

## Sources on the redemption of Christian captives by the Trinitarian Order during early modern time. An online collection of digitalised sources and other information.

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### *Digitalisation of historical sources - introductory remarks*

The technological developments of the passed 10-20 years have led, as widely known, to a revolution also in the professional work of historians and in general of scholars working in the cultural and social sciences. Whilst in some areas new difficulties arouse – for instance: how to save permanently the vast amounts of documents now only existing within electronic data-processing systems, to make them accessible as sources for future historiography<sup>1</sup> –, in other fields great, unforeseen opportunities were seen. Amongst others, an easy and ‘world-wide’ access – by digitalisation and posing ‘into the web’ – now seemed possible also for huge amounts of historical sources, which until now were safe-guarded in the depths of not always very user-friendly institutions like archives and scientific libraries, where they had been made accessible, if at all, only to some ‘chosen’, mostly academically high-ranking and economically well-off experts.<sup>2</sup>

Yet, the actual possibilities of digitalisation were over-esteemed particularly in the beginning, which, among other consequences, led to quite absurd pronouncements, like the senseless and unrealistic plan of scanning “all the world’s books”, as indeed secretly planned by ‘Google’ since 2002 and announced to the public in 2004, a megalomaniac idea later soon dismissed in favour of scanning ‘only’ several millions of books already during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Botho Brachmann, Neue Quellengattungen. In: Friedrich Beck, Eckart Henning (ed.), Die archivalischen Quellen. Eine Einführung in ihre Benutzung. Weimar 1994, pp. 133-152; Martin Burkhardt, Arbeiten im Archiv. Paderborn et al. 2006, pp. 91-94; cf. also the recent article: “Archive, Quellen, Editionen” at: <http://www.historicum.net/lehren-lernen/internet-im-geschichtsstudium/archive-quellen-editionen/> (15.02.2010).

<sup>2</sup> Cf. for that view i.e. Charles E. Smith, A Few Thoughts on the Google Books Library Project. Only by transforming knowledge contained in print to new and easily accessible digital formats can we guarantee its survival. In: *EDUCAUSE Quarterly*, vol. 31, no. 1 (January–March 2008), pp. 10–11, available online at: <http://www.educause.edu/EDUCAUSE+Quarterly/EDUCAUSEQuarterlyMagazineVolum/AFewThoughtsontheGoogleBooksLi/162510> (15.02.2010).

<sup>3</sup> For the ‘Google-case’ cf. esp.: N.N. [Google corporation], About Google books: <http://books.google.com/googlebooks/about.html> (15.02.2010).

Kevin Kelly, Scan this book! In: New York Times, 14.05.2006, available online at:

<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/05/14/magazine/14publishing.html?pagewanted=all> (15.02.2010).

Miguel Helft, Google’s Plan for Out-of-Print Books Is Challenged. In: New York Time, 03.04.2009, available online at: [http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/04/technology/internet/04books.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/04/technology/internet/04books.html?_r=1) (15.02.2010).

Hannes Hintermeier, Die Google-Strategie. Das Teuflische an diesem Plan. In: Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 19.03.2009, available online at:

Apart from legal problems, enormous costs (in terms of working time, technical instruments, and therefore, of course, of money) and technical difficulties yet hindered the realisation of large parts of such gigantic projects until 2010.

Particularly, it remains questionable, if projects to digitalise "all contents" of national archives etc. that is billions of documents of very different size, shape, material etc. will ever become realistic.<sup>4</sup>

Yet, some change just now is happening at a field somewhat easier to handle, the one of printed books' digitalisation, and again, Google is at the forefront of activities, using the concept of "private-public-partnership" with public libraries. In early 2010, for instance, the Austrian National Library agreed with the corporation to "digitalise and make accessible online" "its complete historical stock of books from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century".<sup>5</sup> Not only the physical copies of the books remain, but also the digitalised versions will become property of the Austrian National Library, and the scans will be offered for download not only at Google books, but also will be made available (and, in fact, partly already are!) for free download by the Austrian National Library itself, which will also dispose of the full rights of using them in the future, but gives non-exclusive rights for the use of the digitalised versions to Google, too.

Therefore, at least from the point of legal and power relations, this new approach seems acceptable also from a standpoint of securing public interests in free access to the printed cultural heritage. One still will have to wait for the results, particularly regarding the question, if it will be possible to produce *qualitatively sufficient* scans of such enormous amounts of text material. If this succeeds – and recently scanned books available online at Google books<sup>6</sup> already give hope for that (in contrast to earlier elaborates, which partly were of poor readability) – it will be indeed of great value also for academic research. This of course is even more true as meanwhile, similar agreements, which seem to accomplish not only to Google's, but also to the public interests in this matter now, are already in virtue for more than 20 university, national or otherwise public libraries, mainly in Europe and the USA.<sup>7</sup>

Nonetheless the physical existence of libraries etc. probably will not cease in the near future as would-be "superfluous", and this is even more unlikely for such institutions as archives, although

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<http://www.faz.net/s/RubCF3AEB154CE64960822FA5429A182360/Doc~EEADDFBE2D64E9489B96A115D147378F07~ATpl-Ecommon~Scontent.html> (15.02.2010).

In the shape of a traditional book, the critique of Google's plans was formulated recently by: Jean-Noël Jeanneney, *Quand Google défie l'Europe. Plaidoyer pour un sursaut*. Paris 2005. An English translation later appeared under the title "Google and the myth of universal knowledge" (Chicago 2007).

<sup>4</sup> Cf. the current, still miserable state of the "Europeana", particularly for the field of written sources: [www.europeana.eu](http://www.europeana.eu). The pertaining problems were discussed recently i.e. in: Hendrik Werner, *Wer scannt die Bücher, scannt die Namen*, at: *Welt online*, 12.01.2010: <http://www.welt.de/die-welt/kultur/article5815393/Wer-scannt-die-Buecher-scannt-die-Namen.html> (15.02.2010).

<sup>5</sup> Österreichische Nationalbibliothek – Max Kaiser, *Austrian Books Online*, at: <http://www.onb.ac.at/bibliothek/austrianbooksonline.htm> (05.10.2010).

<sup>6</sup> Google books: <http://books.google.com> (05.10.2010).

<sup>7</sup> See: Google books, *Library Partners*: <http://books.google.com/googlebooks/partners.html> (05.10.2010).

such closing-downs were already suggested by some economists and officials for the reason of saving money, of course in ignorance of the fact, that a digital representation cannot replace entirely the material existence of a document in most cases, regarding its potential heuristic value.<sup>8</sup> Within this context, specialised digital collections of historical documents, concentrating on certain topics, distinct archival stocks etc. become more and more attractive, not at least because of the shortening of search processes, which becomes more urgent with the amount of material available online, but impossible to oversee even under the condition of an already defined, very precise search topic. Particularly, this is true for projects for scholar and scientific purposes, because they, in general, meet very particular interests and needs.

Moreover, such offers sometimes can be realised for relatively low costs, if related to research activities already pursued by the providing professionals: During the last decades, as analogue and, later, digital copies of sources from many institutions were available quite easy and inexpensive, more or less extended collections of copied documents became part of the research processes on historical subjects.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, if a digitalisation project is 'added' to already conducted 'conventional' research, considerable parts of the work necessary for the construction of an online-database – as the collection, assembling, structuring and evaluating of pertaining sources – are probably already done, and providing documents of supposed value for other scholars and/or students within the web can create additional value for the scientific community.

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<sup>8</sup> Cf. the remarkable suggestion by the audit office of the Province of Saxony, Germany, in 2003, for the State Archives of the province, to digitalise all sources and then burn the originals, reported in: Burkhard, *Arbeiten im Archiv*, S. 91. To evaluate the potential losses due to exclusively electronically storage of images or texts of historical sources cf. Friedrich Beck, Eckart Henning (ed.), *Die archivalischen Quellen. Eine Einführung in ihre Benutzung*. Weimar 1994, particularly the contributions on the material aspects of written sources: Ilka Hebig, *Schriftträger und Schreibmaterialien*. In: *ibid.*, pp. 153-162, Dieter Hebing, *Siegel und andere Beglaubigungsmittel*. In: *ibid.*, pp. 207-218.

<sup>9</sup> For an interesting application cf. the virtual reconstruction of at least some parts of the large and ancient, recently destroyed archive of the City of Cologne: <http://www.historischesarchivkoeln.de> (15.02.2010). In Austria, in the particular field of history of religion, important digitalisation projects are carried out by the Institut zur Erschließung und Erforschung kirchlicher Quellen (IEEKQ), St. Pölten, and ICARUS – International Centre for Archival Research, Vienna. Cf. <http://www.monasterium.net/at> (15.02.2010).

### *The aim of the project*

The project to be presented here, called Online-Sammlung von Quellen und Informationen zur Geschichte des Ordens der Unbeschuhten Trinitarier in der österreichischen Monarchie und im Heiligen Römischen Reich 1688-1783, respectively Online collection of sources and information regarding the history of the order of the Discalced Trinitarians in the Habsburg monarchy and the Holy Roman Empire 1688-1783, provides an internet-based collection of sources and data, related to the activities of the Trinitarian order in the field of the redemption of slaves within early modern time. That seems particularly worthy since most of even the printed sources concerning the early modern history of redemptions of Christians enslaved in Muslim countries by this catholic organisation are very rare and difficult to access at the few libraries or institutions, which own copies of them. Therefore, a presentation of original texts in a peculiar online database may contribute to make scholar work related to that topic more efficient.

The first stage of the collection already can be used online at:

<http://www-classic.uni-graz.at/cfs1www/trinitaria-collectio/> or

<http://www.trinitaria-collectio.uni-graz.at>

For the beginning stages, we confined our collection on sources from Central and Southern Europe, and the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, for the simple reason that we mainly dealt with these regions and periods in our research so far,<sup>10</sup> and therefore collected considerable amounts of pertaining material. This focus could be extended later on, if possibilities and demand arise, especially due to cooperations with scholars working on the history of the Trinitarian order in other regions and periods. We have to thank Ernstpeter Ruhe, emeritus Professor for Romance philology at the University of Würzburg, Germany, at this occasion, who did not only contribute a lot to the first stage of the database, which is going online during 2010, by generously sharing relevant sources with us for the purpose of this project developed in cooperation with him, but who had the idea for the whole project, too.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Our current research project "Charitable catholic orders in Central Europe 1605-1783. Social innovations and cultural transfers by monastic organisations – the example of the activities of the Charitable Brethren and the Discalced Trinitarians", is conducted at the Center for Social Research of the University of Graz and financed by the Austrian Science Fund (Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung). For interim results, concerning the History of the Trinitarian order, cf. the other contribution of us to this online volume, moreover; Elisabeth Pauli, Befreiung aus tyrannischer Gefangenschaft. Der Trinitarierorden in der Habsburgermonarchie und die Rückführung christlicher Sklaven aus dem Osmanischen Reich und seinen Vasallenstaaten (1688-1783). In: Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 90/2 (2008), pp. 351-378; Elisabeth Pauli, Der Orden der Allerheiligsten Dreifaltigkeit von der Erlösung der Gefangenen und seine Tätigkeit in den habsburgischen Ländern (1688-1783). In: Heidemarie Specht, Ralph Andraschek-Holzer (Hg.), Bettelorden in Mitteleuropa. Geschichte, Kunst, Spiritualität. St. Pölten 2008, pp. 133-164.

<sup>11</sup> For Ruhe's studies regarding the Trinitarian order and the redemption of Christians in the Muslim-ruled countries cf. esp. Ernstpeter Ruhe, L'aire du soupçon. Les récits de captivité en langue allemande (XVI<sup>e</sup>-XIX<sup>e</sup> siècles). In: Anne Duprat, Emilie Picherot (ed.), Récits d'Orient dans les littératures d'Europe (XVI<sup>e</sup>-XVII<sup>e</sup> siècles), Paris 2008, pp. 185-200; Ernstpeter Ruhe, Dire et ne pas dire. Les récits de captifs germanophones

### *Legal aspects*

A crucial problem of editions of historical sources, whether digital or not, is the compliance to legal demands. The full reproduction of texts and/or images of documents, in contrast to their 'simple' academic use in form of description, interpretation and partial citation, often requires particular permission of the owner of the original document (despite of any rights of the author himself and his heirs, which do not have to be taken into account when dealing with the time period before 1800, of course).<sup>12</sup> The online-database presented here, therefore contains only material, for which the rights for publication have been clarified in advance, by permissions given by institutions or persons disposing of original sources or by some other way: Especially for those printed sources, which due to a lack of interest for a non-scientific public are not too expensive, it sometimes was easier for us, already during the collection of materials, to purchase original copies of books from antiquarians (which during the last years became much easier by 'the web', too), with the further advantage to gain the rights of use by this, too. Other sources presented by us were made freely accessible within the internet, without restrictions for further use, by other owners of originals.

### *Technical aspects*

The online database "trinitaria-collectio" is situated physically on a server of, and virtually embedded within the web-pages of the Karl-Franzens-University of Graz, Austria:

<http://www-classic.uni-graz.at/cfs1www/trinitaria-collectio/> or

<http://www.trinitaria-collectio.uni.graz.at>

Due to this organisational embedment it is guaranteed, that the sources chosen for online-publication will stay accessible via internet at least for a middle-term-perspective, too, which seems decisive in regard of the sustainability of the project.

At the cited page, a short introduction into the collection is given by us, at the moment only in German, but soon also in those languages, we consider most relevant with regard of the potential users – English, French, Italian, Spanish, and, last but not least, Latin.

From the main page, the user can look for his way to the single sources then by two ways:

1. by using the "systematic overview"-subpage, which classifies the documents presented there in the following categories:

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et les cérémonies de retour. In: François Moureau (ed.), *Captifs en Méditerranée (XVI<sup>e</sup> - XVII<sup>e</sup> siècles). Histoires, récits et légendes*, Paris 2008, pp. 119-133.

<sup>12</sup> Of course, the rules of copyright vary a lot from country to country, posing not a little problem to the handling of pertaining questions in the case of internet-publications. For an overview on this matter cf. Paul Goldstein, *International Copyright. Principles, Law, and Practice*. Oxford et al. 2001.

Overviews and introductions into the history of the Trinitarian Order in general (17th and 18th cent.)

Overviews and introductions into the history of the Trinitarian Order in the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy and the Holy Roman Empire (17th and 18th cent.)

Sources on the history of the Trinitarian order in general (17th and 18th cent.)

Sources on the history of the Trinitarian order in the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy and the Holy Roman Empire (17th and 18th cent.)

2. by a chronological list of the sources collected

The texts – research contributions and sources (at the moment only printed ones) then can be called up individually and downloaded for free, either in their entireties, or chapter by chapter, depending on the length of the texts and the data volume thus necessary for their storage.

The single scanned pages with high quality solutions were first transformed into tif-files and then composed to pdf-files, each comprising some dozens of pages, for an optimal relation between image quality also for these compressed files, and download size, which does not exceed some MB per pdf-entity now available for the user (single contribution, single booklet or chapter of book), thus allowing on the one hand the download also by people who do not dispose of high-speed internet access and vast storage capacities, and on the other hand fast download for the average academic user, provided with maybe not newest, but good technical equipment and online-access. The losses in picture quality due to this procedure were low, as can be proved by accessing the online collection. Yet, there are several unclear pages, even some badly recognizable text parts left in some digitalised sources. Still, these are consequences not of the treatment of digital files, but of either the scanning resp. photographing process, or of the rather bad state of some originals used. The plan for an online database arose at a point of time, when we already had conducted inquiries for sources on the topic of the Trinitarian order for several times, and not all of the photocopies or photographs we had made were of optimal quality for later reproduction. This point was a major obstacle for us regarding the digital presentation of some sources, which can only be overcome gradually, due to the relevant sources being such scattered geographically. Some other original material simply is of such bad preservation – i.e. lacking or very soiled pages – that even the most careful reproduction process will deliver only 'deficient' images usable for online presentation. Despite of these difficulties still, we were able to produce high-quality images of nearly all of the pages of those texts that were held suitable for such a presentation at all.

The technical construction of the online-presentation itself on the basis of a html-structure, and the graphical design of it, was performed by the web designer and colleague of us in the field of sociology, Dirk Raith, who also disposed of the skills to conduct the data conversion process already sketched above, in order not to exceed the limits of reasonably usable data volumes whilst saving as much image solution as possible for the readability of the texts.

### *Current and future contents*

At the moment (Oct. 2010), the following texts can be downloaded directly from

<http://www-classic.uni-graz.at/cfs1www/trinitaria-collectio/> or

<http://www.trinitaria-collectio.uni.graz.at>

or from pages of other persons and institutions linked to that page:

Overviews and introductions into the history of the Trinitarian Order in the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy and the Holy Roman Empire (17th and 18th cent.) [research literature]:

Elisabeth Pauli, Der Orden der Allerheiligsten Dreifaltigkeit von der Erlösung der Gefangenen und seine Tätigkeit in den habsburgischen Ländern (1688-1783). In: Heidemarie Specht, Ralph Andraschek-Holzer (Hg.), Bettelorden in Mitteleuropa. Geschichte, Kunst, Spiritualität (= Beiträge zur Kirchengeschichte Niederösterreichs 15), St. Pölten 2008.

Thierry Knecht, Les religieux trinitaires déchaussés dans les Etats héréditaires des Habsbourg du siège de Vienne à l'érection de la Province Saint-Joseph (1683-1727) [1998ff]

Moritz Gmelin, Die Trinitarier oder Weißspanier in Österreich. In: Österreichische Vierteljahresschrift für katholische Theologie 10 (1871), p. 339-406.

Richard von Kralik, Geschichte des Trinitarierordens. Von seiner Gründung bis zur seiner zweiten Niederlassung in Österreich, Wien/Innsbruck/München s.a. [1920]

Furthermore, we have set links to the most important bibliographies on the Trinitarian order available in the www. (<http://www.trinitarianhistory.org/> and <http://www.trinitari.org>)

Sources on the history of the Trinitarian order in general (17th and 18th cent.):

Pasquale Guasque, La Celeste institutione del Sacro Ordine della S.ma Trinita della Redentione delli schiavi con li Privilegii, Gratie & Indulgenze concesse a dett'ordine & alli Fratelli, Sorelle & Benefattori di esso. Velletri (Alfonso dell'Isola) 1640 (71 pp.).

N.N., Brevisimo compendio delle indulgenze, gratie e privilegi, concessi da'Sommi Pontefici, e confermati dalla felice memoria di Papa Urbano Ottavo all'Ordine & Archiconfraternità della Santissima Trinità della Redentione degli schiavi cattivati da'Barbari & Saraceni. Rome (Camera Apostolica) 1647 (45 pp.)

Alfonso Dominici, Trattato delle miserie, che patiscono i fedeli Christiani schiavi de'barbari, & dell'Indulgenze che i Sommi Pontefici han concesse per il riscatto di quelli. Rome (Camera Apostolica) 1647 (50 pp.).

Francesco di S. Lorenzo, Compendio Memorabile dell'institutione, approbatione & progresso dell'Ordine della Santiss. Trinita del Riscatto [...]. Rome (Camera Apostolica) 1650 (64 pp.).

### Sources on the history of the Trinitarian order in the Austrian Habsburg Monarchy and the Holy Roman Empire (17th and 18th cent.)

#### a) works on the history of the order and the redemption activities in Central Europe

Joannes a S. Felice, Annalium Provinciae St. Josephi Ordinis Excalceatorum Sanctissimae Trinitatis Redemptionis Captivorum Libri Decem [...]. Vienna (Johann van Ghelen) 1739 (XXIV + 823 pp.).

Joannes a S. Felice, Triumphus Misericordiae, id est Sacrum Ordinis SSS. Trinitatis Institutum Redemptio Captivorum, cum Adjuncto Calendario Ecclesiastico Historico Universi Ordinis [...]. Vienna (Johann van Ghelen) 1704 (XII + 255 pp.).

Lucas a S. Nicolao, Vindex Libertatis Christianae oder Sonders Beflissener Freyheit-Beschirmer deren unter tatarisch-türckischen Dienstbarkeit angeschlossenen Christen [...]. Tyrnau (Friedrich Gall) 1722 (X + 73 pp.).

Lucas a S. Nicolao, Vindex Libertatis, ein mit getreuester Vorsorge beflissener Schutz-Redner um die Freyheit deren in der beleidbahren Dienstbarkeit bey denen Türcken und Tataren angehaltenen Christen [...]. Wien (Johann J. Kürner) 1731 (192 pp.).

Engelbert von der Mutter Gottes, Rede auf die glückliche Erlösung der gefangenen Christen aus Algier [...] nach dem feyerlichen und allgemein-erfreulichen Einzug in die k.k. Haupt- und Residenzstadt Wien deren von den WW. EE. PP. Trinitariern der löbl. Provinz des Heil. Josephs durch [...] R.P. Bernardum a B.M.V. aus der Slavery beyfreyten Christen [...]. Wien (Leopold J. Kaliwoda) 1773.

#### b) Lists of redeemed captives

Catalogus Captivorum Christianorum, Quos P.P. Discal. Provinciae S. Josephi, In Ditionibus Haereditariis Augustissimae Domus Austriacae Erectae, Ord. SSS. Trinitatis De Redemptione Captivorum, A Die I. Augusti Anni 1747. usque ad ultimam Aprilis Anni 1750. in Turcia, tam Europaea, quam Asiatica, uti & in Barbaria, aut persoluto lytro nativae libertati restituerunt, aut pecuniariis subsidiis ad eam recuperandam adjuverunt, Viennae Austriae, [1750]

Catalogus Captivorum Christianorum Quos PP. Discalceati Ordinis SSS. Trinitatis De Redemptione Captivorum, Provinciae S. Joseph In Ditionibus Haereditariis Augustissimae Domus Austriacae Erectae, Ab Anno 1756. usque ad Annum 1759. tam in Turcia Europaea, & Asiatica, quam in Barbaria ... adjuverunt, Viennae Austriae, [1759]

Catalogus Captivorum Christianorum, Provincia S. Josephi, Ordinis Discalceatorum SSS. Trinitatis De Redemptione Captivorum Erecta In Ditionibus Haereditariis Augustissimae Domus Austriacae, Ab Anno 1777 usque ad Annum 1780, tum Africanis in oris, praecipue Algerii, Mascherae, & Tripoli; tum in Turcia Europaea & Asiatica, aut persoluto lytro nativae libertati restituit, aut pecunariis subsidiis ad eam recuperandam adjuvit, Viennae [1780]

### c) Theological tractates, sermons and literature on sodalities

Christoval de la Anunciacion, Triunfos Austriacos o oraciones panegyricas [...]. Vienna (Johann van Ghelen) 1707 (88 pp.)

Franciscus Xaverius Brean, Lob- und Danck-Predig, als Ihro Römisch-Kayserlich- und Königlich Catholische Majestätten dem HERren deren Herr-Schaaren vor die eroberte Haupt-Vestung Belgrad, den 28. August-Monaths, an des H. Kirchen-Lehrers Augustini Fest [...] in des H. Stephans Thom-Kirchen feyerlichsten Danck erstatteten. Wiener-Neustadt (Samuel Müller) 1717.

Lucas a S. Nicolao, Geistliches Glück- und Freunden-Band zwischen Himmlischen Hülf-Geistern und Insassen der Erde [...] an deren Heil Engeln jährlicher Ehren-Begängnuß den 13ten Sonntag nach Pfingsten [...] in würdigen GOTTes-Hauß deren Englischen Gliebds-Töchtern des Heiligen Patriarchen Dominici bey St. Anna zu Brünn in Mähren [...] Tyrnau (Friedrich Gall) 1721.

Josephus Egger, Kunst-volles Tugend-Bild auß denen Vollkommenheiten der drey-einfachen GOTTheit entworfen. Welches der Heil. Joannes von Matha, grosser Regel-Vatter und wundersamer Ordens-Patriarch der allerheiligsten Dreyfaltigkeit von Erlösung deren Gefangenen, in sich selbstn mittels seiner vornehmsten Helden-Thaten verfertiget hatte. Wien (J.B. Schilgen) 1727.

Wenceslaus von Sinzendorf, Supremi entis entium Dei nostri magni unius et trini, coelis, angelis et hominibus inscrutabile esse. Des Allerhöchsten Weesen alles Weesen, Unseres Grossen, Drey- und Einfachen GOTTes, denen Himmeln, Engeln und allen Menschen unergründliches Weesen [...]. o.O. o.J.

Theodorus Franciscus Xaverius Engel, Regio Longinqua. Fehrne Landschafft [...] Lob-Rede [...] am hohen Titular-Fest deß Barfüsser-Ordens der Allerheiligsten Dreyfaltigkeit von Erlösung gefangener Christen in eigener Closter-Kirchen zu Wienn ausser dem Schotten-Thor in der Alster.Gassen [...]. Wien (Maria Theresia Voigtin) 1726.

Ignatius Gnändl, Trisagium oder Dreyfaches Heilig [...] am hohen Titular-Fest deß Barfüsser-Ordens der Allerheiligsten Dreyfaltigkeit von Erlösung gefangener Christen in eigener Kirchen zu Wienn ausser dem Schotten-Thor [...].Wien (Maria Theresia Voigtin) 1727.

Deodatus J. P. du Beyne de Malechamps, Alpha & Omega. Der Anfang und das Ende, in dem Geheimnuß göttlicher Weesenheit [...] am hohen Titular-Fest deß Barfüsser-Ordens der Allerheiligsten Dreyfaltigkeit von Erlösung gefangener Christen in eigener Closter-Kirchen zu Wienn ausser dem Schotten-Thor in der Alster-Gassen [...].Wien (Maria Theresia Voigtin) 1728.

Augustinus L.B. ab Heuel de et in Dieffenau, Convallis Mambre, das Thal Mambre, in welchen daß die Gräntzen deß eingeschränkten Menschlichen Vernunffts-Liecht übersteigende Einfach und Drey-Persöhnte Geheimnuß Götterlicher Allerhöchster Majestät, Abrahæ dem Vatter vieler Völcker als ein unermessentlicher unerschöpflicher Abgrund kundtbar worden [...].Wien (Maria Theresia Voigtin) 1729.

Augustinus L.B. ab Heuel de et in Dieffenau, Abyssus abyssum invocat. Ps.41.V.9. Ein Abgrund ruffet den andern an. [...] Lob- und Ehren-.Rede an dem hohen Titular-Fest deß Barfüsser-Ordens der Allerheiligsten Dreyfaltigkeit von Erlösung gefangener Christen in eigener Closter-Kirchen zu Wienn ausser dem Schotten-Thor in der Alster-Gassen [...] Wien (Maria Theresia Voigtin) 1730.

### *Conclusion*

Altogether, the source texts alone presented sum up to a volume of more than 2.000 original pages. It is, of course, planned to enrich the collection in the future, be it by further digitalisations of original sources and research literature made accessible online, or the adding of entirely new sections, such as the presentation of originally hand-written and later typed and edited material.

Particularly, it is planned to establish two data collections within the online presentation, the first comprising basic information on all Austrian Trinitarian brothers of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, which are known by their names, and the latter containing data on the liberated captives of these centuries themselves, derived from the catalogus captivorum. But these parts of the project, obviously costing much more efforts, will take considerable time for realisation. Earlier, we hope to be able to add further sources to the collection now existing, and, of course, we are grateful for any help and suggestions concerning this project.<sup>13</sup> We hope that our collection of documents on the history of the Trinitarian Order in early modern time can be useful for other scholars and students

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