

Abstracts

CHRISTINA ANTENHOFER

A Beautiful and Bold Woman. Katharina of Garai, Countess of Görz, Between Family Networks and Conflicts

Katharina of Garai was the mother of the final counts of Görz/Gorizia. She is renowned in history as an exceptional woman primarily because of her conflicts with her husband, count Heinrich IV of Görz. Only few sources exist that allow for the reconstruction of her life and offer insight into her personality. While Enea Silvio Piccolomini praised her beauty and boldness, older historiography predominantly depicted Katharina as a belligerent person. The only fundamental essay dedicated to her is now fifty years old. This contribution aims to reassess Katharina's life and actions especially in light of recent research on noble women in the late Middle Ages. The surviving letters exchanged between Katharina and her immediate family are of particular interest. These letters, which have neither been published nor analyzed to date, provide insights into the family of the Gorizian counts amid the troubled political situation of the county at the end of the Middle Ages. Katharina emerges as an exceptionally active woman, navigating between the houses of Cilli, Garai and Görz, her family networks.

Keywords: Görz/Gorizia; Cilli; Gara/Garai; Habsburg; Princesses; Women's History; Late Middle Ages; Austria.

WOLFGANG STROBL

On the Continuity and Importance of Gratsch Hamlet as a Hotspot of the Early Settlement History of the Upper Puster Valley

Archaeological finds in the municipal territory of Toblach/Dobbiaco prove that trade relations with the Paleo-Venetians existed as early as the Iron Age. In the 18th century, three Roman milestones were discovered in Gratsch/Grazze, a hamlet near Toblach/Dobbiaco. In all probability, the Romans built a road station at this strategic point where the road leading south to the Veneto and the Cadore regions met the road through the Puster Valley/Val Pusteria. The *Strada d'Alemagna*, which was of great importance in the Middle Ages linking the southern German commercial towns to Venice, followed the same route as its Roman and pre-Roman predecessor. In terms of settlement history, the hamlet of Gratsch/Grazze did not lose its strategic importance for several centuries. During the so-called Migration of the Peoples, the Slavs who settled in the Drava Valley used the road station as their westernmost outpost.

In the Middle Ages, the Ligöde castle was built there, which served as an “Urbaramt” and was probably connected with the first feudal estate in the area.

Keywords: Romans in the Puster Valley; Gratsch/Grazze; Settlement History of Toblach/Dobbiaco; Roman Road Station; Roman Road through the Cadore Region and the Puster Valley; Slavs in the Puster Valley; *Strada d’Alemagna*; Ligöde Castle; Continuity Antiquity–Late Antiquity–Middle Ages; Research on Ancient Roads.

CHRISTINA ANTENHOFER / ELISABETH GRUBER-TOKIĆ / GERALD HIEBEL / INGRID MATSCHINEGG / CLAUDIA POSCH / GERHARD RAMPL

The Making of Inventories as Social Practice – Deciphering the Semantic Worlds of Castle Inventories in the Historical Tyrol

Castles have long been subjects of immense popularity. However, in terms of research focus, the lens has been on politics and the military, often reflecting a traditionally male-centric and hierarchical perspective on castles. This study introduces an ongoing project that delves into the everyday life within medieval castles located in the historic region of the Tyrol (encompassing Tyrol/South Tyrol/Trentino) by working on castle inventories. Central to our interdisciplinary inquiry are questions such as: How did people go about cataloguing and describing all the objects found in a castle? How did they inspect spaces, and which spaces were not included? Who was involved in these processes and how were the vast arrays of both large and small equipment items captured in words? Previously, inventories were primarily consulted to identify specific, usually high-value, pieces of artwork. Our approach, however, reinterprets inventories as historical texts that tell stories with their detailed listings of objects and spaces. For the castles within the historic bounds of Tyrol, there exists a substantial number of these inventories from as early as the 14th to the 16th century. Our project aims to analyze 130 such inventories, using digital methods to extract insights regarding spaces, their equipment as well as on the people who interacted with them.

Keywords: Castles; Inventories; Material Culture; Digital Humanities; Semantic Modelling; Late Middle Ages; Tyrol.

WALTER BRANDSTÄTTER

Hohensalzburg Fortress Mirrored in a Written Source From the 16th Century During the Reign of Archbishop Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg

The objective of this paper is to shed light on the Hohensalzburg Fortress as depicted in a hitherto unpublished 16th century source. This record, produced during Archbishop Matthäus Lang’s tenure, bears the imprints of the Peasants’ Revolt of 1525. The document offers insights into proposals for building improvements as well as an upgrade of artillery. It also provides a list of all the people who lived and worked at the castle in 1526 as well as an inventory of food supplies and a code of conduct

for the castle staff. This information allows us to gain an impression of everyday life and the provisioning of the early modern castle and to link it to current social and cultural-historical questions, which are increasingly asking about the social dimension of castles.

Keywords: Austria; Salzburg; Early Modern Age; 16th Century; Hohensalzburg; Edition; Inventories.

MAGDALENA RUFIN

The Manuscripts of the Historical Library of the Innsbruck Servite Monastery – An Overview

This article presents the first overview of the approximately 500 manuscripts of the Historical Library of the Innsbruck Servite Monastery. Established in the early 17th century, this collection has been entrusted as a permanent loan to the “Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Tirol” since 2008. Spanning from the 15th to the early 20th century, these manuscripts were mostly produced at Austrian Servite monasteries. Some of the codices have exquisite artistic bindings and adornments. In terms of content, theological, liturgical and monastic texts dominate, comprising about two thirds of the collection. However, various secular disciplines such as history, literature, natural sciences, geography and ethnography are also represented. Exploring this library may yield valuable insights into the spiritual and monastic culture of writing, the history of books and libraries, as well as different subjects addressed within the individual books.

Keywords: Tyrol; Innsbruck; Middle Ages; Early Modern Period; Library; Monastery; Monastic Library; Manuscripts; Codicology; Paleography; Servite Order.

WILFRIED SCHABUS

Pozuzo. 166 Years of Tyrolean Language History in Peru

The German-speaking Europeans who migrated to Peru in 1857 consisted of approximately 300 individuals. Two-thirds of this population came from various Tyrolean dialect areas, while the remaining third originated from different provinces of the Rhineland. Thus, the German dialects spoken by both groups were inhomogeneous.

The extreme conditions on the trek to the settlement destination altered their language makeup. Families with many children, being less mobile, were forced to align with the Tyrolean priest Josef Egg and reached the colony under his guidance. Meanwhile, almost half of the other settlers left the group.

This migration pattern resulted in two distinct settler groups in Pozuzo: firstly, the Tyroleans, who came mainly from Tyrol's Upper Inn Valley, whose dialects were fairly homogeneous and who had a stronger personal bond with the project's spiritual leader. Secondly, the smaller group of Rhinelanders. They faced increasing pressure

to assimilate, a development which favoured the emergence of the Tyrolean settlers' *Tirolés*, as it is called today in Spanish. *Tirolés* is a new German settler dialect that evolved on the linguistic basis of Pozuzo's specific contact situation.

Currently, the district of Pozuzo (province of Oxapampa, department Pasco, Peru) is home to about 9.000 residents, less than 20 percent of them being of European decent. Among young people fluent *Tirolés* speakers are exceedingly rare. However, many enroll in German language courses at local schools.

Keywords: Migration; Austrians and Germans; 19th Century; Peru; South America; German Linguistics; Linguistic German Enclave; Language Contact; Phonetic-Phonological Dialect Analysis; Morphological and Syntactical Dialect Analysis.

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

Portrait Miniatures and the Scent of Roses. Or: How the Tyrolean State Museum Ferdinandeum Celebrated its 100th Anniversary in 1923

In 2023, the Tyrolean State Museum Ferdinandeum celebrates its 200th anniversary. However, given the prevailing global crises and the museum's own transitional phase, the celebratory spirit is notably subdued. Interestingly, this mirrors the situation in 1923 during the centennial commemoration. Back then the museum grappled with reshaping its position within Tyrolean society and cultural life, challenged by the post-First World War political shifts, an economic depression and internal reorientation both in staffing and thematic direction. This article focuses on the 100-year anniversary, with a specific emphasis on the celebratory events, primarily the modest festive assembly and the exhibition of miniature paintings staged in the museum's domed hall. Drawing on the few surviving sources and media reports from that era, this paper aims to describe the exhibition and to verify contributing artists and exhibited works – as a homage to the Ferdinandeum and as a gift for its 200th birthday.

Keywords: Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum; 200th Anniversary; 100-Year Anniversary; Festive Event; Exhibition; Miniature Paintings; Museum; Karl Inama (von Sternegg).

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