

Abstracts

MARKUS DEBERTOL, NADJA KRAJICEK-SEIDL

More than just Councillors and Chancellors – a Database on the Court and Administration under Sigmund of Tyrol

This article presents the digital humanities project *SiCProD – Prosopographical Database on the Court and Administration of Sigmund of Tyrol*. In this project, we systematically recorded the people who worked at the court of (Arch)Duke Sigmund of Tyrol (1439–1490) or in the administration of his domain in a database visualizing their career paths as well as their family and other relationships.

We first present the data model for SiCProD and the archival sources from which we have drawn the data, as well as the specific historical and geographical circumstances of Sigmund's reign, which we had to take into account when designing the project. With selected examples, we show the possibilities that arise for historians when using the database. We also discuss the problems and limitations of prosopographical research on the 15th century.

Keywords: Prosopography, Digital Humanities, Database, Court History, Administrative History, Sigmund of Tyrol, 15th Century, Tyrol, Anterior Austria

ERIKA KUSTATSCHER

The Ethos of Service Put to the Test. The Officials of the Prince-Bishops of Brixen in the Decade before the Peasants' War

The flood of decrees by the early modern state was difficult to implement in its initial phase around 1500; well-intentioned concepts did not work in the everyday life of the subjects, leaving them disappointed. A micro-historical approach to the legal events in the small territory of the Prince-Bishopric of Brixen reveals that the system could not always rely on competent individuals, especially at the middle and lower levels of administration. The growing demand for civil servants was no longer met primarily by the nobility, who were accustomed to autonomous governance; instead, it was increasingly fulfilled by members of the bourgeois and peasant classes, for whose representatives avenues of social advancement opened up in dependence on the prince. For some, this aspect had absolute priority and made them forget that the task entrusted to them would have required a significant withdrawal of the individual. In this situation, the relationship between individual ethics and institutional ethics comes into focus.

Keywords: Prince-Bishop of Brixen, Peasants' War, Early Modern State, Officials, Institutional Ethics

MARTIN P. SCHENNACH

“I will come to you soon and be the lady in the house, you must go up the mountain and be a farmer’s wife”. Women and the Peasants’ War in Tyrol

This article explores the involvement and impact of women in the 1525 Tyrolean uprising, a question which has been insufficiently studied until now. It examines whether and to what extent women actively participated in the revolt or suffered from its consequences. The introduction briefly discusses the challenges of archival sources and their preservation, highlighting especially the untapped potential of court records from civil proceedings. The study reveals that women were significantly affected by the Peasants’ War in various roles: as active participants (primarily in looting), as members of social and communication networks, and as observers and contacts. Although no women were convicted in criminal trials from late summer 1525 onwards, evidence shows that some were arrested and interrogated. In the realm of criminal justice, women primarily appeared as supplicants, petitioning authorities for clemency on behalf of their imprisoned or convicted husbands, reflecting the negotiation of sentences characteristic of the early modern period.

Keywords: Peasants’ War, Role of Women, Archival Sources, Looting, Criminal Trials, Supplications

WILFRIED BEIMROHR

The Property Tax in Tyrol and its Cadasters – From the Medieval Fireplace Registers to the Theresian Cadaster of 1784

The right to approve taxes belonged to the Tyrolean land estates, it was taken away from them in 1816, but had been lost decades before. The Tyrolean land tax system had some peculiarities: In addition to peasant and bourgeois land ownership, the mainly noble and ecclesiastical income was taxed from land, tithes and other sovereign rights. The land tax was taken over because it was used to fund the national defence, whose normal contingent of 5,000 mercenaries was legally enshrined in the Land Libell of 1511 as the distribution key for the land tax. The principalities of Brixen and Trento were included in the national defensive system and were therefore obliged to collect taxes for Tyrol. The fundamental problems, such as the persistent refusal to pay taxes in the southern regions and the lack of registration of taxable objects, could not be remedied in the course of landwide tax revisions despite improvements. This was only achieved in Tyrol with the land tax reform initiated by Maria Theresa in 1770 and completed in 1784.

Keywords: Land Tax, Taxes, Census of Fireplaces, Land Register, Tyrol, Estates of the Country, Assembly of the Tyrolean Estates

ELISABETH TANGERNER

Written Rooms and Spaces: Tyrolean Castle Inventories as Sources for Spatial Structure and Use

Alongside construction reports and descriptions, account books and the results of archaeological and architectural history investigations, inventories are one of the most important sources for the spatial structures of medieval castles. Especially room-related inventories structured by room names provide an insight into the status quo of the spatial structures. The room names and descriptions of the rooms, together with the objects stored in them at the moment of the creation of the inventory, provide an insight into the function, use and design of the rooms in these buildings, many of which are now only in ruins or in a heavily overbuilt state. In addition to the physical elements, inventories also provide an essential basis for research into the social space of the castle. Spatial information often reveals, explicitly or implicitly, information about the castle's inhabitants, their actions and spaces as well as memorial practices. Historical spatial analysis, taking into account interdisciplinary spatial concepts and terminologies, opens the view to these aspects and allows a new perspective on the castle building as a living space of a diverse community of people of all genders and different social groups. Using digital methods, serial sources such as inventories can be systematically analysed in order to study a larger number of castles comparatively, for example with regard to spatial aspects.

Keywords: Medieval, Early Modern, Tyrol, Castles, Inventories, Space, Room function, Room Usage, Room Naming, Spatial Narratives, Digital Humanities, Semantic Annotation

HANSJÖRG RABANSER

The Ten 'thrown away' Days. The Implementation of the Gregorian Calendar Reform in Tyrol (1583)

To correct the deviations from the existing Julian calendar that had developed over time, Pope Gregory XIII issued a bull on 24th of February 1582 ordering a major calendar reform. Ten days were removed and October 4 was followed by October 15. However, the changes were implemented slowly, with considerable delays in several territories, only partially or not at all. In the County of Tyrol, the civil servants had been working on organising the project since the summer of 1582, but were soon confronted with concerns, criticism and fears. While merchants and farmers feared disadvantages due to changes in market times or grazing rights, there was resistance to the 'papist' measures in regions characterised by Protestantism. As a result, the calendar reform in Tyrol was only implemented by the princely decree of 23rd of September 1583. The article reconstructs the processes, plans and various discussions surrounding the introduction of the new calendar and its consequences.

Keywords: Gregorian Calendar Reform, County of Tyrol, Pope Gregory XIII, Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol, Calendar Prints

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Investigating the Mining Activities of the *Verleibbuch der Rattenberger Bergrichter* from 1460–1463 AD: Mining Archaeological Surveys in the Silberberg District (Reith im Alpbachtal), Holzalm/Graßberg (municipality of Wildschönau) and the Kundler Berg

The goal of the mining archaeological surveys carried out as part of the T.M.M.M.T. (Text Mining Medieval Mining Texts) project was to examine the localities/extraction areas known from the *Verleibbuch der Rattenberger Bergrichter* of 1460–1463 AD (TLA, Hs. 37) for any surviving mining traces. Wherever possible, the traces documented during the prospections were then to be assigned to the historical mining leases. For this ambitious project, a model region was initially selected to test the methodology. The *Silberberg* site in the municipality of Reith im Alpbachtal in the Tyrolean Unterland was chosen. There, a large number of awards (over 200) can be found in the written sources in a small area. This is probably due to the extremely rich mineralisation of the Silberberg (especially silver ores). In addition, surveys were carried out in other test regions such as the Kundler Berg (municipality of Kundl) and Holzalm / Graßberg in Thierbach (municipality of Wildschönau), where previously unknown mining sites were also discovered. However, the location details given in the *Verleibbuch* are often very vague and only rarely clearly defined, which makes it difficult to assign the sites to the finds from the survey. Nevertheless, by analysing the written sources, it was still possible to define seven different groups of mining grants for the Silberberg area (g1 to g7). These groups consist of both primary sources (direct mentions of locations) and “neighbours” (mentions of neighbouring pits). The surveys included a detailed description of the location and topography of the visible mining archaeological features (dumps, pits, adits, etc.) and a rough chronological classification based on the mining traces. All sites were mapped using a GPS. As a result, 130 mining archaeological features (89 of them in the Silberberg area) were documented over a total of eight survey days. The systematic survey of these historic mining areas shows that even after almost 600 years, many traces of the once important mining activities are still visible in the terrain. Furthermore, it turned out that although the area had been surveyed before, it was still possible to find previously unknown mining sites (see the Graßberg mining district). The combination of historical written sources, digital maps (GIS applications) and mining archaeological methods proved to be an extremely beneficial method. Even though the assignment of historical mine allocations to mining archaeological features is usually problematic and only possible to a limited extent, the testing of the method itself proved successful. Finally, the surveys can be seen as an interdisciplinary case study for the combination of linguistic and historical-archaeological data, as similar procedures can be implemented for other mining districts. Ultimately, a two-way flow of information can be expected, providing important data and insights for research.

Keywords: Mining Archaeology, Tyrol, Historic Mining, Archaeological Prospections, Late Middle Ages, Early Modern Period

ELISABETH GRUBER-TOKIĆ, GERALD HIEBEL, MILENA PERALTA FRIEDBURG, BRIGITTE DANTHINE, ANDREA MUSSMANN

Haintz král von prickslegk, Steffan Herman von passaw:

Descriptors in Personal Names as Traces of Historical Intertwining

Tyrol, 1463: Stefan Hermann von Passau is granted the rights to a *Hüttschlag* in Kundl according to the *Verleibbuch of the Rattenberg* mining court. At this time, Tyrol was experiencing a boom in ore mining, supplying Europe with valuable silver and copper ores, and thus requiring a corresponding infrastructure. This article examines the legal relationships between individuals, grants, and mining areas in the historical Tyrol. It is divided into three parts: The first section presents the completed research project *Text Mining Medieval Mining Texts*, including its research questions, methodology, and results. The second section discusses the late medieval mining document *Verleibbuch der Rattenberger Bergrichter*, which is the subject of the mentioned project and serves as the basis for further analysis. The third section focuses on name suffixes in historical personal names and demonstrates how these can be used to visualize historical mobility within a mining administration document.

Keywords: Onomastics, Name Descriptors, Historical Mobility, Late Medieval Mining, Semantic Modelling, CIDOC CRM

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From the Forest to the Fields, but not Back Again. On the Reconstruction of Historical Forest Litter Use in Tyrol Around 1850

In order to regulate access to the forest and seize its resources, the authorities have always demanded that forests should be protected from perceived overexploitation by their subjects. However, this often contradicted the needs of rural subsistence agriculture. In this context, the following article focuses on the agricultural forest uses of litter harvesting and pollarding, which were historically widespread in Alpine regions. The forest descriptions available in the Tiroler Landesarchiv (Tyrolean Provincial Archives) are particularly useful as detailed primary sources for reconstructing these historical forms of forest use. They provide information on past forest conditions as well as on the ownership and rights of use of individual forest areas. Their spatial allocation is made possible by the availability of corresponding forest maps. An interdisciplinary approach, combining historical methods and geoinformatics, makes it possible to trace the consequences of forest use over the last 200 years.

Keywords: Historical Forest Use, Georeferencing, Statistics, Alps, Tyrol, 19th Century, Pollarding, Litter Harvesting, Environmental History, Historical Geography

ROLAND KÖCHL, BIANCA ZEROBIN, SIMON WAGNER

Trade Routes, the Movement of People and Goods. Tyrolean and Carinthian Garnet at the End of the 19th and 20th Centuries

The study of garnet mining in Carinthia is a desideratum that has received little attention so far and its reception is not comparable to that of Tyrolean garnet mining. In this article, contrary to previous perceptions, it will be shown that the Carinthian garnet mining industry was directly proportional to the Tyrolean Zillertal garnet mining industry in its temporal extent and intensity of mining activity. Trade networks and sales of a technical and quantitative nature will be in the foreground. The history of East Alpine garnet mining, especially with regard to the raw material, reaches far into the second half of the 20th century, as even newly founded garnet and gemstone cutting factories in Tyrol were supplied with Radenthein garnet until the 1980s. The research project is funded by the Heritage Science Austria programme of the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) and the University of Innsbruck (Vice Rectorate for Research and Development).

Keywords: Trade, Networks, Infrastructure, Gemstone, Mining, Transmission, Regions, 19th century

LUKAS SPIELMANN

From Battlefield Journeys and Pilgrimages: Frontline Journeys of Former k. u. k. Soldiers of the Southwestern Front of the First World War between 1918–1938 in Tyrol and Vorarlberg

Soon after the cessation of hostilities in Europe, there was a lively surge of traveling activity to the battlefields of the First World War in Europe. Hitherto unexamined sources demonstrate that during the 1920s and 1930s the practice of battlefield tours to the former Southwest Front in Italy became commonplace in Austria – a subject that has not been explored until now. On the basis of newspapers, magazines and individual publications of the time, this essay presents the journeys undertaken by veterans' associations and private individuals to the former Italian front lines of 1915/18, with a special focus on Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

Keywords: Battlefield Tourism, Battlefield Journeys, Pilgrimage, First World War, Interwar Period, Southwestern Front

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