

The History of Tyrol

A chronology of events in Dorf Tirol, the region of Tyrol and Tyrol Castle.

For this regional history we have paid special attention to the area around Dorf Tirol.

2300 BC	Gratsch stone tomb
2200 – 1900 BC	Algund standing stones
1300 – 850 BC	Hill fort on the Mutkopf, cup and ring-marked stones
15 BC	Drusus and Tiberius, step-sons of Augustus conquer the Alpine region and found the province of Raetia.
470 AD	St. Valentine is buried on the Zenoburg.
476	End of the Western Roman empire. Dorf Tirol under Frankish rule
550 - 600	Expansion of the Bavarii and peaceful takeover of land.
725	St. Corbinian buried on the Zenoburg.
1027	Bishop of Trento receives the county of Vinschgau from in fief King Konrad II.
1096	Albert I of Vinschgau receives the county of Vinschgau in fief from Bishop Altmann of Trento and builds Tyrol Castle.
1141	The Counts of Vinschgau call themselves “Counts of Tyrol” for the first time.
1149	First documentary mention of Dorf Tirol
1164	First documentary mention of the Church of St. John the Baptist.
1140 - 1160	Construction of Tyrol Castle recommences under Albert II (d. 1165) and Berthold I (d. 1180).
1241 - 1253	Construction of Brunnenburg Castle.
1248	Founding year of the region of Tyrol, which is no longer the “Land in the Mountains” but “Dominium Comitum Tyrolis”.
1253	Albert III, the last count of Tyrol, dies and the land passes to Meinhard III of Goerz-Tyrol = Meinhard I of Tyrol.
1269	Bishop Bruno of Bressanone enfeoffs Meinhard II of Tyrol with the Brunnenburg.
1271	Division of Goerz and Tyrol. Meinhard II (marr. Elisabeth von Wittelsbach, widow of King Konrad IV and mother of King Konradin) receives Tyrol, Count Albert receives Goerz with Lienz and the Puster Valley.
1282	Meinhard II enfeoffs Konrad Milser with Patzlei(d), later Thurnstein Castle.
1286	King Rudolf I of Habsburg enfeoffs Meinhard II with Carinthia.
1287	Meinhard II receives the Patronage of St. Peter
1288	Count Meinhard acquires Zenoburg and develops it into his Residence.
1290	Reconstruction of St. Peter
1306	Heinrich of Tyrol becomes King of Bohemia.
1330	Margarethe Maultasch of Tyrol marries Johann Heinrich of Luxembourg (Bohemia).
1332	St. Rupert’s Church mentioned in records.
1334	King Heinrich gives the Brunnenburg to the widow and children of Wilhelm von Brunnenburg in fief.
1342	Expulsion of Johann Heinrich von Luxembourg and marriage of Margarethe Maultasch to Ludwig, Margrave of Brandenburg (Bavaria). “Great Freedom Charter”.
1347	Tyrol Castle is unsuccessfully besieged by King Karl of Bohemia, who, however, destroys Zenoburg.
1348	The Parish of Tyrol is taken under its patronage by the diocese of Trento (previously the Chur diocese).
1360	Relocation of the regional princes’ residence from Dorf Tirol to Meran.
1363	The son of Margarethe Maultasch, Meinhard III, dies and Tyrol passes to Rudolf IV of Habsburg.
1370	Extension of the Parish Church of Dorf Tirol.
1379	Tyrol passes to Leopold III.
1386	Battle with severe Habsburg losses against the Swiss at Sempach with the participation of many Tyroleans. Leopold III killed.

1406	Tyrol becomes an independent Habsburg principality.
1406 - 1439	Friedrich IV "with the empty pockets". <i>Landständische</i> * constitution. *The "Landstände" were assemblies representing the various strata of society in medieval provincial politics.
1415 - 1416	Friedrich IV sides with the antipope John XXIII at the Council of Constance and is ostracised.
1420	Relocation of the regional capital from Meran to Innsbruck.
1472	St. Rupert's Church is rededicated.
1477	Hans von Kripp acquires the Brunnenburg.
1477	Relocation of the Meran Mint to Hall under "Sigmund the Coin Rich".
1478	First mention of the name "Thurnstein Castle".
1499	Heavy defeat of the Tyroleans against the Swiss in Calwenwald (near Glurns).
1520	Mention of the demolition of the Koestengraben.
1525	Peasant uprising inspired by the Reformation. Abbey on Kornplatz in Meran besieged and captured by peasants from Dorf Tirol and Algund. Dorf Tirol rectory stormed on 15.05.
1564	Tyrol and Vorarlberg becomes an independent county again.
1665	Kaiser Leopold I takes over the governance of Tyrol.
1665	Tyrol-Meran clergy relocates to Meran.
1682	Construction of the "Knappenloch" tunnel as a connection to Tyrol Castle.
1703	Franco-Bavarian troops join in the Spanish War of Succession.
1720	Pragmatic Sanction declares the indivisibility of Austrian provinces.
1796 / 97	War between Austria and revolutionary France. French troops reach Meran. A soldier from Dorf Tirol is killed.
1800	Leopold von Braitenberg acquires the Zenoburg.
1805	Tyrol ceded to Bavaria in the Peace of Pressburg. Dorf Tirol becomes part of the Eisack Valley administrative district.
1808	Tyrol Castle is sold for 2700 florins.
1809	Uprising against Bavarian rule. Battles at Berg Isel near Innsbruck. Five soldiers from Dorf Tirol killed. Government under Andreas Hofer.
1809	Battle on the Kuechelberg (= hill on which Dorf Tirol is situated) on 16 th November. Front runs from Saltaus via Riffian, Kuens and Dorf Tirol to Plars and Toell. Captain of Dorf Tirol Jakob Flarer, <i>presbytery farmer</i> . Victorious battle, 14 Dorf Tiroleans killed. Fighting in the surrounding areas continues until December.
1810	Partition of Tyrol. Parts of the region ceded to Bavaria, Italy and the Illyrian provinces of France. Dorf Tirol again under Bavarian rule.
1810 / 20.02.	Execution by firing squad of Andreas Hofer in Mantua after court case with prior judgement by Napoleon.
1813 / 14	End of Napoleonic rule and reunification of Tyrol with Austria.
1816	Meran purchases Tyrol Castle for 4,000 florins and gifts it to the Emperor.
1849 - 1866	Wars with Italian troops, battles as far as the region's southern border close to Lake Garda.
1854 - 1856	In Dorf Tirol's parish church the Romanesque nave is replaced by a larger neo-gothic one.
1860	Construction of a new high altar and chancel in the parish church.
1867	Opening of the Brenner Railway.
1882 - 1892	Renovation work at Tyrol Castle.
1897	The Parish of Riffian splits from the Parish of Tyrol-Meran.
1902	Building of the keep at Tyrol Castle.
1904 - 1911	The renovation work at Tyrol Castle comes to a halt due to a shortage of money.
1904	Hans von Schwickert from the Rhineland purchases the Brunnenburg.
1914	Outbreak of the First World War.
1915 / 23.05.	Italy declares war on Austria. Tyrolean Standschuetzen troops take up arms.
1918 / 03.11.	Ceasefire on the southern front. Italians occupy South Tyrol without a struggle. 48 dead and missing from Dorf Tirol during the First World War.
1919 / 03.05.	Tyrolean Regional Assembly offers independence of Tyrol in order to preserve unity.
1919	Kingdom of Italy takes over Tyrol Castle.
1919 / 10.09.	Signing of the Peace Treaty of Saint Germain.
1920 / 10.10.	Italy annexes South Tyrol.
1921	Tyrol becomes an independent parish.
1922 / 02.10.	Fascist "March on Bolzano" and start of systematic Italianisation measures in South Tyrol.
1923 / 15.12.	"Tirolo", the Italian name for the village, appears for the first time in the municipal minutes.

1925 / 30.09.	Municipal minutes produced in Italian for the first time, but not signed by anyone.
1930	Tyrol becomes an Archbishopric .
1939	Agreement between Italy and Germany on South Tyrolean emigration. 86% opt for German citizenship.
1939 / 01.09.	Outbreak of the Second World War.
1943	German troops occupy the province of Bolzano as part of the "Alpine Foreland Operational Zone".
1945	Invasion of the Allies and end of the Second World War. 58 dead and missing from Dorf Tirol during the Second World War.
1945 / 46	Petitions and demonstrations aimed at reuniting South Tyrol with Austria.
1946 / 05.09.	Signing of the Paris Treaty and the Gruber-Degasperi Autonomy Agreement for South Tyrol.
1948 / 01.01.	Italian Constitution and (14.03.) Autonomy Statute for "Trentino-South Tyrol".
1948	Boris de Rachewiltz, son-in-law of the American writer, Ezra Pound, acquires the Brunnenburg.
1956	First negotiations between Austrian and Italy over the implementation of the Paris Treaty.
1956 / 57	Bomb attacks to highlight the South Tyrol problem to the UN.
1957 / 17.11.	Large Sigmundskron demonstration with the demand "Apart from Trento".
1958	Ezra Pound completes his "Cantos" at the Brunnenburg.
1959	South Tyrol problem before the European Council.
1960 - 1970	Restoration work at Tyrol Castle.
1960 / 61	UN resolutions on South Tyrol.
1961	Series of bomb attacks.
1964	Establishment of the diocese of Bolzano-Bressanone. Dorf Tirol part of the Trento diocese to this point.
1969	Agreement over a "Package" of autonomous rights for the Province of Bolzano.
1969 / 70	Renovation work on the Parish Church of Dorf Tirol.
1972	Tyrol Castle passes into the ownership of the South Tyrolean regional government and is reopened as the Regional Museum in 1984.
1972 / 73	Restoration of the high altar and organ.
19.10.69	Founding of the Dorf Tirol-Hochmuth Cable Car Company
1972-73	Construction of a promenade along the Blumental Valley. This trail is named the H. Falkner Promenade after its initiator and generous patron.
1973	Opening of the Dorf Tirol-Hochmuth cable car.
1978	Dorf Tirol's assembly house is completed and is home to the tourist information office, TransTirol travel agent, post office, bowling alleys, shooting range, a multi-purpose room and various small meeting rooms for Dorf Tirol's clubs and associations.
1988	Due to a reorganisation in Dorf Tirol, the Raiffeisenkasse bank takes over the ownership of the assembly house and subsequently relocates there. The municipal authorities move to the former Raiffeisenkasse building near the church and the rooms in the municipal hall are made available to the state school.
1990-91	Celebrations for the 850th anniversary of the current building take place at Tyrol Castle. For the occasion, in June/July "soirees" are introduced, which bring the Middle Ages to life through stories, food and drink.
01.05.1994	The Tourist Information Office is privatised, discontinues its service and begins its new activity as a private association under the name "Dorf Tirol Tourist Information Association".
1994	South of the Palace of Tyrol Castle the remains of a pre-Carolingian chapel with three apses are found during excavation work (evidence of the legendary convent).
10.10.94	The archaeological department has to leave Tyrol Castle.
May 1995	After intensive remodelling and preparatory work the first regional exhibition is officially opened on the occasion of the 700 th anniversary of the death of Count Meinhard II. A global political side to the Counts of Tyrol is portrayed at Tyrol Castle, while at the same time their ecclesiastical side is presented at the Stams Monastery in Oberinntal.
January 1995	The Koehlhof, one of the historic landmarks of Dorf Tirol is renovated (Koehlhofs – also known as Kehlhofs or Keelhofs in other areas – were a pre-Carolingian establishment for the collection of tithes and distribution of seed, and roughly correspond to the later Maierhofs.)
Autumn 1995	For the first time, girls are also allowed to attend the former priest's seminary in Dorf Tirol. This is due to the temporary relocation of Dorf Tirol's middle school to the seminary building.
1996	The construction of a forest track to the Muthof farms is approved by the municipal planning body.

1998
2002

Opening of the "Tyrol Castle Bird Care Centre".
Opening of the "Burglehen Park".