

## Abstracts

CHRISTINA ANTENHOFER

### **Widows and Their Networks. Relations, Spheres of Action and Businesses of Viridis Visconti Based on the Inventory of Her Documentary Archive (after 1407).**

In the Austrian State Archives, a single document survives which has been neglected by international research so far: the inventory of the charters that were found in Ljubljana in the house of duchess Viridis Visconti, wife of Leopold III of Habsburg, after her death (1407). Besides regestas on her marital charters the inventory lists document summaries concerning her pious donations to local monasteries and many economic transactions such as pawns and purchases. These transactions involved a considerable number of local people from different social strata as well as numerous local places whose names are reported in the inventory. The document is remarkable both as an early inventory of a late medieval archive and even more so as a document on a female archive which proves the individual business of a widow. This article analyses this remarkable source to get a glimpse on the spheres of action, networks and agency of a late medieval princely widow. After summarizing the most important facts of the life of Viridis Visconti, the essay proceeds with an analysis of the document and concludes with the full commented edition of the inventory.

*Keywords:* late middle ages, Ljubljana, widows, networks, Habsburg, Viridis Visconti, archives, edition, inventories, gender history, court culture, auxiliary sciences

DAVID FLIRI

### **Historical Ore Mining in the Vinschgau**

The west of South Tyrol has so far been a rather neglected field in the relatively well researched Tyrolean mining history. Keeping that in mind, the aim of this article is to provide a comprehensive overview of the historical sources on mining in the Vinschgau. In this essay the already known archival sources as well as the relevant literature are re-examined and enriched with new findings. First, the Tyrolean mining courts in the Vinschgau will be geographically localized, then individual mining attempts in this area are characterized in chronological order. While in the Middle Ages only a few mining operations are still traceable, there was a veritable mining boom in the Vinschgau in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This culminated in the construction of the governmental smelting works in Prad am Stilfserjoch in 1725, which, after a period of initial euphoria, had to close its doors after less than 40 years. During the same time mining also declined in this corner of South Tyrol. By evaluating and

classifying the attempts at ore mining in the Vinschgau the final conclusion is drawn that it did not have a supra-regional impact and was more of a marginal and local phenomenon.

*Keywords:* mining, mining history, economic history, ore, regional history of the Tyrol, Vinschgau, resources

TOBIAS PAMER

**„Herzog Fridreichts clag und fürpringung“. The Rotulus of Peter of Spaur – Description, Edition and Comment**

In December 1420 one of the most spectacular trials in medieval Tyrolean history ended. It was preceded by a long phase of negotiations and military escalations since 1418 between the Tyrolean lord, duke Friedrich IV of Austria, and the Tridentine-Tyrolean captain and knight Peter of Spaur. Out of that time, the so-called *Rotulus des Peter von Spaur* – a handwritten scroll more than three meters long – has been preserved and is examined and edited within this article. First, I give a short summary about the prehistory, the conflict and the peace negotiations between the two parties at war. Then, focus is set on the scroll as a main source of this conflict and one out of three Tyrolean Rotuli of late medieval times. This part is followed by a description of the handwritten document with its outer and inner characteristics, the individual charges and defenses in the form of registers, as well as a tabular list of all the people named. The text of the Rotulus follows as a full edition in the appendix.

*Keywords:* Duke Friedrich IV of Austria, Peter of Spaur, Bishopric Trento, Tyrol, feud, edition, war-studies, medieval conflict, Rotulus, Austrian history

SIMON RABENSTEINER

**„Ubi non est ordo, ibi est confusio.“ Political Communication between Nicholas of Cusa and the Cathedral Chapter of Brixen**

Nicholas of Cusa (1401–1464) was appointed prince-bishop of Brixen by pope Nicholas V. in 1450 against the will of the local cathedral chapter, that had already elected a candidate of their own, Leonhard Wiesmair. Various well recorded documents (e.g. letters, sermons, or legal files) show the communication between different groups of interest during the stages of conflict. The first year is dominated by the conflict about the entrustment with the position between papal appointment and local election. In the following years the differences of bishop and cathedral chapter on how to lead the bishopric are the main topic of communication. This communication can be seen as a continuation of Cusa's agenda during his trip as papal legate through the German lands.

*Keywords:* Nicholas of Cusa, Nikolaus Cusanus, Brixen / Bressanone (South Tyrol), Diocese of Brixen, fifteenth century, late medieval history, prince-bishop, political communication, political history, long- and short-distance-correspondence

ANTON STROBL

**Dynastic Legitimation in Embryo: The Autobiographical Latin Fragments of Emperor Maximilian I.**

This article aims at the reappraisal of the autobiographical Latin fragments (MS *J*) of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I., a source hitherto often overlooked within the context of the Imperial *Ruhmeswerk*. By utilising the methodological framework of Achim Landwehr's *Historische Diskursanalyse*, the author critically assesses the current state of research and analyses the fragmentary text of MS *J*, thus demonstrating that certain long-held assumptions concerning the dating and the intention of the manuscript are to be revised.

*Keywords:* Holy Roman Empire, Burgundy, Renaissance, Discourse Analysis / Historische Diskursanalyse, Text Analysis, Maximilian I., Holy Roman Emperor, Latin Autobiography, Habsburg Dynasty, Legitimation, *Ruhmeswerk*

GOTTFRIED EUGEN KREUZ

**Gaspar Bruschi in the Tyrol. A famous Humanist, Spying for the Rebels Against Emperor Charles V?**

Quotations within a baroque history of Tyrol, *Deß Tirolischen Adlers Immergründendes Ehren-Kränzlel*, written by Franz Adam von Brandis (Bozen 1678) suggest that Brandis made use of manuscripts written by Gaspar Bruschi (1518–1557), a famous collector of monastic chronicles and *poeta laureatus*. These manuscripts, today lost, indicate that Bruschi travelled through Tyrol, presumably in summer 1551. There is also evidence that his journey was part of the reconnaissance on behalf of the *Fürstenaufstand* against emperor Charles V., which makes it a rare piece of humanistic espionage. Furthermore, it seems reasonable to rethink the role of King Ferdinand and Archduke Maximilian in 1552, when the insurrection against the emperor took place and led to his abdication: One may doubt if they really displayed as much loyalty as is commonly thought.

*Keywords:* Gaspar Bruschi, Charles V, Ferdinand I, Moritz von Sachsen, *Fürstenaufstand* / princes' revolt, reformation, humanism, espionage, Franz Adam von Brandis, biography

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

**„der uhrheber, Pflantzer unnd Vatter diser Graffschafft“ – Hippolyt Guarinoni and his Description of the County of Tyrol in the Form of the Giant Haymon**

Writing genealogies, describing countries, and making geographical maps experienced a heyday in 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe, including the county of Tyrol. The *Aquila Tirolensis*, a map designed in the form of an eagle by Matthias Burgklechner, aroused particular interest, as the country was depicted in the form of the Tyrolean heraldic animal with numerous symbolic additions. Hippolyt Guarinoni took up this map in

his main work *Die Greuel der Verwüstung Menschlichen Geschlechts* (1611) but instead of the eagle used a giant. He described the country, its appearance and advantages based on the size, body parts and characteristics of the giant. Contemporary written and pictorial sources show that Guarinoni incorporated the legend of the giant Haymon in his work, whom he not only presented as the legendary founder of the Wilten monastery, but also as the *bringer* of (Christian) religion and civilization, thus depicting Haymon as the *founding father* of the county of Tyrol. This essay reproduces Guarinoni's description and sheds further light on it in the context of contemporary country descriptions and texts on the legendary giant.

*Keywords:* Hippolyt Guarinoni, Matthias Burgklechner, Aquila Tirolensis, country description, giants, giant Haymon, Wilten monastery, County of Tyrol

WOLFGANG STROBL

**Dr. Franz Töpsl as Archaeologist and Antiquarian. On the Discovery of Three Roman Milestones in Toblach/Dobbiaco (1743)**

Research in ancient history brought to light a relatively large number of Roman milestones in the Pustertal Valley (val Pusteria), which in Roman times had been part of the province of Noricum. The first to collect, research, interpret, and to make these Roman monuments publicly accessible was the Tyrolean historian and antiquarian Anton Roschmann (1694–1760).

A previously overlooked document proves that in 1743 the Bavarian Augustinian friar and scholar Dr. Franz Töpsl (1711–1796) discovered three Roman milestones in the hamlet of Gratsch (Grazze) near Toblach (Dobbiaco). He described the monuments and sent a brief account of his discovery to his Tyrolean friend, Anton Roschmann. The most ancient of these milestones dates from the time of Emperor Gordian III. (238–244 AD), the second from the time of his successor Philippus Arabs (244–249 AD), while the third is lost. The fact that it is highly unlikely that the three milestones were moved there from another location suggests that the hamlet of Gratsch was of a strategic importance which was previously underestimated.

*Keywords:* Roman milestones in the Pustertal Valley, Franz Töpsl, Anton Roschmann, Toblach/Dobbiaco, Gratsch, Emperor Gordian III., Emperor Philippus Arabs

HUBERT HELD

**Carl Ghega and the Trade Route from the Upper Adria to the Bodensee. An Analysis of the History of Traffic on the Road Links of the Crown Land Tyrol and Vorarlberg with the Venecian Gubernium in the First Half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

This article deals with Carlo Ghega (1802 Venice–1860 Vienna) and his activities in the crown land Tyrol. While he was supervising railway works in Moravia, in 1840 he was urged to Tyrol by the highest imperial political ranks to assess plans of a large road construction project. Subsequently, he started his stellar career as a chief techni-

cal official at the national railway construction. In this position he was responsible for railway works in the Inn as well as in the Etsch valley from 1853 to 1858.

The second storyline of this article sheds light on the “Handbillet” of Emperor Franz I, released on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1819 in Venice, which ordered road improvements from his new Italian provinces to the Hereditary Lands. In this large program the so-called *Diagonale* was intended to speed up traffic between the Habsburg ports on the Upper Adriatic sea and the Lake Constance area, mainly the transport of raw cotton. The challenges imposed by terrain caused the k. k. Hof-Baudirektion’s decision to appoint Ghega for judging the feasibility of the program. Beyond these activities the reader’s attention is drawn to the last attempt of the road/horse transport system and the astonishing progress of the new rail/steam engine regime.

*Keywords:* Restoration era, Tyrol and Venice, Habsburg Monarchy, Transport, Infrastructure policy, Road construction, steam power versus animal traction, Engineers career.

FRANCESCA BRUNET / SIGLINDE CLEMENTI

### **A Comprehensive Perspective. Reflections on the Development of Women’s and Gender History in the Tyrol – South Tyrol – Trentino Region**

This essay provides a stocktaking of the research achievements to date on women’s and gender history in the Tyrol, South Tyrol and Trentino region. The text is divided into the following thematic sections: biographies, piety, marriage and family, body – motherhood – psychiatry, economy, work, emigration, school and education, politics and feminism, war and regime, crime, *deviation* and legal sources. It gives detailed insights into the previous research on these comprehensive and central topics of women’s and gender history from the Middle Ages to recent times. The introduction also considers mediation efforts, and in the conclusion some research desiderata are presented, such as gender relations and historical masculinity models and practices.

*Keywords:* women’s history, gender history, stocktaking, *longue durée*, Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino, biographies, religion, family, body, education, work, politics, feminism, criminality, gender-relations, masculinity



## **Autorinnen und Autoren dieses Bandes**

CHRISTINA ANTENHOFER, Univ.-Prof. Mag. Mag. Dr., Universitätsprofessorin für mittelalterliche Geschichte, Fachbereich Geschichte, Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg, Rudolfskai 42, A-5020 Salzburg, christina.antenhofer@plus.ac.at

DAVID FLIRI, MA, Archivar am Österreichischen Staatsarchiv, Abteilung Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Minoritenplatz 1, A-1010 Wien, david.fliri@oesta.gv.at

TOBIAS PAMER, Mag., Dissertant und Projektmitarbeiter am Fachbereich Geschichte der Universität Salzburg, Rudolfskai 42, A-5020 Salzburg, und Projektmitarbeiter am Institut für Geschichtswissenschaften und Europäische Ethnologie der Universität Innsbruck, Innrain 52, A-6020 Innsbruck, Tobias.Pamer@uibk.ac.at

SIMON RABENSTEINER, BEd, Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg, Otto-von-Guggenberg-Straße 52, I-39042 Brixen, rabensteiner.simon@gmail.com

ANTON STROBL, MA, Dissertant am Fachbereich Geschichte der Universität Salzburg, Rudolfskai 42, A-5020 Salzburg, anton.strobl@plus.ac.at

GOTTFRIED EUGEN KREUZ, assoz. Prof. Dr., Professor am Fachbereich Altertumswissenschaften / Klassische Philologie der Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg, Residenzplatz 1/1, A-5020 Salzburg, gottfriedeugen.kreuz@plus.ac.at

HANSJÖRG RABANSER, Dr. phil., Bibliothekar im Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Museumstraße 15, A-6020 Innsbruck, h.rabanser@tiroler-landesmuseen.at

WOLFGANG STROBL, Dr. phil., Gymnasiallehrer in Südtirol; wolfgangstrobl@hotmail.com. Forschungsschwerpunkte: Lateinische Literatur des italienischen Renaissance-Humanismus; Antike-Rezeption und lateinische Literatur im italienischen Faschismus; Frühe Alpin- und Tourismusgeschichte Tirols; Lokalgeschichte

HUBERT HELD, Mag. Dr., nach selbständiger Wirtschaftstätigkeit Diplomstudium der Kunstgeschichte in Innsbruck, anschließend Studium der Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte in Innsbruck und Trient. Interessensschwerpunkte: Verkehrsgeschichte, Industrielle Revolution. Kulturelles Engagement: Initiative und Organisation der archäologischen Grabungen am Goldbichl (Innsbruck/Igls) mit Bau des Archäopfades

FRANCESCA BRUNET, Dr., wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin am Kompetenzzentrum für Regionalgeschichte der Freien Universität Bozen, Dantestraße 4, I-39042 Brixen, francesca.brunet@unibz.it. Forschungsschwerpunkte: Strafrechtsgeschichte, soziale Geschichte der Kriminalität, Geschichte der politischen und gerichtlichen Institutionen, Postgeschichte und Geschichte der Kommunikation

SIGLINDE CLEMENTI, Dr., Vizedirektorin des Kompetenzzentrums für Regionalgeschichte der Freien Universität Bozen, Dantestraße 4, I-39042 Brixen, siglinde.clementi@unibz.it. Forschungsschwerpunkte: Mikrogeschichte und Historische Anthropologie, Frauen- und Geschlechtergeschichte, Selbstzeugnisforschung, Kulturgeschichte des Adels, Körpergeschichte, Medizingeschichte