after all considered a highly *dishonest* person, used it as tool for his work. Through him the sword itself inherited a mysterious character. But this type of sword is, apart from all superstition, a particularly high-quality forging product. To guarantee unflinching decapitation, the executioner's sword had to be sufficiently hard, elastic and sharp despite its minimal thickness.

There are many misconceptions about the figure of the executioner. This paper aims to demystify and, in a way, humanize a fascinating trade by exploring its interwoven history with its main tool and symbol glimpsing into the life of the headsman and his sword.

Keywords: Tyrol, Early Modern Age, executioner, death penalty, history, archaeology

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

„Sonders hab ich nicht leicht was schöners gesehn [...]“ – Andreas Alois Dipauli's Travel from Pavia back home (1785)

At the end of May 1785 the Tyrolean student Andreas Alois Dipauli (1761–1839) and his colleagues Anton von Remich, Joachim Insam and Abate von Steiner left the Lombardian city of Pavia, where they perfected their studies, to return in their native country. The voyage was expanded for educational purposes and led via Cremona, Mantua, Verona, Vicenza and Padua to Venice and Bassano (here ends the travelogue which is the basis for the research presented here). The four men not only visited the main sights such as public and private collections of various kinds but also made courtesy visits. Dipauli summarized the journey and everything observed in an extensive travelogue, which is preserved in the collections of the library of the Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum. He based his report on the two important travelogues of Volkmann and Bernoulli. In this contribution the journey and its peculiarities are traced and some aspects of it are highlighted.

Keywords: 1785, Andreas Alois Dipauli, Johann Jakob Volkmann, Jean (III.) Bernoulli, Travelogue, Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum (library), Northern Italy, educational trip, art and scientific collections

ISABELLA BRANDSTÄTTER

Women in Urban and Rural Tyrol 1916 to 1925: A Print Media Analysis

This paper summarizes relevant parts of my diploma thesis, which deals with the life of women in Tyrol during World War I and the early post-war years. The strategy was using a comparison of ideologically very different newspapers and magazines to show which image of women was conveyed. The paper also highlights the most important political, social and economic developments in Tyrol and tries to accordingly locate the researched newspaper articles historically. The main research questions are: How did newspapers describe the situation of women? Were women allowed to communicate via newspapers? Were there different trends in urban and rural areas, especially with regard to the idea of how women should be? And how could gender roles *normalize* again so quickly in early post-war years?

Keywords: Tyrol, 20th century, historical gender studies, rural and urban women, print media analysis, politically different currents

DANIELA STEINBERGER

Day Care around 1900. The Tyrolean Culture War and the Historical Development of the Kindergarten based on the Example of Telfs

In Austria, day care institutions like the *Kindergarten*, which were first founded by the German Friedrich Fröbel, developed in the second half of the 19th century. In Tyrol this development happened simultaneously with the so-called Tyrolean culture war, which was a fight between liberal and conservative political camps. A predecessor institution of the Kindergarten, called *Kinderbewahranstalt*, had been founded in the first half of the 19th century. The development of the Fröbel-Kindergarten thus was competing with existing institutions and due to the ongoing crisis, Kindergarten education in Tyrol slowed down. As a case study, the example of Telfs, is used to reconstruct the phenomenon of the Tyrolean culture war. The *Kinderbewahranstalt* of Telfs (established by a catholic priest in 1884 and ran by nuns) existed until the middle of the 20th century.

The Tyrolean specific discourse appears on three levels: The development of the Kindergarten in Tyrolean periodicals at the macro level, the day care institution in Telfs at the meso level and the *Kinderbewahranstalt* of Telfs at the micro level.

Keywords: Kindergarten, *Kinderbewahranstalt*, external child care, Kindergarten education, religious denomination, history of the Kindergarten, Tyrolean Culture War, Tyrol, Telfs, 19th century

ELISABETH MARIA GRUBER

The Mass-Deportation from St.-Josefs-Institut in Mils to the Euthanasia Killing Centre Hartheim: A Contribution to Euthanasia in Tyrol

This article enlarges on the results of historical research aimed at shedding light on the December 1940 deportation of 67 people with disabilities from the St.-Josefs-Institut in Mils near Hall in Tyrol as part of the mass murder by the Nazi regime disguised as euthanasia. It does so by embedding the institute's history in the broader narrative of Austria's welfare system, providing insight into the organization of the mass murder and its key players in Austria and Tyrol and tracing the events leading up to the deportation as well as the deportation itself. This study investigates the details of the transportation of patients to the notorious killing centre of Hartheim Castle: How exactly did it come about? Who were the initiators, who else was entangled in the deportation? Was there resistance? On which grounds were some supposed victims crossed off the transportation lists and thereby saved whereas others remained on the lists leading to their death in Hartheim's gas chamber? Furthermore, the study offers a statistical analysis of the available data on the victims and a few biographical vignettes to put a face to the figures.

Keywords: Euthanasia, Tyrol, National-Socialism, mass murder, mentally disabled, Hartheim, St.-Josefs-Institut Mils, archives, deportation, Barmherzige Schwestern

ULRICH LEITNER

Re-telling as Practice of Remembering and its Meaning in the History of Child and Youth Residential Care

Re-telling is an often observable practice of remembering in the history of child and youth residential care in Western Austria. From 2010 onwards former inhabitants told and re-told their experiences in autobiographical documents or in narrative interviews with researchers and other experts like psychologists or members of the national "victim protection facilities".

This paper gives an overview on different forms of re-telling in ego-documents of children's home inhabitants and analyzes similarities and differences of two narratives of the same memory in a case study. The thesis is that re-telling demonstrates the biographical consequences of socialization in institutions of social control and the way former inhabitants deal with them. Furthermore, re-telling makes it possible to rethink the relationship between former care home children and those experts who use their memories to write the history of child and youth residential care.

Keywords: Re-telling, memory, residential child and youth care, correctional training, ego-documents, biographical narrative interviews, Tyrol, Vorarlberg

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