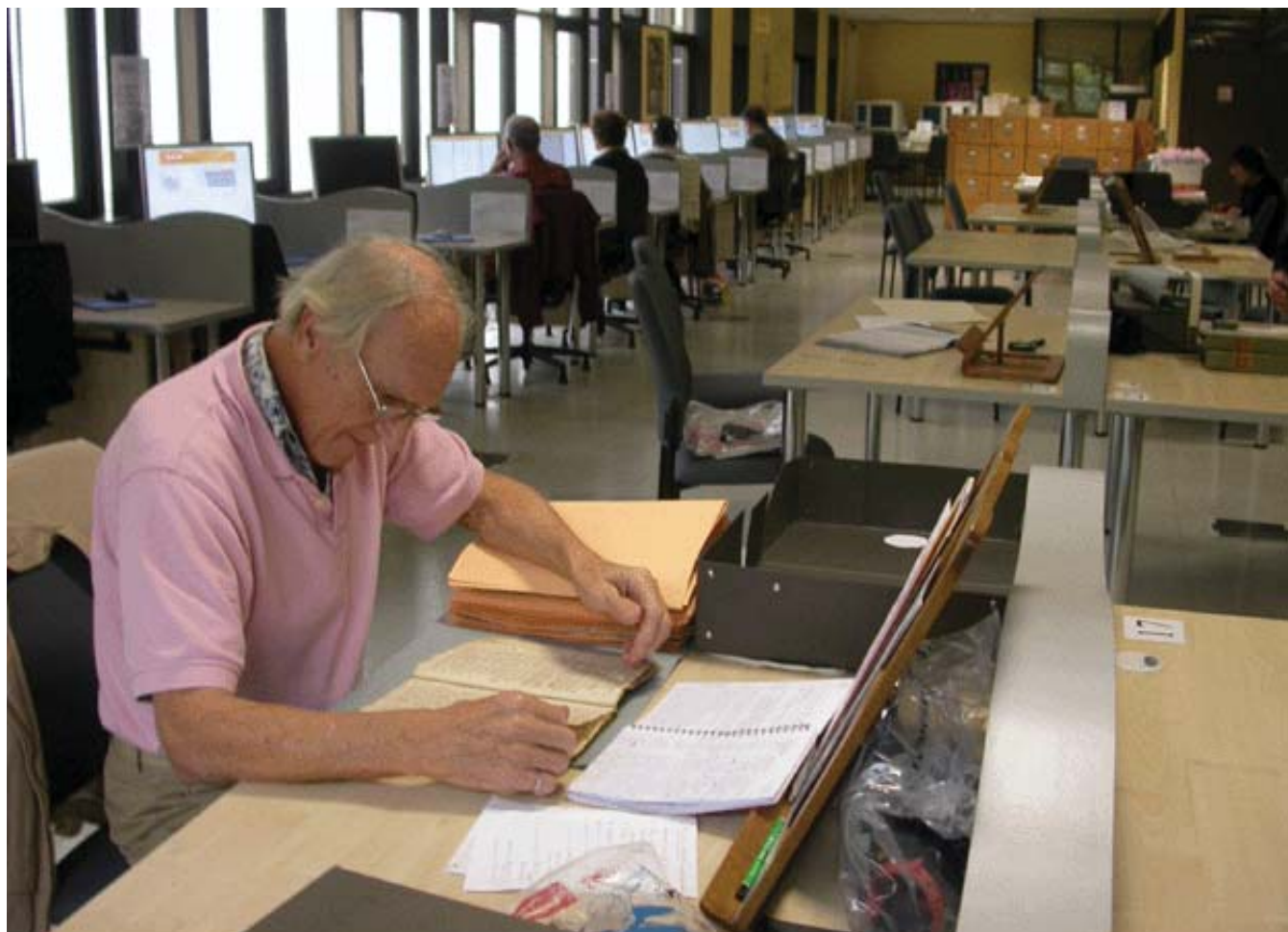


MARIA ETEL GUZIK

GENEALOGY

BOOK 1



*The author in the 'Archives départementales des Vosges'
in Épinal, 2008*

Contains

**GENEALOGY REPORT
&
FAMILY TREE**

1-26 GENERATIONS

Prepared by

Eugene Vitzthum Bercel

Naples, Florida USA

2012



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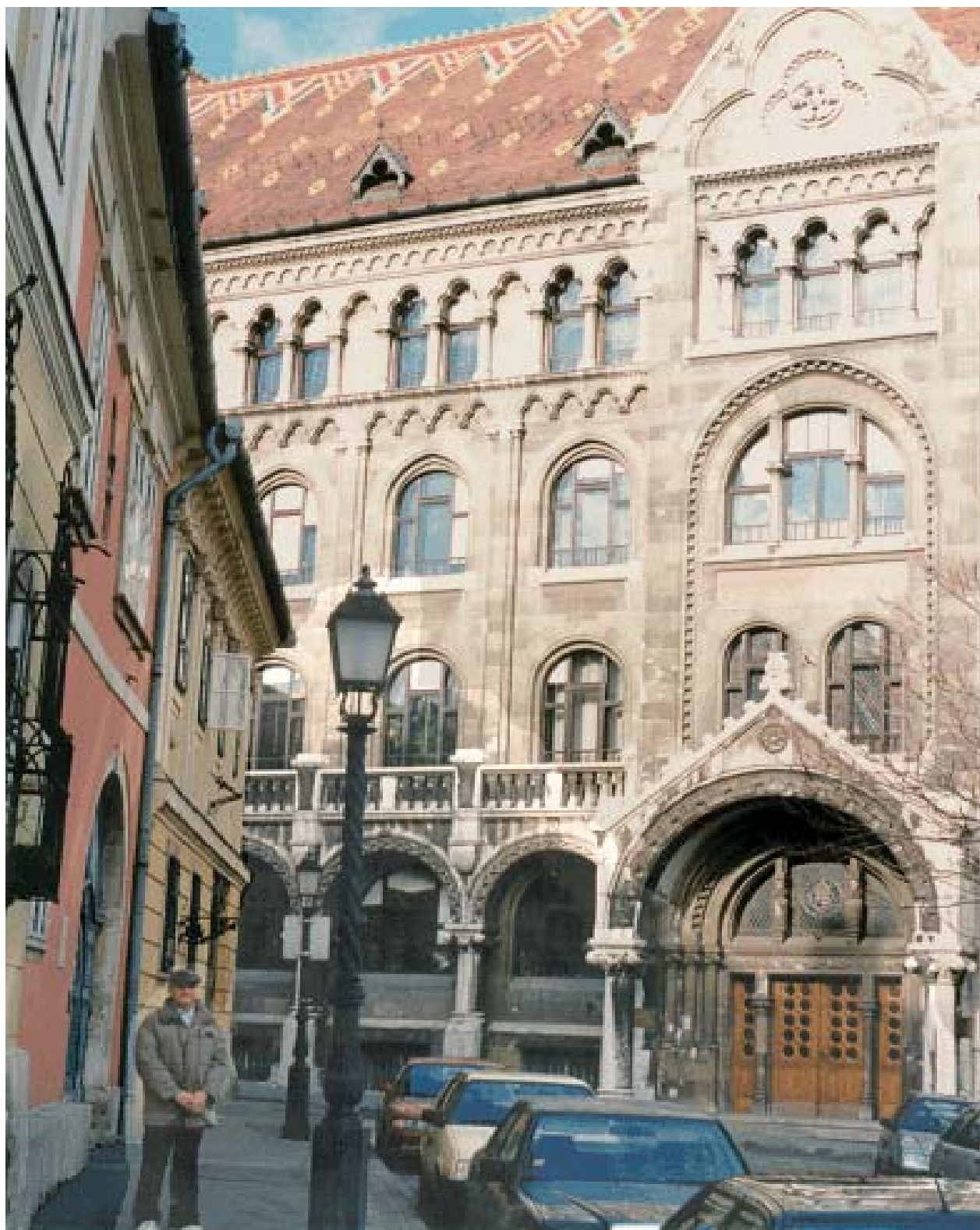
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Eva Bercel
Dr. Kneifel
retired medical
doctor and care-
taker of the city
archive of Enns
and
Eugene Bercel

Enns, Austria
2001

Genealogy Report



The Hungarian National Archives building in Buda

Introduction

1. How the research began

I retired from gainful employment in August 1994; I was 62 years old. My wife Eva and I had great plans. We had sold our house in the Winchester suburb of Boston, Massachusetts, put the money in the bank and flew to Geneva in Switzerland, where our daughter, Catherine lived with her family. We bought a small E290 Mercedes and using her home as a base, we planned to travel to all parts of Europe and North Africa. Our first trip was to Budapest to visit Eva's mother and to straighten out the problem she was having with her so-called caretaker. She had a contract with a young woman to take care of her to the end of her life, at which time the caretaker would inherit her apartment in compensation for her services. A problem had developed with the caretaking and we figured that we would have to stay perhaps a month to deal with that problem, and we would leave Budapest in October. Little did we know that we would be tied up there with my mother-in-law's caretaker problem for three long years and practically nothing would materialize of our great plans of traveling around in Europe. We were forced to stay with Eva's mother for seven to eight months in each of those years to take care of her and to look after the lawsuit we were forced into against her caretaker.

As a way to spend my time, I decided to find out the whereabouts of the two brothers and one sister of my father, who may have been still alive. I started out with the sister, Mária, who was the youngest of those siblings. I knew her address in Buda (*BP XI, Bercsényi utca 32a*), where she used to live years earlier. It was a modern apartment building on a street off Bartók Béla avenue only a couple of blocks west from the Gellért Hotel. Visiting the address, I found her name in the lobby of the building. That seemed like a good sign, but there was no answer to the bell. After several attempts I decided to try again another day – and left. A couple of days later, my wife and I went there again, but still no one answered the bell. As we were about to leave, one of the residents arrived into the lobby and asked us whom we were looking for. We explained to her, what we were trying to do and she invited us to her apartment on an upper floor. Apparently, she was a good friend of my aunt and she told us a few sad details of the last year or months of my aunt's life. We found out from her that my aunt had died a little over a year earlier. In her last years, she was getting very senile, hiding money all over her apartment, where later she could not find it. On several occasions the police brought her home from the streets, where she wandered around in her nightgown. One winter night, wearing a thin housecoat she went to Ménesi utca 70, which was about a mile from her home, and kept pressing the bell (*her neighbor did not know it, but I knew that this was the house she was born in and lived for some years*). This was not the first time she did that. The owners called the police, who already knew her and took the half frozen 83-year old woman right away to a hospital. She died there a week later from complications arising from pneumonia. Her niece inherited the apartment, but sold it not long before we got there and the new owner had not taken possession of it yet, neither had he changed the name on the resident list. I knew that the 'niece' had to be Rozi, my only cousin on my father's side, whom I had not seen in 50 years. The lady knew that she was married, but did not know her married name or her address. I decided to find her. I went to the City Hall of District XI in Buda, where my aunt died. From there I was sent to District I, also in Buda, which was her birthplace, where her vital data are kept. There I found out that the office had all the information about my aunt and about her estate, but it was against the law to give me the name or address of

her heir (*who, I assumed to be my cousin, Rozi*). Instead, they offered to have the heir contact me if he or she wanted to. I gave the office my address and waited. Two weeks later I received a note in the mail from my cousin Rozi, and eventually we met in her home in Pest. At that meeting, I found out that she and I were the last living members of my father's Vitzthum family. We spent a pleasant evening and reminisced looking at some old photographs and some old documents. One of the documents was the extract of a death record from a church in the Tabán, a section of Buda. My cousin said it was the death record of the grandfather of our grandmother. According to the record he had been a master cooper by trade and died in 1882 at the age of 91. Wow, I was excited by that. I knew my aunts, uncles, and grandparents – nothing more. I had never heard about a relative that was born as far back as 1791, and here he was my father's great-grandfather born in that year. It seemed unreal to look through a crack and see that far back into my family's dim past. I was fascinated. One note on the death record said: "Buda, St. Anna". What did that mean? My cousin did not know. This experience greatly aroused my interest in my parents' families, about whom I knew so little. I subsequently visited the Capital Library and looked up the 'Name and Address Books', which were published annually in Budapest from about 1867 to 1944. I went through them and discovered many pieces of information about my grandparents and great grandparents, both maternal and paternal – and it was so easy. In particular, I found out that my 'master cooper' great-great-grandfather had a business in the Tabán and so did his brother and two sons. I felt a need to find out more about him. I went to a roman catholic church and asked the priest what the note "Buda, St. Anna" meant. He looked at me and politely said: "he was baptized or belonged to the church of St. Anna in Buda". I was from the Pest side of the river Danube and rarely went to Buda except to visit my grandmother and my two aunts. Besides, I was Lutheran and did not even know the Lutheran churches let alone the Catholic ones. Where was the St. Anna church? I found out that it was in the Viziváros section of District I. I lived all my life in Budapest, but never heard about either the Viziváros or the St. Anna church, which was the oldest church in Budapest. That tells one something about the cultural deprivation of the war-years and the aftermath, in which I grew up. Viziváros was adjacent to the Tabán, which I was vaguely familiar with since I had heard over the years that my father, some of his siblings as well as his parents had been born and raised in the Tabán. Besides, it used to be the most romantic place in Budapest – even songs were written and sung about it. Interestingly, even Semmelweis doctor, the discoverer of the cause of puerperal fever (*which caused mothers to die in childbirth*) lived in the Tabán (*his house still stands and is a national monument today; I did not know that while I lived in Budapest*). I visited the St. Anna church to look up the church book of 1791 to see my paternal great-great-grandfather's birth record. I am not sure now why I wanted to see it and I was probably not sure at that time 15 years ago either. I met a young priest, who told me that only the parish priest could show me the book and he was not there. I went back a week later and got the same answer from the same young priest. When history repeated itself again another week later, I must have shown some sign of impatience and noticing it, the young priest asked me why I was not going to the National Archive on Castle Hill, where I could view the pages of the same church book on microfilm. Of course the answer was that I had no idea that Hungarian church books had been micro-filmed. I thanked him and quietly wondered what kind of a mean spirited or dumb priest he was, not to have told me that on one of my previous visits. I went and found the National Archive on the top of Castle Hill. It was surrounded by historical buildings. I was immediately awed by the whole area. When I last lived in the city, 13 years after WW II, most of Castle Hill was inaccessible, as much of it was

still severely damaged. In 1996, forty years later it was all open and restored, some of it impressively. When I stood in front of the National Archive, for the first time in my life, I saw a dark, ornate, late-19th century, baroque, four-story building overlooking a small square. The two streets leading into the square were lined by reasonably well restored two-story row houses of wealthy burghers of the mid-18th century. They were still residential buildings. Across from the archive's baroque edifice stood in stark contrast the plain, puritan edifice of the German Lutheran church, where my father and my grandfather were baptized and where my grandfather and great-grandfather were married. It still gives church service on every Sunday in the German language as it did in my great-grandfather's time. Not more than a couple of blocks away stood once the famous Szilágyi Erzsébet Lyceum, where my above mentioned aunt Mária and her sister Lujza studied and graduated in 1910s and 1920s. For eight years, they walked up to that school on Castle Hill from the Tabán, which is at the foot of the hill by the river Danube. They were Roman Catholic by religion and they were baptized in the St. Katalina church in the Tabán. Unfortunately, the Szilágyi Erzsébet Lyceum was no longer there. In the 1970s, so-called progress required the most famous Lyceum of Pest-Buda to yield its place to a Hilton Hotel. In that little square by the National Archive, I immediately felt a sense of belonging I had probably never felt before. Going inside the archive building, I found an aura of old fashioned scholarship of the type one reads about in historical novels. Granite stairs, worn concave over a hundred years by scholars, were leading to the upper floors, where there were spacious reading rooms with large ornate windows all along one side and floor-to-ceiling glassed book cases along the other. The furniture was antiquated looking dark; large tables and arm chairs around them, all of carved polished wood. There were scholarly looking people, young and old, sitting at those tables full of bundles of folded old brownish-yellowish looking manuscripts with crumbling edges. They were leafing through or poring over some folios of those manuscripts. I had never been in an archive – the whole experience had an eerie effect on me. I eventually found the section of the archive, where the micro-filmed church books could be viewed. It looked quite different from the rest of the archive. It was furnished in a more modern style and the dozen American made micro-film readers gave it a high-technology air. I obtained the required permit for the use of the archive. Trying to find the 1791 birth record of my father's maternal great-great-grandfather, I discovered that it was not available because that church book was damaged in a great Danube flood in the 19th century. I decided to look for the birth record of my father's paternal grandfather. I managed to get my first roll of micro-film of a church book of the German Lutheran church in Pozsony, where my Vitzthum great-grandfather was baptized. I found his birth record and those of his several siblings. It was an exciting experience and I enjoyed researching the past and the challenges it represented. I think the aura of that whole place, inside as well as outside, played a great role. The other researchers were mostly scholarly type of people, who could read German and Latin texts; they were familiar with the reference and supporting materials on the shelves of genealogical archive and knew how to use them. I and perhaps two other people were the only 'beginners' of the two dozen people I met in the research room that day. I was impressed and eager to do some more research the next day. As everybody I ever met there told me "starting genealogical research is easy, but few people can stop or finish it." I was hooked on the first day and I am still researching today, 17 years later.

2. How the research was done

The **Hungarian National Archives** held thousands and thousands of rolls of micro-films containing the vital records of every village and every town of Hungary from about 1690 to about 1900. In that archive, I spent five 8-hour days per week for about seven months each year for two years, poring over thousands of pages of church records of 200 years from just three places: Buda, Pest, Pozsony and Vác. As it turned out, those were the Hungarian places my ancestors lived. All those church records were on microfilms photographed and donated to the Hungarian government by the Mormon Church of the United States (*more about them later*). After that, I discovered the treasures in the Capital Archive of Budapest, where I spent a comparable amount of time for the next two years, researching last testaments, marriage contracts, property records, correspondence, civil lawsuits, school records and minutes of meetings of the City Councils of Buda and Pest. The above research of the extant records traced my ancestry back to about 1710 in Pest, to 1696 in Buda and Vác, and to 1756 in Pozsony. I discovered that our family might be a unique one in a city, where most people's ancestry arrived in Budapest since the mid-1800s. I also discovered that almost all my ancestors, who were not born in the above places came from abroad. Most of my ancestors were German speaking self-employed burghers, who almost always married into other German speaking burgher families. In the Capital Archives of Budapest, I found many interesting and even fascinating details about the life my ancestors. Here is a description of a few from Pest-Buda.

- In the 1700s, in Pest, they all my ancestors lived near the Danube in the vicinity of the Erzsébet bridge, and in Buda, they lived in the Viziváros between the Lánc bridge and the Margit bridge; they owned their own homes; they owned vineyards in the hills of Buda.
- One ancestor, in 1844, in addition to his house in the Inner City of Pest, on the street now called Váci utca, also owned a farm in Veresegyháza and a vineyard with a press house in Szadány not far from Pest.
- Another ancestor was Market Marshal and in charge of a branch (Pest) of the state lottery of Maria Theresia.
- Yet another was member of the Outer Council of Pest (*centum vir*) and the two witnesses on his Last Testament were János Boráros judge and Jacob Vass city council member (*these are well known names in the history of Pest*).
- One ancestral family slept on horsehair mattress and the father owned hunting rifles. Another ancestral family owned vegetable gardens outside the walls of Pest at the intersection of today's Rákoczy út and Erzsébet körút.
- Several ancestors were educated in the Piarist College at today's Erzsébet bridge (*as early as 1755*); generally they spoke fluent German and mediocre or no Hungarian (*this I know from records of the Piarist College, where they studied*).
- Four of our ancestral uncles became priest-professors of the Piarist Order, and two of them were private teachers to Hungarian nobility in Vienna.
- One ancestor was city musician of Pest another was a judicial magistrate in Buda.
- Another ancestor was sued by his daughter for her inheritance in the 1750s; another was sued (*in 1782*) by the corner butcher because his wife owed the butcher 97 Rhine florins and 15 kreuzers (*1 kg of beef was 12 kreuzers and 1 kg of pork was 20 kreuzers in 1790 – there were 60 kreuzers in a florin and the daily wage of a vineyard worker was 9-17 kreuzers*).

- The same foremother, who owed the butcher 97 florins, wrote her Last Testament in 1817 in her own hand but did not die until 1838 by which time she forgot about the document, and I personally found it in year 2000, in the Capital Archives unopened – I had to wait a week for the official opening of the sealed envelope.
- One ancestor in 1723 sued a woman in the city of Debrecen for money he had lent her in Pest.
- The same ancestor reported to Kaiser Charles VI in Vienna in 1732 that the Pest city council unjustly blocked him from getting a grocer license and the burgher status; Counts Joseph Eszterházy, and later Ludovicus Batthány and the Kaiser wrote letters on his behalf to the city council, and two years later he received both the grocer license and the burgher status.

My research in Hungary also uncovered genealogical threads that were leading to other European countries, namely to Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland. As I slowly ran out of material in Hungary, I began to turn my attention to those other countries. I feel obligated to digress here to render tribute to the institution that helped me the most in my research, and in fact made most of the research project feasible. That institution is the Mormon Church of the United States or more precisely, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (*LDS for short*). The seat of that church is in Salt Lake City in Utah. I visited Salt Lake City twice on side-trips during business trips (*long before I had any interest in Genealogy*) to visit the Mormon Tabernacle, their most famous church. I was an admirer of the famous Mormon Tabernacle Chorus, and hoped to hear them perform. Little did I know, what great role the Mormons would play, indirectly, in the later part of my life, though not in the spiritual sense. The Mormons believe that they, and not other Christians, are most likely to be granted eternal life by Jesus Christ after ‘his second coming’ (*I believe that no one will have that benefit*). For that reason, in order to assure that their faithful will be united in the afterlife with their ancestors, their dead ancestors have to be converted to the Mormon religion. For that, it is necessary to know who one’s ancestors were. Therefore, the Mormon Church requires that every Mormon research his or her ancestors as far back in time as possible. When that work is done, the Church ceremoniously provides the opportunity to those dead people to take up the Mormon faith. To assist its members in the research, the Mormon Church spends enormous amounts of money on photographing every page of every church book or official records of genealogical value of every town and village in every country in the world that allows them to do it. Over several decades, LDS has amassed an enormous amount of micro-filmed genealogical records, including notarial and government records, from almost every country in the world (*on over 1.5 million rolls of film, kept in depositories built underground in abandoned salt mines in Utah*). They also built up a huge library of books and publications that contain genealogical information. In almost every midsize or larger town outside the State of Utah, there is a Mormon church. The members of each church maintain a so-called Family History Center by providing the required money and the volunteer work. These Centers offer micro-film readers, a small library of genealogical books and even teaching courses to assist the membership in their required research. They also have the mechanism for ordering micro-films from Salt Lake City. They make all these resources available to anybody outside their membership. I, as a non-Mormon, have used the LDS F.H. Center in Naples for the last fifteen years to study micro-films ordered for me from Salt Lake City. All I have to pay is what the members of the church pay,

which is the shipping cost of the films I order. I have studied 143 rolls of micro-films in their F.H. Center over those fifteen years and must have spent 4000 hours there burning their light, using their micro-film readers, computers and printers. They know I am not Mormon and therefore I make no contribution to their costs, yet my presence has never been questioned, nobody ever made me feel like an outsider and nobody ever tried to convert me or wanted even to know whether I was religious at all. I have no obligation, expressed or legal, to them, but I am going to donate to them the results of my very extensive research of the history of my European ancestry, because I know that they appreciate it and I owe them much more than that.

In the 1970s, the Mormons shipped every church book in Hungary to Budapest, where over a period of three years they photographed every page of every book. They created about 15,000 rolls of micro-film of church records, copies of which they donated to the Hungarian government, along with a couple of dozen late-model micro-film readers. Those films and readers are now located in the Genealogical Section of the National Archive in Buda and they must be made available free of charge to anybody, who wants to use them. I met there a surprising number of local Hungarian Mormons and researchers from as far as Australia. Without the Mormon micro-films my Hungarian research would have been practically impossible. Many countries, where the Roman Catholic Church is strong, refuse to allow the Mormons to photograph the church books, which, are really the only source of genealogical records everywhere in Europe for times prior to about 1890. Austria is one of those countries. In most areas of Austria, one must go to each village to look at the church books, which involves travel and accommodation costs that would be prohibitive for most people. Worse than that, although Austrian law requires the churches to make the books available to anyone, the priests in charge of the books are usually not available. If the priest is there, he is pressed for time and he is rarely cooperative. He wants to know what name and date one is looking for and wants to look it up himself. Serious research takes time, maybe days for a single book, and therefore it is very difficult to research the church records in most Austrian towns. Things are changing however as centralized church-book archives are established by the Austrian Roman Catholic Church in some parts of that country.

My first genealogical research venture outside Hungary was **Austria**. I collected all the church records and all the civil records of both my paternal and maternal Austrian ancestors personally. I traveled with my wife from town to town visiting churches and archives. We visited nine towns there: Enns, Eisenstadt, Freistadt, Graz, Hollabrunn, Linz, Mathausen, St. Pölten and Vienna. Five of these we visited more than once including several of their adjacent smaller communities. It was in Vienna, where I uncovered the origins of my 'mystery man', when I found the Last Testament of Joachim Schell von Bauschlott in the Kriegsarchiv indicating or even proving that he must have been the father of Alexander Carl Bauschlott, whose origins puzzled and eluded me for five years. Later, also in Vienna I found the imperial nobility briefs of our Mayer, Miseroni, Pič', Schell and Tichtel ancestors.

My second venture outside Hungary was **Germany**. We visited twelve towns and cities in Germany in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria: Altdorf bei Nürnberg, Bauschlott, Dinkelsbühl, Ludwigsburg, Mönchsroth, München, Nürnberg, Pforzheim, Rasch, Regensburg, Stuttgart and Tübingen. Some we visited more than once. I collected most of the church records and all the civil records personally. In Germany I traced the origins of my father's Vitzthum ancestors back

to 1606 in small towns clustered south of Nürnberg. I did most of that work in one week in the small office of a small Lutheran church in a small town called Rasch, in Bavaria. The pastor of that church refused to hand over the books of his church to the Central Lutheran Archive in Regensburg, where I researched the rest of my father's ancestry. Elsewhere in Germany, in towns such as Ludwigsburg and Pforzheim, I found the origins of the Schell von Bauschlott line and many civil documents associated with the early history of that family. LDS data were my source for Stuttgart and Dinkelsbühl.

The next country to research was **Slovakia**. During the years of the existence of the country called 'Czechoslovakia', its government refused to allow LDS to photograph their genealogical sources and did the job themselves. They also organized a network of regional genealogical centers, where all the original church books and their micro-filmed copies are now kept. It is just about the best system in Europe. Through some cultural agreement with Hungary, the micro-films of the church records of major towns of Slovakia were made available to Hungary and are kept in the National Archive in Buda. However, Slovakia did not hand over church books recorded after 1825 (*politics*). On my father's side I was missing about 30 years of church records from Pozsony and also needed data from some smaller towns not available at all in Hungary. I collected the Pozsony records, both church and civil records, in two archives, both in Pozsony. We made three trips to that city to do that.

My next research was in two cities of **Prussia**: the cities of Danzig and Elbing. They are now in Poland and are called Gdansk and Elblag respectively. I collected all the church data from those cities with the help of the micro-films LDS created from the church books now held in München. It was a very large branch of the ancestry of my mother, encompassing 200 years and reaching all the way back to 1574. These are some of the oldest church records anybody can find in Europe. Some other types of data I personally collected in the Library of München.

The next country to research was **Switzerland**. I had one thread going into Switzerland of my father's and two of my mother's genealogy. There was insufficient information to research two of them. The other thread, one of my mother's, was well documented and I was able to round out the research with a lot of civil documents and some church records, which I found in the archives of Lausanne and Vallorbe (*near Yverdon*) in the canton of Vaud, and in Geneva in the Canton of Geneva (*Genf*).

Eventually, I began to do research in **France**. It turned out to be the largest and most time consuming search I have done for church records. All the families I was researching were from the region called Lorraine, mostly in the adjacent departments of Meurthe-et-Moselle and Vosges. I found genealogical information about several of those families in books in the libraries of Geneva and Lausanne. One book led me to another. I even found some books conveniently on micro-film at the Mormons, but for some books I had to go to the National Library of France in Paris. However, these publications rarely gave the actual place names where the ancestors lived. To find church records one had to have place names. Therefore, the research required the use of informed guesses and a trial-and-error approach. I ended up researching 53 rolls of LDS micro-films from France, and the intensive research took at last six or seven years. I had to go over several of those films multiple times and often years apart as new leads required iteration of the research. To accomplish that without the LDS data would have cost so much and would have taken so much more time as to be completely infeasible. Finally, to research official and notarial documents, my wife and I made two visits to each of the central archives of the departments of Meurthe-et-Moselle and Vosges, in the cities of Nancy and

in Épinal respectively. I was even so lucky that I found a living descendant of one of those French families in Brussels. His name is Antoine d'Hennezel. He was ten years older than I researching his own branch of the Hennezel family. Corresponding with each other over the Internet, we have often shared ideas, sources and documents.

I had one thread on my mother's side that led to **Holland**, but it did not seem researchable. A lucky coincidence changed that. I met a man in the Family History Center of the Mormons, in Naples, Florida. He was from Pennsylvania and only stayed in Florida during the winter months. His grandparents had come from Belgium and he still had a cousin there, a very knowledgeable amateur genealogist. I subsequently became pen-pal of this cousin over the Internet, and he clarified the old place names I had, and discovered a Dutch genealogical publication, which enabled me to research my Hamel-Bruynincx line leading from Vienna to Holland. He also helped me with the translation of some of that Dutch publication. I used LDS resources to collect the church data I have from our Holland line, which eventually led me to Köln in Germany. In Holland, I discovered a thread leading to **Spain**. It is a woman, who was probably a descendant of the Spanish nobility, who were sent to Holland as administrators during the Spanish rule. She lived in the middle of the 17th century, during the time of liberation from the Spanish, so she was probably at least second or third or even fourth generation of Spanish administrators in Holland. Her origins are probably researchable in Holland archives in 's-Hertogenbosch or in 's-Gravenhaag (*The Haag*), or in publications about Spanish nobility. I knew from early on that my mother's grandfather had come from Bohemia, which is now part of the **Czech Republic**. I also knew that my mother's 6th great-grandfather came from Moravia. In 2002, my wife and I made our first trip to Prague to research my maternal ancestry. I expected the research to be a short one and not very difficult or lengthy. Since then, we have made another five trips to Prague and at the time of writing this in 2012, I am not sure I am finished. Not only did that Bohemian line turn out to be the largest branch, encompassing over 400 years of family history, but it led me to Milan in Italy and produced eventually more records and data than any two other branches. At the start, the church records of Pest led me to Nové Strašeci in Bohemia. That is the western part of the Czech Republic, but the name 'Bohemia' is no longer an official name. The church records of Nové Strašeci are kept in an archive in Prague called the Prague Regional Archive. On our first trip to Prague, we found four generations of the ancestors of my great-grandfather in Nové Strašeci. The names were Czech and German. A year later we returned to tie up some loose ends. We found a member of an early generation, whose name was Jana Carla Missironi de Lysone. The handwritten church records were in Latin and not very legible. His name could have been Jan Carl, the word 'Missironi' could have been a name for an old occupation or office and the 'de Lysone' could have meant 'from Lysone', a place around Nové Strašeci perhaps. He and his wife baptized three children in the 1720s, but there was no trace of them before or after those baptisms. Thirty years later, in 1758 however, his wife was buried in the same town (*Nové Strašeci*), and in 1760 a daughter of Jan Carl married there and became my mother's 3rd great-grandmother. But this daughter was not one of the three children baptized in Nové Strašeci in the 1720s. I searched in some church books of towns around Nové Strašeci and could not find any trace of the family. On our last day in the archive, this seemed destined to become another dead end, which is so common in genealogical research. On that last day of our stay there, on a large book case in the reading room, I noticed a set of volumes of a Czech encyclopedia. I walked over and opened the volume 'M' (*my motivation was entirely subliminal*) and turning the page I was suddenly staring at an article about the 'Miseroni de

Lisone family of Prague', whose ancestor came from Milan in 1588. I did not understand Czech, but much was immediately obvious and so was the fact that the puzzle was solved. The next day we returned to the United States and I immediately wrote to the Library of Milan and to the National Library in Prague. Within two weeks or so I received from Milan short excerpts from two books published around 1600 by Paulo Morigia, an art historian, and a much longer, very recent publication by an Italian historian called Paola Venturelli. She provided many interesting details about the Miseronis, which she had uncovered in various archives in Italy. Shortly after, a large envelope arrived from the National Library in Prague with a lengthy bibliography about the Miseroni (or Missironi) family and photocopies of pages from two books – all written in Czech. There were also three publications in the package, about the Miseronis – one in Italian, two in German – all three written by the director of the Kunsthistorische Museum in Vienna. One of them was a very thorough genealogical research on the Miseroni family in Milan; the other two were exhaustive articles, in which the author discussed details of the life and art of five generations of the Miseroni family in Prague. By the time we went back to Prague the following year, I knew a lot about the Miseroni family, but I still did not know, who Jan Carl Miseroni was. We went back to the Regional Archive, where we tied up the last loose ends and then visited the Capital Archive of Prague, where all the church and civil records of Prague are kept. On that visit and on several more trips and lengthy research we collected a lot of church records and civil documents about four generations of the Miseroni men and their spouses and the spouses' families, who lived in Prague. That included the birth of Jan Carl, information about his mother and father and about his wife. We also found the portrait of Dionysio Miseroni and his family (*painted around 1655*) in the National Gallery of Prague. Eventually, we visited Moravia and in the Regional Archive in Brno we found one church record, which I believe to be the birth record of the sister of my mother's 6th great-grandfather Peter Maximilian Reich. Eventually we made three trips to Milan in **Italy**. With the help of the archival references found in publications and through our own research we collected notarial documents about the Miseronis in the State Archive of Milan. We also tracked down and obtained a photograph of a Miseroni medal made between 1560 and 1570 by the Italian medalist Andrea Cambi from Cremona. It bears the profile of Gerolamo Miseron (*probably at the age of 42*). He was my mother's 8th great-grandfather and one of the prolific gold smiths and precious stone cutters of the Milanese Miseroni family. He was the father of Ottavio Miseroni, who at the invitation of Kaiser Rudolph II moved to Prague in 1588.

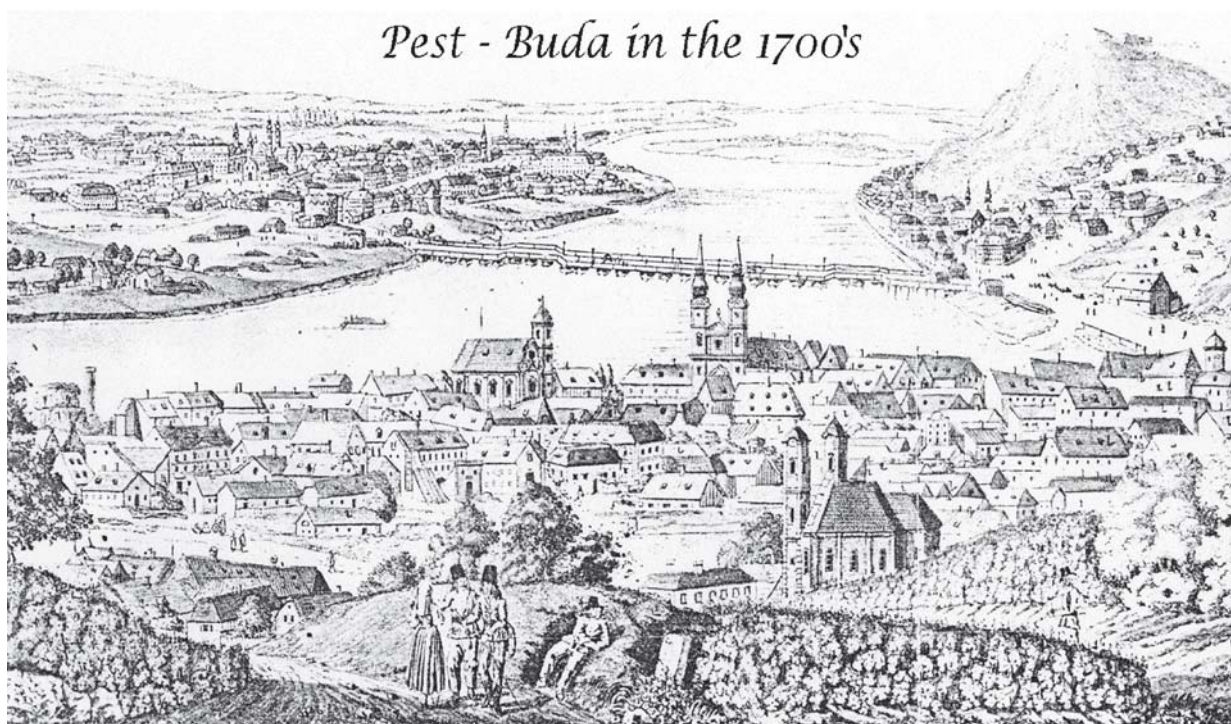
There are two genealogical threads leading to **Slovenia**, where I have done little research. The first one from the mid-1700s is connected to the Lesser (*Lessar, Leszár*) branch on my mother's side. It is well documented in Pozsony and later in Pest. However, the only hint that they may have come from Slovenia is that the first Lesser in Pozsony was a merchant, who did business with three men in Pest, who had the same family name as his and were said to be from 'Reifnitz in Krajna', which can be translated today as 'Ribnica in Slovenia'. A second thread is leading from Austria to Ljubljana, where an ancestor of ours (*of the Schell line*) was an imperial official in the early 1800s. One of his sons (*Joachim*) may have been born there.

3. General observations about our ancestors

In my opinion, our family is a very rare one in Budapest. On my maternal side, ancestors already lived in Pest and Buda in 1710. Some of my paternal ancestors probably lived in the city as early as 1695.

Year	Buda	Pest	growth of Pest-Buda with 0.1-0.2%	growth of Pest-Buda actual	growth of Pest-Buda actual %
1720	9,600	2,600	12,200	12,200	
1799	29,870	24,300	13,863	54,170	1.19
1840	43,310	56,690	15,046	100,000	1.15
1918			17,235	1,000,000	3.00

The earliest ancestor of most people, who live in Budapest today, arrived in Pest or Buda after 1850. The population statistics of Pest-Buda above show that much of the growth of the city, right from the beginning, had to be a result of immigration. Population growth in Europe until about 1750 was less than 0.1 %/year. Assuming the same increase in population in Pest-Buda until 1750, and 0.2 %/year after that, we get the population figures in the fourth column. The actual population increases during the three time periods correspond to the percentages shown in column 5. That is, a little over 17,000 of the one million people of the 1918 population



Of Budapest could have been the descendants of the people, who lived in Pest-Buda in 1720. About 1 in 58 people. Amongst my maternal ancestors two were born in 1720 in Pest-Buda and four more lived there before 1715; on my father's side those numbers are one and three respectively. Today the population of Budapest is 1.757 million. Assuming the same internal

growth rate, the original population would be 20,795, or 1 in 84 people are likely to be descendants of the original 1720 population.

Pest-Buda, and a large segment of Hungary, was occupied by the Ottoman Turks from 1541 to 1685. In 1685, an international force, mostly German, liberated Pest-Buda after a long and bloody siege. In the completely destroyed Pest-Buda, that liberating army found less than a dozen living souls; all of them were young Turks. Population growth in the city during the first 100 years after liberation from the Turkish Empire was very slow. Other parts of the country were also devoid of Hungarian populations. Since fighting against the Turkish armies was still going on for a long time in Hungary, and Turkey was still viewed as a very formidable military power, Hungarians did not believe that the Turks were gone for good and were slow to return to the liberated lands. Pest-Buda was slowly built up by a German administration and was populated equally slowly by largely German speaking people. The Hungarian aristocracy returning to their large, now liberated estates, were desperate to attract farmhands to cultivate their lands to produce income for them. They carried out large recruiting programs in the German lands west of Hungary and offered tax exemption, land grants and other incentives to prospective settlers. Soon came the long reign of Maria Theresia, the Austrian emperor, under whom only Roman Catholic, German speaking people were brought into the country. My protestant German speaking ancestors all came to Hungary after her reign. This is how the previously occupied lands and towns were slowly populated by German speaking people. Pest-Buda and its vicinity became from 1685 an essentially German speaking region, and remained so for a long time – not unlike several other areas in Hungary. This in turn further discouraged Hungarians, who did not speak German, to move to Pest-Buda in particular, unless they already spoke German, as they saw limited opportunities and did not feel comfortable in a German speaking city. Until about the 1850's the language of the city administration was German. The minutes of the city council meetings, both in Pest and Buda, which I researched extensively, were registered in the German language for the commercial matters and in Latin for all legal ones. There were almost no exceptions. In 1867, when Pest and Buda began to publish a name and address directory of its population, there were few Hungarian names on those pages. It was about that time that a few records began to appear in the Hungarian language in the city council registers of both cities.

All our ancestors, who lived in Pest-Buda were German speaking people. They were either born in Pest-Buda or came from somewhere outside Hungary: Austria, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Almost all were tradesmen, who owned their own business and they were usually elected burghers of Pest or Buda. They married the daughters of other burgher tradesmen. The concept of 'burgher' status needs to be explained here. The 'burgher' system applied to the so-called Free Royal Cities, which were established from very early times in the Holy Roman Empire: in Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Czech lands, Poland and in other countries subject to the Austro-Hungarian empire as well as in Holland and even Switzerland. The Holy Roman Emperor was anxious from very early times (*the middle ages*) to assert himself against the often powerful aristocracy, who held large territories, where they were in charge of everything and everybody living on their land. So the Emperors granted the title of Free Royal City to some of the larger cities under their sway. 'Free' meant that those cities were free of the domination of the aristocrat, whose territory surrounded them and they were only under the

authority of the Emperor. Those cities were run by their own 'elit' class called the 'burghers', who elected a City Council from amongst themselves to govern the city and had the right to vote on all major decisions of the Council. The burghers in turn were elected by the City Council from the city population. However, only a small percentage of the city population had the burgher status (not more than 3-4 percent of the people living and working in the city). The requirements for someone to be considered for that status were not easy to meet. The man (*sometimes a woman*) had to "own property in the city", had to have a trade "*more than average difficulty to acquire*", had to be of "*good character*" and had to have three burghers of the city to support his or her candidacy (*in Pest-Buda the person also had to be Roman Catholic*). Besides that, there had to be a need for new burghers. They had duties: they were the only ones, who paid taxes in the city; they were the only ones responsible for the military defense of the walled city; they had to have weapons and had to participate in military training; they had to accept and perform all duties assigned to them by the City Council such as jury duty, guard duty on the walls if required, organizing festivities and charity activities to help the poor and the orphans. The privileges were: that they could have business licenses; they could sell any amount of wine out of their houses produced by their own vineyards; they had free passage through the lands of the aristocracy, they could not be arrested or tried by anyone other than their City Council and in their old age they were entitled to assistance from the City Council when they needed it. The burgher status was not passed on from parents to offspring. Most of those of our ancestors, who lived outside Hungary were also burghers or members of the middle and lower nobility. Regarding the occupation and social status of the known direct male ancestors of Maria Etel Guzik (*generation 1*) from generation 2 to generation 14, the following summary can be presented (*giving the generation number, name, occupation, place of origin and known residence of the individual; and marking burghers with B, members of the nobility with N, those with both titles (3) with NB*).

2. **Guzik, Tamás Ferenc** master shoemaker; Krosno PL; Újpest, H
3. **Guzik, Joannes** master shoemaker; ----; Krosno, PL
Slanička, Joseph II musician, tavern owner; ----; Nové Strašeci, CZ; Újpest, H
4. **Bauschlott, Alexander Karl** military officer, administrator; Mönchsroth, D; Pest, H
Guzik, Stanislas shoemaker; ----; Krosno, PL
Pudelko, Thomas shoemaker; ----; Krosno, PL
Slanička, Joseph I master tailor; ----; Nové Strašeci, CZ
5. **Braunner, (Franz) František** master baker; all his life Nové Strašeci, CZ B
Lesser, Dominic II master confectioner; Pozsony SK; Pest, H B
Schell von Bauschlott, Joachim military officer; Weitra, A; Vienna, A N
Slanička, Jan I master shoemaker; ----; Rynholec, CZ
6. **Braunner, Ferdinand Franz** master baker; all his life Nové Strašeci, CZ B
Köstler, Franz Joseph artilleryman, Pentzenstein Regiment; Groß Körbitz CZ; Prague CZ
Kučera, František I apartment house owner; ----; Rynholec, CZ
Lesser, Dominic I merchant; Pozsony, SK; Pest, H B
Naller, Jacob master tinsmith; all his life Pest, H B
Slanička, Anton apartment house owner; ----; Rynholec, CZ
von Schell, Karl Laktanz Imperial Counselor; ----; Triest, I N
7. **Berchtold, Anton Paul** military officer; Nagyszombat, H; ---- N
Braunner, Ferdinand master baker; ----; Nové Strašeci, CZ B
Englerth, Joseph master confectioner; ----; Pozsony, SK B
Lesser, Anton merchant; ----; Pozsony, SK B
Miseroni de Lisone, Jan Carl civil servant ; Prague, CZ; Prague & Nové Strašeci, CZ N

Direct male ancestors *(continued)*

	Naller, Joseph master tinsmith ; all his life Pest, H	<u>B</u>
	von Schell, Friedrich Alexander Imperial Counselor ; -----; Ljubljana, SLO	<u>N</u>
	Tribusch, Joseph master tinsmith; Elbing, PL; Pest, H	<u>B</u>
8.	Berchtold, Johann Anton military officer; Merklin CZ; Nagyszombat, H	<u>N</u>
	Hennezel de Champigny, Dominique J. F. military officer ; Escles, F; Vézélise, Nancy, F	<u>N</u>
	Leitinger, Joannes Philipp chef of Francis Stephen duke of Lorraine ; -----; Pozsony, SK	
	Miseroni de Lisone, Ferdinand Eusebio precious stone cutter & Imperial Treasurer ; all his life Prague, CZ	<u>NB</u>
	Naller, Franz Michael town musician & tavern owner in Pest ; Freistadt, A; Pest, H	<u>B</u>
	Reviczky, Johann Franz Landlord, -----, H	<u>N</u>
	von Schell, Carl Ludwig lawyer & Imperial Counselor; Stuttgart D; Vienna, A	<u>N</u>
	Strasser, Lorenz master shoemaker, all his life Buda, H	<u>B</u>
	Tribusch, Joannes Nepomus r. k. cantor, choirmaster; -----; Elbing, PL	
9.	Berchtold, Franz Ferdinand Philipp Imperial Counselor, Merklin CZ; Prague, CZ	<u>N</u>
	Eyerl von Eyerlsberg, Friedrich Landlord; -----; Nagyszombat, H	<u>N</u>
	Hamel-Bruyninx, Jacob Johan Holland diplomat in Vienna; Köln, D; Vienna, A	
	Hennezel de Champigny, Nicolas François glassmaker; all his life Escles, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Miseroni de Lisone, Dionysio precious stone cutter & Imperial Treasurer, Prága, CZ	<u>N</u>
	Naller, Maximilian Ernest r.k. cantor & tavern owner; Enns, A; Freistadt, A	<u>B</u>
	Reich, Peter Maximilian military officer, later grocer ; Eisgrub, C Z ; Pest, H	<u>B</u>
	Reviczky, Sándor Landlord ; -----; H	<u>N</u>
	von Schell, Johann Philipp Imperial & Swabian Counselor, -----; Stuttgart, D	<u>N</u>
	Seedrach, Henrich II master tinsmith; all his life Elbing, PL	<u>B</u>
	Strasser, Stephan vintner in Pest, Hollabrunn, A; Buda, H	<u>B</u>
	de Tervenus, Charles Joseph Attorney General; all his life Vézélise, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Tichtel von Tützingen, Georg member of city council of Prague; ----; Prague, CZ	<u>NB</u>
10.	Berchtold, Jakob Philipp Imperial Counselor; Vienna, A; Merklin, CZ	<u>N</u>
	von Burgrieden, Georg Mayer merchant & contractor; -----; Prága, CZ	<u>N</u>
	de Grandoyen, Dominique Landlord ; ----; Vallois, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Hamel-Bruyninx, Gerard lawyer, Holland diplomat ; Huesden, NL ; Köln and Vienna	
	de Hennezel, Denis Landlord ; -----; Escles, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Hermann, Jakob master silk weaver, all his life Elbing, PL	<u>B</u>
	Malcuit, François lawyer, tax attorney, -----; Removille, Lorraine, F	
	Miseroni, Ottavio precious stone cutter & Imperial Treasurer ; Milan, I; Prague, CZ	<u>N</u>
	Naller, Lorenz Christoph choirmaster in two churches in Enns ; -----, Enns, A	
	Nedeczky, János II Landlord ; ----- ; H	<u>N</u>
	Neidler, Georg weight & volume measurement inspector, -----; Freistadt, A	<u>B</u>
	Reich, Wenceslaus -----; Lednice, CZ	
	Reviczky, János II Landlord ; -----; H	<u>N</u>
	Schell, Johann Christian attorney in Tübingen, -----; Tübingen, D	
	Seedrach, Henrich I master tinsmith; -----; Elbing, PL	
	Spáczay, János III Landlord; -----, H	<u>N</u>
	de Tervenus, Antoine Attorney General ; all his life Vézélise, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	von Vrtby, Johann Franz Minister of Finance of Bohemia ; ----; Prague, CZ	<u>N</u>
11.	Berchtold, Johann Jakob Imperial Counselor; ---- ; Vienna, A	<u>N</u>
	de Bilstein, Gérard Financial Manager of d'Havré margraviate ; -----; Nancy, F	<u>N</u>
	Bouvier, Jean (later <i>Bouvier-Tervenus</i>) Mayor of Vézélise ; ----; Vézélise, F	<u>N</u>
	de Castello, Ferante headdress & bijoux-maker; ----; Milan, I & Prague, CZ	<u>NB</u>
	Hamel, Gijsbert tax collector ; -----; s'Hertogenbosch, NL	
	de Hennezel, Daniel Landlord ; -----; Champigny, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>

Direct male ancestors *(continued)*

	Hermann, Peter I , ----, Elbing, PL	
	von Lilienfeld, Peter Pič military officer; ----; Prague, CZ	<u>N</u>
	Miseroni, Gerolamo goldsmith & precious stone cutter; all his life Milan, I	
	Nedeczky, Imre Landlord ; ----; H	<u>N</u>
	Neumayr, Bernhardt manager of the Count Scherffenberg estate ; ---- ; Enns, A.	
	Reviczky, Tamás Landlord ; ----; H	<u>N</u>
	Spączay, Pál Landlord ; ----, H	<u>N</u>
	Sweerts, Jacob ----, ----; s'Hertogenbosch, NL	
	de Thysac, François Landlord ; ----; Lorraine F	<u>N</u>
	von Vrtby, Sezima senator city council memeber ; ----; Prague, CZ	<u>N</u>
	Weitenkamp, Peter master tinsmith; Danzig, PL; Elbing, PL	<u>B</u>
12.	Berchtold, Mathias I probably Landlord; ----; A	
	de Bilistein, Antoine Andrue Legal Counsel ; ---- ; Delft, NL& Nancy, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Borita von Martinic, Jaroslav probably Landlord ; ----; Bohemia CZ	<u>N</u>
	Bouvier, Antoine Mayor; ----; Vézélise, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Bruyninx, Gerard ----; ----; s'Hertogenbosch or Heusden, NL	
	de Poney, Hugues du Crest Landlord; ----; Nivernais, Nièvre, F	<u>N</u>
	de Estienne, Didier attorney ; ----; Point-à-Mousson, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Hamel, Dirck member of city council; ----; Heusden, NL	
	de Vioménil, Hector Hennezel Landlord ; ----; Nivernais, Nièvre, F	<u>N</u>
	de Masselin, Charles financial manager of princess Brunswick; ----; Nancy, Lorraine,	<u>N</u>
	Miseroni, Ambrogio Matteo goldsmith; ----; Milan, I	
	Nedeczky, Gábor Landlord; ---- ; H	<u>N</u>
	Reviczky, Sámuel Landlord; ----;H	<u>N</u>
	Ritz, Christoph Karl perhaps Landlord ; ----, A	<u>N</u>
	Rosenaw, Nicolaus II probably tinsmith, ----; Danzig, PL	
	Spączay, János II Landlord ; ----; H	<u>N</u>
	Weitenkamp, Stephan probably tinsmith, ----; Danzig, PL	
13.	Bouvier, Demange Mayor ; ----; Vézélise, Lorraine, F	
	de Chargeres, Jean Landlord ; ----; Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Hennezel de Vioménil, Nicolas II owner of foundry & ironworks ; ----; Yverdon, CH	<u>N B</u>
	Longhi de Leucho, Bernardino goldsmith ; ----; Milan, I	
	de Masselin, Jean superintendent of the castle of Pont-à-Mousson ; ----; Lorraine, F	
	Miseroni, Giovanni Francesco goldsmith ; ----; Milan, I	
	Nedeczky, Rafael Landlord ; ---- ; H	<u>N</u>
	Reviczky, György Landlord ; ----; H	<u>N</u>
	Rosenaw, Nicolaus I master tinsmith ; ----; Danzig, PL	
	Spączay I, János Landlord ; ----; H	<u>N</u>
14.	de Ballard, Jean financial manager of the wheat silo ; ----; Luzy, Nièvre, F	<u>N</u>
	de Chargeres, Nicolas Landlord ; ---- ; Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	de Garnier, Nicolas Landlord ; ----; Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	de Hennezel, Nicolas I Landlord ; ----; Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>
	Longhi de Leucho, Ludovico goldsmith ; ----; Milan, I	<u>N</u>
	Nedeczky, Erazmus Landlord; ----; H	<u>N</u>
	Reviczky, János I Landlord; ----; H	<u>N</u>
	Rosenaw, Matz perhaps tinsmith; ----; Danzig, PL	
	Schwartz, Mathias perhaps tinsmith; ----; Danzig, PL	
	Spączay, Mihály II Landlord; ---- ; H	<u>N</u>
	de Tardvenu, François (Tervenus), Assistant of Police Chief ; ----; Vézélise, Lorraine, F	<u>N</u>

The reason the number of generations were limited (*in the above*) to 14 is that beyond about the year 1575 church records are not available and the number of extant documents in public archives quickly diminishes. Therefore, the available information for the above table about the generations earlier than the 14th is too limited to include. The above listed direct male ancestors are fewer than the actual number corresponding to 13 generations, only 121 male ancestors. About one half of the missing ancestors are those beyond the third generation of the Guzik line in Poland. At the present time it is difficult to do genealogical research in Poland for several reasons. The rest of the male ancestors could not be found because in most countries both in the church records and in official documents, females are only mentioned by their first name, making it impossible to research their ancestry. The research discovered a large number of related individuals. The following represent some of those worthy of mention here.

Generation

3. **František Slanička** was the brother of Joseph Slanička II, the grandfather of Maria Etel Guzik. František lived in Nové Strašeci and like his father he was a master tailor and burgher of Nové Strašeci.
5. **Antonius De Padua** was the brother of Dominik II Lesser. He was a priest of the Piarist Order and a professor of the Piarist College in Pest from 1820 until he died in 1832.
7. Three sons of Franz I Naller were priests. Son **Jacob Naller** was a monk in the Franciscan Order. His two brothers were ordained in the Piarist Order. Both became professors in Piarist Colleges. From 1769 to 1781, **Carl Naller** taught in the cities of Pest, Vác, Szenc and Tata. During the years 1782-1792 he was the private instructor of the children of Count Győry Ferenc in Vienna.
The third son, **Anton Naller** taught in the Piarist Colleges during 1775-1782 in Pest, Nyitra, Vác and Tata. In 1783 he was the private teacher of the children of the above mentioned Count Győry in Vienna. In 1784 he returned to the Piarist College in Tata. In 1785 he was a private German teacher at the Burian and Okolitsányi families in Vác. In 1786 and 1787 he was the private teacher of the son of general Wenckheim in St. Pölten in Austria. In 1787 he left the Piarist Order to become a parish priest.
The fourth son of Franz I Naller was **Franz II Naller**. At the age of 17 he was drafted into the Batthány Ádám infantry regiment, where he served 13 years. His aging parents petitioned for his release for several years before they succeeded. In 1776 he obtained the management of the No. 40 branch of a new Lottery system Mária Terézia established in Pest. In 1790 he was elected burgher of Pest. In 1800 he was elected member of the City Council of Pest and in 1810 he was elected Market Marshal of the city.
The fifth son of Franz I Naller, **Mathias Naller**, followed his father's career and worked as city musician of Pest all his adult life.
8. **Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen** was the wife of the Imperial Treasurer Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni. After the early death of her husband, in 1684, she received the approval of the Czech Kamera and of Emperor Leopold I to manage her husband's gem and crystal cutting and polishing shop in the Prague Castle. She remained in that job until 1696.
9. Maximilian Naller's brother, **Johann Franz Naller** was an ordained priest in the Cistercian monastery in Baumgartenberg in Upper Austria. In 1708 he performed the marriage of Maximilian in Freistadt. According to the Order's records, he was the Regens Chori (*director of church music and choir*) and the manager of the horticulture

operations of the monastery. He died at six o'clock in the evening of January 21 in 1725. He was 45 years old.

10. **Maria Regina Neumayr** was the wife of Lorenz Naller, the Regens Chori in Enns. After her husband's death, she was the house matron of the parish church of Mauthausen from 1684 to 1699.

Alessandro Miseroni followed his brother Ottavio to Prague. He became a diplomat of Emperor Rudolf II. He often traveled on the Emperor's behalf and carried a passport (now in the Staatsarchiv in Vienna), which read: "... *my loyal and dear Alexander Miseroni ...*".

Johann Georg Neumayr was probably the brother of Bernhardt Neumayr. In Linz he was a church musician, when he married the daughter of the Regens Chori there. Later he moved to Enns, where he became the Regens Chori and served in that position from 1644 to his death in 1662.

13. **Marguerite N.** (we do not know her maiden name) was the wife of Jean Masselin, who was the superintendent of the castle of Pont-à-Mousson for a long time. When he died, the Prince of Lorraine appointed Marguerite N. on February 4, 1588 to the position the death of her husband left vacant. For a woman to be appointed to such a post must have been extraordinary in that epoch.

4. Various ancestral statistics and information

4.1 Research Statistics

In this section I would like to provide some statistics that will put the scope of this genealogical research project into perspective for the reader. It extended to 25+1 generations back to the 12th century, albeit with rapidly diminishing data beyond the 14th generation. The following are those statistics.

Data and document sources

Countries	10
Cities and towns	29
Churches	71
Archives	56
Publications	75

Genealogical data

	1-14 gen.	15-26 gen.
All discovered ancestor and related individuals	1328	140
Direct ancestors	219	57
Direct male ancestors	121	36

Direct female ancestors	98	21
Direct female ancestors with first name only	22	3
Family names	76	22
Source countries	10	2
Number of languages in the sources (Czech, Dutch, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Latin)	7	2
Oldest ancestral church record	1574	-
Oldest ancestor related document	1502	-
Oldest ancestor signature	April 5, 1616, Nancy (10 th great-grandfather)	

Cross section of the documents and publications presented in this report, by language

	CZ	D	F	GB	HU	I	LA	NL	in total
	Czech	German	French	English	Hungarian	Italian	Latin	Dutch	
Church records	28	56	38	0	5	0	93	4	224
Civil documents	18	214	75	0	5	9	23	0	344
Publications	4	26	28	1	9	4	2	1	75
Total	50	296	141	1	19	13	118	5	643

The oldest church records found

Austria	1613	marriage, Johann J. Berchtold & Dorothea N., Vienna, St. Stephan r.k.
Czech Rep.	1607	baptism, Polyxena Miseroni, Prague, St. Vit, r. k.,
Germany	1661	baptism, Jacob Johan Bruyninx, Cologne, Dutch Reformed Church
France	1585	memorial, Idatte Tardvenu, Vézélise, r. k.
Holland	1630	marriage, Gijsbert Hamel & Anna Bom, Dordrecht, Dutch Reformed
Hungary	1717	marriage, Stephan Strasser & Martha N., Buda, Sarlós Boldogasszony r. k.
Poland	1877	baptism, Guzik Ferenc, Krosno, r. k.
Prussia	1574/77	baptism, Jacob & Anna Schwartz, Danzig, St. Peter-Paul, Lutheran
Slovakia	1704	baptism, Elisabeth Sophia Eyerlsberg, Nagyszombat, St. Nicolas r. k.

1577. February

17 die baptizant Mathias, natus
 ex patre Jacob Bornmester
 matre Anna.

eodem die, Anna, nata ex patre
Matthys Schwartz matre Anna

February 17 Anna, born from father Mathias Schwartz, mother Anna
 1577 St. Peter-Paul Lutheran church, Danzig

Oldest documents found in archives visited

Austria

Vienna	1580	Tichtel v. Tützingen brothers, charter of nobility
	1593	Georg Mayer v. Burgrieden, charter of nobility
	1600	Alexander Miseroni, passport

Oldest documents (cont'd)

Vienna	1602	Peter Pič v. Lilienfeld, charter of nobility
	1608	Ottavio Miseroni and brothers, charter of nobility
Enns	1664	Bernhardt Neumayr, minutes of City Council meetings
Freistadt	1652	Georg Neidler, minutes of City Council meetings
	1653	Georg Neidler, elected burgher of Freistadt

Czech Republic

Prague	1610	Peter Pič v. Lilienfeld, last testament
	1616	Splendida, N., estate of second wife of Ferante Castello
	1617	Splendida, N., distribution of her estate
	1622	Ferante Castello, last testament
Rakovnik	1717	Jan Carl Miseroni de Lisone, house purchase in Nové Strašeci

France

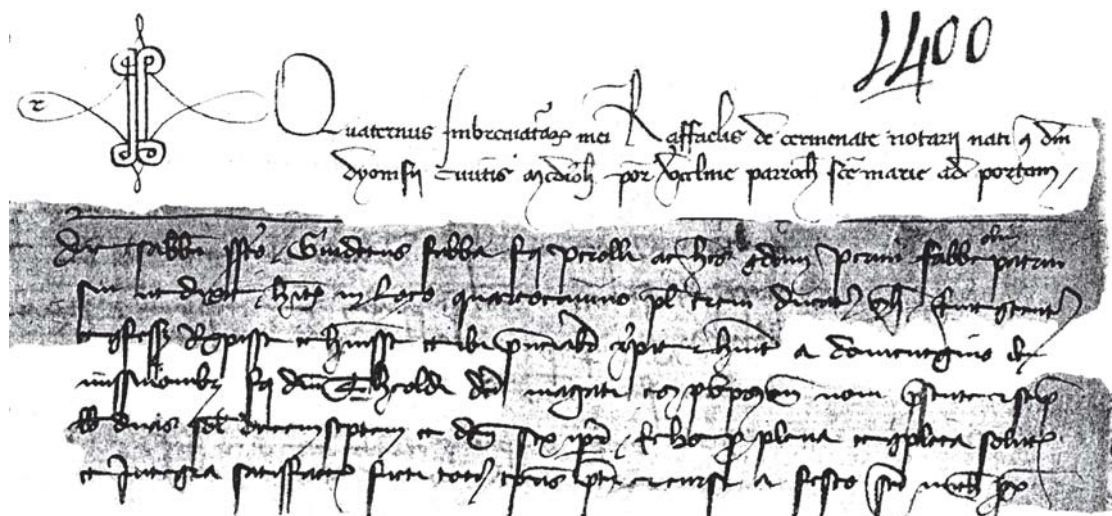
Épinal	1642	Paul I Malcuit & son Nicolas Antoine, notary record in Removille
Nancy	1502	Jean de Masselin, appointed to Church warden, Pont-à-Mousson
Nancy	1528	Claude & François de Tardvenu, charter of nobility

Germany

Harburg	1727	Johann P. v. Schell, sale of his estate to the counts of Öttingen
Ludwigsbug	1712	Johann P. v. Schell & wife Susanna M. Bösch, last testament
Pforzheim	1699	Johann P. v. Schell, letter from Stuttgart to Bauschlott

Hungary

Buda	1706	Martha Barbara N. & first husband buy vineyard in Buda
Buda	1718	Stephan Strasser & wife Martha Barbara N., buy vineyard
Pest	1723	Peter Reich, letter of complaint to City Council of Debrecen
Pest	1728	Peter Reich & wife Clara buy No. 549 house in Pest



Italy

Milan	1400	Dominico Miseroni, son of Tadeolo (<i>unknown relation, ancestor ?</i>)
Milan	1506	Ambrogio Miseroni, at a notary with client Senora Castello
Milan	1525	Lucia Longhi de Leucho & her orphaned sons before a notary
Milan	1532	Lucia Longhi de Leucho, the Milan court's decision on her lawsuit

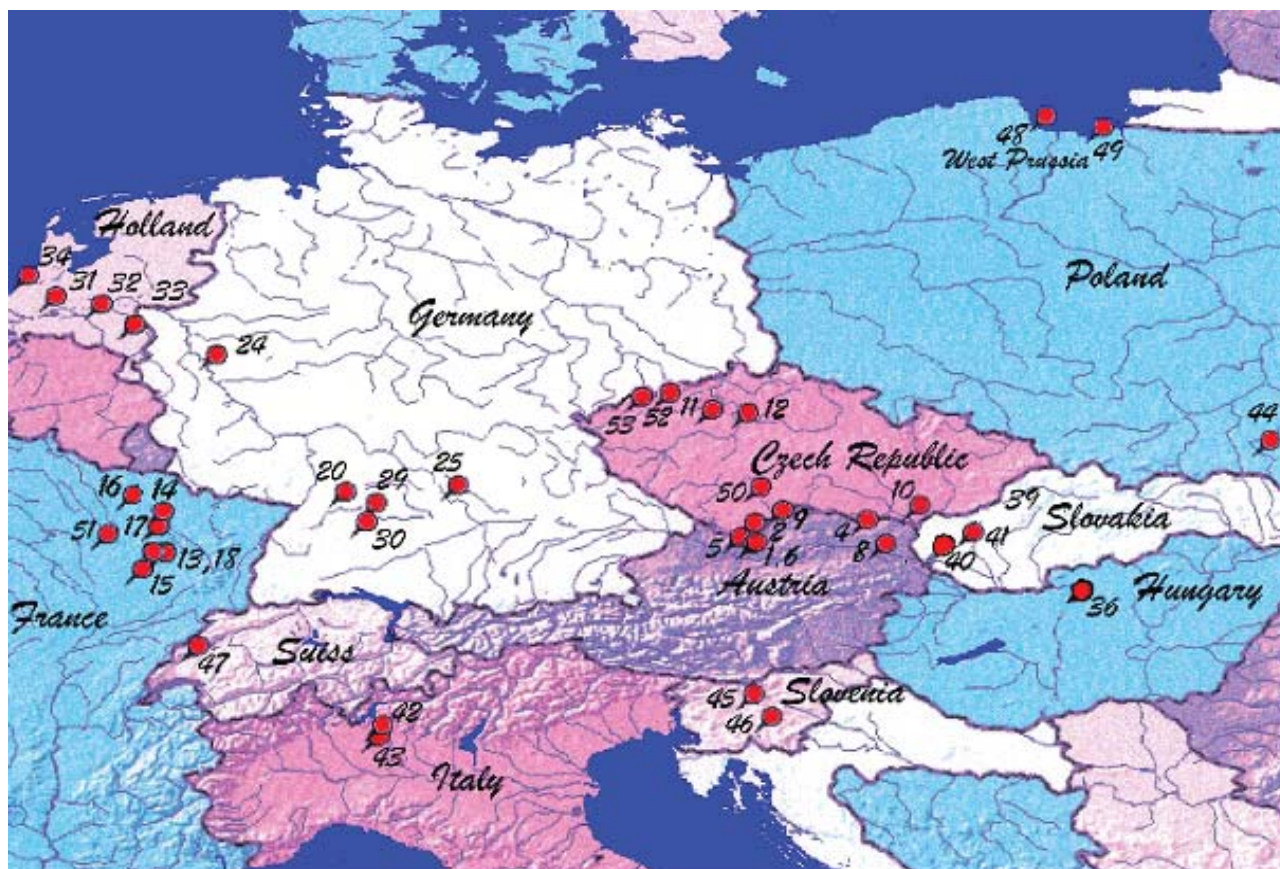
Slovakia

Pozsony	1754	Anton Lesser, admitted into Chamber of Commerce of Pozsony
Pozsony	1774	Anton Lesser & wife Anastasia acquire house from their debtor

Switzerland

Geneva	1597	Nicolas II de Hennezel, marriage contract of his son Louis
Lausanne	1573	Nicolas II de Hennezel, purchase of his Essert Pitet estate

4.2 Geographical details



Locations of the birth and/or residence of the ancestors of Maria Etel Guzik

The above map shows the 40 towns and cities, where the ancestors of Maria Etel Guzik were born or where they lived. The numbering of the locations is not continuous, because the corresponding locations of my paternal ancestors' were left off this map. The following direct ancestors of Maria Etel Guzik called these places their birthplace or their home, or both.

Places of birth or residence of direct ancestors of Maria Etel Guzik

Austria

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Enns | Naller (<i>Lorenz, Maximilian</i>), Neumayr (<i>Bernhardt, Maria Regina</i>) |
| 2. Freistadt | Naller (<i>Franz, Maximilian</i>), Neidler (<i>Georg, Maria Caecilia</i>) |
| 4. Hollabrunn | Strasser (<i>Stephan</i>) |
| 5. Linz | Neumayr (<i>Bernhardt?, Hans Georg</i>) |
| 6. Mathausen | Neumayr (<i>Maria Regina</i>) |
| 8. Vienna | Bauschlott (<i>Alexander Karl</i>), Berchtold (<i>Johann Jakob, Jakob Philipp</i>),
Hamel-Bruynincx (<i>Gerard, Jacob Johan</i>), Ritz (<i>Regina Katherina</i>),
Schell v. Bauschlott (<i>Joachim</i>) |
| 9. Weitra | Schell v. Bauschlott (<i>Joachim</i>), von Schell (<i>Karl Laktanz</i>)
Berchtold (<i>Maria Juliana Antonia</i>) |

Czech Republic

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 10. Eisgrub (now Lednice) | Reich (<i>Wenceslaus, Peter</i>), N. (<i>Anna2</i>) |
| 11a. Rynholec | Kučera (<i>Barbora, František I</i>), N. (<i>Barbora</i>), N. (<i>Kateřina</i>),
Slanička (<i>Anton, Jan I, Joseph I</i>) |
| 11b. Nové Strašeci | Braunner (<i>Ferdinand, Ferdinand Franz, Franz, Maria-Anna</i>), Köstler
(<i>Teresia</i>), Lužicka (<i>Barbora</i>), Miseroni (<i>Jan Karl, Anna Maria</i>),
N. (<i>Anne1, Josepha</i>), Slanička (<i>Joseph I, József II</i>), |
| 12. Prague | Berchtold (<i>Franz Ferdinand Philipp</i>), de Castello (<i>Ferante, Laura</i>),
Köstler (<i>Franz Joseph, Teresia</i>), Mayer (<i>Georg, Judith</i>), Miseroni
(<i>Anna-Maria, Dionysio, Ferdinand Eusebio, Jan Carl, Ottavio</i>),
N. (<i>Anne2, Josepha</i>), Pič v. Lilienfeld (<i>Kateřina, Peter</i>)
Tichtel von Tützingen (<i>Georg, Maria-Elisabeth</i>), Rican (<i>Katherina</i>
<i>Dorothea</i>), Vrtby (<i>Johann Franz, Barbara Francisca, Sezima</i>) |
| 50. Budweis (ma Budejovice) | N. (<i>Josepha</i>) |
| 52. Groß Körbitz | Köstler (<i>Franz Joseph</i>)
(<i>Groß Körbitz does not exist today; it was absorbed by a nearby small town,
 perhaps Spožice, near Chomutov, close to the present Czech-German border.</i>) |
| 53. Merklin | Berchtold (<i>Franz Ferdinand, Jacob Philipp, Johann Anton</i>)
(<i>Merklin, now called Karlovarsky kray and Merckelsgrün, is in western
 Bohemia, near the German border, 114 km west of Prague, 11 km north-
 northwest from Karlovy Vary and 7 km west-northwest from Ostrov.</i>) |

France

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 13. Escles | Hennezel de Champigny (<i>Denis, Nicolas François, Dominique J. F.</i>),
Hennezel (<i>Hector</i>), Grandoyen (<i>Antoinette</i>), Thysac (<i>Elisabeth</i>) |
| 14. Nancy | Bilistein (<i>Gerard</i>), Hennezel de Champigny (<i>Dominique J. F., Marie</i>
<i>Anne</i>), Masselin (<i>Charles</i>), LaRicque (<i>Antoinette</i>), Tervenus (<i>Anne</i>
<i>Charlotte</i>) |
| 15. Raincourt | Raincourt (<i>Catherine, Pierre IV and many Raincourt ancestors</i>) |
| 16. Point-à-Mousson | Masselin (<i>Jean</i>), N. (<i>Marguerite</i>) |
| 17. Vézélise | Bilistein (<i>Anne</i>), Bouvier (<i>Demange, Antoine</i>), Hennezel de
Champigny (<i>Dominique, J. F.</i>), Malcuit (<i>Anne</i>), Tardvenu (<i>François,</i>
<i>Idatte</i>), Tervenus (<i>Anne Charlotte, Antoine, Charles Joseph</i>),
Tervenus-Bouvier (<i>Jean</i>) |
| 18. Vioménil & Hennezel | Hennezel de Vioménil (<i>Nicolas I, Nicolas II, Hector</i>), de Fricande
(<i>Manne</i>) |
| 51. Removille | Clement (<i>Jeanne</i>), Malcuit (<i>Anne, François, Paul</i>) |

Places of birth or residence (cont'd)

Germany

- 20. Bauschlott
- 24. Köln
- 25. Mönchsroth
- 29. Stuttgart
- 30. Tübingen

Bösch (*Susanna Magdalena*), von Schell (*Johann Philipp*)
 Hamel-Bruyninx (*Jacob Johan*)
 Bauschlott (*Alexander Karl*), von Schell (*Johann Philipp*),
 Bösch (*Susanna Magdalena*), von Schell (*Johann Philipp, Carl Ludwig*)
 Schell (*Johann Christian*)

Netherlands

- 31. Dordrecht
- 32. Heusden
- 33. s'-Hertogenbosch

Hamel (*Gijsbert*)
 Hamel (*Dick*), Hamel-Bruyninx (*Gerard*)
 D'Oorschot (*Jenne*), Bruyninx (*Gerard, Christina*), Hamel (*Gijsbert*),
 Sweerts (*Jacob, Sara*), Lopez de Villanova (*Johanna*)
 Hamel-Bruyninx (*Gerard*), Sweerts (*Sara*)

Hungary

- 36a. Buda
- 36b. Pest

Strasser (*Anna-Maria, Lorenz, Stephan*),
 N. (*Maria Clara, Martha Barbara, Magdalena*)
 Bauschlott (*Alexander Karl, Emilia*), Englerth (*Catherina Regina*)
 Lesser (*Dominic I & II, Carolina Catharina Regina*), Naller (*Franz I, Joseph, Jacob, Carolina*), Reich (*Peter, Sybilla, N. (Maria Clara)*),
 Slanička (*Anna, József II*), Strasser (*Anna-Maria*), Tribusch (*Joseph, Magdalena*), Zelzer (*Anna*)

Italy

- 42. Lisone
- 43. Milan

Miseroni (*the earliest known home of the family*)
 Borsani (*Isabella*), de Castello (*Ferante*), Longhi de Leucho
 (*Bernardino, Lucia, Ludovico*), Miseroni (*Ambrogio, Gerolamo*)
 Giovanni Francesco, Ottavio)

Poland

- 44. Krosno

Guzik (*Carolina, Tamás Ferencz, Joannes, Stanislas*), N. (*Anna I*),
 Pudelko (*Balbina, Thomas*)

Prussia (now Poland)

- 48. Danzig (*now Gdansk*)
- 49. Elbing (*now Elblag*)

Rosenaw (*Matz, Nicolas I, Nicolas II*), N. (*Elisabeth, Regina*),
 Schwartz (*Anna, Mathias*), N. (*Anna4*),
 Weitenkampf (*Peter, Stephan*), N. (*Ursula*)
 Hermann (*Christina, Jacob, Peter I*), N. (*Maria, Anna3*),
 Seedrach (*Henrich I & II, Maria*), Rosenaw (*Anna, Nicolas II*),
 N. (*Regina*), Tribusch (*Joannes, Joseph*), Weitenkampf (*Anna, Peter*),

Slovakia

- 40. Pozsony
- 41. Nagyszombat (*now Trnava*)

Englerth (*Catherina Regina, Joseph*), Leitinger (*Johann Philipp, Regina*), N. (*Barbara*), Lesser (*Anton, Dominic I, Dominic II*),
 N. (*Anastasia*)
 Berchtold (*Anton Paul, Maria Juliana Antonia*),
 Eyerl (*Sophia Elisabeth*)

Slovenia

- 45. Ljubljana

von Schell (*Friedrich Alexander*),
 Hennezel de Champigny (*Marie Anne*)
 Lesser (*Anton*)

Switzerland

- 47. Yverdon

Garnier (*Catherine*), Hennezel de Vioménil (*Nicolas II*)

5. Description of the structure and contents of the Genealogical Report

This chapter is a description the content and the size of the genealogical study I have conducted with the help and toleration of my wife Eva. We have invested in this 17-year project an enormous amount of time and effort and a considerable sum of expense. I do not say this in order to engender sympathy for our sacrifice in the reader because it was not a gallant sacrifice; we both feel that it has been a worthwhile experience and a certainly exciting, challenging and ultimately very satisfying endeavor to us. I do not consider the research completed. Genealogical research can never be completed, for the same reason that scientific research cannot be completed. As we progress in our research, genealogical or scientific, the number of things we know we don't know increases faster than the number of things we get to know. In genealogy, because of the nature of the information we seek, there always remain holes, uncertainties, loose ends and unknowns that further research may or may not resolve, and these only increase in number as we go along. Therefore, one must recognize when the point of very diminishing returns has been reached, beyond which it is not practical to make further effort. It is never crystal clear where that point is and therefore, by its nature, it is a very subjective judgment. In my judgment this project is now at a degree of completion that must be quite close to what is possible for me to achieve. I am 80 years old and time is quickly passing me by. It is better to summarize the existing results than to strive for further progress that may elude me. I judge it more important, that while I still have complete recollection and control of the considerable amount of details my research amassed, that I weave and stitch those data and bits of information into an accurate, clear and cohesive whole. Future generations of the family may provide the rare individual, who will be interested enough to invest some of his or her energies into enhancing or even expanding what is presented here. I am giving useful hints in parts of this report as to what lines or individual ancestors might be fruitful to explore for a genealogist, who comes after me.

5.1 Sources and accuracy of the genealogical data presented

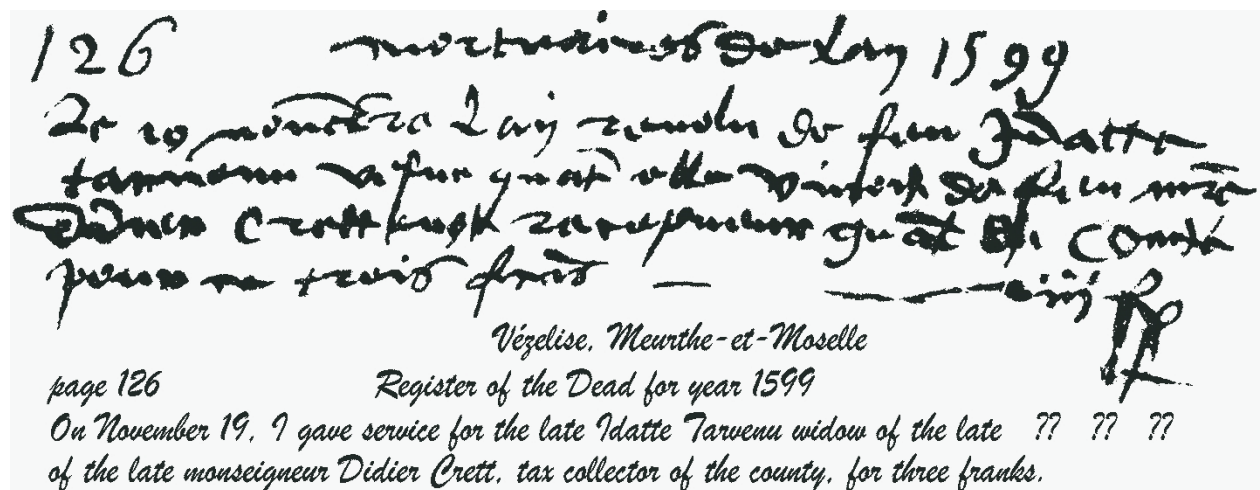
The data and relationships presented here were gleaned from church and other official documents found in **a.) church registers, b.) archives and c.), books and publications**. Church records provided most of the vital records: dates of births, marriages and burials found in the report. They also provided the information we have about the occupation and social status of many of our ancestors. Directly or indirectly, those church records also pointed to relationships between individuals and families and places of origins or residence. Documents in archives, and books and publications provided information about the lives, careers, deeds of, and relationships amongst ancestral individuals. These three source classes were given a letter code, 'A' for archives, 'B' for books and publications and 'C' for churches. Each individual source within a class was then identified by the appropriate letter and a number. These sources were tabulated by their codenames in three spreadsheets called **Source Codes Archives, Source Codes Vital Data and Source Codes Publications**. The tables identify the sources in sufficient detail to allow verification of any of the data presented in the report. In a fourth table, using those source codes, the relevant sources are listed for all individuals, who appear in the report. This table is called **MSourceCodesIndividuals**.

The archival category ‘A’ comprises of a great variety of individual sources that are not identified by the code. The following is a list of the specific sources encountered in this project:

account books (*Imperial, Vatican and private accounts gave information about some ancestors*)
census records (*gave proof of existence, some information about individuals and families*)
charters of nobility (*it often contained information about family relationships*)
city council minutes of meetings (*provided records of origin and events in burghers’ lives*)
civil lawsuits (*these provided otherwise inaccessible details of the day-to-day life of individuals*)
civil vital records (*in Vienna all burials were recorded by the city from 1600*)
contracts (*business and marriage contracts contained information about properties and relationships*)
military ‘muster’ list (*provided many personal and family data available from as early as 1750 on*)
military officers’ list (*the Austrian ‘Schematism Militär’ has service data of all officers from 1750 on*)
real property purchase and sale records (*often provided relationship information*)
tax lists (*gave proof of existence, place of residence and information about occupation or property*)
documents and lists of trade guilds (*provided information about place of origin*)

Any **data** from any source can potentially contain **errors**. The error may originate from the source itself or it may be a result of mistakes made by the researcher (*my person*), who assembled the report. The latter errors can be a result of misreading or mistranslation of records or simple typing errors. They are probably few and not grave, because if suspected, they can be corrected easily by looking up the source of the data. All I can say is that this report contains no error or misrepresentation I am aware of. Naturally, the sources themselves may be in error. Where the data from a source did not have a logical fit with other known facts – I pointed that out. However, if an error was not obvious to me, it found its way into this final report. The church records are notorious for errors. They were often done by relatively uneducated or inattentive priests with terrible handwriting. The communication between the parishioners was rarely other than verbal and older priests could have had serious problems with hearing. The parishioners rarely had the opportunity to see what was entered into the church book. I have seen evidence indicating that priests may have written the information on a piece of paper, putting it in their pocket to be copied into the church book later. I have seen the following proven errors. In several baptism records the infant’s name was wrong or entirely missing or one parent’s name was wrong. In marriage records, the bride’s first name was wrong, and where the ages of the marrying couple are given, I have seen cases, where the ages were wrong. Generally, the bride is younger or the groom is older than the true age, which would suggest intent on the part of some brides or grooms. Besides, in older days, people were not sure how old they were. I have seen census data taken twenty years apart showing that people lost or gained as many as five years. I have seen notarial records, where the mother recited the ages of her five children as “... older than such but less than such...”, indicating that she remembered more the sequence and the gaps between births than the actual years, let alone the exact date. Ages were often erroneous in burial records. The priest may have made a mistake or the relatives of the dead may not have known the exact age of the deceased. Books and publications can also contain errors or may present guesses as facts. The archival documents are probably the most reliable, but they can also contain misstatements or misrepresentations for a purpose or due to ignorance. In genealogical research, the most common serious error results from mistaken identities and relationships. This may happen as a result of a lack of secondary proof of kinship other than first

and last names, or because of the inconsistent spelling of names recorded years apart and, or in different places or even different languages. Every effort has been made in this research project to look for all identifying tools such as age, occupation of parents, the names of godparents and witnesses recorded in church records. Since a family tended to have the same witnesses and godparents over the years, these names are a valuable tool. Whenever there is still room for doubt, it is pointed out in the notes about the individual in this report. For example: individual XYZ marries in one city and says he is from another city. The names of his parents are not given. One has to go to the records of that city and find the birth of XYZ without knowing his parents' first name or his father's occupation. If there is only one XYZ child born in that city and the year is about correct, one has to assume infant XYZ to be the one we are looking for. It is considered to be a good link if that family is the only one baptizing infants in that town with that family name. It is a somewhat weak link in the chain if there are several infants born with the same first and family names within the probable timeframe. The link may be strengthened or even confirmed by civil documents such as last testaments and notarial records or even publications. I had such cases. I found a marriage in the church book of Pest, where an ancestor, let us call him XY, married a woman in 1768 in Pest.



(The above is an illustration of the potential for error in reading and translating old handwritten records.)

Although the woman's family name was common, I was not able to find a birth in Pest that could fit her chronologically. Eventually, I found one family in Buda, who baptized a daughter by that name in 1748. However, there was no proof that that the infant born in Buda in 1748 was the same person as the woman, who married person XY in 1768 in Pest. In fact, it was not even very likely. (This may seem odd today, but cross marriages between Buda and Pest were not common. Between 1720 and 1931, there were only three marriages of my ancestors, where such marriage took place. The first one occurred in 1750 on my father's side, the next one occurred on my mother's side in 1768 and the third occurred 163 years later in 1931, when my father, from Buda, married my mother, who was born in Pest). To continue with the above example, two years later in the Capital Archive of Budapest, I found the Last Testament of the woman's father – written in 1780. In it he mentioned that her daughter was married to a man called XY in Pest. Later I found more proof in the property records of a house and a vineyard in Buda, previously owned by that father, transferred into the ownership of Mrs. XY in Pest.

5.2 Organization of the Material in the Report

Of the records and documents, found in the earlier described sources, copies were prepared either by photography or photocopying. The most important or most interesting ones of those copies were digitized. The digital format allowed the ‘cleaning-up’ of the old images to make them more legible, facilitated the affixing of identifying labels on them and made compact storage of the sizable material possible. Presented in this report are the selected digital images a total of 267 images of 224 church records, 1107 images of 344 documents and 148 images from 75 publications. The information and data gleaned from this material were entered into a database software along with a narrative about each individual, prepared from the collected data and information. The database software held this material flexible and easy to edit and manage. The software is also capable of drawing a complicated and large family tree of the direct ancestors of 26 generations (*71 pages in our case*), displaying graphically the family relationships along with several of the most important personal data about each individual. All the above described material was divided and arranged into five so-called ‘**Books**’ and organized as follows:

Book 1	Contains, the Genealogical Report and Appendix ‘A’ with the Family Tree showing the direct ancestors of the 2 nd to 26 th generations.
Book 2	Contains images of Church Records in Appendix ‘B’ with English translation, and Appendix ‘C’ Signatures & Research Mementoes.
Book 3	Has Appendices ‘D’, ‘E’ & ‘F’ containing: Biographies, Family Histories (<i>mainly translations of publications</i>) and Research Data Tables respectively.
Book 4	Contains Appendix ‘G’ with Translations of Civil Documents, and Appendix ‘H’ with a Collection of Ancestral Maps.
Book 5-8	Contain Appendix ‘K’ with the images of the 344 Ancestral Civil Documents collected in the course of the research.

Church records and their translations

Images of selected church records (*most are 1 page long, a few have 4 pages*) are in **Book 2** in alphabetical order of their filenames, which are always shown on the image. The translation of the record is also on the image or attached to it. ***Not all the church record referred to in this report are in Book 2.*** The filenames of the images are always made up with the name of the person on the record followed by the code of the church event. The code is ‘CB’ for baptism, ‘CM’ for marriage and ‘CD’ for burial. So the filename of the baptism record of Joseph Naller is ‘NallerJosephCB.’. His marriage record is ‘NallerJosephCM.’. If he married twice, his marriage records will be ‘NallerJosephCMa.’ and ‘NallerJosephCMB.’ regardless, which marriage we descended from. A female ancestor of ours will only have marriage records with

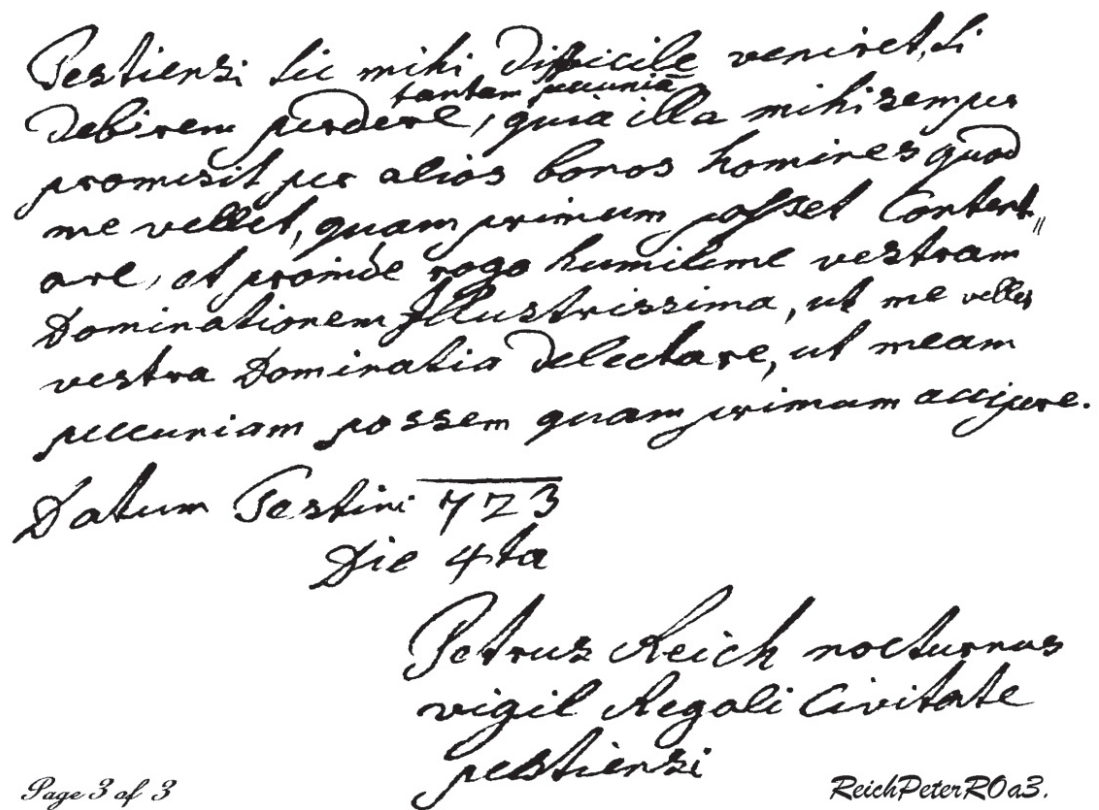
her name as filename for marriages she had before marrying our direct ancestor or for marriages they had after our direct ancestor died. For example, our ancestor Joseph Naller’s first marriage

was with a widow called (*maiden name*) Anna Maria Strasser. Her first marriage was to a man called Jacob Wind. The filename of that marriage is ‘StrasserAnnaMariaCMa’. When she widowed 6 months later and married Joseph Naller, the filename for that marriage is

'NallerJosephCMa.'. When Joseph Naller died after 21 years of marriage, Anna Maria Strasser married again. The file name of that marriage is 'StrasserAnnaMariaCMc.'. The filenames of her birth and death will be in her maiden name. If we do not know her maiden name, we usually do not have her birth record. If we have her death record, it will be 'AnnaMariaNallerCD.'. In the few cases, where the record is more than one page the page number will be indicated, thus for a two-page record: 'StrasserAnnaMariaCMc1.' and 'StrasserAnnaMariaCMc2'.

Civil documents and their translations

The images of the most important and most interesting documents found are presented in **Books 5-8** in alphabetical order of their filenames. *Almost all documents referred to in this report can be found in those 4 books.* These images are grouped into four sections: filenames (A-L), (M),



Pestienzi: Sic mihi Difficile veniret, si
debirem perdere ^{tantam pecuniam}, quia illa mihi semper
promisit per alios bonos homines quod
me vellet, quam primum posset conturbare,
et proinde rogo humiliter vestram
dominationem suppliciter, ut me vellet
vestra dominatio delectare, ut meam
pecuniam possem quam primum accipere.
Datum Pestini 423
Die 4^{ta}
Petrus Reich nocturnus
vigil Regali Civitate
Pestienzi

Page 3 of 3

ReichPeterR0a3.

(N-S) and (Sch-Z). The filenames were constructed the same way as described above and suffixes are used to indicate the subject of the documents. The following examples will provide sufficient guidance for the subject.

'NallerFranzCOc4.' is the 4th page of the chronologically third letter we have from Franz Naller's correspondence. 'NallerFranzPHb.' is the chronologically second house purchase/sale document we have from Franz Naller and it is only one page. The translation of these documents would be in files 'NallerFranzCOct.doc' and 'NallerFranzPHbt.doc' respectively in **Book 4**. The 't' suffix indicates that it is a translation file.

The following suffixes are used to identify the subject of documents:

CO	correspondence	PL	land buy/sell	RJ	court cases
LI	estate inventory	PV	vineyard buy/sell	RO	official papers
LW	last testament	RC	city council minutes	SR	school papers
PH	house buy/sell				
a, b, c, d, ... = chronology			1, 2, 3, 4, ... = page numbers		

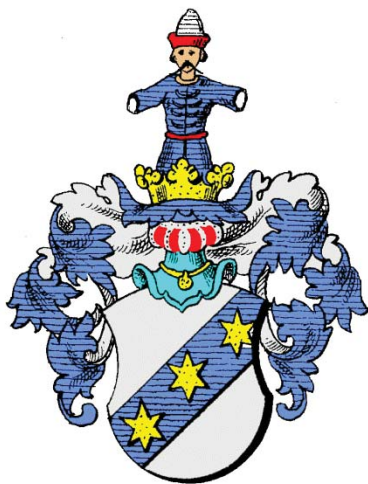
Publications and their translations

This category contains pages of the most important or interesting books and publications, which were sources for information about individuals, families and sometimes places or institutions. Mostly the title pages are presented in this work, in **Books 1, 3 & 4**, as illustrations. The translation of a publication, if it exists, can be found in **Book 3**. In the case of the publication by Ambroise Pelletier, the translation of several pages from the book contains the histories of 13 families under the title '*Lorrain Families*' (*Berland, Bilistein, Estienne, Feriet, Floriot, Gennetaire, Grandoyen, Huyn, Maillart, Malcuit, Masselin, Saulxures and Simony*).

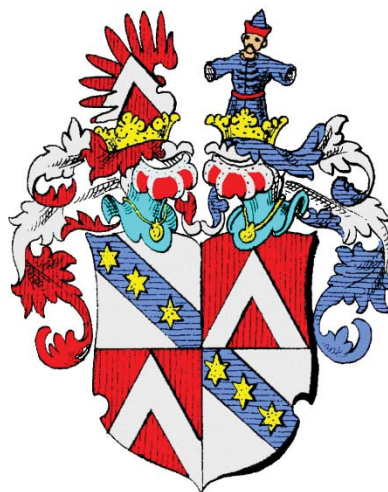
Pictures and the 26-generation Family Tree

Pictures, and illustrations collected from various sources and selected photographs taken by the author are used as illustrations in appropriate places in **Books 1, 2, 3 and 4**. The graphics of the 26-generation family tree is presented in **Book 1**. It is a multi-page block diagram to be read from left to right. Each block represents an individual, giving the name, occupation and some vital data. On the left side of each page it is indicated from which page the Tree is being continued. On the right side of the page it is indicated on which page a particular block's ancestry is continued. It may be many pages further away. The lack of such indication on a block, on the right hand side, simply means that the origin of that individual is not known – i.e. it is the end of the ancestral line of that branch.

TICHTL v. TUCZINGEN, I.



TICHTL v. TUCZINGEN, II.



Biographies, translations of publications and maps

Biographies of individuals and *Family Histories* are presented in **Book 3** in Appendices ‘**D**’ and ‘**E**’, respectively, in alphabetical order of the name of the individual or family. The information for both categories was compiled from archival material, books and publications as well as (in some cases) from the personal knowledge and observations of the author. The maps of ancestral locations (*even street maps*) were obtained from published sources and marked up by the author based on data gleaned from various documents and publications. They can be found Appendix ‘**H**’ in **Book 4**.

Sources of data and information, data tables

In any genealogical project the most important requirement is to have the sources of data and information clearly identified and documented. Three categories of sources provided all the data for this project. These sources and their identifying codes are: **Axy** for the various archives, **Bxy** for books and publications and **Cxy** for churches and other sources of vital records. Appendix ‘**F**’ in **Book 3** contains eight tables. Four of those tables summarize and describe the various genealogical data (such as church records, civil documents and places of origin) collected and presented in this report. Three of the tables contain descriptions of the three data sources i.e. churches, archives and publications. These tables also assign a unique code to each of the sources within each of the above three categories. The eighth table contains a list of all the ancestral individuals mentioned in this report, and with the help of the above mentioned codes, it identifies all the sources that provided information about each individual.

Vital records	lists all church and vital records presented in the report
Documents by Name	lists and describes the documents in the report, sorted by name
Documents by Code	lists and describes the documents in the report, sorted by code
Ancestral places	lists the places of birth and residences of direct ancestors
List of vital record sources	list of all sources of vital records (C), by code
List of archival sources	list of the archival sources (A), by code
List of published sources	bibliography of the book and publication sources (B), by code
MSourceCodesIndividuals	lists of all persons mentioned or discussed in the report, giving all sources of information and data about them.

The ‘font’ code in the ‘**Individuals**’ tables is as follows:

- Axy = the number ‘xy’ archive contains information about the individual;
- Axy-z** = bold print indicates that the image of the document is presented in **Books 5-8**;
‘z’ is the identifying number of the document;
- Bxy = the book/publication ‘xy’ has information about the individual;
- Bxy** = bold print indicates: that translation of the relevant text is presented in **Book 3**;
- Cxy = the registers of this church (*or vital data source*) contain data of the individual;
- Cxy** = bold print indicates that image of the relevant record is in **Book 2** of the report;

6. Acknowledgements

I would like express my appreciation and gratitude here to all those people, whose valuable help greatly facilitated the completion of the work presented in this report. I will pay them tribute in the sequence my good fortune led me to them.

My wife Eva, *who not only tolerated this project (and its expenses) patiently for 15 long years, but accompanied me on my research trips to every church, library and archive in every country I visited. On our research trips she took off my shoulders the burden of interfacing with official personnel. With her language skills and charismatic personality she smoothened the way ahead of me – at home, she inspired me with her genuine interest in the details of the problems and progress of the project.*

Dr. Déky *was a retired academic in Budapest. I met him in the National Archive in Buda on Castle Hill in the microfilm reading room. He was working on some history project for other academics. He liked the research and he could use the little monetary supplement to his pension. Eventually I befriended him and often asked him to help me with some of the old German and Latin handwritten church records I was researching on microfilms. He read those records like other people read the newspaper. He was a real regular at the archive – like me, and arrived early every morning – like I did. He lived under the castle walls on Lovas utca or Logody utca. In mornings, standing at the castle wall not far from the archive building, I often waited for him and watched his frail figure slowly negotiating the stone steps from Lovas utca up to the castle wall. We would sit down on a bench and carry on some small talk while he was catching his breath. Then I would pull out a copy of a church record I had trouble with and asked him to help me. Once in a while I noticed that he was making shortcuts in the translation and pointed it out to him – careful to do it with a smile. “And is it really important to you – that little thing?” – he would ask with a little irritation in his voice. “Dr. Déky ..”, I always said, “the whole thing is not important, but if we do it”. He would reply “ok, ok – let’s look at it again then ...”, and we went over that part again. We had many sessions like this over a four-year period and I learnt a great deal from him. When I had the opportunity I brought him some nice sharp cheese and some chocolate from Geneva.*

Dr. Joseph Marinov *was a retired medical man from Germany. He and his wife had a house in the St. Barbara Boulevard. area in Naples, and they spent the winter months there. In 1999, I was looking for someone to help me with the large number of German language documents I had collected. I called the German-American Social Club of Naples and they referred me to Joseph. We invited them for dinner and discovered that he not only spoke fluent German and English, but he was also fluent in Hungarian and Bulgarian. It turned out that his parents, who were horticulturists, moved from Bulgaria to a southern region of Hungary and he was born there. During WWII he studied medicine in Budapest and after the war he ended up in Germany, where he practiced medicine until the 1980s. We became good friends and great help to each other. I helped him with projects around his house (he was not at all technical and had two left hands) and he helped with translating many pages of German handwritten documents. The only problem was that he refused to struggle with the old Gothic text and would only translate into the Hungarian language. This meant that I had to transcribe every word of the handwritten Gothic text into Latin characters, which can sometimes almost require*

the understanding of the text! After he translated a transcribed document, I still had to translate his Hungarian translation into English. Nevertheless, I learnt much from transcribing those texts and from his translation. In 2001 they sold their house in Naples and returned to the little town of Zwingenberg in Baden-Württemberg. The following year we visited them. We were preparing to do research in that year in Baden and Bavaria and they offered to lend us their apartment in Heidelberg for a month. We saw them last, when at the end of our research season that year we returned the apartment key to them in Zwingenberg. We corresponded for two or three more years and he did some more translations for me. Eventually however, it became very hard to exchange e-mail messages and telephone calls with him. He was not able to handle the computer or even the telephone and eventually we lost contact with them. I hope they rest in eternal peace.

Raymond Herbigniaux was a retired electronics engineer and an amateur genealogist. He lived in the small town of Overjise just outside Brussels in Belgium. In 2002 I met a fellow called Jim Euclide at the Naples Mormon History Center, where I did all my microfilm research of church books from Germany, France and Prussia. One day he noticed that I was working on a French microfilm and asked me to help him with a record he found in some church register from Belgium. We talked about our research and I told him about some problems with my research of ancestors from Holland. He told me that he had a cousin in Belgium, who had done a lot of research for him in Holland, where he also had some ancestors. Soon I was in touch with Raymond, who turned out to be very knowledgeable in genealogy, local history in southern Holland and in both the French and Dutch languages. We never met but exchanged many letters and he helped me sorting out all the old Holland place names I had trouble with and he did some translation of documents for me from an important Dutch publication. He also led me to Antoine d'Hennezel, another amateur genealogist, whom he regularly met at the Belgian Genealogical Association's meetings in Brussels.

Antoine d'Hennezel was an elderly baron, a retired lawyer living in Brussels. He was a descendant of the same Hennezel family I was researching. Our common Hennezel ancestor lived somewhere in the early 1500's. In 1906, his granduncle published a book on the genealogy of the Hennezel family going back to the 14th century in France. His uncle began a revision and expansion of that book, but died before he could complete it and Antoine inherited the manuscript of his unfinished book. When I got to know Antoine, he was working on completing his uncle's work and doing some additional research. I never met him, but we corresponded for a while and exchanged our research results of mutual interest. He was an 'armchair' type of genealogist, since he could do a lot of research just using the Hennezel family archive and published literature. Nevertheless, he appreciated the copies of documents I found in the archives, which at times pointed out errors in his granduncles book. He reciprocated by sending me many pages of his uncle's manuscript containing otherwise inaccessible information about the life of one of my Hennezel ancestors called Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny, who died at least 100 years before Antoine's granduncle was born. It appeared from the writing that the author did not like Dominique's character and went to great lengths to express his feelings. Antoine was particularly at home in the genealogical literature and sent me photocopies from three books he thought I would be interested in. Two of them dealt with two sons of Dominique, who were infamous playboys in their days; the third book contained information about the Malcuit family that I had been looking for in vain for years. I found a very interesting document in Nancy about one of his ancestors. It was a court report about the details and trial of a homicide committed by that ancestor and one of his sons. Antoine knew the case from the literature, but was most interested to see the original gendarme report.

Dana Junek was a native of Prague, who lived in Toronto, Canada. One day she posted a message on the Internet on the Prague genealogical site. I began to correspond with her and eventually she helped me with translating a long section in the book of a Czech art historian, Karel Chytil, published in 1900. The section contained many details of the lives of Ottavio Miseroni and his son Dionysio. I never met Dana in person.

Iveta Novakova was one of two students at the University of Bratislava and at the Charles University in Prague, who answered the letter I sent looking for a translator for old Czech documents. I paid her 10 cents/word for her translation. She was a little slow (obviously she had other work to do besides mine), but she did very good work and presented it in a really professional format. At one time we got into a little dispute over her counting dates like 'March 25, 1612' as three words. After four years of cooperation she got married and stopped working for me, but promised to start again soon. Two years later she sent me an e-mail asking me if I still needed her services. I answered yes, but I have not heard from her since.

Katerina Finkova was a young lady I met several times during my research trips to the Capital Archive of Prague. She was the wife of a Lutheran pastor and worked for an architectural firm on the historical aspects of the buildings of Prague. We maintained contact and she did several translations for me over a three-year period including the last testament of one of my Prague ancestors written in 1610. Her work was excellent, but she liked to translate like Dr. Déky, i.e. she gave me summaries and I had to prod her for the details she skipped.

Grace Mannino is a friend of Tony and Ursula Mistretta, who are a couple of Italian-American friends of ours from way back to 1979, when we all lived in Boston. She teaches classical Italian at Columbia University in New York and spends some winter time in Marco Island near Naples. She translated for me a long publication from 1983, written in the Italian language by an Austrian researcher called Rudolf Distelberger. He was at the time the Director of the Kunsthistorischen Museum in Vienna. In his publication he discussed the history and the art of the Miseroni family in Milan.

Paula Martino helped me with the translation of several long sections from a book published in 1996 by the Italian art historian Paola Venturelli, excerpts of which were sent to me from the University of Milan. As usual, I was looking for a translator. I called the Italian-American Club in Naples and they referred me to Paula Martino. She is American and lives very near us in a real nice section of Naples. She spoke fluent Italian and was very interested in the task. She did an excellent job with the translation. When I asked, what I owed her, she asked for fifty dollars, „the price of a nice Italian dictionary“ she said. If I need any more Italian translation, I will go straight to her.



The Mormon Cathedral in Salt Lake City, Utah

The Mormon Church, also known as 'The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints' or just 'LDS', provided to me by far the most valuable help. I mention them last, but they were my greatest help from the very beginning. I accessed all the church records from Hungary on the Mormon microfilms. Even those microfilm readers in the National Archives in Buda were a gift from the Mormon Church. I used the LDS Family Research Center in Naples for fifteen years. I researched all the Prussian, French and German church records there. I used their equipment, their library, their desks, chairs and microfilm readers, their air conditioning and their electricity. All without charge, and no one even asked whether I was a Mormon. Without LDS the scope of my genealogical research would have been much more modest in extent and would have cost a great deal more time and expense. To show my gratitude I regularly donate my old computer equipment to them, whenever I renew it.

Genealogy of Maria Etel Guzik





Mother Anna, Mária, Albina, little Vilmos & Anna in 1915



Marriage of Anna Guzik & Andor Elek, 1940

Top row:

Rezső Bercel, Tibor Josefka, József Patkó, János Kern, Vilmos Guzik

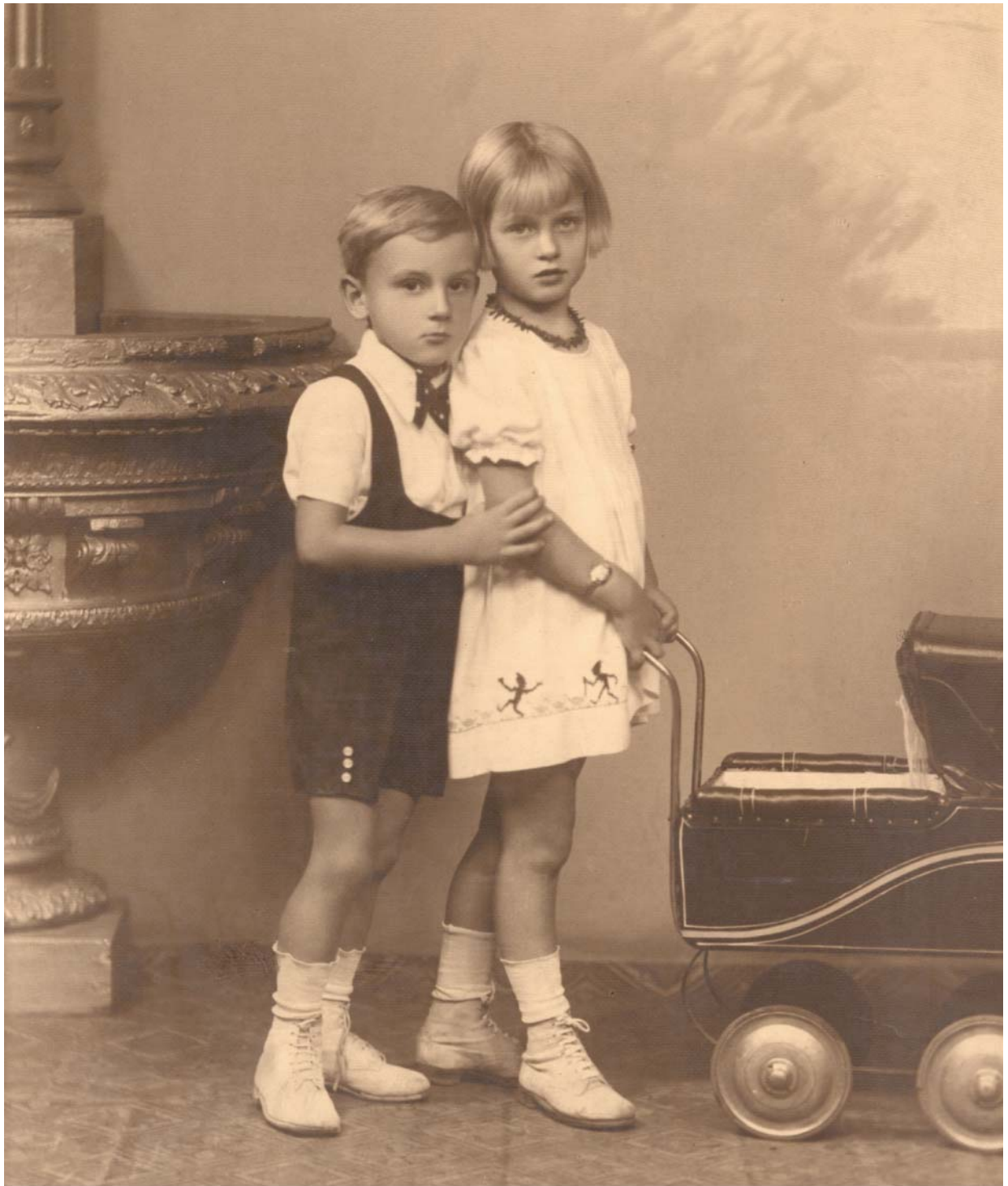
Middle row:

Mária Etel, Kamilla, Albina, Ilona (all Guzik), Erzsébet, Erzsébet Papp

Bottom row:

*Jenő Bercel, Veronika Elek, Anna Guzik, Andor Elek, Ferenc Guzik,
Veronika Guzik and Sándor Jozefka*

The Jozefka boys were children of Albina Guzik from her first marriage; Erzsébet, 5th in the middle row, was the sister-in-law of Veronika Elek; Erzsébet Papp, last in the middle row, was the wife of Vilmos Guzik; József Patkó was the second husband of Albina Guzik; Kern János was the husband of Ilona Guzik; Rezső Bercel was the husband of Mária Etel Guzik



*Veronika (Babi), my aunt, and I
Újpest, 1938*

Maria Etel Guzik



1924



1964



1953



1963

Generation No. 1

Maria Etel Guzik, daughter of **Thomas Franciscus (Ferenc) Guzik** and **Anna Slanička** was Born on 06 Dec 1904 in Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary. She died on 09 Dec 1980 Budapest IV (Újpest). She married **Rezső Vitzthum**, son of **Károly Vitzthum** and **Mária II Kopper** on 24 Aug 1931 in Budapest IV (Újpest). He was born on 20 Mar 1901 in Budapest I (Krisztinaváros). He died in January 1945 in Budapest I (Krisztinaváros) in WW-II during the siege of Buda.

Notes for Maria Etel Guzik:

Maria Guzik, my mother, was the first born in her family. She received her middle school education at the Kanizsai Dorothea Lyceum in Újpest. She did relatively well and had only two more years to go, when her mother died in 1922. Her father was left with six children, three under eight years of age. My mother, 18 and her younger sister Anna, 12 had to take care of those children and the household for the next eight years. It is to Maria's credit that she finished her Lyceum education and matriculated in 1924. After that she worked in a clothing 'sweatshop' and took care of the household until 1931, when her father finally got married. She married in the same year and was probably relieved to be free from the 'sweatshop' and from the 'schusterei' of her father, who was a very good man and a good tradesman, but rather unfortunate. Then came the depression and she had to go back to the 'sweatshop' because her husband was unemployed much of the time. Next came World War II, during which her husband was in the military much of the time. The only good thing the war brought was an office job for her in the food rationing system. She lost her husband at the end of the war and had to struggle alone with her son's schooling until 1950. In January 1957 her son left the country and she was alone to the end of her life in 1980, although she received some help from her son in her last ten years.

(For more biographical detail see GuzikMariaBGt.doc'.)

Notes for Rezső Vitzthum Bercel:

He was born as the second of five children. His father either died or abandoned his family, when Rezső was nine years old. His mother never married or enjoyed the support of a man again. The family must have lived through severe hardships, yet his two sisters completed eight years in a Lyceum, and all three boys went to middle school and also learnt a trade. Rezső became a bench mechanic and his two brothers were silversmiths. He left the family early and because of the depression, or for some other reason, he learnt another trade and became a stonemason. He married Maria Etel Guzik in 1931. Together they saw some hardship during the depression years because of his layoffs each winter. When WW-II arrived, Rezső was drafted and he spent all the war years in the military. At the end of the war he died in combat during the siege of Buda, only a few blocks away from the house in which he was born.

(For more biographical detail, see 'VitzthumBercelRezsóBGt.doc'.)

Child of Maria Etel Guzik and Rezső Vitzthum was (Lutheran):

- i. Jenő (Eugene) Vitzthum, born 05 Jun 1932 in Budapest IV (Újpest); married Éva Nemesvári 24 Feb 1957 in Vienna, Austria.

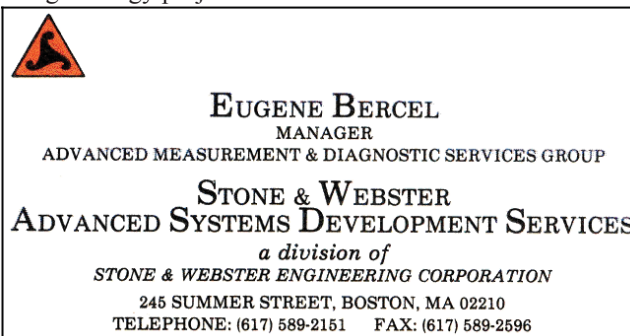
Notes for Jenő (Eugene) Vitzthum:

My parents changed their family name in 1936 from 'Vitzthum' to 'Bercel'. I attended school in Újpest: four years of elementary school and eight years in the Könyves Kálmán Gymnasium (secondary school), matriculating in 1950. During my school years I spent much time around the home and 'schusterei' of my grandfather and his second wife Veronika at Mária utca 5 in Újpest. After matriculation I worked for two years in an office of a heavy industrial plant in Budapest and then served my compulsory military service from 1952 to 1954. After that I worked again in the same job until January of 1957, when following the well-known 1956 uprising, I left the country with my 'would be' spouse – whom I married in Vienna. From Vienna we relocated to Montreal in Canada and started a new life there. In 1958, after working two years in a department store, I enrolled at McGill University in a five-year program in mechanical engineering. I graduated with a B. Eng. Degree in 1963. I got a job in the heavy industry plant of the large General Electric Corporation, where



*Újpest, Mária utca 5, 1941.
In the back row, my aunt Baby (Veronika) is second
from left; Sanyi, the son of my aunt Binci is second
from the right. The barefoot boy is me.*

We designed and manufactured large hydraulic turbines, paper making machines and large ore grinding mills. I was quite successful there in the Research & Development department. Over the years I continued my studies at McGill University and at Concordia University in Montreal and received a master's degree in engineering in 1975. In 1979, I was invited to transfer to a new venture of the General Electric Corporation in Boston. That venture did not work out too well and two years later I transferred back to my previous employment in Montreal. We really missed Boston with its seacoast, milder climate and exciting intellectual atmosphere. After two more years in Montreal, I got a job with Stone & Webster Engineering, a consulting firm in Boston. The company designed, built and serviced large nuclear power stations across the U. S. and oil refineries and natural gas processing plants all over the globe. After 11 successful years I retired from that company in 1994 from the position shown below. My wife and I had been planning to settle in Florida for some time, and after spending almost three years with her mother in Budapest and with our daughter in Geneva, with annual winter vacation in Florida, we bought property there in the city of Naples in December 1996. We have been living in Naples and working on this genealogy project ever since.



Generation No. 2

2. Thomas Franciscus (Ferenc) Guzik, born 30 Sep 1877 in Krosno, Poland; died 26 Mar 1951 (age 74) Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary. He was the son of **4. Joannes (Johann) Guzik** and **5. Balbina Pudelko**. He married **3. Anna Slanička** 11 Jul 1904 in Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary. **3. Anna Slanička**, born 16 Jul 1879 in Pest (Terézváros), Hungary; died 17 Sep 1922 (age 43) Budapest IV (Újpest). She was the daughter of **6. Joseph II Slanička** and **7. Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott**. He married 3a. Veronika Elek, a widow, in 1930 in Budapest IV (Újpest); died Jan 1957, Újpest.

Notes for Thomas Franciscus Guzik:

Ferenc Guzik was born in Poland, when it belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. I have not been able to research his ancestry beyond what is in his birth certificate issued in Krosno in southern Poland. He was baptized as Thomas Franciscus, the legitimate son of Johann Guzik and Anna Pudelko. Johann Guzik was the legitimate son of Stanislas Guzik and Anna I N. Anna Pudelko was the legitimate daughter of Thomas Pudelko and Carolina Guzik. The occupation of the parents and grandparents was not given. The godparents were Ludovicus Pudelko, shoemaker and Francisca, the wife of Stanislas Puszek, a burgher, presumably elected in the city of Krosno. Since we know that Franciscus (Ferenc) lost his parents early, he probably learnt the trade from his godfather and uncle, Ludovicus Pudelko.

Veronika Elek



1930, Újpest

Ferencz Guzik

According to his oldest daughter, my mother, Ferenc Guzik spoke a very nice Viennese type of German, but we do not know where he learnt that. Neither do we know when he arrived to Hungary. Our guess is that he arrived to Hungary just shortly before he married my grandmother in 1904, when he was 27. My grandmother of course spoke fluent German, so again my guess is that my grandfather learnt Hungarian from her, but he never learnt the language very well. He became a master shoemaker and owned his own business not long after 1904. He served in the Hungarian army during WW-I. Only four years after the war, and after 18 years of marriage, he lost his wife to childbirth and the family survived for five years with the help of two of his older daughters. My mother Maria and her younger sister Anna helped to run the household and took care of their three very young siblings, whose ages ranged from 2-8 years. Then

Generation 2

came the depression with a lot of hardship. In 1930, he finally married the lady, Veronika Elek, whom he had been courting for several years. That brought some relief into the household, but his business did not recover until the onset of WW-II. After that war, his business declined again for the lack of raw materials and because of the general economic conditions. He died in 1951, on Easter Monday. He was dressed in his best suit, because it was a holiday. At the age of 73, without a pension of any kind, he still had to work to support himself and his wife. So, he would have died in his working clothes had he lived a day longer.

(See more biographical details in 'GuzikFerencBGt.')

More about Thomas Franciscus Guzik:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Krosno

Age at marriage: at first 27, at second 53 years old

Occupation: master shoemaker

Known address 1: 1903, Budapest IV (Újpest), Vasút utca 1

Known address 2: 1908, Budapest IV (Újpest), Bathány utca 12

Known address 3: between 1909 - 1911, Budapest IV (Újpest), Attila utca 60

Known address 4: 1914, Budapest IV (Újpest), Csokonay utca 2

Known address 5: between 1916 - 1923, Budapest. IV (Rákospalota), Baksay S. utca 6

Known address 6: 1928, Budapest IV (Újpest), István ut 23

Known address 7: between 1931 - 1951, Budapest. IV (Újpest), Mária utca 5

Notes for Anna Slanička:

I never knew my grandmother Anna Slanička. She died ten years before I was born. According to my aunt Kamilla, she was a very smart business woman. One thing is sure, during WW-I my grandfather was in the army most of the time and my grandmother ran the shoemaking business. She did so well, that she bought a house by the time her husband got back from the war. My mother never spoke about her mother, except to say now and then that after her mother died, she often wanted to dig her up with her bare hands. According to the photographs I have of her, she was a blondish, slightly built woman of a fine face and light complexion. She was largely of German extraction and looked like it. She most certainly spoke as good as or better German than Hungarian. Budapest was a more or less German speaking city when she grew up and her mother was German speaking. Her father was Czech by birth from Bohemia and while he certainly spoke German, he probably did not speak Hungarian very well. Anna died in child birth in 1922; the infant died a month later.

More about Anna Slanička:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Pest (Terézváros)

Age at marriage: 25

Burial: Újpest cemetery

Children of Thomas Guzik and Anna Slanička were (all Roman Catholic):

- 1
 - i. Maria Etel Guzik, born 06 Dec 1904 in Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary; died 09 Dec 1980 (age 76) Budapest IV (Újpest); married Rezső Bercel Vitzthum 24 Aug 1931 in Budapest IV (Újpest). Already discussed in Generation 1.
 - ii. Albina Guzik, born 1906 in Budapest IV (Újpest); died 1978 in Budapest IV (Újpest); married (21) N. Jozefka; married (2) József Patkó.

Notes for Albina Guzik:

My aunt Albina, or Binci for diminutive was the second child of my grandfather, only two years younger than my mother. She was a very ambitious and somewhat domineering woman. She left the family early after her mother died. Her second husband, one of my grandfather's journeymen, turned out to be a loving and obedient husband – in contrast with her previous. She had two sons, whom at some point she placed in foster homes. When they grew up, one of them, Tibor emigrated to Australia, the other, Sándor stayed in the parents' business. The three of them

Generation 2

ran a very successful shoemaking business and acquired considerable wealth in the fifteen years during and following WW-II. Their gold jewelry was legendary in the family and Binci was always present at most if not every premier of every play in every theater in Budapest. József Patkó got up at 4:00 in the morning to line up for the ticket. We were never on close terms with her, but always on good terms. Despite of her relative wealth, she was never helpful with my widowed mother or me.

More about Albina Guzik:

Church of baptism: Budapest IV (Újpest)

Notes for József Patkó:

József Patkó was an apprentice and later a journeyman in my grandfather's shoemaking shop. He later married his employer's daughter. He was the most cheerful and smoothest gentleman I have ever known. He outlived my aunt Albina by about ten years and married for a second time.

More about József Patkó:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: Shoemaker

- iii. Anna Guzik, born 05 Jul 1912 in Budapest IV (Újpest); died 1968 in Budapest IV (Újpest); married Andor Elek 1940 in Budapest IV (Újpest); born 20 Aug 1909 in Kapnik Bánya, Transylvania; died 1956 in Budapest IV (Újpest).

Notes for Anna Guzik:

Anna, or Aranka as we called her, was my favorite aunt and I was her favorite nephew. She was also the closest to my mother of all my mother's sisters. The two of them took care of the younger siblings and the 'schusterei' after their mother died in 1922. That created a strong bond between them. Later, but early in life, she contracted tuberculosis and had one of her lungs removed in her early twenties. In 1940, she married her stepbrother, Andor, and they had two children, Anna (Anikó) and Feri (diminutive of Ferenc, now he uses his middle name Kálmán). She and her husband started a small clothing business during the war and did quite well. My aunt Anna was an unusually gentle, kind and caring person, the total opposite of Albina. She helped us in innumerable ways after my father died. She gave us food, clothing for me and probably money for my mother that I do not even know about. She became a widow when her son was only about 7 years old. Finally, in 1968, she succumbed to tuberculosis at a relatively early age, when her daughter was only 22 and her son was still in high school.

Notes for Andor Elek:

Andor was the son of my step-grandmother. He was a graduate of the electrical branch of the technical high school in Újpest. He later married Anna, his step-sister. After my step-grandmother married my grandfather, Andor was eventually absorbed in the family business. Later, he and Anna started a small clothing business of their own. Like Anna, Andor had tuberculosis from the time he was a teenager. He was a very serious, well read and studious man. He had a friend who owned a bookstore. He was selling mainly old books. When I was a teenager, I was an avid book collector and on Saturdays, I used to go with Andor to his friend's bookstore to browse in the store or to trade or buy books. In January, 1956, when Andor was close to fifty, he underwent surgery to correct his condition. I visited him in the sanatorium somewhere in the hills of Buda just before his operation. He was looking forward to the operation that would improve his life. That was the last time I saw him. He died a few days after that from unexpected complications associated with the surgery. I lost an important person.

More about Andor Elek:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Date born: 20 Aug 1909

- iv. Vilmos Guzik, born 1914 in Budapest IV (Újpest); died 1944 in Hungary; married Erzsébet Papp. She was living with her parents next door to my grandfather and Vilmos.

Notes for Vilmos Guzik:

Vilmos, or Villi as we called him was the only son of grandfather. I did not know him too well. He learnt the shoemaker trade from his father before WW-2. When the war broke out, he was inducted into the military and never really returned for long. While in the military, he married the

Generation 2

daughter of one of my grandfather's neighbors. Villi and his wife Erzsi had two children: a girl Erika and a boy also called Vilmos. Villi served in an armored division. Towards the end of the war he got seriously injured. The Russian troops were only a 100 km away from Budapest when word came that he was lying in a hospital in the western part of Hungary. His youngest sister Kamilla decided to visit him. There was no regular transportation by that time and the roads were full with retreating German and Hungarian troops and people fleeing the advancing Russian front. Allied airplanes regularly and blatantly were flying strafing missions killing military and civilian travelers alike (these war crimes were never tried, only losers are tried for war crimes). She managed to see him in a makeshift military hospital. He was seriously wounded, had high fever and had lost a lot of weight. Kamilla tried to persuade him to come with her, but he was too weak for that. Kamilla left without him. No one ever heard about Villi again. He may have died of his wounds in the hospital or during a transfer of the hospital. No one knows or will ever know. His daughter Erika died young in her late thirties. His son is still alive, but I only met him once, fleetingly. At the time, he was working very successfully in the knitting business into which Kamilla introduced him.

More about Vilmos Guzik:

Church of baptism: Budapest IV (Újpest)

More about Erzsébet Papp:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- v. Ilona Guzik, born 1918 in Budapest IV (Újpest); died 2000 in Budapest XII (Buda); married János Kern; died 1983 in Budapest IV (Újpest)

Notes for Ilona Guzik:

Ilona was only four years old when her mother died. My mother brought her up, just like she did Kamilla. Ilona (Ilus as we called her) was a very kind and pleasant, sunny individual. At one time in her life, when she could not get along with her stepmother, she came to live with us. I do not remember her. I only heard about that from my mother. She lived with us for over a year. That way she was able to keep her earnings, which otherwise she would have had to hand over to her stepmother. In 1940 she married János Kern, an ethnic German from Acsa, a town a few kilometers from Budapest. He was a butcher by trade and they both worked in butcher-and-delicatessen shop. That is how they met. She and her husband started a butcher shop and did very well until the end of the war. They were almost as wealthy as my other aunt Albina. After the war they kept the shop for some years and then gave it up and got into the clothing business after the example of Anna. They made some more money. Eventually that business dried up and they began to work for Ilona's younger sister Kamilla, assembling knitted sweaters for her. They were extremely diligent and frugal people who always made much more money than they spent – right to the end of the life of uncle János in the mid-1980s. They had one son, also called János. For him, they built a beautiful and expensive house in the most elegant district of Buda with a stunning view of the Danube and Pest across the river. After uncle János died and János junior divorced his wife, Ilona moved in with her son and lived in his house with him until her death in 2000. We visited them there twice over the years. Both times we had to impose on them and had to get ourselves invited. Ilona and her son were as true Schwab as uncle János. The ethnic Germans of Hungary (for some reason called Schwab Schwabian) had the reputation of being very frugal. I think Ilus was a very pleasant and gentle person, whom I really liked. She died an enviable death in her sleep after falling asleep on a couch watching the late- night show.

More about Ilona Guzik:

Church of baptism: Budapest IV (Újpest)

Notes for János Kern:

János Kern was a pleasant, friendly and gentle person, and he was a true Schwab. That means he took work and money very seriously and handled both with care. He was a butcher by trade, and had a small butcher/delicatessen shop at the edge of Újpest, right at the terminal of the streetcar that took me to the public swimming pool in the summer. I often stepped into the shop to say hello to him and my aunt Ilona and saw all those delicious cold cuts lining the shelves in the display case. I was never offered a single bite. That is what I remember about him the most, but I still liked him and never had any hard feelings about his stinginess. In 1982 I visited Budapest

Generation 2/3

following a business trip to Belgrade. I politely visited uncle János and aunt Ilona. After a little chit-chat, he turned to me and told me that back in the 1940s he received somehow fifty U.S. dollars in various bills, which he had kept ever since. He planned to travel and to use that money but he was concerned that the bills might be too old and get him into trouble. He asked me if I could help him. I gave him sixty dollars in new bills and took his fifty in old bills. He was very happy and grateful. I felt so good that I had the opportunity to do that for him. Uncle János never gave anything to anyone, but never asked anyone for anything either. My occasion may have been a 'first'. Ilona was very quick to give me a small but relatively expensive porcelain figurine of a bird made in the famous porcelain factory of Herend – so I ended up with the better deal.

More about János Kern:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- vi. Kamilla Guzik, born Mar 1920 in Budapest IV (Újpest); married Kálmán Kiss 1954; born in Budapest IV (Újpest).

Notes for Kamilla Guzik:

Kamilla was the youngest of my grandfather's children from his first marriage. From an early age, she was a very dynamic and daring business woman. When she was very young, she got involved with and later married the son of a wealthy baker. The marriage came after WW-II and by then the groom was penniless. Somehow, Kamilla became self-employed and got engaged in several kinds of enterprises. She supported her husband and their only son and even amassed considerable wealth (considering the times). That wealth lasted into the early to mid-2000s and provided a comfortable life to her, to her husband, to her only son and to her son's family until his children grew up. In fact the life she created for her family was probably too comfortable for their good. She visited us, (on our invitation but at her own expense) several times. Once in Montreal, twice in Boston and once in Naples in Florida. I saw her in 2012, when she was still doing quite well at the age of 92, although she could not hear and did not recognize most of her relatives. She outlived her husband by more than 25 years and died without any suffering in July the following year in 2013.

More about Kálmán Kiss:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- vii. Katalin Matild Guzik, born Sep 1922 in Budapest IV (Újpest); died 22 Oct 1922 (age 1 month) Budapest IV (Rákospalota).

Generation No. 3

4. Joannes Guzik, born probably in Poland; died before 1904 in Poland. He was the son of **8. Stanislas Guzik** and **9. Anna N.** He married **5. Balbina Pudelko**. **5. Balbina Pudelko**, born probably in Poland; died before 1904 in Poland. She was the daughter of **10. Thomas Pudelko** and **11. Carolina Guzik**.

More about Joannes Guzik:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: shoemaker

Known address 1: Krosno, Poland

More about Balbina Pudelko:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Child of Joannes Guzik and Balbina Pudelko was:

- 2 i. Thomas Franciscus Guzik, born 30 Sep 1877 in Krosno, Poland; died 26 Mar 1951 (age 74) Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary; married (1) Anna Slanička 11 Jul 1904 in Budapest IV (Újpest); married (2) Veronika N. 1930 in Budapest IV (Újpest). Already discussed in Generation 2.

Generation 3

6. Joseph II Slanička, born 26 Dec 1835 in Neustraschitz (Nové Strašeci), Bohemia (Czech Republic); died 06 May 1904 (age 68) Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary. He was the son of **12. Joseph I Slanička** and **13. Maria Anna Braunner**. He married **7. Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott** 16 Sep 1878 in Pest VII (Terézváros). **7. Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott**, born 23 Aug 1849 in Pest (Terézváros); died after 1926 (age over 77) probably at an old-age home in Budapest. She was the daughter of **14. Alexander Karl Bauschlott** and **15. Carolina Catharina Regina Lesser**.

Notes for Joseph II Slanička:

Joseph Slanička II was born in Nové Strašeci, in the Austro-Hungarian province called Bohemia. The town still exists as a mid-size town about 50 km northwest of Prague. In his day, it was also called Neustraschitz, a Germanized form because it had a significant German speaking population. Nothing more is known about Joseph until 1868, when he first appeared in the church books of Terézváros, a district of Pest. The event was his marriage to Borbála Dankó (Tonkó). According to their marriage record, he was a widower. We do not know whether it is true. He certainly did not marry in Pest or in Nové Strašeci before 1868. Seven children were born to the couple, of whom two died before the age of two. Borbála died in 1878 in tuberculosis. Joseph was left with five young children. He married only a month after Borbála died. He probably had a year to prepare for her death and to find another mother for the five children. It was Emilia Bauschlott, who would help him to bring up those young children from two previous marriages and the two children they had together. After their first child, Anna was born in Terézváros, they moved to Újpest, another suburb of Budapest. They had one more child born there. In the church records, Joseph first appeared as a musician. Beginning in 1875, he was registered as a tavern owner. That was in Terézváros. In 1886, he opened a tavern in Újpest. That is all we know about his life. He died in 1904 (For more details, see 'SlaničkaJosephBGt.')

More about Joseph II Slanička II:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Age at marriage: first unknown, 33 at second, 42 at third marriage

Occupation: musician and tavern owner

Known address 1: between 1868 - 1878, Pest (Terézváros) Dohány utca 33, 34, 35

Known address 2: 1879, Pest (Terézváros) Új Erdőfa utca 24

Known address 3: between 1882 - 1892, Budapest VII Dob utca 52/54

Known address 4: between 1896 - 1897, Budapest IV (Újpest), Ősz utca 71/a

Known address 5: 1904, Budapest IV (Újpest), Báthory utca 20

Notes for Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott:

Emilia was the daughter of Carl Alexander Bauschlott, who was one of the two individuals, who brought a connection with nobility into our family. By some strange coincidence, she married Joseph Slanička II, who was the other such individual. In 1909 there were two women listed in the Budapest Name & Address register, as 'widow of Joseph Slanička'. One of them was a fruit seller, the other a retired person. Both lived in Újpest. The fruit seller must have been the widow of the first son of Joseph II from his marriage to Borbála Dankó. His name was Joseph Frigyes Slanička. The 'retired' widow must have been our ancestor Emilia Bauschlott. According to family lore, in 1926 she was still alive in an old-age home. She outlived her daughter, my grandmother Anna Slanička by at least four years. We do not know where and when she finally died.

More about Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott:

Age at marriage: 29

Known address 1: 1849, at birth: Terézváros, dob utca 25

Known address 2: 1878, at marriage: Terézváros, Aradi utca 24

Known address 3: 1904, when husband died: Újpest, Báthory utca 71/a

Known address 4: 1910, Budapest IV (Újpest), Viola utca 5

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Children of Joseph II Slanička and Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott were (all Roman Catholic):

- 3 i. Anna Slanička, born 16 Jul 1879 in Pest (Terézváros), Hungary; died 17 Sep 1922 (age 43) Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary; married Thomas Franciscus Guzik 11 Jul 1904 in Budapest IV (Újpest). Already discussed in Generation 2.
- ii. Henrik Slanička, born 19 Aug 1885 in Budapest IV (Újpest); married Irén Fontány; born 1890; died 21 Aug 1936 (age 46), Budapest IV (Újpest).
More about Henrik Slanička:
Church of baptism: Budapest IV (Újpest)
More about Irén Fontány:
Known address: 1936, Bp. IV (Ujpest), Beniczky utca 17

Children of Joseph II Slanička and Borbála Dankó were (all Roman Catholic):

- i. József Frigyes Slanička, born 15 Jul 1869 in Pest, Terézváros. He married in Budapest (Újpest) Julia Bossánszki. We know of one child Julia born Jun 15, 1895. In 1909, his wife was already a widowed fruit seller in Újpest.
- ii. Borbála Slanička, born 7 Jul 1872 in Pest, Terézváros
- iii. Béla Pál Slanička, born 25 Feb 1874 in Pest, Terézváros, died as an infant.
- iv. Mária Carolina Slanička, born 13 Feb 1875 in Pest, Terézváros
- v. Ferenc Ignác Slanička, born 26 Sep 1876 in Pest, Terézváros, died as an infant.
- vi. Ignác Slanička, born 28 Jan 1878 in Pest, Terézváros
- vii. Gyula Slanička, born 28 Jan 1878 in Pest, Terézváros

Generation No. 4

8. Stanislas Guzik, born probably in Poland; died probably in Poland. He married **9. Anna1 N.**

9. Anna1 N., born probably in Poland; died probably in Poland.

More about Stanislas Guzik:

Religion: Roman Catholic

More about Anna1 N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Child of Stanislas Guzik and Anna1 N. was:

- 4 i. Joannes Guzik, born probably in Poland; died before 1904 in Poland; married Balbina Pudelko.

10. Thomas Pudelko, born probably in Poland; died probably in Poland. He married **11. Carolina Guzik**. **11. Carolina Guzik**, born probably in Poland; died probably in Poland.

More about Thomas Pudelko:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: shoemaker

More about Carolina Guzik:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Child of Thomas Pudelko and Carolina Guzik was:

- 5 i. Balbina Pudelko, born probably in Poland; died before 1904 in Poland; married Joannes Guzik.

12. Joseph I Slanička, born 01 Nov 1809 in Rynholec (Bohemia) Czech Republic. He was the son of **24. Jan I Slanička** and **25. Barbora Kučera**. He married **13. Maria Anna Braunner** 23 Feb 1835 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia). **13. Maria Anna Braunner**, born 14 Feb 1810 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia). She was the daughter of **26. František Braunner** and **27. Teresia Anastasia Köstler**.

Generation 4

Notes for Joseph I Slanička:

He was a master tailor in Nové Strašeci; that is all we know about him. In the marriage record of his brother, František, in 1838, the grandparents of the groom were identified as "Anton und Anna Slanička von Rynholec, haus No. 34". That grandmother was identified elsewhere as Katerina. Rynholec is a suburb of Nové Strašeci today.

More about Joseph I Slanička:

Religion: Roman Catholic Occupation: master tailor
Known address: between 1835 - 1841, Rynholec #42, (Bohemia)

Notes for Maria Anna Braunner:

Maria-Anna Braunner came from three generations of master bakers, who were burghers of the Free Royal City of Nové Strašeci in Bohemia, about 60 km west of Prague. That is all we know about her.

More about Maria Anna Braunner:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Known address 1: Nové Strašeci, #194, (Bohemia), Czech Republic
Known address 2: Rynholec (Bohemia)

Children of Joseph I Slanička and Maria Braunner were (all Roman Catholic):

- 6 i. Joseph II Slanička, born 26 Dec 1835 in Neustraschitz (Nové Strašeci), Bohemia; died 06 May 1904 (age 68) Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary may have married (1) N.N. before 1868; married (2) Borbála Dankó 11 Oct 1868 in Pest (Terézváros); married (3) Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott 16 Sep 1878 in Pest VII (Terézváros). Already discussed in Generation 3.
- ii. František Slanička, born 27 Oct 1837 in Rynholec (Bohemia). Married Anna Cervený, daughter of Joseph master tailor, on 28 Feb. 1838.
More about František Slanička:
Occupation: master tailor
Known address: Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia)
- iii. Václav Michael Slanička, born 29 Sep 1839 in Rynholec (Bohemia).
- iv. Jan Slanička, born 15 Feb 1841 in Rynholec (Bohemia).

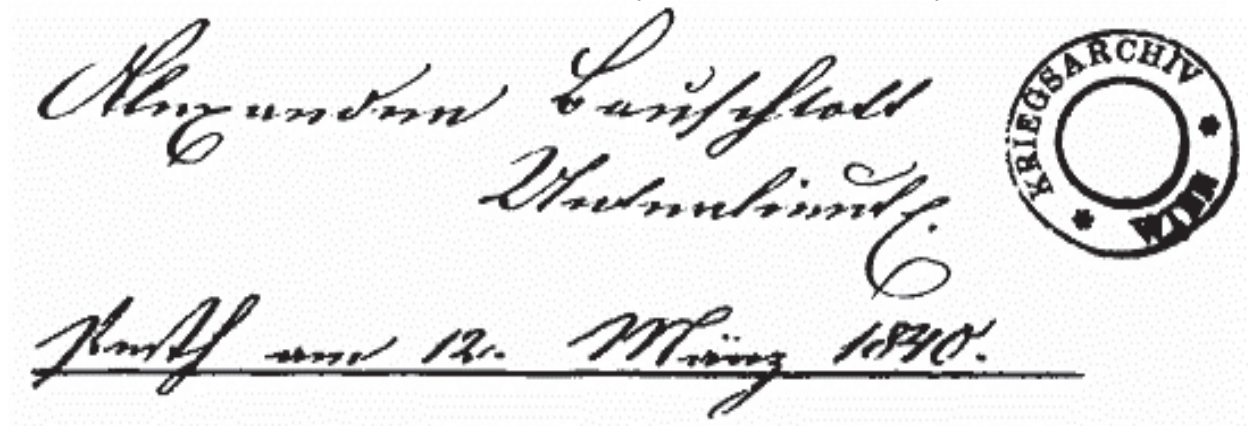


Generation 4

14. Alexander Karl Bauschlott, born 27 Sep 1815 in Mönchsroth, Principatus Öttingen (Bavaria); died 13 Mar 1890 (age 75) Budapest VII, (Erzsébetváros), Hungary. He was the son of **28. Joachim Schell von Bauschlott and N. N.** He married **15. Carolina Catharina Regina Lesser** 25 Nov 1855 in Pest, Terézváros. **15. Carolina Catharina Regina Lesser**, born 04 May 1822 in Pest (Belváros); died 11 May 1899 (age 77) Budapest VII (Erzsébetváros). She was the daughter of **30. Dominic II Joannes Nepom Lesser** and **31. Carolina Naller**.

Notes for Alexander Karl Bauschlott:

Alexander Karl Bauschlott was educated at the Maria Theresia Military Academy in Wiener-Neustadt and upon graduation from the Academy, he spent about five years in the Austrian military. He completed the Academy in 1835. In 1836, according to records of the Austrian War Office, he was staff Sergeant in Italy, and from 1837 through 1840 he served in Pest at regimental headquarters as a staff officer. His rank was Unterlieutenant in 1839 and in 1840. He resigned in 1840 at that rank. In his resignation letter dated 12th March, 1840, he gave the reason for his resignation as "*a statement made regarding a mistake that had occurred*". It sounds like he was offended by someone. He eventually married in Pest

The image shows a handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read 'Alexander Karl Bauschlott'. Below the signature, there is a date written in cursive: 'Auf am 12. März 1840.'. To the right of the signature is a circular stamp with the text 'KRIEGSARCHIV' around the top and 'WM' at the bottom, with a central emblem.

Alexander Karl's signature on his resignation letter

and lived as a freelance writer and clerk for the rest of his life. In 1885, he was listed in the Buda-Pest Name and Address register as 'Schrifteller', which means story writing. In his death record, in 1890 he was called 'dijnok', a Hungarian word for a freelance office worker. His origin was a mystery for a long time, but now it is certain that he was the illegitimate son of baron Joachim Schell von Bauschlott, a high ranking military officer on the staff of Archduke Johann in Vienna. According to his military records, Alexander Karl was born in 1815 in Mönchsroth in Bavaria. However, there is no record of him there. That village was part of the estate of Johann Philipp von Schell, the great-great grandfather of Joachim von Schell, and it was a conveniently distant place to give as the birthplace for an illegitimate child. Bauschlott is a village in Baden, Germany, which was part of another estate of Johann Philipp von Schell. Joachim von Schell and his brother Alexander, adopted the 'von Bauschlott' predicate about the year 1810. In 1827, Joachim registered Alexander Karl, his illegitimate son, in the Maria Theresia Military Academy in Wiener-Neustadt by the family name 'Bauschlott'. Until then, the name of the child was 'Leschl', which is the 'Schell' name written backwards, with one 'l' transposed. Alexander Karl was most likely born in Vienna or in its vicinity. His mother is unknown, but in all likelihood she came from a good family and died when Carl Alexander was still very young, perhaps an infant. Later in life, when Alexander Karl himself registered two illegitimate children from the same mother, he used the same sort of trick and called himself 'Bause-Chalotte' until she married their mother. At the marriage he used his regular 'Bauschlott' name. After the marriage, the 'Bause-Chalotte' name of Maria Emilia, my mother's grandmother, was changed in the church book to 'Bauschlott'.

Colonel Joachim Schell von Bauschlott, according to his last testament, written in his own hand, financed

Generation 4

the education of Alexander Karl at the Maria Theresia Military Academy and left him a sizable annual stipend. As it happened, when Joachim died in 1837, he did not leave enough money behind to even cover his minimum legal obligations towards his widow and his two legitimate children. Therefore, the the education of Alexander Karl at the Maria Theresia Military Academy and left him a sizable annual stipend. As it happened, when Joachim died in 1837, he did not leave enough money behind to even cover his minimum legal obligations towards his widow and his two legitimate children. Therefore, the



illegitimate Alexander Karl lost his stipend. He resigned from the military three years after his father's death. So, the real reason for Alexander Karl's resignation was probably financial. The pay for military officers was low and the expenses of the required life style were high. Most officers came from the well-to-do nobility and merchant class and their families had the resources to finance their carrier. After Joachim von Schell died, Alexander Karl lost his only financial support and could not afford to remain a military officer. (For a detailed biography see 'BauschlottAlexKarlBGt.' and 'SchellBJoachimBGt.')

More about Alexander Karl Bauschlott:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Education: between 1827 - 1835, Theresianische Militär-Akademie, Vienna

Age at marriage: 40

Occupation: k.k. military officer, later freelance clerk & writer

Known address 1: 1852, Pest, Dob utca 25, (Erzsébetváros, VII, Hungary.

Known address 2: between 1855 - 1856, Pest, Inlandi utca 30

Known address 3: between 1882 - 1885, Budapest VII, (Erzsébetváros) Klauzál utca 35

Notes for Carolina Catharina Regina Lesser:

We know very little about Carolina Catherina Regina. She came from the Lessar family. Over the years, that name was Germanized to 'Lesser' and Hungarianized to 'Leszár'. Her father Dominic was a confectioner with a nice confectionery store in the most elegant part of Pest. However, he turned out to be a bad and even neglectful businessman. (See the full story of Dominic Lesser, Carolina's father in LesserDominic2BGt.) Carolina died on May 11, 1899 at 1:30 in the afternoon in the Erzsébet nursing home as Budapest VII, Alsóerdősor utca 7, operated by the city district, where she lived. The Home still

Generation 4/5

exists (year 2000) about six city blocks from Klauzál utca where she lived with her husband until his death in 1899. In 2012 it was part of a big hospital complex occupying a whole city block. It is right next to the large and beautiful St. Erzsébet church. Her death was reported by the management of the Home, which was normal practice, and no one knew her parents' names. One hopes that one of her daughters, perhaps Emilia looked after her burial, which took place two days later on the 13th of May, 1899.

More about Carolina Catharina Regina Lesser:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros), Hungary

Age at marriage: 33

Known address: 1899, Bp. VII, (Erzsébetváros) Alsóerdősor 7

Children of Alexander Bauschlott and Carolina Lesser were (all Roman Catholic):

- 7 i. Emilia Anna-Maria Bauschlott, born 23 Aug 1849 in Pest (Terézváros); died after 1926 (age over 77) probably at an old-age home in Budapest (Újpest); married Joseph II Slanička 16 Sep 1878 in Pest VII (Terézváros). Already discussed in Generation 3.
- ii. Paulina Barbara Margaretha Bauschlott, born 23 Apr 1852 in Pest, (Terézváros)
More about Paulina Barbara Margaretha Bauschlott:
Church of baptism: Pest, (Terézváros)
- iii. Irena Eugenia Barbara Josepha Bauschlott, born 13 Apr 1856 in Pest, (Terézváros), Hungary.
More about Irena Eugenia Barbara Josepha Bauschlott:
Church of baptism: Pest, Terézváros
- iv. Maria Regina Bauschlott, born 27 Jan 1865 in Pest, Terézváros; died 14 Sep 1865 (age 7 months) Pest, Terézváros.
More about Maria Regina Bauschlott:
Church of baptism: Pest, Terézváros

Generation No. 5

24. Jan I Slanička, born 1767 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia), Czech Republic; died before Nov 1836 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia). He was the son of **48. Anton Slanička** and **49. Kateřina N.**. He married **25. Barbora Kučera** 15 Nov 1801 in Rynholec (Bohemia).

25. Barbora Kučera, born 1776 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); died 14 Nov 1836 (age 60) Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia). She was the daughter of **50. František I Kučera** and **51. Barbora N.**.

Notes for Jan I Slanička:

He was a master shoemaker; that is all we know about him. Note: In 1838, in the marriage record of his son, František, the grandparents were identified as "Anton und Anna Slanička von Rynholec haus N. 34".

More about Jan I Slanička:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: master shoemaker

Known address 1: Rynholec, #34, (Bohemia)

Known address 2: Rynholec, # 42, (Bohemia)

More about Barbora Kučera:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known address: Rynholec, #42, (Bohemia)

Burial: died as a widow at the home of one of her daughters in Nové Strašeci

Children of Jan I Slanička and Barbora Kučera were (all Roman Catholic):

- 12 i. Joseph Slanička I, born 01 Nov 1809 in Rynholec (Bohemia); married Maria Anna Braunner 23

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- Feb 1835 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia). Already discussed in Generation 4.
- ii. Barbora Slanička, born 22 Nov 1802 in Rynholec (Bohemia).
 - iii. Joseph Slanička, born 16 Aug 1806 in Rynholec (Bohemia); died before 1809 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia).
 - iv. Jan Slanička, born 19 Jun 1807 in Rynholec (Bohemia).
 - v. František Slanička, born 08 Nov 1812 in Rynholec (Bohemia); married Anna Cervený 12 Feb 1838 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia).
More about František Slanička:
Occupation: master tailor
 - vi. Maria Anna Slanička, born 18 Oct 1816 in Rynholec (Bohemia).

26. (Franz) František Braunner, born 21 Jul 1777 in Nové Strašeci #99, (Bohemia), Czech Republic; died 20 Nov 1843 (age 66) Nové Strašeci #195, (Bohemia). He was the son of **52. Ferdinand Franz Braunner** and **53. Anna Maria Miseroni de Lisone**. He married **27. Teresia Anastasia Köstler** 14 Feb 1804 in 'P. Maria pod retezem' (Our Blessed Lady) church, Prague, Malá Strana, (Lesser Town). **27. Teresia Anastasia Köstler**, born Jan 1785 in Prague, (Bohemia); died 26 Jun 1856 (age 70) Nové Strašeci #190 (Bohemia). She was the daughter of **54. Franz Joseph Köstler** and **55. Josepha N.**

Notes for František Braunner:

He was a master baker and burgher of Nové Strašeci. He must have served in Prague as a journeyman baker, where he met the stepdaughter of a baker called Wenzel Swestka. He married her in the church of 'P. Maria pod retezem' (Our Blessed Lady) in Malá Strana (Lesser Town) the castle district of Prague.

More about František Braunner:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: burgher of Nové Strašeci

Occupation: master baker

Known address 1: Nové Strašeci #99, Bohemia

Known address 2: Nové Strašeci #193, Bohemia

Known address 3: Nové Strašeci #194, Bohemia

Notes for Teresia Anastasia Köstler:

In the church records of Nové Strašeci, Teresia stated, several times, that she was from Prague and was the daughter of Vacláv (Wenzel in German) Svestka. The church record of her marriage to Franz Braunner baker, in the Prague church of 'P. Maria pod retezem' (Church of our Lady, now called P. Maria Vítězná), in 1804, noted that she was the daughter of Franz Joseph Köstler and his wife Josepha. In the same church, in 1791, a widow called Josepha Köstler married a master baker called Wenzel Svestka. Franz Braunner, the son of a master baker in Nové Strašeci, probably worked as a traveling journeyman in Prague, perhaps at the shop of Vacláv Svestka and that is how he met Teresia. It also seems that Teresia regarded her step father as her father, because later in Nové Strašeci she called herself Terezia Swestka. The fact of finding the above two marriages in Prague, where there are at least 120 churches that kept records in 1791, is the proverbial 'finding a needle in a haystack' and nothing short of a miracle. Looking for the marriage of Franz Brauner and Teresia Swestka, the writer just happened to pick six churches in the old section of Prague in Malá Strana (the so called Lesser Town on the Castle side of the river). Miraculously, the sixth of them happened to have the above two marriage records, which cleared up this otherwise intractable mix-up in the names Köstler and Svestka.

More about Teresia Anastasia Köstler:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Generation 5

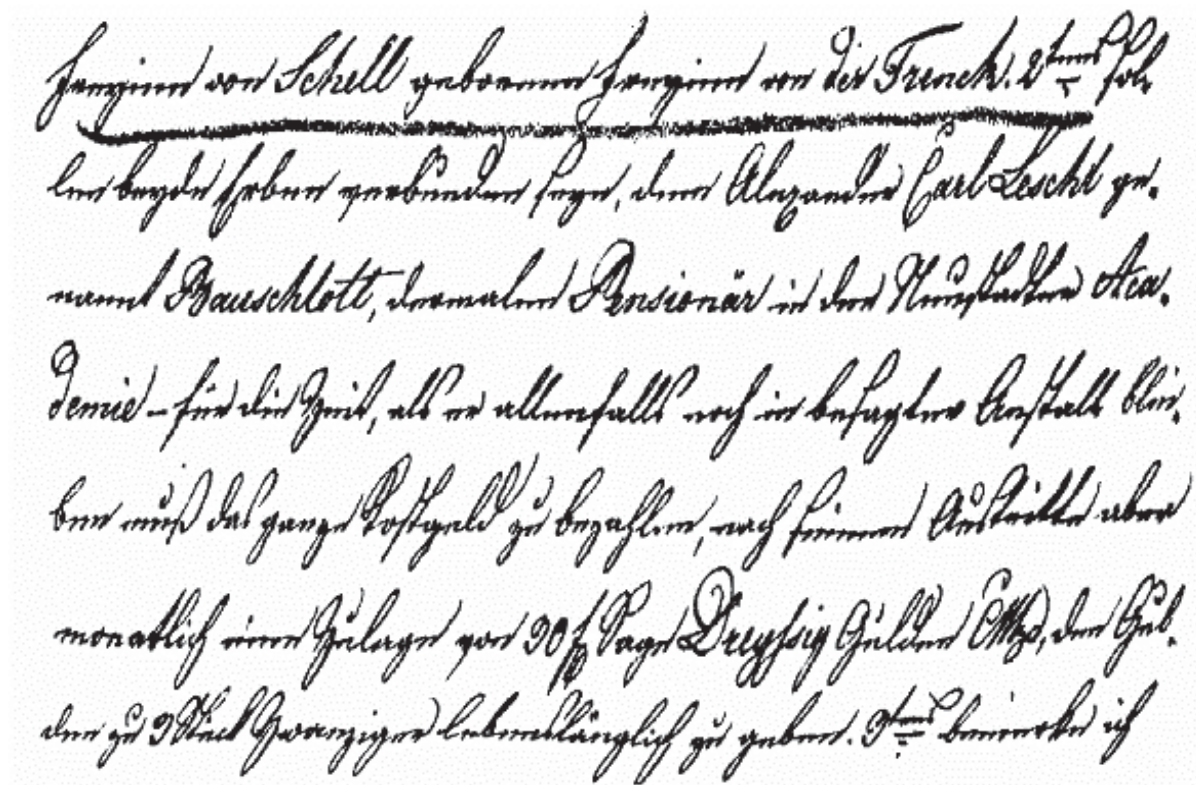
Children of František Braunner and Teresia Köstler were (all Roman Catholic):

- 13 i. Maria Anna Braunner, born 14 Feb 1810 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); married Joseph I, Slanička 23 Feb 1835 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia). Already discussed in Generation 4.
- ii. Jan Braunner, married Barbora Hundbori.
 More about Jan Braunner:
 Occupation: Cooper
 Known address: Nové Strašeci #71, (Bohemia)
 More about Barbora Hundbori: Religion: Roman Catholic
- iii. František I Braunner, born 27 Apr 1805 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); died before Aug 1807 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia).
- iv. František II Braunner, born 26 Aug 1807 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); married (1) N. N. before 1835; married (2) Eleonora Kucinka 10 Nov 1840 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia).
 More about František Braunner:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Occupation: master baker
 More about Eleonora Kucinka:
 Known address 1: 1840, Nové Strašeci #184, Bohemia
 Known address 2: after 1840, Nové Strašeci #192, 193, Bohemia

28. Joachim Schell von Bauschlott, born 09 Dec 1784 in Weitra, Upper Austria; died 21 Nov 1837 (age 54) Vienna, Austria. He was the son of **56. Karl Laktanz von Schell** and **57. Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold**. First marriage: 16 Nov 1823 to Regina Monaldi v. Monaldeschi, Vienna; second marriage: 11 Aug 1831 to Kornelia V. Trenck, Vienna.

Notes for Joachim Schell von Bauschlott:

Joachim Schell von Bauschlott was born to distinguished parents and achieved an outstanding career in the Austrian military. He was a Colonel and one of the adjutants of Johann, the Archduke of Austria. It was an office job in Vienna – it must have been a coveted position. However, like other positions in the military, it did not pay very well considering the cost of the lifestyle military officers were required to live. He had practically no other income. Early in life he must have had a relationship with a woman whom he either deeply loved or deeply respected or both. The relationship resulted in the birth of an illegitimate son, named Alexander Karl Bauschlott, and perhaps ended with the death of the mother. As an unmarried man, Joachim von Schell lived in the Hofburg, in Vienna, where the royal residence of Archduke Johann was. When Joachim first married, his wife's parents bought the new couple a house at Bogner Gasse 317 in Vienna. That short street is still there at the intersection of Kohlmarkt strasse and Graben strasse. The latter is the most fashionable street in the center of Vienna. Despite of his modest financial situation, Joachim gallantly undertook the upbringing and early education of Alexander Karl and later supported him for eight years as a resident student at the military academy in Wiener Neustadt, just outside Vienna. From the language of his last testament, in which he wrote about Alexander Karl Bauschlott and left him an annual stipend, it appears that his wife and family knew Alexander Karl, who may have been their frequent or at least occasional guest. Joachim von Schell died in a heart attack six years after his second marriage, at the age of 54 and at the height of his career. We do not know anything about the woman in the life of Joachim Schell von Bauschlott, who gave birth to Alexander Carl Bauschlott. She will probably remain unknown, for information about such private and perhaps secret relationships could only be found in private letters. Such documents usually do not survive for long, and they would be now close to 190 years old. From evidence such as the Last Testament of Joachim, it seems that the relationship between the mother of Alexander Carl and Joachim must have been far more than a fleeting, casual one. Joachim treated his illegitimate son like his own family.



*Joachim von Schell gab an, dass Joachim von der Trenck, 2. Stand Poln.
Landesbesitzer, geboren in Prag, als Alexander Carl Schell ge-
nannt Bauschlott, damals Pensionär in dem kaiserlichen k. k.
Dienst - findet sich, als er allmählich auf sein bescheidenes Gehalt blie-
be, und das ganze Postgehalt zu bezaubern, und fernerhin Anstalten über
monatlich einen Gehalt von 30 fl. Prager Dreyszig Gulden ö. M., der Geh.
als 2. Stand Pensionär lebenslänglich zu haben. Ich bin sicher, ich*

Excerpt from the last testament of Joachim Schell, 1831

He welcomed Alexander Karl into his home, at least as a visitor and financed his education for at least 8 years or probably longer. Finally and surprisingly, in his last testament he tried to secure his future with a more generous legacy than what he left to his legitimate son.

(For a more detailed biography see 'SchellBJoachimBGt.' and 'SchellFamilyGothaSBt.')

More about Joachim Schell von Bauschlott:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: k.k. military officer (*k. k. stands for kaiserlich königlich*)

Social Status: 1731, Baron of the Empire

Military service 1: Jäger Regiment, Innsbruck

Military service 2: Adjutant to Archduke Johann in Vienna

Residence: 1819 - 1823, P. P. Hofburg

Last known address: 1823 - 1837, Bogner Gasse 317, Vienna (3 blocks from Hofburg)

Children of Joachim Schell von Bauschlott were (all Roman Catholic):

- 14 i. Alexander Karl Bauschlott, born 27 Sep 1815 in Mönchsroth, Principatus Öttingen (Bavaria); his mother unknown. Already discussed in Generation 4.
- ii. Johann Baptist Schell v. Bauschlott, born in Vienna, 31 Mar 1827 to mother Regina Monaldi v. Monaldeschi
- iii. Carl Schell v. Bauschlott, born in Vienna, 29 Sep, 1832 to mother Kornelia v. Trenck
- iv. Emil Schell v. Bauschlott, born in Vienna, 1835 to mother Kornelia v. Trenck

Generation 5

30. Dominic II Joannes Nepom Lesser Error! Bookmark not defined., born 13 May 1795 in Pozsony (now Bratislava in Slovakia), Hungary; died 06 Jul 1855 (age 60) Pest (Belváros), Hungary. He was the son of **60. Dominic I Lesser** and **61. Catherina Regina Englerth**. He married **31. Carolina Naller** 13 Aug 1821 in Pest (Belváros).

31. Carolina Naller, born 15 Feb 1802 in Pest (Belváros); died after 1855 probably in Pest. She was the daughter of **62. Jacob Naller** and **63. Magdalena Tribusch**.



Pozsony, royal castle & St. Martin cathedral, extreme left & right

Notes for Dominic II Joannes Nepom Lesser:

Dominic Lesser Jr. was born in Pozsony in 1795, and moved to Pest with his parents sometime after 1803. He learnt the confectionery trade somewhere. Although his maternal grandparents were confectioners, they died before he could have worked for them. By 1817, when he was only 22, he had an impressive array of work references from Vienna and Buda from several elegant confectionery shops starting in 1814. Some of them were repeat employers and all had favorable comments about him. He married Carolina Naller, the daughter of a prominent and well-to-do burgher of Pest. With the help of her wealthy patrician father, he got a confectionery license, opened and equipped a confectionery shop and was elected burgher of the city of Pest. He was probably a dashing, flamboyant man-about-town, who did not take work too seriously and soon his business began to flounder. He was sued by creditors and his father-in-law had to rescue him. When he became heavily indebted again, including to his father-in-law, Jacob Naller sued him for being an irresponsible businessman, husband and father. Dominic's business license and business were taken away from him and given to his wife. In the end that did not work out either; they were forced to sell the business and Dominic became re-seller of confectionery products in

Generation 5

kiosks in various parts of Pest. He was then sued by the other confectioners of Pest for making and selling confectionery products without a license. However, now the family seemed to be doing better financially. Dominic II died in 1855. His bankruptcy case occupies some shelf space in the Capital Archive of Budapest and was made immortal by historian M. Rózsa in his essay entitled: '*A budai és pesti cukrászművesség a XIX sz. első felében*' (*The confectionery art in Buda and Pest in the first half of the 19th century*). It appeared in Volume 17 of the series entitled: 'Tanulmányok Budapest Multjáról'. For more biographical details see 'LesserDominicJrBGt.')

More about Dominic II Joannes Nepom Lesser:

Age at marriage: 26

Church of baptism: St Martin, Pozsony

Known address 1: 1822, Pest, Sebastianplatz 383

Occupation: confectioner

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: 03 Jul 1824, burgher, elected in Pest

Notes for Carolina Naller:

What is known about Carolina, has been summarized in the notes about her husband Dominic. She married young and outlived her husband. As a married woman, she was a problem child for her parents, because neither she nor her husband could manage their finances. In her father's last will, she received nothing directly. Her part of the inheritance, a large sum of money, was placed in trust with her sisters Francisca and Augustina. Her father obviously did not trust her with money. The sisters were to invest the capital and it was to be held in trust for her children. Carolina could only get the interest on the investment as long as she lived. She was only 53 when her husband died. I could not find her death in the church records of Pest. Being a young widow, it is very likely that she married again and was buried under her second married name. That makes it difficult to find her death record.

More about Carolina Naller:

Age at marriage: 08 Aug 1821, 19, married Dominic Lesser

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros), Hungary

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Dominic II Lesser and Carolina Naller were (all Roman Catholic):

- 15 i. Carolina Catharina Regina Lesser, born 04 May 1822 in Pest (Belváros); died 11 May 1899 (age 77) Budapest VII (Erzsébetváros); married Alexander Karl Bauschlott 25 Nov 1855 in Pest, Terézváros. Already discussed in Generation 4.
- ii. Paulina Lesser, born 18 Jun 1824 in Pest; died 03 Oct 1824 (age 3 month), Pest (Belváros).
- iii. Hermina Lesser, born 10 Jun 1825 in Pest (Belváros); died 16 May 1849 (age 24) Pest (Belváros).
- iv. Leopoldina Lesser, born 28 Oct 1826 in Pest (Belváros); died after 1841.
- v. Henrietta Lesser, born 25 Mar 1828 in Pest; died 12 Nov 1828 (age 7 months) Pest (Belváros).
- vi. Augustina Lesser, born 30 Mar 1830 in Pest (Belváros); died after 1841 in Pest, (Terézváros).
- vii. Ludovicus Lesser, born 21 Jul 1831 in Pest; died 05 Oct 1831 (age 2 months) Pest (Belváros).
- viii. Aloysa Lesser, born 07 Apr 1835 in Pest (Belváros); died after 1841 in Pest (Belváros).
- ix. Emericus Lesser, born after 1835 in Pest (Belváros); died after 1841 in Pest (Belváros),
Notes for Emericus Lesser:
We only know about this child from the Last Testament of his grandfather Jacob Naller.

Generation No. 6

48. Anton Slanička, born 1728 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia), Czech Republic; died 07 Mar 1810 (age 82) Rynholec, #34, (Bohemia). He married **49. Kateřina N.** **49. Kateřina N.**, born 1740 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); died 03 Dec 1798 (age 58) Rynholec, #32, (Bohemia).

Notes for Anton Slanička:

In the church records, his occupation was always described as 'landlord'. This is all we know about him.

More about Anton Slanička:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: house owner

Known address: Rynholec, #32, (Bohemia)

Last known address: Rynholec, #34, (Bohemia)

More about Kateřina N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Last known address: Rynholec, #32, (Bohemia)

Note: her name was probably Anna Kateřina

Known child of Anton Slanička and Kateřina N. was:

- 24 i. Jan I Slanička, born 1767 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); died before Nov 1836 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); married (1) Františka N. 1790 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); married (2) Barbora Kučera 15 Nov 1801 in Rynholec (Bohemia). Already discussed in Generation 5.

50. František I Kučera, born 1738 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); died 01 Aug 1806 (age 68) Rynholec (Bohemia). He married **51. Barbora N.** **51. Barbora N.**, born 1743 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); died 26 May 1806 (age 63) Rynholec (Bohemia).

More about František Kučera:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: house owner

Known address: Rynholec, #31, (Bohemia)

More about Barbora N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known address: Rynholec, #31, (Bohemia)

Children of František Kučera and Barbora N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 25 i. Barbora Kučera, born 1776 probably in Rynholec; died 14 Nov 1836 (age 60) Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia); married Jan Slanička 15 Nov 1801 in Rynholec. Already discussed in Generation 5.
- ii. Anna Kučera, born 1784 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia).
More about Anna Kučera:
Date of Marriage: 13 May 1806, Rynholec, she was 22 years old (husband's name unknown).
Known address: Rynholec, #31, (Bohemia)
- iii. Magdalena Kučera, born 22 Jun 1787 in Rynholec, #31, (Bohemia); died there on January 19, 1818.
- iv. Jan Kučera
More about Jan Kučera:
On 01 May 1799, he had a child baptized
Known address: Rynholec, #31, (Bohemia)

Generation 6

- v. Ludmilla Kučera, born 1786 in Rynholec; died 06 Apr 1788 in Rynholec, #31, (Bohemia).
- vi. František II Kučera, born 1771 probably in Rynholec (Bohemia); married N. N. on September 29 1807, when he was 36 years old. Baptized a child on: 11 Sep 1813.

More about František II Kučera:

Known address: Rynholec, #31, (Bohemia)

52. Ferdinand Franz Braunner, born 16 Aug 1735 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic; died 13 May 1813 (age 78) Nové Strašeci. He was the son of **104. Ferdinand Braunner** and **105. Anne1 N.** He married **53. Anna Maria Miseroni de Lisone** 13 Feb 1760 in Nové Strašeci. **53. Anna Maria Miseroni de Lisone**, born 10 Mar 1734 in Prague (Bohemia); died 19 Jan 1810 (age 76) Nové Strašeci. She was the daughter of **106. Jan Carl Miseroni de Lisone** and **107. Barbora Elisabeth Lužicka**.

Notes for Ferdinand Franz Braunner:

Ferdinand Franz Braunner was the second generation of master bakers and burghers of the Braunner family in Nové Strašeci in Bohemia. Eventually, he became president of the city council.

More about Ferdinand Franz Braunner:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: burgher of Nové Strašeci

Occupation: master baker

Known address: Nové Strašeci #99, Bohemia

Notes for Anna Maria Miseroni de Lisone:

She was born in Prague in 1734 and baptized in the church of St. Aegida. After her father died in 1738, she must have moved to Nové Strašeci with her mother. The family lived there before her birth and had some property there. In 1760, two years after the death of her mother, she married in Nové Strašeci. Interestingly, none of the witnesses at her wedding were Miseroni. Her older sister and brother lived and had a family in Nové Strašeci, and the greater family clan still must have had some aunts and cousins not too far away, yet none of them are mentioned in her marriage record.

More about Anna Maria Miseroni de Lisone:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St. Aegida, Prague

Children of Ferdinand Franz Braunner and Anna Miseroni de Lisone were (all Roman Catholic):

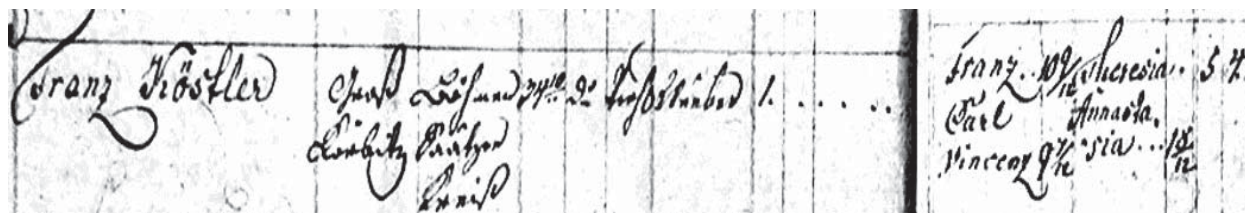
- 26 i. František Braunner, born 21 Jul 1777 in Nové Strašeci #99, (Bohemia); died 20 Sep 1843 (age 66) Nové Strašeci #195; married Teresia Anastasia Köstler 14 Feb 1804 in 'P. Maria pod retezem' (Our Blessed Lady) church, Prague, Malá Strana. Already discussed in Generation 5.
- ii. Barbara Braunner, born 22 Oct 1761 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia).
- iii. Benedikt Simon Braunner, born 27 Oct 1763 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia).
- iv. Maria Margareta Braunner, born 19 Jun 1765 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia).
- v. Franz Braunner, born 1767 in Nové Strašeci; died 28 Apr 1771 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia).
- vi. Veronica Braunner, born 13 Apr 1770 in Nové Strašeci; died 14 Apr 1770 in Nové Strašeci.
- vii. Joseph Braunner, born 01 Apr 1771 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); married Katerina Oswald.
- viii. Rosalia Ludmilla Braunner, born 17 May 1773 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia).

Generation 6

54. Franz Joseph Köstler, born Dec 1751 in Groß Körbitz, Saatz (now Severocesky) County, Bohemia, Czech Republic. He married **55. Josepha N.** before 1775 in Bohemia. **55. Josepha N.**, born 1741 in Budweis (Budejovice), Bohemia.

Notes for Franz Joseph Köstler:

According to the Prague marriage record of his daughter, Teresia, Franz Joseph Köstler served in the 1st Artillery regiment in Prague. In the 1790 issue of the Austrian Schematismus Militär (Miliz-Almanach) we find that the headquarters of the 1st Field Artillery regiment were in Prague. Indeed, his still extant service records in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna from the years 1786 and 1787 (below) show that he was a low ranking artilleryman in the First Field Artillery of the Pentzenstein Regiment in Prague. His



beginning service date was given as December 14, 1767, when he must have been exactly 16 years old. He probably served in that regiment to the time of his death in 1788-1790. In 1791, his wife, Josepha was already a widow. In that year she married Vacláv (Wenzel) Svestka in Prague. According to Franz Joseph Köstler's service records, in 1786, he was 34 years and 10 months old and had two sons and a daughter. In the 1787 list he was listed with only one son and one daughter. The records also stated that he was Roman Catholic, born in Bohemia in Groß Körbitz in Saatz County and his civilian occupation was 'weaver'. The Czech versions of the name of his birthplace over the years were Krbce, Chrvice and Kurbice. Today, Saatz county is called Severocesky County. In Franz Joseph Köstler's time, Groß Körbitz was a small town 6 km. southwest from Chomutov, which is a town that lies on a straight line drawn between Prague and Chemnitz in Germany and near today's German-Czech border. Krbce still exists today. It is about 10 km. southwest from Chomutov.

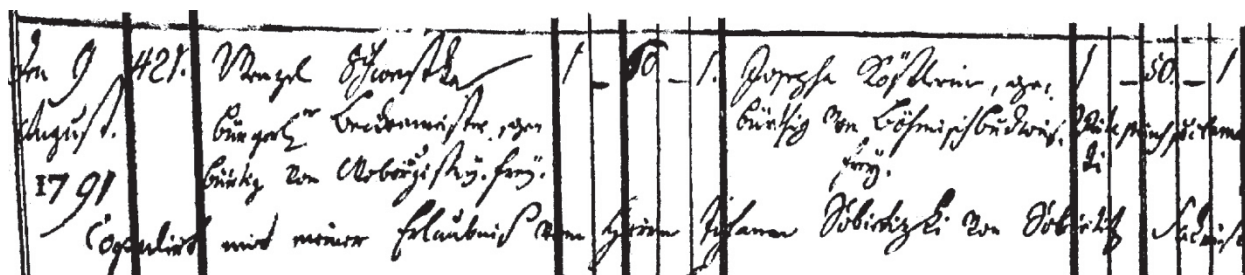
More about Franz Joseph Köstler:

Military service: 1767, 1st Field Artillery von Pentzenstein Regiment, Prague

Rank: low rank in the Austrian army; Religion: Roman Catholic

Notes for Josepha N.:

Josepha's second marriage, to Wenzel Svestka master baker, took place in the church 'P. Maria pod retezem' (now called P. Maria Vitězná) in Malá Strana section of Prague in 1791. According to that



marriage record, Josepha was from Budweis (Budejovice), Bohemia, she was 50 years old and a widow. Her first marriage (to Franz Joseph Köstler) may have been in Budweis or in Prague. However, if it was in Prague, it was not in the 'P. Maria pod retezem' church (or in any of the many Prague churches researched and mentioned in this report). From her Köstler marriage came Terezia, who eventually married František Braunner of Nové Strašeci, who probably worked at one time in Prague, possibly for Josepha's second husband Wenzel Svestka.

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Children of Franz Joseph Köstler and Josepha N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 27 i. Teresia Anastasia Köstler, born Jan 1785 in Prague, (Bohemia); died 26 Jun 1856 (age 70) Nové Strašeci #190 (Bohemia); married František Braunner 14 Feb 1804 in P. Maria pod retezem church, Prague, Malá Strana, (Lesser Town). Already discussed in Generation 5.
- ii. Franz Carl Köstler, born Dec 1775.
- iii. Vincenz Köstler, born Feb 1776; died 1787 probably in Prague.

56. Karl Laktanz von Schell, born 12 May 1754 probably in Ljubljana, Slovenia; died 18 Jan 1802 (age 48) Graz, Austria. He was the son of **112. Friedrich Alexander von Schell** and **113. Marie Anne Hennezel de Champigny**. He married **57. Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold** in Jan 1783. **57. Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold**, born 23 May 1753 in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary; died 18 Mar 1826 (age 73) probably Vienna. She was the daughter of **114. Anton Paul Berchtold** and **115. Maria Anna Reviczky**.

Notes for Karl Laktanz von Schell:

The only information we have about Karl Laktanz Joseph von Schell was gleaned from a few church records and from two publications about the Austrian nobility. In fact, the only church record we have of him is his first marriage. His birth date comes from the 1899 issue of the 'Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser', but it does not say, where he was born. It is likely that he was born in Ljubljana (called Laybach at the time of his birth), where his father was Gubernatorial Counselor in the Habsburg administration. The same publication also gives the date of his death and the dates of his two marriages. The 1919 publication of 'J. Siebermacher's Wappenbuch' confirms the date of his second marriage and also gives the place of his death as Graz in Steyermark, Austria. He married Theresia Nell von Nellenburg, his first wife, in 1780 in Vienna. The marriage ceremony was performed in the St. Stephan Dome. In the marriage record his occupation was given as Regional Liqueur Tax Collector in Krems, Lower Austria. His origin was not stated and Krems was stated as his residence. The next record of him is the birth of his first child in 1781. His occupation given was the same as above. From the above two genealogical publications we know that following the death of his first wife, he married Maria Juliana Antonia countess Berchtold in 1783. We do not know where the marriage took place. It was not in Vienna or in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat in Hungary), the birthplace of the bride. Neither was it in Pozsony in Hungary (now called Bratislava in Slovakia), which was the favorite city of the Hungarian nobility at the time. The baptism of their first child, Joachim, was in 1783 in Weitra in Lower Austria. This was the next record about Karl Laktanz. He died on January 18, in 1802 in Graz, according to the two genealogical publications mentioned above.

When his two sons, Alexander and Joachim, married in 1822 and 1823 respectively, he had already been dead for two decades. His last occupational position was given in those marriage records as 'Gubernatorial Counselor in Trieste'. We do not know when he was appointed to that post. Most likely it was soon after his marriage to countess Berchtold, whose family was very influential and may have helped him to get such appointment. His two sons and one daughter may have grown up in Trieste. That city had a predominantly Italian speaking population. In 1802, he may have gone to Graz from Trieste as the nearest large Austrian city, in order to seek medical treatment and perhaps that is why he died there. I was not successful to find a church record of his death in Graz.
(For additional details see 'SchellFamilyGothaSBt.')

More about Karl Laktanz von Schell:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Baron of the Empire

Occupation 1: 1780, County liquor tax collector in Krems, Austria

Occupation 2: 1802, Government Councilor in Triest (now Italy)

Notes for Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold:

(For genealogical details see summary 'BerchtoldFamilySBt. ' and 'BerchtoldFamilySB. ' files.)

More about Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Countess of the Empire

Children of Karl von Schell and Maria Antonia Berchtold were (Roman Catholic):

- 28 i. Joachim Schell von Bauschlott, born 09 Dec 1783 in Weitra, Upper Austria; died 21 Nov 1837 (age 54) Vienna; married (1) Regina Monaldi von Monaldeschi 19 Nov 1823 Vienna, Austria; married (2) Kornelia Marie von Trenck 11 Aug 1831. Already discussed in Generation 5.
- ii. Emilie Schell von Bauschlott, born 18 May 1786 in Vienna, Austria; died 07 Jan 1812 in Nezdaschow; married Karl Gustav Berchtold 17 Jul 1804 in Vienna, Austria; born 29 Jun 1761 in Platz; died 16 Mar 1813 in Nezdaschow.

Notes for Emilie Schell von Bauschlott:

She died in childbirth at a very young age.

More about Emilie Schell von Bauschlott:

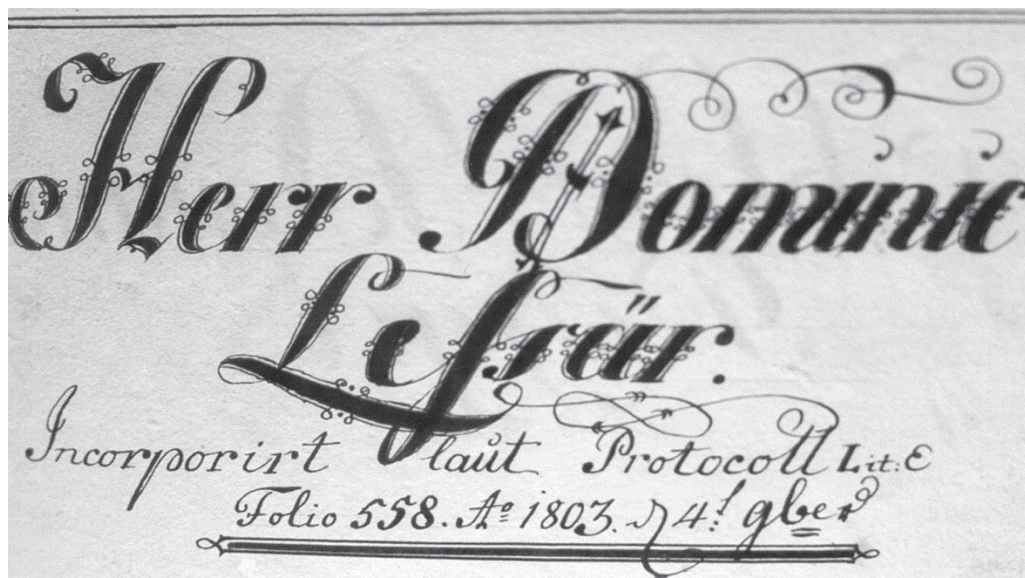
Social Status: Baroness of the Empire

More about Karl Gustav Berchtold: Occupation: Military officer

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Count of the Empire

60. Dominic I Lesser, born 06 Aug 1760 in Pozsony (now Bratislava Slovakia), Hungary; died 20 Mar 1816 (age 56) Pest (Belváros), Hungary. He was the son of **120. Anton Lesser** and **121. Anastasia N.** He married **61. Catherina Regina Englerth** 07 Sep 1790 at St. Martin church, Pozsony; **61. Catherina Regina Englerth**, born 02 Aug 1772 in Pozsony; died after 1816 probably in Pest. She was the daughter of **122. Joseph Englerth** and **123. Regina Leitinger**.



Notes for Dominic I Lesser:

Dominic Lesser (Lessár, Lessär, Leßär) senior was a merchant and continued the spice business of his father Anton after the latter died in 1803. In Pozsony, I found the minutes of the meeting of the Chamber of Merchants, dated November, 4, 1803, at which his incorporation was approved. Above is the ornate

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record of his incorporation (9ber meant November). He was a burgher of Pozsony. He married there the daughter of a master confectioner. Later in life, it is not certain when, he moved to Pest where he spent the rest of his life. Apparently, he had family members and relatives in Pest and that fact may have drawn him there. A sister of his wife married a liqueur store owner in Pest, who later in life employed Dominic's son, Dominic Lesser Jr. The father, Dominic Senior worked for the City of Pest in the Road Toll Office and in the Customs Office. He died in Pest in 1816.

(For more biographical detail, see LesserDominic2BGt.)

More about Dominic I Lesser:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St Martin church, Pozsony

Age at marriage: 30

Social Status: before 1795, burgher, elected in Pozsony;

Occupation: merchant

Notes for Catherina Regina Englerth:

Catherina Regina was the daughter of a confectioner. She had a younger sister called Anna-Maria Regina. That caused a little problem, because in her marriage record in 1790, and in all subsequent baptism records of her children, her name was just Regina. The only guide that could be used to decide which Regina Englerth married Dominic Lesser was the bride's age given in her marriage record. This matched exactly Catherina Regina's birth year of 1772. I did not find her death record. She was only 44 when her husband died. It is probable that she married again and her death was recorded under a different name. It is also possible that she moved to some other city.

More about Catherina Regina Englerth:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St. Martin church, Pozsony

Age at marriage: 18

Children of Dominic I Lesser and Catherina Englerth were (all Roman Catholic):

- 30 i. Dominic II Joannes Nepom Lesser, born 13 May 1795 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary; died 06 Jul 1855 (age 60) Pest; married Carolina Naller 13 Aug 1821 in Pest (Belváros). Already discussed in Generation 5.
- ii. Stephanus Antonius Lesser, born 16 Jul 1791 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
- iii. Antonius De Padua Lesser, born 06 Jul 1793 in Pozsony; died 22 Jan 1832 Pest, Hungary.

Notes for Antonius De Padua Lesser:

Antonius Lesser attended Piarist schools in northern Hungary. The one that he graduated from was in a town that is called Trencin today. It is in Slovakia about 200 km northwest from Budapest. In 1809 he joined the Piarist Order and eventually became an ordained priest of the Order. He must have had some inheritance, which by the rules of the times, had to go to the Order, because the Order guaranteed a 1000-florin loan to his brother Dominic Jr. sometime before 1831. According to the archival records of the Order, he was German speaking and spoke Hungarian and Slovak at the intermediate level.

*** Notes from the catalog of Piarist professors, published by the Piarist Order in 1997. ***

He entered the Order September 21, 1809 in Privigye (today it is in Slovakia about 75 km north of Budapest). He took the perpetual oath September 5, 1814 in Selmechánya (now in Slovakia and called Banská Stiavnica, about 50 miles north of Budapest). He was ordained September 6, 1817 also in Selmechánya. His teaching career at the various Piarist schools was the following: 1812-13 Podolin (now in Slovakia called Podolinec), teacher of 'normalium', beginner subjects 1814 Selmechánya, teacher of grammar [In years 1815-16 studied philosophy in Vác (8-10 km north of Budapest)].

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1817 Pest, teacher of grammar (most likely Latin or German)
 [1818 Nyitra (in Slovakia, called Nitra, miles northwest of Budapest), studied theology]
 [1819 St. Georgio (a monastery near Pozsony, now in Slovakia) studied theology]
 1820-24 Pest, teacher of normalium and grammar
 1825-32 Pest, teacher of normalium and grammar, private tutor to Horváth de Szentgyörgy, a wealthy member of the Hungarian nobility.
 He died in Pest on January 22, 1832 as a Piarist priest. He was less than 39 years old.
More about Antonius De Padua Lesser:
 Church of baptism: St. Martin, Pozsony
 Occupation: ordained priest and monk
 Post held: Piarist professor

- iv. Regina Anastasia Lesser, born 02 Nov 1796 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
- v. Josephus Lesser, born 23 Aug 1798 in Pozsony; died 25 Sep 1800 (age 2) Pozsony.

62. Jacob Naller, born 06 Jul 1773 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died 18 Jan 1846 (age 73) Pest (Belváros). He was the son of **124. Joseph Naller** and **125. Anna-Maria Strasser**. He married **63. Magdalena Tribusch** 23 Apr 1801 in Pest (Belváros). **63. Magdalena Tribusch**, born 1783; died 1840 (age 57) Pest. She was the daughter of **126. Joseph Bernard Tribusch** and **127. Anna Zelzer**.


Notes for Jacob Naller:

Jacob Naller attended the Piarist Gymnasium in Pest in at least 1784 and 1785. He was 16 years old when his father died. He probably stayed home to help his mother run his father's tinsmith shop and he became tinsmith. He got the master tinsmith rank in 1800. The following year, he married Magdalena Tribusch, the daughter of a well-to-do master tinsmith and prominent burgher of Pest. The following year he was elected burgher by the Pest Council. In 1806, he and his wife bought the No. 162 house in the Innerstadt for 6000 florins. The address later became Leopoldgasse 194. Leopold Gasse is today's Váci utca in the Inner City (Belváros in Hungarian). They also owned plow land, vineyards and a house in and around Veresegyháza, not far from Pest. Jacob and his wife, Magdalena had many problems with their daughter Carolina and her husband Dominic II Lesser. At one point they found it necessary to take their son-in-law to court for negligent handling of the business he bought with Caroline's dowry. In 1840, only a few years after that lawsuit, Magdalena died. After his wife's death, Jacob retired to their country house in Veresegyháza. There he wrote his will and signed it on March 21, 1841. He died in his country house in 1846. He was buried in Pest. He died as a wealthy burgher. Survived only by three daughters, he was the last of five males of our Naller generations and probably represents the economic apex of our family. (For more details of his biography see 'NallerJacobBGt.')

More about Jacob Naller:

Religion: R. Catholic

Age at marriage: 27

Leokadia v. Anna Maria 841
Jacob Naller 
Daniel v. Barabás
Lund & Grünke

Signatures on the last testament of Jacob Naller

Occupation: master tinsmith

Social Status: burgher, Pest Sept. 18, 1802

Known address 1: 1803, Schlangengasse, Inner Stadt (shop)

Known address 2: 1806, Inner Stadt house No. 162

Known address 3: 1815, Inner Stadt house No. 170 (shop)

Known address 4: 1822, Leopoldgasse 194, Inner Stadt

Notes for Magdalena Tribusch:

Little is known about Magdalena. She was 18 and single when she married Jacob. The strange thing about her is that she appears to be the only child of her parents. No birth record of her or of any of her siblings was found anywhere in or around Pest or Buda. Her parents married in Buda, when her mother was 16-18 years old, and they lived in Pest the rest of their lives. One possibility is that she was an adopted child, but against that speaks the fact that her parents in their last testament call her 'our daughter by blood'. The other possibility is that her mother had only one child for some medical reason (*in that age 7-10 children was the norm*), and she went to her mother's home to deliver outside Pest-Buda or the church record got lost over time. Also, she may have had siblings, who were also delivered outside Pest-Buda and died as infants. Magdalena's death record was not found in Pest-Buda. She may have died in some sanatorium outside Pest-Buda. We will never know the answer to these puzzles. Her estate papers, prepared just after her death in 1840, show that she had on her name some unspecified asset worth 8000 florins, a vineyard complete with a press house and equipment at Szadány near Pest, worth 4000 florins, and some agricultural land at Veresegyház also near Pest, worth 2000 florins.

Children of Jacob Naller and Magdalena Tribusch were (all Roman Catholic):

- 31 i. Carolina Naller, born 15 Feb 1802 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died after 1855 probably in Pest; married Dominic II Joannes Nepom Lesser 13 Aug 1821 in Pest (Belváros).
Already discussed in Generation 5.
- ii. Josephus Naller, born 02 Jan 1806 in Pest (Belváros); died before 1841.
- iii. Augustinus Naller, born 06 Jul 1808 in Pest (Belváros); died before 1841.
- v. Maria Aloysia Naller, born 25 Mar 1811 in Pest (Belváros); died 06 May 1811 Pest (Belváros).
- vi. Francisca Naller, born 20 Sep 1812 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died after 1841; married (1) Johann Fetter before 1840 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died before 1840 in Pest (Belváros). Hungary; married (2) Anton Barnabás after 1840 in Pest (Belváros).
More about Francisca Naller:
Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)
Age at marriage: 28 at second marriage
More about Anton Barnabás:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Occupation: Lawyer
- vii. Hermina Naller, born 19 Apr 1820 in Pest (Belváros); died 10 May 1820 (age 3 weeks) Pest (Belváros).
- viii. Augustina Rosina Naller, born 21 May 1824 in Pest (Belváros); died 29 Jan 1892 (age 68) Pest (Terézváros); married Károly Tóth, sometime after 1841.
More about Augustina Rosina Naller:
Religion: Roman Catholic Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)
More about Károly Tóth:
Occupation: He was the first engineer in the family; there was not another for 120 years.

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104. Ferdinand Braunner, born 1691; died 04 Nov 1743 (age 52) Nové Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic. He married **105. Anne1 N.** before 1725.

Notes for Ferdinand Braunner:

Ferdinand Braunner was the first of three generation of burgher master bakers of the Braunner family in Nové Strašeci in Bohemia. He was for some time a member of the City Council. We do not know where he came from.

More about Ferdinand Braunner:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: burgher and city councilor of Nové Strašeci

Occupation: master baker

More about Anne1 N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known address: Nové Strašeci #99, (Bohemia)

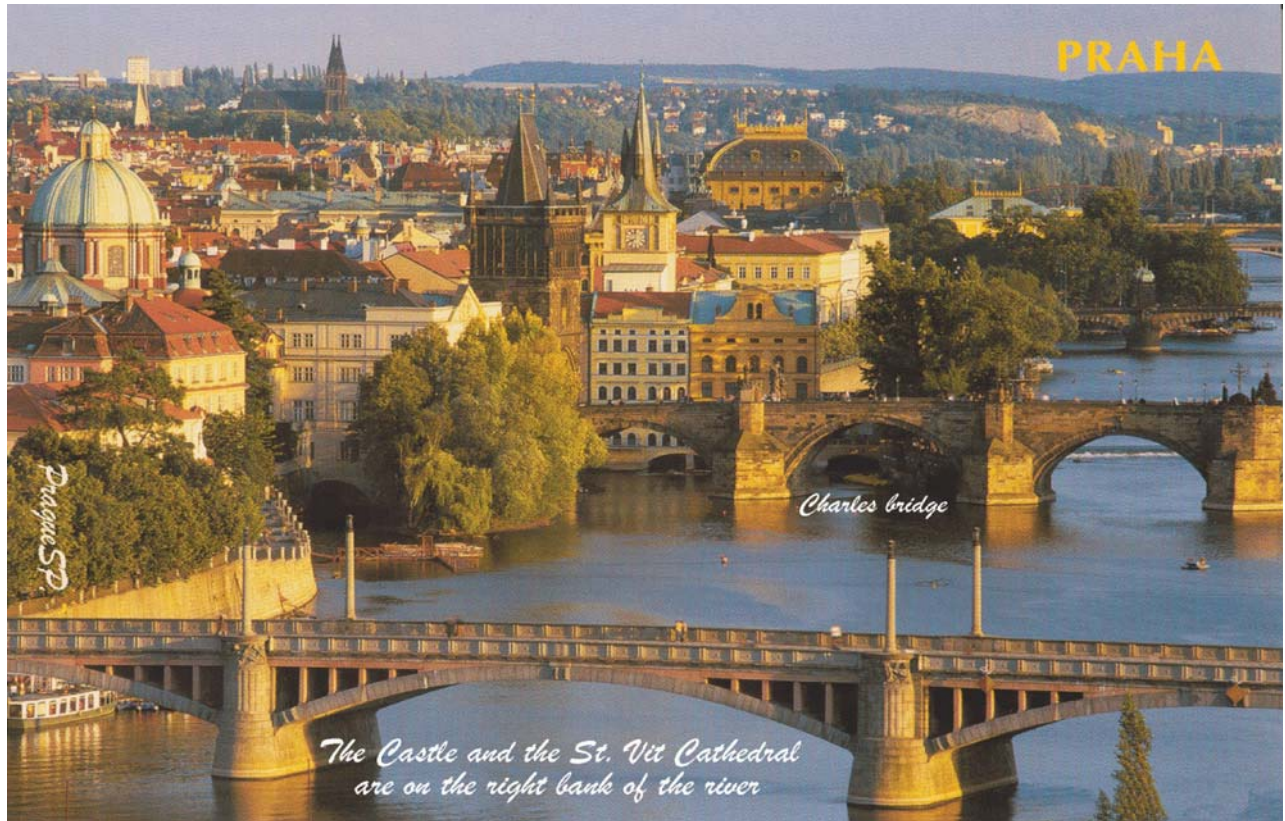
Children of Ferdinand Braunner and Anne1 N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 52 i. Ferdinand Franz Braunner, born 16 Aug 1735 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); died 13 May 1813 (age 78) Nové Strašeci; married Anna Maria Miseroni de Lisone 13 Feb 1760 in Nové Strašeci,.
 - ii. Anna Barbara Braunner, born 12 Jan 1725 in Nové Strašeci #99.
 - iii. Václav Braunner, born 27 Jul 1727 in Nové Strašeci #99.
 - iv. Anna Maria Braunner, born 07 Mar 1730 in Nové Strašeci #99.
 - v. Anton Dominik Braunner, born 04 Aug 1732 probably in Nové Strašeci; died 06 Oct 1774 in Nové Strašeci; married Apollonia N. before 1756.
- More about Apollonia N.:***
Religion: Roman Catholic

106. Jan Carl Miseroni de Lisone, born 05 Jul 1674 in Prague (Bohemia); died 1738 (age 64) Prague. He was the son of **212. Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone** and **213. Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen**. He married **107. Barbora Elisabeth Lužicka**. **107. Barbora Elisabeth Lužicka**, born 1688; died 03 Nov 1758 (age 70) Nové Strašeci (Bohemia).

Notes for Jan Carl Miseroni de Lisone:

Nothing is known about Jan (Johann) Carl, except his birth, until 1717, when he bought house No. 58 in Nové Strašeci from Antonin Max Loß, burgher of the Old Town of Prague. In 1722, he sold it to Count Hercules Pius von Montecuccoli. Later he bought it back in 1734 along with House No. 56. Some time in his life he also bought house No. 57, which was sold by his widow in 1753 after it had been damaged by fire. Between 1721 and 1726 he baptized three children in Nové Strašeci. According to city records kept at the Archive in Rakovník, he owned at one time or another the Nové Strašeci houses No. 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60. Shortly after 1726 he must have moved to Prague, because he baptized three more children there between 1728 and 1734 at the church of St. Aegida. According to sources, he died in Prague in 1738 or 1740. The last record of him is his letter to the City Council of Nové Strašeci, dated February 15, 1737 in Prague. It is probably in his own handwriting. In it he criticizes the Council for neglect in registering some house purchase. In the book 'Dejiny Mesta Nového Strašeci' by František Vacek, the writer tells us that Jan Carl was the Stable Master for Count Jan Josef von Waldstein and his death left his widow Barbara and their children in great debt. The family must have returned to Nové



Strašeci, because the widow and her children reappeared in the church records there. Their son Václav Martin and later their daughter Anna Maria married in Nové Strašeci. Shortly after the son's marriage the family was rescued by Václav Martin's father-in-law, Matej Vasirovsky, who paid off their main creditor in 1748 with the condition that he would manage the Miseroni estate. Eventually the son became a respected burgher of the city and established a very large family. He had 16 children from the same mother. Widow Barbara died in Nové Strašeci in 1758, just two years before her daughter Anne-Maria married there Ferdinand Franz Braunner.

More about Jan Carl Miseroni de Lisone:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Baptism: St. Vitus, Prague

Social Status: nobleman

Occupation 1: Civil Service administrator in Prague

Occupation 2: between 1721 - 1726, Stable Master for Count Jan Josef von Waldstein in Nové Strašeci

Notes for Barbora Elisabeth Lužicka:

We know nothing about the origin of Barbora Elisabeth Lužicka. She was not from Nové Strašeci. At the baptism of her third child in Nové Strašeci, in 1726, one of the witnesses was a man by the name of Antonin Lužicka. Also, there was a house owner in Nové Strašeci registered in 1715 by the name of František Antonin Lužicka. He was most likely Elisabeth's brother since on a house sale document in 1722 in Nové Strašeci a Franz Lužicka was called the brother-in-law of Johann Carl Miseroni. According to another source, František Antonin Lužicka was the Chief Officer of the local Lobkowitz estate. After the death of her husband, Barbara moved back to Nové Strašeci with her children, who ranged from 4 to 17 years in age. In 1740, she was in considerable debt and the ownership of their home, which was by then in the name of her son Wenceslaus Martin, was threatened. In 1746, her brother-in-law, Johann Paul Miseroni wrote on her behalf to the mayor and city council of Nové Strašeci. Wenceslaus Martin was 23

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at the time, still under-aged in Bohemia. The case was eventually resolved in 1748. The father-in-law of Wenzel Martin, Matej Vašírovsky, paid off the main creditor Jiri Arnold von Dobrovslavin, to whom they owed 1000 zl. Barbora Elisabeth also sold the No. 56 house in 1753. The house had suffered fire damage, but she probably sold it to liquidate her debt. She died in Nové Strašeci in 1758 at the age of 70.

More about Barbora Elisabeth Lužicka:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Jan Karl Miseroni de Lisone and Barbora Lužicka were (all Roman Catholic):

- 53 i. Anna Maria Miseroni de Lisone, born 10 Mar 1734 in Prague (Bohemia), Czech Republic; died 19 Jan 1810 (age 76) Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); married Ferdinand Franz Braunner 13 Feb 1760 in Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia). Already discussed in Generation 6.
- ii. Barbora Theresia Elisabeth Miseroni de Lisone, born 23 Oct 1721 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); married Jan Svoboda.
More about Barbora Theresia Elisabeth Miseroni de Lisone:
Social Status: noblewoman
- iii. Wenceslaus Martin Miseroni de Lisone, born 14 Nov 1723 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); died 20 Jul 1798 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia); married Marie Vašírovská.
Notes for Wenceslaus Martin Miseroni de Lisone:
Wenceslaus Martin was born in Nové Strašeci and except for the 15 years in Prague, he lived all his life in his birthplace. He married Marie Vašírovská and established a large family of 16 children (with the same mother) and assured the survival of the Miseroni line into the 19th century. He died in Nové Strašeci in 1798 at the age of 75.
- iv. Joannes Nepomus Maximilian Miseroni de Lisone, born 19 Feb 1726 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic; died 25 Oct 1729 at age of less than 4 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia),
- v. Anton Bernhard Miseroni de Lisone, born 06 May 1728 in Prague (Bohemia); died 13 Jul 1752 in Nové Strašeci (Bohemia).
More about Anton Bernhard Miseroni de Lisone:
Church of baptism: St. Aegida, Prague
Social Status: nobleman
- vi. Ferdinand Joseph Miseroni de Lisone, born 15 Mar 1731 in Prague (Bohemia), Czech Republic.
More about Ferdinand Joseph Miseroni de Lisone:
Social Status: nobleman

112. Friedrich Alexander von Schell, born probably in Vienna, Austria; died after 18 Nov 1781 probably in Ljubljana, Slovenia. He was the son of **224. Carl Ludwig von Schell** and **225. Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx**. He married **113. Marie Anne Hennezel de Champigny** 02 Dec 1751 in Nancy, Lorraine, France, Saint Roch church. **113. Marie Anne Hennezel de Champigny**, born 10 Nov 1727 in Nancy; died between 24 Nov 1763. She was the daughter of **226. Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny** and **227. Anne Charlotte de Tervenus**.

Notes for Friedrich Alexander von Schell:

This is what we know about Friedrich Alexander von Schell. He was the son of Carl Ludwig von Schell and Sophie Charlotte Hamel-Bruyninx. He was a military cadet in 1743 and a Sergeant in the military in Dresden in 1746. That puts his birth year somewhere in 1726 to 1728. He married Marie Anne d'Hennezel de Champigny in Nancy, Lorraine in 1751. At that time he was a resident of Mannheim or Mannheim. That marriage is the only church record we have of him. Most likely he spoke French since

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His mother spoke French and he himself married a French speaking woman. In fact, we have a letter from him written in French in 1751, to Count Cobenzl, the Austrian governor of the Austrian Netherlands. Count Cobenzl was a very close friend and patron of Charles Joseph François d'Hennezel de Champigny, the older brother of Marie Anne. Most likely, Friedrich Alexander von Schell had asked Count Cobenzl to help him get a job as a government official. In the letter, dated in 1751, he thanked Cobenzl for his help and the latter wrote back to say that he was pleased to be of assistance. Later in life, in 1780 and 1781, Friedrich Alexander was a government councilor in Laybach, (it is now called Ljubljana) the capital of Slovenia, which was then a province of the Hapsburg Empire called Krein. We know about his job there from church records of his son Karl Laktanz von Schell.
(For a more detailed biography see 'SchellFriedAlexBGt.' and 'SchellFamilyGothaSBt.')

More about Friedrich Alexander von Schell:

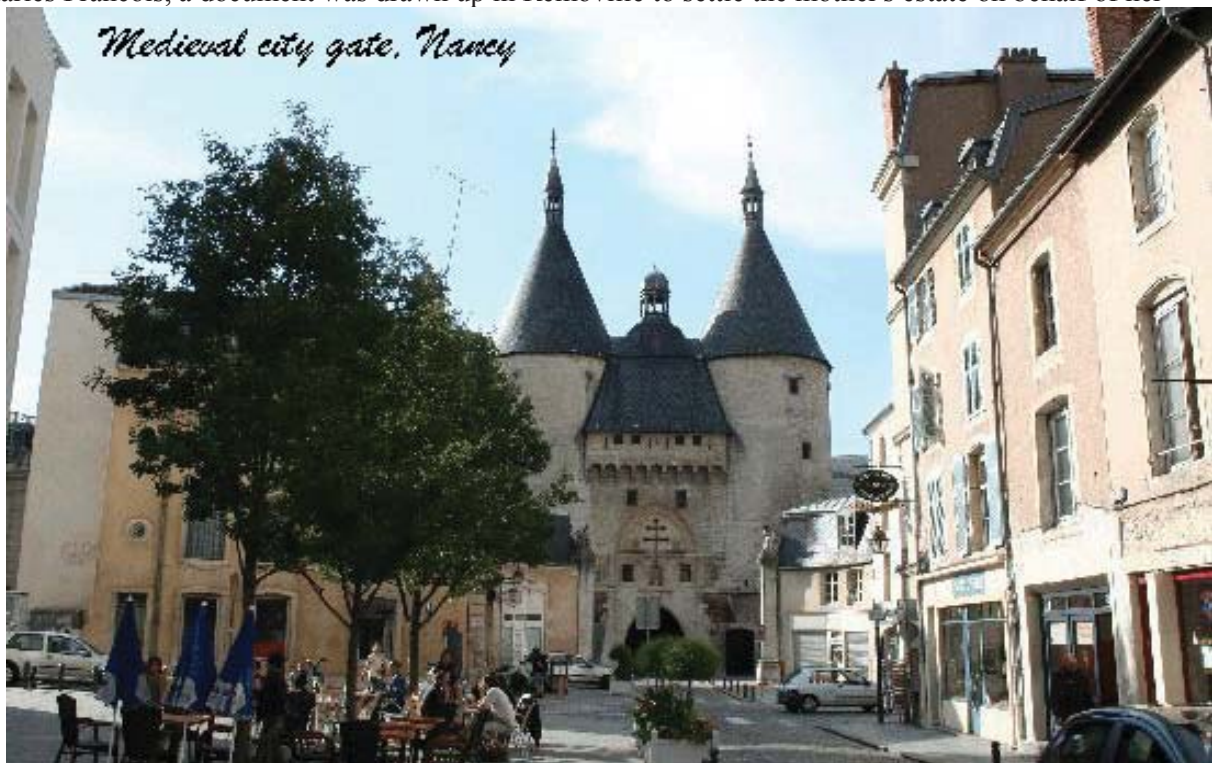
Religion: perhaps Lutheran first, but later Roman Catholic

Social Status: 1731, Baron of the Empire

Occupation: between 1780 - 1781, Gubernatorial Councilor in Ljubljana

Notes for Marie-Anne de Hennezel de Champigny:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*A daughter, born on September 3 in 1737, who married a German baron.*" That daughter was Marie-Anne Hennezel de Champigny, born in Nancy on November 10 in 1727 and not on the above date. From her marriage records I discovered that the German baron was Friedrich Alexander von Schell. They married in Nancy in 1751 at the church of St. Roch. Marie-Anne's brother, Charles François Antoine gave away the bride. From contacts with Antoine d'Hennezel and from documents found in Nancy, we know that after the death of her father, the distribution of paternal estate and declaration of the feudal rights of the properties of Trois-Vallois and Jésonville took place in Nancy on 15 Jan 1748. The four heirs were Marie-Anne, her sister and two brothers. The two sisters were still minors represented by their mother. At Marie-Anne's marriage in Nancy, in 1751, her mother was still alive but did not seem to have been present. In 1763, four years after the death of her mother and three years after the death of her brother Charles Francois, a document was drawn up in Removille to settle the mother's estate on behalf of her



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son Antoine, her daughter Anne-Thérèse and the minor children of Marie-Anne, who was already dead. The children were represented by Marie-Anne's cousins, brothers Charles-François de Tervenus, Doctor of Theology, Canon in Nancy and Anthoine de Tervenus de Estreval. In 1777, probably after the death of Marie-Anne's brother Antoine, there was a similar declaration in Nancy in connection with the same estate. There were two heirs: Anne-Thérèse (*her sister, a nun at the convent of Sainte Glossinde*) and her "*nephew le Sieur Lactance, Baron de Schilt*". In reality, the 'nephew' was the son of Marie-Anne, Baron Karl Laktanz de Schell. Both heirs were represented by Charles-François de Tervenus, (*he died shortly after the event on March 31, 1778*).

(For more biographical details see 'HennezelDJFrancoisBGt.')

More about Marie-Anne Hennezel de Champigny:

Religion: Roman Catholic Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of Friedrich von Schell and Marie Anne de Champigny was:

- 56 i. Karl Laktanz von Schell, born 12 May 1754 probably in Ljubljana, Slovenia; died 18 Jan 1802 (age 48) Graz, Austria; married (1) Theresia Nell von Nellenburg 18 Oct 1780 in Vienna Austria; married (2) Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold Jan 1783. Already discussed in Generation 6.



114. Anton Paul Berchtold, born 12 Jun 1728 in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary; died 15 Jun 1795 (age 67) probably Vienna. He was the son of **228. Johann Anton Berchtold** and **229. Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl von Eyerlsberg**. He married **115. Maria Anna Reviczky** 09 Feb 1752 in Galánta, Hungary. **115. Maria Anna Reviczky**, born 1735 probably in Galánta; died 01 Aug 1755 (age 20) Vienna, Austria. She was the daughter of **230. Johann Franz Reviczky** and **231. Anna Maria Barthodeiszky**.

Notes for Anton Paul Berchtold:

(For more genealogical details see summary 'BerchtoldFamilySBt.' and 'BerchtoldFamilySB.bmp' files.)

More about Anton Paul Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: Count of the Empire
Occupation: k.k. military officer;
Rank: cavalry captain
Property: Fratting, Pullitz, Ungarschitz

More about Maria Anna Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: noble woman
Her family was from Árva county of Hungary
Burial: Tyrnau

Children of Anton Berchtold and Maria Anna Reviczky were:

- 57 i. Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold, born 23 May 1753 in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary; died 18 Mar 1826 (age 73) probably Vienna, Austria; married Karl Laktanz von Schell Jan 1783. Already discussed in Generation 6.
- ii. Anton Maria Berchtold, born 12 Jul 1754 in Tyrnau; died 25 Mar 1819 in Vienna, Austria; married Maria Anna Huszár 28 Nov 1792 in Baráthi, Hungary; born 10 Mar 1771 in; died 10 Nov 1847 in Vienna, Austria.

More about Anton Maria Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: Count of the Empire
Property: Fretting, Pullitz, Ungarschitz

More about Maria Anna Huszár:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: Noble woman

120. Anton Lesser, born about 1725 possibly in Ribnice, Slovenia; died 07 Aug 1803 (age 78) Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary. He married **121. Anastasia N.** 24 Nov 1756 in St Martin, Pozsony. **121. Anastasia N.**, born about 1725; died 06 Oct 1782 (age 57) Pozsony.

Notes for Anton Lesser:

Anton Lesser (or Lesszár, Leßär, Lessar) is our earliest ancestor from Pozsony. His origin is unknown. I did not find his birth in Pozsony. There is some reason to believe (based on the occasional spelling of his name, which was a Hungarianized-Germanized Slovene name), that he may have come from southeastern part of Austria (southern Carinthia or Styria) or from the present-day Slovenia to the south. Records from the Capital Archive of Budapest indicate that there were three men in Pest with the (Lessar, Lessär, Leßär or Lesszár) name in his time. They were related to one another, and they were also Roman Catholic and contemporary with Anton Lesser of Pozsony. Their business records show that they conducted business with a company in Pozsony called Anton Lessar & Sohn. Two of those Lessar people in Pest are known to have originated from a town called Ribnice in Slovenia. It is very likely that the Lesser families in Pozsony were related to the ones in Pest. In Anton Lesser's marriage record of 1756, his occupation was given as 'questor aromatum', which in the Latin used at the time meant spice merchant. In all subsequent records his occupation was given as either 'Mercator' or 'Handelman', which means 'merchant'. Anton was 31 and single when he married Anastasia, who was also 31 years old and already a widow. They lived in the royal castle district ('Fundo Subarcensi' in Latin and 'Königliche Schlossgrund' in German) of Pozsony. At the age of 35 Anton was a burgher of Pozsony. It appears that he may have been a money

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and mortgage lender as well as a merchant. There is a property record from 1774, according to which he foreclosed on and took over a house, whose buyer could not meet the mortgage payments. The decorative document from April 25, 1775 below states that he was incorporated as a merchant on that date. Another document from the same year, not shown, stated that he was a burgher of Pozsony.

(For more biographical detail, see 'LesserAntonBGt.')

More about Anton Lesser:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Age at marriage: 31

Social Status: burgher, elected in Pozsony before 1760

Occupation: spice merchant



Notes for Anastasia N.:

Anastasia is one of my mystery ancestors. Almost nothing is known about her. At her marriage to Anton, she was identified as Susanna, the widow of a Jacob Saler. Ten months after the marriage to Anton, his wife gave birth to a child, but in the baptism record the mother was called Anastasia. In the birth records of her other three children and finally in her death record she was always Anastasia. Furthermore, Anton and his wife were godparents in 1764, 65, 65, 68, 69 and 70, and the name of the wife was recorded every time as Anastasia. In a property record dated in 1774, Anton Lesser's wife was given as Anastasia. It is obvious that the priest mistakenly wrote Susanna for Anastasia in her marriage record. I never found Anastasia's birth record, the record of her first marriage to Jacob Saler or any other record that would give us her maiden name.

More about Anastasia N.:

Age at marriage: 31 at (2nd) marriage to Anton

Church of baptism: Unknown

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Anton Lesser and Anastasia N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 60 i. Dominic I Lesser, born 06 Aug 1760 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary; died 20 Mar 1816 (age 56) Pest (Belváros); married Catherina Regina Englerth 07 Sep 1790 in St. Martin, Pozsony. Already discussed in generation 6.

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- ii. Franciscus Joannes Lesser, born 06 Sep 1757 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
More about Franciscus Joannes Lesser:
Church of baptism: St. Martin, Pozsony
- iii. Anna-Maria Theresia Lesser, born 03 Feb 1759 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
More about Anna-Maria Theresia Lesser:
Church of baptism: St. Martin, Pozsony

122. Joseph Englerth, born 1724; died 30 Apr 1772 (age 48) Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary. He married **123. Regina Leitinger** 29 Jan 1769 in St. Martin, Pozsony. **123. Regina Leitinger**, born 1734 probably in Lorraine, France; died 11 Feb 1800 (age 66) Pozsony. She was the daughter of **246. Joannes Philippus Leitinger** and **247. Barbara N.**



Pozsony in the 18th century, the royal castle district

Notes for Joseph Englerth:

No records of Joseph were found in Pozsony prior to his marriage to Regina Leitinger. We know that he was a widow when he married, but do not know where he came from. He owned a confectionery shop in Pozsony and he was a burgher of that city. Unfortunately, the burgher book of Pozsony has not

survived. It usually contained information about the origin of elected burghers.

More about Joseph Englerth:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Unknown

Social Status: burgher, elected in Pozsony

Occupation: confectioner

Notes for Regina Leitinger:

It is not known where Regina was born. From the age given in his death record, she must have been born in 1734. Her father is assumed to be Joannes Philippus Leitinger, who was the only Leitinger in Pozsony. He fathered children in the period 1736-1742 in Pozsony. This is the only connection uncovered between Joannes Philippus Leitinger and Regina Leitinger. Since the first recorded birth to the Leitinger family in Pozsony was in 1736, Regina may have been born, where her parents had come from. There is reason to believe that it was in France – perhaps in Lorraine.

She lost her first husband, Joseph Englerth after only three years of marriage, when she was only 38. Shortly after she was widowed, Regina married Stephan Krasl (sometimes spelt Grazl, Grasl) who was also a confectioner like Joseph Englerth and was probably working in his shop. It was common in those days for the business owner's widow to marry the most senior and trusted employee of her deceased husband. It was usually a very practical arrangement for the woman and an excellent opportunity for a younger and usually not very well-to-do man to inherit a business and the 'master' status. Regina was pregnant with their second child when Joseph died and their first child was only two years old. She needed a husband to help her to run the confectionery shop. They remained married for over 22. In 1795 and in 1798 Regina (Leitinger) Grasl was godmother for children born to her daughter Regina Englerth and Dominic I Lesser. At the 1798 birth, she was already a widow again. Two years later she died.

More about Regina Leitinger:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Age at marriage: 35

Children of Joseph Englerth and Regina Leitinger were (Roman Catholic):

- 61 i. Catherina Regina Englerth, born 02 Aug 1772 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary; died after 1816; married Dominic I Lesser 07 Sep 1790 in St. Martin church.
- ii. Maria-Anna Regina Englerth, born 02 Jul 1770 in Pozsony; married Michael Glückswerth 03 Jul 1791 in St. Martin R.C. church in Pozsony. The couple moved to Pest, Hungary, before 1817.

Notes for Michael Glückswerth:

In his liqueur store in Pest he employed for some time his wife's nephew, Dominic II Lesser.

124. Joseph Naller, born 31 Jan 1743 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died 24 Apr 1789 (age 46) Pest. He was the son of **248. Franz I Michael Naller** and **249. Anna Sybilla Reich**. He married **125. Anna-Maria Strasser** 25 Dec 1768 in Pest. **125. Anna-Maria Strasser**, born 27 Nov 1748 in Buda (Viziváros) Hungary; died 30 Jul 1838 (age 90) Pest, St. Rókus. She was the daughter of **250. Lorenz Strasser** and **251. Magdalena N.**

Notes for Joseph Naller:

Joseph was the fourth child of his parents. Like his brothers, he studied at the Piarist Gymnasium in Pest. It is not certain for how many years. One record we have, shows him attending the 1752-53 school year. He was 9 years old then. Eventually he became a tradesman, the only one of the seven sons of his parents with such manual occupation. In 1768, he was elected burgher of Pest in January, became a master tinsmith in June and bought a house in the inner city of Pest in October. Finally, in December, he married

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Anna Maria Strasser, who was the young widow of a master tinsmith in Buda. They had six children born to them. The last one was born in 1781. They bought a second house in the inner city in 1782. In 1789 Joseph died at the young age of 46. He left behind five children, who ranged in age from 10 to 18 years. An inventory ('NallerJosephLI.') was taken of the couple's entire estate, which now provides a rare and interesting window for us into their home and life.

(For more detailed biography see 'NallerJosephBGt.')

More about Joseph Naller:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros), Hungary

Age at marriage: 25

Occupation: master tinsmith

Social Status: 30 Jan 1768, burgher in Pest

Known address 1: 1768, Neu Comitatzgasse 541, Inner Stadt

Known address 2: 1782, Leopoldgasse 179, Inner Stadt

Notes for Anna-Maria Strasser:

Anna Maria Strasser is one of our most fascinating ancestors. She came from a burgher family in Buda. At the age of 19, she married a master tinsmith in Buda, and a year later she was already a widow. The following year she married Joseph Naller, who was also a master tinsmith in Pest. After 21 years of marriage, Joseph died and left behind five children. Anna Maria carried on the business and within two years she married again. Her third husband was also a tinsmith and was probably her husband's employee – Anna-Maria was 43, he was 25. It seems like an obvious marriage of convenience, which was quite common in burgher families. The widow always inherited the 'master' license and she usually needed a father for her young children and a man skilled in the trade to run the shop. The choice was more often than not a trusted employee of the deceased husband. Anna-Maria became quite a business woman; her man was running her tinsmith business and she was buying and selling property in Pest and Buda, and she was probably in charge of all the finances. She outlived her third husband also and died in an old-age home in the St. Rókus district of Pest in 1838 at the age of 90. Although, she was born in Buda, she lived in Pest for 70 years and the personnel at the old age home thought she was from Pest, and wrote that on her death record. There is one more curious thing about her. She wrote a last testament in 1817. I found that Will 183 years later, in year 2000, in the Capital Archive of Budapest. It was still sealed. I got to look at it two days later, after it had been officially opened. There was a letter attached to it written by Eugen Schopper burgher and hardware merchant of Pest, dated October 20, 1841. In it, he informed the Pest Council that he had just found the unopened testament amongst the things of his late father Johann Georg Schopper, one of the witnesses on the testament. The Council had the letter and the last testament deposited in the Pest Archive. It is an interesting to note that the testament of Anna-Maria was found twice in the unopened state, 159 years apart, and both times the person finding it was called Eugene. Had it not been for me, it would be still sitting in the archive unopened for perhaps another 100 years.

(For more biographical details see 'NallerJosephBGt.')

More about Anna-Maria Strasser:

Religion: Roman Catholic;

Church of baptism: St Anna, (Viziváros) Buda

Age at marriage: 25 Dec 1768, 19 at her first, 20 at her second, 43 at her third

Known address 1: 1768, Neuen Comitatzgasse 541

Known address 2: 1782, Leopoldgasse 179

Known address 3: 1803, Grünbaumgasse No. 235

Known address 4: 1822, Kreuzgasse 356, Inner Stadt

Children of Joseph Naller and Anna-Maria Strasser were (all Roman Catholic):

- 62 i. Jacob Naller, born 06 Jul 1773 in Pest (Belváros); buried 18 Jan 1846 (age 73) Pest (Belváros); married Magdalena Tribusch 23 Apr 1801 in Pest (Belváros). Already Discussed in Generation 6.

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- ii. Laurentius Naller, born 07 Aug 1771 in Pest (Belváros); died between 1789 - 1814.
More about Laurentius Naller:
Occupation: he was probably in the military and died as a young man.
- iii. Clara Naller, born 08 Mar 1775 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died between 1814 - 1817; married (1) Aloys Schaffmann about 1796 in Buda; married (2) Christoph Tschirofsky after 1814 most likely in Pest.
Notes for Clara Naller:
Her married name Schaffmann, from her first marriage, was recorded in a family auction following her uncle's death in 1814. Her married name Tschirofsky, from her second marriage, was found in her mother's will written in 1817.
More about Clara Naller:
Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)
More about Aloys Schaffmann:
Occupation: Master harness maker
Religion: Roman Catholic
- iv. Anna Naller, born 19 Mar 1777 in Pest (Belváros); died after 1814; married Johann Monsky before 1799 in Buda.
Notes for Anna Naller:
She was at the above mentioned family auction following the death of her uncle Franz Jr. Naller in 1814. Her married name was recorded there as Monsky. It was also recorded in her mother's will written in 1817.
More about Anna Naller:
Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)
More about Johann Monsky:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Occupation: Master saddle maker in Buda
- v. Magdalena Naller, born 25 Jan 1779 in Pest (Belváros); died 08 May 1838 (age 57) Pest (Belváros); married Winzenz Müller.
Notes for Magdalena Naller:
We know her married name from two sources: the above family auction of her uncle's assets after his death in 1814, and from her mother's will written in 1817.
More about Magdalena Naller:
Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)
More about Winzenz Müller:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- vi. Josephus Naller, born 10 Jan 1781 in Pest (Belváros); died 26 Sep 1783 (age 2 1/2 years) Pest.

126. Joseph Bernard Tribusch, born 23 May 1749 in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland); died 15 Sep 1824 (age 75) Pest (Belváros), Hungary. He was the son of **252. Joannes Nepomus Tribusch** and **253. Maria Seedrach**. He married **127. Anna Zelzer** 13 May 1779 in St. Anna, Buda (Viziváros) Hungary. **127. Anna Zelzer**, born about 1761; died 07 Dec 1827 (age 66) Pest (Belváros).

Notes for Joseph Bernard Tribusch:

He was born in Elbing in Western Prussia, one of the German provinces along the Baltic Sea. Today the town belongs to Poland and it is called Elblag. He was most certainly German speaking. It is not known whether he learnt to speak Hungarian. He was a tinsmith by trade, a master tradesman, a member the guild, a burgher of Pest and a member of the Outer Council of the city. On his mother's side, going back 150 years from his birth, most of his ancestors were tinsmiths in Elbing and in Danzig. He married Anna



Zelzer in 1779 in the St. Anna church in Buda. They had one surviving daughter called Magdalena, who became the wife of Jacob Naller. He owned two houses in the Inner City. According to surviving documents, amongst his friends were at least two prominent politicians and office holders of Pest. He died in 1824 as a moderately wealthy man, perhaps sharing the economic zenith in our family's history with his son-in-law Jacob Naller. (For a more detailed biography see 'TribuschJosephBGt.')

More about Joseph Bernard Tribusch:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St. Nicolai, Elbing

Age at marriage: 30

Occupation: master tinsmith

Social Status: 05 May 1792, burgher of Pest, member of 'Centum Vir' (outer council of Pest), elected in 1813.

Known address 1: 1802, House No. 167, Leopold (Inner) Stadt

Known address 2: 1802, 296 Kecskeméter gasse, Inner Stadt, probably his shop

Known address 3: 1803, Rathhaus gasse (his shop in Városház utca)

Known address 4: 1815, House No. 249, Leopold (Inner) Stadt,

Known address 5: 1822, Inner Stadt, Kreuzgasse 279 (shop)

Notes for Anna Zelzer:

We do not know any more about Anna Zelzer than that she was Roman Catholic and married Joseph Tribusch in the St. Anna church in Buda in the year 1779. They both lived in Pest and belonged to the Roman Catholic parish in the Inner City. They married in Buda, because her patron saint was St. Anna.

More about Anna Zelzer:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Age at marriage: 16

Child of Josephus Tribusch and Anna Zelzer was:

- 63 i. Magdalena Tribusch, born 1783; died 1840 (age 57) probably in Pest-Buda, Hungary; married Jacob Naller 23 Apr 1801 in Pest (Belváros). Already discussed in Generation 6.

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212. Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone, born 08 Jul 1637 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic); died 17 Jul 1684 (age 47) Prague, Bohemia; he was the son of **424. Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone** and **425. Judith Mayer von Burgrieden**. He married (1) **Benigna Barbara**, daughter of **Karl Felix Schuster von Goldberg** before 1663. He married (2) to **213. Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen** 25 Apr 1672 in St. Nicolas church in Prague. **213. Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen**, died after 1696 in Prague, Bohemia. She was the daughter of **426. Georg Tichtel von Tützingen** and **427. N. N.**.

Notes for Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone:

Ferdinand Eusebio was born in Prague and grew up in the Castle around his father's workshop. He was the only son of Dionysio, who followed his father's occupation. In his Will in 1659, Dionysio wrote about his son Ferdinand Eusebio: " ... *he is a learnt gem-cutter and he is devoted to his profession*". He was 24 years old in 1661, when his father died. He applied to the Kaiser for his father's job in the same month, but he did not get it. We do not know, exactly when he got the imperial Schatzmeister post, but he did. In 1690, his widow stated in a petition that her husband had been the imperial Schatzmeister for 24 years (probably just 22 years), and we know from one other document that in April of 1668, he was already the Royal Treasurer in Prague (the Schatzmeister). So, he got that appointment sometime between 1662 and 1668. A document from Kaiser Leopold in 1680, indicates that Ferdinand Eusebio did not get the post of Superintendent of the Bubeneč park, which was another post his father Dionysio held. He continued to operate the workshop his grandfather established until his death in 1684. He also continued to live in the Palace and worked in the workshop there, first to finish the projects started by his father and later on his own projects. Under him, the shop produced objects of great artistic value made out of natural crystal and other semi-precious stones. Most of them are in the possession of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, but his work can be found in many other Museums and private collections, particularly in Europe. There is very little literature about Ferdinand Eusebio, but there is some about his art. He is always said to be less talented than his father.

His first marriage was to Benigna Barbara the daughter of Karl Felix Schuster von Goldberg, who was a member of the city council of Prague. The marriage record was not found. They began to baptize children in the St. Vitus church in the Prague Castle, in August of 1663. Four children were baptized. The last child of Benigna Barbara was baptized in March 1671. She died some time in 1671, probably of complications arising from that child's birth. On April 25 of the following year Ferdinand married his second wife Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen. Five more children of Ferdinand were baptized from that marriage within the next 10 years, including our ancestor Johann Carl Miseroni. Ferdinand Eusebio died at the age of 47 as a result of a neglected stroke. His widow had to cope with many difficulties after his death. Many documents about them were found in the Staatsarchiv in Vienna, including Eusebio's petitions and reports to the Kaiser and to the Bohemian Chamber, and responses to them as well as many petitions written to the Kaiser by Elisabeth after her husband's death.

According to the Czech author Karel Chytil (in 1932) the inventory of the furnishings of Ferdinand Eusebio's apartment in the royal castle read like those of Kaiser Rudolf II. That inventory has been lost since then. The walls of the many rooms on the two floors of his residence were covered with paintings (presumably many from the wide circle of artist friends of three generations of Miseronis). Apart from many paintings depicting landscapes and still life, there was a large painting 'Loth and two daughters', a large portrait of Herr Dionysio, his father, with the comment "painted by the late Herr Skréta with his own hand" and another one titled 'Bachus with the Satyrs after Ruben'. There were portraits of Gerolamo Miseroni and his wife Isabella in Milan (the great grandparents of Eusebio), Ottavio and his wife Laura in Prague (his grandparents), paintings of his father Dionysio, when he was a baby, a toddler and a teenager, the very large family portrait done by Screta. There were the portraits of the father, grandfather and



The Prague castle and the St. Vitus cathedral

grandmother of **Kaiser** Maximilian II, Kaiser Mathias with his wife, Kaisers Ferdinand III and Ferdinand IV, portraits of Kaiser Leopold I and of his two wives and portraits of the Archdukes Leopold and Carl. There were also the portraits of Karl König, the Schatzmeister before Dionysio, General Königsmark (Swedish General, who invaded and looted Prague in 1631), Christina (the Swedish Queen, who ordered General Königsmark to invade Prague). All these works of art are now lost except the portrait of Dionysio and his family, which is in the National Gallery in Prague. Our family has a digitally produced (9.87 megapixels) copy of it prepared by the National Gallery in Prague.

[Also see 'MiseroniRDPrahaSBt.', 'MiseroniPreissSBt.' and 'MiseroniChytilSBt.']

More about Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Occupation: crystal and precious stone cutter

Post held: From 1663 until his death in 1684, Keeper of the Royal Treasury under Kaiser Leopold I

Notes for Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen:

We only know her father's name and a very sketchy genealogy of his ancestry from 1500 to 1598, ending one or two generations before him. At the time of Eusebio's death, seven of his nine children were living. One daughter from his first marriage was already married. The rest of the surviving children were minors and ranged in age from 2 to 19 years. Maria Elisabeth, found herself suddenly in the position of a "*poor widow with six small, minor children – pitiful orphans*" as she wrote to the Kaiser and the Bohemian Chamber in her petition asking the Camera to allow her to continue her husband's work in the Castle workshop. She claimed that her husband had left many valuable pieces of semi-precious stones in the workshop that belonged to His Majesty, Leopold I. There was also work "*which my husband partly completed and for which there are partly finished drawings and designs, which in most instances he himself prepared*". She was giving supporting evidence to support that she could be in charge of the workshop herself, especially if she could have those journeyman with her, "*who learned as apprentice from my deceased husband and were hired by him not long ago.*" The Emperor and the Czech Camera agreed and the widow was allowed to continue living in her residence in the Castle and the journeymen worked on stones for her. Jan Ottavio Miseroni, her brother-in-law, looked after the family interests even to the point of aggression. It appears that in 1696, 12 years after her husband's death, Maria Elisabeth was still in the Palace. An employee, called Felix got into conflict with Jan Ottavio, who saw him as a threat to the interest of the family. Felix complained to the Camera [May 10, 1696] that Jan Ottavio pursued him and threatened him with beating, which he had just escaped and saved himself on two occasions (B45). Documents in the Hof und Kammerarchiv in Vienna show that she was corresponding with the Imperial Court and the Bohemian Chamber until 1696. She was trying to get the monies the Imperial Treasury still owed her for her and her husband's work. Her youngest child was still only 14 years old in that year. We also know from church records that all seven children under her care, five of her own and two from Eusebio's first marriage survived to adulthood. All five of her children married and established a family.

(For a sketchy genealogy of her ancestors see summary 'TichtelfamilySBt.')

More about Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone and Maria von Tützingen were (all Roman Catholic):

- 106 i. Jan Carl Miseroni de Lisone, born 05 Jul 1674 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic); died 1738 (age 64) in Prague; married Barbora Elisabeth Lužicka. Already discussed in Generation 7.
- ii. Jan Ignac Franz Miseroni de Lisone, born 15 Mar 1673 in Prague; died 1718; married Helena Katerina Maternovska.

More about Jan Ignac Franz Miseroni de Lisone:

Baptism: St. Vitus, Prague;

Social Status: nobleman

- iii. Johann Paul Miseroni de Lisone, born 13 Jan 1677 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic); died Nov 1747 in Prague; married (1) Ludmilla Wirt before 1704; married (2) Catherine Verona Bayer after 1704; died after Nov 1747, probably in Prague.

Notes for Johann Paul Miseroni de Lisone:

Johann Paul (Jan Pavel) was a well-to-do civil servant in the position of Registrar of the Provincial Board. He lived in Prague in the Old Town. Most likely, he married into some wealth. In 1721, he was one of the witnesses in Nové Strašecí at the baptism of a daughter of his brother, Jan (Johann) Carl Miseroni. The inventory of his estate, prepared in 1749, was found in the Capital Archives of Prague. It is 36 pages long and includes the family portrait of Dionysio painted in 1653 by Carlo Scretta (it is now in the National Gallery of Prague). He was survived by one son, Joseph Paul Miseroni.

More about Johann Paul Miseroni de Lisone:

Baptism: St. Vitus, Prague

Social Status: nobleman

Occupation: Civil servant

Post held: Registrar of the Provincial Board

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- iv. Marie Miseroni de Lisone, born 17 Dec 1679 in Prague, Bohemia; married (1) Bonavent Rudorfer before 1721; married (2) Joseph Sedeler after 1721; married (3) Petr Schon Pflug-Gamsb after 1722.

Notes for Marie Miseroni de Lisone:

In 1721, in Nové Strašeci, she was one of the witnesses at the baptism of a daughter of her brother Jan Carl Miseroni. She was already married to B. Rudorfer then.

More about Marie Miseroni de Lisone:

Baptism: St. Vitus, Prague

Social Status: noblewoman

- v. Marie Elisabeth Miseroni de Lisone, born 12 Apr 1682 in Prague, Bohemia; died 1743; married Jiri Christoph Schöppenknecht.

More about Marie Elisabeth Miseroni de Lisone:

Baptism: St. Vitus, Prague

Social Status: noblewoman

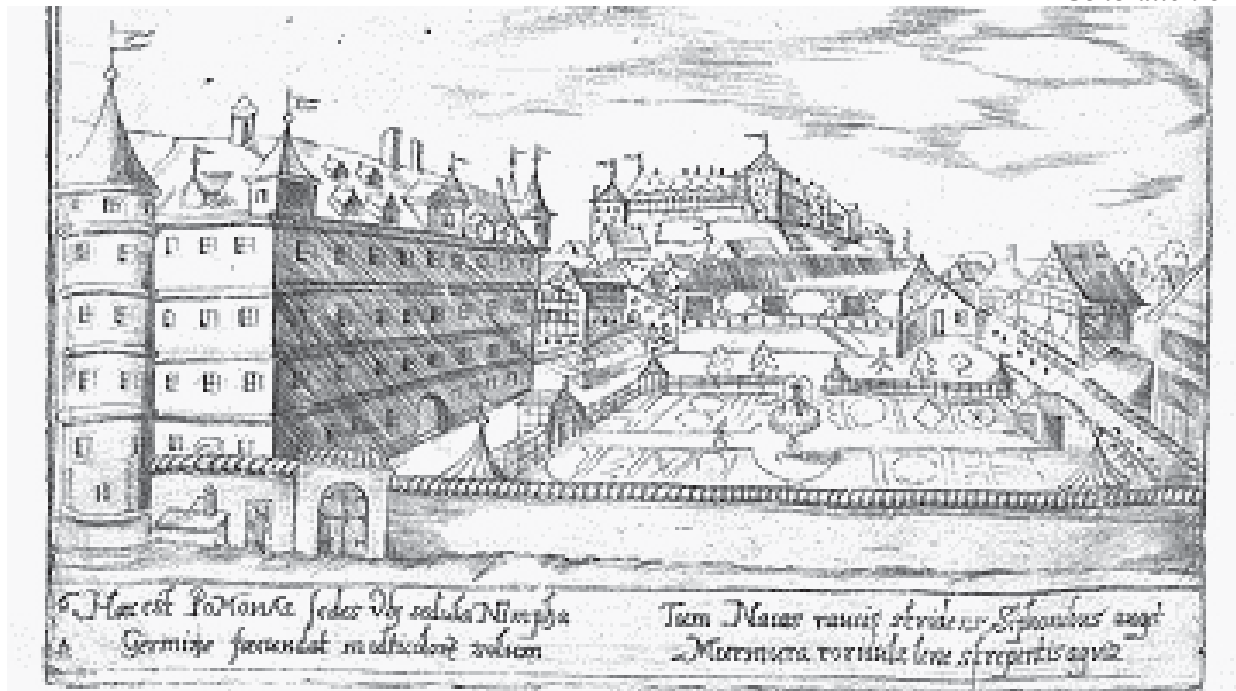
Children of Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone and Benigna Schuster von Goldburg were (all R. C.):

- i. Anna Barbara Miseroni de Lisone, born 23 Aug 1663 in Prague; died 1692; married Mathias Prishma.
- ii. Wenceslaus Friedrich Miseroni de Lisone, born 15 Sep 1665 in Prague; died 1692;
- iii. Marie Katerina Miseroni de Lisone, born 10 Aug 1667 in Prague; died 1671;
- vi. Leopold Joseph Miseroni de Lisone, born 09 Mar 1671 in Prague; died 1708;

224. Carl Ludwig von Schell, born 09 Apr 1693 in Stuttgart, Germany; died 1746 (age 53) in Eßlingen, Württemberg, Germany. He was the son of **448. Johann Philipp von Schell** and **449. Susanna Magdalena Bösch**. He married **225. Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx** 1716. **225. Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx**, born probably in Vienna, Austria; died after 1751 probably in Brussels, Belgium. She was the daughter of **450. Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx** and **451. N. N.**

Notes for Carl Ludwig von Schell:

From the church records of Stuttgart, we know that he was born there as the third child of Johann Philipp von Schell. The records of the University of Tübingen mention him as Carolus Ludovicus de Schell admitted to the university in 1710. The records do not say what his studies were, but they had to be in the Law. He was the only one of seven brothers, who broke away from the country squire life and sought a career in the service of the imperial court in Vienna. Somewhere he met Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx, the daughter of a Holland diplomat, who was stationed in Vienna. Whether they met before or after Carl Ludwig got to Vienna we do not know. They married in 1716 or 1717. We do not know where. In 1730, he submitted a petition to the Kaiser asking for a baronial title based on the services performed to the Empire by his father Johann Philipp and by his father-in-law, Johan Jacob Hamel Bruyninx. From the petition we learned that in 1729-30, Carl Ludwig and Sophie Charlotte had been married for over 14 years and had eight children. He received the baronial title on May 12, 1731 in Vienna. He seemed to have spent time in various places in Germany in the service of the Emperor, for example in Eßlingen in Württemberg and in Augsburg, Ulm and Nördlingen in Bavaria. Later he was "Kurpfälzischen Kammerpräsidenten" (Chief Justice in Sulzbach). His correspondence indicates many financial problems, partly originating from the financial bankruptcy of his father, which affected Carl Ludwig and his six brothers. In a letter in 1743, he complained that he had to support a son at the university in Berlin, another son in the military academy in Dresden and daughters in Erlangen in Bavaria. He also complained that the money was slow coming from his estate in Mönchsroth in Bavaria and from his wife's estate in Holland, where we know that he had to make frequent trips to sort things out. From a letter written by one of his six brothers, we know that he died in Eßlingen three years later in 1746. (For a more detailed biography see 'SchellCarlLBGt.' and 'SchellFamilyGothaSBt.')



University of Tübingen, 17th century

More about Carl Ludwig von Schell:

Religion: born Lutheran and later he was perhaps Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Evangelical Stiftkirche, Stuttgart

Education: 1710, Studied Law at Universität Tübingen

Social Status 1: 1695, after his father, Knight; 1731, Baron of the Empire

Occupation: attorney, government official in Vienna

Post held: between 1740 - 1746, kurpfälzischen Kammerpräsidenten

Notes for Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx:

From a petition written by Carl Ludwig von Schell to the Kaiser in about 1729-1730, and from the marriage record of her son Alexander Friedrich in Nancy, Lorraine we know the following about Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx. In 1729-30, Carl Ludwig and Sophie Charlotte had been married for over 14 years and had eight children. Her father was a diplomat from the Netherlands. In 1751 Sophie Charlotte was a widow and lived in Bruxelles. The only record of her is a letter of obligation she co-signed with her husband in Nördlingen, in Bavaria in 1732. There is no mention of her father's marriage or of a daughter in the extensive research material extant about her father and his family. This raises the question whether she was not an adopted or illegitimate child of her father – or perhaps his niece.

(For more genealogical information see 'BruyninxLineBGt.' and 'BruyninxHamelFamSBt'.)

More about Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx:

Religion: she may have been born Protestant and later perhaps she was Roman Catholic, needed to be acceptable in the service of the Kaiser.

Last known address: Bruxelles, Belgium

Children of Carl von Schell and Sophie Bruyninx were (Lutheran or Roman Catholic):

We know from Carl Ludwig's correspondence that in 1743 they had two sons and two daughters, but we only know the name of one son, our ancestor:

- 112 i. Friedrich Alexander von Schell, born probably in Vienna, Austria; died after 18 Nov 1781 probably in Ljubljana, Slovenia; married Marie Anne Hennezel de Champigny 02 Dec 1751 in Nancy, Lorraine, France, in the Saint Roch church. Already discussed in Generation 7.

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226. Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny, born 23 Oct 1681 in Escles, in Vosges, Lorraine, France; died 19 Apr 1747 (age 66) in Nancy, Lorraine. He was the son of **452. Nicolas François Hennezel de Champigny** and **453. Antoinette de Grandoyen**. He married **227. Anne Charlotte de Tervenus** 01 Apr 1709 in Toul, Lorraine in the Saint Jean Baptiste church. **227. Anne Charlotte de Tervenus**, born 15 Nov 1686 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine; died 19 Jan 1759 (age 72) in Nancy, Lorraine. She was the daughter of **454. Charles Joseph de Tervenus** and **455. Anne Malcuit**.

Notes for Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny:

Dominique Joseph François was born on Thursday at noon on the 23rd of October, 1682 in Escles, a town in the Vosges department of Lorraine. After his marriage with Anne Charlotte de Tervenus in Toul, they settled in her birthplace Vézélise, in the Meurthe et Moselle department of Lorraine. There he served in the Lorraine Guards, first as Captain and later as Captain Lieutenant. Late in 1722 or early in 1723 he was transferred to Nancy and for the remainder of his career he served as Captain Lieutenant in the Regiment of the Guards of His Royal Highness, Duke Leopold I. He was the first Hennezel to research and assemble the genealogy of the large Hennezel House. By the end of his life, the cost of that research and his legal pursuit of an inheritance from a maternal uncle practically bankrupted him financially. His wife had fourteen children, of whom seven died as infants, and three did not survive their parents. The four, who did were: the first born Charles Joseph François (a diplomat), the tenth born Charles François Antoine (successful military officer), the twelfth born Anne Therese (nun in the convent of Sainte Glossinde) and the last-born Marie Anne (wife of Friedrich Alexander von Schell). The above mentioned two brothers were well known in aristocratic circles and were notorious for their flamboyant playboy lifestyle. Even Empress Maria Theresia knew them and despised them for their escapades. (see 'HennezelCharlesJFBGt.' and 'HennezelCFAnthoineBGt.')

(For more biographical details see 'HennezelDominiqJosFrancBGt.', 'HennezelAncienSBt.', 'HennezelViomenilSBt.', 'HennezelChampignySBt.')

More about Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny:

Religion: Roman Catholic Church of baptism: Escles, Vosges in Lorraine
 Social Status: Chevalier (Knight)
 Occupation: officer of the Guards of the Duke of Lorraine
 Rank: Captain Lieutenant in the Regiment of the Guards of His Royal Highness
 Property 1: Estate owner: Trois Vallois, Jésonville,
 Property 2: Vézélise, Harol, Charmois, Ban d'Escles etc.
 Burial: the church of the Carmelite nuns of Nancy

Notes for Anne Charlotte de Tervenus:

She was the daughter of Charles Joseph, a successful government lawyer. In 1748, Anne Charlotte presided over the distribution of the paternal inheritance amongst her four surviving children: Marie Anne, Charles Joseph François, Charles François Antoine and Anne Thérèse. She died in 1759 in Nancy and was buried beside her husband in the church of the Nuns of the Carmelites. Her estate was settled by her son Charles François Anthoine in 1763. We do not know the details. Fourteen years later all but one of those children (Anne Thérèse, a nun in the convent of Sainte Glossinde) were dead.

(For genealogical data about her see summary 'TervenusFamilySBt.')

More about Anne Charlotte de Tervenus:

Religion: Roman Catholic; Church of baptism: R.C. church in Vézélise
 Social Status: noblewoman Burial: the church of the Carmelite nuns of Nancy

Children of Dominique J. F. Hennezel de Champigny and Anne Charlotte de Tervenus were (all R. C.):

- 113 i. Marie-Anne Hennezel de Champigny, born 10 Nov 1727 in Nancy, Lorraine, France; died before 24 Nov. 1763; married Friedrich Alexander von Schell 02 Dec 1751 in Nancy, Lorraine, France, in the Saint Roch church. Already discussed in Generation 7.

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- ii. Charles Joseph F. de Hennezel de Champigny, born 16 Feb 1710 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died Sep 1760; married Jeanne Henriette Charlotte von Zerbst 04 Jul 1730 in Leipzig, Germany.

Notes for Charles Joseph F. Hennezel de Champigny:

Charles Joseph François was a very ambitious young man. In 1730 he married Henriette Charlotte von ZERBST Countess von Callenberg in Dresden. He also made a close friendship with Count Cobenzl, a very successful Austrian diplomat, who became his lifelong patron. In 1736, he became adjutant to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria. Later he was in the employ of the Electoral Prince of Cologne. He became a well-known diplomat in Europe and moved in the highest circles of society. In 1748, political changes in Europe forced the Electoral Prince of Cologne not to renew Charles' contract. He was devastated. For two years he and Henriette were living hand to mouth on handouts, before his patron Cobenzl found for him position in Maria Theresia's Court. Eventually he became a diplomatic envoy in London. Soon his career began to slip, perhaps because of his lifestyle and increasingly bad reputation as an extravagant man. Even Empress Maria Theresia knew his reputation and it was getting harder for Cobenzl to find employment for him. Still he got Charles another job in Brussels and then in Namur in Belgium. In between jobs he was always in severe financial situation, where he, Henriette and their domestics were actually starving. Finally in 1758, siring an illegitimate child to the chambermaid of his wife was the final straw. The following year, Maria Theresia fired him and stripped him of any chance of receiving even the old age pension he earned in her service. Charles floundered for another year, then put Henriette in a convent and set out to return to Lorraine. He died under unknown circumstances between September 21 and October 1 in 1760. (For more biographical details see 'HennezelCharlesJFBGt.')

More about Charles Joseph F. Hennezel de Champigny:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Chevalier, followed his father as landlord

Occupation : Lieutenant, later Captain in the Regiment of the Guards of Lorraine

Later he was a diplomat of the Prince of Cologne, still later for Maria Theresia.

- iii. Andres Louis Hennezel de Champigny, born 27 Mar 1712 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died in at a young age.
- iv. Jean François Hennezel de Champigny, born 1713; died 26 Feb 1714 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France.
More about Jean François de Hennezel de Champigny:
 Burial: in the church of Vézélise, near the altar of s. Michael
- v. Anne-Marie Hennezel de Champigny, born 13 Jun 1714 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died before 1748.
- vi. Anne Louise Hennezel de Champigny, born 23 May 1716 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 03 Jun 1716 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France.
- vii. Jean François Hennezel de Champigny, born 09 May 1717 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 09 May 1717 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France.
- viii. Charlotte Françoise T. Hennezel de Champigny, born 03 Sep 1718 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 27 Nov 1718 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine)
- ix. Marie Therese de Hennezel Champigny, born 09 Sep 1719 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), Vézélise; died 22 Jul 1722 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France.
- x. Jean B. Anthoine de Hennezel Champigny, born 03 Feb 1721 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 19 Feb 1721 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France.

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- xi. Charles F. Anthoine Hennezel de Champigny, born 27 Apr 1722 in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France.

Notes for Charles F. Anthoine Hennezel de Champigny:

When king Stanislas of Poland was the duke of Lorraine, Charles François Antoine was 14 years old. He was accepted into the ranks of the pages of the king of Poland and in 1737 confirmed his nobility and tried to obtain the lieutenant rank in the Regiment of Guards of Lorraine. On March 15, 1737, his father wrote:

"Mon fils cadet au premier ministre de Louis XV, témoigne d'une passion violente pour offrir sa vie at ses services à S.M.T.C."

Anthoine distinguishing himself with his intelligence and appearance, and the Count of Tarlo, on September 25, 1743, appointed him the Cornet of the regiment of the Guards of the king of Poland. The king, who called him '*mon gentilhomme lorraine*', and prince Radzivil personally recommended him to prince Obolinski (April 24, 1744), and the young man was on the move. After his father's death in 1748, C. F. Antoine de Champigny qualified as captain of the cavalry of the king of Poland, who was the Electoral Prince of Saxony. He distinguished himself by his military valor and gained the favor of the powerful Count de Brühl, who a few years later raised him to the rank of Colonel. In 1751, he attended the wedding of his sister Marie-Anne in Nancy. In 1758, the prince of Saxony of the Hildbourg house sent him to his cousin de Weimar to ask her hand in marriage for the prince. After the death of his brother, in 1765 the young colonel wrote to Count Cobenzl to ask him for some of the papers of his brother that Her Majesty did not need. He implied that it would help him to assist his brother's wife and his illegitimate child from another woman. Cobenzl declined, knowing that the empress Maria Theresia would never agree to that. She kept Anthoine in low regard since his taste for adventure, play and women was the same as that, which had destroyed his brother. We know nothing about Charles François Antoine's fate after 1765.

(For more biographical details see 'HennezelCFAnthoineBGt.')

More about Charles F. Anthoine Hennezel de Champigny:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation 1: 1743, Joined the equestrian guards of the King of Poland

Occupation 2: 1751, Captain of the guards of the King of Poland

- xii. Elisabeth Therese Hennezel de Champigny, born 23 Dec 1723 in Nancy, Lorraine, France; died before 1748.
- xiii. Anne Thérèse Hennezel de Champigny, born 01 Nov 1724 in Nancy, Lorraine, France; died after 1783.

Notes for Anne Thérèse de Hennezel de Champigny:

From Antoine d'Hennezel (of the Ormoy branch) in year 2007 we know that : Following the example of his Beaujeu cousin, her father, Dominique was eager to have her admitted into a cloister for noble women. He submitted her genealogy to the abbess of the religious order called 'Chapitre de Sainte-Glossinde'. A few days later on December 22, 1745, Anne Thérèse was admitted into the convent. In 1748 she and her surviving siblings, two brothers and one sister, inherited their father's estates in Trois Vallois in Jersonville. On September 6, 1777, she and 'Karl Laktanz Schell' (son of her sister Marie-Anne) were the heirs to the part of Marie-Anne's inheritance from 1748. From a document ('ChampignyDmelle.tif'), found in the archive in Nancy, dated 18 & 21 March 1783, we know that Anne Thérèse (referred to only as 'Demoiselle Champigny') sold her part of the estates in that year. She was represented by Claude Augustine de Tervenus, who was probably the son of her mother's nephew Antoine de Tervenus.

More about Anne Thérèse de Hennezel de Champigny:

Occupation: Nun Superior of the order of Sainte-Glossinde in Nancy.

- xiv. Marthe Françoise Hennezel de Champigny, born 22 Jun 1726 in Nancy, Lorraine, France; died before 1748.

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228. Johann Anton Berchtold, born 15 Mar 1693 in Merklin (Bohemia); died in battle on 22 Jul 1739 (age 46) at Krocka, Serbia. He was the son of **456. Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold** and **457. Barbara Franziska von Vrtby**. He married **229. Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl von Eyerlsberg** 1724. **229. Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl von Eyerlsberg**, born 22 Jan 1704 in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary; died 12 May 1759 (age 55) in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary. She was the daughter of **458. Friedrich Eyerl von Eyerlsberg** and **459. Sophie Spáczay von Korompa**.

Notes for Johann Anton Berchtold:

He was a military officer. His rank was Colonel and Commandant of the Hungarian Pálffy János regiment. He died in battle in Serbia in 1739 near Krocka. (For more biographic and genealogical details see summary 'BerchtoldFamilySBt. doc' and 'BerchtoldFamilySB.bmp' files.)

More about Johann Anton Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Count of the Empire

Occupation: k.k. military officer; Rank: Colonel

Post held: Commandant of Pálffy János regiment

Property: Fratting, Pullitz, Ungarschitz

More about Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl von Eyerlsberg:

Social Status: noblewoman

(For more Eyerl genealogy see the summary 'EyerlFamilySBt.')

Children of Johann Berchtold and Sophia von Eyerlsberg were (all Roman Catholic):

- 114 i. Anton Paul Berchtold, born 12 Jun 1728 in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary; died 15 Jun 1795 (age 67) probably in Vienna; married (1) Countess Nyáry; married (2) Maria Anna Reviczky 09 Feb 1752 in Galánta, Hungary. Already discussed in Generation 7.

- ii. Maria Anna Berchtold, born 1731; married Johann Weiss von Horstenstein 23 Nov 1749; died 17 Jul 1695.

More about Maria Anna Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Countess of the Empire

More about Johann Weiss von Horstenstein:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Baron

- iii. Franz Berchtold, died 14 Aug 1793.

More about Franz Berchtold:

Social Status: Count of the Empire

Occupation: Priest

Post held: Canon at Gran & Bishop at Neusohl;

- iv. Joseph Emerich Berchtold, born 19 Jan 1734 in Tyrnau; died 21 Mar 1799; married (1) Anna Maria Paluska; married (2) Barbara Weiss von Horstenstein 03 Sep 1798 in Tyrnau.

More about Joseph Emerich Berchtold:

Social Status: Count of the Empire

Occupation: Military officer;

Rank held: Major General

More about Barbara Weiss von Horstenstein:

Religion: Roman Catholic;

Social Status: Baroness of the Empire

- v. Sophia Elisabeth Berchtold, born 03 Nov 1738 in Tyrnau.

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230. Johann Franz Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1734 in Hungary. He was the son of **460. Sándor Reviczky** and **461. Julia Nedeczky**. He married **231. Anna Maria Barthodeiszky**.

231. Anna Maria Barthodeiszky, born in Hungary.

More about Johann Franz Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

More about Anna Maria Barthodeiszky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of Johann Reviczky and Anna Barthodeiszky was:

- 115 i. Maria Anna Reviczky, born 1735 in Probably Galánta, Hungary; died 01 Aug 1755 (age 20) in Vienna, Austria; married Anton Paul Berchtold 09 Feb 1752 in Galánta. Already discussed in Generation 7.

246. Joannes Philippus Leitinger, born probably in Lorraine, France. He married **247. Barbara N.** probably in Loraine, France. **247.**

Notes for Joannes Philippus Leitinger:

Joannes Philippus Leitinger is an interesting and colorful member of my Pantheon of ancestors. It is too bad that he is one of the uncertainties in that Pantheon. The baptism of his children appeared in the records of the St. Martin church in Pozsony in 1736 through 1742. There is no trace of him or his wife Barbara either before or after that period. In the church records of two of his children (Franciscus and Josephus) the priest noted that Philipp was the 'personal chef of the 'Duke of Lotharingia'. It is a historical fact that the Prince of Lotharingia, Franz Stephen (Etienne) did maintain a household in Pozsony during the time Philipp Leitinger's stay there. We assume that Philipp was the father of Regina Leitinger, because her birth year fits well into the birth years of the children of Johann Philipp Leitinger found in the church books of Pozsony, and he was the only Leitinger in those church books.

In the National Archive of Austria (Österreichisches Staatsarchiv) in Vienna, I found a large dossier of material about the household expenses of the Duke of Lotharingia from the years 1737 and 1738. On three accounting sheets labeled "*Etat de la maison de S.A.R.*" (the abbreviation stands for 'Son Altesse Royal' or His Royal Highness) the salaries of various employees of the royal kitchen are shown. The documents are in French and interestingly all the names except one are French. The only German name is Jean Leidinger. There were two sheets for 1737. On the first one he was listed on the top of the list of nine people under a heading "*Cuisiniers de la 3. Table*". This must have been a secondary assignment for him. His pay was 62 florins. The wages of the other eight people ranged from 8 to 30 florins. The wages listed for the chefs at the no. 1. and no. 2. tables were the same. We do not know whether these were quarterly or annual salaries. On the second sheet, under the heading 'Commun' the name of the 'chef' is on the top of the list. His pay was 350 florins for wages and 250 florins for room and board, a total of 600 florins. Jean Leidinger is listed next after him and his job title is 'aide'; that would probably mean 'second chef'. His pay was 250 florins for wages and 200 florins for room and board. The next entry is also an aide, who also made 450 florins. The last entry is the waiter, who made 146 florins. The sheet from 1738 has the same chef on the top of the list at 1800 florins, followed by Jean Leidinger, as aide at 1350 florins, followed by the other aide also at 1350 florins. These amounts are exactly three times the amounts shown in 1737. Probably the larger amounts were annual figures. (The exact archival designation of the material in which the above records were found is: Lotharingisches Hausarchiv 372.LXXVIII/b box K223.)

More about Joannes Philippus Leitinger:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: by him, personal cook (by records 2nd chef) for the Duke of Lorraine, Stephan Francis

More about Barbara N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Joannes Philippus Leitinger and Barbara N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 123 i. Regina Leitinger, born 1734 probably in Lorraine, France; died 11 Feb 1800 (age 66) in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary; married (1) Joseph Englerth 29 Jan 1769 in St. Martin, Pozsony; married (2) Stephanus Krezl 25 Apr 1773 in Pozsony. Already discussed in Generation 7.
- ii. Marcus Antonius Leitinger, born 24 Nov 1736 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
More about Marcus Antonius Leitinger:
Church of baptism: St. Martin, Pozsony
- iii. Franciscus Leitinger, born 03 Dec 1738 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
More about Franciscus Leitinger:
Church of baptism: St. Martin, Pozsony
- iv. Elizabeth Leitinger, born 16 Jan 1741 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
More about Elizabeth Leitinger:
Church of baptism: St. Martin, Pozsony
- v. Josephus Leitinger, born 20 Dec 1742 in Pozsony (now Bratislava), Hungary.
More about Josephus Leitinger:
Church of baptism: St. Martin, Pozsony

248. Franz I Michael Naller, born 18 Sep 1710 in Freistadt, Austria; died 19 Oct 1773 (age 64) in Pest, Hungary. He was the son of **496. Maximilian Ernest Naller** and **497. Maria Caecilia Neidler**. He married **249. Anna Sybilla Reich** 24 Jan 1736 in Pest (Belváros). **249. Anna Sybilla Reich**, born 24 May 1720 in Pest (Belváros); died 21 Dec 1780 (age 60) in Pest (Belváros). She was the daughter of **498. Peter Maximilian Reich** and **499. Maria Clara N.**

Notes for Franz I Michael Naller:

Franz Naller Sr. was born in Freistadt in Upper Austria in 1710. His father was an instrumentalist and tenor singer for the St. Katharina church in Freistadt. When Franz Naller was only three years old, his father either died or disappeared. Somehow, Franz also became a musician and migrated to Pest in 1734, where he got a job as city musician. He kept that job until he died in 1773. Soon after his arrival, he married Sybilla Reich. They had a long life together and had 11 children, of whom seven sons and three daughters survived to adulthood. He was an educated man, a good businessman and a good father. He bought the house of a ship captain on the bank of the Danube not far from the present-day Erzsébet bridge. He also owned a vineyard in Buda and a tavern in Pest, which must have provided a good supplemental income for the large family. He became a burgher of Pest. Five of his seven sons went to the Piarist Gymnasium, got a good education and became successful and even prominent citizens. One of them became a respected city official, three of them became ordained priests and teachers at the Piarist Gymnasium and later private teachers to high ranking nobility in Pest and in Vienna. One son became a well-to-do tradesman and another joined his father as city musician for a long career and a third died before the age of 12. One of his two surviving daughters had a house next to the house of Joseph Naller, her brother. Franz Sr. is mentioned in several places in the book *'Buda és Pest zenei művelődése (1686-*

1873)' (*Musical life in Buda and Pest*) written by Isoz Kálmán.
(For more biographical details see NallerFranz1BGt.)

More about Franz I Michael Naller:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St. Katharina, Freistadt

Age at marriage: 27

Occupation: city musician, tavern owner

Social Status: 15 Nov 1742, burgher, elected in Pest

Known address 1: between 1743 - 1793, Wasser Thor Gasse 596, Pest (296/303)

Known address 2: 1793, Lederergasse 596, Pest (296/303)



Freistadt St. Katharina church

Notes for Anna Sybilla Reich:

Anna Sybilla was born in Pest and barely 16, when she married the newcomer Franz Naller. She was the first-born of Maria Clara N. and Peter Reich and the only one of their six children to survive to adulthood. She was named after the wife of a friend of her father, who was a high ranking officer of the government of Pest. It was a life-long friendship and that friend and his wife were the godparents of all the Reich children. Sybilla Reich was probably a literate woman. Her husband Franz Naller came from a family that was very literate even two generations before him. In most likelihood, he would not have married a woman, who was not literate. When Sybilla's mother died, and Peter Reich remarried, Sybilla was 21 and the stepmother was 37. A decade or so later, Sybilla sued her father. We have her signature on her statement at the trial against her father in 1755 and on several later documents. That trial was about her maternal inheritance, but deeper below the surface lay the unspoken rivalry and animosity between

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Sybilla and her stepmother. The details of that lawsuit are known and covered elsewhere. She signed her surety bond statement on behalf of her son Franz Jr. in 1776. Sybilla bore 11 children and only two did not survive to adulthood. That might be an indication that she was an informed and good mother. When she died in 1780, her sons Mathias and Franz Jr. continued to live in the house she and Franz Sr. bought 37 years earlier. In 1793, they sold the house for 3000 florins to a man called Anton Senger and his wife Barbara. The Naller children were still living in 1793 were Mathias, Franz Jr., Karl, Elisabeth, Anton and Jacob. Mathias was a city musician, Franz Jr. was a successful businessman as well as a city official of Pest, Elisabeth was married and owned a house in the Inner City. Karl, Anton and Jacob were ordained priests.

(For more details about the above lawsuit see 'ReichPeterBGt.' & 'ReichPeterSybRJt.')

More about Anna Sybilla Reich:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)

Age at marriage: 16

Known address 1: between 1743 - 1780, Wasser Thor Gasse 596, Pest

Children of Franz Naller and Anna Sybilla Reich were (all Roman Catholic):

- 124 i. Joseph Naller, born 31 Jan 1743 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died 24 Apr 1789 (age 46) in Pest (Belváros); married Anna-Maria Strasser 25 Dec 1768 in Pest (Belváros). Already discussed in Generation 7.

- ii. Joannes Naller, born 21 Apr 1737 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died before 1814 probably in military service.

More about Joannes Naller:

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)

Education: study at Piarist Gymnasium in Pest, 1747-48

- iii. Mathias Naller, born 30 Dec 1738 in Pest (Belváros); died 26 Jan 1813 (age 75) in Pest (Belváros).

Notes for Mathias Naller:

In 1764, Mathias' father, Franz Naller requested the City Council of Pest to hire his musician son in case of an opening on the musician staff. By that time the city musicians received good pay and the position became very attractive. Recommendation from high places was the key for applications. The Council replied by saying that they would consider the request, but only if his son behaved himself well and was suited for the position. According to the book '*Adalékok a Székes Főváros Történetéhez*' (Addenda for the History of the Capital) written by Lajos Schmall in 1899, Mathias was hired by the city in 1772 at the age of 34. He spent the rest of his long life as a city musician in the service of the City of Pest. He never married. We have an affidavit dated August 18, 1789 signed by the two brothers Mathias and Franz II Naller, stating that on 18 May, 1781 they had lent 562 florins and 30 kreuzers to their brother Joseph.

More about Mathias Naller:

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)

Education: study at Piarist Gymnasium in pest, 1749-50

He never married

Occupation: City musician for Pest

- iv. Antonius Naller, born 03 May 1741 in Pest (Belváros); died before 1753 in Pest (Belváros).

- v. Franz II Naller, born 27 Nov 1744 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died 13 Nov 1814 (age 70) in Pest (Belváros), Hungary.

Notes for Franz II Naller:

Franz Naller Jr. was my 5th great-granduncle. He was the most successful financially of the many sons of his parents. He was conscripted into military service, and after serving 11 years,

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in 1772 his mother began to write letters to get him out. She succeeded and by 1776 Franz was in charge of one of the Pest offices of the state lottery. Later he got involved with the money lending business and politics. He was elected into the city council of Pest and served as Market Marshal for several years. He never married, owned no real estate but lived in a rented apartment near the house of his younger brothers. He died as a relatively wealthy burgher in that apartment after a short illness at the age of 73. His net assets amounted to 19,572 florins (enough to buy about 6 houses). The obligations owed to him numbered 30, even the city of Pest was amongst his debtors. (For a more detailed biography, see 'NallerFranz2BGt.')

More about Franz II Naller:

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)
Education: the only son of his father without a Piarist education
Age at marriage: never married
Occupation: merchant, investor, Markt Richter for Pest
Social Status: burgher, elected in Pest, April 7, 1790
Known address 1: 1803, Komitats gasse No. 542, Inner Stadt

- vi. Maria-Anna Naller, born 14 Aug 1747 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died before 1793.

More about Maria-Anna Naller:

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)

- vii. Carolus (Karl) Naller, born 13 Oct 1748 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died after 1814.

Notes for Carolus Naller:

Carolus Naller attended the elite Piarist Gymnasium (secondary school) in Pest from 1759 to 1765. The Piarist Order was a religious order that dedicated itself entirely to education. According to the records of the school, he was fluent in German (*loquiter germanus*) and spoke some Hungarian (*mediocriter hungaricus*). He studied the following subjects at the indicated age in brackets: coniugatio (11), principiae, a set of science subjects (13), grammaticae (14), syntaxeos (15), poetica (16), rhetoricae (17). After graduation, he joined the Piarist Order and became a Piarist professor. His religious name was Aloisius de St. Carolo.

*** Notes from the catalog of Piarist professors, published by the Piarist Order on 1997. ***
He appears under the Noller name and referenced under Naller. Noller was occasionally the way the name was written. The family always wrote it as Naller.

October 12, 1766, he entered the Order in Kecskemét (a city about 55 miles south of Budapest).

September 29, 1768, he took the perpetual oath in Kecskemét.

1773, he was ordained in Vác (10 miles north of Budapest).

His teaching career:

1769 Pest, teacher of religion, minor level.

1770 Pest, teacher of a set of subjects called principiae, at beginner level.

1771-72 Szenc (now in Slovakia called Senec 10 miles northeast of Bratislava), he studied philosophy (science) and engineering.

1773-78 Vác, teacher principiae and syntax and grammar, instructor of commoners, studied theology.

1779-80 Tata, professor of practical mathematics and geometry.

1781 St. Anna (a monastery now in Romania near Timisoara), professor of civil architecture.

1782-92 Vienna, private teacher for the family of Count Franciscus Győry.

1792 He left the Order to become a parish priest.

More about Carolus Naller:

Church of baptism: 13 Oct 1748, Pest (Belváros)
Education: between 1759 - 1765, study at the Piarist Gymnasium in Pest
Occupation: ordained priest, secondary school professor
Social Status: member of the Piarist Order

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- viii. Elisabeth Naller, born 03 May 1751 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died 04 Nov 1809 (age 58) in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; married N. Kohlman.

Notes for Elisabeth Naller:

We know her married name from three records: the inventory of the assets and liabilities of her brother Joseph Naller prepared in 1789, the document of the sale of her house in 1806 and her death record from 1809. The house she sold was in the Comitatus gasse at No. 544. Her brother, Joseph Naller and his surviving wife Anna Maria Strasser lived at No. 541 of the same street.

More about Elisabeth Naller:

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)

More about N. Kohlman:

Religion: Roman Catholic; died before September, 1806.

- ix. Antonius Naller, born 02 May 1753 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died after 1814.

Notes for Antonius Naller:

Antonius Naller attended the elite Piarist Gymnasium (secondary school) in Pest from 1762 to 1769 and in 1772. According to his extant school records, Anton was fluent in German (*loquiter germanus*) and spoke some Hungarian (*mediocriter hungaricus*). He studied the following subjects at the indicated age in brackets: coniugatio (9), parvae, a set of beginner subjects (10), principiae, a set of science subjects ((11), grammaticae (12), syntaxeos (13), poetica (14), rhetoricae (15), logicae (16), phisicae (19).

After graduation, he joined the Piarist Order and became a Piarist professor.

*** Notes from the catalog of Piarist professors, published by the Piarist Order on 1997. ***

He appears under the Noller name and referenced under Naller.

He entered the Order October 22, 1772 in Kecskemét (a city about 55 miles south of Budapest).

His religious name was Joannes Nepomus de St. Clara.

He took the perpetual oath January 15, 1775 in Pest.

He was ordained in 1776 probably in Vác (10 miles north of Budapest).

His teaching career:

1775 Pest, teacher of inferiorum and classium (beginner subjects).

1776 Vác, teacher of a set of subjects called principiae, at beginner and advanced levels.

1777 Vác, professor of principiae, arithmetic history, German writing, instructor for the children of Count Almásy.

1778 Vác, instructor of arithmetic and Latin writing.

1779 Nyitra (now in Slovakia called Nitra about 50 miles northwest of Budapest), studied theology, deputy director of commoners and nobility.

1780-81 Nyitra, studied theology.

1782 Tata, professor of humanities.

1783 Vienna, private teacher for the family of Count Franciscus Györy.

1784 Tata, professor of humanities.

1785 Vác, professor of German language, instructor for the children of aristocratic Burian and Okolitsányi families.

1786-87 St. Pölten (Austria), private instructor for the son of General Wenckheim.

1787 He left the Order to become a parish priest.

More about Antonius Naller:

Occupation: ordained priest, secondary school professor

- x. Jacobus Naller, born 01 Jul 1755 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died after 1814.

Notes for Jacobus Naller:

Jacob also attended the Piarist school in Pest. According to records in the archive of the school, in 1772 he attended the grade just below the highest one and he was 17 years old. He was described as "*Germanus civis Pestiensis, factus Franciscanus*", meaning that he was the German speaking son of a burgher of Pest and became affiliated with the Franciscan order. We know from other archival records that he became an ordained priest of one of the religious orders.

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His religious name was Nicolaus. However, we do not know what order he belonged to. The Franciscan archives have no knowledge of him. Perhaps he left the Piarist school and studied with the Franciscans, but joined yet another order in the end.

More about Jacobus Naller:

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)

Education: between 1764 -1771, study at the Piarist Gymnasium in Pest

Occupation: ordained priest (religious name: Nicolaus)

Social Status: member of the Franciscan Order

- xi. Anna-Maria Naller, born 07 Apr 1758 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died 19 Feb 1760 (age 2) in Pest (Belváros), Hungary.

More about Anna-Maria Naller:

Church of baptism: Pest (Belváros)



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250. Lorenz Strasser, born 10 Aug 1720 in Buda (Újlak), Hungary; died 15 Aug 1780 (age 60) in Buda (Viziváros). He was the son of **500. Stephan Strasser** and **501. Martha Barbara N.** He married **251. Magdalena N.** before 1748, probably in Buda. **251. Magdalena N.**, born about 1706; died 28 Apr 1775 (age 69) in Buda (Viziváros).

Notes for Lorenz Strasser:

Lorenz Strasser was a master shoemaker. When his two children, Anna-Maria and David were born he was an artillery man in the military. This was in 1748-50, when he was 28 -30 years old. He must have married his first wife Magdalena shortly before that. Magdalena's maiden name is not known. The record of their marriage has never been found, and she was probably the widow of a man called Frölich.



Lorenz last testament mentions a stepson called Joseph Frölich. Judging from Magdalena's age given in her death record, she was about 44 years old when their first child, Anna-Maria was born. She was considerably older than Lorenz. Shortly after their second child, Lorenz must have left the military and started a shoemaker career. At the Buda City Council meeting of March 29, 1751, he submitted a complaint about the Shoemaking Guild because it had refused to grant him the master shoemaker rank

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despite of his proper qualifications in the trade (which he must have acquired before he joined the military or in the military). The City prodded the Guild, but apparently without result, because four months later Lorenz submitted another grievance regarding the issue. At its November 8, 1751 session, the Council finally appointed him master tradesman and also accepted him into the ranks of the burghers of Buda. From the property records of his mother, Martha Strasser and his step father Johann Michael Fuchs, we know that they bought a house adjacent to Mathias Böhm and became close friends with him. That man was a master shoemaker. It is very likely that Lorenz learnt the trade from him. Magdalena died in 1775 and three months later Lorenz married Magdalena Gütler, a woman 13 years younger than he was and only 15 years older than his daughter Anna Maria. She was a native of Buda. There seemed to be a problem between a young stepmother and the oldest daughter in every such case in my ancestral families. This case was no exception. Lorenz lived only five years with his second wife and died in 1780 at the age of 60. In his last testament he left some money to his surviving wife, to his stepson, Joseph Frölich and to the church. He left behind a house on the main street of Viziváros and three vineyards with a total value of 3650 florins. He also had some obligations amounting to 1595 florins. After paying off the obligations and the above bequests, a total of 1342 florins remained for his two children. The testament of Lorenz was read at the August 23, 1780 meeting of the City Council (9 days after Lorenz died) and according to the records, Anna-Maria, who was present, protested the testament of her father on both her own and on the behalf of her absent brother. It is not mentioned on what grounds she protested. There is a strong likelihood that it was about the second wife. The outcome of the protest is not known. We only know that six months later another City Council record stated that city officials would look into the distribution of the estate of the deceased.

(For more genealogical details see 'StrasserMarthaBGt.')

More about Lorenz Strasser:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: Sarlós Boldogasszony Buda (Ujlak)

Military service: artillery man

Age at marriage: less than 28

Occupation: master shoemaker

Social Status: 08 Nov 1751 elected burgher of Buda

Notes for Magdalena N.:

Almost no fact is known about Magdalena N. Her marriage to Lorenz Strasser could not be found in Buda or the wider area around it. They almost certainly married while Lorenz Strasser served in the military. It also seems likely that she was a widow. In his last testament, Lorenz left some money to his stepson Joseph Frölich, who had been in his house as a servant and very great help for him in his business. This young man may have been the son from Magdalena's previous marriage. In 1766 Magdalena petitioned the City Council of Buda to separate the paternal and maternal properties in order to 'protect her rights'. The Council decision read thus: 'for urgent inquiry Dominus Kramerlauff is appointed'. We do not know what caused Magdalena to start the inquiry and what was the outcome of it. Magdalena died in 1775.

More about Magdalena N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Lorenz Strasser and Magdalena N. were (Roman Catholic):

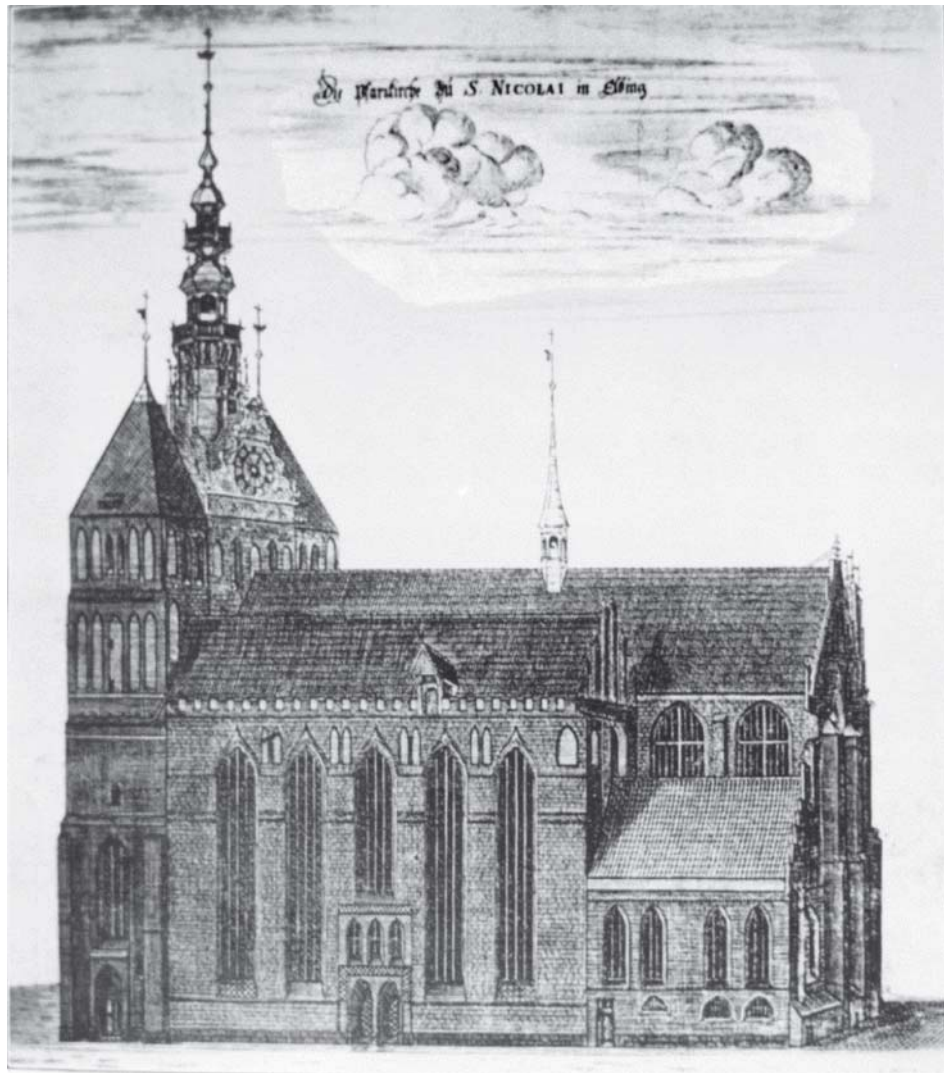
- 125 i. Anna-Maria Strasser, born 27 Nov 1748 in Buda (Viziváros) Hungary; died 30 Jul 1838 (age 90) in Pest, St. Rókus; married (1) Jacobus Wind 08 Nov 1767 in St. Anna, Buda (Viziváros); married (2) Joseph Naller 25 Dec 1768 in Pest (Belváros); married (3) Simon Rusitska 13 Oct 1791 in Pest (Belváros). Church of baptism: St. Anna church in Buda, (Viziváros). Already discussed in Generation 7.
- ii. Joannes David Strasser, born 29 Dec 1750 in Buda (Viziváros).
 More about Joannes David Strasser:
 Church of baptism: St. Anna, Buda (Viziváros)

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252. Joannes Nepomus Tribusch, born about 1722; died 29 Mar 1758 (age 36) in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland). He married **253. Maria Seedrach** 05 May 1746 in Elbing, St. Nicolai church. **253. Maria Seedrach**, born 08 Feb 1726 in Elbing; died 31 Jan 1803 (age 79) in Elbing. She was the daughter of **506. Henrich II Seedrach** and **507. Christina Hermann**.

Notes for Joannes Nepomus Tribusch:

The first record about Johann Nepom Tribusch (sometimes written as Tribisch) is his marriage to Maria Seedrach in May 1746 at the St. Nicolai church in Elbing. In the marriage record, he is described as: "...the very distinguished and most learned Sir Johann Nepom Tribisch master of liberal arts and philosophy, the very worthy choir leader of the St. Nicolai church...". He fathered five children in the next twelve years, including a pair of twins. The twins died in 1755 at the age of three within 10 days of each other.



St. Nicolai, the only Roman Catholic church in Elbing, built 1598-1603

His last born child died at the age of 15 months in 1757. Johann Tribusch died one year and one week later at the age of 36. Only two of his children survived him. Nothing is known about his origin. Most likely he was born outside Prussia because Roman Catholic Germans were rare in Prussia. Certainly he

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was not born in or around Elbing or in Danzig. He had a university education at a relatively high level. His studies had to have included music. The name Tribisch or Tribusch appears to be very rare. Of the hundreds of German speaking communities I have researched and the tens of thousands of family names encountered in Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, Czech Republic and West Prussia, I found only one other Tribusch family. It was one birth in 1718, well before Johann's time, at the St. Anna church in the Viziváros section of Buda. The father's name was Anton Tribus. It was a Latin name. Latin names were not common, but were still in use in the eighteenth century. Tribusch may be a Germanized version of the same name. Interestingly, his son signed his name on his last testament as Trübüsch, but in all his official records the name was spelt Tribusch.

(For a more genealogical detail see 'TribuschJosephBGt.')

More about Joannes Nepomus Tribusch:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Education: he was university educated with degrees AA LL & Philosophia Magistrum (Master degree)

Occupation: cantor at St. Nicolai church in Elbing

Age at marriage: 24

Burial: St. Anna Cemetery, Elbing

Notes for Maria Seedrach:

Maria Seedrach was born in Elbing to Lutheran parents. When she was six, her father died. At the age of 14, when she needed her most, she lost her mother. Sometime later, when she was about 19, she met Johann Tribusch the cantor of the St. Nicolai church in Elbing. That was the only Roman Catholic church in Elbing. Whether she converted to Catholicism before or as a result of meeting him is not certain. They got married and in the first nine years of their marriage, they had five children, including one pair of twins. In the twelfth year of her marriage, her husband died and she was a widow at the age of 32. She had two young children, a son and a daughter. She brought up both children and never married again. Her son left her probably in his mid-twenties, because he already married in 1779 in Buda. Her daughter, Maria Regina never married and probably lived with her much of her life. Maria died at the age of 77, her daughter died just one year later at the age of 57. According to her death record (in Elbing, the Roman Catholics kept death records, the Lutherans did not) she lived in the Altstadt (Old Town) on Fleischhauer Strasse, in the Herr Schmidt residence at the time of her death. Of her siblings, only his brother Abraham, a master tailor and elected burgher of Elbing, survived her.

More about Maria Seedrach:

Religion: Roman Catholic (born Lutheran)

Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing

Age at marriage: 20 years old

Known address 1: 1803, Altstadt on Fleischhauer Strasse, in the Herr Schmidt residence

Burial: 03 Feb 1803, Elbing

Children of Joannes Tribusch and Maria Seedrach were (all Roman Catholic):

- 126 i. Joseph Bernard Tribusch, born 23 May 1749 in Elbing, West Prussia; died 15 Sep 1824 (age 75) in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; married Anna Zelzer 13 May 1779 in St. Anna, Buda (Viziváros). Already discussed in Generation 7.
- ii. Maria Regina Tribusch, born 29 Mar 1747 in Elbing; died 29 Mar 1804 (age 57) in Elbing.
 More about Maria Regina Tribusch:
 Church of baptism: St. Nicolai, Elbing
 Age at marriage: Old maid who never married
 Known address 1: 1804, Altstadt by the master baker Müklvosstadt
- iii. Joannes Benedict Tribusch, born 24 Sep 1752 in Elbing; died 30 Jun 1755 (age 3) in Elbing.
- iv. Maria Barbara Tribusch, born 24 Sep 1752 in Elbing; died 09 Jul 1755 (age 3) in Elbing.

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- v. Joannes Nepomus Tribusch, born 02 Dec 1755 in Elbing; died 22 Mar 1757 in Elbing.
More about Joannes Nepomus Tribusch:
Church of baptism of all these children: St. Nicolai, Elbing

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424. Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone, born about 1602 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic); died 29 Jun 1661 (age 59) in Prague. He was the son of **848. Ottavio Miseroni** and **849. Laura de Castello**. He married **425. (1) Judith Mayer von Burgrieden** 1628 in Prague, Bohemia. **425. Judith Mayer von Burgrieden**, died before 11 Jul 1645 in Prague. She was the daughter of **850. Georg Mayer von Burgrieden** and **851. Kateřina Pič von Lilienfeld**; married (2) **Marie Ludmilla** in 1646 in Prague. She was the daughter of **Wilhelm Major von Grossenau**, died in May 1662 in Prague.



Notes for Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone:

Dionysio represents the pinnacle of talent and accomplishment in the Miseroni dynasty of artisans. There is a very large amount of literature about his life and work. He was born in Prague, but it is not known when; the year 1602 is generally accepted as the most likely year for his birth. He learnt the art of the goldsmith and the gemstone cutter from his father Ottavio. In a petition to Kaiser Ferdinand II, in 1623,

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Ottavio requested "... that my regular salary (should) go to the person of Dionysio my son, who is not inferior to me in the profession of stone polishing". In 1628, Dionysio married Judith Mayer von Burgrieden, the daughter of a wealthy land owner Georg. They had six children before Judith died in 1644 or 1645. She left behind one daughter and three sons. In 1646, Dionysio married Marie Ludmilla Major von Grosseau, the daughter of the Palace Physician. They had two sons and two daughters born to them. Dionysio must have fallen ill in 1659 and wrote his 14-page Last Testament, in German. He died in June in 1661. He left behind two sons from his first marriage, 31 and 24 years old, and from his second marriage one son, 14, and two daughters 13 and 11 years old. His second wife wrote her 15-page last testament in March of 1662, also in German, and died two months later.



*Dionysio Miseroni, Prague, circa 1641
Largest emerald in the world, 2680 carats*

Dionysio grew up in the Royal Palace and learnt his father's trade, who was the Royal Schatzmeister. After his father died in 1624, Karl König von Königsfeld got the Schatzmeister position and Dionysio continued to work in his workshop as a gemstone cutter. In 1630 Dionysio was appointed Schatzmeister-Adjunct. In 1634, after the death of Karl König, Dionysio became the Schatzmeister with the official appointment issued in 1635. He continually grew in stature in the Court and eventually he found himself involved in all royal projects of artistic content – in addition to his activities associated with his workshop. Beginning in 1637, when Ferdinand III came to the throne, Dionysio was assigned to such projects as the expansion of the royal palace and the design and building of a new palace chapel. When the palace expansion was finished, he received a bonus of 1000 imperial Thalers; at the same time master builder Giuseppe Mathei of the project received only 500 imperial Thalers. Dionysio became a sort of 'project manager' in the court of Prague. To that attests his petition written to the Emperor on May 4, 1648. In it, he states that *"I have spent four and one half years working on the chapel, dealing with payments to the people, dealing with diamonds, polishing materials, lead, copper and other necessities,*

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from one week to the other, then the stonework is still ahead and even half a year is not enough for it, and worst still , the setting of the granite and its carving, the crucifix, and other goldsmith work will come to an additional 700 florins. However, I cannot afford to assume further expenses.....". It seems obvious that the Court was very slow payer. In April of 1650, Dionysio was commissioned to build in the center of Prague a Maria column, which was to be similar to the one in the Viennese Court. In a letter dated 1650 January 24, the Emperor announced that he *"had graciously considered Dionysio's 22 years of loyal and obedient service as well as his work on a large emerald and not less importantly his efforts during the recent attack by Königsmark (General of the invading Swedish troops) on the small city of Prague and the Royal Palace, when Dionysio averted the burning of the Palace and protected the treasure vault against plunder and destruction by the enemy, thereby exhibiting outstanding loyalty and care, therefore to Dionysio Miseroni a well-deserved imperial favor of 12,000 florins is accorded."*

In 1651, a jealous Palace Captain conspired with the Bohemian Chamber to squeeze Dionysio out of the Royal Palace and thereby get more space for himself. Dionysio complained to Ferdinand III about the affair. On October 31, the Emperor decided that: *"... whenever we spend time there (at the Palace), Miseroni should be on hand at all times, therefore the entire house in the castle should be occupied by Miseroni, partly as his residence and partly as his workshop, and without any further questions the required arrangements should be carried out. Beyond that, it has to be figured out how the Palace Captain can be accommodated "*. From this, it is very clear that Dionysio, an important personage for the Emperor, easily squeezed out the Palace Captain. In 1653, Ferdinand III confirmed the new nobility status of Dionysio and his three brothers. Their family crest was enhanced and they took up the predicate 'de Lisone', which is a small town north of Milan near Lake Como. All this time Dionysio's workshop was flowering and producing outstanding art. He had as many as fourteen people working in his workshop full time. One of his outstanding accomplishments was the cutting and polishing of what is still the largest polished emerald in the world. In 1642, Ferdinand III asked Dionysio to cut and polish the rough stone, which had been found in Colombia in South America and had come into the possession of the Emperor. The work took Dionysio two years to complete. The Prince of Florence offered three tons of gold for the finished piece. It is in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna; it weighs 2680 carats.

Sometime between 1650 and 1660, the famous Italian painter Carlo Scréta, who settled in Prague, painted a portrait ('Miseroni&hisFamilySP.tif') of Dionysio with his second wife and six children, three boys from the first and two girls and a boy from the second marriage. The picture is in the Czech National Gallery in Prague. Dionysio owned three houses in Prague. One was the so-called 'White-Rose' house (No. 276) on Mostecká street. Ottavio's four sons bought that house and later Dionysio bought out his three brothers. The second house (No. 261) was the so-called Trostovsky house on Malostranské square. The third house (No. 208) was inherited by Dionysio's second wife; its street location not certain. He also had one or two farms in the countryside at Wonitz with vineyards. In 1637, Ferdinand III appointed him as the Superintendent of the popular Bubeneč park in Prague as an addition to his other responsibilities. It contained the city zoo, museums, a lake and other attractions. Later, Dionysio set up a workshop in that park as an expansion of his workshop in the Prague castle.

(For more biographic details see 'MiseroniRDPrahaSBt.', 'MiseroniPreissSBt.' and 'MiseroniChytilSBt.')

More about Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone:

Social Status: 10 Mar 1653, nobleman, by Kaiser Ferdinand II

Occupation: crystal and precious stone cutter

Post held: between 1635 - 1661, Keeper of the Royal Treasury under Ferdinand II & III and Leopold I

Burial: Jul 1661, In the St. Marie Magdalena church, in Prague

Notes for Judith Mayer von Burgrieden:

We know almost nothing about Judith. We know her parents and we know that she had a sister. We know that she was Roman Catholic, like her husband, and she was buried in the St. Magdalena church in Prague, where the Miseroni family had a crypt.

Notes for Marie Ludmilla Major von Grossenau:

From extant records we know that she was the daughter of the personal physician, in the Prague castle of Kaisers Ferdinand III and possibly Ferdinand II. From her long 17-page last testament we get a few glimpses of her character and personal life. She was suddenly taken mortally ill only eleven months after she lost her husband. She had three children of 12, 13 and 14 year-old, who were of her own and two older stepsons of her husband to make arrangements for and to instruct. She also had to make arrangements for her own funeral and to write her last testament (MiseroniMarLudLWt.). Hers was the most organized and thorough last testament I have seen, written in the most natural, matter-of-fact language without any affectation or self-pity. In it she asks her body to be placed in the Miseroni crypt without any pomp and ask her two older stepsons to express their last love for her. She asks them to buy twelve new torches for her *"...from the beer money, which is kept in my mortar as everybody knows and hopefully my children's conscience is not burdened for childish wrongdoing."*

Then she specifies that her funeral costs should come out of the 100 imperial Thalers, which Countess Carafin is going to pay the following month for rent on Marie's house in Prague. Half of it should be given to the priests for masses by the various religious orders; the other half should be distributed amongst the beggars in the poorhouse. On each of the three days of funeral rites one loaf of warm bread should be distributed amongst the poor along with five florins. This should be paid out of her wine money (that comes from selling wine she had produced in her vineyard, which she managed) along with 45 florins to two religious brotherhoods and to poor prisoners. Her brother, Leopold left 100 florins to the St Thomas brotherhood, the interest on that belonged to her. The Order owes her three years of that interest, which she now leaves to that Order. She leaves to her son Ignac, for his studies, the money she and her brother Veit inherited, which is kept now under the Palace stairs (royal palace, where she lived) in a steel box, and also leaves him her vineyard. To her two daughters she leaves *"the household goods, tin, brass and copperware, her clothing, underwear and bed linen except a well-made bed with duvet, a washbowl, a pitcher and a beautiful bottle, which are a set – they should go to Ignac"*. She leaves to her brother Veit, the 100 florins, which she had lent him some time earlier. She leaves *"to each of my beloved stepsons a ring to remember me by, which were just made and are in the sealed steel trunk in a beige pouch tied with a string."* She left her instructions for the future to her three children in a steel trunk in envelopes with their names on them. She leaves to her servant Catharina 30 florins and to Estera 10 florins for their trouble. She increases the payment for the tutors ordered by her deceased husband by 6 florins. She was not a woman to forget any detail no matter how small even though she was dying.

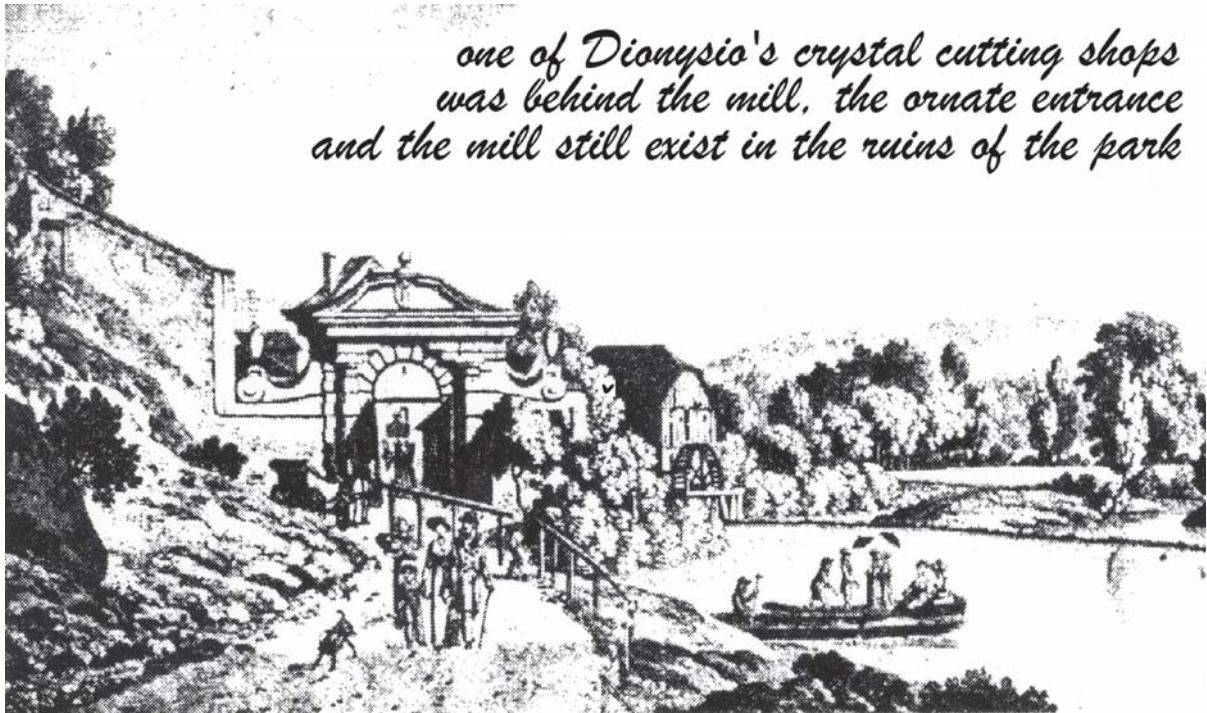
Then she lists her not yet mentioned properties: real estate (she and her husband probably had 4 houses in Prague and two farms and land outside the city), and *".... outstanding beer revenues, unsold bier, beer making ingredients and equipment like malt, hop, brewing vessels, all of which I bought with my own money and managed myself. Then, there are the sheep at the Wohnitz farm, some of those are my own property."* All that and whatever she had legal rights to, she was leaving to her three natural children.

Then she appoints her two stepsons as the guardians of her son Ignac. She asks Herr Wentzel Kaffka His Imperial Majesty's judge in the royal New Town of Prague and the wife of Herr Johann Jambel Councilor of Prague, who is her sister-in-law to be the guardians of her daughters :

"... after my death, to prove to me for God's sake the friendship and to enhance the same in the grace of God, to bring up, and to discipline them, until the years arrive, when they can take care of themselves."

Then further to her daughters future she states : *"From the assets in the paternal testament, my two stepsons and Herr Santini de Bossi, Notary Public and family friend, burgher of the Small Town of Prague, will settle the proper payment for boarding them"*.

Then the closing *"... So it happened in the Royal Palace in Prague, in the Schatzmeister's residence authorized to us by his Roman Imperial Majesty, on 19th day of March in 1662."*



The Bubaneč park in Prague with the mill

Children of W. Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone and Judith von Burgrieden were (all Roman Catholic):

- 212 i. Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone, born 08 Jul 1637 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic); died 17 Jul 1684 (age 47) in Prague; married (1) Benigna Barbara Schuster von Goldburg before 1663; married (2) Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen 25 Apr 1672 in St. Nicolas church in Prague. Already discussed in generation 8.
- ii. Jan Ottavio Miseroni de Lisone, born 1630 in Prague; died 1690 in Prague; married (1) Anna Polixena Dobsicka 1661; married (2) Countesse Elisabeth Theresia Vorikovska von Kundratice 1674; married (3) Terese Katarina Ebenauerova after 1674; died in June or July 1682 in Prague.

Notes for Jan Ottavio Miseroni de Lisone:

Johann Octavio was the oldest child of Dionysio from Judith. He became a civil servant working for the Crown. In 1650, he was working as a butler without pay. Beginning June 1 in 1654 he received 20 florins per month, which was the usual Court salary at the time. After the death of Kaiser Ferdinand III, he was laid off, and (by at least in 1668) he began to work for the Royal Bohemian Revisions and Liquidations Commission as secretary. In 1684, after the death of his brother Ferdinand Eusebio, he applied for the vacant Schatzmeister position in Prague. He did that on the same day that Ferdinand's widow applied for being allowed to continue Ferdinand's workshop. However, the Schatzmeister position was given to Franz Leux von Leuxstein. Johann Octavio, although he was not qualified for glyptic (stone cutting) work, tried his utmost to help his brother's widow run the imperial workshop. In a real desperate struggle, he tried to provide the livelihood of his sister-in-law Marie Elizabeth. Pavel Preiss, a Czech author relates the story about Johann Octavio threatening, on two occasions, one of the workshop's stone cutters with a beating, because he saw him as a threat to Maria Elizabeth's position. The stone cutter complained to the Czech Camera and asked for their protection. Johann Octavio married three times and had seven children born from his first marriage and one from the second. The document (MiseroniJOterKatLI.) relating to his third wife's death, will and estate was found in the Capital Archives of Prague. It was written on July 1, 1682 and published on July 14 of the same year. Jan Ottavio died in 1690.

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(For more biographic and genealogical details see publications 'MiseroniRDPrahaSBt.', 'MiseroniPreissSBt.' and 'MiseroniChytilSBt.')

More about Jan Ottavio Miseroni de Lisone:

Occupation: Civil servant and country squire

Social Status: nobleman; Burgher of Prague

Known address: 1668, Prague, Neuer Stadt (Nové Mesto)

Post held: 1668, Secretary in the Bohemian Revisions and Liquidations Office

- iii. Jan Karl Miseroni de Lisone, born 1631 in Prague; died after 1631 as a child.
- iv. Anna Ludmilla Miseroni de Lisone, born 10 Nov 1633 in Prague; died after 1633 as a child.
- v. Barbora Teresie Miseroni de Lisone, born 17 Oct 1642 in Prague; died 1653 in Prague, Bohemia
- vi. Wenzeslaus Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone, born 14 Aug 1644 in Prague; died Feb 1661 in Prague.

Children of W. Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone and Marie Ludmilla Major von Grossenau were (all R. C.):

- i. Ignac Franz Miseroni de Lisone, born 06 Jul 1647 in Prague; died 1717 in Prague.
- ii. Marie Laura Miseroni de Lisone, born 1648 in Prague; died 1667 in Prague.
- iii. Krystofa Jana Renata Miseroni de Lisone, born 1649 in Prague; died before 1653 in Prague;
- iv. Anna Marie Wolfganga Miseroni de Lisone, born 1650 in Prague; died 1673 in Prague.

426. Georg Tichtel von Tützingen He married **427. N. N.**

Notes for Georg Tichtel von Tützingen:

(For some of the known early genealogy of this family see summary 'TichtelfamilySBt.')

More about Georg Tichtel von Tützingen:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Squire

Occupation: Landlord

Post held: City Councilor in the old Town of Prague

Known address: Prague, Altstadt

Known child of Georg von Tützingen and N. N. was:

- 213 i. Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tützingen, died after 1696 in Prague, Bohemia; married Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni de Lisone 25 Apr 1672 in St. Nicolas church in Prague.

448. Johann Philipp von Schell, born 16 Jun 1661 probably in Württemberg, Germany; died 01 Nov 1732 (age 71) in Mönchsroth, Bavaria in Germany. He was the son of **896. Johann Christian Schell** and **897. N. N.** He married **449. Susanna Magdalena Bösch**. **449. Susanna Magdalena Bösch**, born Apr 1672; died 29 Jul 1712 (age 40) in Stuttgart, Württemberg.

Notes for Johann Philipp von Schell:

The origins of Johann Philipp Schell remain unknown despite of extensive research by others and by me. We only know, from a publication, that his father was Johann Christian Schell, who was a lawyer in Tübingen. We know that Johann Philipp was born on June 16, 1661 from his tombstone in Mönchsroth, but we do not know where. The inscription was copied into a book, decades after the burial, by the pastor of the church. That is how we know it. He was probably born in Swabia (Württemberg and the south-western part of Bavaria] because at a very young age he was already a high official of the Swabian Kreis (a league of the Swabian regions). By 1691, when he was in his late twenties, he was Director of Provisions of the military of the Swabian Kreis. Later he became Imperial Counselor and War



The Schell chateau in 2000 in the village called Bauschlott in Baden. Johann Philipp Schell bought it in 1698, but spent little time here. His son sold it in 1725.

Commissioner for Swabia. From 1691 to 1714 he lived in Stuttgart with his first wife Susanna Magdalena Bösch. They had ten children born to them in that city. Nine of them survived to become very successful adults. Seven of those were sons. In 1695 Johann Philipp received nobility from Kaiser Leopold I. His first wife died in 1712. He soon remarried a woman called Henrietta von Adelebs and had several children from that marriage as well. He amassed some wealth in the early years of his career and bought up many properties. He started in Baden, wherein 1692 he purchased half of an estate in the village of Bauschlott. In subsequent years he bought the second half of that estate and began to purchase properties in Bavaria. The two biggest ones there included the villages of Mönchsroth and Großelfingen. With his second wife he moved to one of those estates in Mönchsroth and lived there for the rest of his life. The Schell mansion, in which his son lived, still stands in Bauschlott, beautifully maintained. However, it has not belonged to the Schell family for over two hundred and seventy-five years. His mansion in Mönchsroth has long disappeared, but the local priest still knows where it used to stand and that street is still called Schellegasse. In the process of buying all those properties, he overextended himself and had more and more financial problems. They began to surface about 1712 and continued to the end of his life. He died at the age of 71 in Mönchsroth in 1732. His eventual bankruptcy case continued for twenty years after his death and affected the lives of most of his children.

He established a family that still survives and thrives today. His known and living descendants have scattered all over the world from Budapest to Paris, from New York to San Francisco and from Florida to Montevideo. They are all the descendants of Johann Philipp's great-great grandson Alexander Schell von Bauschlott, the uncle of our Alexander Karl Bauschlott, my mother's great-grandfather. They all carry the Schell von Bauschlott name. The son of Alexander Schell von Bauschlott married Countess Luise Desewffy de Csernek in 1856 and settled in Hungary. For his second wife he married Countess Ernestine Pálffy de Erdöd (Erdödy) in 1867. All his descendants married into families of the Hungarian nobility.

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The last one I know to do so is Therese, who married Count László Szécsényi in New York in 1958, and now lives in Florida. The best known descendant is Katharina Schell von Bauschlott born in 1944 in Budapest. She is the daughter of Paul Schell von Bauschlott and Countess Teleki de Szék. Katharina grew up in the United States and is now a well-known German movie actress. She married William Marlow, an actor, in London. These times, she has a small 'bread and breakfast' hotel in Haute-Loir in France. Her brother Paul Rudolph is an actor in Berlin. I know of three female and one male members of the Schell family in Budapest and spoke to the husband of Maria Helena, who lives in Ohio in the United States. Her husband is a retired astronomer. I have corresponded with two others. One was Stephan Rudolf in Vienna, who was 90 years old in 2000, when I spoke to him on the phone and exchanged correspondence with him. He knew very little about his genealogy beyond the 1800s, but, what he sent in a letter me was my first clue that our Bauschlott might be related somehow to this family. The second one was Johann Bosco, who lives in New York State. He told me that in 2003 the family had a gathering in Budapest and there were over to 50 members of the Schell von Bauschlott family present. (For a more detailed biography see 'SchellJohPhilBGt.' and 'SchellFamilyGothaSBt.')

Freiherr
Schell v. Bauschlott
Stephan
Schlagergasse 11
1090 Wien

Wien 6.4.2000

Sehr geehrter Herr Borel,
Ich danke Ihnen für Ihr Schreiben vom 22.12.2000 und
teile Ihnen mit, daß meine Familie aus Baden
stammt. Ich übersende Ihnen eine Photokopie aus dem
Gothaischen Genealogischen Handbuch Jahrgang
1899, ausser welchem ich nichts habe. Meiner Großvater hei-
ratete nach Ungarn und ich verließ Ungarn im Jahre
1949 und lebte in München. 1998 übersiedelte ich nach
Wien.
Demnach glaube ich, daß wir nicht verwandt
sind.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Hr. Stephan Schell v. Bauschlott

More about Johann Philipp von Schell:

Religion: Lutheran; Social Status: 1695, Squire von Bauschlott
Occupation: military commander and landlord
Post held 1: before 1695, Imperial Councilor under Kaiser Leopold I
Post held 2: between 1690 - 1732, Member of the Reichritterschaft of Kanton Kocher
Post held 3: before 1695, General Providientdirector, Schwäbischen Kreises
Property 1: 1692 and 1698, Bought the estate and chateau of Bauschlott
Property 2: 1712, Bought Großelfingen in Bavaria
Property 3: between 1713 - 1715, Bought Mönchsroth and Stetten in Bavaria
Burial: Mönchsroth, St. Oswald church

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Notes for Susanna Magdalena Bösch:

We do not know the origins of Susanna Magdalena. In the baptism record of her son Philipp Gustav in 1696, one of the witnesses was 'frau' Maria Sybilla Bösch, perhaps her mother or a sister. In the following year, at the baptism of another son, Wilhelm Gottfried, one the witnesses was a Herman Christian Böschen 'Hofrath'. The reading of the record is difficult, but he may have been from Saxony. Susanna Magdalena died rather young, probably from tuberculosis.

More about Susanna Magdalena Bösch:

Religion: Lutheran

Children of Johann von Schell and Susanna Bösch were (baptized in Evangelical Stiftkirche, Stuttgart):

- 224 i. Carl Ludwig von Schell, born 09 Apr 1693 in Stuttgart, Germany; died 1746 (age 53) in Eßlingen, Württemberg, Germany; married Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx 1717. Already discussed in generation 8.
- ii. Philipp Jacob von Schell, born 19 May 1691 in Stuttgart, Germany; died before 1695 in Stuttgart, before 1695.
- iii. Christina Sidonia von Schell, born 23 Apr 1692 in Stuttgart, Germany; married (1) Joachim Friderick von Dossan 1708 in Bauschlott, Baden, at the family Schloss; died before 1712; married (2) Bernhard von Sternenfels 1713.

Notes for Christina Sidonia von Schell:

She was a co-owner of the Bauschlott Estate with her brother Johann Friedrich.

More about Bernhard von Sternenfels:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- iv. Johann Friedrich von Schell, born 23 Sep 1694 in Stuttgart, Germany; married Eleonora Sophia von Uffelmann.

Notes for Johann Friedrich von Schell:

His occupation was described as "Fürstlicher Hessen-Casselischer Legationrat", indicating that he was an attorney at law. He and his brother-in-law, Bernhard von Sternenfels (second husband of Christina Sidonia von Schell), were the co-owners of the Bauschlott estate, which they sold in 1725 for 20,000 florins to Markgraf Karl Wilhelm von Baden-Durlach.

More about Johann Friedrich von Schell:

Religion: Lutheran

Education: 1714, Studied Law at Universität Tübingen

Social Status: 1695, Squire

Occupation: Attorney in Hessen

More about Eleonora Sophia von Uffelmann:

Religion: Roman catholic

- v. Philipp Gustav von Schell, born 19 Feb 1696 in Stuttgart, Germany; died 23 Sep 1735 in Mönchsroth, Bavaria in Germany; married Johanna Catharina Louisa von Ruland 13 Feb 1725 in Bauschlott, Baden, at the family Schloss.

Notes for Philipp Gustav von Schell:

He was the co-owner of the Mönchsroth and Grosselfingen estates with his brother Wilhelm Gottfried von Schell. He was "*kaiserlicher Dragoner Hauptman und General Adjutant of Sr. Hochfürstlichen Durchl. Printz Friderichs von Württemberg*". He was buried in Mönchsroth. In 1749, after his death, Grosselfingen was sold to Baron Emanuel Garb. In the same year, the Mönchsroth estate was sold to Duke Alois I of Öttingen-Spielberg.

More about Philipp Gustav von Schell:

Education: 1714, Studied Law at Universität Tübingen

Occupation: Military Officer, Dragoon Hauptmann

Property 1: Co-owner of the Mönchsroth estate; 2: Co-owner of the Grosselfingen estate

Social Status: Squire



More about Johanna Catharina Louisa von Ruland:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- vi. Wilhelm Gottfried von Schell, born 10 Oct 1697 in Stuttgart, Germany; married Louise Magdalene Christine von Löwenstein.

Notes for Wilhelm Gottfried von Schell:

He was the co-owner of the Mönchsroth and Grosselfingen estates with his brother Philipp Gustav von Schell. His occupation was described as "Hoch Gräflischer Öttingenlicher Oberamtmann", in other words he was the Chief Administrator of the Counts of Öttingen.

More about Wilhelm Gottfried von Schell:

Education: 1714, Studied Law at Universität Tübingen

Occupation: Chief Administrator of the House of Öttingen

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Property 1: Co-owner of the Mönchsroth estate; 2: Co-owner of the Grosselfingen estate
Social Status: 1695, Squire
More about Louise Magdalene Christine von Löwenstein:
Religion: Roman Catholic

- vii. Jakob Anton von Schell, born 06 Sep 1699 in Stuttgart, Germany.
More about Jakob Anton von Schell:
Social Status: Squire
- viii. Frederica Louisa von Schell, born 22 Aug 1700 in Stuttgart, Germany.
- ix. Ludwig Wilhelm Maximilian von Schell, born 23 Jul 1701 in Stuttgart, Germany.
More about Ludwig Wilhelm Maximilian von Schell:
Social Status: Squire
Post held 1: before 1744, Grand Maitre de la maison de Landgrave Bentinek
Post held 2: After 1745, Gouverneur de la maison de Princess Altenburg
- x. Ferdinand Gottlieb von Schell, born 26 Dec 1702 in Stuttgart, Germany.
More about Ferdinand Gottlieb von Schell:
Social Status: Squire

450. Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx, born 07 Sep 1661 in Cologne, Germany; died 27 Feb 1738 (age 76) in Vienna, Austria. He was the son of **900. Gerard Hamel Bruyninx** and **901. Sara Sweerts**. He married **451. N. N.**.

Notes for Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx:

He was the father-in-law of Carl Ludwig, who married his only child Sophie Charlotte. The writer did not find any information about a marriage or a spouse or a child of Johan Jacob. The only two sources of information about his daughter, Sophie Charlotte are a petition of Carl Ludwig, his son-in-law, and the marriage record of the son of Sophie Charlotte and Carl Ludwig in Nancy. Jacob Johan was born in Cologne, Germany in 1661, where his father, Gerhard Hamel Bruyninx was a diplomatic envoy. He was educated in Holland at the University of Leiden. He became member of the city Council of 's-Hertogenbosch and later the secretary at the embassy of the Staten Generaal (Parliament) of the United Netherlands in Vienna and later Chargé d'Affaires at the Imperial Court in Vienna. Like his father Gerhard before him, Jacob Johan served for 30 years in Vienna. In 1731, Carl Ludwig von Schell received the title 'Baron of the Empire'. He specifically requested and received that title on the basis of the important and loyal services rendered to the Empire by his father, Johann Philipp von Schell, his father-in-law Jacob Johan and the latter's father Gerhard. In that document he stated that he was married to the only daughter of Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx. Jacob Johan died in Vienna in 1738.

In the Library of Wavre (in Brussels), a friend of mine, Raymond Herbigniaux found the Dutch genealogy publication "De Nederlandse Leeuw" issue N82-1965. It provides a detailed genealogy of the Hamel and Bruyninx families, which originated in the cities of Heusden and 's-Hertogenbosch, which are located in today's southern Holland. That genealogy does not mention a marriage or a daughter of Jacob Johan. The possibility exists, that the wife of Carl Ludwig von Schell was an illegitimate or adopted daughter of Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx, perhaps the daughter of his aunt.
(For more genealogical information see 'BruyninxLineBGt.' and 'BruyninxHamelFamSBt.')

More about Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx:

Religion: Protestant, later perhaps Roman Catholic; Burial: St. Stephan Cathedral, Vienna
Education: 09 Feb 1683, student at University of Leiden Occupation: Diplomat



Known child of Jacob Johan Bruyninx and N. N. was:

- 225 i. Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx, born probably in Vienna, Austria; died after 1751 probably in Bruxelles, Belgium; married Carl Ludwig von Schell 1717. Already discussed in generation 8.

452. Nicolas François Hennezel de Champigny, born 08 Jun 1654 in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine), France; died Nov 1697 (age 43) in Escles. He was the son of **904. Denis de Hennezel** and **905. Françoise Elisabeth de Thysac**. He married **453. Antoinette de Grandoyen** 26 Sep 1677.

453. Antoinette de Grandoyen, born 1661 probably in Lorraine, France; died Jun 1697 (age 36) in Escles. She was the daughter of **906. Dominique de Grandoyen** and **907. Barbe de Morisot**.

Notes for Nicolas François Hennezel de Champigny:

In 1681, he pledged loyalty and vassalage to the King of France for his estates. In connection with that, he furnished a population count of his estates to the royal assembly in Metz. His grandfather acquired the estate at Champigny, but Nicolas François father, Denis was the first to use the name extension 'de Champigny' for his branch of the Hennezel House. I found in the departmental archive in Épinal several contracts he signed, including his marriage contract with donation from his wife's brother, Jean Dominique de Grandoyen, doctor of theology and curé of Escles. I found in the church books of Escles the baptism records of six children of Nicolas. Tragically, both Nicolas François and his wife Antoinette died in 1697 at a very young age and within six months. (See genealogy summaries 'HennezelViomenilSBt.', 'HennezelChampignySBt.' and 'HennezelNicolasFrançoisBGt.')

More about Nicolas François Hennezel de Champigny:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Chevalier (Knight)

Occupation: landlord

Property 1: Seigneur de Champigny, Bazoilles, Harol

Property 2: le Ban d'Escles, Void, Charmois etc.

Notes for Antoinette de Grandoyen:

We know more about Antoinette's two brothers than about her. In her days, only widows got involved in business and legal matters or held high office, which would leave written records behind in archives.

Jean Dominique was doctor of theology, parish priest of Escles and Dean of a school of theology called Chrétenneté-de-Vitel (the same qualification and positions that his maternal uncle, Jean Dominique Morisot had before him). When Antoinette married, his brother gave her a generous wedding gift. This brother also took care of her children's education as they were growing up and took them under his wings after Antoinette died. Her other brother Sébastien Joseph was private tutor of the children of Emperor Leopold I. He became a wealthy individual and owned three estates. He, too supported and educated Antoinette's children, especially the two oldest surviving sons.

More about Antoinette de Grandoyen:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Nicolas Hennezel de Champigny and Antoinette de Grandoyen were (all Roman Catholic):

- 226 i. Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny, born 23 Oct 1681 in Escles, in Vosges, Lorraine, France; married Anne Charlotte de Tervenus 01 Apr 1709 in Toul, Lorraine, Saint Jean Baptiste church. Already discussed in generation 8.
- ii. Jean Nicolas Hennezel de Champigny, born 09 Jul 1678 in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine); died 17 Apr 1753 in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine.

Notes for Jean Nicolas Hennezel de Champigny:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"He became the parish priest of Vézelize."

- iii. Jeanne Antoinette Hennezel de Champigny, born 04 Oct 1679 in Escles; married Charles III Hennezel d'Attignéville 22 Jan 1707; born 02 Mar 1681.

More about Charles III Hennezel d'Attignéville:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status 1: écuyer (squire)

Social Status 2: Chevalier (knight)

Property: Seigneur d'Attigneville et de Punerot

- iv. Théodore Denis Hennezel de Champigny, born 31 Oct 1683 in Escles; died 14 Jan 1771 in Nancy, Lorraine; married Marie Catharine Huyn de Jarville 06 Aug 1721 in Nancy, Saint Epore church; born 08 Sep 1685; died 01 May 1760, Nancy.

Notes for Théodore Denis Hennezel de Champigny:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Denis-Théodore Hennezel de Champigny, knight, born on October 31 in 1683. He was first a Captain in the Duhan Regiment, then in the bodyguards of the Duke of Lorraine. On August 6 in 1721, he married Marie-Catherine de HUYN de JARVILLE (born on September 8 in 1675, died on May 1 in 1760), daughter of François, knight, Councilor of State of Duke Charles IV, Procurement General at the Royal Court of Lorraine (elder brother of the Count of Huyn, baron of the Holy Roman Empire, Field Marshal and Councilor of War of the Austrian Kaiser), and of Louise de BRICARD. Present at the wedding were for the groom: Sébastien-Joseph de Grandoyen, knight of the Empire, his uncle; Lord of Franqueville, his cousin; Count Colonel Duhan d'Hernestroff, his superior; and Count de Martigny, Chasse Master of the Hounds and Chamberlain of the Duke of Lorraine. For the bride present were: Balthazar de Huyn, her uncle, Captain of his Majesty; François de Huyn, chaplain of the Duke of Lorraine, her brother; and Count de Rennel, Councilor of State, first President of the Chambre de Comptes of Lorraine, her brother-in-law. There were no descendants from this marriage." I found the record of that marriage in Nancy.

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More about Théodore Denis Hennezel de Champigny:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Chevalier (Knight)

Occupation 1: Military Officer, Captain in the Duhan Regiment

Occupation 2: Captain of the Guards of the Duke of Lorraine

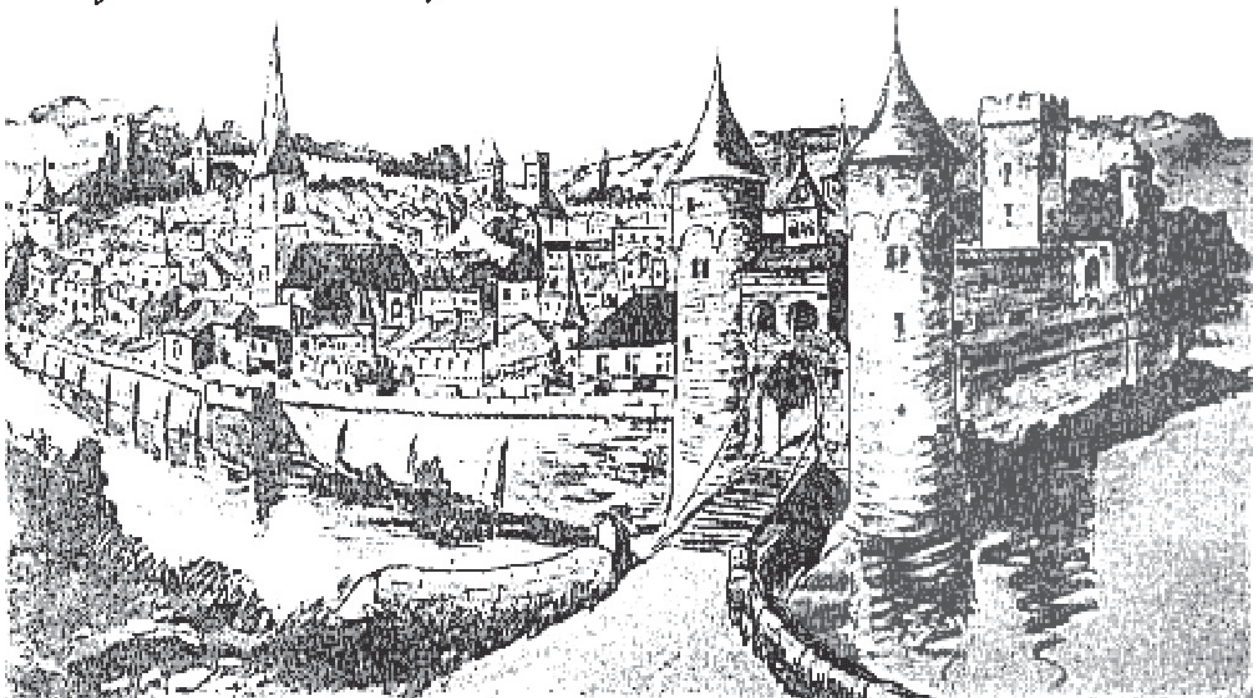
More about Marie Catharine Huyn de Jarville:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- v. Pierre Alexis Hennezel de Champigny, born 13 Nov 1687 in Vioménil in Vosges, died young.
- vi. Anne Françoise Hennezel de Champigny, born 31 Mar 1691 in Vioménil in Vosges (Lorraine).
More about Anne Françoise de Hennezel de Champigny:
Notes for Jean Nicolas Hennezel de Champigny:
Occupation: Nun with the order 'les Annonciades' in Epinal.

454. Charles Joseph de Tervenus, born 22 May 1639 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 13 Oct 1706 (age 67) in Vézélise. He was the son of **908. Antoine de Tervenus** and **909. Anne de Bilistein**. He married **455. Anne Malcuit** around 1662 probably in Removille, Vosges (Lorraine); **455. Anne Malcuit**, born probably in Removille, Vosges; died after Nov 7, 1719 most likely in Vézélise. She was the daughter of **910. François Malcuit** and **911. Jeanne Clement**.

Vézélise, 16th century



Notes for Charles Joseph de Tervenus:

Charles Joseph de Tervenus was a native of the town of Vézélise. It is in Lorraine, about 25 km south of Nancy in the French administrative department called Meurthe-et-Moselle. On his birth record his father's name was still spelt as 'Tarvenu', which the father himself changed to Tervenus before he died. Charles Joseph was an écuyer, meaning that he was a member of the lower nobility – a squire. His education was probably in the Law. His position was described in the earlier church records as 'Maitre

Generation 9

Échevin in la Justice du comté de Vaudémont', or Chief Magistrate of the County Court of Vaudémont. Later his position was described as 'Lieutenant Particulier au comté de Vaudémont, bailliage de Vézelize', or Special Officer for the county of Vaudémont, which was the bailiwick of Vézelize. He married Anne Malcuit, according to Pelletier in 1662, but we do not know where. By all measures, Charles Joseph de Tervenus was a successful man both in his working life and as a father. All his surviving children became educated and successful people. Charles Joseph died in 1706. His wife Anne Malcuit survived him by at least 13 years, she signed a document on November 7, 1719.

(For more biographical and genealogical details see 'TervenusCharlesJosBGt. ', 'BouvierFamilySBt. ' and 'TervenusFamilySBt. ')

More about Charles Joseph de Tervenus:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: probably attorney

Post held 1: Chief Magistrate of the administrative district of Vaudmont

Post held 2: Special First Officer of county Vaudémont

Property: 22 Jun 1682, fief to Puxe (ban de l'Alloeuf)

Burial: 26 Oct 1706, Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France

Notes for Anne Malcuit:

There are no church records of the birth, marriage or death of Anne Malcuit. We only know the names of her parents. Her mother's name was Jeanne Clement, her father was François. Her father's name was mentioned at the baptism of François Tervenus, the third child to Charles Joseph and Anne, in 1665. He was the godfather and church record referred to him as '*noble François Malcuit, beau père*' (father-in-law). Ambroise Pelletier names both parents but says nothing about the nobility of the father and does not connect François to the noble Malcuit families he writes about. The writer traced those families to the town of Saint Firmin and Affracourt in department Meurthe-et-Moselle. We also have a signature of a Charles Malcuit as godfather of one of her children. He was the parish priest in Champigneulles in Meurthe-et-Moselle and later in Removille. He was a brother of Anne. She was almost certainly born in Removille, where his father was the 'Procureur Fiscal' in the Marquisate of Removille. She probably married there too. However the church records of Removille start in 1664, by then she was married and lived in Vézelize. There is one record in Removille, where on October 3, 1666, she is godmother at the baptism of the daughter of Paul Malcuit, who was probably her uncle. She is identified as '*Anne Malcuit, femme de Mons. de Tervenus*'. The next day her husband was the godfather at another baptism, where Anne's sister Jeanne was the godmother.



1692



1714

We have several signatures from her, signed always in her maiden name as 'AMalcuyt' in a very bold handwriting, even after she was a widow, very similar to that of her mother Jeanne Clement. The only exception is a document in 1810, which she signed 'AMalcuyt de Tervenus'. Her daughter Anne Charlotte and her husband Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny co-signed with her on that occasion as 'Tervenus de Champigny' and 'de Champigny' respectively. She outlived her husband by at least 13 years. On November 7, 1719, she signed some financial contract. Her signature was in so bold and steady writing, that she must have been in very good health. Since she must have married no later than 1662, she must have been at least 74 in 1719. Her death record was not found in Vézelize.

More about Anne Malcuit:

Religion: Roman Catholic

(For more genealogical details about the Malcuit family in Lorraine, see 'MalcuitFamilySBt.')

Children of Charles Joseph de Tervenus and Anne Malcuit are (all Roman Catholic):

- 227 i. Anne Charlotte de Tervenus, born 15 Nov 1686 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine; died 19 Jan 1759 (age 72) in Nancy, Lorraine; married Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny 01 Apr 1709 in Toul, Lorraine, Saint Jean Baptiste church. Already discussed in generation 8.
- ii. Anthoine de Tervenus, born 13 Nov 1663 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine).
- iii. François de Tervenus, born 03 Apr 1665 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine).
- iv. Louis de Tervenus, born 18 May 1666 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine).
- v. Anne Anthoinelle de Tervenus, born 06 Nov 1670 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine).

Notes for Anne Anthoinelle de Tervenus:

She became a Carmelite nun and eventually the Superior of the 'Grand' Convent at Nancy.

More about Anne Anthoinelle de Tervenus:

Occupation: nun with the Carmelites

Post held: Superior of the Grand Convent in Nancy

- vi. Charles François de Tervenus, born 20 Nov 1672 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine).

Notes for Charles François de Tervenus:

Charles François became Doctor of Theology and the parish priest of Épinal, a major town in Lorraine. Later, he became parish priest at the church of St. Roch in Nancy. In the opinion of Ambroise Pelletier "*Charles François was distinguished by his knowledge and all the other virtues that characterize a good priest and pastor.*"

According to a 1686 document in the departmental archive in Épinal, he was a student at the College of Nancy in that year. The Malcuit family in Removille lent or donated him money in that document signed by Marie and Nicolas Malcuit and Jeanne Clement, his maternal aunt, uncle and grandmother respectively.

More about Charles François de Tervenus:

Education: Doctor of Theology

Post held 1: parish priest of Épinal (Lorraine)

Post held 2: parish priest of St. Roch in Nancy

- vii. Claude Nicolas de Tervenus, born 12 Jun 1674 in Vézélise.
- viii. Jean François de Tervenus, born 15 May 1679 in Vézélise; married Anne Catherine de Floriot 17 Apr 1703.

Notes for Jean François de Tervenus:

He appears to have been a successful man both at home and in his career. In 1699-1701 he was registered as student of Law at the Université de Point-à-Mousson. He was Councilor of State to duke François III, who was also the husband of empress Maria Theresia. We have one of his letters to the Duke discussing financial matters of the Duke's mother or sister. He married Anne Catherine de Floriot on April 17, 1703. Exactly two months earlier, his sister Marien Anne married Nicolas François de Floriot. The two Floriot were the children of Florentin Floriot. He and his wife brought up some accomplished sons and married their daughters well. Son Charles François II (like his uncle) was a Doctor of Theology and became a Canon of the St George collegiate church and eventually Canon of the Cathedral in Nancy. He held that post until his death on March 29, 1778. (His lengthy last testament can be found amongst the documents

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presented in Book 8). Another son of Jean François, called Dominique was a military officer in the Regiment of Alsace. Another son, Anthoine became Attorney General of Lorraine and the Barrois, he was also the lord of the estate Estreval. His son called Léopold became a monk in the St. Antoine order. Daughter Marie Therese was the first wife of Charles-Remy de Lombillon, President of Construction in the Court of Lorraine. Daughter Anne Charlotte II married Nicolas Joseph Doré de Crespy, Counselor to the Court of Lorraine.

More about Jean François de Tervenus:

Social Status: Chevalier

Occupation: Lawyer

Post held 1: Councilor of State & Finance for the Duke of Lorraine

Post held 2: later, Chief of Petitions for his administration

Property: Seigneur of Estreval & Mehon

More about Anne Catherine de Floriot:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- ix. Marien Anne de Tervenus, born 04 Dec 1680 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine); died 24 Apr 1771 in Nancy, Lorraine; married Nicolas François de Floriot 17 Feb 1703 in Vézélise.

Notes for Marien Anne de Tervenus:

She married Nicolas François Floriot in the same year, 1703 as her brother, Jean François married Anne Catherine de Floriot.

More about Nicolas François de Floriot:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Noble man

Post held 1: Councilor to the district of Nancy, Lorraine

Post held 2: Councilor to the independent court of Lorraine

Post held 3: Special Commissioner for the borders of the province of Lorraine.

- x. Mauge de Tervenus, born 26 Mar 1683 in Vézélise.
- xi. Magdalena Françoise de Tervenus, born 10 Dec 1685 in Vézélise.

456. Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold, born 1657 in Merklin, Bohemia; died 09 Sep 1720 (age 63) in Prague, Bohemia. He was the son of **912. Jakob Philipp Berchtold** and **913. Katharina Dorothea von Rican**. He married **457. Barbara Franziska von Vrtby** 24 Feb 1691. **457. Barbara Franziska von Vrtby**, born 22 Oct 1659 in Prague; died 22 Oct 1720 (age 61) probably in Prague. She was the daughter of **914. Johann Franz von Vrtby** and **915. Barbara Franziska von Korokowetz**.

Notes for Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold:

He was Imperial Councilor, probably in Prague and also at one time the Mayor of the Neustadt section of Prague (Nové Mesto).

(For more biographic details see summary 'BerchtoldFamilySBt. ' and 'BerchtoldFamilySB. ' files)

More about Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Count of the Empire

Posts held: Imperial Councilor; Mayor of Neustadt in Prague

Property: Fratting, Pullitz, Ungarschitz

Notes for Barbara Franziska von Vrtby:

(For her genealogy see the summary 'VrtbyFamilySBt.')

More about Barbara Franziska von Vrtby:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Countess of Bohemia

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Children of Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold and Barbara Franziska von Vrtby were (Roman Catholic):

- 228 i. Johann Anton Berchtold, born 15 Mar 1693 in Merklin, Bohemia; died 22 Jul 1739 (age 46) in Krocka, Serbia in battle; married Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl von Eyerlsberg 1724.
Already discussed in Generation 8.
- ii. Wenzel Franz Berchtold, born 07 Dec 1694 in Prague, Bohemia; died 1737.
More about Wenzel Franz Berchtold:
Occupation: Theater Director
Social Status: Count of the Empire
- iii. Johann Joseph Berchtold, born 30 Dec 1696; died 25 Jan 1697.

458. Friedrich Eyerl von Eyerlsberg He married **459. Sophie Spáczay von Korompa. 459. Sophie Spáczay von Korompa** She was the daughter of **918. János III Spáczay** and **919. Zsófia Kászoni Bornemissza**.

Notes for Friedrich Eyerl von Eyerlsberg:

In the 1887 Freiherrliche Tachenbuch, a Hans Eyrl, a Pfalzgräfliche customs officer in Ummergau, is said to have received nobility in 1466. His son Hans Eyrl was resident in Bozen in 1520. His descendant, Alexander Eyrl, doctor of Law and Councilor to Prince Wilhelm of Bavaria, obtained Hungarian citizenship in 1666 and established the Hungarian branch of the Eyerl family with the predicate 'von Eyers'. Friedrich Eyerl von Eyerlsberg may have been his son or grandson.

More about Friedrich Eyerl von Eyerlsberg:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: nobleman

More about Sophie Spáczay von Korompa:

Note 1: the family lived in Pozsony county in Hungary
Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Friedrich von Eyerlsberg and Sophie von Korompa were (Roman Catholic):

- 229 i. Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl von Eyerlsberg, born 22 Jan 1704 in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat), Hungary; married Johann Anton Berchtold 1724; died 12 May 1759 (age 55) in Tyrnau (Nagyszombat).
Already discussed in Generation 8.
- ii. Anton Jacob Eyerl von Eyerlsberg, born 25 Jul 1705.

460. Sándor Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1695 in Hungary. He was the son of **920. János II Reviczky** and **921. Zsófia Okolicsányi**. He married **461. Julia Nedeczky, 461. Julia Nedeczky**, born in Hungary. She was the daughter of **922. János II Nedeczky** and **923. Zsuzsa Ordódy**.

More about Sándor Reviczky:

Social Status: nobleman

More about Julia Nedeczky:

Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of Sándor Reviczky and Julia Nedeczky was:

- 230 i. Johann Franz Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1723 in Hungary; married Anna Maria Barthodeiszky. Already discussed in Generation 8.

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496. Maximilian Ernest Naller, born 11 Jan 1685 in Enns, Upper Austria; died after 01 Jul 1713 in unknown place. He was the son of **992. Lorenz Christoph Naller** and **993. Maria Regina Neumayr**. He married **497. Maria Caecilia Neidler** 07 Aug 1708 in St. Katharina, Freistadt, Upper Austria. **497. Maria Caecilia Neidler**, born 18 Nov 1675 in Freistadt; died 25 Feb 1740 (age 65) in Freistadt. She was the daughter of **994. Georg Neidler** and **995. Juliana N.**

Notes for Maximilian Ernest Naller:

Relatively little is known about Maximilian Ernest Naller. He was born in Enns. His father died before Maximilian was born and his mother died when he was not yet 15. Sometime after that he went to Freistadt. Perhaps his family had relatives there, who took care of him after his mother died. Perhaps he went there shortly before his marriage. The first record of him in Freistadt was his marriage in 1708 with Maria Caecilia, the daughter of a local burgher called Georg Neidler. Maximilian was 23 the bride was ten years older. The priest that performed the marriage ceremony was Maximilian's brother Joannes Franciscus Naller. He was an ordained priest and a friar at the Cistercian monastery in Baumgartenberg not far from Enns in Upper Austria.



Maximilian Naller married in this Freistadt church in 1708, where he was tenor singer trumpet player

Maximilian was described in Freistadt as a trumpet player and tenor singer in the church and later as an innkeeper. He was elected burgher of Freistadt in 1708. In 1713, he and Caecilia already had five children, when he was last mentioned in the Freistadt records. In that year, he was in bankruptcy and he worked (probably as a singer) at a monastery called 'Spital am Pühre' about 120 kilometers south from his

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family in Freistadt near a town called Windischgarsten. Today it is called 'Spital am Pyhrn'. He was said to be expecting a job in Freistadt in the near future. His wife bore no more children and eventually died in Freistadt in 1740. On her death record, she was called Caecilia Naller, widow.

(For more biographical details see 'NallerMaximilianBGt.')

More about Maximilian Ernest Naller:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St. Marien in Enns

Age at marriage: 23

Occupation: church tenor, trumpeter and tavern keeper

Social Status: 13 Oct 1708, elected burgher of Freistadt

Notes for Maria Cecilia Neidler:

Maria Caecilia had five children. Three of those died in infancy. Her husband, Maximilian Naller went bankrupt in 1713, just two months after their twin boy and girl were born. The twin boy lived for only a few days. In July 1713, it was said in a statement in connection with their bankruptcy that Maximilian was going to start a job with the City of Freistadt in the following year. I found no further record of Maximilian after that time. Maria Cecilia had two surviving children after 1713. Her son, Franz Michael left Freistadt in 1734 or 1735 and settled in Pest. The girl twin, Maria Sophia lived with her mother until 1736, when she died at the age of 23. Maria Caecilia died four years later at the age of 65. We do not know what happened to Maximilian after 1713, but we know that her death was recorded as 'Maria Caecilia Naller, widow'.

More about Maria Cecilia Neidler:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St. Katarina, Freistadt, Upper Austria

Age at marriage: 33

Burial: Freistadt, in Blessed Virgin Maria cemetery

Children of Maximilian Ernest Naller and Maria Caecilia Neidler were (all Roman Catholic):

- 248 i. Franciscus I Michael Naller, born 18 Sep 1710 in Freistadt, Austria; died 19 Oct 1773 (age 64) in Pest, Hungary; married Anna Sybilla Reich 24 Jan 1736 in Pest. Already discussed in Generation 8.
- ii. Gottfried Anton Naller, born 01 Jun 1709 in Freistadt, Upper Austria; died 18 Jun 1709 (age 2 weeks) in Freistadt, Upper Austria.
- iii. Maria Helena Juliana Naller, born 08 Feb 1712 in Freistadt, Upper Austria; died 11 Mar 1712 (age 1 month) in Freistadt, Upper Austria.
- iv. Johann Bernard Naller, born 15 May 1713 in Freistadt, Upper Austria; died 22 May 1713 (age 1 week) in Freistadt, Upper Austria.
- v. Maria Sophia Naller, born 15 May 1713 in Freistadt, Upper Austria; died 17 Sep 1736 (age 23) in Freistadt, Upper Austria.

498. Peter Maximilian Reich, born 1674 in Eisgrub, Moravia, Czech Rep.; died 26 Jul 1762 (age 88) in Pest (Belváros), Hungary. He married **499. Maria Clara N.** 1719 possibly in Pest or Buda.

499. Maria Clara N., born about 1692; died 23 Jan 1741 (age 49) in Pest (Belváros), Hungary.

Notes for Peter Maximilian Reich:

Peter Maximilian Reich was born in the small town called Eisgrub (now Lednice) in Moravia near Brno, which is the eastern part of the Czech Republic. The above birth year was derived from his age stated in

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his burial record in Pest. The extant church records in Lednice start in 1688 and contain only one 'Reich' record between 1688 and 1727. It was the baptism of a girl called Maria on February 12, 1690. The parents were **Wenceslaus Reich** and his wife **Anna2 N.** We can assume that Peter Maximilian was the son of the same parents. Between 1690 and 1717, there were no other 'Reich' entries in the registers of the only church in Lednice. That girl Maria may have been the last child of the family born in Eisgrub before they moved to some other town after 1690. The girl's godmother was Barbara, who was probably her sister, judging from the Latin wording of the record.



He is the most colorful and most fascinating of all my ancestors. He was a military officer in the private army of Count Joseph Eszterházy, but by 1718, he was already working for the city of Pest. He probably arrived there just a few years earlier. He appears to have been a very enterprising individual. He married Maria Clara in 1719 in Pest where he was a night guard for the city. He was an undertaker for some time, probably part time to his full-time work as night guard. Being a 'wheeler-dealer', he probably hired others to do the required activities. He built a house, obtained a grocery license and became a burgher. There are also records of several financial dealings he had. In connection with his grocery license, he had an interesting struggle with the City Council of Pest, in which he summoned assistance from Count Eszterházy, Count Batthány and the Kaiser. Letters from those authorities to the City Council of Pest, on his behalf, are extant in the Capital Archives of Budapest. He lost his wife in 1741 and married a young woman. Most likely that was the cause of a bitter civil lawsuit between him and his daughter Sybilla (1755-1757). Statements of the witnesses in that lawsuit provide a fascinating and rare insight into his life and life in general in Pest in the middle of the 18th century. Peter Reich died in 1762 at the age of 88. (See 'ReichPeterBGt.' and 'ReichPeterSybRJa.-RJg. for more biographical and lawsuit details.)

More about Peter Maximilian Reich:

Religion: Roman Catholic;

Age at marriage: less than 46

Occupation: military officer, grave digger, city guard, grocer

Social Status: 27 Jul 1735, burgher, elected in Pest

Known address: between 1728 - 1752, Pest, Hatvaner Gasse 549

Notes for Maria Clara N.:

Most of what we know about Clara came from the court records of the trial in 1755 in which Peter Reich sued his daughter Anna Sybilla Reich. That is how we know that she was a widow when she met Peter Reich, and that with her first husband, a common soldier without rank and a veteran, she had lived in Buda. Later, church records found in Buda revealed that the husband's name was Nicolaus Kapronczai, which is a Hungarian name, and that the couple had baptized two children in Buda before the husband died. Maria Clara was probably about 20-22 years old when she and Nicolaus got married. One child was born to them in 1715 and another one in 1717. Nicolaus died in April 1719, by which time both children had died. Maria Clara must have remarried in the same year, since in May of 1720 she was already the wife of Peter Reich, when she gave birth to their first child Anna Sybilla Reich. The origin of Maria Clara is unknown. She married twice but neither of the two marriage records has been found. From those times, marriage records are the only source of information about the bride and her maiden name. Because her first husband may have had a Hungarian name, the question arises whether she was Hungarian or German extraction. The godparents of her child born from her first marriage in 1717, Anna and Michael Weiss, were most likely German. Her first born child in her second marriage, Anna Sybilla married a new-comer Austrian immigrant in 1736, who obviously did not speak Hungarian. Anna Sybilla wrote her testimony for the trial against her father in German. Clara's last testament was written in German, which would suggest that she was German speaking. These facts seem to indicate that both Anna Sybilla and her mother must have been German speaking.

In her Last Will, Maria Clara and Peter Reich left a good part of their joint estate to their only surviving child, Sybilla. It is apparent from the trial testimony, that she did that without the consent or even knowledge of Peter Reich. The testament was later challenged by Peter Reich, and most of what is known about Maria Clara, including that Will, came from the documents of that lawsuit. The witnesses for Peter Reich tried to prove that Maria Clara was a pauper, when Peter married her and therefore had no right to bequeath to her daughter any of the property they had. One witness had known Maria Clara when she was still a widow. They were selling things in a military canteen during her first marriage. According to her testimony, Maria Clara was very poor and the witness had to help her out on occasion. The second witness had known Maria Clara in Pest as a widow. She described her as a person in deep poverty in her widowhood. Another witness for Peter Reich testified that Peter treated his wife Maria Clara very nicely and "dressed her rather fancy and well". Witnesses for Sybilla Reich tried to prove that Clara's good management enabled Peter Reich to prosper. They testified that the new wife of Peter Reich was a hard drinker and a spendthrift, while the previous wife (Maria Clara) managed their household well and with her, Peter Reich lived in prosperity under good conditions. All witnesses testified in German and had German names.

In regards to the origin of Maria Clara, we have the following facts and speculation to ponder. For all the children of Maria Clara, the godparents were Anna Sybilla Reitter and her husband Franz Joseph Kostperger. The latter was a rather high ranking official of the City of Pest, who was a member of the administration team sent by the Imperial Office in Vienna to put Pest back on its feet after the 150 years of Turkish occupation, and to model its administration after the Imperial pattern. In the record of his marriage to Anna Sybilla Reitter in 1711, he is described as "Nobilis Dominus juvenis Franz Joseph Kostperger, official of the Imperial Court". His witness at that marriage was "General Count Stephany,

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official of the Imperial Court". The friendship, or relationship between the Reich and the Kostperger families lasted from at least 1720 until at least Martha's death in 1741. Actually, the friendship must have survived longer because Ignatz, the son of Franz Joseph Kostperger was the godfather to some of the children of Anna Sybilla, the daughter of Peter Reich and he was the witness at the marriage of the son of Sybilla (Joseph Naller) in 1768. What was the bond between the two families, who were socially so far apart? They were not godparents for the children from the second marriage of Peter Reich; a fact that seems to support the idea that Maria Clara may have been the tie between the two families. Franz Joseph Kostperger was a member of the Austrian nobility, born in Maria Taferl in Lower Austria and he was an administrator in Vienna and later an envoy of the Imperial Court to Pest. On the other hand, Peter Reich was born in Eisgrub of Moravia; he was a soldier, who spent many of his younger years in the military camps of Count Joseph Eszterházy in various part of Hungary. Later he was a rough-and-tumble wheeler-dealer in Pest. It is hard to imagine how and where the two men would have met, let alone the long and deep friendship. A simple friendship between the two women is just as difficult to explain. The apparently long-term and deep friendship between the two families can be explained most logically by some kind of blood relationship between Maria Clara and Sybilla Reitter. It is a possibility that they were sisters. However, we have no proof of that. The church records of Pest tell us only the following. When Franz Kostperger married his wife, she was the young widow of a hussar lieutenant called Johann Kehrner. Her first marriage was in Pest, in 1709, and according to the church record, she was 'from' Pest. That could mean that she was born there or that she grew up there. Her maiden name was Anna Sybilla Reitter. Based on her death record, she had to have been born in 1694. She would have been 16 at the time of her first marriage. According to the death record of Maria Clara, she was born in 1692. The birth records in Pest and Buda started in 1688 and 1687 respectively, and the marriage records did even later. All other churches in the vicinity started a few years later. I have gone through the existing church records many times, and seen only two church records in Pest, during that period of time, with the name Reitter. They were both connected with the name Egedius Reitter. One was the birth of a daughter Eva, born to his wife Eva Rosina in 1699. The other one was his death in 1708 at the age of 55. If he was the father of Anna Sybilla Reitter, and Maria Clara was also his daughter, those girls may have been born elsewhere and grew up in Pest. That is why the birth records were not found. Another possibility is that they were born in Pest, but baptized in the chapel of a military garrison. This was common practice for military families so soon after the occupation of Pest-Buda. Since those records do not exist today, the proof of their blood relationship, if it exists, will elude us forever.

More about Maria Clara N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Age at marriage: less than 22 at her 1st, less than 28 at her 2nd marriage

Known address 1: before 1720, Buda

Known address 2: between 1728 - 1741, Pest, Hatvaner Gasse 549

Children of Peter Reich and Maria Clara (all born Roman Catholic and baptized in the Belváros parish):

- | | | |
|-----|------|---|
| 249 | i. | Anna Sybilla Reich, born 24 May 1720 in Pest (Belváros), Hungary; died 21 Dec 1780 (age 60) in Pest; married Franciscus I Michael Naller 24 Jan 1736 in Pest (Belváros). Already discussed in Generation 8. |
| | ii. | Josephus Reich, born 14 Mar 1722 in Pest; died 26 Dec 1722 (age 9 months). |
| | iii. | Franciscus Josephus Reich, born 10 Sep 1723 in Pest; died 09 Sep 1724 in Pest. |
| | iv. | Franciscus Josephus Reich, born 25 Nov 1725 in Pest; died 30 Mar 1727 in Pest. |
| | v. | Joannes Petrus Reich, born 10 Sep 1727 in Pest; died 15 Sep 1727 (age 5 days) in Pest. |
| | vi. | Anna Elisabeth Reich, born 25 Sep 1728 in Pest; died 06 May 1730 (age 2 years) in Pest. |

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500. Stephan Strasser, born about 1681 in all likelihood in the vicinity of Hollabrunn in Lower Austria; died 03 Feb 1727 (age 46) in Buda (Újlak), Hungary. He married **501. Martha Barbara N.** 13 Aug 1717 in Sarlós Boldogasszony church, Buda (Újlak). **501. Martha Barbara N.**, born about 1686; died 09 Jan 1766 (age 80) in Buda (Viziváros).

Notes for Stephan Strasser:

Stephan Strasser was a vintner. The first record of him was his marriage in Buda Újlak to Martha Barbara N. in 1717. She was, the widow of Jacob Seger, another vintner. They settled in Stephan's house in the Újlak section of Buda where Martha had lived with her previous husband. Újlak is between the Viziváros and Óbuda and lies along the Danube. It was settled after the Turks were pushed out of Buda in 1685. The settlers were almost exclusively German and called it Neustift. Újlak is the Hungarian translation of Neustift meaning Newtown or New-settlement. In 1718 and again in 1726 Stephan and Martha Barbara bought vineyards in Buda. Stephan was elected burgher of Buda in 1722. He died five years later in 1727, at the age of 46. Four children were born to Martha and Stephan during their ten-year marriage. One of them was Lorenz, our ancestor. Martha married again, for the third time, in the same year Stephan died. Later in 1739, she sold Stephan's house and bought some others. Martha remarked in her last testament, 39 years later, that most of her fortune came from the Stephan Strasser marriage. They probably had more properties than what the extant records show. She died as a well-to-do woman at the age of 80.

Stephan Strasser, who came from Hollabrunn, has been elected burgher. He has paid 5 florins to his account, the rest is due on (illegible date).

From the minutes of the meeting of the city council of Buda, May 15, 1722

The image shows a handwritten document in a cursive script, likely German or Hungarian. The text is written on a single sheet of paper with a horizontal line at the top and bottom. The handwriting is somewhat slanted and difficult to read due to the cursive style. The text appears to be a record of an election or payment, mentioning 'Stephan Strasser' and 'Hollabrunn'. There are some words that are clearly legible, such as 'Hollabrunn', 'burgher', and 'florins'. The rest of the text is mostly illegible due to the cursive script.

According to extant land records, Stephan left one of his vineyards to a man called Paul Strasser. Most likely, Paul was his brother. He also married and lived in Buda-Újlak. His wife was Christina Schrenz. They may have come together to Hungary from Austria not long before 1717. Stephan was probably the older one, judging from the fact that Paul married nine years later than Stephan did. We do not know their origin. In the above record of Stephan's burgher election in 1722, his place of origin is stated. Sadly, the record is in a very poor handwriting. The best guess is that the name of what he called his place of origin was Hollabrunn. It is a large town in Lower Austria, about 55 km north to northwest of Vienna. I visited Hollabrunn and looked through the church books at the St. Ulrich church. The records covered Hollabrunn, Oberhollabrunn, Breitenwaida, Dietersdorf, Marithal, Magersdorf, Roschalla,

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Sonberg, Suttentbrunn and other smaller communities around Hollabrunn. The only Strasser births I found close to 1681 (his probable birth year) were five births in Sonberg from 1673 to 1679, none were our ancestor. The birth records of Oberhollabrunn were missing from 1668 to 1683 but there were no Strasser births in the twenty years before or after the gap. It is wine-growing country and Stephan was a vintner. He may have been born in one of the many villages around Hollabrunn and named the bigger town as his place of origin. In Göllersdorf, for example, not far from Hollabrunn I found more Strasser births in the church records than in Hollabrunn. None were our ancestor. His birth record must be somewhere there. (For more biographical details see 'StrasserMarthaBGt.')

More about Stephan Strasser:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Age at marriage: 36

Occupation: wine producer, who owned several vineyards in the hills of Buda

Social Status: burgher, elected in Buda

Notes for Martha Barbara N.:

Martha first appeared in the church records in 1714 in Buda-Újlak, when a son was born to her and her husband Jacob Seger. She was 28 years old at the time. Her maiden name is unknown and so is her origin. Neither do we know whether it was Martha's first marriage. Two birth records have been found from Martha's marriage to Jacob Seger, one from 1714 and another from 1716. Seger died a month after their second child was born. Martha married again in 1717 to Stephan Strasser. He was a vintner just like Jacob Seger had been. That marriage lasted only ten years and produced four children, all sons. One of their sons, Lorenz was our progenitor. The family lived in Buda-Újlak. In 1727, Stephan Strasser died and Martha married again in the same year. Her new husband was Johann Michael Fuchs. He was a burgher and a master button maker in Buda-Újlak. Johann Michael died in 1750 in the 23rd year of their marriage. In his will Michael Fuchs stated that most of what he had “ ... I owed to my dear wife *Martha*”. Martha lived as a widow for another sixteen years. During her marriage to Michael Fuchs between 1727 and 1750, Martha sold and bought houses seven times. In 1737 they bought a house in the Viziváros section of Buda and moved there. There was one child born to Martha in 1732 from the Fuchs marriage, who died at the age of 14. Martha died in 1766, at the age of 80 (according to the death record; however, she was probably less than that to have a child in 1732). Her Testament (StrasserMarthaLW.) shows a thoughtful, well-to-do, very religious businesswoman and a loving and appreciative mother and grandmother, who seems to have thought of everybody and everything.

(For more biographical details see StrasserMarthaBGt.)

More about Martha Barbara N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: business woman

Children of Stephan Strasser and Martha Barbara N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 250 i. Lorenz Strasser, born 10 Aug 1720 in Buda (Újlak); married (1) Magdalena N. before 1748 probably in Buda; married (2) Magdalena Gütler 24 Jul 1775 in Buda (Viziváros); died 15 Aug 1780 (age 60) in Buda (Viziváros). Already discussed in Generation 8.

- ii. Michael Strasser, born 17 Aug 1718 in Buda (Újlak); married Brigitte Mayr 08 Oct 1743 in St. Anna, Buda (Viziváros).

More about Michael Strasser:

Church of baptism: Sarlós Boldogasszony, Buda (Újlak)

More about Brigitte Mayr:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- iii. Philippus Jacobus Strasser, born 28 Apr 1722 in Buda (Újlak).

More about Philippus Jacobus Strasser:

Church of baptism: Sarlós Boldogasszony Buda (Újlak)

- iv. Mathias Strasser, born 23 Feb 1724 in Buda (Újlak).
More about Mathias Strasser:
Church of baptism: Sarlós Boldogasszony Buda (Újlak)

506. Henrich II Seedrach, born 25 Oct 1686 in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland); died between Aug 1730 - May 1731 (age about 44) in Elbing. He was the son of **1012. Henrich I Seedrach** and **1013. Anna Weitenkampf**. He married **507. Christina Hermann** 24 Oct 1719 in Elbing, church of Three Wise Men. **507. Christina Hermann**, born 15 May 1696 in Elbing, ; died 1740 (age 44) in Elbing. She was the daughter of **1014. Jakob Hermann** and **1015. Maria N.**

Notes for Henrich II Seedrach:

At his first marriage in 1714, Henrich was 28 years old and already a master tinsmith and a burgher of the City of Elbing. His wife, Maria Gross died some time after their only child, Johann Henrich, was born. Soon after her death, Henrich married Sabina Kleinert in 1718; she was the daughter of a grocer. Sabina died in the year following their marriage – most likely in childbirth. Henrich married again 15 months after her second marriage. His third wife was Christina Hermann, our ancestor. Christina was pregnant with their sixth child, when Henrich died in 1730 or 1731 (the Lutheran churches in Prussia did not keep death records). He was 45 years old.

More about Henrich II Seedrach:

Religion: Lutheran

Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing

Age at marriage: 28 at 1st, 32 at 2nd and 33 years old at the 3rd

Occupation: master tinsmith

Social Status: burgher, elected in Elbing

Notes for Christina Hermann:

Christina was the third wife of Heinrich II Seedrach. She was pregnant with her sixth child, when her first husband, Henrich II Seedrach died. That birth was a stillbirth. Christina was now a widow with probably five living children, the oldest one was less than 9 years old. Because of the lack of death records, it is not known, how many of her five children were still alive. Sixteen months after the last birth, in 1732, Christina Hermann married David Conrad Pröwe, who was a master tinsmith and elected burgher of the city of Elbing. In the following eight years of their marriage, she bore him three children and then died at the end of 1739 or at the beginning of 1740, shortly after their third child was born. She was 44 years old and probably died in childbirth. She left behind possibly as many as eight children, five of them from her first marriage to Henrich Seedrach. One of the children she left behind was our direct ancestor Maria Seedrach.

More about Christina Hermann:

Religion: Lutheran

Church of baptism: Three Wise Men, Elbing

Age at marriage: 23 at first marriage, 36 at second.

Children of Henrich II Seedrach and Christina Hermann were (all born Lutheran):

- 253 i. Maria Seedrach, born 08 Feb 1726 in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland); died 31 Jan 1803 (age 79) in Elbing; married Joannes Nepomus Tribusch 05 May 1746 in Elbing, St. Nicolai. She was already discussed in Generation 8.
- ii. Anna Christina Seedrach, born 10 Apr 1722 in Elbing.
More about Anna Christina Seedrach:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing

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- iii. Henrich III Seedrach, born 16 May 1724 in Elbing.
More about Henrich III Seedrach:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing
Education: According to school records, in 1730 he was a student in the Gymnasium of Elbing.
- iv. Christina Seedrach, born 18 Sep 1727 in Elbing.
More about Christina Seedrach:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing
- v. Abraham Seedrach, born 20 Jul 1729 in Elbing; married Charlotte Sittmann 12 Oct 1756 in Elbing, West Prussia, St. Marien; died after 1803 in Elbing.
Notes for Abraham Seedrach:
Abraham was 1 year old when he lost his father and 11 years old, when his mother died. He became a master tailor and a burgher of the city of Elbing. One must wonder, who brought up all these children, who lost their parents at such young age and still did so well in life. Abraham survived his sister Maria (Seedrach) Tribusch, who died in 1803. When one year later Maria's daughter Maria Regina Tribusch died as a 59-year old unmarried woman, she was identified in the church record as 'the daughter of the sister of Seedrach master tailor'. So, Abraham Seedrach must have been quite well known and respected in Elbing, or at least in that parish.
More about Abraham Seedrach:
Religion: Lutheran
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing
Occupation: master tailor
Social Status: burgher
- vi. Anna Elisabeth Seedrach, born 23 May 1731 in Elbing; died 23 May 1731 at birth.

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848. Ottavio Miseroni, born 1569 in Milan, Italy; died 06 Jul 1624 (age 55) in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic). He was the son of **1696. Girolamo Miseroni** and **1697. Isabella Borsani**. He married **849. Laura de Castello** about 1590 in Prague, Bohemia. **849. Laura de Castello**, probably born in Milan; died in Prague after 1624. She was the daughter of **1698. Ferante de Castello** and **N. N.**.

Notes for Ottavio Miseroni:

Ottavio was about 19 years old, when he was invited to the court of Emperor Rudolf II in Prague as a gem cutter in 1588. It is not known how the invitation came about, or whether it was he, who offered his services to the Emperor, knowing that the emperor was recruiting artists to his court from all over Europe. Ottavio's half-brother, Giulio was also a gem cutter and he had been working for King Philipp II in Madrid for some years. He may have spread the news about the talent of Ottavio. It could have been through his reputation that the invitation came about. Also, The Miseroni workshop in Milan was well known amongst the aristocracy and the Roman Catholic Church. Ottavio's father, Gerolamo and his brother Gasparo had been supplying cut crystal to the Habsburg monarchs for a long time. In 1589 or 1590, Ottavio married Laura, the daughter of Ferante de Castello, who was a beret and bijoux maker in the Prague Court. They had five sons and four daughters that we know about; all survived to adulthood.

Ottavio had a very successful career in Prague. He lived in the royal palace and rubbed shoulders daily with the highest of aristocrats and officials. He socialized with the best known artists of Prague. All his children got good education and were successful in their careers. We know the marriages of three of his

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daughters. One of them, Ludmilla Francisca married Nicolas de Franchemont, presumably a Frenchman, who was Doctor of Medicine and Professor at the Charles University in Prague. Ottavio's oldest son became a monk in the Dominican St. Egidio order in Prague. The second oldest, Gerolamo (or Hieronymus), named after his grandfather, was appointed War Correspondent and later as War Secretary by the Court in Prague. The third son, Dionysio became a goldsmith and gemstone cutter par excellence, about whom and about whose creations there are books and publications still printed today. His fourth son, Franz Miseroni, married a Countess, became a high ranking civil servant in the post of Chief Clerk of Land Taxation and a wealthy landlord. His fifth son, Johann Ambrose married a wealthy widow and became a civil servant Tax Collector, a well-to-do businessman and city alderman of Prague. Ottavio and his three brothers, Aurelio, Alessandro and his half-brother Giovanni Ambrogio received a title of nobility from Kaiser Rudolph II in 1608. In his artistic career, Ottavio established a stone cutting shop in the



royal palace and became its creative director. He was also appointed as the Schatzmeister of Prague. That was a very high position in the Court. The Schatzmeister was the keeper of the treasure chamber, where the personal and official ceremonial jewelry, objets d'art, ornamental vessels and other valuables

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associated with the imperial household were kept, maintained and repaired. The Schatzmeister also served as an advisor in purchasing jewelry or valuable objets d'art either for the use of the imperial family or as official or personal gifts. Eventually, he also established a precious stone cutting academy in Prague. His son Dionysio and his grandson Ferdinand Eusebio held the Schatzmeister position after Ottavio died. In the large workshop in the imperial palace, exquisite objets d'art and jewelry were produced for the imperial family under his guidance. Most of his work is now in the possession of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna, but some can be found in several museums and in private collections such as that of the Liechtenstein family's. Prince Karl von Liechtenstein was the Minister of Finance under Kaiser Ferdinand II, when Ottavio was an aging man. Having regular contacts with Schatzmeister Ottavio, he became a patron of Ottavio in his old age and wrote several letters to the Emperor recommending more money or benefits for the aging artisan. An example is his letter in 1621 to Ferdinand II: *"To Your Majesty I obediently report, that Octavio Miseroni, precious stone cutter (as everyone knows, a devout upright man) has served Your highly laudable House of Österreich loyally and usefully for thirty-four years. While burdened with nine living children, he performed various kinds of work for Emperors Rudolph and Matthia, he expressed himself to Me and requested the following:"*



No doubt, Ottavio reciprocated over the years for those letters with a few exquisite pieces he made for Prince Liechtenstein. Ottavio did what he liked to do and excelled at it while he served three emperors. He was well paid. He received a fixed salary of 15 florins per month as a gemstone cutter, an undisclosed amount for being a Schatzmeister. He was also paid for every piece his workshop produced. At Ottavio's request, on May 12, 1623, Kaiser Ferdinand II transferred the 15 florins per month pay of a stone cutter from the father to his son Dionysio, who was about 21 years old. Ottavio died the following year in the month of July at the age of 55.

(For more biographic and genealogical details see publications 'MiseroniMorigiaSBt.', 'MiseroniRDPrahaSBt.', 'MiseroniRFinanzSBt.', 'MiseroniHofBiblSBt.' and 'MiseroniChytilSBt'.)

More about Ottavio Miseroni:

Religion: Roman Catholic Burial: Miseroni crypt, in St. Maria Magdalena church, Prague
Social Status: 08 Sep 1608, nobleman by Kaiser Rudolf II
Occupation: precious stone cutter
Post held: between 1600 -1625, royal treasurer for Emperors Rudolf II, Mathias & Ferdinand II

Notes for Laura de Castello:

The only documented information about Laura are the baptisms and Last Testaments of some of her sons, and the Last Testament of her father Ferante de Castello. She outlived her husband Ottavio.

More about Laura de Castello: Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Ottavio Miseroni and Laura de Castello were (all Roman Catholic):

- 424 i. Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone, born about 1602 in Prague, Bohemia; married (1) Judith Mayer von Burgrieden 1628 in Prague; married (2) Marie Ludmilla Major von Grossenau 1646 in Prague; died 29 Jun 1661 (age 59) in Prague; He was already discussed in Generation 9.

- ii. Dionysia Miseroni, born c. 1591 in Prague; married Antonio de Binago before 1631.

- iii. Ottavia Miseroni, born before 1600 in Prague; married Matteo Zanetti de Die 1638.

- iv. Aurelio Miseroni, born 1600 in Prague; died 1631 in Prague.

More about Aurelio Miseroni:

Occupation: Dominican friar at St. Egidio monastery in the Old Town of Prague.

- v. Hieronymo Miseroni de Lisone, born after 1600 in Prague; died 1654 in Prague.

Notes for Hieronymo Miseroni de Lisone:

He became a war correspondent for Kaiser Ferdinand II and later War Secretary for Kaiser Ferdinand II. He was ennobled in 1653 along with Dionysio and two other brothers.

More about Hieronymo Miseroni de Lisone:

Social Status: 10 Mar 1653, ennobled by Kaiser Ferdinand III. Knight of the Maltese Order

Occupation: Government official

Post held 1.: War Correspondent for the Kaiser Post held 2: War Secretary for the Kaiser

- vi. Franz Miseroni de Lisone, (probably the unnamed infant boy baptized on 28 June 1607)

Notes for Franz Miseroni de Lisone:

Franz Miseroni was probably that son of Ottavio and Laura Castello, who was baptized at St. Vitus in Prague on June 28, 1607 but the priest forgot to enter his Christian name. He became a civil servant in the post of Chief Clerk of Land Taxation and a wealthy landlord. He was ennobled with his three brothers in 1653. Earlier he had married Countess Splendida von Gräffenburg in 1642, who was owner of the well-known Krasov estate and castle. We have the 12-page last testament of Franz written in 1654 (in German) with an addendum from June 1656. He died in Prague before the end of July, 1656 judging from official notes on his last testament. His widow died after. 1679.

More about Franz Miseroni de Lisone:

Social Status: ennobled by Kaiser Ferdinand III on March 10, 1653

Occupation: Civil servant and country squire of his estates

Post held: Chief Clerk of land taxation

Property: Krasov estate and castle (called Kraschau at the time)

More about Anna Splendida von Gräffenburg:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Countess

- vii. Lucia Polixena Miseroni, born 07 Jun 1609; died as a child.

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- viii. Karel Giovanni Ambrose Miseroni de Lisone, born 03 May 1611 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic); died 1657 in Prague, Bohemia; married Anna von Petersdorf about 1645 in Prague.
Notes for Karel Johann (Giovanni Ambrosio) Ambrose Miseroni de Lisone:
Ennobled by Ferdinand III in 1653 along with Dionysio and two other brothers, he married a wealthy widow and became a civil servant Tax Collector, well-to-do businessman and city alderman of Prague. He lived in the Nové Mesto district of Prague. In the property records of Prague he was registered as the owner of seven houses, most of them confiscated from the 'protestant rebels' and inherited from his wife's two previous husbands. He left no descendants.
More about Karel Johann Ambrose Miseroni de Lisone (Giovanni Ambrosio):
Baptism: St. Vitus, Prague
Social Status: 10 Mar 1653, by Kaiser Ferdinand III
Occupation: Tax Collector, landlord and businessman Post held: City Alderman
Notes for Anna von Petersdorf:
Her maiden name was Petersdorf. She married Michalov Rittrsicov von Ritterfeld. When he died Anna married Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld. After the death of the second husband she married Karel Giovanni Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone. She owned several properties in Prague.
- ix. Ludmilla Francisca Miseroni, born 1615; died 1650; married Nicolas Collet de Franchemont 16 Feb 164 in Prague.
Notes for Ludmilla Francisca Miseroni:
She could not write and somebody had to sign for her. (MiseroniFranciskaRO1.-1)
More about Nicolas Collet de Franchemont:
He was a French doctor of medicine & Professor of medicine at Charles University of Prague.

850. Georg Mayer von Burgrieden, died 1634 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic). He married **851. Kateřina Pič von Lilienfeld**. **851. Kateřina Pič von Lilienfeld**, born in Prague. She was the daughter of **1702. Peter Pič von Lilienfeld** and **1703. Anne2 N.**

Notes for Georg Mayer von Burgrieden:

His last testament was found in the Capital Archive of Prague. It was written in August 1628 in the Czech language. He was a landlord and businessman. He and 'brothers' were ennobled in 1593. That is all we know about him.

More about Georg Mayer von Burgrieden:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: 07 Apr 1593, ennobled by Rudolph II in Prague

Occupation: landlord and businessman

Notes for Kateřina Pič von Lilienfeld:

Kateřina Pič was the second wife of Georg (Jiri) Mayer.

More about Kateřina Pič von Lilienfeld:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Known children of Georg von Burgrieden and Kateřina Pič von Lilienfeld were (Roman Catholic):

- 425 i. Judith Mayer von Burgrieden, died before 11 Jul 1645 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic); married Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone 1628 in Prague, Bohemia. Already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Anna Katerina Mayer von Burgrieden, died 1648 in Prague, Bohemia.
Notes for Anna Katerina Mayer von Burgrieden:
She inherited a 3000 - florin portion of the No. 261 house on Malostranské square from her aunt, Anna Pič von Lilienfeld (married to Abraham Günzel). Later Anna had inherited the rest of the house from Günzel, but she died without a Will in 1648. Therefore, the sons of her late sister, Judith, inherited the house. This is how it came into the possession of Dionysio Miseroni.

896. Johann Christian Schell, born 1632 probably in Württemberg, Germany. He married **897. N. N.**.

Notes for Johann Christian Schell:

There are only two sources (known to the writer) that mention the name of Johann Christian Schell. One is the 1853 issue of the 'Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser'. It has a brief history of the Schell family before the appearance of Johann Philipp Schell. According to that account, Johann Philipp's father was Johann Christian Schell, an attorney in Tübingen. He married a noble woman either by the name von Fürtenbach or from a place called Fürtenbach. Regarding the rest of the information about Johann Christian Schell, I have researched the extant church records of Tübingen and the student list of the University of Tübingen and found no trace of Johann Christian Schell in those records. The other source is a book by Walter Pfeilsticker entitled 'Neues Württembergisches Dienerbuch' published in 1986. It details what is known about the civil servants of the Principedom of Württemberg. Johann Christian Schell is mentioned in that book, but only in connection with Johann Philipp Schell, namely that the latter was the son of "*Joh. Chrn. Schelle, 1632 Appellationsrat in Tübingen*". From the similarity of the wording of the reference to Johann Christian in the two sources, it appears that the second one may be quoting the first one. The church register in Stuttgart contains the following death of record in year 1741: "*Johann Martin, surviving son of the late Christian Schellen Imperial Proviant Director, died at the age of 58.*" If the name of the father is correct, Johann Christian had one more son called Martin and that son also lived in Stuttgart. However, the official title of Christian, stated in the record, seems to be that of Johann Philipp, who died in 1732. The priest probably misunderstood the information given to him, which probably was that Martin was the son of the late Christian Schell and brother of the 'Proviant Director', Johann Philipp Schell. I found no trace of Johann Christian Schell in Stuttgart.

(For more data see 'SchellFamilyGothaSBt.')

More about Johann Christian Schell:

Religion: probably Lutheran

Occupation: 1632, attorney in Tübingen

Known children of Johann Christian Schell and N. N. were:

- 448 i. **Johann Philipp von Schell**, born 16 Jun 1661 probably in Württemberg; died 01 Nov 1732 (age 71) in Mönchsroth, Bavaria in Germany; married (1) Susanna Magdalena Bösch; married (2) Henrietta Louisa von Adelebs 15 Jan 1715 in Märßeburg, Sachsen in Germany. He was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. **Johann Martin Schell**, died 13 Mar 1741 in Stuttgart, Germany.
More about Johann Martin Schell:
Burial: Stiftskirche, Stuttgart
Religion: Lutheran

900. Gerard Hamel Bruyninx, born 1616 in Heusden, United Netherlands; died Sep 1691 (age 75) in 's-Gravenhaag (The Haag) United Netherlands. He was the son of **1800. Gijsbert Hamel** and **1801. Christina Bruyninx**. He married **901. Sara Sweerts** 08 May 1660 in 's-Hertogenbosch, United Netherlands. **901. Sara Sweerts**, born probably in 's-Hertogenbosch, United Netherlands; died after 22 Sep 1676 in 's-Gravenhaag (The Haag) United Netherlands. She was the daughter of **1802. Jacob Sweerts** and **1803. Johanna Lopez de Villanova**.

Notes for Gerard Hamel Bruyninx:

Gerard was the first one to use the combined name 'Hamel-Bruyninx' (which was his father's and his mother's family names combined). He was an ambassador of the United Netherlands and served in the Imperial Court in Vienna for over 20 years, representing the United Netherlands. At first he was Chargé

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d'Affairs, later a Special Envoy. In the latter capacity, (his son's son-in-law claimed) he represented the Kaiser (Leopold I) in Regensburg and other places at the summit meetings of the Electoral Princes of the Holy Roman Empire. At that time the United Netherlands was part of the Hapsburg Empire. Regensburg was the seat of the empire where the German electoral princes gathered to decide matters about the Holy Roman Empire and to elect the Holy Roman Emperor from amongst themselves. From the N82-1965 issue of the Dutch genealogy publication of 'De Nederlandse Leeuw' we know the following about Gerard Hamel Bruyninx. He was born in Heusden in Holland as Gerard Hamel. He studied at the University of Leiden and eventually graduated as 'doctor of Law'. He practiced law and had posts in the city government of 's-Hertogenbosch. He married Wilhelmina van Outschoorn. After she died, Gerard married Sara Sweerts, our ancestor. Later he received a (probably) diplomatic post in Cologne, in Germany, and the first three of his children were born there. In 1669 he was sent to Vienna into the service described above. He died as a widower in The Haag in 1691. (For more genealogical information see 'BruyninxLineBGt.' and 'BruyninxHamelFamSBt.')



More about Gerard Hamel Bruyninx:

Education: 1638, Law student at University of Leiden, Holland

Occupation: attorney, politician, diplomat

Post held 1: Alderman in the city of Hertogenbosch

Post held 2: Special Envoy to the Emperor in Vienna

Property: Landlord of Nieuwenrode, Holland

Notes for Sara Sweerts:

Sara was the oldest child of his parents. She wrote her will on September 22, 1676, in The Haag, and probably died there shortly after that date.

More about Sara Sweerts:

Religion: Protestant

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Children of Gerard Bruyninx and Sara Sweerts were (all Protestant):

- 450 i. Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx, born 07 Sep 1661 in Cologne, Germany; died 27 Feb 1738 (age 76) in Vienna, Austria; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Gijsbert Christiaan Hamel Bruyninx, born 06 May 1662 in Cologne, Germany.

Notes for Gijsbert Christiaan Hamel Bruyninx:

Gijsbert Christianus Hamel Bruyninx was registered on May 16, 1688 as candidate in Law at the 'Illustere School' in Harderwijk.

- iii. Ferdinand Marten Hamel Bruyninx, born 16 Jun 1664 in Cologne, Germany; on May 5, 1695 married Maria Fligerius in Everdingen, United Netherlands.

Notes for Ferdinand Marten Hamel Bruyninx:

He appears on 'the extraordinary record of war 1693-1697'.

More about Ferdinand Marten Hamel Bruyninx:

Occupation: 1695, Captain in the military

- iv. Gratiana Louisa Hamel Bruyninx
- v. Christina Hamel Bruyninx, died 12 May 1700 in 's-Gravenhaag (the Haag) United Netherlands; married Willem Vogel before 1691.
Notes for Christina Hamel Bruyninx:
 Christine Hamel Bruyninx is mentioned on May 12, 1700 on the files of the burial records of the Commune archives in 's-Gravenhage.
- vi. Henrietta Margaretha Hamel Bruyninx

904. Denis de Hennezel, born in 1621 in Lorraine, France; died between Jan 1670 - Sep 1671 in Escles, Lorraine, (age 50). He was the son of **1808. Daniel de Hennezel** and **1809. Bénédicte du Crest de Ponay**. He married **905. Françoise Elisabeth de Thysac** 12 Jan 1648. **905. Françoise Elisabeth de Thysac**, born probably in Lorraine; died after 10 Nov 1681 in Lorraine, the date of her last record, when she was godmother to Dominique Joseph François, her grandson, in Vézelize. She was the daughter of **1810. François de Thysac** and **1811. Marguerite de La Pagerie**.

Notes for Denis de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*DENIS de Hennezel, squire, Lord of Champigny, Bazoilles etc. He was born in 1621 and married, on January 12 in 1648, Françoise-Élisabeth de THYSAC, daughter of François, esquire, and of Marguerite de La PAGERIE, who must have been the sister of Anne de La Pagerie, the wife of François d'Aigremont, grandmother of Charles Chatelet, Marquis of Lévigny, Master of Camp in the Reine-Cavalerie Regiment. In 1667, Denis, Lord of Champigny, along with his brothers Isaac and Hugues, proved his nobility.*"

The baptisms of his children were the first Hennezel church records the writer found. They were baptized in Escles, a town in the department of Vosges of Lorraine. According to Ambroise Pelletier, a Denis Hennezel inherited from a Claude des Halles, who lived in Archechant, for the second time in 1662. According to documents found in the Archives Départementales des Vosges, in Épinal, Denis de Hennezel signed a contract on January 7, 1670. In a subsequent document dated September 25, 1671, his wife Elisabeth Thysac was identified as his widow.

(See genealogy summaries HennezelAncienSBt. and HennezelViomenilSBt..)

More about Denis de Hennezel:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: landlord

Property: Seigneur de Champigny, Bazoilles, etc.

Notes for Françoise Elisabeth de Thysac:

She signed her name as widow of Dennis d'Hennezel the lord of Champigny on September 25 1671. One of the last records of her is a document she signed on September 26 1677, where her son Nicolas François Hennezel de Champigny and her fiancée Antoinette Grandoyen received a donation from Jean Dominique Grandoyen, brother of Antoinette. On November 10, 1681, she was godmother to her grandson Dominique Joseph François d'Hennezel, but it is not certain that she was present at the baptism.

More about Françoise Elisabeth de Thysac:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Denis Hennezel and Françoise de Thysac were (all Roman Catholic):

- 452
- i. Nicolas François Hennezel de Champigny, born 08 Jun 1654 in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine); died Nov 1697 (age 43) in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine); married Antoinette de Grandoyen 26 Sep 1677. He was already discussed in Generation 9.
 - ii. Remy Joseph Hennezel de Champigny, born 05 May 1660 in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine); married Marie Marguerite Maigrot 1693.

Notes for Remy Joseph Hennezel de Champigny:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:

"Remy-Joseph de Hennezel, Lord of Bazoilles. He became the founder of the branch of Bazoilles."

More about Remy Joseph Hennezel de Champigny:

Social Status: Chevalier (Knight)

Originator of branch: Hennezel de Bazoilles

Property: Seigneur de Bazoilles

More about Marie Marguerite Maigrot:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- iii. François Hennezel de Champigny, born 03 Mar 1663 in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine); married Claude de Finances 1691.

Notes for Claude François Hennezel de Champigny:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:

"Claude-François de Hennezel, esquire, he was the founder of the branch Bazoilles-Belrupt."

More about Claude François Hennezel de Champigny:

Originator of branch: Hennezel de Bazoilles-Belrupt

More about Claude de Finances:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- iv. Marie Anne and Claude François Hennezel de Champigny, twins, born 03 Mar 1663 in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine), France.

Notes for Marie Anne Hennezel de Champigny:

'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: *"Marie-Anne de Hennezel was twin sister of Claude François de Hennezel."*

- v. Marguerite Hennezel de Champigny, born in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine), France.

Notes for Marguerite Hennezel de Champigny:

"Marguerite de Hennezel was godmother at a baptism in Escles on July 9, 1678." (from above source).

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906. Dominique de Grandoyen, died after 26 Sep 1677 probably in Lorraine, France. He married **907. Barbe de Morisot** about 1660. **907. Barbe de Morisot**, born probably in Lorraine; died before 26 Sep 1677.

Notes for Dominique de Grandoyen:

(For more genealogical details about the Grandoyen families in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt'.)

More about Dominique de Grandoyen:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: landlord

Property: Seigneur de (Landlord of) Vallois, Lorraine

More about Barbe de Morisot:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Residence: the town of Dombasle (between Darney and Jésonville in Vosges)

Children of Dominique de Grandoyen and Barbe de Morisot were all Roman Catholic):

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- i. Antoinette de Grandoyen, born 1661 probably in Lorraine; died Jun 1697 (age 36) in Nov 1697 (age 43) in Escles in Vosges (Lorraine); married Antoinette de Grandoyen 26 Sep 1677. She was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Jean Dominique de Grandoyen
Notes for Jean Dominique de Grandoyen:
He was already the parish priest of Escles in 1681.
More about Jean Dominique de Grandoyen:
Education: Doctor of theology
Occupation: parish priest of Escles and Trois Valloisé; Dean of Chrétiennté-de-Vitel school of theology.
- iii. Jean Damascene de Grandoyen, died in military action.
Notes for Jean Damascene de Grandoyen:
He died in the service of His Majesty the Emperor.
More about Jean Damascene de Grandoyen:
Occupation: Military officer
- iv. Sébastienne de Grandoyen, married Charles François N..
More about Sébastienne de Grandoyen:
Residence: the town of Ville-sur-Illon
More about Charles François N.:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Residence: the town of Ville-sur-Illon
- v. Barde-Héleine de Grandoyen, married Claude François N..
More about Barde-Héleine de Grandoyen:
Residence: the town of Dombasle
More about Claude François N.:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Occupation: Surgeon
Residence: the town of Dombasle
- vi. Barbe de Grandoyen, married Charles de Hennezel.
More about Charles de Hennezel:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Property: Seigneur of Senone

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- vii. Didiere de Grandoyen, married Nicolas de Donneval 31 May 1693.

More about Nicolas de Donneval:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur of Ville St: Marcellin & d'Ormois

- viii. Thérèse de Grandoyen

More about Thérèse de Grandoyen:

Occupation: Nun in a convent

- ix. Sébastien Joseph de Grandoyen, died 02 Sep 1730.

Notes for Sébastien Joseph de Grandoyen:

He was ennobled in Brussels by certificate from Emperor Léopold I, dated July 24, 1693. He served the Emperor as the private tutor of his children. He took on the second family name – that of his mother, '*de Morisot*', and became Sébastien Joseph de Grandoyen de Morisot (or Morizot). He died without children, after making a complex last testament in 1718, which caused much controversy amongst his heirs. His nephew Dominique Joseph François Hennezel de Champigny and Dominique's son Charles Joseph François went practically bankrupt in legal fights over that testament.

(For more genealogical details of the Grandoyen families in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Sébastien Joseph de Grandoyen:

Social Status: 24 Jul 1693, Chevalier du St Empire

Property 1: Seigneur de Valleroy, du chateau de Gresil,

Property 2: de Montreux-le-sec & terres de Champagne

908. Antoine de Tervenus, born 27 Nov 1600 in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 19 Aug 1661 (age 61) in Nancy, Meurthe et Moselle. He was the son of **1816. Jean Bouvier de Tervenus** and **1817. Élisabeth de Estienne**. He married **909. Anne de Bilistein** 05 Jun 1628 in Vézelize. **909. Anne de Bilistein**, born 1601 in Lorraine; died 10 Jul 1655 (age 54) in Vézelize. She was the daughter of **1818. Gérard de Bilistein** and **1819. Mayelle de Masselin**.



Notes for Antoine de Tervenus:

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier and from church records, we know that: Antoine was born with the 'Bouvier' name in 1600. His father Jean changed his name to Tardvenu (his great-grandfather's name) and Antoine continued with it. Within his life time however, the spelling of the name changed to Tarvenu by 1628. Still later, it changed to Tervenus as seen in the death record of his wife in 1655 and in Antoine's death record in 1661. He was '*Maitre Échevin in la Justice du comté de Vaudémont*', or Chief Magistrate of the Court of the County of Vaudémont. According to Ambroise Pelletier, Antoine joined the priesthood in the same year his wife died. That probably meant that he paid a sum of money to a religious order for which he was accommodated in their monastery and they took care him in his old age. He died in Nancy – that monastery must have been in Nancy. He was buried in the church of Vézelize.

(See also the genealogical summaries 'BouvierFamilySBt.' and 'TervenusFamilySBt.')

More about Antoine de Tervenus:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Occupation: attorney

Post held: Chief Magistrate of the county of Vaudémont

Burial: the church of Vézelize

Notes for Anne de Bilistein:

(For more genealogical details about the Bilistein family in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Anne de Bilistein:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Burial: the church of Vézelize

Children of Antoine de Tervenus and Anne de Bilistein were (all born Roman Catholic):

- 454 i. Charles Joseph de Tervenus, born 22 May 1639 in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 13 Oct 1706 (age 67) in Vézelize; married Anne Malcuit 1662 probably in Removille, Vosges (Lorraine). He was already discussed in Generation 9.

- ii. Jean Claude de Tervenus, born 24 Mar 1629 in Vézelize.

More about Jean Claude de Tervenus:

Occupation: parish priest of Forcelles-St. Gergonne

- iii. Elisabeth de Tervenus, born 11 Feb 1631 in Vézelize, she married Antoine de Courtignon.

More about Antoine de Courtignon:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Noble man of Pičard

- iv. Marie Françoise de Tervenus, born 29 Dec 1632 in Vézelize.

- v. Anne Marie de Tervenus, born 09 Mar 1641 in Vézelize; married Louis de Leisquevin de Baconval.

More about Louis de Leisquevin de Baconval:

Religion: Roman Catholic

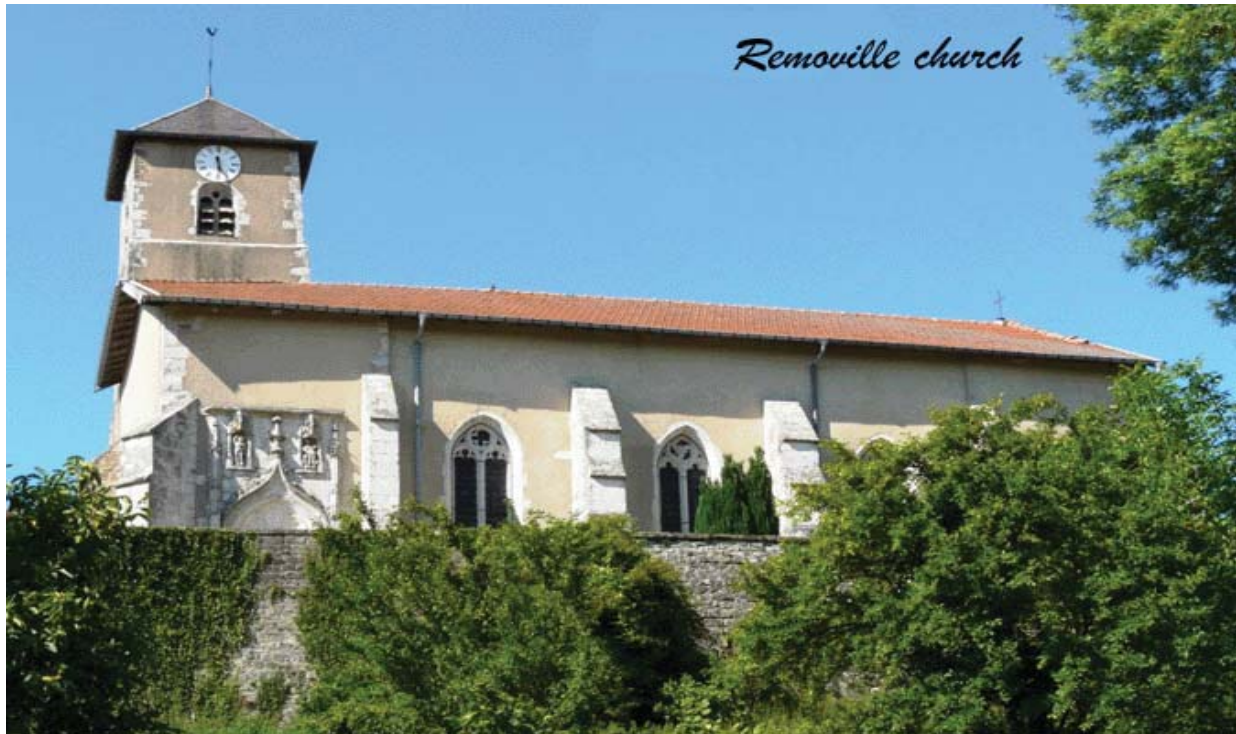
Social Status: Noble man, widow at his marriage to Anne-Marie

Occupation: Military officer

Post held 1: Lieutenant-Colonel, regiment Schulemberg

Post held 2: Lieutenant for the R.T.C. in Marsal

910. François Malcuit, died between 27 Mar 1667 - 08 Nov 1668 probably in Removille, Vosges, Lorraine. He was the son of **1820. N. Malcuit**. He married **911. Jeanne Clement**. **911. Jeanne Clement**, died after 17 Apr 1700 probably in Removille.



Notes for François Malcuit:

François Malcuit was on at least one occasion (1665) the godfather of one of Anne Malcuit's children in Vézelize. That church record referred to him as "*noble François Malcuit, beau père*". In his book published in 1758, Ambroise Pelletier names François Malcuit and Jeanne Clement as the parents of Anne Malcuit, the wife of Charles Joseph de Tervenus. The home-town of François and his family was Removille in the department Vosges, in Lorraine. He was the 'Procureur Fiscal' in the Marquisate of Removille. The church records of Removille start in 1664 and there are large gaps in them. We only have birth records for his last child and for his grandchildren. We have marriage records for two of his children. There are no death records for him or his wife. In Removille, he signed a notarized document on March 27 1667. Also in Removille, on November 8, 1668, a child called Jean François Malcuit was baptized and the late 'Monsieur Malcuit, Procureur Fiscal au Marquisate de Removille' was named as the father. From that date on, François Malcuit was always mentioned as 'late'. So he died between 27 March 1667 and 8 November 1668. His son Nicolas followed him as the 'Procureur Fiscal au Marquisate de Removille'.

There were two other Malcuit families in Lorraine, established by two older brothers of François. Those brothers were Bernard, who received nobility in 1613, and Paul I. Bernard's branch lived in Nancy and in St. Firmin in Meurthe-et-Moselle, and died out one generation after him. Paul's family lived in Removille. He died before François. François and Paul I never received nobility, but their grandchildren were ennobled partly on their own merits and partly through their relation to Bernard Malcuit. They all used the family crest of their granduncle Bernard Malcuit.

(For more genealogical details about the Malcuit family in Lorraine, see 'MalcuitFamilySBt.' and 'LorraineFamiliesSBt'.)

More about François Malcuit:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: Lawyer

Post held: Fiscal Attorney of the Marquisate of Removille

Notes for Jeanne Clement:

We know nothing about her origins. She survived her husband François by at least 32 years. During that time, judging from extant notarial records, she managed at least one estate and signed many contracts with her subordinate villagers and in connection with other matters. She had a remarkably strong and steady signature 'JClement' that seems like a rubber stamp because of its invariance over several decades. Even thirty-two years after her husband's death, she was invariably identified in the many extant documents as '*Damoiselle Jeanne Clement the widow of the late François Malcuit, Fiscal Attorney of the Marquisate of Removille*'. She must have been a well- respected citizen in the small town of Removille.

More about Jeanne Clement:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of François Malcuit and Jeanne Clement were all Roman Catholic):

- 455 i. Anne Malcuit, born probably in Removille, Vosges, Lorraine; died after 13 Jun 1714 probably in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine); married Charles Joseph de Tervenus around 1662 probably in Removille. She was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Charles Malcuit
More about Charles Malcuit:
Occupation: 1668, Priest and Curé of Removille
- iii. Catherine Malcuit
- iv. Marie Malcuit, married Louis du Moulin, notary of Removille.
- v. Nicolas Malcuit, died March 5, 1701 in Nancy (Saint Sebastian church, at the age of 49) in Lorraine; married Elisabeth Roussel on 20 Nov 1685 in Removille, Vosges (Lorraine). His daughter Maria Elisabeth married Nicolas François Bilistein in 1716, who was the great-grandson of my 10th great-grandparents Gerard de Bilistein and Mayelle de Masselin.
Notes for Nicolas Malcuit:
He died young and it appears that his wife may have remarried to Étienne Malcuit of the branch of Paul I Malcuit.
More about Nicolas Malcuit:
Education: from Pelletier Vol. 2: University of Pont-à-Mousson. Occupation: Lawyer.
Post held 1: after 1668, followed his father as Fiscal Attorney for the Marquisate of Removille
Post held 2: 10 Jan 1686, from Pelletier Vol. 2: Attorney in the parliament in Metz
- vi. Jeanne Malcuit, married Pierre du Ru 22 Feb 1683 in Removille.
- vii. Barba Therese Malcuit
- viii. Jean François Malcuit, born 08 Nov 1668.

912. Jakob Philipp Berchtold, born 08 Apr 1634 in Vienna, Austria; died 1679 (age 45) in Merklin, Bohemia, Czech Rep. He was the son of **1824. Johann Jakob Berchtold** and **1825. Regina Katharina Ritz**. He married **913. Katharina Dorothea von Rican** about 1656. **913. Katharina Dorothea von Rican**, died 20 May 1708 in Prague, Bohemia.

Notes for Jakob Philipp Berchtold:

Jakob Philipp was the founder of the 'Younger' line Merklin of the three main Berchtold lines. His brother Franz Benedikt founded the 'Older' line Ungarschitz and another brother of his, Mathias Ernst

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founded the 'Middle' line Pullitz. The 'Older' line died out in the 17th century. He was Imperial Councilor and member of the Chamber of Bohemia. On July 29, 1673 in Vienna he received the title Count of the Empire. (For more biographic and genealogical details see summary

'BerchtoldFamilySBt. ' and 'BerchtoldFamilySB. ' files.)

More about Jakob Philipp Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Church of baptism: St. Stephan Cathedral, Vienna

Social Status 1: Baron of the Empire (after his father);

Social Status 2: 1673, Count of the Empire

Occupation: Imperial Councilor & member of the Bohemian Chamber

Property: Fratting, Pullitz, Ungarschitz, Bukova, Radim

More about Katharina Dorothea von Rican:

Religion: Roman Catholic;

Social Status: Baroness

Children of Jakob Philip Berchtold and Katharina von Rican were (all Roman Catholic):

- 456 i. Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold, born 1657 in Merklin, Bohemia; died 09 Sep 1720 (age 63) in Prague, Bohemia; married (1) Elisabeth Regina von Nothaf 18 Aug 1688 in Prague; married (2) Barbara Franziska von Vrtby 24 Feb 1691 in Klattau (probably Klatovy south of Pilsen in the Czech Rep.). He was already discussed in Generation 9.

- ii. Maximiliana Eleonora Berchtold, born 06 Oct 1659 in Merklin; died 06 Mar 1694; married Franz Euseb von Oppersdorf 01 Mar 1693 in Vienna , Austria; died 04 Aug 1714 in Bad Landeck, Germany.

More about Maximiliana Eleonora Berchtold:

Social Status: Countess of the Empire

More about Franz Euseb von Oppersdorf:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Count of the Empire. Property: Friedek and Ratibor, Czech. Rep.

- iii. Ferdinand Ernst Berchtold, born 16 Oct 1660 in Merklin (western Bohemia near Karlovy Vary).

More about Ferdinand Ernst Berchtold:

Social Status: Count of the Empire

- iv. Maria Anastasia Berchtold, born 01 May 1662; died 24 Apr 1729 in Prague, Bohemia.

More about Maria Anastasia Berchtold:

Social Status: Countess of the Empire

- v. Theresia Berchtold, born 1663; died at the age of 15.

- vi. Maria Elisabeth Berchtold, born 1664; died at the age of 10.

- vii. Otto Adolf Berchtold, born 1665; died at the age of 7.

- viii. Renata Berchtold, born 1666; died at the age of 6.

- ix. Anton Ferdinand Berchtold, born 07 Nov 1667 in Merklin; married Anna Juliana von Kaaden; died in 1709.

More about Anton Ferdinand Berchtold:

Social Status: Count of the Empire

More about Anna Juliana von Kaaden:

Religion: Roman Catholic

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- x. Siegmund Berchtold, born about 1669; died at the age of 3.
- xi. Johanna Salomena Berchtold, born about 1671; married Johann Andreas Knodt; died 31 Jan 1738
in Prague, Bohemia.
More about Johanna Salomena Berchtold:
Social Status: Countess of the Empire
More about Johann Andreas Knodt:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- xii. Leopold Konstantin Berchtold, born 20 May 1674 in Merklin.
More about Leopold Konstantin Berchtold:
Social Status: Count of the Empire
- xiii. Mathias Berchtold, born 11 Dec 1675.
More about Mathias Berchtold:
Social Status: Count of the Empire
- xiv. Anna Katharina Berchtold, born 28 Apr 1677; died 1688 in At the age of 11.
- xv. Johann Benedict Berchtold, born 24 Dec 1678.
More about Johann Benedict Berchtold:
Social Status: Count of the Empire
- xvi. Eva Polyxena Berchtold, born 1679; married Joachim Heinrich von Mosel 15 Jan 1699 in Prague.
More about Eva Polyxena Berchtold:
Social Status: Countess of the Empire
More about Joachim Heinrich von Mosel:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: Noble man

914. Johann Franz von Vrtby, born probably in Prague, Bohemia. He was the son of **1828. Sezima Vrtby** and **1829. Barbara Eusebia Borita von Martinic**. He married **915. Barbara Franziska von Korokowetz** 11 Oct 1658 in the St. Mikulas church in Prague.

Notes for Johann Franz von Vrtby:

The Vrtby branch of the Hrosnata House goes back to the 12th century. From the 14th century on, the seat of the Vrtby branch was the Vrtba castle in Béla in the county of Pilsen. The first count of Vrtby was also called Sezima. He was a member of the Upper House of Bohemia. His wife was Barbara Eusebia, the daughter of Jaroslav Borita imperial count von Martinic. Their sons were Johann Franz, Ferdinand Franz, Jaroslav Franz and Wenzel Franz von Vrtby. Johann Franz founded the Konopister line, which died out in 1830 with Franz Joseph von Vrtby. (For more details of Vrtby genealogy see 'VrtbyFamilySBt'.)

More about Johann Franz von Vrtby:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: Count in Bohemia
Occupation: Treasurer and Councilor in the Region of Bohemia
Properties: Amschelberg, Vojkau, Roth-Hradek, later Krimic.

More about Barbara Franziska von Korokowetz:

Property: Korokowa, Bohemia
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Social Status: Countess.

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Known child of Johann von Vrtby and Barbara Franziska von Korokowetz was:

- 457 i. Barbara Franziska von Vrtby, born 22 Oct 1659 in Prague, Bohemia; married (1) Franz Anton Zaruba 04 Feb 1679; married (2) Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold 24 Feb 1691; died 22 Oct 1720 (age 61) probably in Prague. She was discussed in Generation 9.

918. János III Spáczay, born in Hungary; died 1672 in Hungary. He was the son of **1836. Pál Spáczay** and **1837. N. N.**. He married **919. Zsófia Kászoni Bornemissza**.

More about János Spáczay:

Social Status: nobleman

More about Zsófia Kászoni Bornemissza:

Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of János III Spáczay and Zsófia Bornemissza was:

- 459 i. Sophie Spáczay von Korompa, married Friedrich Eyerl von Eyerlsberg. She was discussed in Generation 9.

920. János II Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1646 in Hungary. He was the son of **1840. Tamás Reviczky** and **1841. N. N.**. He married **921. Zsófia Okolicsányi**. **921. Zsófia Okolicsányi**, born in Hungary.

More about János II Reviczky:

Social Status: nobleman

More about Zsófia Okolicsányi:

Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of János II Reviczky and Zsófia Okolicsányi was:

- 460 i. Sándor Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1695 in Hungary; married Julia Nedeczky;. already discussed in Generation 9.

922. János II Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1665 in Hungary. He was the son of **1844. Imre Nedeczky** and **1845. Anna Mária Borsiczky**. He married **923. Zsuzsa Ordódy**. **923. Zsuzsa Ordódy**, born in Hungary.

More about János II Nedeczky:

Social Status: nobleman

More about Zsuzsa Ordódy:

Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of János II Nedeczky and Zsuzsa Ordódy was:

- 461 i. Julia Nedeczky, born in Hungary; married Sándor Reviczky; already discussed in Generation 9.

992. Lorenz Christoph Naller, died 12 Sep 1684 in Enns, Upper Austria. He married **993. Maria Regina Neumayr** 10 Aug 1677 in St. Marien, Enns. **993. Maria Regina Neumayr**, born about 1651; died 15 Dec 1699 (age 48) in Mauthausen, Upper Austria. She was the daughter of **1986. Bernhardt Neumayr** and **1987. Eva Maria N.**

Notes for Lorenz Christoph Naller:

Lorenz Naller first appeared in the church records in Enns, in 1677, when he married Maria Regina Neumayr. He was the Regens Chori (director of the church choir). We know nothing of his origins. The Heider Index, which covered all the churches of Upper Austria, has no Naller name in it until the 1677 marriage of Lorenz Naller and Maria Regina Neumayr. Because we know from the Enns Stadt Protokoll

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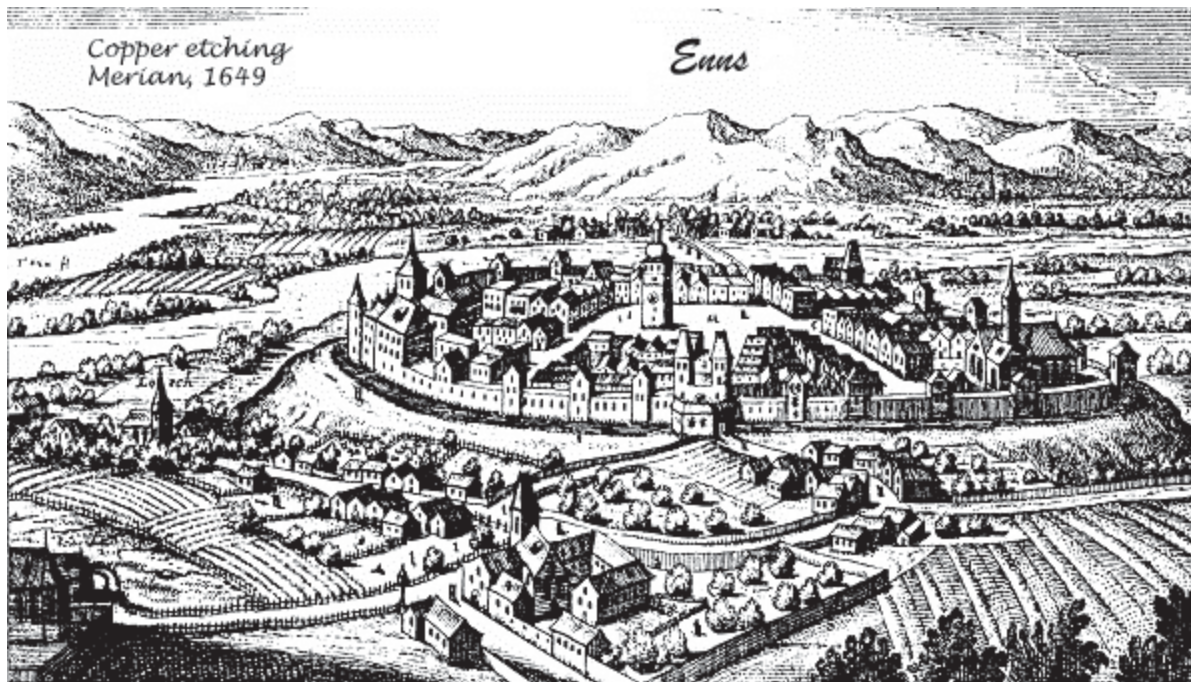
that in 1671 the Regens Chori was Marx Philipp Marckholt, Lorenz Naller must have been appointed to that position between 1671 and 1677. Unfortunately the Stadt Protokoll books are missing for that period. Lorenz Naller may have been a member of the musical staff of the church before he became Regens Chori, as was Marx Philipp Marckholt before he got that position. He and Maria Regina had four children. His wife was still pregnant with the fourth one, Maximilian Ernest, when Lorenz died on September 12, 1684. He was buried in the St. Marien church. Apart from the vital records in the St. Marien church, there are no records of Lorenz Christoph Naller either in the Stadtarchiv of Enns or in the Landesarchiv in Linz. (For more details about Lorenz Naller and his job see 'NallerLorenzBGt.')

More about Lorenz Christoph Naller:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: Director of the choir of the St Laurenz and St Marien churches of Enns

Burial: in St. Marien, Enns (according to death record)



Notes for Maria Regina Neumayr:

Maria Regina Neumayr was the daughter of Bernhard Neumayr according to her marriage record. His father was the 'Pfleger zu Spielberg', the director of the estate on the island of Spielberg in the river Danube across from Enns. It was owned at the time by Count Sigmund Friedrich Scherffenberg. Maria Regina's mother was named as 'Eva' in that record. According to three other church records of her two sisters, their mother was also 'Eva' although perhaps 'Eva-Maria'. Maria Regina married at the age of 26 and became a widow seven years later when she was only 35. She never married again. She died in Mauthausen, a town only 5 km away, in 1699. She worked as the house matron of the Mauthausen parish residence. It is likely that she moved to Mauthausen shortly after her husband died and lived there till her death. Her husband worked for a church, so she probably got some help from the Roman Catholic Church, when she was widowed. One of her sons (Johann Franz) became a monk-priest in Baumgartenberg in Upper Austria. In Maria Regina's death record her employer, the priest of the parish, wrote the following: *"On December 15, 1699 at around 12 midnight, my dear loyal housekeeper, widow Maria Regina Naller, born Neumayr, passed away in God's blessing. She was 48 years old. Then on the 17th, her remains were buried in the St. Heinrich cemetery next to our beloved Lady Trost. God may grant her happy resurrection."* (For more details about her family see 'NeumayrBernardBGt.')

More about Maria Regina Neumayr:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Age at marriage: 26

Occupation: House Matron at the parish residence in Mathausen

Children of Lorenz Naller and Maria Neumayr were (all born Roman Catholic):

- 496 i. Maximilian Ernest Naller, born 11 Jan 1685 in Enns, Upper Austria; married Maria Caecilia Neidler 07 Aug 1708 in St. Katharina, Freistadt, Austria; died after 01 Jul 1713 in an unknown place. He was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Joannes Franciscus Naller, born 18 Jun 1679 in Enns, Upper Austria; died 21 Jan 1725 (age 46) in the Baumgartenberg monastery in Upper Austria.

Notes for Joannes Franciscus Naller:

He was the oldest of the four sons of Lorenz and Maria Regina and one of the two, who survived their mother. He joined the Cistercian order and was sworn in on July 22, 1700. He was a monk in the Cistercian monastery in Baumgartenberg not far from Enns. His religious name as a monk was Udalricus. He was ordained there into the Roman Catholic priesthood on August 11, 1707. In 1708, with the permission of the local bishop, he traveled to Freistadt and performed the marriage ceremony for his brother Maximilian in the St. Katherina church. He died in the monastery on January 21, 1725 at 6:00 PM at the age of 46. According to the monastery records, he had been the manager of the agricultural production of the estate and the Regens Chori (director of church music) of the monastery.

More about Joannes Franciscus Naller:

Church of baptism: St. Marien in Enns

Occupation: ordained priest, Regens Chori and manager of the monastery's estate

Burial: monastery in Baumgartenberg, Upper Austria

- iii. Ferdinandus Josephus Naller, born 13 Oct 1680 in Enns, Upper Austria; died 17 Sep 1682 (age 2) in Enns, Upper Austria.

More about Ferdinandus Josephus Naller:

Church of baptism: St. Marien in Enns

Burial: in St Laurenz, church (according to death record)

- iv. Joannes Baptista Naller, born 19 Jun 1683 in Enns, Upper Austria.

More about Joannes Baptista Naller:

Church of baptism: St. Marien in Enns

994. Georg Neidler, born about 1618; died 02 Jan 1700 (age 82) in Freistadt, Upper Austria. He married **995. Juliana N.** 03 Mar 1666 in St. Katharina, Freistadt. **995. Juliana N.**, born about 1644; died 04 Jul 1694 (age 50) in Freistadt.

Notes for Georg Neidler:

This is what is known about George Neidler. He was not born in Freistadt and I never found any information about his origin. He was elected into the ranks of burghers of Freistadt on May 3, 1653. The Rathprotokoll (records of City Council meetings) of Freistadt contains several notes about him. In some of them his occupation is named. He was an '*Abmesser*', which was an occupation that had to do with measurement. Most likely, he was a specialist in weight and volume measures, which would have been of the greatest interest in his time. In 1652, he was applying to the city for some measurement service position, which had been left vacant by the departure of another '*Abmesser*'. We do not know the outcome of his application, but there were several applicants for the single open position. In 1656, there

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was another entry about him that illuminates his occupation a little better. He and a fellow 'Abmesser' complained to the City Administration, about measurement practices at the 'Böhmer' gate of the city. That was the gate where to road leading to or coming from Bohemia, now Czech Republic, passed through the fortified wall surrounding the city of Freistadt. The complaint was that the gatekeepers were using a measuring bushel for salt, which had only been approved for the measurement of malt.



Freistadt, the old city gate

He married Juliana N., our ancestor, in 1666. This was his 2nd marriage. His previous wife, Maria N., died in 1664 and he had been a widower since then. He probably had a 9-year old son in 1666. Between the time of his marriage with Juliana and the year 1694, we know nothing more about him than the baptism records of their five children. In 1694 Juliana died. In October 1698, Georg Neidler was 80 years old and requested the City Administration to allow him to receive warm food from the Alms House daily, so that he could enjoy it in his house. The City could not comply at the time and asked him to be patient until an opening is available for that service. That was a sort of social welfare system for the burghers of every city. In February 1699, he repeated his request. The city answered that there had been a vacancy since his previous request, but it was given to the parents of Frau Magdalena Hoffleischhacker, because they had priority. However, the City approved for him immediately what the parents of Frau Magdalena Hoffleischhacker enjoyed until then, which was alms of 15 kreuzers a week. In December 15, 1699, Georg Neidler requested again that the vacancy he had heard about be given to him. The City replied that the said vacancy had already been given to someone else. However, they immediately approved for him a loaf of bread for every week in addition to what he already enjoyed (presumably the 15 kreuzers per week). Poor ailing George Neidler died 18 days later on January 2, 1700. He was 82 years old, a very great age in his days, indeed.

More about Georg Neidler:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Age at marriage: (second marriage) 48, and a widower
Social Status: burgher in Freistadt
Occupation: weight & volume measurement specialist

Notes for Juliana N.:

Nothing is known about Juliana except that she married in Freistadt in 1666, gave birth to five children, all of whom survived to adulthood and that she died at the age of 50 in 1694. Her marriage record stated that she was from Freistadt, but her birth record was not found in or around that city.

More about Juliana N.:

Age at marriage: about 22
Religion: Roman Catholic
Burial: in Blessed Virgin Maria cemetery

Children of Georg Neidler and Juliana N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 497 i. Maria Caecilia Neidler, born 18 Nov 1675 in Freistadt, Upper Austria; married Maximilian Ernest Naller 07 Aug 1708 in St. Katharina, Freistadt, Austria; died 25 Feb 1740 (age 65) in Freistadt. She was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Clara Neidler, born 29 Jul 1668 in Freistadt, Upper Austria; married Christoph Adam Sandtner 07 Oct 1697 in Freistadt.
 More about Clara Neidler:
 Church of baptism: St. Katarina
 Age at marriage: 29
 More about Christoph Adam Sandtner:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
- iii. Franz Neidler, born 12 Aug 1670 in Freistadt.
 More about Franz Neidler:
 Church of baptism: St. Katarina
- iv. Anna Justina Neidler, born 15 Feb 1672 in Freistadt.
 More about Anna Justina Neidler:
 Church of baptism: St. Katarina
- v. Euphrosina Neidler, born 22 Aug 1673 in Freistadt.
 More about Euphrosina Neidler:
 Church of baptism: St. Katarina

996. Wenceslaus Reich, born probably in Moravia (Czech Republic). He married **997. Anna2 N.** probably in Moravia. **997. Anna2 N.** born probably in Moravia. They were both alive in Lednice (Eisgrub in their time) in 1690. They are assumed to have been the parents of Peter Maximilian Reich.

Children of Wenceslaus Reich and Anna2 N. were (Roman Catholic):

- 498 i. Peter Maximilian Reich, born 1674 in Eisgrub, Moravia; died 26 Jul 1762 (age 88) in Pest (Belváros), Hungary. He married Maria Clara N. 1719 probably in Buda, born about 1692; died 23 Jan 1741 (age 49) in Pest (Belváros). He was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Maria Reich, born 12 Feb 1690 in Eisgrub, Moravia.

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1012. Henrich Seedrach I, died between 1692 - 1696 in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland). His origin is unknown. He married **1013. Anna Weitenkamp** 03 Dec 1685 in St. Marien, Elbing. **1013. Anna Weitenkamp**, born 09 Oct 1663 in Elbing. She was the daughter of **2026. Peter Weitenkamp** and **2027. Anna Rosenaw**.

Notes for Henrich Seedrach I:

We only know that he was a master tinsmith in Elbing and died less than ten years after his marriage to Anna Weitenkamp. Since his Lutheran church, St. Marien did not keep death records, we can only estimate that he died between 1692 (the year of the birth of his last child) and 1695 (the year of the marriage of his widow, Anna to Georg Thiem). He was not born in Elbing. Neither was he born in Danzig; there were no Seedrachs in any of the several Lutheran churches in Elbing and in nearby towns.

More about Henrich Seedrach I:

Religion: Lutheran

Occupation: master tinsmith

Notes for Anna Weitenkamp:

Anna became a widow sometime between 1692 and 1695. It is not certain when her first husband Henrich I Seedrach died. She had four children from her first marriage in 1695 – ranging from 3 to 9 years of age, when she married her second husband, Georg Thiem. In the next twelve years she bore another five children.

More about Anna Weitenkamp:

Religion: Lutheran.

Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing

Age at marriage: 22 at first; 32 at second marriage



Children of Henrich I Seedrach and Anna Weitenkamp were (all born Lutheran):

- 506 i. Henrich II Seedrach, born 25 Oct 1686 in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland); died between Aug 1730 - May 1731 (age about 44) in Elbing; married (1) Maria Gross 20 Nov 1714 in Elbing, Corpus Christi church; married (2) Sabina Kleinert 05 May 1718 in Elbing, St. Marien Lutheran church; married (3) Christina Hermann 24 Oct 1719 in Elbing, Three Wise Men. He was already discussed in Generation 9.

- ii. Anna Maria Seedrach, born 11 Jun 1688 in Elbing.
More about Anna Maria Seedrach:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing.
- iii. Peter Seedrach, born 29 Jan 1690 in Elbing.
More about Peter Seedrach:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing.
- iv. Anna Seedrach, born 20 Mar 1692 in Elbing.
More about Anna Seedrach:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing.

1014. Jakob Hermann, born 03 Sep 1652 in Elbing; died between 1710 - 1719 in Elbing, West Prussia. He was the son of **2028. Peter I Hermann** and **2029. Anna3 N.**. He married **1015. Maria N.**.

Notes for Jakob Hermann:

Jakob Hermann was by all appearances a successful master weaver. He became burgher and councilman of the town of Elbing. In the church records his occupation and his titles were always given, and without variation. This indicates that he was a known figure in the town. According to those records, he wove dress cloth and 'bombasine'. The word 'bombasine' is not used anymore to describe a type of fabric. In the Encyclopedia Britannica it is defined as follows: *"Bombazine, also spelled 'bombasine', textile, usually black in color, with a silk warp and worsted weft, or filling, woven in either plain or twill weave. Bombazine was originally made exclusively of silk and in a variety of colors, but the usual color gradually became standardized as black because of its principal use in garb of mourning and of persons in religious orders. It was woven with silk warps and worsted wefts."*

His occupation and titles given distinctly in the marriage records of four of his daughters helped to ascertain beyond any doubt that he was the father of our Christina Hermann. Here is how. At the same time as he and Maria were producing offspring, there were three other couples, where the father was called Jakob Hermann and who were doing the same. Since two of the other Hermann families also had a daughter named Christina, it would have been impossible to determine which of the three couples were the parents of our Christina. Jakob's distinct occupation and titles given in the marriage records of four of his daughters helped to ascertain beyond any doubt that he was the father of our Christina Hermann. Two peculiarities of the church records in Elbing made it difficult to trace genealogy in that town. First, the name of the mother of the bride or groom did not appear in the marriage records. Second, the father's occupation often did not appear in the birth records. Our Jakob Hermann's occupation given in the marriage records made it clear that the four girls in the above mentioned marriage records had the same father. Then, the combination of the four girls made it easy to identify in the birth records their parents.

I did not have the same luck when trying to find Jakob Hermann's birth. As mentioned earlier, I knew that there were four men by the name Jakob Hermann in Elbing, who were baptizing offspring at the same time, and therefore had to be about the same generation. I was wondering how I was going to determine the birth of our Jakob, since I had no knowledge of the given names of his parents. In all the church books in Elbing, I only found one Jakob Hermann born in the time period that would make an acceptable fit with the above baptisms. I have no proof, that the birth I found was his. However, neither is there reason to believe that it was not the son of Peter Hermann and Anna3 N.

More about Jakob Hermann:

Religion: Lutheran.
Church of baptism: Corpus Christi, Elbing
Occupation: cloth and bombasine (silk) weaver

Social Status: elected burgher, member of the City Council of Elbing

More about Maria N.:

Religion: Lutheran

Children of Jakob Hermann and Maria N. were (all born Lutheran):

- 507 i. Christina Hermann, born 15 May 1696 in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland); died 1740 (age 44) in Elbing; married (1) Henrich II Seedrach 24 Oct 1719 in Elbing, in Three Wise Men church; married (2) David Conrad Pröwe 02 Sep 1732 in Elbing, St. Marien church. She was already discussed in Generation 9.
- ii. Regina Hermann, born 01 Nov 1685 in Elbing.
 More about Regina Hermann:
 Church of baptism: Three Wise Men
- iii. Maria Hermann, born 22 Jun 1687 in Elbing; married Hans Lorenz 01 May 1708 in Elbing, in the Three Wise Men church.
 More about Maria Hermann:
 Church of baptism: Three Wise Men, Elbing
 Age at marriage: 21
 More about Hans Lorenz:
 Occupation: master butcher
 Religion: Lutheran
 Social Status: Burgher
- iv. Anna Hermann, born 19 Sep 1688 in Elbing; married Johann Seefeld 27 May 1710 in Elbing, West Prussia, in Three Wise Men church.
 More about Anna Hermann:
 Church of baptism: Three Wise Men, Elbing
 Age at marriage: 22
 Church of baptism: Three Wise Men, Elbing
 More about Johann Seefeld:
 Occupation: master slipper maker
 Religion: Lutheran
 Social Status: member of City Council of Elbing
- v. Israel Hermann, born 03 May 1690 in Elbing.
 More about Israel Hermann:
 Church of baptism: Three Wise Men
- vi. Jacob Hermann, born 06 Aug 1693 in Elbing.
 More about Jacob Hermann:
 Church of baptism: Three Wise Men
- vii. Elisabeth Hermann, born 28 Jun 1699 in Elbing; married Gabriel Freymuth 22 Jan 1726 in Elbing, in Three Wise Men church.
 More about Elisabeth Hermann:
 Church of baptism: Three Wise Men, Elbing
 More about Gabriel Freymuth:
 Religion: Lutheran
 Occupation: member of the Guild of butchers
 Social Status: Burgher and member of the City Council

Generation No. 11

1696. Gerolamo Miseroni, born 1522 in Milan, Italy; died after 1588 in Milan. He was the son of **3392. Ambrogio Matteo Miseron** and **3393. Lucia Longhi de Leucho**. He married **1697. Isabella Borsani** between 1563 - 1566. **1697. Isabella Borsani**, born about 1545; died after 1610 in Milan.

Notes for Girolamo Miseroni:

Gerolamo (Girolamo or Hieronymus) was 2 years old in 1525, when his father died. He learnt the goldsmith trade probably from relatives since both his father's and his mother's families were in that trade. It is also possible that his mother continued the business of her husband and her children were trained there. A notary document dated October 18, 1542, mentions Andrea Longhi de Leucho, the uncle of Gerolamo's mother and goldsmith by trade. Gerolamo and his brother Gasparo may have received their training in his shop. Andrea Longhi died in 1557, when Gerolamo was already 34 years old. Eventually Gerolamo and his brother Gasparo established a common shop and they worked together very



Gerolamo Miseroni, 42 years old (circa 1564)

successfully for a long time. Besides working with gold, they also did exquisite work in the cutting of gem stones. Giorgio Vasari wrote about them in his famous work ('*Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*', 1568) and so did Paulo Morigia ('*Historia Dell'Antichita Di Milano*', 1592). They lived in the paternal house in the Porta Cumana section of Milan, and their names were often mentioned together from about 1544 until 1572. They appeared in the accounts of the Italian aristocracy, such as Cosimo Medici, the Pope and high ranking Cardinals and religious institutions. In 1541, Gasparo

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signed a contract with a Camillo de Vignoni the son of Ludovico to work for him for a year. In 1546, Gerolamo signed a similar contract with the same person to work for him for a year. In 1549 Gerolamo married Prudenza Rossi, who brought a dowry of 2000 imperial pounds into the marriage. From that marriage four children were born. One of them was Giulio Miseroni, who became the imperial goldsmith and gemstone cutter for Philipp II in Madrid. In 1550, Gerolamo made a crystal vase for the Saint Maria monastery of the order of Mount Oliveti in Rome. The piece brought the unusually high price of 800 gold scudi. He made the piece in collaboration with his maternal grandfather, uncle and three nephews, all members of the Longhi family in Milan, and paid them 322 gold scudi for their work. Sometime after 1562, Prudenza Rossi died. Gerolamo married his second wife Isabella Borsani, probably in 1563. It is interesting that his brother's, Gasparo's wife was Aurelia Borsani; the two women may have been sisters. About that time a goldsmith and medalist from Cremona, called Andrea Cambi made a portrait-medal with Gerolamo's profile on it. In 2005, the medal still appeared in the artist catalog of medals, but its whereabouts were difficult to trace. Gerolamo's brother Gasparo probably died in 1572-1573, since a December 1573 document referred to him as 'the late brother of Gerolamo' and his name did not appear again in any document. Gerolamo appeared again in a document dated May 25, 1584 in Milan. In the same year he went to Spain where at the court of Philipp II he worked on the tabernacle of the basilica dell'Escorial with Jacopo da Trezzo. He stayed there with him for more than a year. The tabernacle was in jasper gem stones mounted in gilded bronze. In 1586 he and his family were recorded in a census. He



central detail

*Rock crystal pitcher by
Gasparo, circa 1560,*

Schatzkammer der Residenz, München

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was living in the Saint Tommaso parish of Terra Amara in Milan with his wife and fourteen of his children from his two marriages. He was said to be 60 and his wife 40 years old. The ages of his children ranged from 7 to 34 years. The oldest one, Giovanni Ambrogio was already married and lived in the same house with his wife and two children. The last record of Gerolamo is from 1588. It is a payment he received from Jacopo da Trezzo for '*some things Gerolamo had bought for me*'. We do not know when Girolamo died. The next census, in 1610, twenty-four years later, recorded Isabella Borsani as a widow at the age of 66 (aged an extra two years) living in the same house with her son Aurelio, now 47, and two servants.

(For more biographic and genealogical details see publications 'MiseroniPVMilanSBt. ' and 'MiseroniRDMilanSBt.')

More about Girolamo Miseroni:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: goldsmith and precious stone cutter

Known address 1: between 1554 - 1567, Milan, Porta Cumana, in the parish of St. Michael al Gallo

Known address 2: after 1567, Milan, Porta Cumana in the parish of St. Tomasso of Terra Amara

In 1584-85 he worked in Spain with Jacopo da Trezzo on the tabernacle of the Basilica dell'Escorial.

More about Isabella Borsani:

Religion: Roman Catholic

She may have been related to Aurelia Borsani, the wife of Gasparo Miseroni, her brother-in-law.

Children of Girolamo Miseroni and Isabella Borsani were (all Roman Catholic):

- 848 i. Ottavio Miseroni, born 1569 in Milan, Italy; married Laura de Castello about 1590 in Prague, Bohemia; died 06 Jul 1624 (age 55) in Prague. He was already discussed in Generation 10.

- ii. Aurelio Miseroni, born 1566 in Milan, Italy; died after 1612.

Notes for Aurelio Miseroni:

Sometime after 1588, Aurelio followed his younger brother Ottavio to Prague, where he was employed in the court of Emperor Rudolf II as a gemstone cutter along with his brothers Ottavio and Alessandro and his half-brother Giovanni Ambrogio. He was one of the four Miseroni brothers, who received nobility title from Rudolf in 1608, primarily on the strength of the accomplishments of Ottavio. According to the 1610 Milan census, in that year he was already living with his mother in Terra Amare.

More about Aurelio Miseroni:

Occupation: Precious stone cutter

Social Status: 08 Sep 1608, by Kaiser Rudolf II

- iii. Horatio Miseroni, born 1567 in Milan.

- iv. Vittoria Miseroni, born 1571 in Milan.

- v. Cesare Miseroni, born 1572 in Milan.

- vi. Alessandro Miseroni, born 1573 in Milan; married Anna Maria N. in 161 in Prague; died in 1648 in Prague.

Notes for Alessandro Miseroni:

Alessandro followed his brother Ottavio to Prague. He was the youngest of the four Miseroni brothers in the court of Rudolf II. It is not clear whether he did anything artistic in Prague. If he did, it was probably work of low technical level. One thing is certain, he was the favorite of Rudolf II, who on August 22, 1600 issued a passport to ".... *my loyal and dear Alexander Miseroni*". Alessandro often traveled to Italy on missions that were of diplomatic, commercial and artistic endeavors. Very little is known about the life of Alessandro after the Rudolf era,

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which was most of his life. He married in Prague in 1610 and died in Prague in 1648, at the age of 75. His daughter, the only child we know about, married Ottavio's wife's brother Giovanni Battista Castello.

More about Alessandro Miseroni:

Occupation: Precious stone cutter

Social Status: 08 Sep 1608, ennobled by Kaiser Rudolf II

- vii. Laura Miseroni, born 1574 in Milan.
- viii. Aurelia Miseroni, born 1576 in Milan.
- ix. Giulia Miseroni, born 1577 in Milan.
- x. Elena Miseroni, born 1579 in Milan.



View of the palace-monastery of the Escorial, built near Madrid for Philip II in the mid-sixteenth century
*Gerolamo Miseroni and Jacopo Trezza did the decoration of the royal chapel
of the San Lorenzo d Royal domed basilica above in 1584 and 1585*

Children of Gerolamo Miseroni and Prudenza Rossi were (all Roman Catholic):

- i. Giovanni Ambrogio Miseroni, born 1552 in Milan. Married Appolita de Vighi in 1583 or 1584.
Notes for Giovanni Ambrogio Miseroni:
Giovanni Ambrogio Miseroni was the full brother of Giuilo. He was also a talented offspring of Gerolamo, who after the death of Gasparo became the partner of Gerolamo and worked with him for fourteen years. According to the 1586 census of Milan, he was 34 years old, married to

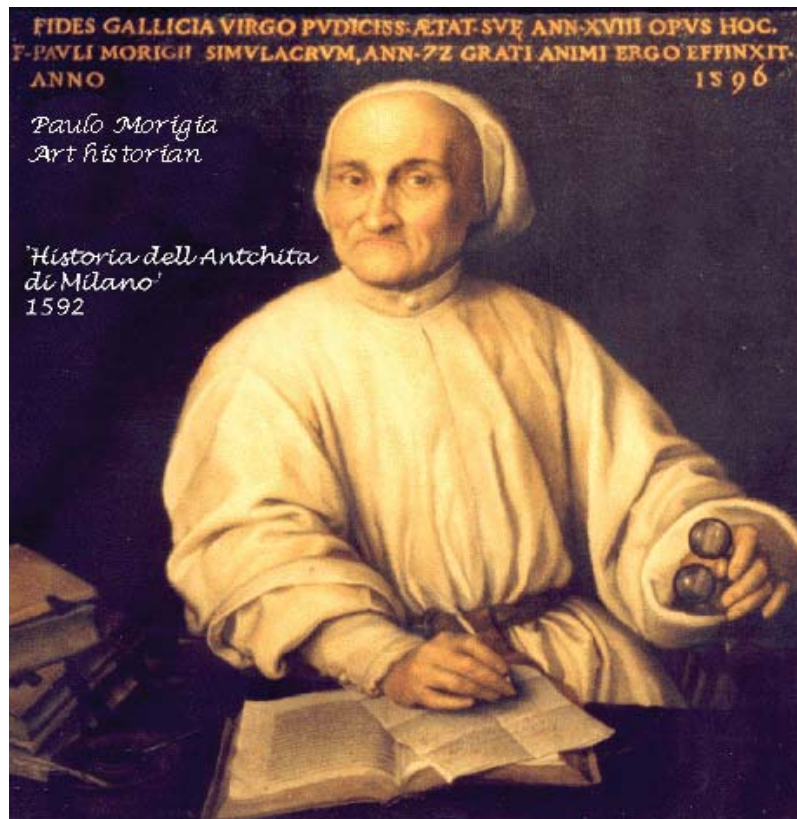
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Appolita de Vighi, had two children and was living with his father's large family in St. Tommaso parish in Terra Amara. According to Paola Venturelli, about four years later his family had five children and still lived in Terra Amara with his stepmother's family. Later, he followed his younger half-brother Ottavio to Prague, where, according to Morigia, he *"in this year of 1589 has incised a ruby, the size of a fingernail, in the likeness of the Imperial eagle with the shield of the Emperor on the chest and with an inscription. It is a rare wonder to admire. This intaglio was carried by the illustrious Count Claudio Trivultio this October 1589 to Emperor Rodolfo and was valued at six hundred Scudi"*. Giovanni Ambrogio was employed in the Court of Emperor Rudolf II in Prague along with his three much younger half-brothers Ottavio, Alessandro and Aurelio as gem cutters. The four of them were rewarded by Rudolf II in 1608 with a nobility title. Eventually, Giovanni Ambrogio must have returned to Milan permanently, because after 1612 his name did not appear in the Prague records, and he continued to work in the Miseroni workshop, which is known to have produced creations well after that date.

- ii. Giovanni Antonio Miseroni, born 1556 in Milan.
- iii. Pomponio Miseroni, born 1561 in Milan.
- iv. Giulio Miseroni, born 1562 in Milan.

Notes for Giulio Miseroni:

Giulio Miseroni was another one of the talented sons of Gerolamo. He moved to Madrid to work in the court of King Philipp II. Morigia said about him that he was *"the most favored artist of the king after the death of the supreme Jacopo da Trezzo"*. He also said that Giulio *"crafted the repository where the remains of the Holiest Sacraments of the king are kept and is valued at more than three hundred thousand Scudi"*. That 'repository' Morigia refers to is the famous 'El Escorial' near Madrid. He died young, according to Morigia in 1613, according to the source of Paola Venturelli (1996) in 1593.



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1698. Ferante de Castello, born in Milan, Italy; died in 1625 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic). He may have arrived in Prague in 1690 already with a family. Later he may have married a second wife **Splendida N.** From his last testament we know of eight of his children.

Notes for Ferante de Castello:

Ferante Castello arrived in Prague about the same time as Ottavio Miseroni. He was a beret and bijoux maker in the Imperial court in Prague. According to some source he arrived in 1590. He settled on Tomášká street in Malá Strana under the Castle near the Cloister of St. Thomas. In a later year he donated a portal for the St. Barbara chapel of that convent with the inscription: "*Feres Castellus civis Mediosis*", which proclaimed that he was a burgher of Milan. Still later he bought a house on Mostecká street, which is the continuation of Charles bridge to the St. Mikuláš church. His house was next to the so-called 'White Rose' (#276) house, which the heirs of Ottavio Miseroni acquired in 1625. Ferante wrote his Last Testament in 1622 and died in 1625. In his will he identified six daughters and two sons. Five of the daughters were married and one was a widow. One of the two sons, Giovanni Baptista married Anna Barbora Miseroni, the daughter of Alessandro, the niece of Ottavio Miseroni. Ferante Castello left 400 florins to a hospital, 100 florins to a church, distributed 4450 florins amongst his children and left a house to his two sons. He died as a very well-to-do man.

It appears that Ferante Castello may have had a second wife with the name 'Splendida N.'. In two documents, dated July 19, 1616 and October 10, 1617 respectively, 'Splendida', who was, already deceased, was associated with Ferante Castello and named as Splendida Castello. The documents deal with sums of money involving Ferante Castello's youngest daughters Octavia and Katerina in 1616, and the same daughters along with the youngest child of Ferante Castello called Karel in the 1617. It is possible that they were Splendida Castello's children.

Another possibility is that there were two sons in the Castello family with the 'Karel' name. There was one (viii. below), who was a minor in 1622, at the writing of the last testament of Ferante Castello. There was also another 'Karel', who is also mentioned in the said last testament along with his wife Splendida Werdeman, which could have been her maiden name. That 'Karel' could have been a Castello, and his wife could have been the 'Splendida' in the 1616 document. However, he is not mentioned as a son and receives no inheritance in the testament. Even more importantly, in 1622, when that last testament was written, Splendida Werdeman was still amongst the living, so it could not have been the 'Splendida Castello' in the inheritance document written in 1616. This suggests that the 'Splendida' of the 1616 document was the second wife of Ferante Castello and the mother of those three youngest children. (For more biographic and genealogical details see publications 'MiseroniRDPrahaSBt.', 'MiseronPreisSBt.' and 'MiseroniChytilSBt.')

More about Ferante de Castello:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: burgher of Prague, according to his last testament

Occupation: beret and jewelry maker at the royal court in Prague

Children of Ferante de Castello and first wives **N. N.** & Splendida (all Roman Catholic):

- 849 i. Laura de Castello, born probably in Milan; married Ottavio Miseroni about 1590; died in Prague before 1624. She was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Marketa de Castello (according to her father's last testament written in 1622 she was already a widow).
- iii. Klara de Castello, in 1622 she was already married to Sebastián Maša.

- Notes for Giovanni Baptista de Castello:*

More about Giovanni Battista de Castello:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: burgher and member of the Council of the Small Town of Prague

- A jui tuj' oboj wyzysany, tato Tuluwinski Formany Jodielany, togi, vor ussag
Arbitelogy dsi. Aliniki otrog, to sau sboi yabozh Jostiny lida Jodjasi wyjynany
idili. A pro lousse togo bezpajust sau Odroty sse wyzyski, a sa
walaftinimi nikami yadysaly. Obois se w wyzomnyski Odrojnyg a Olowid,
"wyg Janu Octawiana Misserona, B.M.C. Ostrin Jnygona, a Janu Lu
"kassa Ostrumayora z Cissyna Jfusa jnyg Oroni Jnygona w Oulowstny Gristum,
na Gredin Jnygona, Odrojz tuch a jnygona Jyadyski Oroni w Tuluwinski Jodjasi
"wyg Odroty sse na Oroni Jnygona, a sa tuj' walaftinimi Nikami yadys
"ysaly. Obois se w Odroty jnygona Jnygona 4 gyst 10 dny Misserona Octobe
Lofa 1617.
- (L.S.) (L.S.) (L.S.) (L.S.)
- Foranto Castell. Joan Grasse
Ottavio Misserone
in nome delli Parenti
et proprio.
Ludab Ostrumayor
z Cissyna

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1702. Peter Pič von Lilienfeld, died Nov 1610 in Prague, Bohemia (Czech Republic). He married

1703. Anne2 N.. 1703. Anne2 N..

Notes for Peter Pič von Lilienfeld:

Peter Pič was a military man. He and his son Jiřík were ennobled on July 6, 1602 based on his and especially on his son's loyal and brave military service against the Turks in Hungary. His Last Testament was found in the Capital Archives of Prague, written in Czech. His wife, Anne(2) survived him. The Will gave us the name of his wife and the names of his five children. In it, he leaves two houses, one garden, some cash and raw materials for the brewery trade he carried on. All of it was to go to his wife, but only if she remained a widow. One of the two houses was in the Lesser Town (Malá Strana) of Prague, the No. 260 house (on Malostarnské square next to the No. 261 house owned by the relations of Dionysio Miseroni's first wife); there were some payments left on that house. He lived in the other house, where he also had his brewery; the street location of that house is not given; according to his Will that house was fully paid for. One of his wishes expressed in the Will was that upon his death his son move out of that house and "*leave his mother in peace*".

More about Peter Pič von Lilienfeld:

Occupation: k.k. military officer

Social Status: 06 Jul 1602, ennobled by Rudolph II in Prague

More about Anne2 N.:

We know only her first name; in documents she was referred to as 'Anne' or 'Anne Pičova'. She died after 1614, most likely in Prague.

Children of Peter Pič von Lilienfeld and Anne2 N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 851 i. Kateřina Pič von Lilienfeld, born in Prague; married Georg Mayer von Burgrieden. She was discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Anna Pič von Lilienfeld, married (1) N. N. before 1620 probably in Prague; married (2) Johann Karl König von Königsfeld before 1624 in Prague; married (3) Abraham Günzel von Günzeldorf 1637 in Prague, Bohemia; died in 1639 in Prague.

Notes for Anna Pič von Lilienfeld:

The first husband of Anna Pič was a wealthy government official. Her second husband Karl König was the Kaiser's Schatzmeister in Prague. The third husband was a well-to-do merchant. She owned the No. 261 house, called Trostovski house (on Malostranské square) in Prague. She wrote her last testament on March 16, 1639 and died in the same year. Her testament, found in the Capital Archives of Prague, is six pages long written in German. It was challenged on August 17, 1645 by Dionysio Miseroni, who withdrew his challenge on the same day. The heir Anna Kateřina, the sister of Judith Mayer died in that year and her inheritance (a 3000-florin part of the Trostovski house, went to Judith's three sons (she was already deceased at the time). Somehow the new heirs eventually acquired the whole house from the surviving husband Abraham Günzel.

- iii. Jiřík Pič von Lilienfeld was a military man like his father; he died between 1610 - 1614 in Prague.
- iv. Marie von Lilienfeld
- v. Alžběta von Lilienfeld

1800. Gijsbert Hamel, died 23 Jul 1636 in 's-Hertogenbosch, United Netherlands. He was the son of **3600. Dirck Hamel** and **3601. N. N.** He married (1) **1801. Christina Bruyninx** in 1615 in Heusden, United Netherlands. **1801. Christina Bruyninx**, died in 1629 in 's-Hertogenbosch. She was the daughter of **3602. Gerard Bruyninx** and **3603. Jeanne D'Oorschot**. (2) he married Anna Bom in 1630 in Dodrecht, United Netherlands. Both of them died in July 1636 in the bubonic plague.

Notes for Gijsbert Hamel:

From the N82-1965 issue of the Dutch genealogy publication of "De Nederlandse Leeuw" we know the following about Gijsbert Hamel. He was the son of Dirck Hamel the younger, who was the alderman of Heusden and head of the Onze Lieve Vrouwe (Our Lady's Guild) in Heusden. He first married, in 1615 in Heusden, Christina, the daughter of Gerard Bruyninx and Jeanne D'Orschoot. Five children are known to have born from that marriage, including Gerard Hamel Bruyninx. After his first wife died, in 1630 he married Anna Bom van Cranenburgh the daughter of a brewer in Deft, in Holland. At the time he was described as a tax collector in 's-Hertogenbosch and in the administrative region around it. (For more genealogical information see 'BruyninxLineBGt. ' and 'BruyninxHamelFamSBt. ')

More about Gijsbert Hamel:

Religion: Protestant

Occupation: Tax Collector in 's-Hertogenbosch

He and his second wife Anna Bom died in the bubonic plague in July 1636

Note: He may have had the second name: Johan

Notes for Christina Bruyninx:

Christina Bruyninx was the daughter of Gerard Bruyninx. The only other information we have about the Bruyninx family is a notarial document, in which there is the statement about Christina's three children from Gijsbert claiming that they are the descendants of "*the well born gentleman Adolf, Lord of Locres Angeest ...*".

More about Christina Bruyninx:

Religion: Protestant

Den 26 April. A^o 1630.
1 wdr. van Heusden
Gijsbrocht Hamel 1 Ontfanger vander Contribution,
bede vnde middelen van Meijerij van 's-Hertogenbosch
wonende tot Heusden;
Jo^h Anna Bom Gandr. Van Dordrecht.
wont int Vlies. p^rclamat tot Heusden.
April 26, 1630. Gijsbert Hamel tax collector, lord of the Meyerey estate
in 's-Hertogenbosch, who resides in Heusden, married Anna Bom maiden, who
was born in Dordrecht and resides in Vlies.
St. Augustin church, Dordrecht *proclaimed in Dordrecht*

Children of Gijsbert Hamel and Christina Bruyninx were (all Protestant):

- 900 i. Gerard Hamel Bruyninx, born 1616 in Heusden, United Netherlands; died Sep 1691 (age 75) in 's-Gravenhaag (The Haag) United Netherlands; married (1) Wilhelmina van Outshoorn before 1660 probably in 's-Hertogenbosch United Netherlands; married (2) Sara Sweerts 08 May 1660 in 's-Hertogenbosch, United Netherlands. He was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Margaretha Hamel Bruyninx, born 05 Feb 1621 in Heusden, United Netherlands.

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- ii. Margaretha Hamel Bruyninx, born 05 Feb 1621 in Heusden.
- iii. Maximiliaan Hamel Bruyninx, born 18 Mar 1622 in Heusden.
- iv. Jan Hamel Bruyninx, born 07 Jul 1627 in Heusden; married Anna van Outshoorn 1651.
- v. Maria Hamel Bruyninx, born 22 Dec 1628 in Heusden; married Johan Hamel 1668, who was born in February 1632 in Huesden; died 1679 in 's-Hertogenbosch.

More about Maria Hamel Bruyninx:

Her husband Johan Hamel was her half-brother.

(For more genealogical information see 'BruyninxFamilyBGt. ' and 'BruyninxHamelFamSBt. ')

1802. Jacob Sweerts, died before Sep 1661 probably in 's-Hertogenbosch, United Netherlands. He married **1803. Johanna Lopez de Villanova** 1626. **1803. Johanna Lopez de Villanova**, born certainly in the southern provinces of Holland; died after Jun 6, 1664 in 's-Hertogenbosch.

Notes for Johanna Lopez de Villanova:

The Lopez de Villanova family was probably one of those families of Spanish nobility that settled in Holland during the long 100-year Spanish rule of the country. That rule effectively ended in 1609 but formally ended only in 1648. There are still many Spanish names to be found in Belgium, which formerly comprised the southern, Roman Catholic provinces of Spanish Netherlands, where the Spanish rule lasted even longer. Johanna Lopez de Villanova was the godmother at the baptism of her grandsons Jacob Johan and Ferdinand Martin Hamel - Bruyninx in Cologne, Germany on September 7, 1661 (when she was already a widow) and on June 6, 1664 respectively.

More about Johanna Lopez de Villanova:

Religion: probably Roman Catholic

Known child of Jacob Sweerts and Johanna de Villanova was:

- 901 i. Sara Sweerts, born probably in 's-Hertogenbosch; married Gerard Hamel Bruyninx 08 May 1660 in 's-Hertogenbosch; died after 22 Sep 1676 in 's-Gravenhaag (The Haag) United Netherlands. She was already discussed in Generation 10.

1808. Daniel de Hennezel, born in Lorraine, France. He was the son of **3616. Hector Hennezel de Vioménil** and **3617. Manne de Fricandel**. He married **1809. Bénédict du Crest de Ponay** 08 Oct 1616. **1809. Bénédict du Crest de Ponay** was the daughter of **3618. Hugues du Crest de Ponay** and **3619. Madeleine I de Chageres**.

Notes for Daniel de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*DANIEL de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Prunevault, Cizay, Champigny. On October 8 in 1616, he married Bénédict du CREST de PONAY, daughter of Hugues, esquire, Lord of Ponay and Vaux, and of Madeleine de CHARGERES, Dame of la Goulte de Sapinieres (they married in 1578). By this marriage, Daniel became the grand uncle of the Marshal of Vauban. Present at the marriage were the Lords of: Crest de Mintigny and Chisy, Chageres d'Estuault and Vaulx, Colon de Mirebeau, uncles of the bride, Champrobert and Ponard, her cousins. Daniel de Hennezel was named, along with his brothers, in the charter issued by Duke Henry IV in 1654.*" Daniel founded the Hennezel de Champigny line.

(See genealogy summaries 'HennezelAncienSBt. ' and 'HennezelViomenilSBt. ')

More about Daniel de Hennezel:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: landlord

Property: Seigneur de Prunevault, Cizey, Champigny

More about Bénédicte du Crest de Ponay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Daniel de Hennezel and Bénédicte de Ponay were (all Roman Catholic):

- 904 i. Denis de Hennezel, born 1621 in Lorraine, France; married Françoise Elisabeth de Thysac 12 Jan 1648; died between Jan 1670 - Sep 1671 in (age 50) Escles, Lorraine. He was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Hugues de Hennezel, married Marie de Ponard about 1653.
Notes for Hugues de Hennezel:
From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Hugues de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Longpré and Boisgizet, married Marie de PONARD around 1653."
More about Hugues de Hennezel:
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Property: Seigneur de Longpré et Boisgizet
More about Marie de Ponard:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- iii. Jean de Hennezel, married Jeanne de Guillot de Mazeray 28 Oct 1648 in Saint Pierre de Moutier
Notes for Jean de Hennezel:
From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Jean de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Mazeray, who was present in 1664 at the marriage of his cousin Josué de d'Ormoy. He married, on October 28 in 1648 at Saint-Pierre de Moutier, Jeanne de GUILLOT de MAZERAY, daughter of René, esquire, Lord of the said land, and of Louise de MATHIEU. They left one daughter, Jeanne de Hennezel, who first married Joseph du CREST, esquire, Lord of Bernault and the second time, on May 22 in 1699, she married Charles de BRESCHARD, esquire, Lord of la Cour, son of Aymé and Aymée de JUISSARD."
More about Jean de Hennezel:
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Property: Seigneur de Mazeray
More about Jeanne de Guillot de Mazeray:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- iv. Isaac de Hennezel, married (1) Barbe de Thiétry 19 Aug 1666, who died in 1673; he married (2) Elisabeth Huot de Vezet 18 Oct 1680.
Notes for Isaac de Hennezel:
From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Isaac de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Avry and Bousseraucourt. He married first on August 19 in 1666 Barbe de THIÉTRY, daughter of Josué, esquire, who died in 1673. Isaac remarried with Élisabeth HOUT de VEZET, with whom he lived and baptized several children in Jonvelle after 1674. On October 18 in 1680, they bought the fief of Bousseraucourt from Georges de Vernerey, esquire, Lord of Moncourt. On February 13 in 1681, he obtained a decision from the Chamber of Compte of Dole, which upheld his qualification as esquire-nobleman and confirmed his descent"
More about Isaac de Hennezel:
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Property: Seigneur d'Avry et Bousseraucourt
More about Barbe de Thiétry:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- v. David de Hennezel

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Notes for David de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"David de Hennezel, esquire Lord of Boisverd, who was present in 1664 at the marriage of his cousin Josué d'Ormoy. In 1670, he lived at la Grand Catherine, and had his niece Jeanne-Marie as a lodger. She was the daughter of his brother Isaac, the Lord of Avry."

More about David de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur de Boisverd

- vi. Anne de Hennezel

Notes for Anne de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Anne de Hennezel is said to be the sister of Isaac in a contract of 1668."

- vii. Jeanne Françoise de Hennezel

- viii. Philibert de Hennezel

More about Philibert de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

1810. François de Thysac died before June 8, 1654 probably in Lorraine, France. He married

1811. Marguerite de La Pagerie. 1811. Marguerite de La Pagerie, died after June 8, 1654 (date of the baptism of her grandson Nicolas François Hennezel de Champigny).

More about François de Thysac:

Religion: Roman Catholic;

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: landlord

More about Marguerite de La Pagerie:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of François de Thysac and Marguerite La Pagerie was:

- 905 i. Françoise Elisabeth de Thysac, born probably in Lorraine, France; married Denis de Hennezel 12 Jan 1648; died after June 8 1654 in Lorraine; she was godmother to Dominique Joseph François, her grandson, on that day in Vézelize. She was already discussed in Generation 10.

1816. Jean Bouvier de Tervenus, born probably in Vézelize; died 1637 probably in Vézelize. He was the son of **3632. Antoine Bouvier** and **3633. Élisabeth Saint-Genest**. He married **1817. Élisabeth de Estienne**.

1817. Élisabeth de Estienne, died after 1631. She was the daughter of **3634. Didier de Estienne** and **3635. Perette Mahusson**.

Notes for Jean Bouvier de Tervenus:

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier we have the following about the Bouvier-Tardvenu family.

"In 1627, Jean Bouvier had been the mayor of Vézelize for many years. The next year was going to be the centennial of the occasion that his great-grandfather, François Tardvenu (Tarvenu) was ennobled by Duke Antoine of Lorraine in 1528. François Tardvenu was the Lieutenant Bailiff of the County of Vaudémont in Lorraine. He was ennobled on his own merits and on the recommendation of his brother

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Sébastien Tardvenu, who was the Abbot of Longeville, the Superior of the Notre Dame church in Nancy and Councilor-secretary of the Duke. On December 9, 1627, just ten years before his death, Jean Bouvier asked the permission of Charles IV, the Duke of Lorraine to use the name and the noble title of his great-grandfather François Tardvenu, in order to revive that old Vézélise family name. He received permission and began to use the Tardvenu name." (Archive document: Inventaire Sommaire B 100, f70-173v.)

His son Antoine, who was born with the Bouvier name in 1600, changed his name to 'Tardvenu'. Within his life time, the spelling of the name was changed to Tarvenu by 1628, and later to Tervenus as seen in the death record of his wife in 1655 and in Antoine's death record in 1661. It is possible, that Tervenus was the older form and it may have been an old Latin name. Its written form, over time, became francized into the form Tardvenu. The pronunciations of the names Tardvenu Tarvenu and Tervenus must have been almost identical; and in those early days, names were written in a phonetic way to reflect what they sounded like in the language of the writer. Tardvenu in the written form made sense to the French speaking priests and clerks (tard venu in French meant 'arrived late'). It is also possible that the original form was Tardvenu and Antoine invented the form Tervenus because it was more elegant. (See also the genealogical summaries 'BouvierFamilySBt.' and 'TervenusFamilySBt'.)

More about Jean Bouvier de Tervenus:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: 09 Dec 1627, ennobled by Duke Charles IV with permit to use the Tardvenu name

Occupation: mayor of Vézélise

Post held: between 1603 - 1637, Mayor of Vézélise

More about Élisabeth de Estienne:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

(For more genealogical details about the Estienne family in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt'.)

Children of Jean de Tervenus and Élisabeth de Estienne were (Roman Catholic):

- 908 i. Antoine de Tervenus, born 27 Nov 1600 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France; died 28 Aug 1661 (age 61) in Nancy, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine); married Anne de Bilistein 05 Jun 1628 in Vézélise. He was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Catherine de Tervenus, born probably in Vézélise. She died there on October 28, 1661. Her death record was on the same page as Antoine's, her brother, who died two months earlier.

Notes for Catherine de Tervenus:

She was godmother in the years of 1636 and 1637 in Vézélise at certain baptisms. In 1636, she and François d'Alba were the godparents. In 1637, she and Antoine de Tervenus, her brother were godparents. She signed her marriage contract with Jean de Carmaing in Nancy on December 27, 1638. Her brother Antoine de Tervenus was one of her witnesses on that document.

1818. Gérard de Bilistein, died before Jun 1628 in Lorraine, France. He was the son of **3636. Antoine Andreu de Bilistein** and **3637. N. N.**. He married **1819. Mayelle de Masselin** after 1594 probably in Nancy, Lorraine. **1819. Mayelle de Masselin**, died after Mar 1629 in Lorraine. She is believed to have been the daughter of **3638. Charles de Masselin** and **3639. Antoinette La Ricque**.

Notes for Gérard de Bilistein:

Most of the information we have about the Bilistein family comes from the book 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier. He has the name written as 'Blistain' and notes that in his days (1750s) it was written as 'Bilistein'. We know from church records from Vézélise

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that as early as 1629 the name of Gérard's daughter was already written as 'Bilistein'. Antoine Andreu Bilistein, the father of Gérard, came to Lorraine from a distinguished family of Delft in Holland. Delft is a small town today, located about 15 km northwest of Rotterdam and about 10 km from the North Sea. His education must have been in the Law, because he became judicial advisor to Duke Charles. The Duke ennobled him in 1564, in consideration of his good and useful services. His son, Gérard de Bilistein became the Councilor-Secretary and Receiver of Monsieur Charles de Croy the Marquis of Havré, who must have been another member of Holland nobility, who settled in Lorraine. He first married Louise Collignon. From notary records in the departmental archives in Nancy, we know that in 1594 Gérard de Bilistein lived in Nancy and his wife was still Louise Collignon. Sometime between 1594 and 1600, he married Mayelle Masselin, the daughter of Charles Masselin. Also from Pelletier, it appears that in 1569 and in 1671 there was a Nicolas and a Humbert Bilistein in Nancy, who were in some high positions in the Lorraine Government. (For genealogical details see LorraineFamiliesSBt.)

More about Gérard de Bilistein:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Noble man

Occupation: landlord, treasurer of the Marquis d'Havré

Post held: Councilor-secretary & Receiver for the Marquis of the Havré

Property: Seigneur in part of the chateau & estate of Belmont

Known address: 1594, Nancy, Lorraine

Notes for Mayelle de Masselin:

She was godmother at the baptism of Jean Claude de Tervenus (son of Antoine and Anne Bilistein) on March 24, 1629 in Vézelize. She was identified as 'Mayelle Masselin, widow of the late Gérard Bilistein'. According to Ambroise Pelletier, she was the daughter of Charles de Masselin and Antoinette La Ricque. In the still extant last testaments and other notarial documents of that couple, there is no mention of a daughter by any name. (For more genealogical details see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Mayelle de Masselin:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Gérard de Bilistein and Mayelle de Masselin were (all Roman Catholic):

- 909 i. Anne de Bilistein, born 1601 in Lorraine; died 10 Jul 1655 (age 54) in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine) ; married Antoine de Tervenus 05 Jun 1628 in Vézelize. She was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Jean de Bilistein, married Françoise Pertois 09 Feb 1634.
- iii. Antoinette de Bilistein, married François de Biécourt.
 More about François de Biécourt:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Social Status: Chevalier
- iv. Marguerite de Bilistein, married Jean d'Avril.
 More about Jean d'Avril:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Post held: Councilor-auditor of Accounts

1820. N. Malcuit, we know nothing about this progenitor of the three Malcuit brothers (Bernard, Francois and Paul I), who are assumed to be his children based on the analysis of various extant documents as explained in detail in 'MalcuitFamilySBt.. From documents and publications we know the names of three of his sons.

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Known children of N. Malcuit were (all born Roman Catholic):

- 910 i. François Malcuit, died between Dec 1667 - 08 Nov 1668 probably in, Removille, Vosges, Lorraine; married Jeanne Clement. He was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Paul I Malcuit married Anne Claude N.; died between Nov 1669 - Aug 1673 in Removille.

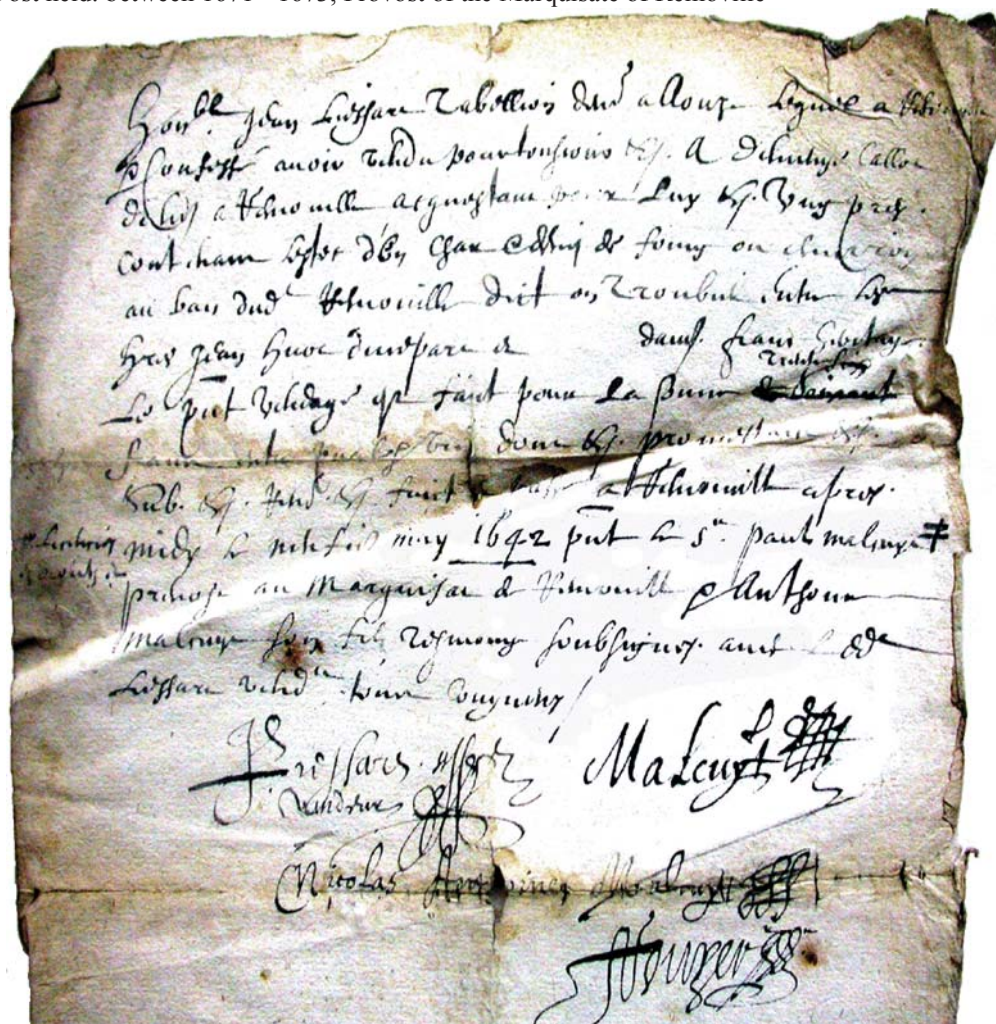
Notes for Paul Malcuit:

Paul was the provost of Removille. He is mentioned in and signed several notarial documents in Removille. The earliest found was dated May 9, 1642 (below). He signed it with his son Nicolas Antoine. Paul I was already the Provost of Removille in 1642. The above Anne Claude must have been a second wife, from whom two children were born in 1666 and 1669. In 1723, a Nicolas François Malcuit stated in a petition that he had served in the military together with his father Paul. He received nobility based on his and his father's military service. He mentions two of his brothers, Antoine and Étienne, who died in combat, one in France and the other in Hungary. It is almost certain that the petitioner was the son of Paul II, and the grandson of Paul I, the Provost of Removille. (For more genealogical details about the Malcuit families see 'MalcuitFamilySBt. and LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Paul Malcuit:

Occupation: perhaps Lawyer

Post held: between 1671 - 1673, Provost of the Marquisate of Removille



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- iii. Bernard Malcuit, died after 1625 probably in Nancy, Lorraine; married Marie Gennetaire.

Notes for Bernard Malcuit:

Bernard Malcuit became member of the Lorraine Council and private councilor of the Duke of Lorraine in 1610. He was ennobled in 1613. In 1625, he was the Auditor of the Accounting Chamber of Lorraine. He probably lived in Nancy. At a later part of his life, he was associated with the parish of Affracourt - perhaps he lived there. His son Louis Malcuit and his family were members of the parish of Saint Firmin. Both places are in the département of Meurthe-et-Moselle. Louis Malcuit married Anne Bermand in Nancy on March 5, 1628. She died on January 3, 1665 in Nancy (Saint Epovre church). (For more genealogical details about the Malcuit families in Lorraine, see 'MalcuitFamilySBt.' and 'LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Bernard Malcuit:

Occupation: Finance

Social Status: 01 Sep 1613, ennobled by Duke Henri of Lorraine

Post held 1: 03 Nov 1610, Nancy, appointed State Councilor and private councilor of the Duke

Post held 2: 1625, Auditor of the Accounts of Lorraine

1824. Johann Jakob Berchtold, born in Austria; died 28 May 1641 in Vienna, Austria. He was the son of **3648. Mathias I Berchtold** and **3649. N. N.**. He married **1825. Regina Katharina Ritz** between 1629 -1630. **1825. Regina Katharina Ritz**, born 1601; died 22 May 1655 (age 54) in Vienna. She was the daughter of **3650. Christoph Karl Ritz** and **3651. Ursula Puchleitner**.

Notes for Johann Jakob Berchtold:

Johann Jakob originated from somewhere in Tyrol in Austria. He became a Doctor of Law and held the posts of Imperial Councilor and Chief Justice. He was ennobled in 1616 in Prague, in 1627 in Vienna and in 1633 also in Vienna he received the Baron of the Empire title. He died in Vienna in 1641 and was buried in the St. Stephan Cathedral.

Johann Jakob's three sons established the three main lines of the Berchtold family. They were eventually called the 'Older, Ungarschitz', the 'Middle, Pullitz' and the 'Younger, Merklin' lines. Franz Benedikt founded the 'Older' line. His younger brother Mathias Ernst founded the 'Middle' line. The third brother Jakob Philipp founded the 'Younger' line. The 'Older' line died out in the 17th century. We are related to the 'Younger line'. (For more biographic and genealogical details see summary 'BerchtoldFamilySBt.' and 'BerchtoldFamilySB.' files.)

More about Johann Jakob Berchtold:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Education: Doctor of Law

Occupation: Imperial Councilor and Chief Justice

Social Status 1: 05 Jan 1616, ennobled in Prague, Bohemia

Social Status 2: 06 Jul 1627, Knight, Vienna

Social Status 3: 25 Apr 1633, Baron of the Empire

Property: Fratting, Pullitz, Ungarschitz

Burial: In the St. Stephans Domekirche in Vienna

More about Regina Katharina Ritz:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Burial: In the St. Stephans Cathedral in Vienna

Children of Johann Jakob Berchtold and Regina Ritz were (all Roman Catholic):

- 912 i. Jakob Philipp Berchtold, born 08 Apr 1634 in Vienna, Austria; died 1679 (age 45) in Merklin, Bohemia; married Katharina Dorothea von Rican About 1656. He was already discussed in Generation 10.

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- ii. Anna Luzia Katharina Berchtold, born about 1630; died 18 Jun 1670 in Vienna, Austria; married Hieb Hartmann von Welz 05 Jun 1647; died 05 Mar 1697 in Loeben, Austria.
More about Anna Luzia Katharina Berchtold:
 Social Status: Baroness of the Empire (after her father)
 Burial: St. Stephan Domekirche
More about Hieb Hartmann von Welz:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Social Status: Baron
- iii. Franz Benedikt Berchtold, born 29 Mar 1631 in Vienna, Austria; died 29 Jul 1690 in Brünn, Moravia (Brno); married (1) Maria Elisabeth von Sprinzenstein 1661; married (2) Susanna Eleonora von Zollner 22 Sep 1666 in Vienna, Austria, St. Michael church; born 12 Feb 1644 in Graz, Austria; died 11 Feb 1676 in Vienna, Austria; married (3) Eva Elisabeth von Schifer 15 Jul 1677 in Bogenburg, Bayern; died 24 Jul 1731 in Ungarschitz.
Notes for Franz Benedikt Berchtold:
 Franz Benedikt founded the 'Older' line Ungarschitz of the three main Berchtold lines. His brother Mathias Ernst founded the 'Middle' line Pullitz and another brother of his, Jakob Philipp founded the 'Younger' line Merklin. The 'Older' line died out in the 17th century. He was Imperial Councilor and Civil Court Judge.
More about Franz Benedikt Berchtold:
 Post held: Imperial Councilor and Civil Court Judge
 Social Status 1: Baron of the Empire (after his father)
 Social Status 2: 29 Jul 1673, Count of the Empire
More about Susanna Eleonora von Zollner:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Social Status: Baroness
- iv. Mathias Ernst Berchtold, born 26 Feb 1632 in Vienna, Austria; died 07 Jul 1678; married (1) Amabilia Anna von Schwihowsky 1660; married (2) Susana Polyxena von Mansfeld 11 Jun 1662 in Vienna, Austria, in Pfarre Schotten; died 23 Jul 1693.
Notes for Mathias Ernst Berchtold:
 Mathias Ernst was the founder of the 'Middle' line Pullitz of the three main Berchtold lines. His brother Franz Benedikt founded the 'Older' line Ungarschitz and another brother of his, Jakob Philipp founded the 'Younger' line Merklin. Mathias Ernst married Susana Polyxena von Mansfeld on 11 Jun 1662 in Vienna.
More about Mathias Ernst Berchtold:
 Social Status 1: Baron of the Empire (after his father)
 Social Status 2: 29 Jul 1673, Count of the Empire
More about Susana Polyxena von Mansfeld:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Social Status: Countess of the Empire
- v. Maria Barbara Berchtold, born 30 Apr 1633 in Vienna, Austria.
More about Maria Barbara Berchtold:
 Occupation: Nun as Eleonora in Himmelpfort;
 Social Status: Baroness of the Empire (after her father)
- vi. Johann Ignaz Berchtold, born 24 Sep 1635.
More about Johann Ignaz Berchtold:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Social Status: Baron of the Empire (after his father)
- vii. Maria Katharina Berchtold, born 08 Dec 1636; died 1669; married Siegmund Ladislaus von Herberstein; died 27 Apr 1698 in Vienna, Austria.

More about Maria Katharina Berchtold:

Social Status: Baroness of the Empire (after her father)

More about Siegmund Ladislaus von Herberstein:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: Baron

1828. Sezima von Vrtby, born about 1578; died 06 Mar 1648 in Bohemia, Czech. Rep. He married

1829. Barbara Eusebia Borita von Martinic. 1829. Barbara Eusebia Borita von Martinic, born probably in Prague, Bohemia. She was the daughter of **3658. Jaroslav Borita von Martinic** and **3659. N. N.**.

Notes for Sezima von Vrtby:

The Vrtby branch of the Hroznata House goes back to the 12th century as an influential family. From the 14th century on, the seat of the Vrtby branch was the Vrtba castle in Béla in the county of Pilsen of today's Czech Republic. They wore the title Zupan, which was the rank of Hroznata, and which was equivalent of the later rank of 'Count'. From 1723 on, the counts of Vrtby wore the title of 'Supreme Treasurer of the Kingdom of Bohemia'. The first count of Vrtby was Sezima. He was a member of the Upper House of Bohemia. His wife was Barbara Eusebia, the daughter of Jaroslav Borita imperial count von Martinic. Their four sons were Johann Franz, Ferdinand Franz, Jaroslav Franz and Wenzel Franz von Vrtby. Sezima died on March 8, 1648 at the age of 70. His wife remarried to Christian Wilhelm von Brandenburg, who was a marquis.

More about Sezima von Vrtby:

Post held: member of the Upper House of Bohemia

(For the genealogy of the Vrtby family see the summary 'VrtbyFamilySBt.')

Children of Sezima von Vrtby and Barbara von Martinic were (all Roman Catholic):

- 914 i. **Johann Franz von Vrtby**, born probably in Prague, Bohemia; married Barbara Franziska von Korokowetz 11 Oct 1658 in St. Mikulas church in Prague. He was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. **Ferdinand Franz von Vrtby**
- iii. **Jaroslav Franz von Vrtby**
- iv. **Wenzel Franz von Vrtby**
- v. **Maria Franziska von Vrtby**

1836. Pál Spáczay, born in Hungary. He was the son of **3672. János II Spáczay** and **3673. N. N.**. He married **1837. N. N.**.

More about Pál Spáczay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Pál Spáczay and N. N. was:

- 918 i. **János III Spáczay**, born in Hungary; died 1672 in Hungary; married Zsófia Kászoni Bornemissza. He was already discussed in Generation 10.

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1840. Tamás Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1604 in Hungary. He was the son of **3680. Sámuel Reviczky** and **3681. N. N.**. He married **1841. N. N.**.

More about Tamás Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic;
Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Tamás Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 920 i. János II Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1646 in Hungary; married Zsófia Okolicsányi.
He was already discussed in Generation 10.

1844. Imre Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1651 in Hungary. He was the son of **3688. Gábor Nedeczky** and **3689. N. N.**. He married **1845. Anna Mária Borsiczky**.

1845. Anna Mária Borsiczky, born in Hungary.

More about Imre Nedeczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: nobleman

More about Anna Mária Borsiczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of Imre Nedeczky and Anna Borsiczky was:

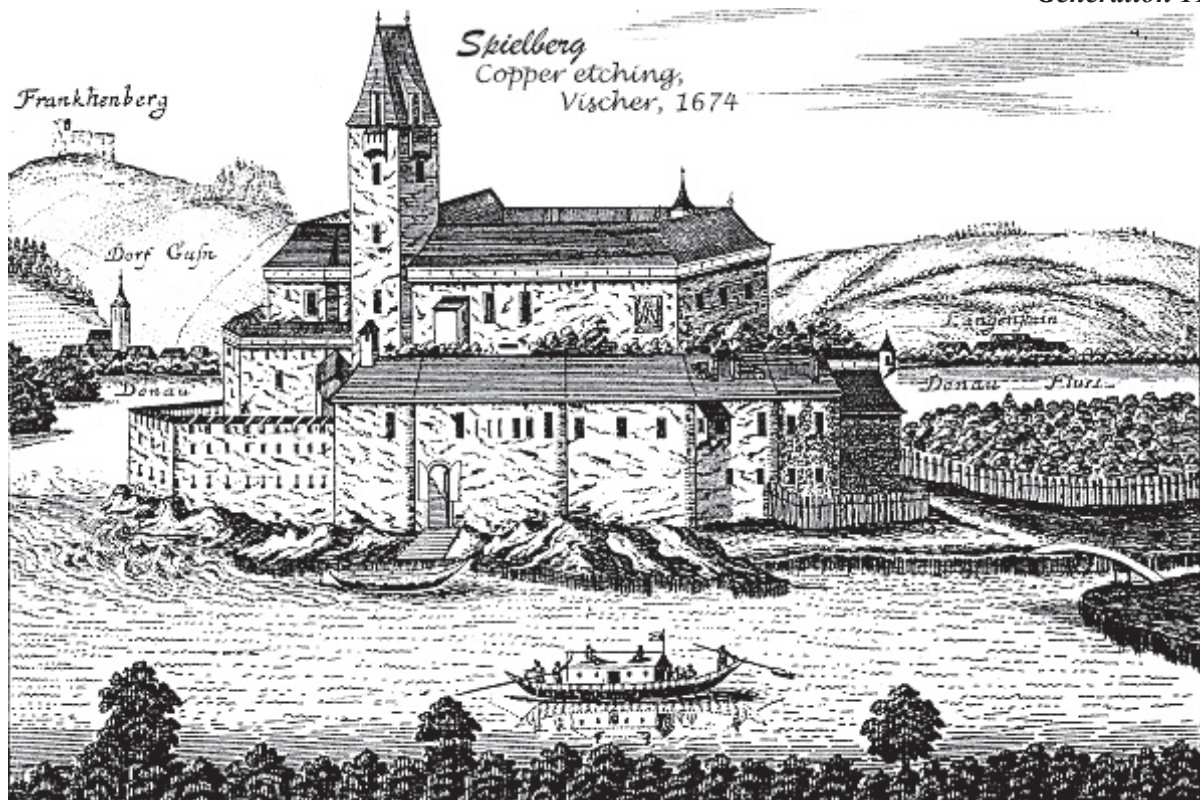
- 922 i. János II Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1665 in Hungary; married Zsuzsa Ordódy.
He was already discussed in Generation 10.

1986. Bernhardt Neumayr, died between 1667 - 1677 probably in Upper Austria. He married **1987. Eva Maria N.**. **1987. Eva Maria N.**, died before 1667.

Notes for Bernhardt Neumayr:

Not much is known about Bernhardt Neumayr. He was the Pfleger (steward) of a large Estate owned by the Counts of Scherffenberg. The estate covered a large area in the vicinity of Enns and got its name from the fort on the island of Spielberg in the Danube River just across Enns. Bernhardt Neumayr must have been a very educated man both in the Law and in all official and legal processes as well as in the management of large agricultural operation of feudal estates. From city records of Enns it seems that he was an important figure on the estate, in Enns and in the nearby village of Erla, which was the seat of the management of the estate. Such a large agricultural unit was obviously an important source of income to the city burghers and to the city coffers.

He was the Pfleger (steward) of the Spielberg estate from 1664 to 1667 and he was already dead in 1677. His origins are unknown. It is almost obvious that he must have had experience in the management of estates, before he was appointed by the Scherffenberg family for the Spielberg estate. He could have been employed by another branch of the Scherffenberg family or by any other large estate holder in nearby Austria. There was a Johann Georg Neumayr in Enns, who was the Regens Chori (director of city and church music) from 1644 to the time of his death in 1662. It is very likely that they were related, they may have been brothers. Johann Georg had five daughters born in Enns, but no sons. Bernhardt Neumayr had three daughters we know about, and we do not know of any sons.
(For a description of the job of a Pfleger and life on an estate in the 17th century, and for more biographical details see 'NeumayrBernhardtBGt.')



More about Bernhardt Neumayr:

Occupation: Pfleger (manager) of the Spielberg estate

Religion: Roman Catholic

Residence: in Enns, also in Erla, which was part of the estate about 6 km southeast of Enns

More about Eva Maria N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Bernhardt Neumayr and Eva Maria N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 993 i. Maria Regina Neumayr, born about 1651; died 15 Dec 1699 (age 48) in Mauthausen, Upper Austria; married Lorenz Christoph Naller 10 Aug 1677 in St. Marien, Enns, Austria. She was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Christiana Faelicita Neumayr, married Joannes Egger 17 Jun 1680 in Enns, St. Marien Church.
Notes for Christiana Faelicita Neumayr:
 The only thing we have about Christiana Faelicita Neumayr is the church record of her marriage in Enns to Johann Egger in 1680. The name and occupation of her father was clearly given in that church record. The first name of her mother is also given. It is beyond doubt that she and Maria Regina were daughters of the same father, and the same mother, Eva.
More about Joannes Egger:
 Religion: Roman Catholic Occupation: School teacher
- iii. Maria Elisabeth Neumayr, born 08 Sep 1664 in Enns, Upper Austria; died 15 Sep 1719 (age 55) in Königswiesen, Upper Austria; married Vinzenz Wimmer 30 Apr 1684 in Königswiesen; born about 1659; died 17 Apr 1733 (age 74) in Königswiesen.
Notes for Maria Elisabeth Neumayr:
 She was the younger sister of my 8th great-grandmother, Maria Regina. In her birth record, in Enns her mother was called Maria. In her marriage record in Königswiesen her mother's name

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was given as Eva. In the 35 years of that marriage to Vinzenz Wimmer, Maria Elisabeth did not have any children born to her. Shortly after her death, her already 63-year old husband remarried and his new wife bore him several children before he died at the age of 74.

More about Maria Elisabeth Neumayr:

Church of baptism: St. Marien, Enns

More about Vinzenz Wimmer:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Civil Status: Burgher and Markrichter

Occupation: master shoemaker

2026. Peter Weitenkampff, born after 1625 in Danzig, West Prussia (now Gdansk, Poland); died after 1695 probably in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland). He was the son of **4052. Stephan Weitenkampff** and **4053. Ursula N.** He married **2027. Anna Rosenaw** 08 Nov 1660 in Elbing, St. Marien. **2027. Anna Rosenaw**, born 02 Aug 1637 in Elbing. She was the daughter of **4054. Nicolaus Rosenaw II** and **4055. Regina N.**

Notes for Peter Weitenkampff:

When Peter married Anna Rosenaw in Elbing in 1660, the priest noted that he was from Danzig. He was a master tinsmith and burgher of the city of Elbing. He was not using that title in 1685, when his daughter Anna got married to Henrich I Seedrach. In 1695, the marriage record of his daughter Catharina showed him as a burgher. Therefore, his burgher election must have been sometime between 1685 and 1695. This is all we know about him. Peter and Anna had seven children. It is not known when Peter or Anna died because Lutheran churches in West Prussia did not keep death records, especially in earlier times. He was still alive in 1695, when his daughter Catharina got married. In the book 'Presbyteriologia Elbingensis' ('Elbing Church History') written by Christoph Eduard Rhode, there is mention of a man called Weitenkampff, who was a high official of the Lutheran church in Elbing in the late 1700s. Since there were no other Weitenkampff families in Elbing, in that epoch, it is quite likely that the church official mentioned was one of Peter's descendants. He and his wife Anna had four sons. The origin of Peter is quite certain even though his birth record was not found. A thorough search in the 11 Lutheran churches of Danzig turned up only one family with the name of Weitenkampff. In the records of the St. Marien church of that city, there was a Stephan Weitenkampff and his wife Ursula who began to register births in 1625. Unfortunately, the extant church records only cover the period of 1580 to 1625. Peter must have been born sometime after 1625.

More about Peter Weitenkampff:

Religion: Lutheran

Occupation: master tinsmith

Social Status: burgher of Elbing, elected before 1695

More about Anna Rosenaw:

Religion: Lutheran

Church of baptism: St Marien, Elbing

Age at marriage: 23

Children of Peter Weitenkampff and Anna Rosenaw were (all Lutheran):

- 1013 i. Anna Weitenkampff, born 09 Oct 1663 in Elbing; married (1) Henrich I Seedrach on 03 Dec 1685 in St. Marien, Elbing; married (2) Georg Thiem 28 Dec 1696 in St. Marien, Elbing. She was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Peter II Weitenkampff, born 01 Jan 1662 in Elbing.
 More about Peter Weitenkampff:
 Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing

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- iii. Henrich Weitenkampf, born 14 May 1665 in Elbing.
More about Henrich Weitenkampf:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing
- iv. Antonius Weitenkampf, born 23 Jan 1667 in Elbing.
More about Antonius Weitenkampf:
Church of baptism: St. Mary, Elbing
- v. Johannes Weitenkampf, born 02 Jul 1669 in Elbing.
More about Johannes Weitenkampf:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing
- vi. Catharina Weitenkampf, born 02 Dec 1672 in Elbing, West Prussia; married Jacob Bege 10 Jan 1695 in Elbing, West Prussia, St. Marien; born in Königsberg, West Prussia.
More about Catharina Weitenkampf:
Church of baptism: St Marien, Elbing
Age at marriage: 23
More about Jacob Bege:
Religion: Lutheran
- vii. Maria Weitenkampf, born 16 Aug 1675 in Elbing.
More about Maria Weitenkampf:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing

2028. Peter I Hermann, died probably in Elbing, West Prussia. He married **2029. Anna3 N.**

Notes for Peter I Hermann:

It is assumed that Peter I Hermann was the father of Jakob Hermann, our ancestor, because he was the father of the only child baptized with the name 'Jakob' in the time period, into which our Jakob Hermann would fit.

More about Peter I Hermann:

Religion: Lutheran

Children of Peter I Hermann and Anna3 N. were (all Lutheran):

- 1014 i. Jakob Hermann, born 03 Sep 1652 in Elbing; died between 1710 - 1719 in Elbing; married Maria N. He was already discussed in Generation 10.
- ii. Johann Hermann, born 27 Oct 1647 in Elbing.
More about Johann Hermann:
Church of baptism: Corpus Christi
- iii. Regina Hermann, born 02 Sep 1649 in Elbing.
More about Regina Hermann:
Church of baptism: Corpus Christi
- iv. Peter Hermann, born 03 Aug 1655 in Elbing.
More about Peter Hermann:
Church of baptism: Corpus Christi

Generation No. 12

3392. Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni, born probably in Milan, Italy; died 1525 in Milan. He was the son of **6784. Giovanni Francesco Miseroni** and **6785. N. N.** He married **3393. Lucia Longhi de Leucho** about 1502. **3393. Lucia Longhi de Leucho**, died after 1544 in Milan. She was the daughter of **6786. Bernardino Longhi de Leucho** and **6787. N. N.**

Notes for Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni:

Ambrogio Matteo was a goldsmith like his father. He was a member of the goldsmith guild of Milan and held office in the guild in 1500 and in 1507. He lived in the quarter of goldsmiths and jewelry makers around the church of St. Michael ad Gallum. There is one document from 1506 drawn up by notary Augustino de Montegazze, son of the late Giorgio Montegazze: *"In the name of the lord in the one thousand five hundred and sixth year after his birth, on the sixth day of May appeared before me dominus Ambrosio Matheo de Missironi son of the late Francisco from Porta Cumana the parish of Saint Michael ad Gallum and domina Susana de Castello of the late Andrea"*. The case was about a disagreement, which could not be settled by the notary and the parties agreed to take it to a judge. In 1524 he appeared in the census as having assets of 1500 ducats. The following year Ambrogio Matteo died. We know his family well from notarial records. One document, drawn up after his death in 1525, shows that he had four sons and four daughters. His male children were recorded on a notarial document prepared to obtain for their mother the guardianship of the boys. They ranged in age from 3 to 18. The girls, who were not recorded, ranged from 1 to 22 years of age. There is also an inventory of his assets, which indicates that he was a reasonably wealthy man. The daughters were documented in notarial records, when they were betrothed or married. The large sums of dowries they received attest to the affluence of the Miseroni family. Unbeknownst to him, Matteo was the head of a dynasty of goldsmiths and gem cutters, that was to span another four generations, with several outstanding individuals in each generations, and whose creations can be found in practically all the major museums of Europe. (For more biographic and genealogical details see publications 'MiseroniPVMilanSBt.' and 'MiseroniRDMilanSBt.')

More about Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni:

Known address: before 1525, Milan, Porta Cumana, parish of St. Michael al Gallo

Religion: Roman Catholic

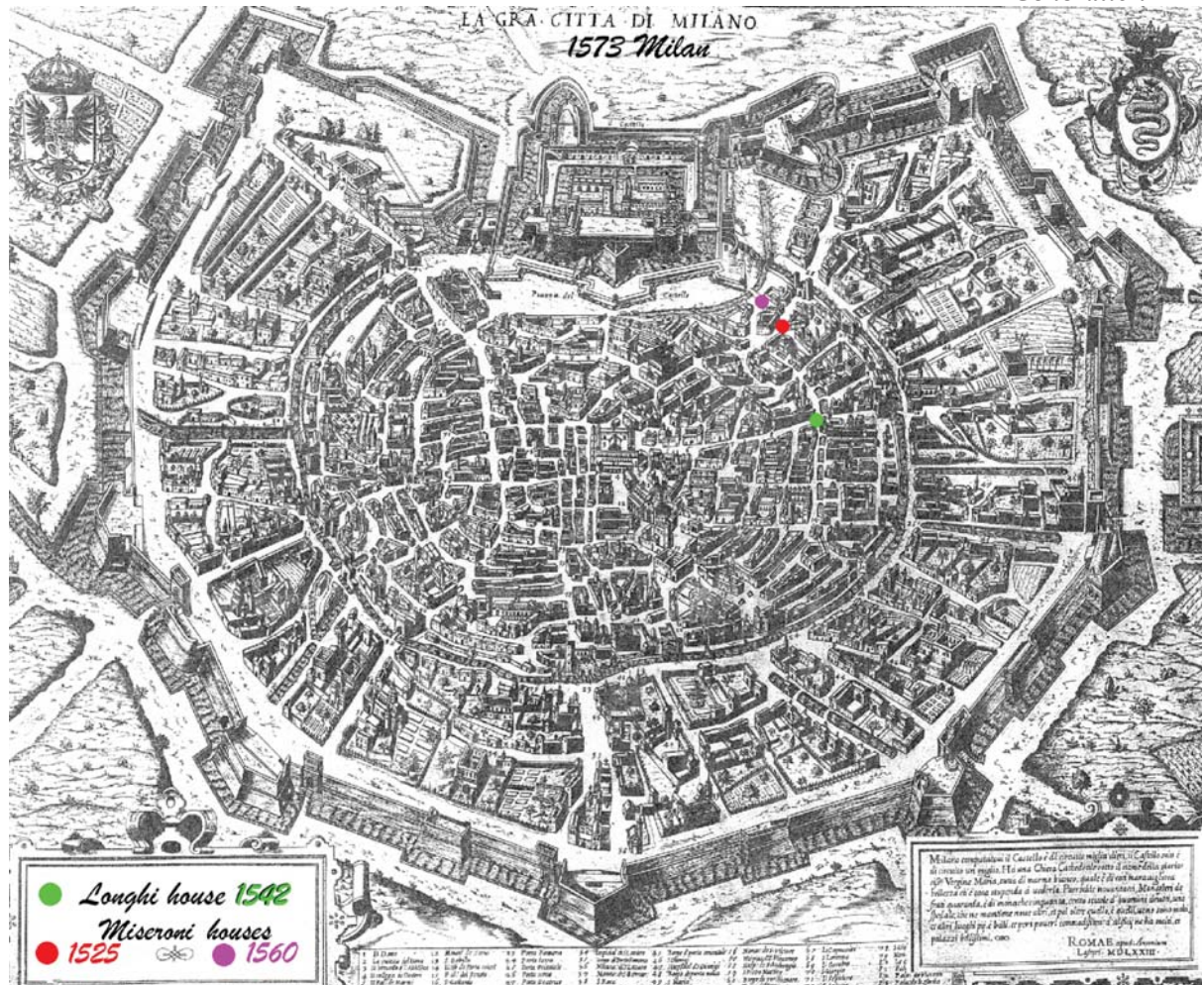
Occupation: goldsmith

Notes for Lucia Longhi de Leucho:

Lucia came from a family of goldsmiths and gem cutters. His father Bernardino and at least one uncle, Andrea Longhi de Leucho were goldsmiths. A notarial document from 1542 contains a contract with Andrea involving her sons Gasparo and Gerolamo. Another document shows that in 1550, in the crafting of a crystal vase for the convent of Saint Mary of the Mount Oliveti order in Rome, Gerolamo worked with his above named grandfather and uncle. It is likely that there was similar collaboration between Lucia's father and uncle and her husband Matteo, but there is no record of that. There are several extant documents involving Lucia in matters related to her children. One of them involved the estate of her daughter Francesca Mattea. In 1520 she married a certain Bartolomeo Scoperti de Cairate. Her husband died in 1523 and Francesca died in 1524 without having had children. The brother of Francesca's husband, Giovanni Pietro de Scoperti seized her Will and a trial ensued for her estate between him and Lucia Longhi de Leucho. The trial dragged on until 1532. We have a copy of the judgment, which is a compromise pronounced in the name of Franciscus Sforza, the duke of Milan. The last record of Lucia is from 1544. It is the notary record of the betrothal of Giulia, Lucia's youngest child. Lucia and her two sons Gasparo and Gerolamo gave 2075 imperial pounds to Giulia as dowry, and spent 1227 pounds on her bridal expenses. Those were enormous sums of money in those days. The widow and her sons must have been very wealthy. (For more see 'MiseroniPVMilanSBt.' & 'MiseroniRDMilanSBt.')

More about Lucia Longhi de Leucho:

Religion: Roman Catholic



Children of Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni and Lucia de Leucho were (all Roman Catholic):

- 1696 i. Girolamo Miseroni, born 1522 in Milan, Italy; married (1) Prudenza Rossi in 1549 in Milan; married (2) Isabella Borsani between 1563 – 1566; died after 1588 probably in Milan. He was already discussed in Generation 11.

- ii. Francesca Mattea Miseroni, born about 1503; married Bartolomeo Scoperti de Cairate 1520 in Milan, who died before 1524 in Milan; she died in 1524 in Milan.

Notes for Francesca Mattea Miseroni:

She married young to Bartolomeo Scoperti de Cairate. Her husband died shortly after the marriage and Francesca died childless soon after him. The brother of Bartolomeo Scoperti seized the last testament of Francesca (I found it in the State Archive in Milan) and claimed her estate. The widowed mother of Francesca sued him and after a 9-year struggle she gained a compromise settlement in the courts.

More about Bartolomeo Scoperti de Cairate:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- iii. Bianca Girolama Miseroni, born about 1505 in Milan; married Cristoforo Busseri 1522 in Milan.

Notes for Bianca Girolama Miseroni:

Her dowry included land measuring "24 perticis" and a garden in Milan.

More about Cristoforo Busseri:

Religion: Roman Catholic

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- iv. Francesco Miseroni, born 1507; died 1526 in Milan.
Notes for Francesco Miseroni:
He died young. I found his last testament in the State Archive in Milan.
- v. Orsina Miseroni, born about 1509; married Giovanni Domenico Lorenzi about 1526 in Milan.
More about Giovanni Domenico Lorenzi:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- vi. Gasparo Miseroni, born 1518 in Milan; died in 1573 in Milan; married Aurelia Borsani in 1553 in Milan.

Notes for Gasparo Miseroni:

Of the two famous brothers, Gerolamo and Gasparo, the latter was probably the more talented. Gasparo's name appears repeatedly in the 'The Book of Secret Treasury of the Pope' showing artifacts bought from Gasparo in almost every year between 1542 and 1559. On May 14, 1542 it shows payment to him for 'a pear shaped pearl given to the Pope'; on July 3, of the same year for the mounting of a ruby, an emerald and a diamond taken from the stem of a eucharistic cup; on October 18, 1543 for the mounting of 'a beautiful emerald for the Pope'; on May 18, 1646 for the shaping, cleaning and mounting of sapphire in the ring the Pope gave to the Cardinal of Naples; on May 5, 1557 he received through maestro Bartolomeo Bulgari 150 scudi for a 'cup of natural crystal' and on June 1, 1559 he was paid for a 'crown of granite' sent as a gift by the Cardinal of Trento to the fourth daughter of '... his Majesty', (Gasparo) having made already five crowns for other daughters'. The Imperial Accounts of the royal household in Vienna show that Gasparo supplied crystal glasses to Kaiser Maximilian II in 1565, 1569 and 1571 in the values of 1232, 700 and 340 guldens, respectively. The latter sum was for just two drinking glasses; an enormous sum in 1571.

He collaborated with his brother Gerolamo very closely for many years and the two brothers and their families lived in the same house, the old paternal home in Porta Cumana in the St. Gallo parish. Their workshop was most certainly in the same house. When they moved later, perhaps to a bigger house, they moved to the Saint Tommaso parish of Terra Amare, from where they never moved again. Gasparo died probably in 1572. His last supply trip to Florence, the center of which was the principal trade of vases made of hard stones, was in fact on April 24 of that year. He may have died on his way back to Milan. There were no known descendants from his marriage.

(For more biographic and genealogical details see publications 'MiseroniPVMilanSBt. doc', 'MiseroniRDMilanSBt.', 'MiseroniHofBiblSBt.' and 'MiseroniRFinanzSBt.')

More about Gasparo Miseroni:

Occupation: Goldsmith, crystal and gem cutter

Notes for Aurelia Borsani:

She may have been related to Isabella Borsani, the wife of Gerolamo Miseroni her brother-in-law.

- vii. Giovanni Antonio Miseroni, born 1520 in Milan; died before 1532.
- viii. Guilia Miseroni, born 1525 in Milan; married Alberto Magni 1544 in Milan.

Notes for Guilia Miseroni:

She was a posthumous child. When she married Alberto Magni in 1544, she received the sum of 2,075 imperial pounds from her mother Lucia and her brothers Gasparo and Girolamo as her dowry. A list of the bridal expenses for her marriage shows a sum of 1,227 pounds, 11 solidi, 6 denari (the author's note: the daily wage of a skilled gem cutter in the brothers' shop was 7 solidi, assuming that a pound had to be more than 10 solidi puts the size of the wedding expenses into perspective). It is additionally stated that she also received several jewels, a coral crown and 2 gold chains.

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3600. Dirck Hamel, born probably in Heusden, United Netherlands (Holland); died probably in Heusden. He married **3601. N. N.**

Notes for Dirck Hamel:

He is the earliest member of the Hamel-Bruyninx family we know. He was described as Dick Hamel the younger. He was an alderman of the city of Heusden and the 'Head' of the 'Onze Lieve Vrouwe' organization, which was probably a charity group. According to a 1626 document, he had two sons: Gijsbert and Wouter.

(For more genealogical information see 'BruyninxHamelFamSBt.' and 'BruyninxLineBGt.')

More about Dirck Hamel:

Religion: protestant

Occupation: administrator

Post held 1: Alderman in the city of Heusden.

Post held 2: President of 'Our Lady' guild in Heusden

Known children of Dirck Hamel and N. N. were (Protestant):

- 1800 i. Gijsbert Hamel married (1) Christina Bruyninx 1615 in Heusden, United Netherlands; married (2) Anna Bom van Cranenburgh 26 Apr 1630 in Dordrecht, St. Augustine Church, United Netherlands; she was born Dec. 1604 and died 23 Jul 1636 in 's-Hertogenbosch. He was already discussed in Generation 11.
- ii. Wouter Hamel

3602. Gerard Bruyninx, died before Jun 1634 probably in 's-Hertogenbosch. He married **3603. Jenne D'Oorschot**.

3603. Jenne D'Oorschot, died 05 Aug 1610 in Heusden.

Notes for Gerard Bruyninx:

(For more genealogical information see 'HamelBruyninxFamilyBGt.' and 'BruyninxHamelFamSBt.')

More about Gerard Bruyninx:

Religion: Protestant

More about Jenne D'Oorschot:

Religion: Protestant

Known child of Gerard Bruyninx and Jenne D'Oorschot was:

- 1801 i. Christina Bruyninx married Gijsbert Hamel 1615 in Heusden; died in 1629 in 's-Hertogenbosch. She was already discussed in Generation 11.

3616. Hector Hennezel de Vioménil, born in Lorraine, France; probably died in Lorraine. He was the son of **7232. Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil** and **7233. Catherine de Garnier**. He married **3617. Manne de Fricandel**. **3617.**

Notes for Hector Hennezel de Vioménil:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*Hector de Hennezel de Vioménil, esquire, Lord of Grandmont and Prunevault, son of Nicolas II, Lord of Vioménil and Essert, and of Catherine Garnier. He did not follow his father to Switzerland in 1596, because his brother Louis, Lord of Essert gave up his share of the Grandmont estate in Hector's favor. On April 22 in 1598 and on November 23 in 1599, he received charters from King Henry IV, confirming the privileges,*

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which qualified him as esquire and nobleman. He settled in Nivernais (today Nièvre) and married Manne de FRICANDEL." Eventually his son Daniel acquired the estate at Champigny (Langres) in Haute-Marne in Lorraine and the new branch of Hennezel de Champigny was founded.

(See genealogy summaries 'HennezelAncienSBt.' and 'HennezelViomenilSBt.')

More about Hector Hennezel de Vioménil:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: landlord

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur de Grandmont et Prunevault

Residence: Nivernais, (Nièvre) France;

More about Manne de Fricandel:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman



Vioménil in Vosges

Children of Hector Hennezel de Vioménil and Manne de Fricandel were (all Roman Catholic):

- 1808 i. Daniel de Hennezel, born in Lorraine, France; married Bénédicte du Crest de Ponay 08 Oct 1616. He was already discussed in Generation 11.
- ii. Judith de Hennezel, married Joseph de Hennezel 1608 probably in la Nocle near Nevers, Nièvre, France.

Notes for Joseph de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"*... esquire, brother of Abraham, Lord of La Nocle near Nevers, in 1609.*"

More about Joseph de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: gentilhomme glassmaker at Nevers, Nièvre

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- iii. Jean de Hennezel, married Madeleine II de Chargerés.

Notes for Jean de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Jean de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Marchandet in 1617. In 1654 he received, along with his brothers, charters of nobility from Louis XIV."

More about Jean de Hennezel:

Property: Seigneur de Marsendé

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Notes for Madeleine II de Chargerés:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Madeleine de Chargerés, probably daughter of Charles, esquire, Lord of La Pommeraye."
[For her genealogy see the summary ChargerésFamilySBt..]

More about Madeleine II de Chargerés:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- iv. Charles de Hennezel, married Jeanne du Crest de Ponay.

Notes for Charles de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Charles de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of la Cisté, who was present in 1616 at the marriage of his brother Daniel. He probably married Jeanne de PONAY."

More about Charles de Hennezel:

Property: Seigneur de La Cisté

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

More about Jeanne du Crest de Ponay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

3618. Hugues du Crest de Ponay, born in Lorraine, France. He married **3619. Madeleine I de Chargerés** in 1578. **3619. Madeleine I de Chargerés**, born in Lorraine. She was the daughter of **7238. Jean de Chargerés** and **7239. Claudine de Ballard**.

More about Hugues du Crest de Ponay:

Occupation: landlord

Property: Seigneur de Ponay et Vaux en Nivernais

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Notes for Madeleine I de Chargerés:

(For her genealogy see the summary 'ChargerésFamilySBt..')

More about Madeleine I de Chargerés:

Property: Dame de la Goulte de Spanière

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Hugues de Ponay and Madeleine I de Chargerés were (Roman Catholic):

- 1809 i. Bénédicte du Crest de Ponay, married Daniel de Hennezel 08 Oct 1616.
Already discussed in Generation 11.

- ii. Jeanne du Crest de Ponay, married Charles de Hennezel.

3632. Antoine Bouvier, born probably in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine; died 1607 probably in Vézélise. He was the son of **7264. Demange Bouvier** and **7265. Idatte de Tardvenu**. He married **3633. Élisabeth Saint-Genest**.

3633. Élisabeth Saint-Genest, died 14 May 1589 in Vézelize.

Notes for Antoine Bouvier:

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier we have the following. *"Antoine Bouvier was the Mayor of Vézelize for 34 years. His son Jean Bouvier, with the permission of Charles IV, the Duke of Lorraine, took on the name of his great grandfather and used the name Jean Bouvier de Tardvenu."*

His descendants dropped the Bouvier name and eventually changed the name to Tervenus, which may have been the original Latin form of the name before it became francized into Tardvenu.

(See also the genealogical summary 'BouvierFamilySBt.')

More about Antoine Bouvier:

Occupation: mayor of Vézelize

Post held: Mayor of Vézelize for 30 years

Religion: Roman Catholic

More about Élisabeth Saint-Genest:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Antoine Bouvier and Élisabeth Saint-Genest were (all Roman Catholic):

- 1816 i. Jean Bouvier de Tervenus, born probably in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine; married Élisabeth de Estienne; died 1637 probably in Vézelize. Already discussed in Generation 11.
- ii. Claudette Bouvier, born 06 Jul 1579 in Vézelize.
- iii. François II Bouvier, born 05 Oct 1584 in Vézelize.
- iv. Françoise Bouvier, born 06 Aug 1585 in Vézelize.

Notes for Françoise Bouvier:

Françoise was godmother in 1604 (age 19) in Vézelize. She was identified in the baptism record as the daughter of Antoine Bouvier.

3634. Didier de Estienne, born 1543 in Barrois (a region within Meuse), Lorraine; died 03 Jan 1605 (age 62) in Lorraine. He married **3635. Perette Mahusson**. **3635. Perette Mahusson**, born 1557; died 14 Feb 1619 (age 62) in Lorraine.

Notes for Didier de Estienne:

‘Étienne’ was written ‘Estienne’ in old French. The connection between Didier and Élisabeth Estienne is not proven. The assumption of the connection is based on the Estienne name, the status of both Didier de Estienne and Jean Bouvier de Tervenus and the observed pattern of marriages in Lorraine. At the time, the above Didier de Estienne was the only noble man in Lorraine with such name that could have been the father of Élisabeth de Estienne. He was a native of Loyfey in the bailiwick of Bar, licensed in the Law and Deputy Prosecutor of the Barrois of the jurisdiction and marquisate of Pont-à-Mousson. On April 7, 1579, he was appointed 'chargé d'affair' at the University of Pont-à-Mousson (Inventaire Sommaire B48, f95v-97). He was ennobled by Duke Charles of Lorraine at Nancy on December 9, 1603 by virtue of the fact: *"That he was the son of a noble mother from the family of Manonville"*. The said brief was given in consideration of *"her services and those of her only son, licensed in the Law and notary"* (Inventaire Sommaire B48, f95v-97). He married Perette Mahusson. He died on January 3 1605 at the age of 62. His wife died on February 14, 1619 also at the age of 62.

(For more genealogical details about the Estienne families in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Didier de Estienne:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: 09 Dec 1603, Ennobled by Duke Charles of Lorraine

Occupation: lawyer

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Post held: Deputy Prosecutor of Barrois & Provost of the marquisate of Point-à-Mousson
07 Apr 1579, appointed 'Chargé d'affair' at the university of Point-à-Mousson

More about Perette Mahusson:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Didier de Estienne and Perette Mahusson were (Roman Catholic):

- 1817 i. Élisabeth Estienne married Jean Bouvier de Tervenus ; died after 1631. She was discussed in Generation 11.
- ii. Laurent Estienne
More about Laurent Estienne:
Post held 1: before 1618, Deputy Prosecutor General, Pont-à-Mousson
Post held 2: after 1618, Councilor of State

3636. Antoine Andreu de Bilistein, born in Delft, Holland. He married **3637. N. N.**

Notes for Antoine Andreu de Bilistein:

Most of the information we have about the Bilistein family comes from Ambrose Pelletier's book about the nobility of Lorraine. He has the name written as 'Blistain' and notes that in his days (1750s) it was written as 'Bilistein'. I know from church records from Vézelize, that as early as 1629 the name of Gérard's daughter was already written as 'Bilistein'. He was probably Roman Catholic.

According to Pelletier, Antoine Andreu Bilistein, the father of Gérard, came to Lorraine from a distinguished family of the city of Delft in Holland. It is a small town today, located about 15 km northwest of Rotterdam and about 10 km from the North Sea. His education must have been in the Law, because he became judicial advisor to Duke Charles. The duke ennobled him in 1564, in consideration of his good and useful services. His son, Gérard de Bilistein became the Councilor-Secretary and Receiver of Monsieur Charles de Croy the Marquis of Havré, who must have been another member of Holland nobility that settled in Lorraine.

(For more genealogical details about the Bilistein family in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt'.)

More about Antoine Andreu de Bilistein:

Social Status: 11 Nov 1564, Ennobled by Duke Charles of Lorraine

Occupation: lawyer

Post held: Judicial Councilor to Duke Charles of Lorraine

Known child of Antoine de Bilistein and N. N. was:

- 1818 i. Gérard de Bilistein married (1) Louise Collignon before 1594 probably in Nancy, Lorrain, France; married (2) Mayelle de Masselin after 1594 probably in Nancy; he died before Jun 1628 in Lorraine. He was discussed in Generation 11.

3638. Charles de Masselin, born probably in Pont-à-Mousson, Lorraine; died between Apr 1616 - Jan 1618 in Nancy. He was the son of **7276. Jean de Masselin** and **7277. Marguerite N.** He married **3639. Antoinette La Ricque**. **3639. Antoinette La Ricque**, died after Jan 1618 probably in Nancy.

Notes for Charles de Masselin:

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier we know the following. The father of Charles Masselin was Jean, who was the Superintendent of the Chateau de Pont-à-Mousson for sixty years. He received recognition for that service in 1596, when Duke Charles III

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ennobled his son Charles Masselin in consideration of both his and his late father's services: ("*....En considération de ses services & de ceux de feu Jean Masselin, son père, concierge du chateau de Pont-à-Mousson l'espace de soixante ans, &c.*"). Pont-à-Mousson is a city about halfway between Nancy and Metz. The nobility brief was issued in Nancy and dated April 28, 1596. At the time, Charles was the Receiver General of the Duchess of Brunswick (Dorothée de Lorraine). Later he was the financial manager of the Cardinal of Vaudemont. Charles Masselin wrote his last testament on April 5, 1616. He left everything to "... *my wife and good friend*" Antoinette La Ricque. He left 2000 francs to each of his three sons. There was no mention of any daughter in his testament.
(For more genealogical details about the Masselin families in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Charles de Masselin:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: 28 Apr 1596, ennobled by duke Charles of Lorraine

Occupation: treasurer

Notes for Antoinette La Ricque:

She wrote her last testament on January 10, 1618, when she was already a widow. Two years earlier, in a notarial document, she made some donations to her three sons: Jean Jaques, Jean Baptiste and Nicolas. Neither in that document nor in her last testament did Antoinette La Ricque mention a daughter Mayelle nor by any other name, but according to Pelletier the couple had a daughter called Mayelle, who was the wife of Gérard de Bilistein. Perhaps Mayelle was alienated from her parents or had already received her share of the family fortune, when she married, hence she did not appear in the parents' last testaments.

More about Antoinette La Ricque:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Children of Charles de Masselin and Antoinette La Ricque were (all Roman Catholic):

- 1819 i. Mayelle de Masselin married Gérard de Bilistein after 1594 probably in Nancy ; she died after Mar 1629 in Lorraine. Her origin is a problem, but Pelletier is a reliable source and he claimed her to be the daughter of Charles and Antoinette. We do not know another 'de Masselin' family in Lorraine. She was already discussed in Generation 11.
- ii. Jean Jacques de Masselin
- iii. Jean Baptiste de Masselin
- iv. Nicolas de Masselin

3648. Mathias I Berchtold, born in Austria. He married **3649. N. N.**

Notes for Mathias I Berchtold:

Mathias' grandfather was Johann Berchtold, who received some nobility title in Brussels on February 7, 1522. He had three sons, namely: Johann Anton, Christoph Andreas and Thomas. All three were officials at the imperial court. They received some title from the Kaiser in 1561 in Pressburg (at that time also called Pozsony and the capital of Hungary). The two known descendants of these three brothers are Johann Baptist Berchtold and Mathias Berchtold. We do not know, which one of the two descended from which one of those three brothers. Johann Baptist was the Pfleger at Ebersdorf. He married Susanna Moll. He died in 1588. His wife Susanna died in 1597. Several of his descendants received the Knight title. However, the line he founded was short lived and died out very early in the 18th century. Nothing is known about Mathias I Berchtold personally. Only the names of three of his children survive. They were Johann Jakob, Luzia and Anton. Johann Jakob continued the line of his father, which has prospered and grown over the past four centuries, surviving perhaps to this day. Three of his sons founded the 'ältere, Ungarschitz', the 'mittlere, Pullitz' and the 'jüngere, Merklin' branches.

Generation 12

(For more biographic and genealogical details see summary 'BerchtoldFamilySBt.' and 'BerchtoldFamilySB.bmp' files)

More about Mathias I Berchtold:

Social Status: nobleman

Children of Mathias I Berchtold and N. N. were (all Roman Catholic):

- 1824 i. Johann Jakob Berchtold, born in Austria; married (1) Dorothea Katharina N. 01 Sep 1613 in St. Stephan Dome, Vienna, Austria; married (2) Maria Magdalena Susanna Hegenmüller 24 May 1629 probably in Vienna; married (3) Regina Katharina Ritz between 1629 – 1630; died 28 May 1641 in Vienna. He was already discussed in Generation 11.
- ii. Luzia Berchtold
- iii. Anton Berchtold married Anna Pfillerin 11 Sep 1639 in St. Michael church in Vienna; she was born in Dietenheim, Suesia; Anton died in 1646 in Vienna.

3650. Christoph Karl Ritz, born probably in Austria. He married **3651. Ursula Puchleitner**.

More about Christoph Karl Ritz:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

More about Ursula Puchleitner:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known child of Christoph Ritz and Ursula Puchleitner was:

- 1825 i. Regina Katharina Ritz, born 1601; married Johann Jakob Berchtold between 1629 – 1630; died 22 May 1655 (age 54) in Vienna, Austria. She was already discussed in Generation 11.

3658. Jaroslav Borita von Martinic, born probably in Bohemia. He married **3659. N. N.**.

Known child of Jaroslav von Martinic and N. N. was:

- 1829 i. Barbara Eusebia Borita von Martinic, born probably in Prague, Bohemia; married (1) Sezima von Vrtby; married (2) Christian Wilhelm von Brandenburg. She was already discussed in Generation 11.

3672. János II Spáczay, born in Hungary. He was the son of **7344. János I Spáczay** and **7345. N. N.**. He married **3673. N. N.**.

More about II János Spáczay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of János II Spáczay and N. N. was:

- 1836 i. Pál Spáczay, born in Hungary; married N. N.. Already Discussed in Generation 11. He was already discussed in Generation 11.

3680. Sámuel Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1584 in Hungary. He was the son of **7360. György Reviczky** and **7361. N. N.**. He married **3681. N. N.**.

More about Sámuel Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Sámuel Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 1840 i. Tamás Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1604 in Hungary; married N. N..
He was already discussed in Generation 11.

3688. Gábor Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1625 in Hungary. He was the son of **7376. Rafael Nedeczky** and **7377. Ilona Okolicsányi**. He married **3689. N. N.**.

More about Gábor Nedeczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Gábor Nedeczky and N. N. was:

- 1844 i. Imre Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1651 in Hungary; married Anna Mária Borsiczky.
He was already discussed in Generation 11.

4052. Stephan Weitenkampf, born in Danzig, West Prussia (now Gdansk, Poland). He married **4053. Ursula N.** probably in Danzig.

Notes about Stephan Weitenkampf

Only one of the 11 churches in Danzig had a Weitenkampf family. Also, all records of that church are from 1625 and earlier years. 1625 was the year in which the first child of Stephan Weitenkampf, Maria, was baptized. In Elbing, a Peter Weitenkampf claimed that he had been born in Danzig. If he did, he had to have been baptized after 1625. Thus, we can have no proof that Stephan had a son called Peter.

More about Ursula N.:

Religion: Lutheran

Known and assumed children of Stephan Weitenkampf and Ursula N. were (Lutheran):

- 2026 i. Peter Weitenkampf is assumed to have been born after 1625, in Danzig; he married Anna Rosenaw 08 Nov 1660 in Elbing, West Prussia (now Elblag, Poland), St. Marien church; died after 1695 probably in Elbing. He was already discussed in Generation 11.
- ii. Maria Weitenkampf, born 06 Apr 1625 in Danzig.
More about Maria Weitenkampf:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Danzig

4054. Nicolaus II Rosenaw, born 11 May 1608 in Danzig, West Prussia on a Sunday; died before 1660 in Elbing, West Prussia. He was the son of **8108. Nicolaus Rosenaw I** and **8109. Anna Schwartz**. He married **4055. Regina N.**.

Notes for Nicolaus II Rosenaw:

Nicolaus II Rosenaw was born in Danzig on a Sunday. We know that because some of the Lutheran pastors had the habit of using seven little symbols to denote the day of the week on their church records. Sometime before 1637, he settled in Elbing. His occupation was probably tinsmith and very likely he was a master of that trade. One of his sons, Daniel was a tinsmith (according to his marriage record in

Generation 12

Elbing) and Nicolaus' father in Danzig, Nicolaus I Rosenaw, was a tinsmith himself. Peter Weitenkamp, who married his daughter Anna, was also a tinsmith from Danzig and probably worked for Nicolaus II in Elbing. By the time of the marriage of his daughter Anna, Nicolaus II was dead. Since the Lutherans in West Prussia did not keep death records, we do not know when he died.



Danzig panorama, painting circa 1650

More about Nicolaus Rosenaw II:

Religion: Lutheran

Church of baptism: St. Marien, Danzig

Occupation: probably tinsmith

More about Regina N.:

Religion: Lutheran

Children of Nicolaus II Rosenaw and Regina N. were (all Lutheran):

- 2027 i. Anna Rosenaw, born 02 Aug 1637 in Elbing, West Prussia; married Peter Weitenkamp 08 Nov 1660 in Elbing, St. Marien. She was already discussed in Generation 11.

- ii. Daniel Rosenaw, born probably in Elbing; married Dorothea Schubert 15 Jan 1675 in Elbing, St. Marien church, we know about him only from that marriage record.

More about Daniel Rosenaw:

Occupation: Tinsmith

More about Dorothea Schubert:

Religion: Lutheran

- iii. Johann Rosenaw, born 31 Oct 1638 in Elbing.

More about Johann Rosenaw:

Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing

- iv. Georg Rosenaw, born 27 Sep 1640 in Elbing.

More about Georg Rosenaw:

Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing.

- v. David Rosenaw, born 27 Nov 1644 in Elbing.
More about David Rosenaw:
Church of baptism: St. Marien, Elbing.

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6784. Giovanni Francesco Miseroni, born before 1453; died after 1488 in Milan, Italy. He married **6785. N. N.**

Notes for Giovanni Francesco Miseroni:

Giovanni Francesco is the earliest documented member of the Miseroni branch of our family. He was a goldsmith and of course a member of the goldsmith guild of Milan as early as in 1453. In fact, he held offices in that guild in 1468 and in 1475, and he was the president (abbot) of that guild in 1475 and in 1488. His trade mark was a monkey. The family name 'Missironi' can be found in documents in the State Archives in Milan as far back as the records go, which is year 1400. They occur in several Latinized and deflected forms: Missironibus, Misironus, Missininus, Missinoni, Missininibus, Missironi, Misuroni. The 'Missironi' form of spelling the name was even used in Prague 200 years later alternately with the form 'Miseroni', which is now the generally accepted form in the literature. In the years 1400-1405 there were at least five people with the name Missironi in the notarial records in Milan: Dominico the son of Teoldo in 1400, Giovanni the son of Bonafelde in 1401, Tadeo the son of Zanno in 1402, Tadeolo the son of Giovanni in 1404, Albertumus the son of Guarisco in 1405. It is almost certain that they were ancestors to or related to my later documented Miseroni ancestors. The family probably originated from the small town at Lake Como, not far from Milan, called Lissone. It is not known, when the first Missironi moved to Milan. From correspondence (in 2004) with Maurizio Parma in Lissone [via Aliprandi, 9, 20035 Lissone (Mi), Italy], the writer knows that various recorded variations of the Missironi name go back in Lissone to 1422. My Miseroni ancestors in Prague must have had knowledge of their connection to Lissone, because in 1653 four sons of Ottavio, namely Dionysio, Hieronymus, Franz and Johann Ambrose took up the nobility predicate 'de Lisone'. (For more biographic and genealogical details see publications 'MiseroniPVMilanSBt.' and 'MiseroniRDMilanSBt.')

More about Giovanni Francesco Miseroni:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: goldsmith

Post held 1: between 1468 - 1475, Officer of the Goldsmith Guild on Milan

Post held 2: between 1475 and 1488, Abbott (President) of the Goldsmith Guild on Milan

Known child of Giovanni Miseroni and N. N. was:

- 3392 i. Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni, born probably in Milan; married Lucia Longhi de Leucho probably in Milan; died 1525 in Milan.
He was already discussed in Generation 12.

6786. Bernardino Longhi de Leucho, died in Milan after Nov. 1550. He was the son of **13572. Ludovico Longhi de Leucho** and **13573. N. N.**. He married **6787. N. N.**

More about Bernardino Longhi de Leucho:

Occupation: goldsmith

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known address: in 1542, Porta Noue, parish of St. Martino

Known child of Bernardino de Leucho and N. N. was:

- 3393 i. Lucia Longhi de Leucho, died after 1544 in Milan; married Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni probably in Milan. She was already discussed in Generation 12.

7232. Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil, died after 1592 in Yverdon, Canton Vaud, Switzerland. He was the son of **14464. Nicolas I de Hennezel** and **14465. Catherine de Raincour**. He married **7233. Catherine de Garnier** 19 Feb 1548. **7233. Catherine de Garnier**, died after 1596 in Yverdon, Canton Vaud, Switzerland. She was the daughter of **14466. Nicolas de Garnier** and **14467. N. N.**



Notes for Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil:

Nicolas II Hennezel de Vioménil, esquire, felt insecure and left Lorraine after he had embraced Protestantism in 1562. He sold the Vioménil estate in 1569, and in 1573 purchased the estate called d'Essert-Pittet, near Yverdon in Switzerland, in canton Vaud and moved there with his wife Catherine Garnier and most of their children. His son, Hector our progenitor, stayed in Lorraine. In 1574, Nicolas II received burgher status in Yverdon, and in the same year Supreme Council at Berne granted him the burgher charter. In 1584, he sold his last holdings in Lorraine. He received burgher status in Vallorbe in 1589. Nicolas II de Hennezel resided in Yverdon and established the branch called Hennezel de Vioménil-Essert, which has survived into the 1900s and perhaps beyond. From documents found in Vallorbe and Lausanne, from 1573 through 1591, we know that he was a business man, who bought and sold properties and owned mines, a foundry and ironworks in Vallorbe (near Yverdon) and had many business dealings in the area. The ironworks survived in Hennezel hands long after his death. He was in the church records of Yverdon several times as godfather. A casting made in his foundry around 1590 and bearing the Hennezel name is displayed in the entrance hall of the Archives Cantionales Vaudoises in

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Lausanne. His son Louis continued the Swiss Hennezel branch.

(See genealogy summaries 'HennezelAncienSBt.', 'HennezelViomenilSBt.' and 'HennezelNicolas2BGt')

More about Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil:

Religion: Roman Catholic, later Protestant

Social Status 1: écuyer (squire)

Social Status 2: burgher of Yverdon, Vallorbe & Bern

Occupation: landlord, owner of foundry & ironworks

Originator of branch: Hennezel de Vioménil-Essert

Property 1: before 1569, Seigneur de Vioménil in Lorraine and Jonvelle in France

Property 2: after 1573, Seigneur d'Essert-Pittet etc. in Switzerland

Residence: Yverdon, on rue du Four, Canton Vaud, Switzerland

More about Catherine de Garnier:

Religion: Roman Catholic, later Protestant

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Nicolas II Hennezel de Vioménil and Catherine de Garnier were (all Protestant):

- 3616 i. Hector de Hennezel de Vioménil, born in Lorraine, France; died in Lorraine; married Manne de Fricandel. He was already discussed in Generation 12.
- ii. Marie de Hennezel de Vioménil, born in Lorraine ; married Daniel de Saussures 01 Apr 1575 in Chateau of Coppet in Commugny-Coppet, Switzerland ; died in Switzerland.
- Notes for Marie de Hennezel de Vioménil:**
 From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
 "*Marie de Hennezel de Vioménil, who on April 1, 1575 in the Chateau de Coppet married Daniel de SAUSSURE, Lord of Morrens, son of Anthoine de Saussure, esquire, Grand Falconer of Lorraine, Lord of Domp martin, Monteul, Tuzé, Espié, Savoy, etc, and of Antoinette d'AUGY, dame of Sorcy. - Marie died soon after, and Daniel de Saussure remarried with Jeanne de Praroman, dame of Renens.*" I could not find record of that first marriage either in Geneva or in the cantonal archive in Lausanne. The Chateau de Coppet is in Coppet, which is a suburb of Geneva, adjacent to Commugny, where my daughter (Kathryne Bonvin-Bercl) has lived for more than a decade now with her family. The Chateau of Coppet is a tourist attraction now; it has a very long and interesting history.
- More about Daniel de Saussures:**
 Property: Seigneur de Morrens
- iii. Rabe de Hennezel de Vioménil, married N. Tysse 18 Oct 1581.
- Notes for Rabe de Hennezel de Vioménil:**
 From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
 "*Rabe de Hennezel, married on October 18 in 1581 the noble Thyse, Count de THIENNES, gentleman of Veronois.*"
- More about N. Tysse:**
 Social Status: Gentilhomme, Comte de Thiennes
- iv. Louis de Hennezel de Vioménil, married Marie de Vassan 31 May 1597.
- Notes for Louis de Hennezel de Vioménil:**
 From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
 LOUIS de Hennezel, esquire, noble and powerful Lord of Essert-Pittet, Saint-Martin du Chene, Molenden. He was Chatelain and lieutenant Bailiff of Yverdon (1627-1637), obtained the mining rights for Essert on February 6 in 1610. In 1596, he sold to his brother Hector all his remaining share in Grandmont. On May 31 in 1697, he married Marie de VASSAN, daughter of Christophe, esquire of Brienne in Champagne, and of Perrette PYTHON. She wrote her Will on November 27 in 1644." Louis de Hennezel and Marie de Vassan were married in Geneva on May 31, 1597 before notary Étienne Demounthouz. Louis was said to be the Seigneur of Essert and of St.

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Martin du Chene. Marie brought into the marriage three thousand écus of gold and jewelry worth 400 écus of gold.

More about Louis de Hennezel de Vioménil:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Originator of branch: Hennezel d'Essert-Pittet en Suisse

Property 1: Seigneur d'Essert-Pittet, St Martin du Chene

Property 2: Chatelaine in Switzerland

- v. Esther de Hennezel de Vioménil, married Claude Bourgeois de Grançon.

Notes for Esther de Hennezel de Vioménil:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel': *"Esther de Hennezel, who married Egrege-Claude BOURGEOIS de GRANCON, esquire, Swiss gentleman of the family of Lords of Bonvillars."*

More about Claude Bourgeois de Grançon:

Property: Family was seigneur de Bonvillars

Social Status: écuyer, gentilhomme Suisse

- vi. Pierre de Hennezel de Vioménil, married Anne de Saussures 1580.

Notes for Pierre de Hennezel de Vioménil:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy (another son was): *"...possibly Pierre de Hennezel, noble and powerful Lord of Robellas, received burgher status of Vallorbe at the same time as Nicolas II, October 26 in 1589. In 1580 he married Anna de SAUSSURES, sister of Daniel, Lord of Morrens"*. They had 5 known children. There is some uncertainty, whether he was the son or the brother of Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil.

More about Pierre de Hennezel de Vioménil:

Property: Seigneure of la Robellas, Vaud, Switzerland

More about Anne de Saussures:

Religion: Protestant



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7238. Jean de Chargerés, died before 1586 in Lorraine, France. He was the son of **14476. Nicolas de Chargerés** and **14477. Anne de La Menue**. He married **7239. Claudine de Ballard** 1559. **7239. Claudine de Ballard**, died after 1586. She was the daughter of **14478. Jean de Ballard** and **14479. Étienne des Jours**.

(For the genealogy of the Chargerés family see the summary 'ChargerésFamilySBt.')

More about Jean de Chargerés:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: landlord

Property 1: Seigneur de Sapinieres, de Chigy-le-Migien

Property 2: Chevannes-Dozon, La Goutte

More about Claudine de Ballard:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Property: La Terre de la Goute, parish of Flety

Children of Jean de Chargerés and Claudine de Ballard were (all Roman Catholic):

- 3619 i. Madeleine I de Chargerés, born in Lorraine; married (1) Hugues du Crest de Ponay 1578; married (2) Jean de Mattieu after 1600. She was already discussed in Generation 12.
- ii. Denis de Chargerés
 More about Denis de Chargerés:
 Social Status: écuyer (squire)
 Property: Seigneur de Sapinieres
- iii. Laurent de Chargerés, married Marguerite d'Apurillon 10 Nov 1607.
 More about Laurent de Chargerés:
 Social Status: écuyer (squire)
 Property: Seigneur de la Goute
- iv. Charles de Chargerés, married Marguerite de Gand.
 More about Charles de Chargerés:
 Social Status 1: écuyer (squire), later Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mont-Carmel & Saint-Lazare
 Property: Seigneur de Breuil
- v. Pierre de Chargerés, married Jeanne de Merans.
 More about Pierre de Chargerés:
 Property: Seigneur d'Etevaux & Moularmin
- vi. Claude de Chargerés, married Françoise de Gontier 22 Nov 1616.
 More about Claude de Chargerés:
 Property: Sieur de Vaux
- vii. Hugues de Chargerés
 More about Hugues de Chargerés:
 Property: Seigneur de Chigy-le-Migien
- viii. Marie de Chargerés, married Jean Mizard.
 More about Jean Mizard:
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 Social Status: écuyer (squire)

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7264. Demange Bouvier, born probably in Meurthe-et-Moselle, Lorraine. He married **7265. Idatte de Tardvenu**. **7265. Idatte de Tardvenu**, died before 24 Nov 1585 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine. She was the daughter of **14530. François de Tardvenu** and **14531. N. N.**

Notes for Demange Bouvier:

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier we know that Demange Bouvier was the Mayor of Vézélise. We know nothing more about him.
(See also the genealogical summary 'BouvierFamilySBt.')

More about Demange Bouvier:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Occupation: mayor of Vézélise

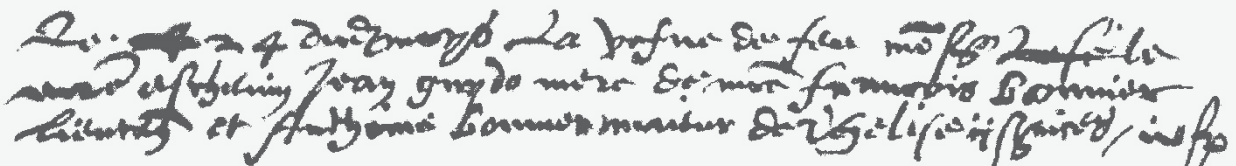
Notes for Idatte de Tardvenu:

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier we know that Idatte de Tardvenu was the only descendant of François Tardvenu, the Lieutenant Bailiff of the county of Vaudémont in Lorraine, who in 1528, was ennobled by Duke Antoine of Lorraine. Idatte married the Mayor of Vézélise, whose name was Demange Bouvier. From that marriage came two sons: François I and Antoine Bouvier. François I was ennobled in 1566 and went on to continue the Bouvier branch of the family. Antoine Bouvier was the Mayor of Vézélise for 34 years. His son Jean Bouvier, with the permission of Charles IV, the Duke of Lorraine, took on the name of his great grandfather and used the name Jean Bouvier de Tardvenu. His son Antoine and his descendants dropped the Bouvier name and used the name Tardvenu, then they used Tarvenu and eventually they changed the name to Tervenus (in French all those names are pronounced almost the same way). We have two church records about Idatte. Both were donations for a memorial service for her at anniversaries of her death. One is dated November 24, 1585 and in it the widow of Jean the 'assistant Mayor' buys the service for " the mother of François Bouvier Lieutenant Bailiff and Anthoine Bouvier Mayor of Vézélise". In the other one, dated Nov. 19, 1599, the buyer of the service is not named but the dead to be prayed for was identified as 'Idatte Tarvenu'. (See also the genealogical summaries 'BouvierFamilySBt..' and 'TervenusFamilySBt.')

More about Idatte de Tardvenu:

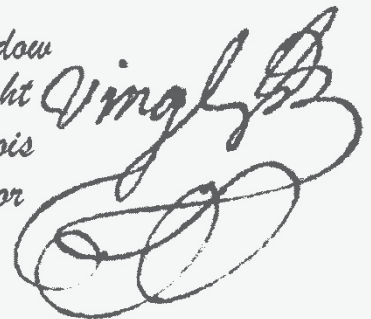
Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman



*Le 24 de novembre La veuve du feu m^{rs} Jean Bouvier
Lieutenant J^ray g^rnd m^r de son fr^r m^{rs} François Bouvier
Lieut^e et Anthoine Bouvier m^r de Vézélise, a payé*

*On the 24th day of the said month (November), the widow
of the late monsieur the Assistant Mayor Jean (bought
memorial service) for the mother of monseigneurs François
Bouvier Lieutenant Bailiff and Anthoine Bouvier Mayor
of Vézélise, 3 franks.*



(November 1585) R. C. church of Vézélise

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Children of Demange Bouvier and Idatte de Tardvenu were (all Roman Catholic):

- 3632 i. Antoine Bouvier, born probably in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine; married (1) Élisabeth Saint-Genest; married (2) Alix N.; died 1607 probably in Vézélise. He was already discussed in Generation 12.

- ii. François I de Bouvier, born in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine; married Anne de Saint-Genot; died after 18 Apr 1612; died 19 May 1589 in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine;

Notes for François I de Bouvier:

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier and from other records we know that: François I was ennobled on November 16, 1566 and went on to continue the Bouvier branch of the family. He received his license to practice law on November 16 of the same year. He was appointed Notary Général of the County Vaudémont on January 23, 1565, and on March 29, 1566 Lieutenant of Bailiff of the county of Vaudémont. He used the Bouvier name all his life. He acquired, by exchange, a chalet with a garden at La Folie near Vézélise on July 7, 1588.

(See also the genealogical summary 'BouvierFamilySBt.')

More about François I de Bouvier:

Social Status: 16 Nov 1566, ennobled in Nancy

Occupation: 16 Nov 1566, Received his license to practice law

Post held 1: 23 Jan 1565, Notary Général of the County Vaudémont

Post held 2: 29 Mar 1566, Lieutenant-Général of the County Vaudémont

Notes for Anne de Saint-Genot:

On May 5, 1599, she was already a widow, when she acquired, by way of exchange, a house in Vitrey (Meurthe-et-Moselle) with authorization to have there separately a dovecote (a house for pigeons), a special kiln and a flock besides twenty horned animals and twenty-eight white animals (Inventaire Sommaire B 70, f50-51v). She took back on fief the Tour de la Folie house in Vézélise and another one called La Court in Vitrey. (Inventaire Sommaire B 83, f75-176v).

More about Anne de Saint-Genot:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noble woman

7276. Jean de Masselin, died before Aug 1588 probably in Pont-à-Mousson, Lorraine. He married
7277. Marguerite N.

Notes for Jean de Masselin:

From Pelletier: "Jean Masselin was the Superintendent of the Chateau de Pont-à-Mousson for sixty years. He received recognition for that service in 1596, when Duke Charles III ennobled Jean posthumously and his son Charles in consideration of their services". Pont-à-Mousson is a city about halfway between Nancy and Metz.

(For more genealogical details about the Masselin families in Lorraine, see 'LorraineFamiliesSBt.')

More about Jean de Masselin:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: 28 Apr 1596, Ennobled by Duke Charles of Lorraine

Post held: Superintendent of the Chateau of Pont-à-Mousson

Notes for Marguerite N.:

On February 4 in 1588, she was the widow of Jean Masselin and wife of Mengin Florentin. On that day, she was appointed Superintendent of the Chateau of Pont-à-Mousson, which was a position held by her first husband Jean Masselin for sixty years (Lettres Petentes des Ducs de Lorraine, Series B - Tome 5, B57 f19-20v). In the same source (Tome 5, B65 f145-146v) there is a record dated August 22, 1594, according to which Mengin Florentin, an archer of the duke (Marguerite's second husband), was sentenced for abusing the sergeant of the bailiwick of Nancy in the exercise of his duties.

*Château de
 Pont-à-Mousson*



More about Marguerite N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Post held: 04 Feb 1599, She was appointed Superintendent of the Château of Pont-à-Mousson.

Known child of Jean de Masselin and Marguerite N. was:

- 3638 i. Charles de Masselin, born probably in Pont-à-Mousson, Lorraine; married Antoinette La Ricque; died between Apr 1616 - Jan 1618 in Nancy, Lorraine. He was already discussed in Generation 12.

7344. János I Spáczay, born in Hungary. He was the son of **14688. Mihály II Spáczay** and **14689. N. N.**. He married **7345. N. N.**.

More about János I Spáczay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of János I Spáczay and N. N. was:

- 3672 i. János II Spáczay, born in Hungary; married N. N..
 He was already discussed in Generation 12.

7360. György Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1550 in Hungary. He was the son of **14720. János I Reviczky** and **14721. N. N.**. He married **7361. N. N.**.

More about György Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: nobleman

Known child of György Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 3680 i. Sámuel Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1584 in Hungary; married N. N..
He was already discussed in Generation 12.

7376. Rafael Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died between 1580 - 1600 in Hungary. He was the son of **14752. Erazmus Nedeczky** and **14753. N. N.**. He married **7377. Ilona Okolicsányi**, born in Hungary.

More about Rafael Nedeczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: nobleman

More about Ilona Okolicsányi:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of Rafael Nedeczky and Ilona Okolicsányi was:

- 3688 i. Gábor Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1625 in Hungary; married N. N..
He was already discussed in Generation 12.

8108. Nicolaus I Rosenaw, died probably in Danzig, West Prussia (now Gdansk, Poland). He was the son of **16216. Matz Rosenaw** and **16217. Elisabeth N.**. He married **8109. Anna Schwartz** 08 Dec 1603 in Danzig, Peter-Paul church, on a Monday. **8109. Anna Schwartz**, born 18 Feb 1577 in Danzig, She was the daughter of **16218. Mathias Schwartz** and **16219. Anna4 N.**

Notes for Nicolaus I Rosenaw:

Nicolaus I Rosenaw was a tinsmith according to church records. His origin is uncertain. Matz (Mathias) Rosenaw may have been his father, but since his birth record was not found, we do not really know. However, there was no other Rosenaw family in Danzig in that period. Also, the church records in the Peter-Paul church in Danzig began in 1573. Nicolaus could have been born before 1573 and that is why his birth was not in the church records. The family of Matz Rosenaw and his wife Elisabeth was the only one family by that name registering births during that period in Danzig. This is why he is assumed to be the father of Nicolaus I. Nicolaus I and Anna Schwartz married on December 8 in 1603. The day was a Monday. We know that because some of the Lutheran pastors of those days had the habit of using seven little symbols to denote the day of the week on their church records. Between 1604 and 1609, he and Anna had five children, whose birth records have been found. In 1609, the births to Nicolaus I Rosenaw stopped abruptly. This is often the indication that the father died. The Lutherans in Prussia did not keep death records.

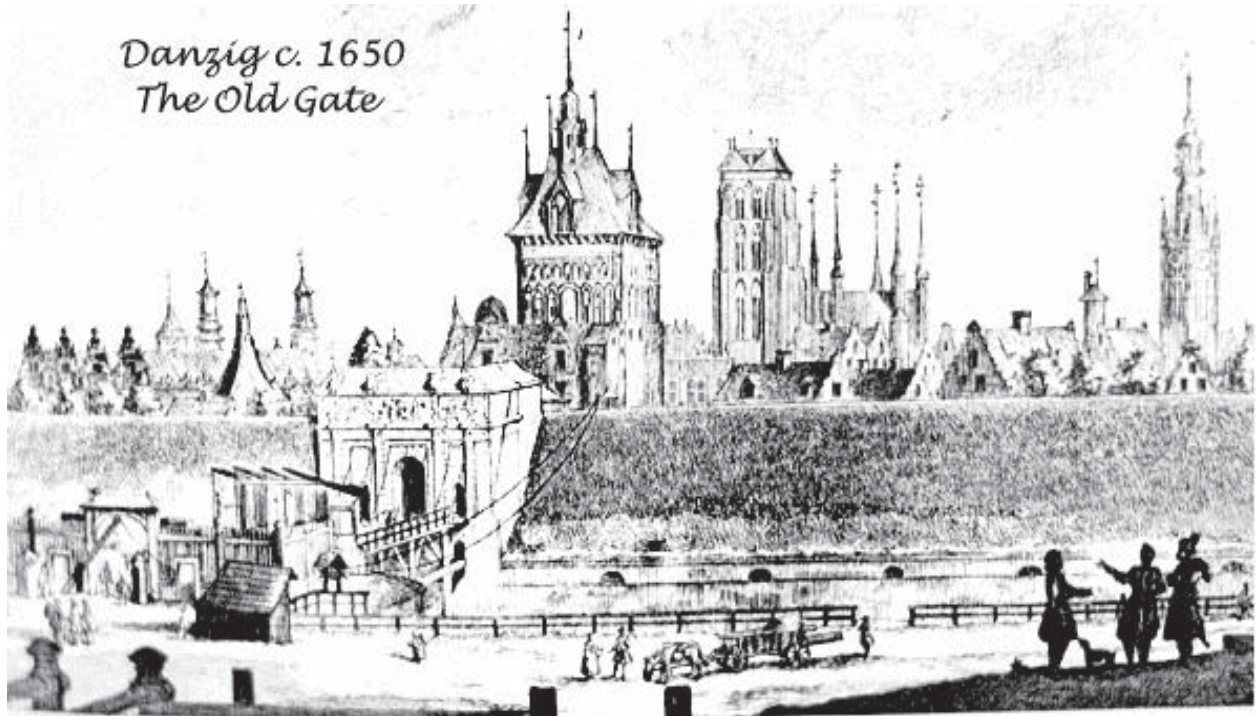
More about Nicolaus I Rosenaw:

Religion: Lutheran
Occupation: tinsmith

Notes for Anna Schwartz:

Anna Schwartz has the distinction that she is our earliest direct ancestor, whose church record I personally found. I found her birth record in the book of the Peter-Paul Lutheran church in Danzig, West Prussia. The date of her birth was February 18, 1577. The church books were photographed by the Church of the Latter Day Saints in an archive in Munich, Germany. I researched the microfilms of LDS.

Generation 13/14



More about Anna Schwartz:

Religion: Lutheran

Church of baptism: Peter-Paul church in Danzig

Children of Nicolaus I Rosenaw and Anna Schwartz were (all Lutheran):

- 4054 i. Nicolaus Rosenaw II, born 11 May 1608 in Danzig, on a Sunday; married Regina N.; died before 1660 in Elbing, West Prussia. He was discussed in Generation 12.
- ii. Martin Rosenaw, born 09 Nov 1604 in Danzig on a Tuesday.
 More about Martin Rosenaw:
 Church of baptism: St. Marien, Danzig.
- iii. Barbara Rosenaw, born 21 Mar 1606 in Danzig.
 More about Barbara Rosenaw:
 Church of baptism: St. Marien, Danzig.
- iv. Mauritius Rosenaw, born 03 Apr 1607 in Danzig.
 More about Mauritius Rosenaw:
 Church of baptism: St. Marien, Danzig
- v. Bartholome Rosenaw, born 30 Aug 1609 in Danzig.
 More about Bartholome Rosenaw:
 Church of baptism: St. Marien, Danzig

Generation No. 14

13572. Ludovico Longhi de Leucho, married N. N; he died before Oct 1542 in Milan, Italy.

More about Ludovico Longhi de Leucho:

Occupation: goldsmith

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known children of Ludovico de Leucho and N. N. were (Roman Catholic):

- 6786 i. Bernardino Longhi de Leucho, married N. N.; died after Nov. 1550 in Milan, Italy.
Occupation: goldsmith. He was already discussed in Generation 13.
- ii. Andrea Longhi de Leucho, died 1550 in Milan.
More about Andrea Longhi de Leucho:
Occupation: goldsmith

14464. Nicolas I de Hennezel, born 1480, died between 1534 - 1539 in Lorraine, France. He was the son of **28928. Didier I de Hennezel** and **28929. Isabella de Simony**. He married **14465.**

Catherine de Raincour 30 Nov 1506 at the Chateau de Raincour in Raincourt, Haute Saone, France.

14465. Catherine de Raincour born 1484 in Raincourt, Haute Saone; died 1551 in Vioménil. She was the daughter of **28930. Pierre IV de Raincour** and **28931. Jeanne de Guyonville**.

Notes for Nicolas I de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*Nicolas I de Hennezel, called 'le vieil écuyer' -- 'the old squire'. Lord of Vioménil, Grandmont and Tholoy, son of Didier I and Isabelle de Simony, on November 30 in 1506, at the Chateau de Raincourt in Bourgogne (it is a mistake, it should be Haute Saone), he married Catherine de RAINCOURT the daughter of Pierre, esquire, Lord of the said land, and Jeanne de GUYONVELLE. On December 15 in 1512, his father, Didier I donated the Grandmont estate to him and to his brother Guillaume. On May 12 in 1517, he received a charter brief from Duke Antoine of Lorraine for the fief rights to Tholoy; thereby he qualified as a nobleman and squire. In 1529, he acquired the estate of Vioménil from Jean Rambervillers and in 1532 he passed it on to his eldest son. He wrote his Will in 1534 and died before 1539, the year of the marriage of his daughter Nicole.*" Haute-Saone is a department of France at the southern border of Lorraine. Estates such as Grandmont and Tholoy were fiefs and belonged to the Duke of Lorraine. Noble families that distinguished themselves with their services to the Duke were given the possession right. A family could continue to enjoy that possession right for generations, provided it qualified for it with services to the Duke. The special office, the Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine audited the qualifications for the nobility titles and fiefs. Some estates were the property of the family. They were bought outright either from the Duke or from some other landlord inside or outside Lorraine. Such an estate was the one at Vioménil in Nivernais (today part of Nièvre). (See genealogy summaries 'HennezelAncienSBt.' and 'HennezelViomenilSBt.')

More about Nicolas I de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: landlord

Property: Seigneur de Vioménil, Grandmont et Tholoy

Notes for Catherine de Raincour:

All we know about Catherine Raincour comes from two books on the genealogy of the French nobility (one by d'Hennezel d'Ormois the other by De La Chenaye-Desbois). Both state that she was the daughter of Pierre Raincour and Jeanne de Guyonville. An extensive work on the House of Raincour by Jean Baptiste Guillaume published in 1760, does not mention a daughter of Pierre called Catherine. It is not unusual that daughters were left out from genealogical works. Women were not as visible as men in the written records. They did not hold office, buy or sell property and did not get military decorations or promotions. (For details of the Raincour family, see 'RaincourFamilySBt.')

More about Catherine de Raincour:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Nicolas I de Hennezel and Catherine de Raincour were (all Roman Catholic):

- 7232 i. Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil, married Catherine de Garnier 19 Feb 1548; died after 1592 in Yverdon, Canton Vaud, Switzerland. He was already discussed in Generation 13.
- ii. Christophe de Hennezel de Vioménil, died 03 Oct 1552 in Belrupt; married Catharine de Thysac.
Notes for Christophe de Hennezel de Vioménil:
From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Christophe de Hennezel, esquire Lord of Lichecourt, Belrupt and Bonvillet. Without a doubt, it was he, who married Catherine de THYSAC, daughter of Jehan, esquire, Lord of Lichecourt. He died on October 3 in 1552 and was buried in the church of Belrupt near the altar of Sainte-Vierge."
More about Christophe de Hennezel de Vioménil:
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Property: Seigneur de Lichecourt, Belrupt & Bonvillet
Burial: dans l'église de Belrupt
More about Catharine de Thysac:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- iii. Catherine de Hennezel de Vioménil, married (1) Henry de Thiétry 05 Feb 1520; married (2) Charles de Thysac 05 Dec 1535; died 17 Jun 1574 in Belrupt, Lorraine, France.
Notes for Catherine de Hennezel de Vioménil:
From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Catherine de Hennezel de Vioménil, first marriage on February 5 in 1520 to Henry de THIÉTRY, esquire, son of Deille de Thiétry de Troitevaux, esquire; second marriage on December 5 in 1535 to Charles de THYSAC, esquire, Lord of Belrupt, who died there on June 17 in 1574 and was buried in the church by the side of the Evangile. On his tomb there is the figure of a fully armed knight with one sword and his gauntlets on the right side and on his left side, his helmet with five grills."
More about Catherine de Hennezel de Vioménil:
Residence: Belrupt, Lorraine
More about Henry de Thiétry:
Religion: Roman Catholic Social Status: écuyer (squire)
- iv. Nicole de Hennezel de Vioménil, married Jehan de Thysac 30 Nov 1539.
Notes for Nicole de Hennezel de Vioménil:
From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Nicole de Hennezel de Vioménil, who married, on November 30 in 1539, Jehan de THYSAC, esquire. On June 11 in 1551, she gave a receipt to her brother for her dowry."
More about Jehan de Thysac:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
- v. Isabeau de Hennezel de Vioménil, born 1510 in Vioménil; died 1550; married Guillaume du Houx 26 May 1539.
Notes for Isabeau de Hennezel de Vioménil:
From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Isabeau de Hennezel de Vioménil, who married, on May 25 in 1539, Guillaume du HOUX, esquire, Lord of Hautbois and Grandmont, son of Nicolas du Houx, esquire, Lord of the same lands, and Gabrielle de THIÉTRY. He was a widower from his first marriage to Françoise de Wisse, daughter of Guillaume, bailiff of Germany, of Jehanne de Ligniville, whom he married in

Generation 14

1508. Isabeau de Hennezel de Vioménil had several children from this marriage, amongst others: Claude, who married Nicole de Choiseul in 1551."

More about Guillaume du Houx:

Property: Seigneur de Hautbois et du Grandmont
Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: écuyer (squire)

- vi. Yolande de Hennezel de Vioménil, born 1523 in Vioménil; married François du Houx 26 02 Feb 1551.

Notes for Yolande de Hennezel de Vioménil:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Yolande de Hennezel de Vioménil, who married, on February 2 in 1551, François de HOUX de HAUTBOIS, esquire, Lord of Hautbois, son of Guillaume and of Françoise de WISSE. In 1569, he bought the Vioménil estate from his brother-in-law, Nicolas II, which then always remained in the House of Houx. He wrote his will on March 27 in 1571. He was buried in the church of Vioménil."

More about Yolande de Hennezel de Hennezel de Vioménil:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: écuyer (squire)

More about François du Houx:

Property: Seigneur de Hautbois

14466. Nicolas de Garnier, born probably in Lorraine, France. He married **14467. N. N.**

More about Nicolas de Garnier:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Occupation: landlord

Known child of Nicolas de Garnier and N. N. was:

- 7233 i. Catherine de Garnier, married Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil 19 Feb 1548 in Lorraine; died after 1596 in Yverdon, Canton Vaud, Switzerland. She was already discussed in Generation 13.

14476. Nicolas de Chargerés, died before 1557 in Lorraine, France. He was the son of **28952. Durand de Chargerés** and **28953. Philippe des Vernois**. He married **14477. Anne de La Menue** in 1523 ; **14477. Anne de La Menue**, died after 1557.

Notes for Nicolas de Chargerés:

(For the genealogy of the Chargerés family see the summary 'ChargerésFamilySBt.')

More about Nicolas de Chargerés:

Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Occupation: landlord
Property: Seigneur de Tourny & du Breuil, de Sapinieres, de Tars etc.
Burial: The church of Flety (in Department Nièvre)

Children of Nicolas de Chargerés and Anne La Menue were (all Roman Catholic):

- 7238 i. Jean de Chargerés, died before 1586 in Lorraine; married Claudine de Ballard 1559. He was already discussed in Generation 13.

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- ii. Denis de Chargerres, married Bènèdicte de Vingles 1567.

More about Denis de Chargerres:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur de Tourny, du Breuil in part

More about Bènèdicte de Vingles:

Religion: Roman Catholic

- iii. Charles de Chargerres, married Jeanne de La Boutière.

More about Charles de Chargerres:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur de Pommeray, Tart, Marfandry

More about Jeanne de La Boutière:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Property: Dame de la Butière

- iv. Louis de Chargerres, died in assassination.

- v. Pierre de Chargerres

More about Pierre de Chargerres:

Property: Seigneur de Breuil, Curdin, etc.

14478. Jean de Ballard, born probably in Nièvre, France. He married **14479. Étienne des Jours**.

More about Jean de Ballard:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Post held: Treasurer of granary of Luzy in Nièvre; 35 km west of Le Creusot.

Property: Sieur de Gratteloup (parish of Luzy)

More about Étienne des Jours:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known child of Jean de Ballard and Étienne des Jours was:

- 7239 i. Claudine de Ballard, married Jean de Chargerres 1559; died after 1586. She was already discussed in Generation 13.

14530. François de Tardvenu, died in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle (in Lorraine, France). He married **14531. N. N.**

Notes for François de Tardvenu:

(From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise)

"In the early 1500s, François Tardvenu was the Lieutenant Bailiff of the county of Vaudémont in Meurthe et Moselle. On June 30, 1528, he was ennobled by Duke Antoine of Lorraine, on his own merits and on the recommendation of his brother Sébastien de Tardvenu, who was the Abbot of Longeville, the Superior of the Notre Dame church in Nancy and Councilor-secretary of the Duke. François Tardvenu was married but the only descendant surviving him was a daughter called Idatte. He had two brothers: Sébastien, mentioned above, and Claude. When Sébastien died, Claude inherited from him a large parcel of land referred to by the name Saulxcerotte. Claude modified his name to Claude de Saulxcerotte, thereby creating the Saulxcerotte branch of the Tardvenu family. The branch died out with the grandson of Claude."

(See also 'BouvierFamilySBt.' in 'Family Histories' in Volume 9)

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More about François de Tardvenu:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: 30 Jun 1528, ennobled by Duke Antoine of Lorraine

Occupation: Lieutenant Bailiff of the county of Vaudémont

Known child of François de Tardvenu and N. N. was:

- 7265 i. Idatte de Tardvenu, married Demange Bouvier ; died before 24 Nov 1585 in Vézelize, Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine. She was already discussed in Generation 13.

14688. Mihály II Spáczay, born in Hungary. He was the son of **29376. Mihály I Spáczay** and **29377. N. N.**. He married **14689. N. N.**.

More about Mihály II Spáczay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Mihály II Spáczay and N. N. was:

- 7344 i. János I Spáczay, born in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 13.

14720. János I Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1475 in Hungary. He was the son of **29440. Benedek Reviczky** and **29441. N. N.**. He married **14721. N. N.**.

More about János I Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of János I Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 7360 i. György Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1550 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 13.

14752. Erazmus Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1505 in Hungary. He was the son of **29504. Miklós Nedeczky** and **29505. N. N.**. He married **14753. N. N.**.

More about Erazmus Nedeczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Erazmus Nedeczky and N. N. was:

- 7376 i. Rafael Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died between 1580 - 1600 in Hungary; married Ilona Okolicsányi. He was already discussed in Generation 13.

16216. Matz Rosenaw, died after 1575, probably in Danzig, West Prussia now (Gdansk in Poland). He married **16217. Elisabeth N.**.

More about Matz Rosenaw:

Religion: Lutheran

More about Elisabeth N.:

Religion: Lutheran

Occupation: Most likely, he was a tinsmith

Children of Matz Rosenaw and Elisabeth N. were (all Lutheran):

Generation 14/15

- 8108 i. Nicolaus Rosenaw I, married Anna Schwartz 08 Dec 1603 in Danzig, Peter-Paul church, on a Monday; died probably in Danzig. He was already discussed in Generation 13.
- ii. Lucas Rosenaw, married Anna Adeler 25 Jun 1601 in Danzig, at Peter-Paul on a Monday.
 Notes for Lucas Rosenaw:
 We only know about Lucas Rosenaw from his marriage record. He is assumed to be the son of Matz, because there was no other Rosenaw family in Danzig in the relevant period.
 More about Anna Adeler:
 Religion: Lutheran
- iii. Engel Rosenaw, born 31 Aug 1574 in Danzig.
 More about Engel Rosenaw:
 Church of baptism: Peter-Paul, Danzig
- iv. Elisabeth Rosenaw, born 09 Aug 1575 in Danzig.
 More about Elisabeth Rosenaw:
 Church of baptism: Peter-Paul, Danzig

16218. Mathias Schwartz, died probably in Danzig, West Prussia. He married **16219. Anna4 N.**.
16219. Anna4 N., died before May 1581.

More about Mathias Schwartz:

Religion: Lutheran

More about Anna4 N.:

Religion: Lutheran

Known children of Mathias Schwartz and Anna4 N. were (Lutheran):

- 8109 i. Anna Schwartz, born 18 Feb 1577 in Danzig; married Nicolaus I Rosenaw 08 Dec 1603 in Danzig, Peter-Paul church, on a Monday. She was already discussed in Generation 13.
- ii. Jacob Schwartz, born 20 Jul 1574 in Danzig.
 More about Jacob Schwartz: Church of baptism: Peter-Paul

Generation No. 15

12544. Didier I de Hennezel, born in 1448; died before 1512 in Lorraine, France. He was the son of **25088. Jehan I de Hennezel** and **25089. Béatrix de Barizey**. He married **12545. Isabella de Simony**.

12545. Isabella de Simony. She was born in 1450, the daughter of **25090. François de Simony** and **25091. Guillemette Taceponne de Vicanne**.

Notes for Didier I de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*Didier I de Hennezel, squire, Lord of Belrupt, Bonvillet, le Grandmont, etc, Capitain in the service of Anthoine, Duke of Lorraine, married twice: first with Isabelle de SIMONY daughter of François, knight, nobleman of Siennois, chamberlain of Jehan II, Duke of Lorraine and of Guillemette de TACEPONNE de VICANNE, one of the first families of Burgundy. -- The second time Didier I married Cathin or Catherine de BOUZEY. He received on July 31 in 1501 from Duke René II and on February 16 in 1509 from Duke Anthoine of Lorraine charter brief of confirmation of hereditary feudal tenure. In those*

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charters, he was qualified as an esquire, descendant from a noble lineage. He was qualified as a 'nobleman' in 1512 in the donation document of the Grandmont estate to his sons Guillaume and Nicolas."

There is some disagreement between the above named author and M. de la Chenaye-Desbois, the author of the book 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse' about the first marriage Didier I. According to de la Chenaye-Desbois, the first wife of Didier I was not Isabelle de Simony but Marie-Anne de Thiétry. There is also some disagreement between the two authors regarding the children. I have assumed in this work that the information in the book of Comte de Hennezel d'Ormois is correct. He was very confident in his book regarding the opinion of Chenaye-Desbois, that the Hennezel family archive possessed all the documents to support the genealogy he had presented in his work and Chenaye-Desbois was wrong.

(See genealogy summaries HennezelAncienSBt. and HennezelViomenilSBt..)

More about Didier I de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: Capitain in the service of Duke Anthoine of Lorraine

Property: Seigneur de Belrupt, Bonvillet & Grandmont

(For more genealogical details about the Simony family in Lorraine, see LorraineFamiliesSBt.)

More about Isabella de Simony:

Social Status: noblewoman

Known children of Didier I de Hennezel and Isabella de Simony were:

- 6272 i. Nicolas I de Hennezel, born in 1480; died between 1534 - 1539 in Vioménil, Lorraine; married Catherine de Raincour 30 Nov 1506 at the Chateau de Raincourt in Haute Saon (just south of the region called Lorraine). He was already discussed in Generation 14.

- ii. Guillaume de Hennezel

Notes for Guillaume de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: *"Guillaume de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Grandmont au Ban Saint-Pierre, of Tholly, etc., son of Didier I and Isabelle de Simony. He was Captain in the services of Duke Anthoine of Lorraine, from whom he and his brother Nicolas on May 12 in 1517 received a charter giving them the estate of Tholoy. In that charter, they were described as noblemen esquires and the sons of Didier. The name of his wife is not known, but they left behind Claude de Hennezel, esquire."*

More about Guillaume de Hennezel:

Occupation: Capitain in the military of Duke Anthoine of Lorraine

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur du Grandmont, du Tholoy etc.

- iii. François II de Hennezel, married Jehanne I de Thiétry.

Notes for François II de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: *"François de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Senennes, married Jehanne de THIÉTRY from whom he had Barb de Hennezel, who married first Jacques de Thiétry, esquire, son of Georges; and the second time in 1570 Humbert de Hennezel, founder of the branch of the Lords of Tholoy and of the Counts of Baujeu. François received in 1555 charter brief from the Duke of Lorraine authorizing the establishment of the Glassworks at Clairey. In 1553 and in 1561 he shared with his stepmother Cathin de Bouzey and with his sons Didier II and Claude the property he inherited after the departure of his father."*

It is interesting and somewhat suspicious that according to M. Hennezel d'Ormoy, the uncle (François) and the nephew (Isaac I, son of François' brother, Christoph) both married a woman called Jehanne de Thiétry.

More about François II de Hennezel:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Property: Seigneur de Senennes

More about Jehanne I de Thiétry:

Religion: Roman Catholic

iv. **Christophe I de Hennezel**

Notes for Christophe I de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"CHRISTOPHE de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Belrupt and Bonvillet. He participated on February 7 in 1547 in the sale of a part of the Bousseraucourt estate, which he inherited from Isabelle de Simony, his mother. In 1551, he attended the marriage of his niece Yoland and was living at the time in the glassworks at Tourchon. We find at the National Library, amongst notes of Hozier, a fragment of his progeny (that is how we know his descendants)".

More about Christophe I de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: Gentilhomme glassmaker in Tourchon

Property: Seigneur de Belrupt & Bonvillet

12546. Pierre IV de Raincour, born 1460 in Raincourt; died before 1539. He was the son of **25092. Jean II de Raincour** and **25093. Marguerite d'Augicour**. He married **12547. Jeanne de Guyonville**. **12547. Jeanne de Guyonville**, we have no information about her.

Notes for Pierre IV de Raincour:

Raincourt is the land situated on the southern border of Lorraine in department of in Haute Saone, very close to Juffey. It gave its name to the House of Raincourt (Raincour), which still exists today. The earliest of this name is Guillaume de Raincourt as a witness on a document of a donation to the Abbey of Charlieu. The donation was made in 1180 by Gui de Chaumont, a Knight. In 1211, Payen de Raincour, knight, donated to the same Abbey one and a half 'arpents' (3500-5000 square meters to an 'arpent') of grazing land with the consent of his family: wife Cecile and their children Robert, Étienne, Élisabeth and Agnotte de Raincour. In the same year, Varnier and Hugues de Raincour, brothers, approved the donations of their late father, Payen de Raincour, to the Abbey and added ten 'journaux' of land at Raincour and four 'arpents' of grazing land at Betaucourt. In 1220, they gave grazing rights to the Abbey on their land and renounced all demands they had against the Abbey.

The unbroken documentation of the Raincour family genealogy began with Obry (Orry) de Raincour (Raincour), écuyer, Seigneur in part of Raincourt, Cye, Bourbeville, and Cemboing. The name Obry de Raincour appears on a document in 1353 recording Reynier Champagnola, the owner of Betaucourt paying homage to the Abbey of Charlieu. Obry de Raincour had married Marguerite de Betaucourt with whom he had three sons and a daughter in the mid-1300's. They were: **1.) Estienne** de Raincour (whose first name is in dispute among authors), who had only one son called Pierre. He was a military man, who wrote his last testament in May 1414 and died in October of the following year. From Pierre's testament we know that Orry de Raincour was buried in the church of Saint Tiebaud de Juffey, because he requested in his last testament to be buried in his grandfather's crypt. He left no descendants. **2.) Jean I** de Raincour, who continued his father's line. His great-grandson Pierre IV had four surviving children. Two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters was Catherine (our ancestor), who married Nicolas I de Hennezel in 1506. Her father's male line died out in 1588 with Ambroise, the grandson of Pierre IV. **3.) Philippe** de Raincour had two sons: Philibert and Joffroy. Philibert's line died out with his grandson Nicolas de Raincour. Joffroy's line has continued and carried the Raincour name into the 21st century.

[For more details of the Raincour genealogy see 'RaincourFamilySBt.']



More about Pierre IV de Raincour:

Property: Seigneur de Raincourt en Haute Saone

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Children of Pierre IV de Raincour and Jeanne de Guyonville are:

- 6273 i. Catherine de Raincour, born 1484 in Raincourt, Haute Saone, France ; died 1551 in Vioménil, Lorraine; married Nicolas I de Hennezel 30 Nov 1506 at the Chateau de Raincourt . Both the Hennezel and the De La Chenaye-Desbois books agree with the above. Jean Baptiste Guillaume does not mention a daughter called Catherine. She was already discussed in Generation 14.
- ii. Vaubert de Raincour, died in 1540; married Jeanne de Rancevaux; left two sons and a daughter.
More about Vaubert de Raincour:
Property: Seigneur of Raincour, Blondefontaine, Betaucour
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
- iii. Jean III de Raincour, died before 1540.
More about Jean III de Raincour:
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
- iv. Jacquette de Raincour, married Jacques de Saint-Crix.

12568. Durand de Chargerés, died after 1498 in Lorraine, France. He was the son of **25136. Antoine de Chargerés** and **25137. Anne du Crest**. He married **12569. Philippe des Vernois**.

12569. Philippe des Vernois, died about 1514. She was the daughter of **25138. François des Vernois** and **25139. Anne de Chissey**.

Notes for Durand de Chargerés:

[For the genealogy of the Chargerés family see the summary ChargerésFamilySBt.]

More about Durand de Chargerés:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: Captain in the military

Property: Seigneur de Tourny, Sapinieres, etc.

More about Philippe des Vernois:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known children of Durand de Chargerés and Philippe des Vernois were:

- 6284 i. Nicolas de Chargerés, died before 1557 in Lorraine, France; married Anne de La Menue 1523.
He was already discussed in Generation 14.
- ii. Gaspard de Chargerés

12676. N. Tardvenu, born in Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (in Lorraine, France). He married **12677. N. N.**

Children of N. Tardvenu and N. N. were:

- 6338 i. François de Tardvenu, married N. N. ; died in Vézélise, Meurthe Moselle (in Lorraine, France).
He was already discussed in Generation 14.
- ii. Sébastien de Tardvenu
Notes for Sébastien de Tardvenu:
[from 'Nobiliaire, ou Armorial General de la Lorraine et du Barrois', by Ambroise Pelletier]
"Sébastien de Tardvenu was the Abbot of Longeville, the Superior of the Notre Dame church in Nancy and Councilor-secretary of the Duke. When Sébastien died, he left a large parcel of land to his brother Claude. The land was called Saulxcerotte. Claude modified his name to Claude de Saulxcerotte, thereby creating the Saulxcerotte branch of the Tardvenu family."
More about Sébastien de Tardvenu:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Post held 1: Abbot of Longeville
Post held 2: Advisor and Secretary of Duke Antoine
Post held 3: Prior of Notre-Dame de Nancy
- iii. Claude de Tardvenu, married Isabeau de Bettanges.
Notes for Claude de Tardvenu:
[from 'Nobiliaire, ou Armorial General de la Lorraine et du Barrois', by Ambroise Pelletier and from Inventaire Sommaire, Série B, Nancy]
"Claude Tardvenu was ennobled by Duke Antoine on November 3, 1528 (only a few months after the ennoblement of his brother François). He later inherited the land of the region called Saulxerotte from his brother Sébastien Tardvenu the Abbot of Longeville. He then took up the name Saulxerotte, which his son and grandson used, both called Nicolas de Tervenu de Saulxerotte. "
More about Claude de Tardvenu:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: 03 Nov 1528, Nancy
Post held: 24 May 1527, Official Notary for the County of Vaudémont

12992. Mihály I Spáczay, born in Hungary; died 1437 in Hungary. He was the son of **25984. Tamás Spáczay** and **25985. Dóra Spáczay**. He married **12993. N. N.**

Generation 15/16

More about Mihály I Spáczay:

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Mihály I Spáczay and N. N. was:

- 6496 i. Mihály II Spáczay, born in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 14.

13056. Benedek Reviczky, born in Hungary; died between 1457 - 1460 in Hungary. He was the son of **26112. Bálint Reviczky** and **26113. N. N.**. He married **13057. N. N.**.

More about Benedek Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Benedek Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 6528 i. János I Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1475 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 14.

13120. Miklós Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1492 in Hungary. He was the son of **26240. Márton Nedeczky** and **26241. N. N.**. He married **13121. N. N.**.

More about Miklós Nedeczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Miklós Nedeczky and N. N. was:

- 6560 i. Erazmus Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1505 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 14.

Generation No. 16

25088. Jehan I de Hennezel He was the son of **50176. Henry II de Hennezel** and **50177. Lyze de Bouzey**. He married **25089. Béatrix de Barizey** 16 Jul 1446. **25089. Béatrix de Barizey** She was the daughter of **50178. André de Barizey** and **50179. Béatrix de Thiaucourt**.

Notes for Jehan I de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*JEHAN I Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Bonvillet and Belrupt. He married Béatrix de BARIZEY, the daughter of André, esquire, Lord of Blainville and Damelevière and of Béatrix de THIAUCOURT. Present at the wedding were : George and Biéatrix de Barizey, brother and sister of the bride, Jehan de Thysal, squire, Lord of Trachières, the bride's brother-in-law through Alix de Barizey her sister, Didier de Thiaucourt and Catherine Barba the bride's maternal grandparents. -- Jehan I Hennezel was probably the first of this family, who dedicated himself to the art of glass making. He was named in the Charter of Glassmaker granted by the Duke Jehan of Lorraine on June 21 in 1448. Jehan I founded the village of Hennezel in the Darney forest and gave it his name. The charter issued by René II on July 31 in 1501 tells us who his descendants were.*" He lived in the town of Hennezel. (That town still exists today in 2011.)

[See genealogy summary HennezelAncienSBt.]

More about Jehan I de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: Gentilhomme (of the nobility) glassmaker

Property: Seigneur de Belrupt & Bonvillet

More about Béatrix de Barizey:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Children of Jehan I de Hennezel and Béatrix de Barizey were:

12544 i. Didier I de Hennezel, born in 1448; died after 1512 in Lorraine, France; married (1) Isabella de Simony; married (2) Catherine de Bouzey. He was already discussed in Generation 15.

ii. Claude I de Hennezel

Notes for Claude I de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:

"Claude de Hennezel, esquire, who on April 11 in 1540 at Bousseraucourt, made her daughter Anne heir of his title. We do not know the name of his wife, but he left behind two children, Anne de Hennezel and François de Hennezel, esquire. It was mentioned in a charter of nobility issued in 1760 that descendants of Claude still existed at that time."

More about Claude I de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

iii. Jehan II de Hennezel, married Jehanne de Mailleroncourt.

Notes for Jehan II de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:

"Jehan II de Hennezel, esquire, married Jehanne de MAILLERONCOURT, to whom he donated on March 12 in 1520 several properties around Hennezel for the services she had rendered to him. The charter of nobility mentioned in connection with his father, also stated that the descendants of Jehan II still existed in 1760."

More about Jehan II de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

iv. Béatrix de Hennezel, married Jean de Pilliers.

Notes for Béatrix de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy:

"Béatrix de Hennezel, married the sire of PILLIERS, Lord of Joly-Salombourg, as attested by the Count of Pilliers in his letter of January 19, 1733 to M. de Champigny (to Dominique François Joseph Hennezel in connection with the genealogical research he had been conducting)."

More about Jean de Pilliers:

Property: Seigneur de Joly-Salombourg

25090. François de Simony, born probably in Sienne, Italy; died after 1497 in Chatillon-sur-Seine, Cote d'Or, France. He married **25091. Guillemette Taceponne de Vicanne**.

25091. Guillemette Taceponne de Vicanne, died after 1497 in Chatillon-sur-Seine, Cote d'Or.

Notes for François de Simony:

According to Ambroise Pelletier, the Simony family proved their ancestry in Sienne in Italy to around 1231, but did not establish their nobility until François Simony settled in Lorraine in 1464 and married Guillemette Taceponne. He lived in Chatillon-sur-Seine with his wife Guillemette Taceponne at the time his son Martin married Marguerite de Combles in 1497. Chatillon-sur-Seine is a town in the

Generation 16

northern part of the administrative department Cote d'Or near the border with department Haute-Marne.
[For more genealogical details about the Simony family in Lorraine, see LorraineFamiliesSBt.]

More about François de Simony:

Post held: Chamberlain de Duke Jehan II of Lorraine

Social Status: Chevalier (Knight), nobleman of Sienne, in Italy

Children of François de Simony and Guillemette Taceponne de Vicanne were:

- 12545 i. Isabella de Simony, born 1450 probably in Chatillon-sur-Seine, Cote d'Or ; married Didier I de Hennezel. She was already discussed in Generation 15.
- ii. Pierre de Simony, born probably in Chatillon-sur-Seine, Cote d'Or
- iii. Martin de Simony born probably in Chatillon-sur-Seine, married Marguerite de Combles 1497.

25092. Jean II de Raincour, died after 1497. He was the son of **50184. Simon III de Raincour** and **50185. Marguerite de Boigne**. He married **25093. Marguerite d'Augicour**.

25093. Marguerite d'Augicour. We know nothing more about her.

[For more details of the Raincour genealogy, see 'RaincourFamilySBt. '].

More about Jean II de Raincour:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur of Raincourt, Blondefontaine, Betaucour, Bourbévelle, Gevigney, Mercey

Known children of Jean de Raincour and Marguerite d'Augicour were:

- 12546 i. Pierre IV de Raincour, died before 1539; married Jeanne de Guyonville. He was discussed in Generation 15.
- ii. Poincard de Raincour, died after 1521.

25136. Antoine de Chargerres, died after 1424. He married **25137. Anne du Crest**.

25137. Anne du Crest, her origin is not known.

[For the genealogy of the Chargerres family see the summary ChargerresFamilySBt.]

More about Antoine de Chargerres:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Occupation: Captain in the military

Property: Seigneur de Chapinieres in Bourbonnois

More about Anne du Crest:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known child of Antoine de Chargerres and Anne du Crest is:

- 12568 i. Durand de Chargerres, died after 1498 in Lorraine, France; married Philippe des Vernois. He was already discussed in Generation 15.

25138. François des Vernois He married **25139. Anne de Chissey**.

More about François des Vernois:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

More about Anne de Chissey:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Known child of François des Vernois and Anne de Chissey is:

- 12569 i. Philippe des Vernois, died about 1514; married Durand de Chargeres. She was already discussed in Generation 15.

25984. Tamás Spáczay, born in Hungary. He was the son of **51968. Márton Spáczay** and **51969. N. N.**. He married **25985. Dóra Spáczay**.

25985. Dóra Spáczay, born in Hungary.

More about Tamás Spáczay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

More about Dóra Spáczay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Tamás Spáczay and Dóra Spáczay is:

- 12992 i. Mihály I Spáczay, born in Hungary; died 1437 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 15.

26112. Bálint Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1391 in Hungary. He was the son of **52224. Dénes Reviczky** and **52225. N. N.**. He married **26113. N. N.**.

More about Bálint Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Bálint Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 13056 i. Benedek Reviczky, born in Hungary; died between 1457 - 1460 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 15.

26240. Márton Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1458 in Hungary. He was the son of **52480. Péter Nedeczky** and **52481. N. N.**. He married **26241. N. N.**.

More about Márton Nedeczky:

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Márton Nedeczky and N. N. was:

- 13120 i. Miklós Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1492 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 15.

Generation No. 17

50176. Henry II de Hennezel, died after 1446. He was the son of **100352. Henry I de Hennezel** and **100353. Isabeau d'Esch**. He married **50177. Lyze de Bouzey**.

50177. Lyze de Bouzey, died after 1446. She was the daughter of **100354. Jehan II de Bouzey** and **100355. Marie de Beauffremont**.

Notes for Henry II de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: *"He was esquire, Lord of Bonvillet and Belrupt, « maistre d'hostel » (an officer in the Palace Guard) of Charles II Duke of Lorraine. On March 21, 1417, he sat at a council session in Nancy, where only members of the ancient nobility had the right to be present (this council decided on questions such as the succession to the throne) and there he judged with Jehan de Lenoncourt, Goéry de Savigny, Collignon de Ludres, Bailli de Nancy Jehan Goise, Ferry de Ludres and Lobion de Brunneffroy. He married Lyze de BOUZEY, sister of Liébault de Bouzey, squire, Lord of Einville and Bonvillet and daughter of Jehan II de Bouzey, esquire, Lord of the said estates and of Marie de BEAUFFREMONT. This marriage must have been the work of Thiriet de Bouzey, uncle of Lyze, who was also « maistre d'hostel » of duchess Marguerite de Bavière. Henry II was the father of Jehan I, whose marriage he attended with his wife in 1446."*

The delegates of the Ancient Knights had the sole right to judge in the question of succession to the throne of the Duke of Lorraine, in case of the selection of a regent for a minor. They also claimed to have jurisdiction over the person of the Duke of Lorraine himself, and the right to intercede in the administration of the dukedom of Lorraine. The presence of Henry d'Hennezel at that council session indicates that the Hennezel family was already very well established old family in Lorraine in 1417.

[See genealogy summary HennezelAncienSBt.]

More about Henry II de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Post held 1: 'Maistre d'hostel' (in charge of the officers managing the palace) of Duke Charles II

Property: Seigneur de Belrupt & Bonvillet

Notes for Lyze de Bouzey: [For more historical data see genealogical summary BouzeyFamilySBt.]

More about Lyze de Bouzey:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: noblewoman

Known child of Henry II de Hennezel and Lyze de Bouzey was:

- 25088 i. Jehan I de Hennezel, married Béatrix de Barizey 16 Jul 1446. He was already discussed in Generation 16.

50178. André de Barizey He married **50179. Béatrix de Thiaucourt**.

50179. Béatrix de Thiaucourt She was the daughter of **100358. Didier de Thiaucourt** and **100359. Catherine Barbe N.**

More about André de Barizey:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur de Blainville & Damelevière

Children of André de Barizey and Béatrix de Thiaucourt were:

- 25089 i. Béatrix de Barizey, married Jehan I de Hennezel 16 Jul 1446. She was already discussed in Generation 16.

- ii. Georges de Barizey
More about Georges de Barizey:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- iii. Biéatrix de Barizey
More about Biéatrix de Barizey:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- iv. Alix de Barizey, married Jehan de Thysal.
More about Alix de Barizey:
Religion: Roman Catholic
More about Jehan de Thysal:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Property: Seigneur de Trachières

50184. Simon III de Raincour, died after 1449. He was the son of **100368. Jean I de Raincour** and **100369. Marguerite de Juffey**. He married **50185. Marguerite de Boigne**.

50185. Marguerite de Boigne She was the daughter of **100370. Huguenin de Boigne**.

More about Simon III de Raincour:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur of Raincour, Blondefontaine

Known child of Simon III de Raincour and Marguerite de Boigne was:

- 25092 i. Jean II de Raincour, died after 1497; married Marguerite d'Augicour. He was already discussed in Generation 16.

[For more details of the Raincour genealogy, see 'RaincourFamilySBt.']

51968. Márton Spáczay, born in Hungary; died 1353 in Hungary. He married **51969. N. N.**

51969. N. N.

More about Márton Spáczay:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Márton Spáczay and N. N. was:

- 25984 i. Tamás Spáczay, born in Hungary; married Dóra Spáczay. He was already discussed in Generation 16.

52224. Dénes Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1355 in Hungary. He was the son of **104448. Lovdán Reviczky** and **104449. N. N.**. He married **52225. N. N.**

52225. N. N.

More about Dénes Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Generation 17/18

Known child of Dénes Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 26112 i. Bálint Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1391 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 16.

52480. Péter Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1384 in Hungary. He was the son of **104960. János I Nedeczky** and **104961. N. N.**. He married **52481. N. N.**

More about Péter Nedeczky:

Social Status: nobleman

Known child of Péter Nedeczky and N. N. was:

- 26240 i. Márton Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1458 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 16.

Generation No. 18

100352. Henry I de Hennezel, died after 1394. He married **100353. Isabeau d'Esch**.
100353. Isabeau d'Esch, died after 1394.

Notes for Henry I de Hennezel:

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-François de Hennezel d'Ormoy: "*He was esquire, Lord of Bonvillet, Belrupt, le Meix-Xolley, married Isabeau d'ESCH, with whom on May 30, 1392, he acquired the land and the estates of Bonvillet and Belrupt, near Darney in the department of Vosges in Lorraine, from Didier Bestard of Montreuil and Jehanette le Chassenet, his wife. These fiefs depended on the Duke of Lorraine and on the Abbey of Brelanges. -- On July 13, 1394, Henry I and his wife Isabeau bought Meix-Xolley, the estate at the boundary of Ville-sur-Illon from Jehan the Lord of the said place. These two property titles qualified Henry I Hennezel as a squire.*"

[See genealogy summary HennezelAncienSBt.]

More about Henry I de Hennezel:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur de Belrupt, Bonvillet, le Meix-Xolley

Known child of Henry de Hennezel and Isabeau d'Esch was:

- 50176 i. Henry II de Hennezel, married Lyze de Bouzey; died after 1446. He was already discussed in Generation 17.

100354. Jehan II de Bouzey, died after 1401. He married **100355. Marie de Beaufremont** 1401.
100355. Marie de Beaufremont, died after 1401.

More about Jehan II de Bouzey:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Property: Seigneur de Bouzey, d'Einville & Bonvillet

More about Marie de Beaufremont:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Property: Dame de Bouze

Generation 18

Children of Jehan de Bouzey and Marie de Beauffremont were:

- 50177 i. Lyze de Bouzey, married Henry II de Hennezel; died after 1446. She was already discussed in Generation 17.
- ii. Vautrin II de Bouzey
More about Vautrin II de Bouzey:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- iii. Jean III de Bouzey, married Marie de Saint-Germain 1402.
- iv. Liébault II de Bouzey, died after 1455; married Catherine de Thuillieres; died after 1455.
More about Liébault II de Bouzey:
Religion: Roman Catholic
Social Status: écuyer (squire)
Property: Seigneur d'Einville & Bonvillet
- v. Guillaume de Bouzey, married Jeanne de Malain; both were alive in 1573.
More about Guillaume de Bouzey:
Religion: Roman Catholic
- vi. Catherine de Bouzey, died after 1459; married (1) Francque de Houecourt; married (2) Étienne de Changy 1459; died after 1459.
More about Catherine de Bouzey:
Religion: Roman Catholic

100358. Didier de Thiaucourt He married **100359. Catherine Barbe N.**

100359. Catherine Barbe N. Her origin is not known.

More about Didier de Thiaucourt:

Religion: Roman Catholic

More about Catherine Barbe N.:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Child of Didier de Thiaucourt and Catherine N. is:

- 50179 i. Béatrix de Thiaucourt, married André de Barizey. She was discussed in Generation 17.

100368. Jean I de Raincour, died after 1415. He was the son of **200736. Orry de Raincour** and **200737. Marguerite de Betaucour**. He married **100369. Marguerite de Juffey**.

100369. Marguerite de Juffey, died before 1433.

Notes for Jean I de Raincour:

[For more details of the Raincour family, see 'RaincourFamilySBt. '].

More about Jean I de Raincour:

Mentioned in the 1396 census of La terre de la Demangevelle done by the Duke of Bourgogne.

Property: Seigneur of Raincour, Blondefontaine , Betaucour, Juffey, Melin

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Children of Jean de Raincour and Marguerite de Juffey were:

- 50184 i. Simon III de Raincour, died after 1449; married Marguerite de Boigne. He was already discussed in Generation 17.

Generation 18

- ii. Thiebaud II de Raincour, died after 1447; married Isabelle de Gémolles; died before 1445.

Notes for Thiebaud II de Raincour:

See 'RaincourFamilySBt. ', based on: 'Introduction à l'Histoire Gènealogique de la Maison de Raincour', P. Pidoux de LaMaudèra/1933, Bibliothèque National de France, Paris 'Histoire Gènealogique des anciens sire de Salins an comté de Bourgogne', Jean-Baptiste Guillaume, 1757, vol. 2, pp. 320-338.

More about Thiebaud II de Raincour:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

He wrote his last testament on 06 Nov 1445.

He gave a gift of property to his brother Simon de Raincour on 14 Apr 1447.

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Post held: Bailiff and Governor of Jonvelle

Property: Seigneur of Jonvelle

- iii. George de Raincour, died before 1445; married N.N..

More about George de Raincour:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

His only child, daughter Jeanette may have been illegitimate.

Property: Seigneur of pont d'Arcey

- iv. Richard de Raincour, died between 1434 - 1445.

More about Richard de Raincour:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

He never married.

- v. Jeanette I de Raincour, married Henry de Messey; died before 1445.

More about Henry de Messey:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

- vi. Yoland de Raincour, died after 1434.

More about Yoland de Raincour:

She was Canoness at the convent Poussay.

- vii. Agné de Raincour, died after 1447.

100370. Huguenin de Boigne, N. N.

More about Huguenin de Boigne:

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

Known child of Huguenin de Boigne was:

- 50185 i. Marguerite de Boigne, married Simon III de Raincour. She was discussed in Generation 17.

104448. Lovdán Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1320 in Hungary. He married **104449. N. N.** **104449. N. N.** Nothing more is known about her.

More about Lovdán Reviczky:

Religion: Roman Catholic

Social Status: nobleman

Generation 18/19

Known child of Lovdán Reviczky and N. N. was:

- 52224 i. Dénes Reviczky, born in Hungary; died after 1355 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 17.

104960. János I Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1335 in Hungary. He married **104961. N. N.**. He was already discussed in Generation 17.

More about János I Nedeczky:

Social Status: nobleman

Child of János I Nedeczky and N. N. was:

- 52480 i. Péter Nedeczky, born in Hungary; died 1384 in Hungary; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 17.

Generation No. 19

200736. Orry de Raincour, died after 1360. He was the son of **401472. Thierry de Raincour** and **401473. N. N.**. He married **200737. Marguerite de Betaucour**.

200737. Marguerite de Betaucour, died after 1396.

Notes for Orry de Raincour:

The name Obry (Orry) de Raincour appears on documents in 1335, a donation to Orry's brother Estienne by Liebaud de Beauffremont, and again on March 16 in 1353, when Reynier Champagnola, the owner of Betaucourt paid homage to the Abbey of Charlieu. Orry married Marguerite de Betaucour, daughter of Jean. They had three sons: Estienne, Jean I and Philippe and one daughter Alix. Orry wrote his last testament on October 22 in 1360. According to the last testament of his grandson, Pierre de Raincour, son of Estienne, written in May 1414, Orry had been buried in the church of Saint Thiebaud de Juffey.

About his sons: Estienne's line died out with his son Pierre de Raincour; Jean I de Raincour continued his father's line. Pierre (IV) , whose daughter Catherine married Nicolas I de Hennezel, was the great-grandson of Jean I. This branch died out with Ambroise, the grandson of Pierre IV de Raincour; the third son Philippe de Raincour established a branch that still survives today in the 12th year of the 21st century.
Social Status: écuyer (squire) Property: Seigneur of Raincour, Bourbévelle, Cembong and Cyé.

Children of Orry de Raincour and Marguerite de Betaucour were:

- 100368 i. Jean I de Raincour, died after 1415; married Marguerite de Juffey. He was already discussed in Generation 18.

- ii. Étienne III de Raincour, married N. N..

More about Étienne III de Raincour:

Property: Seigneur of Raincour

- iii. Philippe de Raincour, died before 1395; married N.N..

More about Philipp de Raincour:

Property: Seigneur of Raincour, Cemboing, Cyé

Social Status: écuyer (squire)

- iv. Alix de Raincour, died after 1396; married Jeannon de Dambelin; died before 1396.

[For more details of the Raincour genealogy, see 'RaincourFamilySBt.]

Generation 20-22

Generation No. 20

401472. Thierry de Raincour, died after 1331. He was the son of **802944. Guillaume III de Raincour** and **802945. N. N.**. He married **401473. N. N.**.

More about Thierry de Raincour:

In 1331, he divided his estates between his two sons Orry and Estienne.

Social Status: Chevalier

Known children of Thierry de Raincour and N. N. were:

200736 i. Orry de Raincour, died after 1360; married Marguerite de Betaucour, daughter of Jean. . He was already discussed in Generation 19.

ii. Étienne II de Raincour

More about Étienne II de Raincour:

Note 1: He shared the family assets with his brother Orry de Raincour.

Note 2: He had only daughters.

[For more details of the Raincour genealogy, see 'RaincourFamilySBt. ']

Generation No. 21

802944. Guillaume III de Raincour, died after 1281. He was the son of **1605888. Jobert II de Raincour** and **1605889. Mariette Magnansse de Seignay**. He married **802945. N. N.**.

802945. N. N.. Nothing more is known about her.

More about Guillaume III de Raincour:

In 1281, he inherited his father's property.

Known child of Guillaume de Raincour and N. N. was:

401472 i. Thierry de Raincour, died after 1331; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 20.

[For more details of the Raincour genealogy, see 'RaincourFamilySBt. ']

Generation No. 22

1605888. Jobert II de Raincour, died before 1281. He was the son of **3211776. Varnier de Raincour** and **3211777. N. N.**. He married **1605889. Mariette Magnansse de Seignay**.

1605889. Mariette Magnansse de Seignay. . Nothing more is known about her.

More about Jobert II de Raincour:

In 1277, he inherited his father's property.

Known child of Jobert II de Raincour and Mariette de Seignay was:

802944 i. Guillaume III de Raincour, died after 1281; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 21.

Generation No. 23

3211776. Varnier de Raincour, died about 1277. He was the son of **6423552. Pierre-Payen de Raincour** and **6423553. Cécile N.**. He married **3211777. N. N.**.

Known child of Varnier de Raincour and N. N. was:

- 1605888 i. **Jobert II de Raincour**, died before 1281; married Mariette Magnansse de Seignay. He was already discussed in Generation 22.

Generation No. 24

6423552. Pierre-Payen de Raincour, died 1211. He was the son of **12847104. Guillaume I de Raincour** and **12847105. Simonette N.**. He married **6423553. Cécile N.**.

6423553. Cécile N.. Nothing more is known about her.

Notes for Pierre-Payen de Raincour:

In 1204, Pierre disappeared from the records. He probably left for the Crusades with the Laroche family, with whom he was often mentioned in documents. In 1211, it was probably the above Pierre, who reappeared as Payen and donated Raincour land to the Abbey of Charlieu with the consent of his wife Cécile and four of his children. In the same year, two other sons of Payen approved 'their late father's donations and gave another 'Journeaux' of plow land of Raincour and six 'arpents' of grazing land to the same monastery. An arpent is approximately 3500-5000 square meters.

More about Pierre-Payen de Raincour:

Social Status: Chevalier (knight)

Children of Pierre-Payen de Raincour and Cécile N. were:

- 3211776 i. **Varnier de Raincour**, died about 1277; married N. N.. He was already discussed in Generation 23.
- ii. **Hugues I de Raincour**
- iii. **Robert de Raincour**
- iv. **Étienne I de Raincour**
- v. **Élisabeth de Raincour**
- vi. **Agnotte de Raincour**

Generation No. 25

12847104. Guillaume I de Raincour, born about 1120. He was the son of **25694208. Aymé de Raincour**. He married **12847105. Simonette N.**. **12847105. Simonette N.**. Nothing more is known about her.

Generation 25/26

Notes for Guillaume I de Raincour:

Raincour is the land situated on the border of Lorraine very close to Juffey. It gave its name to the House of Raincour, which still exists today. The earliest of this name is Guillaume de Raincour, who was witness on a document of a donation to the Abbey of Charlieu. The donation was made in 1180 by Gui de Chaumont, a knight. In 1189, with the consent of his sons Calon, Pierre, Simon and Guillaume II, Guillaume I Raincour made a donation of some land to the same abbey.

Children of Guillaume I de Raincour and Simonette N. were:

- 6423552 i. Pierre-Payen de Raincour, died 1211; married Cécile N.. He was discussed in Generation 24.
- ii. Viard de Raincour, died after 1199; married N.N..
- iii. Calon I de Raincour, born about 1150.
- iv. Simon I de Raincour, died before 1216; married Adeline de Montagné; died in or before 1216.
More about Adeline de Montagné:
In 1216, she was already a widow, when she made a donation to the Abbey of Charlieu.
- v. Guillaume II de Raincour, died before 1216; married N. N..

Generation No. 26

25694208. Aymé de Raincour, born about 1080.

Known child of Aymé de Raincour was:

- 12847104 i. Guillaume I de Raincour, born about 1120; married Simonette N.. He was discussed in Generation 24.

Note about Aymé:

He did not use the 'Raincour' name, he appeared in documents only as Aymé. According to the records of the Claire Fontaine monastery, he was amongst the primary benefactors of the abbey founded in 1132.

[For more details of the Raincour genealogy, see the summary '**RaincourFamilySBt.** '. It is based on two books entitled:

- 1.) 'Introduction à l'Histoire Gènealogique de la Maison de Raincour', P. Pidoux de LaMaudéra, Dijon, 1933. Bibliothèque National de France, Paris.
- 2.) 'Histoire Gènealogique des anciens sire de Salins an comté de Bourgogne', Jean-Baptiste Guillaume, 1757, vol. 2, pp. 320-338. Bibliothèque National de France, Paris.



Enns, St. Laurenz Basilica

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OF
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Pest-Buda in year 2010

APPENDIX 'A'

Family Tree

Parents

Grandparents

Great-Grandparents

**Joannes
GUZIK**

b: probably Poland
d: Bef. 1904 Poland
Occupation:
shoemaker

Cont. p. 3

**Tamás Ferencz
GUZIK**

b: 30 Sep 1877 Krosno, Poland
m: 11 Jul 1904 Budapest IV
(Újpest), Hungary
d: 26 Mar 1951 (age 74) Budapest
IV (Újpest), Hungary
Occupation:
master shoemaker

**Thomas
PUDELKO**

b: probably Poland
d: probably Poland
Occupation:
shoemaker

**Balbina
PUDELKO**

b: probably Poland
d: Bef. 1904 Poland

**Mária Etel
GUZIK**

b: 06 Dec 1904 Budapest IV
(Újpest), Hungary
m: 24 Aug 1931 Budapest IV
(Újpest), Hungary
d: 09 Dec 1980 (age 76) Budapest IV
(Újpest), Hungary
Occupation:
administrator

**Carolina
GUZIK**

b: probably Poland
d: probably Poland

**Anna
SLANICKA**

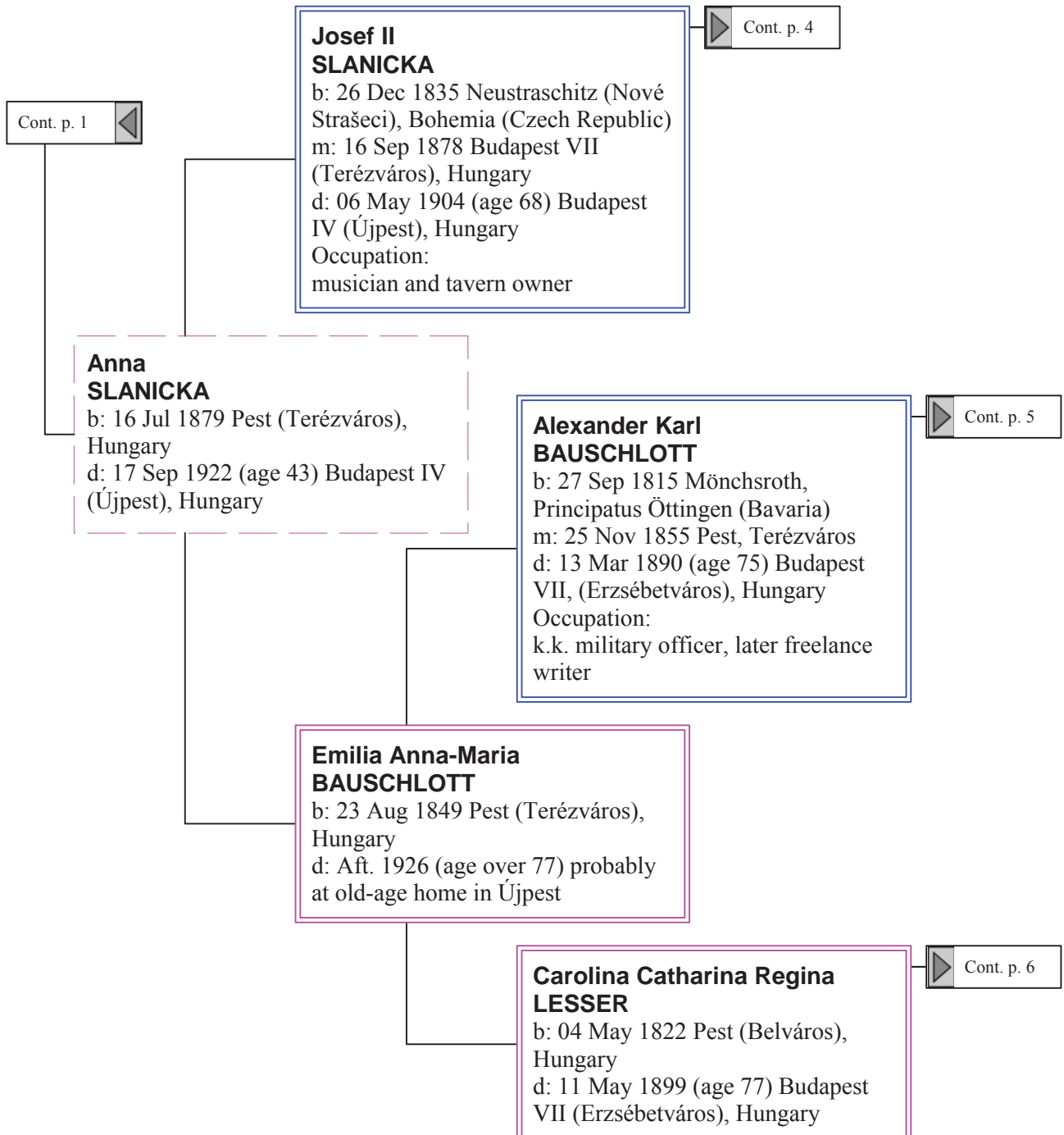
b: 16 Jul 1879 Pest (Terézváros),
Hungary
d: 17 Sep 1922 (age 43) Budapest IV
(Újpest), Hungary

Cont. p. 2

Parents

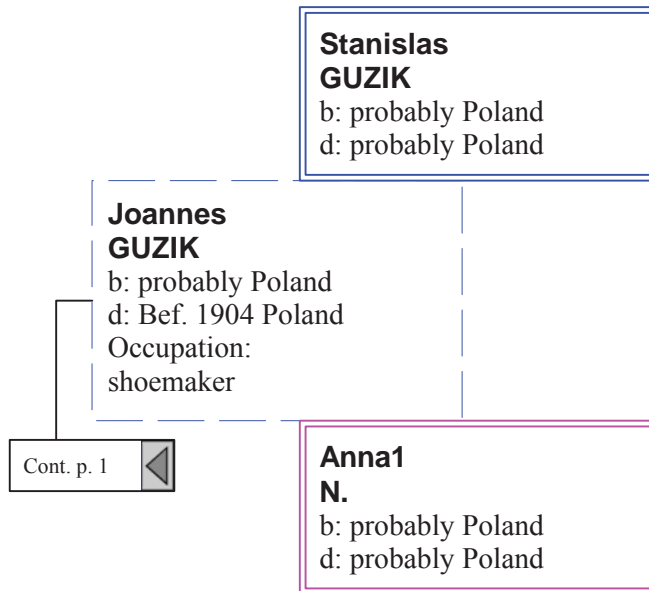
Grandparents

Great-Grandparents



Grandparents

Great-Grandparents



Grandparents

Gr-Grandparents

2nd Gr-Grandparents

**Josef I
SLANICKA**

b: 01 Nov 1809 Rynholec (Bohemia) Czech Republic
 m: 23 Feb 1835 Nové Strašeci, (Bohemia), Czech Republic
 Occupation:
 master tailor

Cont. p. 7

**Josef II
SLANICKA**

b: 26 Dec 1835 Neustraschitz (Nové Strašeci), Bohemia (Czech Republic)
 m: 16 Sep 1878 Budapest VII (Terézváros), Hungary
 d: 06 May 1904 (age 68) Budapest IV (Újpest), Hungary
 Occupation:
 musician and tavern owner

**Franz František
BRAUNNER**

b: 21 Jul 1777 Nové Strašeci #99, (Bohemia), Czech Republic
 m: 14 Feb 1804 P. Maria pod retezem church, Prague, Malá Strana, (Lesser Town)
 d: 20 Nov 1843 (age 66) Nové Strašeci #195, (Bohemia), Czech Republic
 Occupation:
 master baker

Cont. p. 8

**Maria Anna
BRAUNNER**

b: 14 Feb 1810 Nové Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic

Cont. p. 2

**Teresia Anastasia
KÖSTLER**

b: Jan 1785 Prague, (Bohemia), Czech Republic
 d: 26 Jun 1856 (age 70) Nové Strašeci #190 (Bohemia), Czech Republic

Cont. p. 9

Gr-Grndprnts

2nd Gr-Grndprnts

3rd Gr-Grndprnts

**Karl Laktanz
VON SCHELL**

b: 12 May 1754 probably Ljubljana,
Slovenia
m: Jan 1783
d: 18 Jan 1802 (age 48) Graz,
Austria
Occupation: 1780
County liquor tax collector in
Krems, Austria

Cont. p. 10

**Joachim Schell
VON BAUSCHLOTT**

b: 09 Dec 1784 Weitra, Upper
Austria
d: 21 Nov 1837 (age 54) Vienna,
Austria
Occupation:
k.k. military officer

**Maria Juliana Antonia
BERCHTOLD**

b: 23 May 1753 Tyrnau
(Nagyszombat), Hungary
d: 18 Mar 1826 (age 73) probably
Vienna

Cont. p. 11

**Alexander Karl
BAUSCHLOTT**

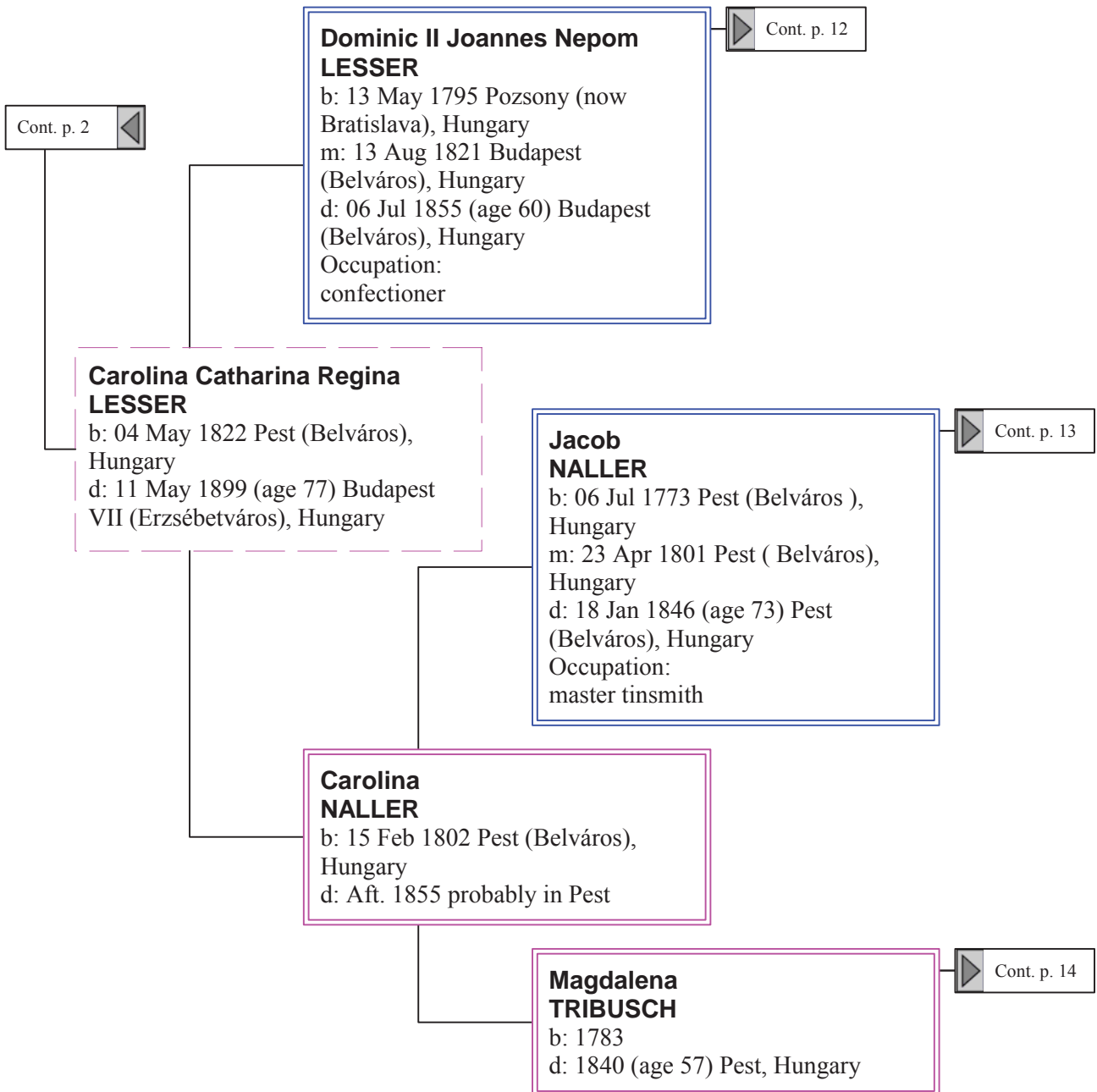
b: 27 Sep 1815 Mönchsroth,
Principatus Öttingen (Bavaria)
m: 25 Nov 1855 Pest, Terézváros
d: 13 Mar 1890 (age 75) Budapest
VII, (Erzsébetváros), Hungary
Occupation:
k.k. military officer, later freelance
writer

Cont. p. 2

Gr-Grndprnts

2nd Gr-Grndprnts

3rd Gr-Grndprnts



Gr-Grandparents

2nd Gr-Grandparents

3rd Gr-Grandparents

**Anton
SLANICKA**

b: 1728 probably Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
d: 07 Mar 1810 (age 82) Rynholec,
#34, (Bohemia), Czech Republic
Occupation:
house owner

**Jan I
SLANICKA**

b: 1767 probably Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
m: 15 Nov 1801 Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
d: Bef. Nov 1836 probably Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
Occupation:
master shoemaker

**Katerina
N.**

b: 1740 probably Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
d: 03 Dec 1798 (age 58) Rynholec,
#32, (Bohemia), Czech Republic

**Josef I
SLANICKA**

b: 01 Nov 1809 Rynholec (Bohemia)
Czech Republic
m: 23 Feb 1835 Nové Strašeci,
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
Occupation:
master tailor

**František I
KUCERA**

b: 1738 probably Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
d: 01 Aug 1806 (age 68) Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
Occupation:
house owner

**Barbora
KUCERA**

b: 1776 probably Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
d: 14 Nov 1836 (age 60) Nové
Strašeci, (Bohemia), Czech Republic

**Barbora
N.**

b: 1743 probably Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
d: 26 May 1806 (age 63) Rynholec
(Bohemia), Czech Republic

Cont. p. 4



2nd Gr-Grndprnts

3rd Gr-Grndprnts

4th Gr-Grndprnts

**Ferdinand Franz
BRAUNNER**

b: 16 Aug 1735 Nové Strašeci
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
m: 13 Feb 1760 Nové Strašeci,
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
d: 13 May 1813 (age 78) Nové
Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic
Occupation:
master baker

Cont. p. 15

**Franz František
BRAUNNER**

b: 21 Jul 1777 Nové Strašeci #99,
(Bohemia), Czech Republic
m: 14 Feb 1804 P. Maria pod retezem
church, Prague, Malá Strana, (Lesser
Town)
d: 20 Nov 1843 (age 66) Nové
Strašeci #195, (Bohemia), Czech
Republic
Occupation:
master baker

**Jan Carl Miseroni
DE LISONE**

b: 05 Jul 1674 Prague, Bohemia
(Czech Republic)
d: 1738 (age 64) Prague
Occupation:
Civil Service administrator in Prague

Cont. p. 16

**Anna Maria Miseroni
DE LISONE**

b: 10 Mar 1734 Prague (Bohemia),
Czech Republic
d: 19 Jan 1810 (age 76) Nové
Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic

Cont. p. 4

**Barbora Elisabeth
LUŽICKA**

b: 1688
d: 03 Nov 1758 (age 70) Nové
Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic

2nd Great-Grandparents

3rd Great-Grandparents

Cont. p. 4



**Franz Joseph
KÖSTLER**

b: Dec 1751 Groß Körbitz, Saatz
(now Severocesky) County, Bohemia
m: Bef. 1775 in Bohemia

**Teresia Anastasia
KÖSTLER**

b: Jan 1785 Prague, (Bohemia),
Czech Republic
d: 26 Jun 1856 (age 70) Nové
Strašeci #190 (Bohemia), Czech
Republic

**Josepha
N.**

b: 1741 Budweis (Budejovice),
Bohemia

3rd Gr-Grndprnts

4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts

**Friedrich Alexander
VON SCHELL**

b: probably Vienna, Austria
m: 02 Dec 1751 Nancy, Lorraine,
France, Saint Roch church
d: Aft. 18 Nov 1781 probably
Ljubljana, Slovenia
Occupation: Bet. 1780 - 1781
Gubernatorial Councilor in
Ljubljana, Krain (now Slovenia)

Cont. p. 17

**Karl Laktanz
VON SCHELL**

b: 12 May 1754 probably Ljubljana,
Slovenia
m: Jan 1783
d: 18 Jan 1802 (age 48) Graz, Austria
Occupation: 1780
County liquor tax collector in Krems,
Austria

**Dominique Joseph Francois
Hennezel
DE CHAMPIGNY**

b: 23 Oct 1681 Escles, in Vosges,
Lorraine, France
m: 01 Apr 1709 Toul, Lorraine,
France, Saint Jean Baptiste church
d: 19 Apr 1747 (age 66) Nancy,
Lorraine, France
Occupation:
officer of the Guards of the Duke of
Lorraine

Cont. p. 18

**Marie Anne de Hennezel
DE CHAMPIGNY**

b: 10 Nov 1727 Nancy, Lorraine,
France
d: Bef. Nov 1763

Cont. p. 5

**Anne Charlotte
DE TERVENUS**

b: 15 Nov 1686 Vézelize, Meurthe et
Moselle, Lorraine, France
d: 19 Jan 1759 (age 72) Nancy,
Lorraine, France

Cont. p. 19

3rd Gr-Grndprnts

4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts

**Johann Anton
BERCHTOLD**

b: 15 Mar 1693 Merklin

m: 1724

d: 22 Jul 1739 (age 46) Krocka,
Serbia in battle

Occupation:

k.k. military officer

Cont. p. 20

**Anton Paul
BERCHTOLD**

b: 12 Jun 1728 Tyrnau

(Nagyszombat), Hungary

m: 09 Feb 1752 Galánta, Hungary

d: 15 Jun 1795 (age 67) probably
Vienna

Occupation:

k.k. military officer

Cont. p. 5

**Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl
VON EYERLSBERG**

b: 22 Jan 1704 Tyrnau

(Nagyszombat), Hungary

d: 12 May 1759 (age 55) Tyrnau
(Nagyszombat), Hungary

Cont. p. 21

**Maria Juliana Antonia
BERCHTOLD**

b: 23 May 1753 Tyrnau

(Nagyszombat), Hungary

d: 18 Mar 1826 (age 73) probably
Vienna

**Johann Franz
REVICZKY**

b: Hungary

d: Aft. 1734 Hungary

Cont. p. 22

**Maria Anna
REVICZKY**

b: 1735 Probably Galánta, Hungary

d: 01 Aug 1755 (age 20) Vienna,
Austria

**Anna Maria
BARTHODEISZKY**

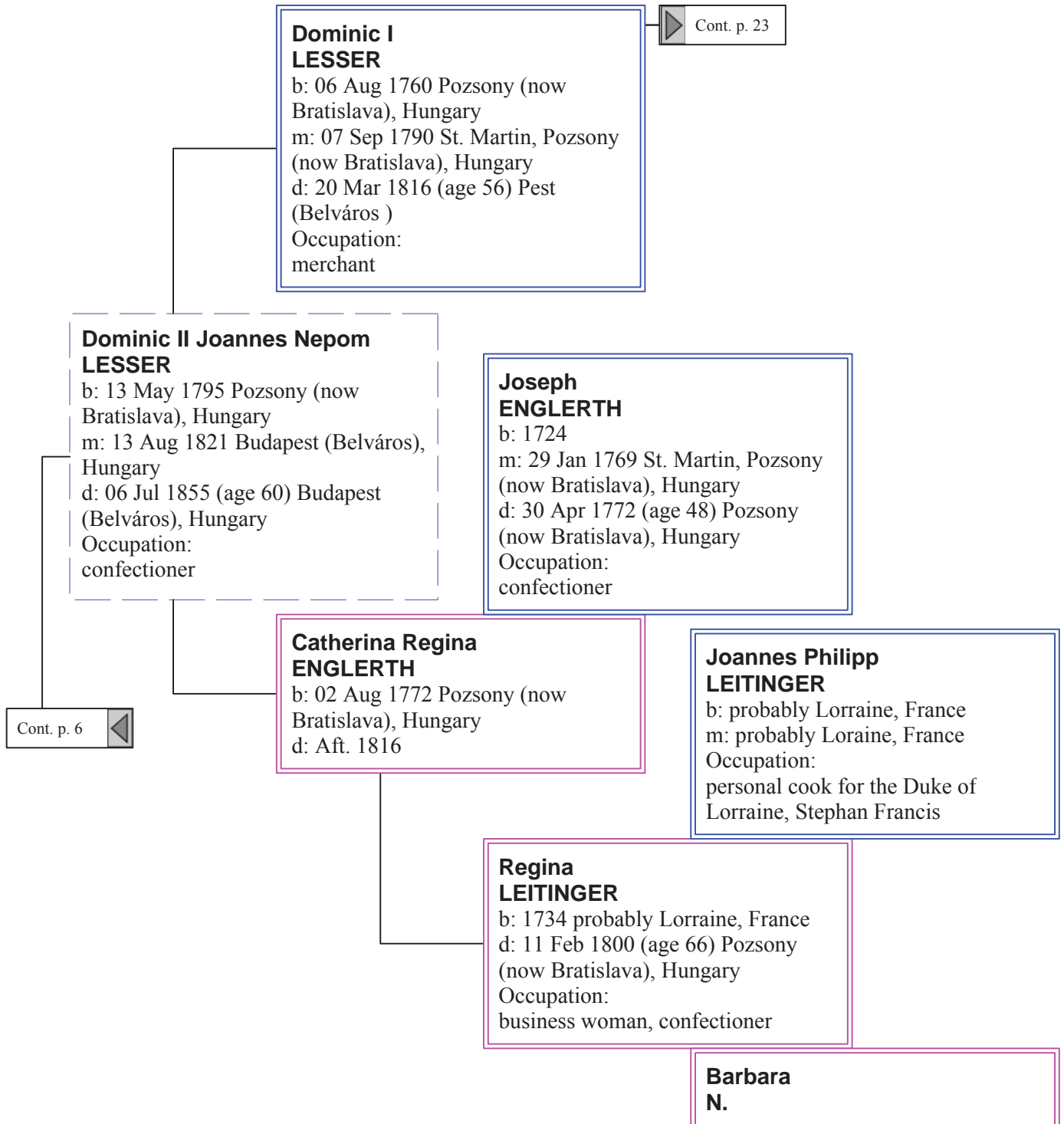
b: Hungary

2nd Gr-Grndprnts

3rd Gr-Grndprnts

4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts



3rd Gr-Grndprnts

4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts

**Joseph
NALLER**

b: 31 Jan 1743 Pest (Belváros),
Hungary
m: 25 Dec 1768 Pest (Belváros),
Hungary
d: 24 Apr 1789 (age 46) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary
Occupation:
master tinsmith

Cont. p. 24

**Jacob
NALLER**

b: 06 Jul 1773 Pest (Belváros),
Hungary
m: 23 Apr 1801 Pest (Belváros),
Hungary
d: 18 Jan 1846 (age 73) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary
Occupation:
master tinsmith

**Lorenz
STRASSER**

b: 10 Aug 1720 Buda (Újlak),
Hungary
m: Bef. 1748 probably in Buda
d: 15 Aug 1780 (age 60) Buda
(Viziváros), Hungary
Occupation:
master shoemaker

Cont. p. 25

**Anna-Maria
STRASSER**

b: 27 Nov 1748 Buda (Viziváros)
Hungary
d: 30 Jul 1838 (age 90) Budapest, St.
Rókus
Occupation:
business woman

Cont. p. 6

**Magdalena
N.**

b: Abt. 1706
d: 28 Apr 1775 (age 69) Buda
(Viziváros), Hungary

3rd Gr-Grndprnts

4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts

**Joannes Nepomus
TRIBUSCH**

b: Abt. 1722
m: 05 May 1746 Elbing, West
Prussia, St. Nicolai
d: 29 Mar 1758 (age 36) Elbing,
West Prussia
Occupation:
cantor at St. Nicolai church in Elbing

**Joseph Bernard
TRIBUSCH**

b: 23 May 1749 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)
m: 13 May 1779 St. Anna, Buda
(Viziváros)
d: 15 Sep 1824 (age 75) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary
Occupation:
master tinsmith

Cont. p. 6

**Maria
SEEDRACH**

b: 08 Feb 1726 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)
d: 31 Jan 1803 (age 79) Elbing, West
Prussia

Cont. p. 26

**Magdalena
TRIBUSCH**

b: 1783
d: 1840 (age 57) Pest, Hungary

**Anna
ZELZER**

b: Abt. 1761
d: 07 Dec 1827 (age 66) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary

3rd Great-Grandparents

4th Great-Grandparents

**Ferdinand
BRAUNNER**

b: 1691

m: Bef. 1725

d: 04 Nov 1743 (age 52) Nové
Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic

Occupation:
master baker

**Ferdinand Franz
BRAUNNER**

b: 16 Aug 1735 Nové Strašeci
(Bohemia), Czech Republic

m: 13 Feb 1760 Nové Strašeci,
(Bohemia), Czech Republic

d: 13 May 1813 (age 78) Nové
Strašeci (Bohemia), Czech Republic

Occupation:
master baker

Cont. p. 8

**Anne1
N.**

4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

**Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni
DE LISONE**

b: Abt. 1602 Prague, Bohemia
(Czech Republic)
m: 1628 Prague, Bohemia
d: 29 Jun 1661 (age 59) Prague,
Bohemia (Czech Republic)
Occupation:
crystal and precious stone cutter

Cont. p. 27

**Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni
DE LISONE**

b: 08 Jul 1637 Prague, Bohemia
(Czech Republic)
m: 25 Apr 1672 St. Nicolas church
in Prague
d: 17 Jul 1684 (age 47) Prague,
Bohemia (Czech Republic)
Occupation:
crystal and precious stone cutter

**Judith Mayer
VON BURGRIEDEN**

d: Bef. 11 Jul 1645 Prague, Bohemia
(Czech Republic)

Cont. p. 28

**Jan Carl Miseroni
DE LISONE**

b: 05 Jul 1674 Prague, Bohemia
(Czech Republic)
d: 1738 (age 64) Prague
Occupation:
Civil Service administrator in Prague

**Georg Tichtel
VON TÜTZINGEN**

d: Bef. 25 Apr 1672
Occupation:
Landlord

**Maria Elisabeth Tichtel
VON TÜTZINGEN**

d: Aft. 1696 Prague, Bohemia

Cont. p. 8

N.N.

4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

**Johann Philipp
VON SCHELL**

b: 16 Jun 1661 probably
Württemberg
d: 01 Nov 1732 (age 71)
Mönchsroth, Bavaria in Germany
Occupation:
military commander and landlord

Cont. p. 29

**Carl Ludwig
VON SCHELL**

b: 09 Apr 1693 Stuttgart, Germany
m: 1716
d: 1746 (age 53) Esslingen,
Württemberg, Germany
Occupation:
attorney, government official in
Vienna

**Friedrich Alexander
VON SCHELL**

b: probably Vienna, Austria
m: 02 Dec 1751 Nancy, Lorraine,
France, Saint Roch church
d: Aft. 18 Nov 1781 probably
Ljubljana, Slovenia
Occupation: Bet. 1780 - 1781
Gubernatorial Councilor in Ljubljana,
Krain (now Slovenia)

**Susanna Magdalena
BÖSCH**

b: Apr 1672
d: 29 Jul 1712 (age 40) Stuttgart,
Württemberg, Germany

**Jacob Johan Hamel
BRUYNINCX**

b: 07 Sep 1661 Cologne, Germany
d: 27 Feb 1738 (age 76) Vienna,
Austria
Occupation:
Diplomatic Envoy at the Kaiser's
Court in Vienna

Cont. p. 30

**Sophie Charlotte Hamel
BRUYNINCX**

b: probably Vienna, Austria
d: Aft. 1751 probably Bruxelles,
Belgium

Cont. p. 10

N.N.

5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

7th Gr-Grndprnts

**Denis
DE HENNEZEL**

b: 1621 Lorraine, France
m: 12 Jan 1648
d: Bet. Jan 1670 - Sep 1671 (age 50)
Escles, Vosges, Lorraine
Occupation:
landlord

Cont. p. 31

**Nicolas Francois de Hennezel
DE CHAMPIGNY**

b: 08 Jun 1654 Escles in Vosges
(Lorraine), France
m: 26 Sep 1677 probably Escles
d: Nov 1697 (age 43) Escles in
Vosges (Lorraine), France
Occupation:
landlord

**Francoise Élisabeth
DE THYSAC**

b: probably Lorraine, France
d: Aft. 10 Nov 1681 Lorraine, she
was godmother to Dominique Joseph
Francois, her grandson, on that day
in Vézelize

Cont. p. 32

**Dominique Joseph Francois
Hennezel
DE CHAMPIGNY**

b: 23 Oct 1681 Escles, in Vosges,
Lorraine, France
m: 01 Apr 1709 Toul, Lorraine,
France, Saint Jean Baptiste church
d: 19 Apr 1747 (age 66) Nancy,
Lorraine, France
Occupation:
officer of the Guards of the Duke of
Lorraine

**Dominique
DE GRANDOYEN**

m: Abt. 1660
d: Aft. 26 Sep 1677 probably
Lorraine, France
Occupation:
landlord

**Antoinette
DE GRANDOYEN**

b: 1661 probably Lorraine, France
d: Jun 1697 (age 36) Escles in
Vosges (Lorraine), France

Cont. p. 10

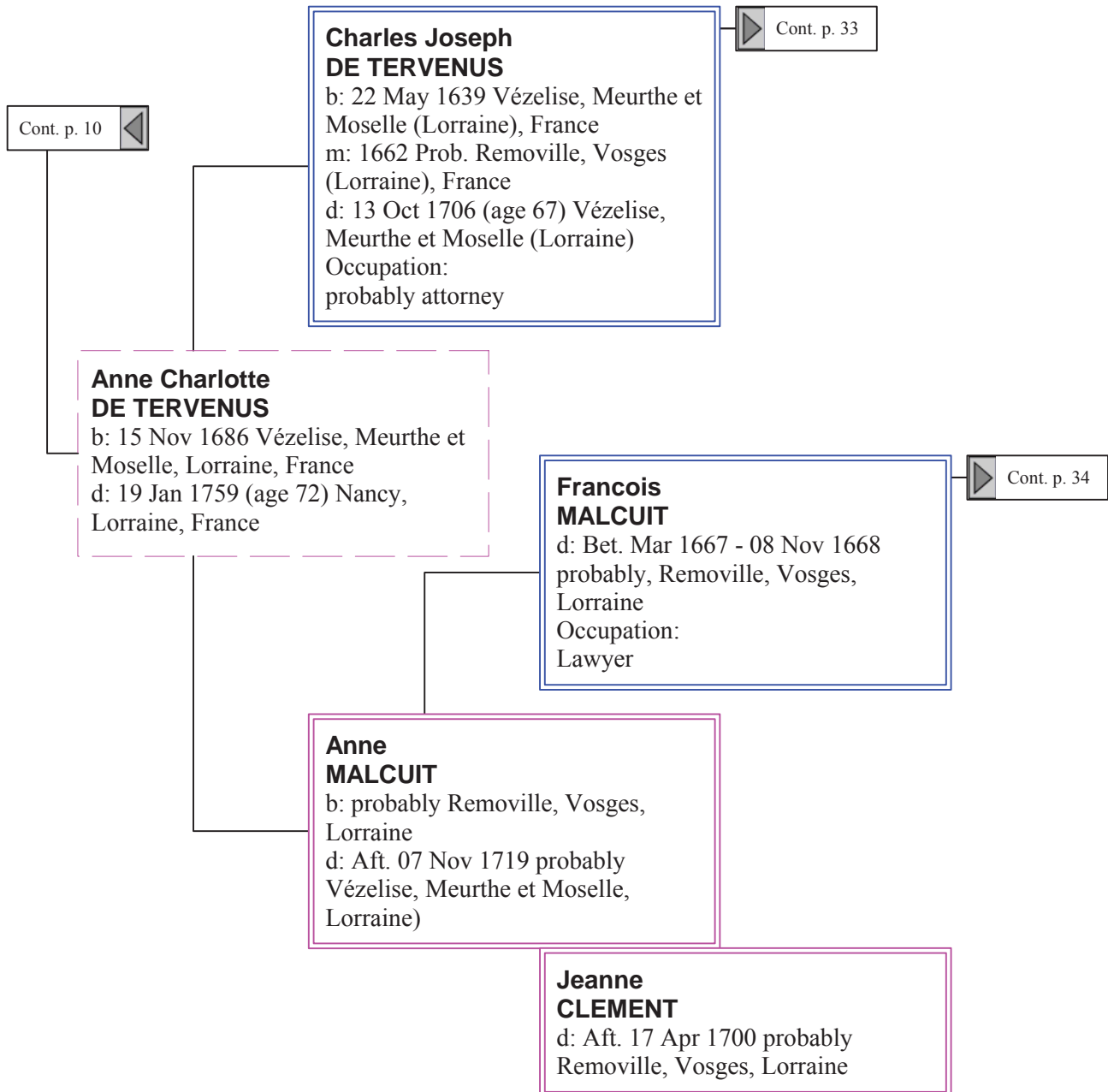
**Barbe
DE MORISOT**

b: probably Lorraine, France
d: Bef. 26 Sep 1677

5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

7th Gr-Grndprnts



5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

7th Gr-Grndprnts

**Jakob Philipp
BERCHTOLD**

b: 08 Apr 1634 Vienna, Austria
m: Abt. 1656
d: 1679 (age 45) Merklin
Occupation:
Imperial Councilor & member of the
Bohemian Chamber

Cont. p. 35

**Franz Ferdinand Philipp
BERCHTOLD**

b: 1657 Merklin
m: 24 Feb 1691
d: 09 Sep 1720 (age 63) Prague,
Bohemia
Occupation:
mayor of Neustadt in Prague

**Katharina Dorothea
VON RICAN**

d: 20 May 1708 Prague, Bohemia

**Johann Anton
BERCHTOLD**

b: 15 Mar 1693 Merklin
m: 1724
d: 22 Jul 1739 (age 46) Krocka,
Serbia in battle
Occupation:
k.k. military officer

**Johann Franz
VON VRTBY**

b: probably Prague, Bohemia
m: 11 Oct 1658 St. Mikulas church
in Prague
Occupation:
Treasurer and Councilor in the
Region of Bohemia

Cont. p. 36

**Barbara Franziska
VON VRTBY**

b: 22 Oct 1659 Prague, Bohemia
d: 22 Oct 1720 (age 61) probably
Prague

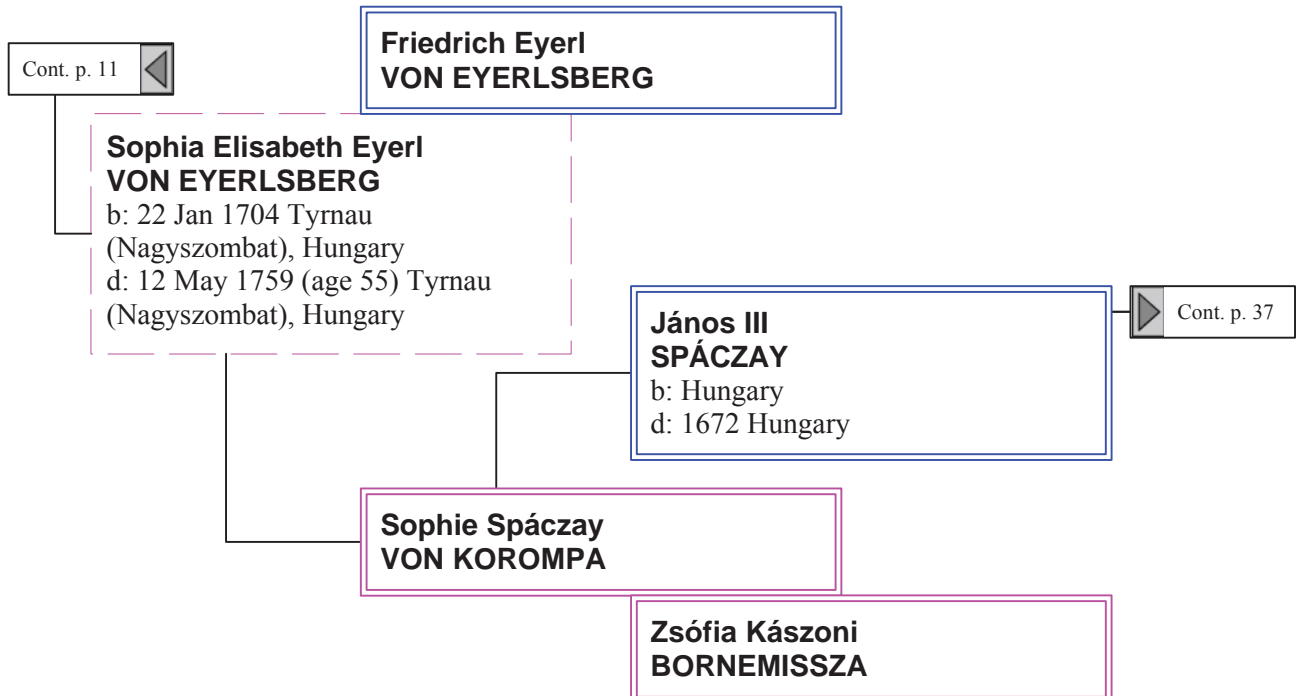
Cont. p. 11

**Barbara Franziska
VON KOROKOWETZ**

5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

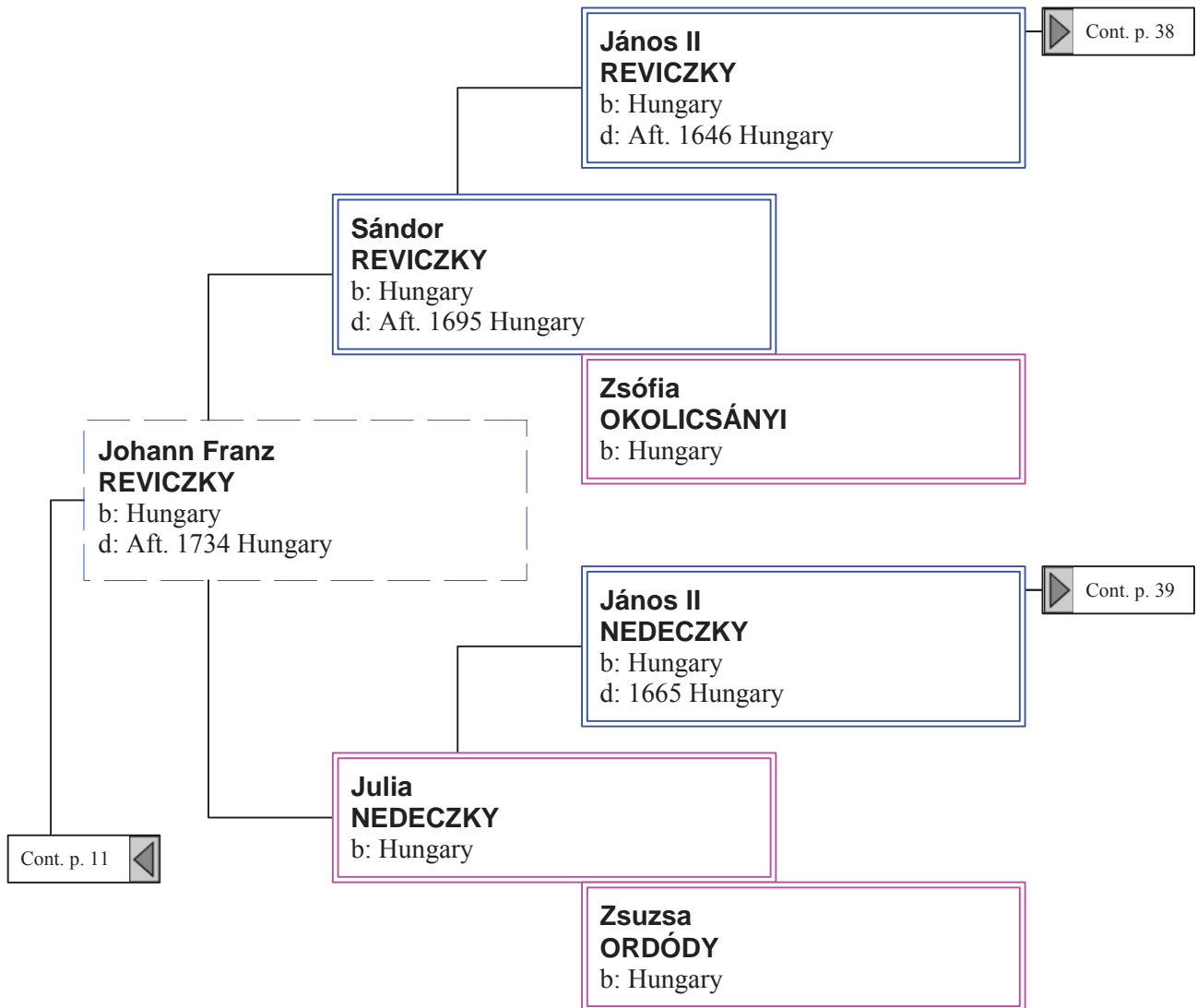
7th Gr-Grndprnts



5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

7th Gr-Grndprnts



3rd Great-Grandparents

4th Great-Grandparents

**Anton
LESSER**

b: Abt. 1725 possibly Ribnice,
Slovenia

m: 24 Nov 1756 St Martin, Pozsony
(now Bratislava), Hungary

d: 07 Aug 1803 (age 78) Pozsony
(now Bratislava), Hungary

Occupation:
spice merchant

**Dominic I
LESSER**

b: 06 Aug 1760 Pozsony (now
Bratislava), Hungary

m: 07 Sep 1790 St. Martin, Pozsony
(now Bratislava), Hungary

d: 20 Mar 1816 (age 56) Pest
(Belváros)

Occupation:
merchant

**Anastasia
N.**

b: Abt. 1725

d: 06 Oct 1782 (age 57) Pozsony
(now Bratislava), Hungary

Cont. p. 12



4th Gr-Grndprnts

5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

**Franz I Michael
NALLER**

b: 18 Sep 1710 Freistadt, Austria
m: 24 Jan 1736 Pest , Hungary
d: 19 Oct 1773 (age 64) Pest,
Hungary
Occupation:
city musician, tavern owner

▶ Cont. p. 40

**Joseph
NALLER**

b: 31 Jan 1743 Pest (Belváros),
Hungary
m: 25 Dec 1768 Pest (Belváros),
Hungary
d: 24 Apr 1789 (age 46) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary
Occupation:
master tinsmith

**Peter Maximilian
REICH**

b: 1674 Eisgrub, Moravia (Czech
Rep.)
m: 1719 probably Pest
d: 26 Jul 1762 (age 88) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary
Occupation:
military officer, grave digger, city
guard, grocer

▶ Cont. p. 41

**Anna Sybilla
REICH**

b: 24 May 1720 Pest (Belváros),
Hungary
d: 21 Dec 1780 (age 60) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary

Cont. p. 13 ◀

**Maria Clara
N.**

b: Abt. 1692
d: 23 Jan 1741 (age 49) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary

5th Gr-Grandparents

6th Gr-Grandparents

7th Gr-Grandparents

**N.
STRASSER**

**Stephan
STRASSER**

b: Abt. 1681 probably the vicinity of
Hollabrunn in Lower Austria
m: 13 Aug 1717 Sarlós
Boldogasszony church, Buda (Újlak)
d: 03 Feb 1727 (age 46) Buda
(Újlak), Hungary
Occupation:
vinyard owner and wine producer

**Lorenz
STRASSER**

b: 10 Aug 1720 Buda (Újlak),
Hungary
m: Bef. 1748 probably in Buda
d: 15 Aug 1780 (age 60) Buda
(Viziváros), Hungary
Occupation:
master shoemaker

Cont. p. 13

**Martha Barbara
N.**

b: Abt. 1686
d: 09 Jan 1766 (age 80) Buda
(Viziváros), Hungary
Occupation:
business woman

5th Gr-Grndprnts

6th Gr-Grndprnts

7th Gr-Grndprnts

**Henrich I
SEEDRACH**

m: 03 Dec 1685 St. Marien, Elbing,
West Prussia
d: Bet. 1692 - 1696 Elbing, West
Prussia (now Elblag, Poland)
Occupation:
master tinsmith

**Henrich II
SEEDRACH**

b: 25 Oct 1686 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)
m: 24 Oct 1719 Elbing, West
Prussia, Three Wise Men
d: Bet. Aug 1730 - May 1731 (age
about 44) Elbing, West Prussia
Occupation:
master tinsmith

Cont. p. 14

**Maria
SEEDRACH**

b: 08 Feb 1726 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)
d: 31 Jan 1803 (age 79) Elbing, West
Prussia

**Anna
WEITENKAMPF**

b: 09 Oct 1663 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)

Cont. p. 42

**Jakob
HERMANN**

b: 03 Sep 1652 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)
d: Bet. 1710 - 1719 Elbing, West
Prussia
Occupation:
cloth and bombasine (silk) weaver

Cont. p. 43

**Christina
HERMANN**

b: 15 May 1696 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)
d: 1740 (age 44) Elbing, West
Prussia

**Maria
N.**

6th Gr-Grndprnts

7th Gr-Grndprnts

8th Gr-Grndprnts

**Gerolamo
MISERONI**

b: 1522 Milan, Italy
m: Bet. 1563 - 1566
d: Aft. 1588 Milan, Italy
Occupation:
goldsmith and precious stone cutter

Cont. p. 44

**Ottavio
MISERONI**

b: 1569 Milan, Italy
m: Abt. 1590 Prague, Bohemia
d: 06 Jul 1624 (age 55) Prague,
Bohemia (Czech Republic)
Occupation:
precious stone cutter

**Isabella
BORSANI**

b: Abt. 1545
d: Aft. 1610 Milan, Italy

**Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni
DE LISONE**

b: Abt. 1602 Prague, Bohemia (Czech
Republic)
m: 1628 Prague, Bohemia
d: 29 Jun 1661 (age 59) Prague,
Bohemia (Czech Republic)
Occupation:
crystal and precious stone cutter

**Ferante
DE CASTELLO**

b: Milan, Italy
m: probably Milan
d: Bet. 1622 - 1625 Prague, Bohemia
(Czech Republic)
Occupation:
beret and jewelry maker at the royal
court in Prague

**Laura
DE CASTELLO**

b: probably Milan
d: Prague

Cont. p. 16

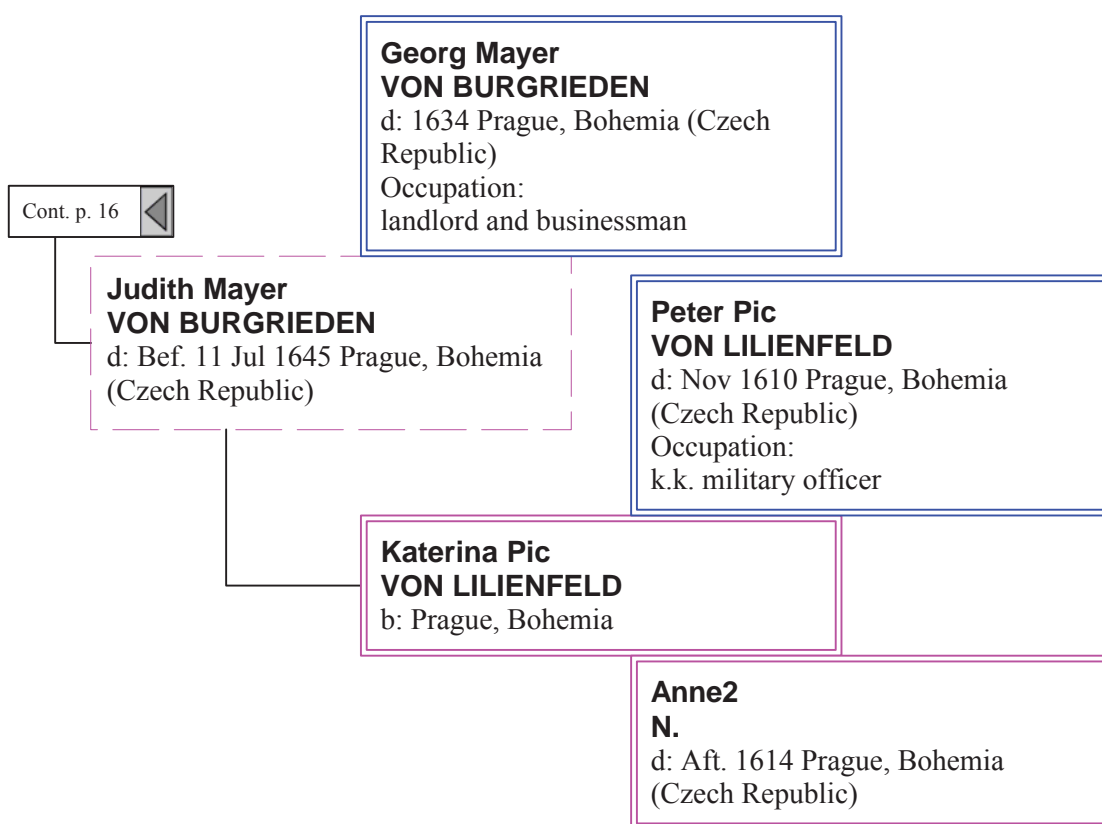
**Splendida
N.**

d: 1616 Prague, Bohemia (Czech
Republic)

6th Gr-Grandparents

7th Gr-Grandparents

8th Gr-Grandparents



6th Great-Grandparents

7th Great-Grandparents

**Johann Christian
SCHELL**

b: probably Württemberg, Germany
Occupation: 1632
attorney in Tübingen

**Johann Philipp
VON SCHELL**

b: 16 Jun 1661 probably
Württemberg
d: 01 Nov 1732 (age 71) Mönchsroth,
Bavaria in Germany
Occupation:
military commander and landlord

Cont. p. 17

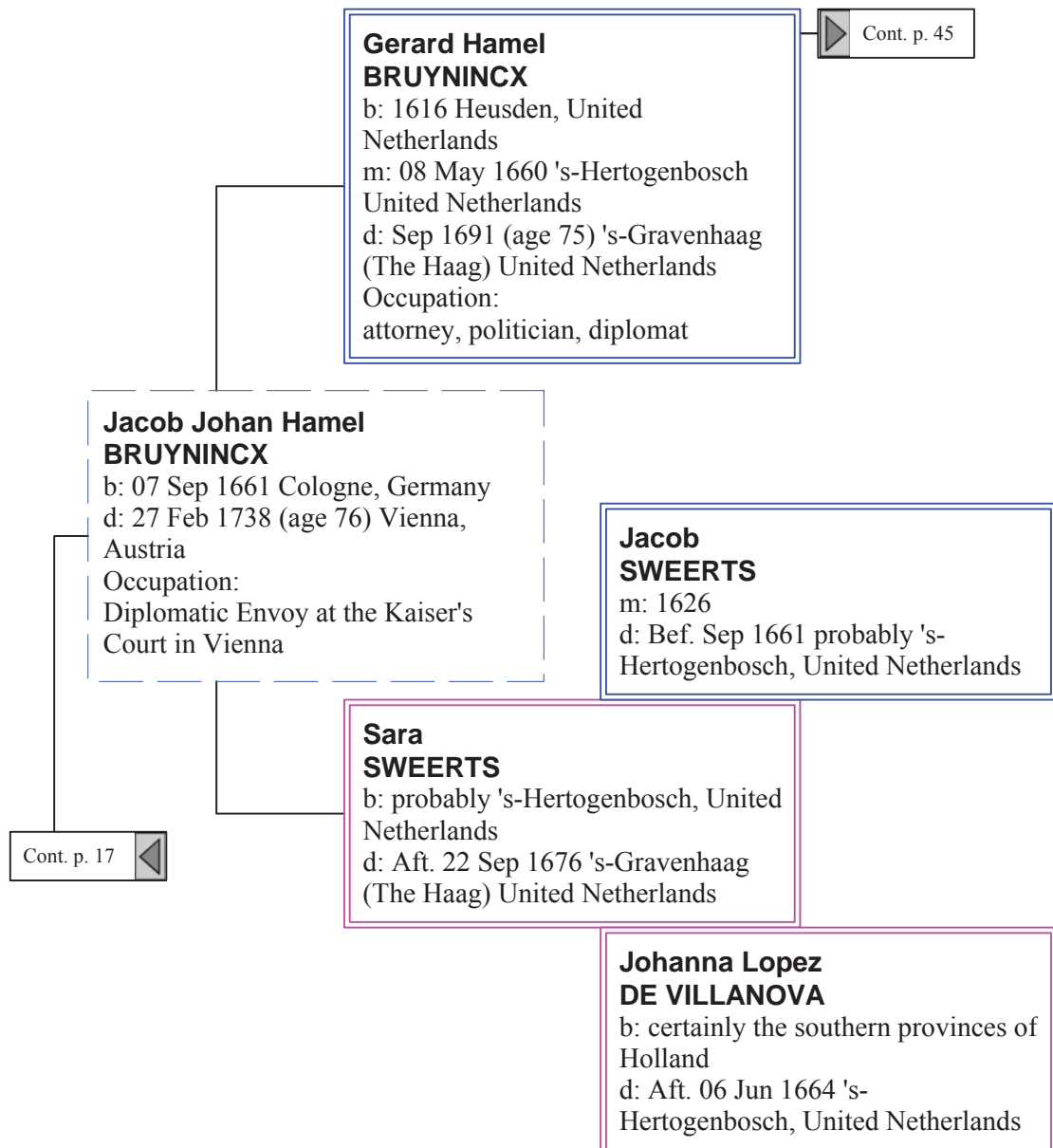


N.N.

6th Gr-Grandparents

7th Gr-Grandparents

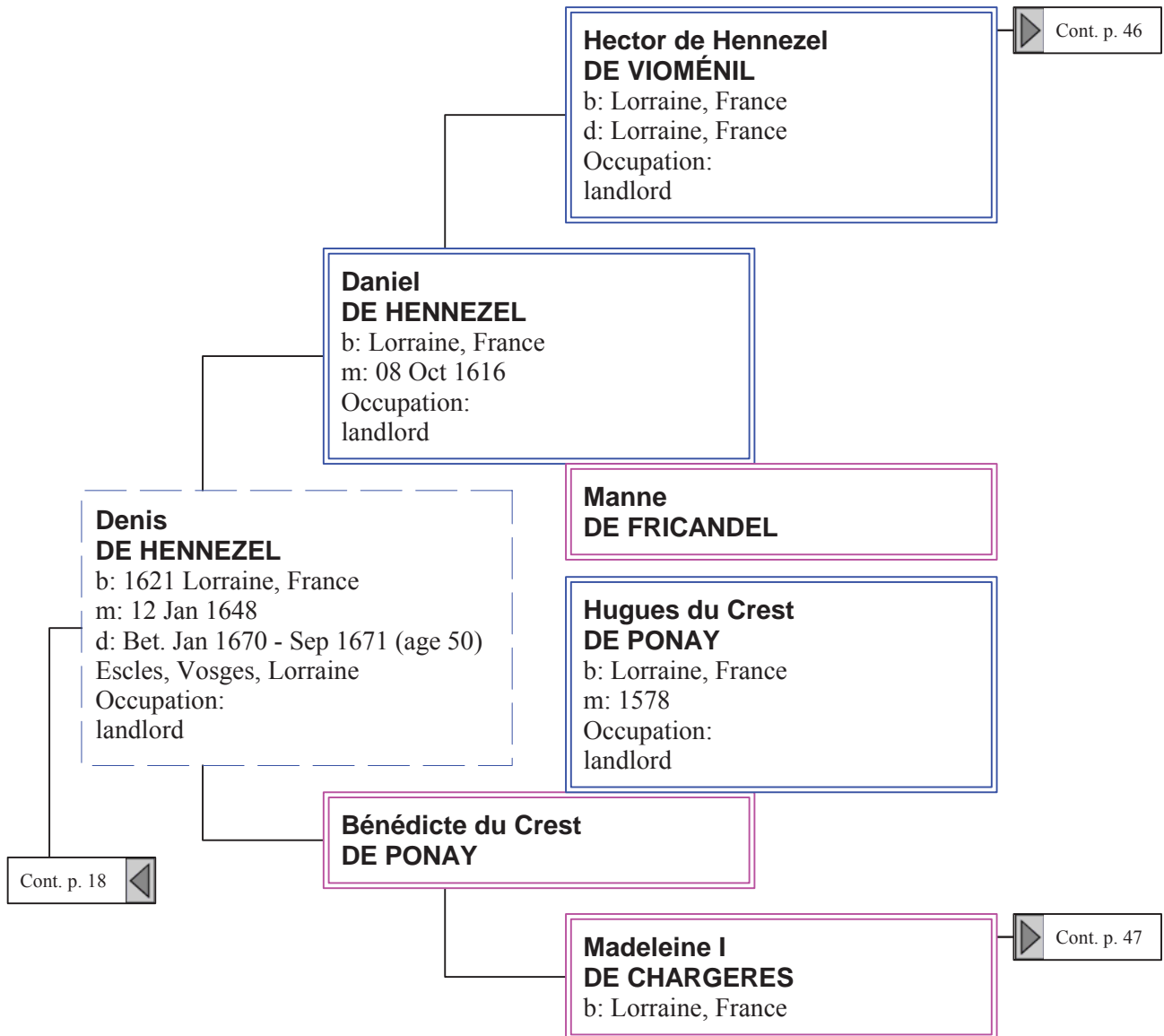
8th Gr-Grandparents



7th Gr-Grndprnts

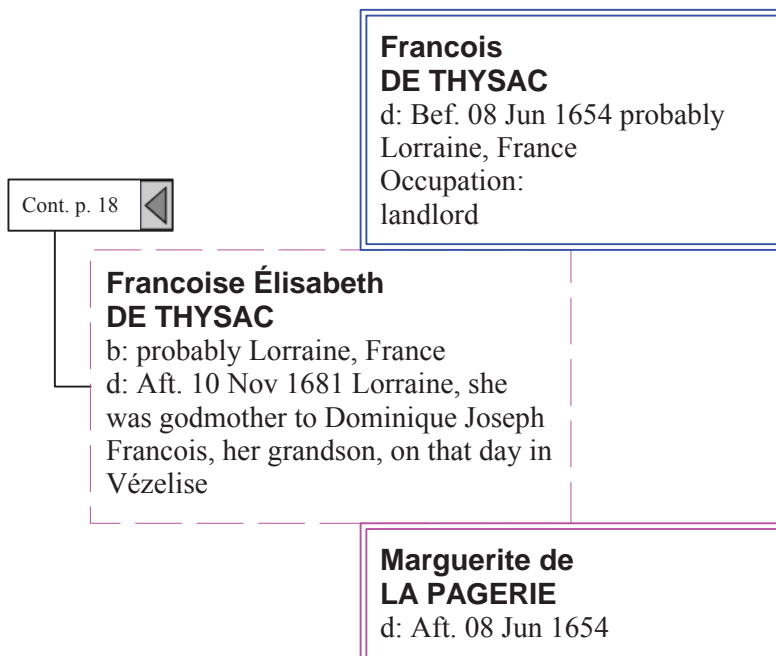
8th Gr-Grndprnts

9th Gr-Grndprnts



7th Great-Grandparents

8th Great-Grandparents



6th Gr-Grndprnts

7th Gr-Grndprnts

8th Gr-Grndprnts

**Antoine
DE TERVENUS**

b: 27 Nov 1600 Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France
m: 05 Jun 1628 Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle, France
d: 19 Aug 1661 (age 61) Nancy, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France
Occupation: attorney

Cont. p. 48

**Charles Joseph
DE TERVENUS**

b: 22 May 1639 Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France
m: 1662 Prob. Removille, Vosges (Lorraine), France
d: 13 Oct 1706 (age 67) Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine)
Occupation: probably attorney

**Gérard
DE BILISTEIN**

m: Aft. 1594 probably Nancy, Lorraine
d: Bef. Jun 1628 Lorraine, France
Occupation: landlord, treasurer of the Marquis d'Havré

Cont. p. 49

**Anne
DE BILISTEIN**

b: 1601 Lorraine
d: 10 Jul 1655 (age 54) Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine), France

Cont. p. 19

**Mayelle
DE MASSELIN**

d: Aft. Mar 1629 Lorraine, France

Cont. p. 50

7th Great-Grandparents

8th Great-Grandparents

**N.
MALCUIT**

**Francois
MALCUIT**

d: Bet. Mar 1667 - 08 Nov 1668
probably, Removille, Vosges,
Lorraine
Occupation:
Lawyer

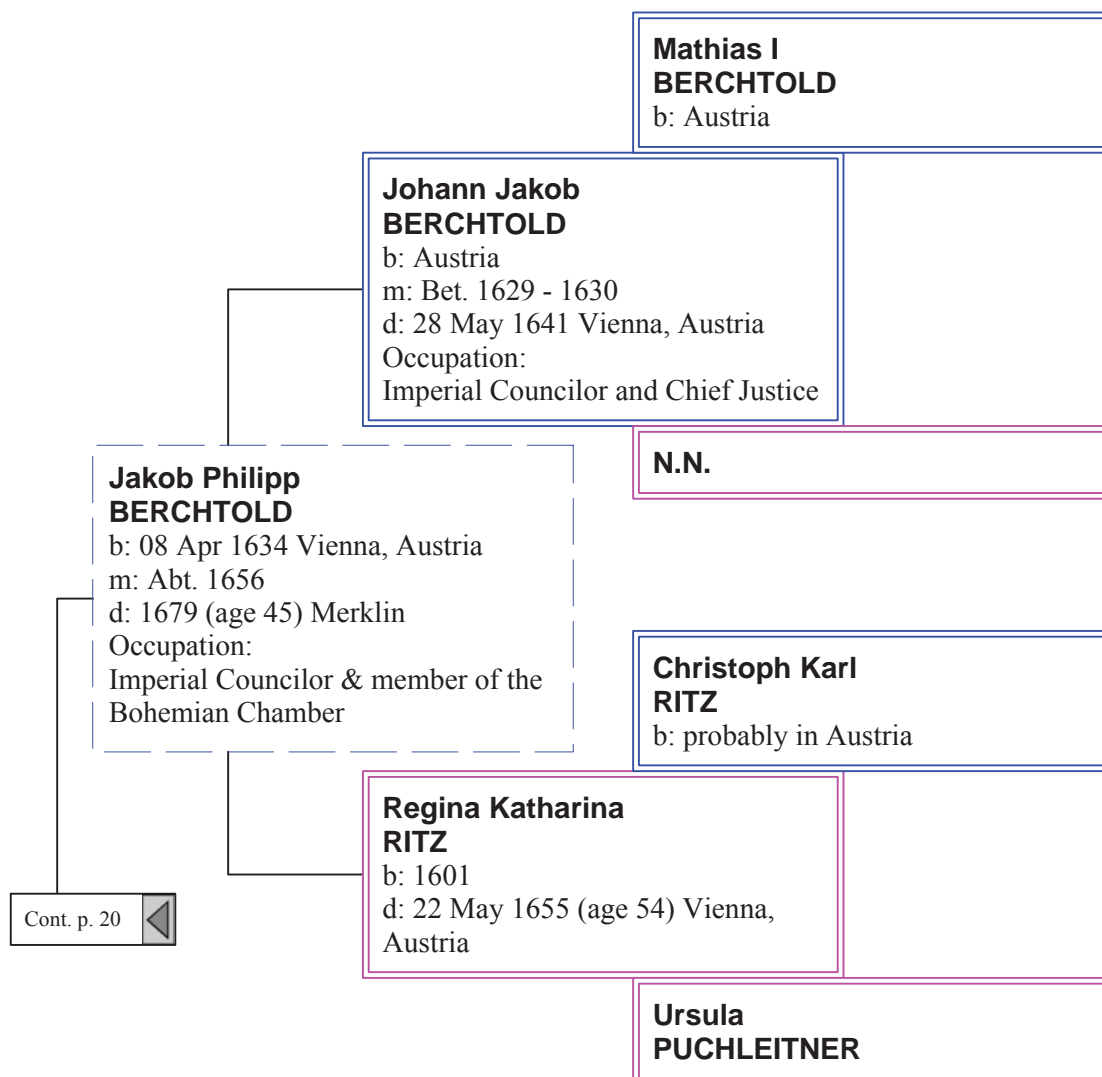
Cont. p. 19



7th Gr-Grandparents

8th Gr-Grandparents

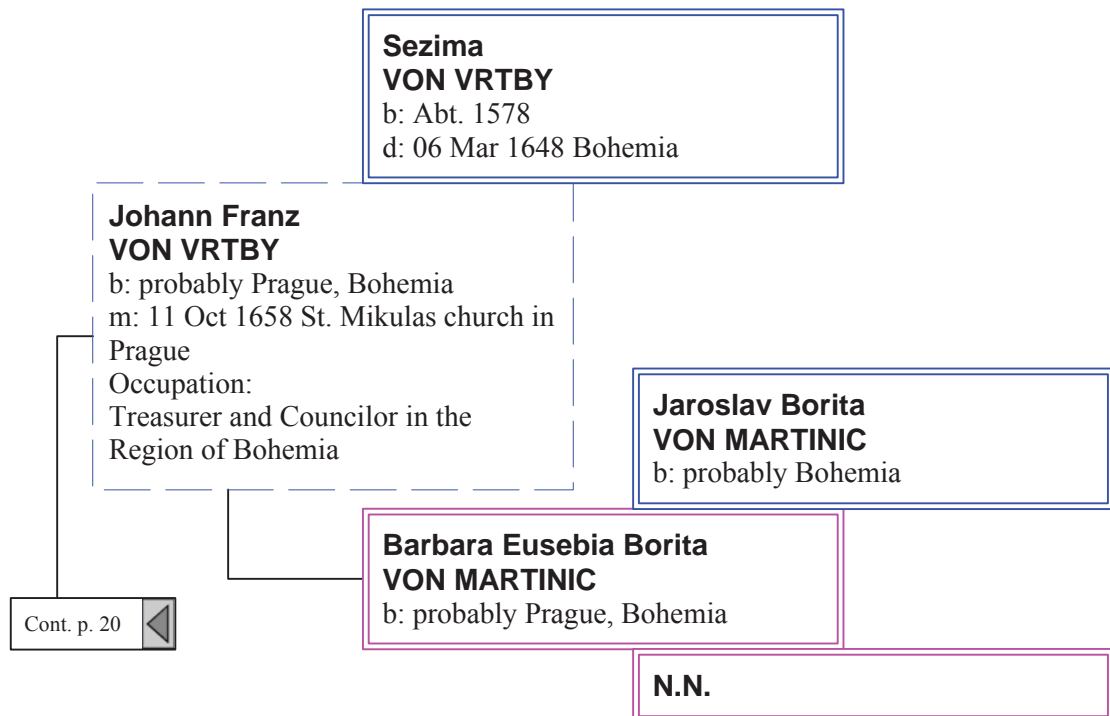
9th Gr-Grandparents



7th Gr-Grandparents

8th Gr-Grandparents

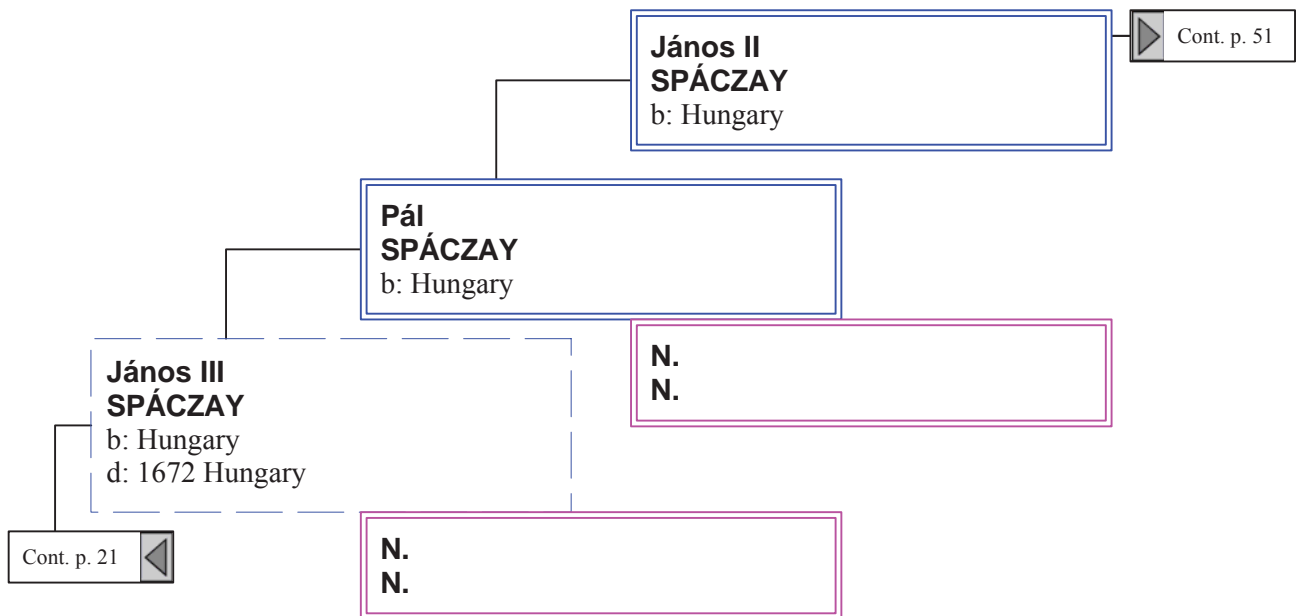
9th Gr-Grandparents



7th Gr-Grndprnts

8th Gr-Grndprnts

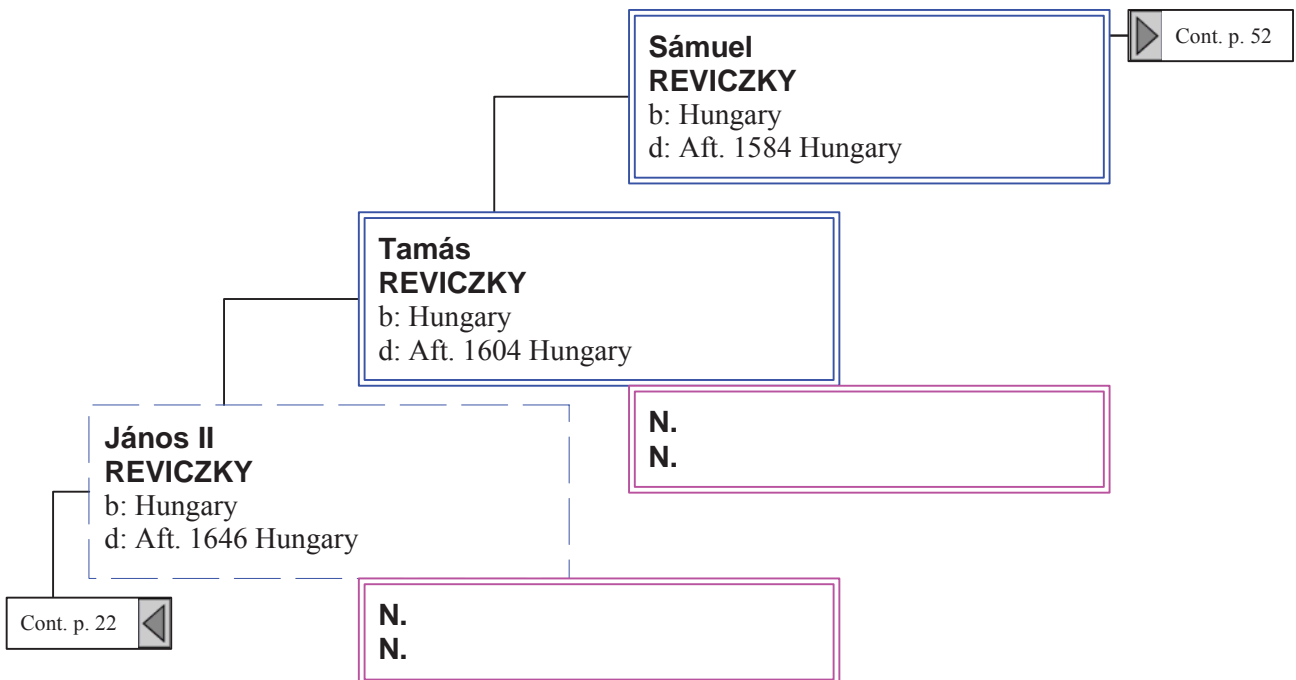
9th Gr-Grndprnts



7th Gr-Grndprnts

8th Gr-Grndprnts

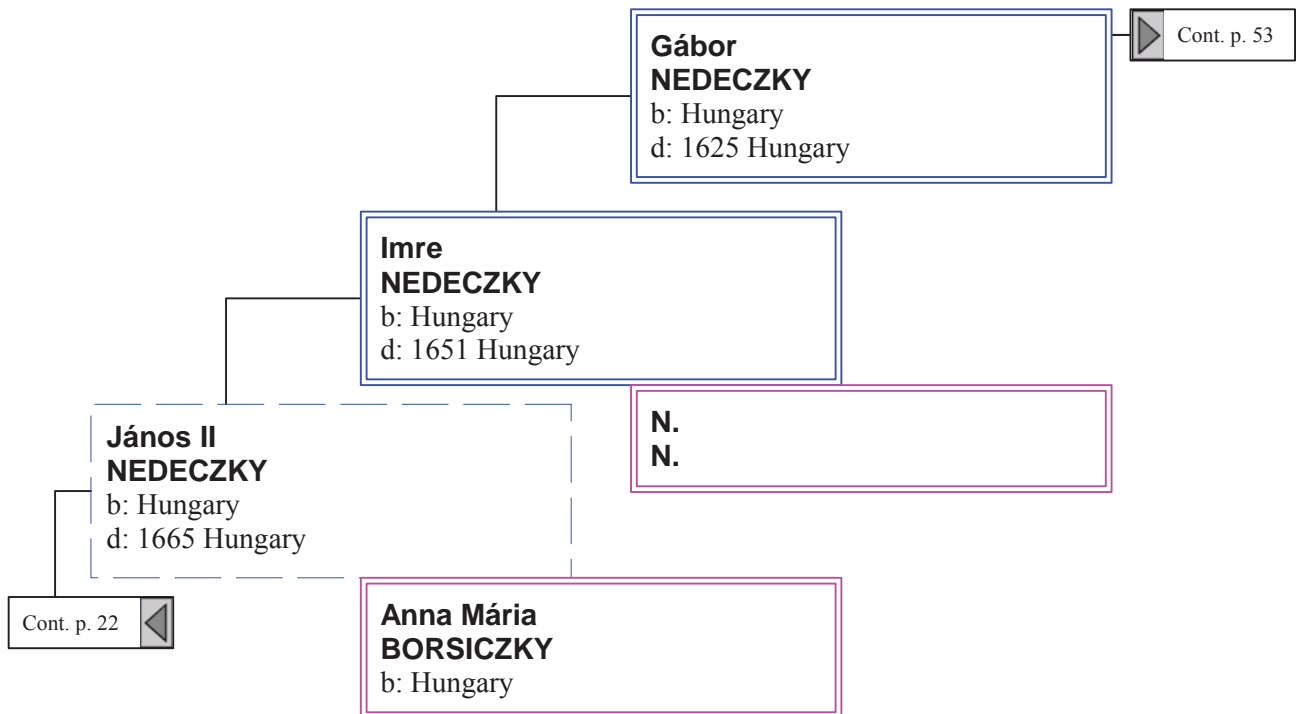
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7th Gr-Grndprnts

8th Gr-Grndprnts

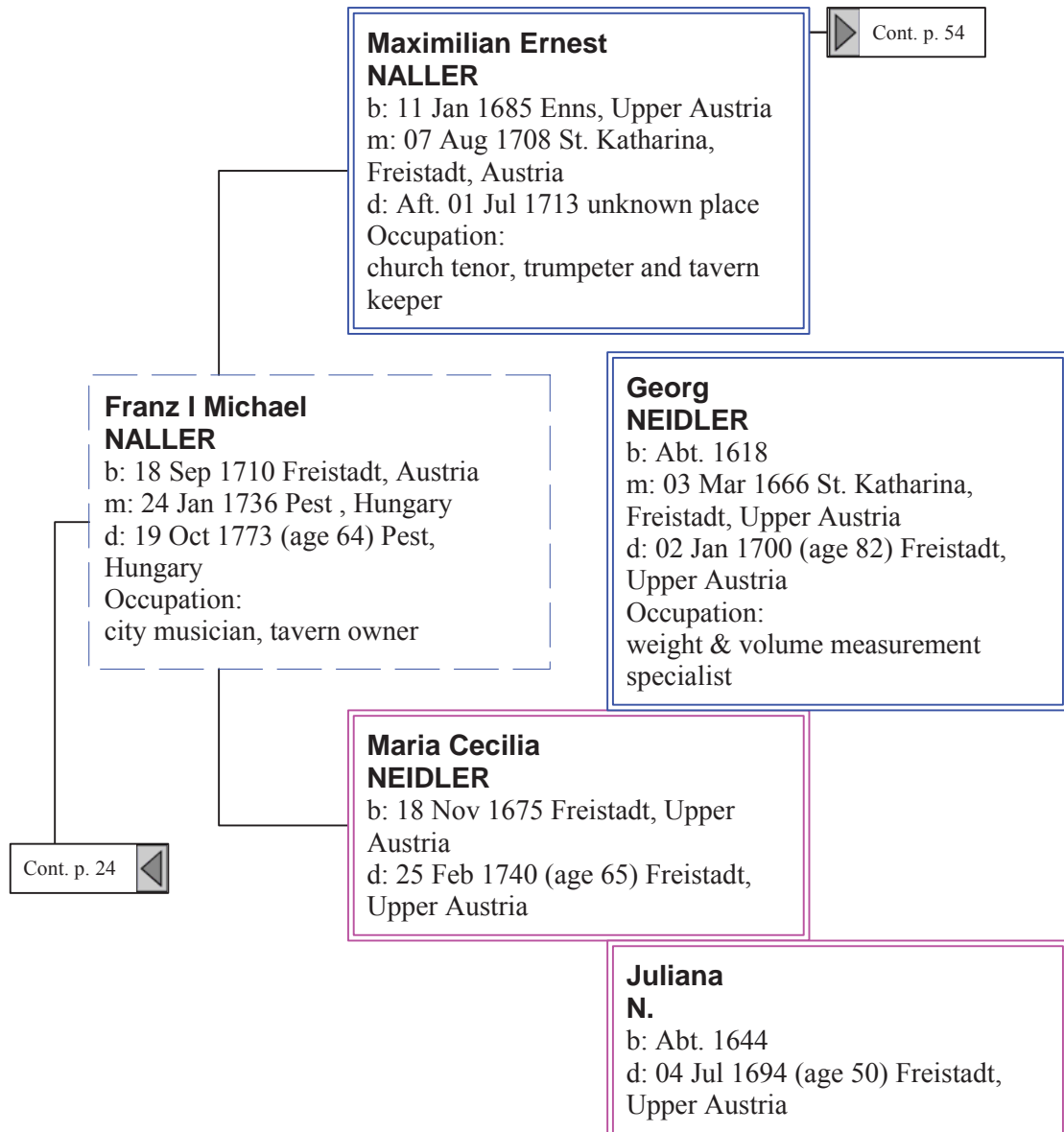
9th Gr-Grndprnts



5th Gr-Grandparents

6th Gr-Grandparents

7th Gr-Grandparents



6th Great-Grandparents

7th Great-Grandparents

**Wenceslaus
REICH**

**Peter Maximilian
REICH**

b: 1674 Eisgrub, Moravia (Czech
Rep.)

m: 1719 probably Pest

d: 26 Jul 1762 (age 88) Pest
(Belváros), Hungary

Occupation:
military officer, grave digger, city
guard, grocer

Cont. p. 24

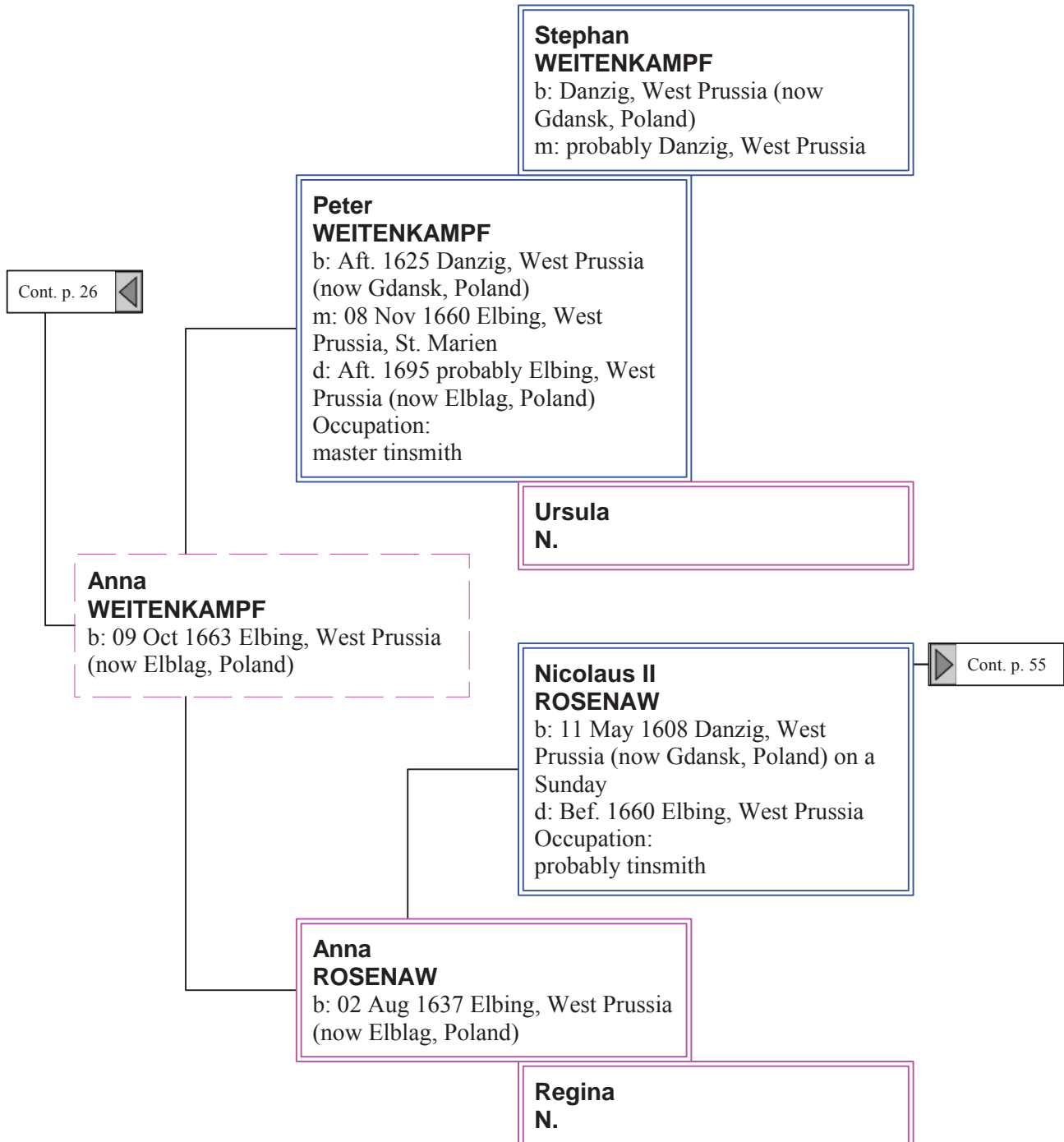


**Anna2
N.**

7th Gr-Grndprnts

8th Gr-Grndprnts

9th Gr-Grndprnts



7th Great-Grandparents

8th Great-Grandparents

**Peter
HERMANN**
d: probably Elbing, West Prussia

**Jakob
HERMANN**
b: 03 Sep 1652 Elbing, West Prussia
(now Elblag, Poland)
d: Bet. 1710 - 1719 Elbing, West
Prussia
Occupation:
cloth and bombasine (silk) weaver

Cont. p. 26



**Anna3
N.**

8th Gr-Grndprnts

9th Gr-Grndprnts

10th Gr-Grndprnts

11th Gr-Grndprnts

**Giovanni Francesco
MISERONI**

b: Bef. 1453

d: Aft. 1488 Milan, Italy

Occupation:
goldsmith

**Ambroggio Matteo
MISERONI**

b: probably Milan

m: Abt. 1502 Milan, Italy

d: 1525 Milan, Italy

Occupation:
goldsmith

N.N.

**Gerolamo
MISERONI**

b: 1522 Milan, Italy

m: Bet. 1563 - 1566

d: Aft. 1588 Milan, Italy

Occupation:
goldsmith and precious stone cutter

**Ludovico Longhi
DE LEUCHO**

d: Bef. Oct 1542 Milan, Italy

Occupation:
goldsmith

**Bernardino Longhi
DE LEUCHO**

d: Aft. Nov 1550 Milan

Occupation:
goldsmith

N.N.

**Lucia Longhi
DE LEUCHO**

d: Aft. 1544 Milan

N.N.

Cont. p. 27

7th Gr-Grandparents

8th Gr-Grandparents

9th Gr-Grandparents

**Dirck
HAMEL**

b: probably Heusden, Holland
d: probably Heusden, Holland
Occupation:
administrator

**Gijsbert
HAMEL**

m: 1615 Heusden, United
Netherlands
d: 23 Jul 1636 's-Hertogenbosch,
United Netherlands
Occupation:
Tax Collector in 's-Hertogenbosch

**Gerard Hamel
BRUYNINCX**

b: 1616 Heusden, United Netherlands
m: 08 May 1660 's-Hertogenbosch
United Netherlands
d: Sep 1691 (age 75) 's-Gravenhaag
(The Haag) United Netherlands
Occupation:
attorney, politician, diplomat

N.N.

**Gerard
BRUYNINCX**

d: Bef. Jun 1634 probably in 's-
Hertogebosch, Holland

**Christina
BRUYNINCX**

d: 1629 's-Hertogenbosch, United
Netherlands

**Jenne
D'OORSCHOT**

d: 05 Aug 1610 Heusden, United
Netherlands

Cont. p. 30



9th Gr-Grndprnts

10th Gr-Grndprnts

11th Gr-Grndprnts

**Nicolas I
DE HENNEZEL**

b: 1480 Vioménil, Nièvre, France
m: 30 Nov 1506 at the Chateau de Raincourt
d: Bet. 1534 - 1539 Vioménil, Nièvre, France
Occupation:
landlord

Cont. p. 56

**Nicolas II de Hennezel
DE VIOMÉNIL**

m: 19 Feb 1547
d: Aft. 1592 Yverdon, Canton Vaud, Switzerland
Occupation:
landlord, owner of foundry & ironworks

**Catherine
DE RAINCOUR**

b: 1484 Raincourt, Haute Saone, France
d: 1551 Vioménil, Nièvre, France

Cont. p. 57

**Hector de Hennezel
DE VIOMÉNIL**

b: Lorraine, France
d: Lorraine, France
Occupation:
landlord

**Nicolas
DE GARNIER**

b: probably Lorraine, France
Occupation:
landlord

**Catherine
DE GARNIER**

d: Aft. 1596 Yverdon, Canton Vaud, Switzerland

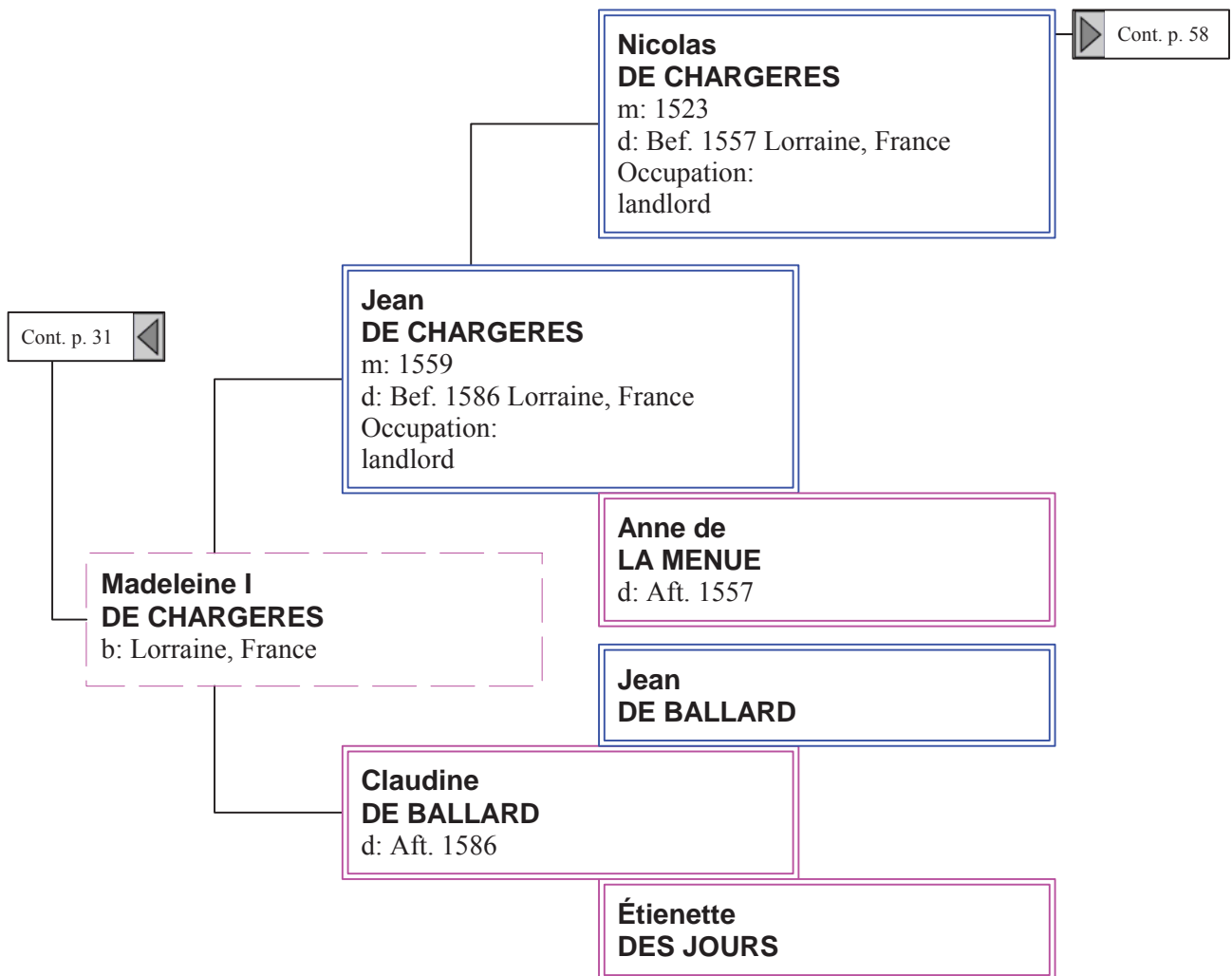
Cont. p. 31

N.N.

9th Gr-Grndprnts

10th Gr-Grndprnts

11th Gr-Grndprnts



7th Gr-Grndprnts

8th Gr-Grndprnts

9th Gr-Grndprnts

**Antoine
BOUVIER**

b: probably Vézelize, Meurthe et
Moselle, Lorraine
d: 1607 probably Vézelize
Occupation:
mayor of Vézelize

Cont. p. 59

**Jean Bouvier
DE TERVENUS**

b: probably Vézelize
d: 1637 probably Vézelize
Occupation:
mayor of Vézelize

**Antoine
DE TERVENUS**

b: 27 Nov 1600 Vézelize, Meurthe et
Moselle (Lorraine), France
m: 05 Jun 1628 Vézelize, Meurthe et
Moselle, France
d: 19 Aug 1661 (age 61) Nancy,
Meurthe et Moselle (Lorraine),
France
Occupation:
attorney

**Élisabeth
SAINT-GENEST**

d: 14 May 1589 Vézelize, Meurthe et
Moselle, Lorraine

**Didier
DE ESTIENNE**

b: 1533 Barrois, Lorraine
d: 03 Jan 1605 (age 62) Lorraine
Occupation:
lawyer

**Élisabeth
DE ESTIENNE**

d: Aft. 1631

Cont. p. 33

**Perette
MAHUSSON**

b: 1547
d: 14 Feb 1619 (age 62) Lorraine

8th Great-Grandparents

9th Great-Grandparents

**Antoine Andreu
DE BILISTEIN**
b: Delft, Holland
Occupation:
lawyer

**Gérard
DE BILISTEIN**
m: Aft. 1594 probably Nancy,
Lorraine
d: Bef. Jun 1628 Lorraine, France
Occupation:
landlord, treasurer of the Marquis
d'Havré

Cont. p. 33

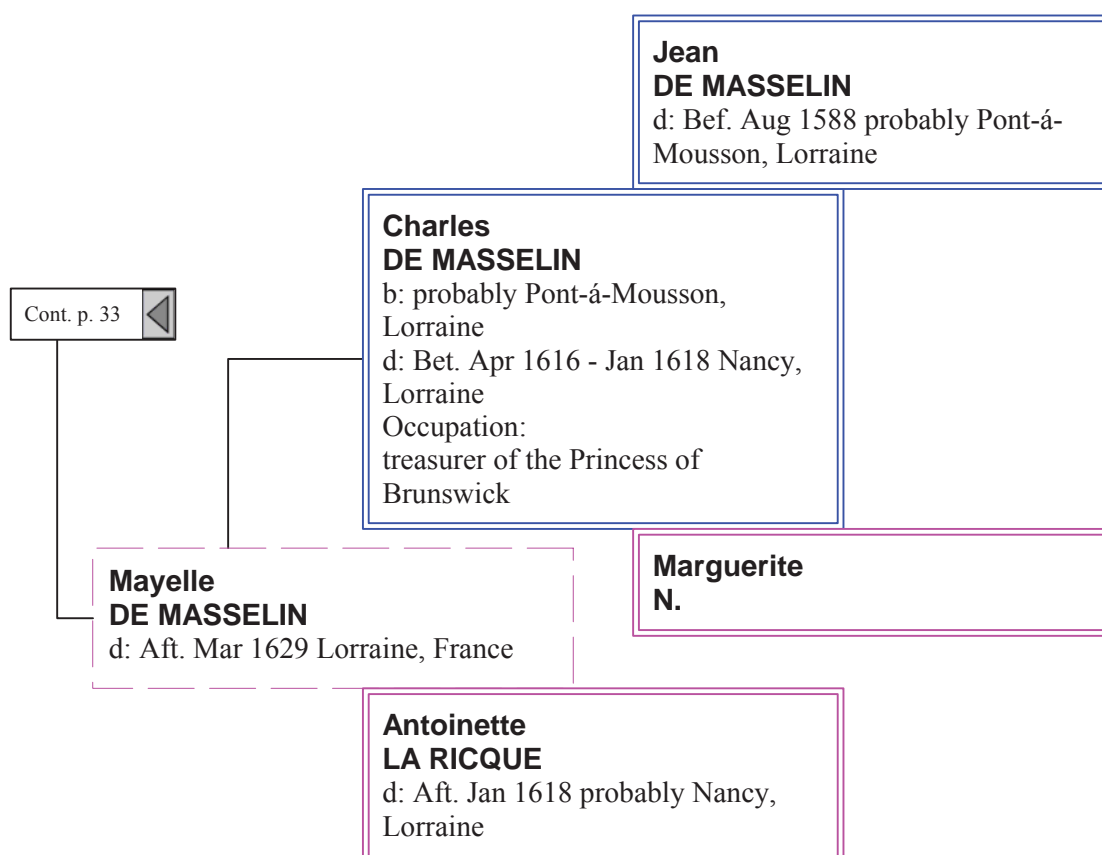


N.N.

8th Gr-Grandparents

9th Gr-Grandparents

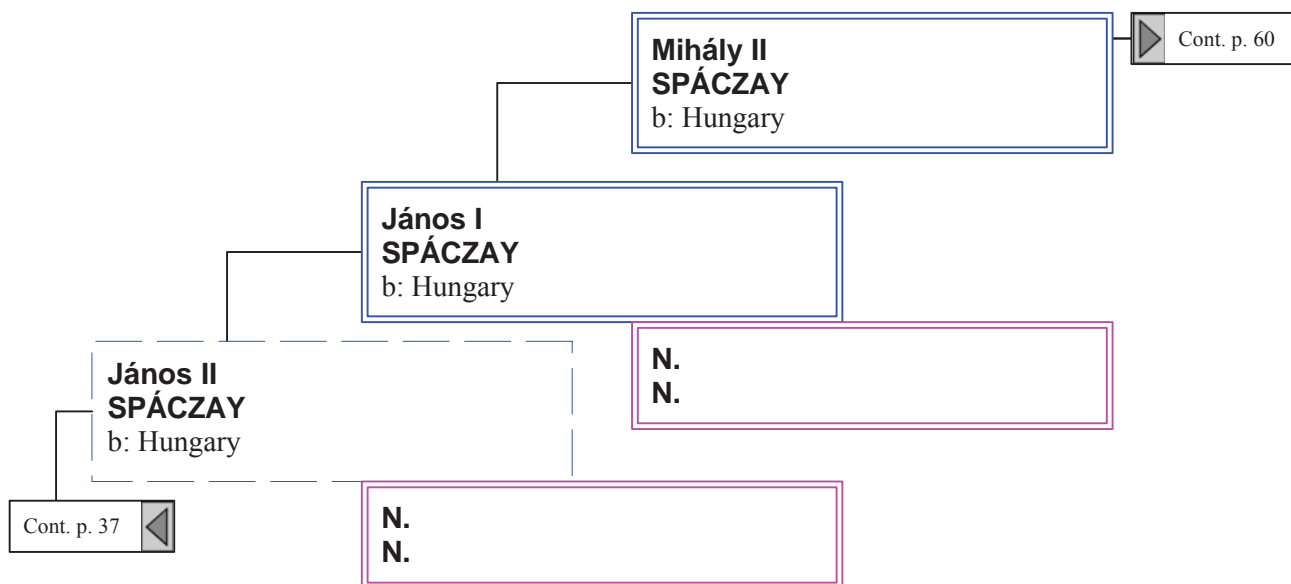
10th Gr-Grandparents



9th Gr-Grndprnts

10th Gr-Grndprnts

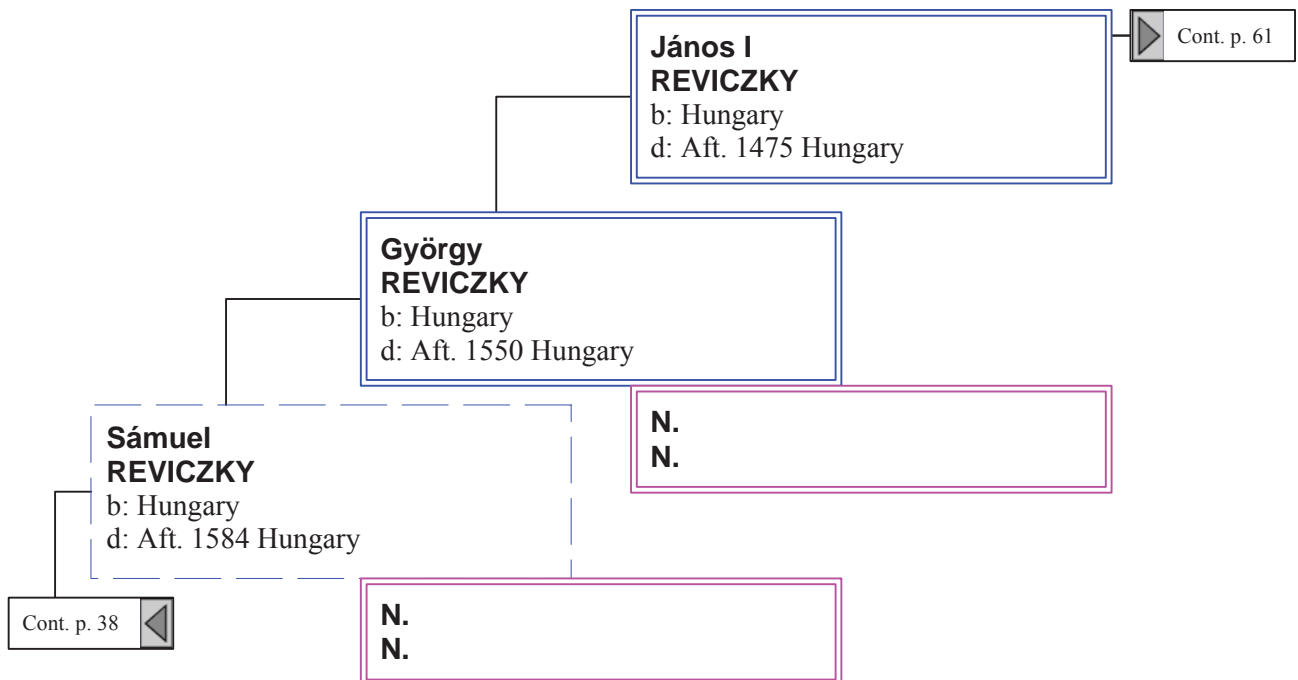
11th Gr-Grndprnts



9th Gr-Grndprnts

10th Gr-Grndprnts

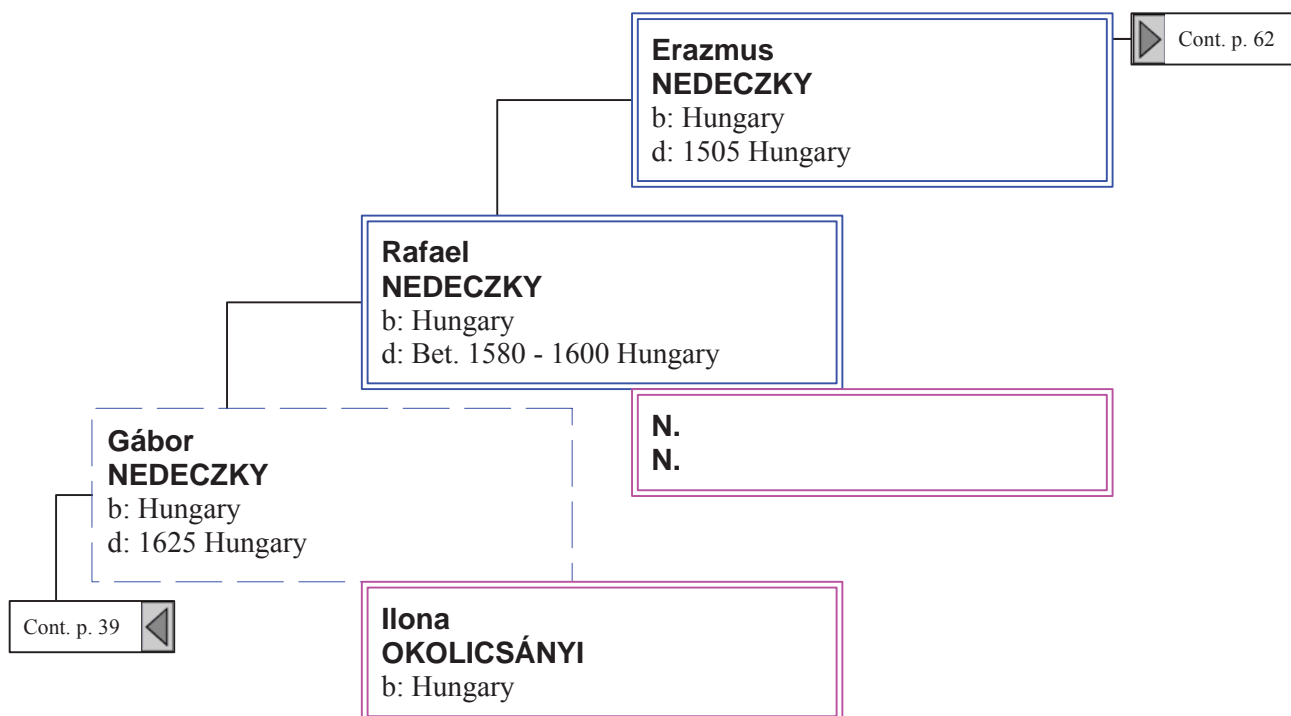
11th Gr-Grndprnts



9th Gr-Grndprnts

10th Gr-Grndprnts

11th Gr-Grndprnts



6th Gr-Grandparents

7th Gr-Grandparents

8th Gr-Grandparents

**Lorenz Christoph
NALLER**

m: 10 Aug 1677 St. Marien, Enns,
Austria
d: 12 Sep 1684 Enns, Upper Austria
Occupation:
Director of the choir of the St
Laurenz and St Marien churches of
Enns

**Maximilian Ernest
NALLER**

b: 11 Jan 1685 Enns, Upper Austria
m: 07 Aug 1708 St. Katharina,
Freistadt, Austria
d: Aft. 01 Jul 1713 unknown place
Occupation:
church tenor, trumpeter and tavern
keeper

**Bernhardt
NEUMAYR**

d: Bet. 1664 - 1677 probably Upper
Austria
Occupation:
Pfleger (manager) of the Spilberg
estate

**Maria Regina
NEUMAYR**

b: Abt. 1651
d: 15 Dec 1699 (age 48)
Mauthausen, Upper Austria
Occupation:
House Matron at the parish residence
in Mathausen

**Eva Maria
N.**

d: Aft. 1664

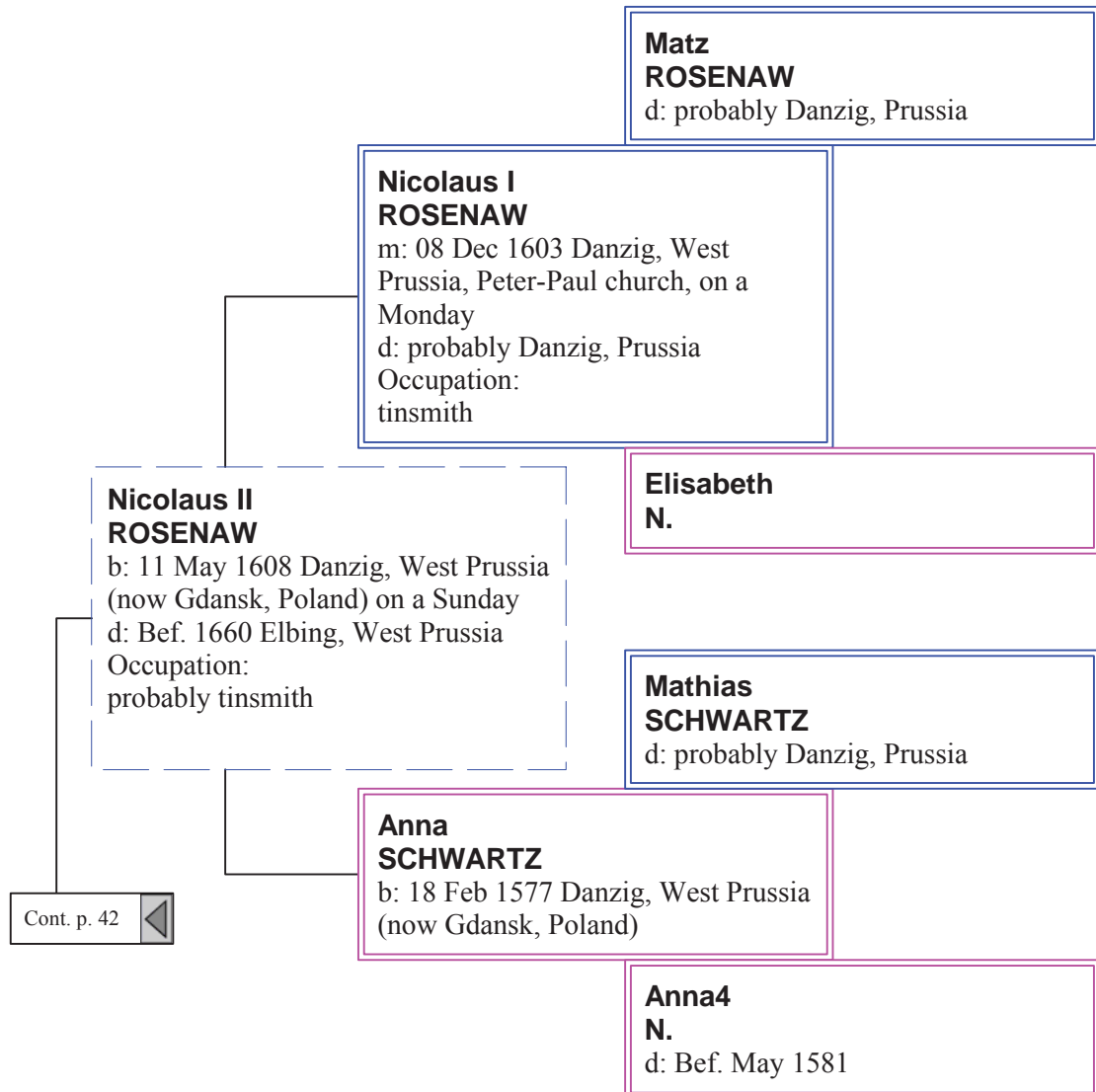
Cont. p. 40



9th Gr-Grandparents

10th Gr-Grandparents

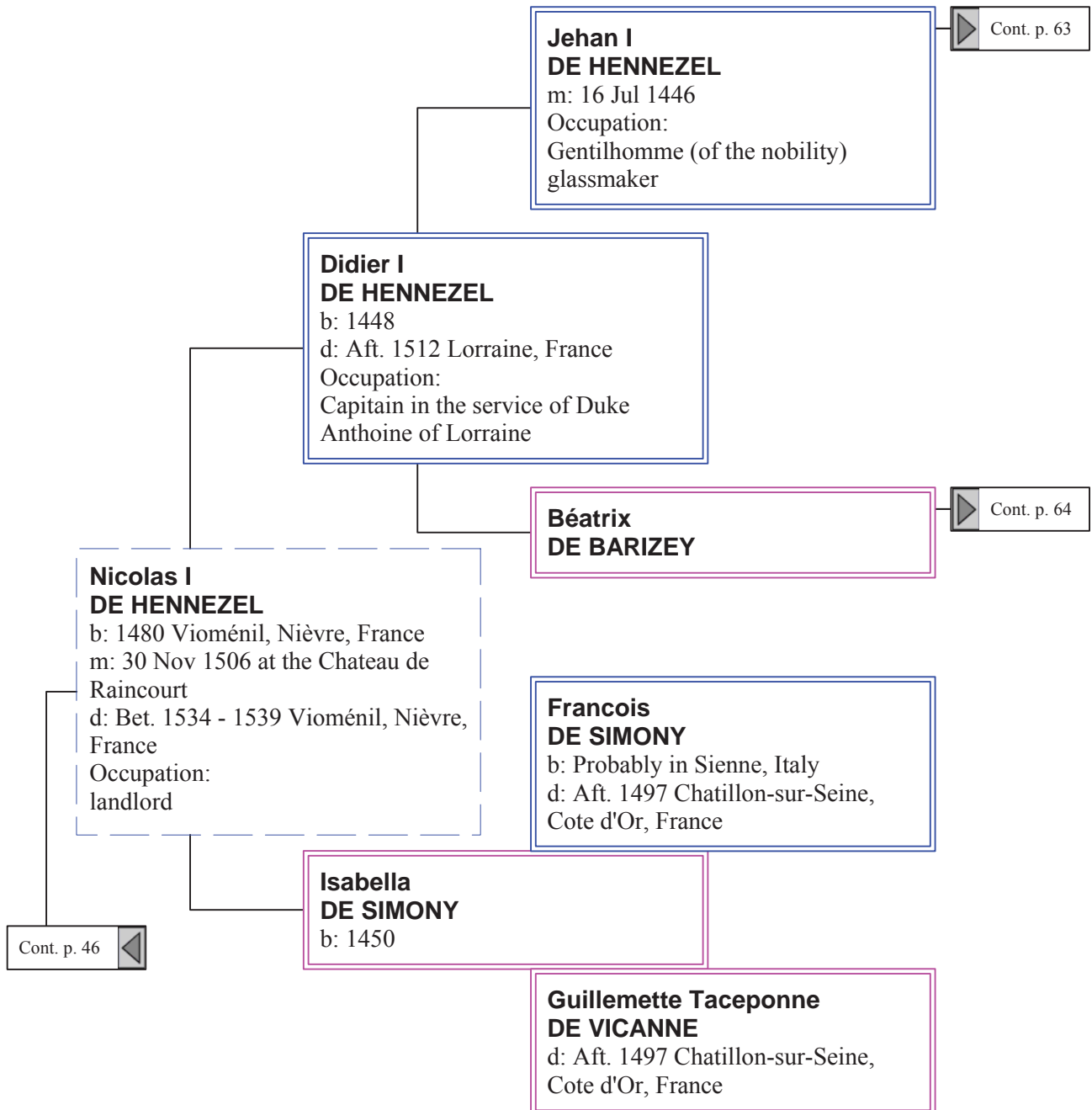
11th Gr-Grandparents



11th Gr-Grndprnts

12th Gr-Grndprnts

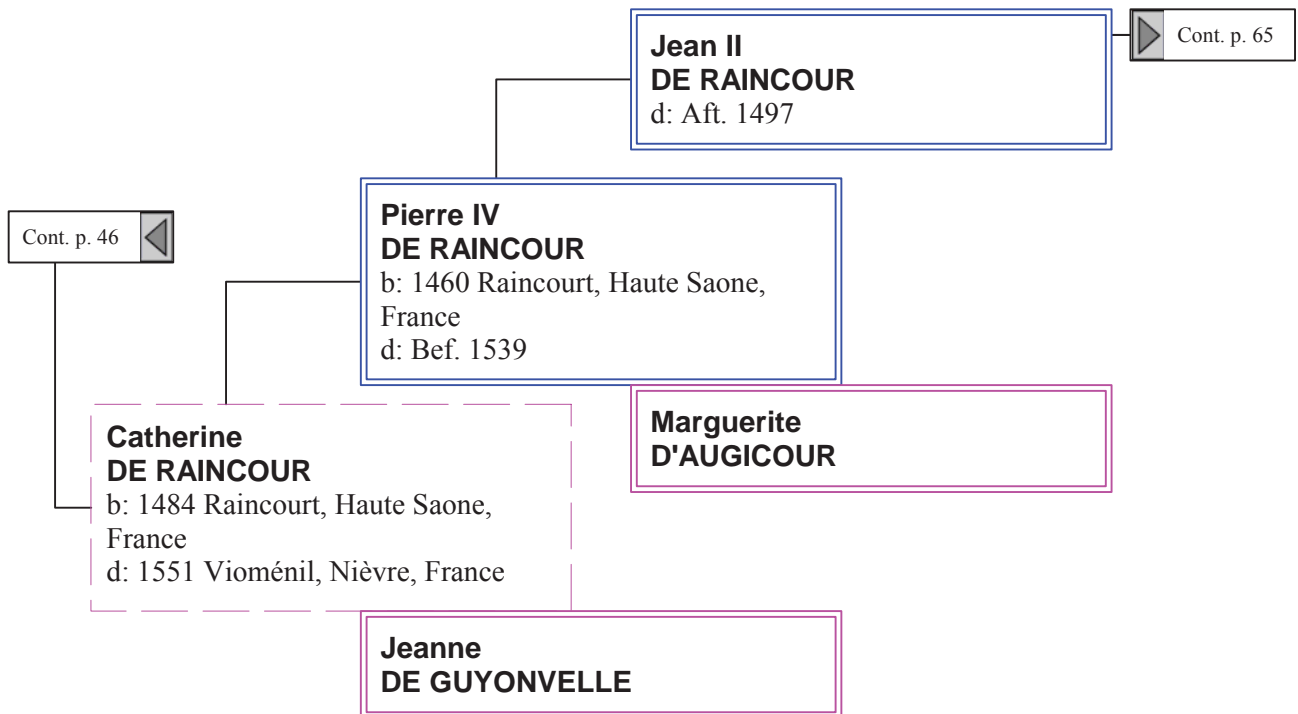
13th Gr-Grndprnts



11th Gr-Grndprnts

12th Gr-Grndprnts

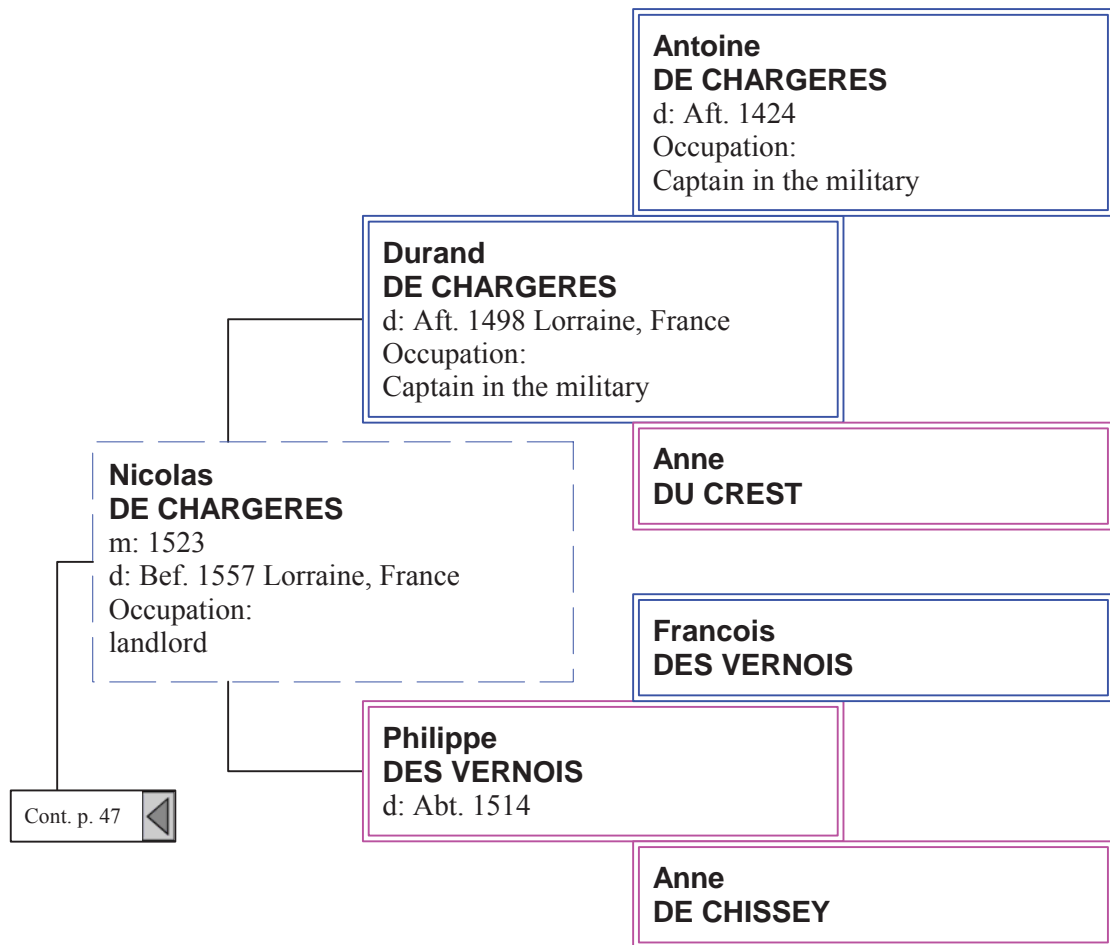
13th Gr-Grndprnts



11th Gr-Grndprnts

12th Gr-Grndprnts

13th Gr-Grndprnts



9th Gr-Grndprnts

10th Gr-Grndprnts

11th Gr-Grndprnts

12th Gr-Grndprnts

**Demange
BOUVIER**

b: probably Meurthe-et-Moselle,
Lorraine
Occupation:
mayor of Vézélise

**Antoine
BOUVIER**

b: probably Vézélise, Meurthe et
Moselle, Lorraine
d: 1607 probably Vézélise
Occupation:
mayor of Vézélise

**N.
TARDVENU**

b: Vézélise, Meurthe et Moselle (in
Lorraine, France)

**Francois
DE TARDVENU**

d: Vézélise, Meurthe Moselle (in
Lorraine, France)
Occupation:
Lieutenant Bailiff of the county of
Vaudémont

**Idatte
DE TARDVENU**

d: Bef. 24 Nov 1585 Vézélise,
Meurthe et Moselle, Lorraine

**N.
N.**

**N.
N.**

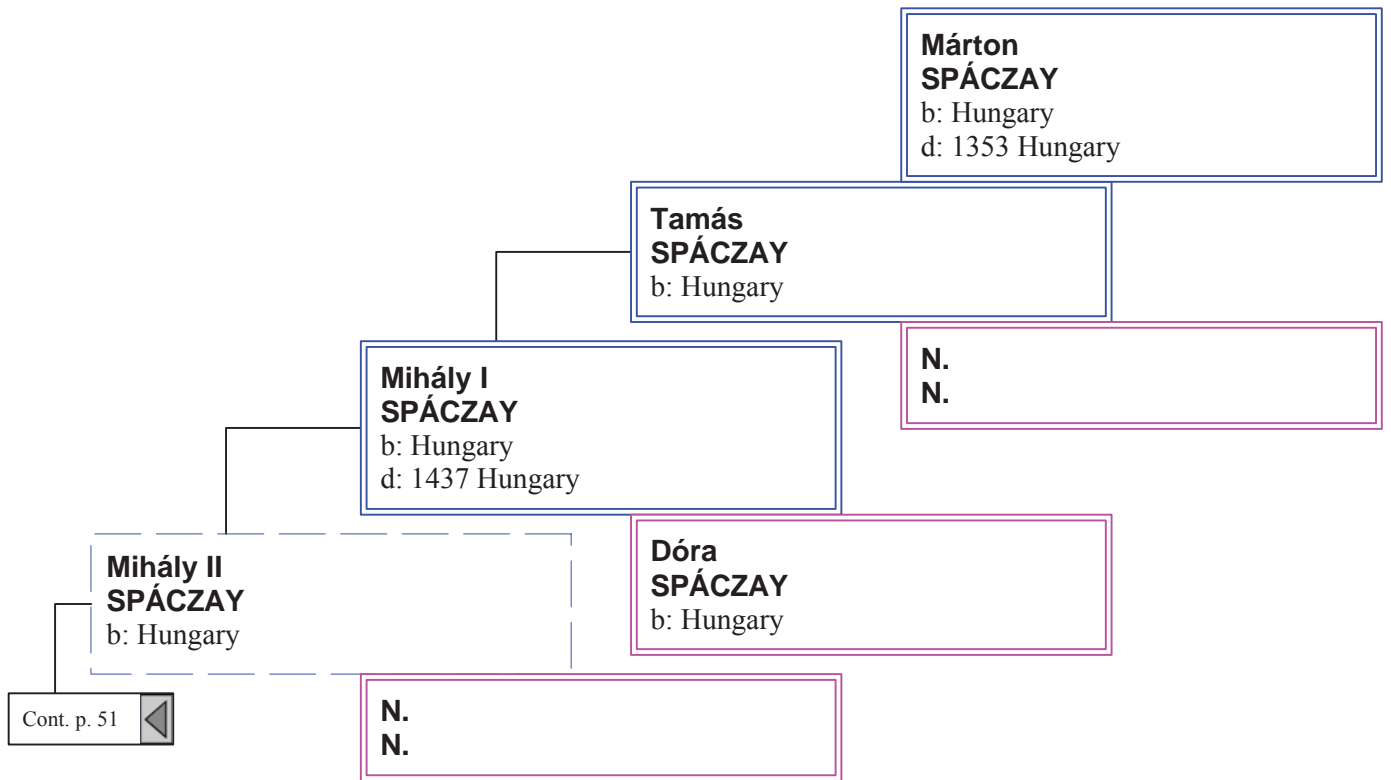
Cont. p. 48

11th Gr-Grndprnts

12th Gr-Grndprnts

13th Gr-Grndprnts

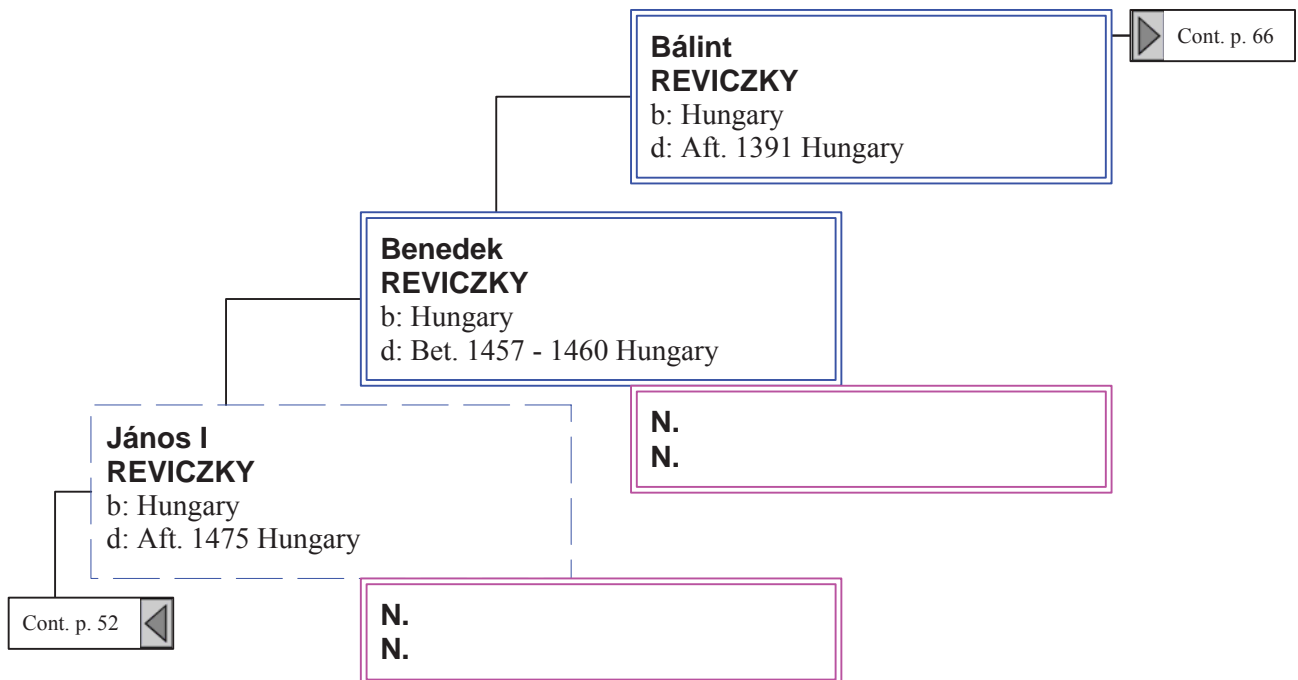
14th Gr-Grndprnts



11th Gr-Grndprnts

12th Gr-Grndprnts

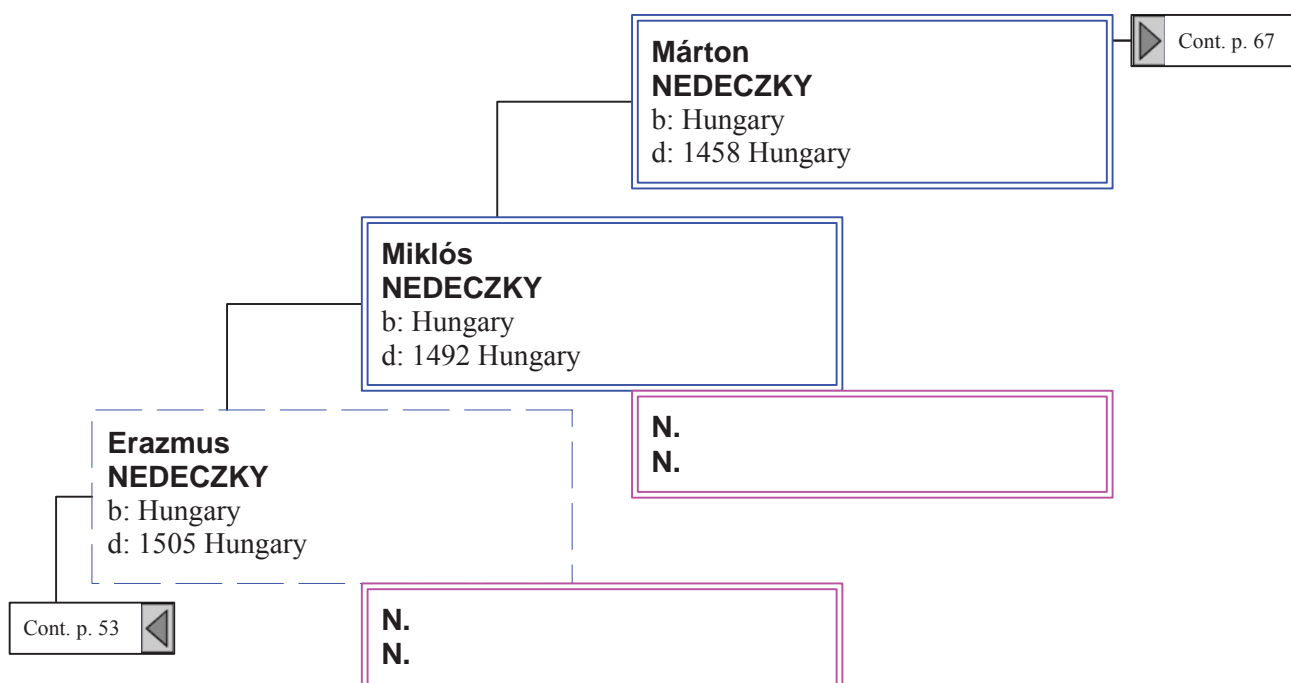
13th Gr-Grndprnts



11th Gr-Grndprnts

12th Gr-Grndprnts

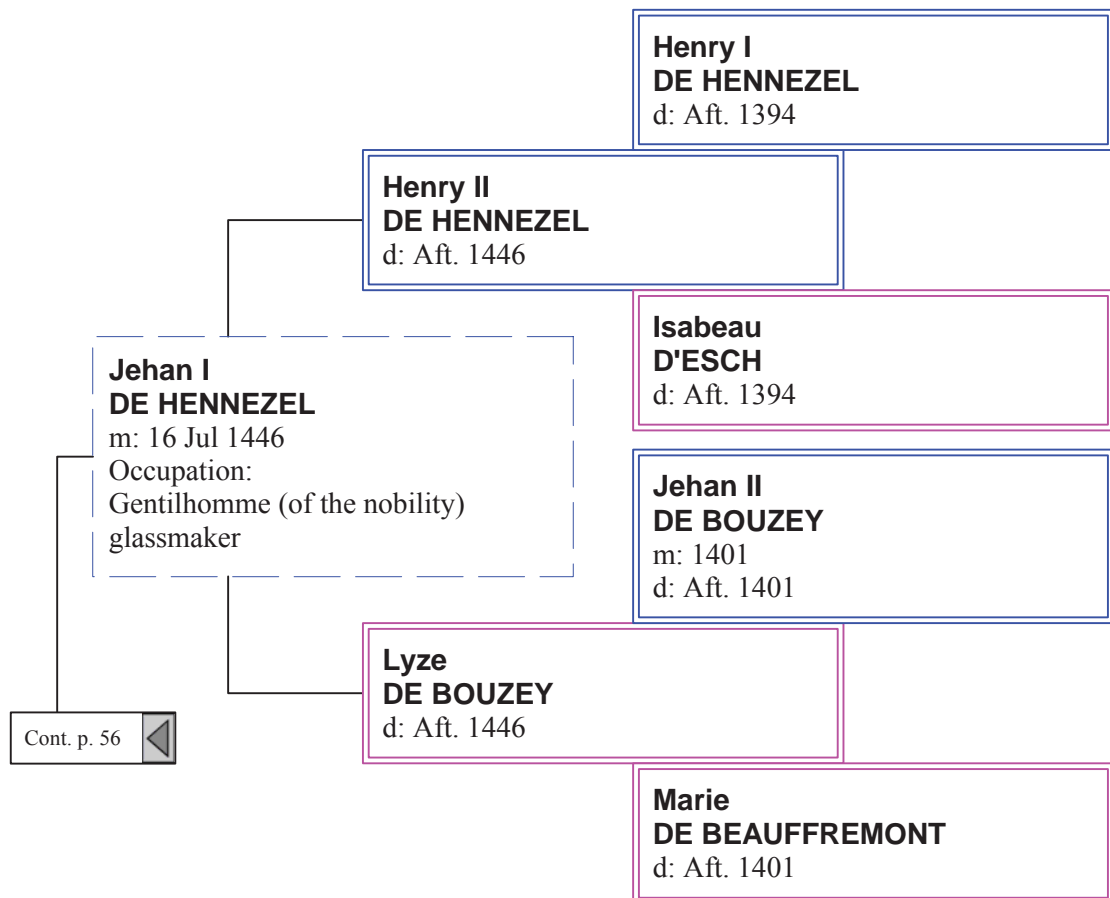
13th Gr-Grndprnts



13th Gr-Grndprnts

14th Gr-Grndprnts

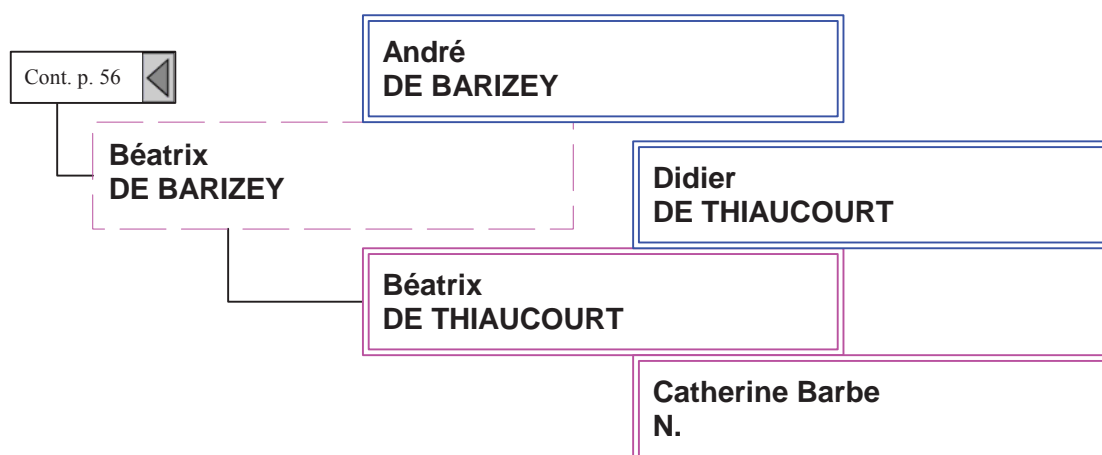
15th Gr-Grndprnts



13th Gr-Grndprnts

14th Gr-Grndprnts

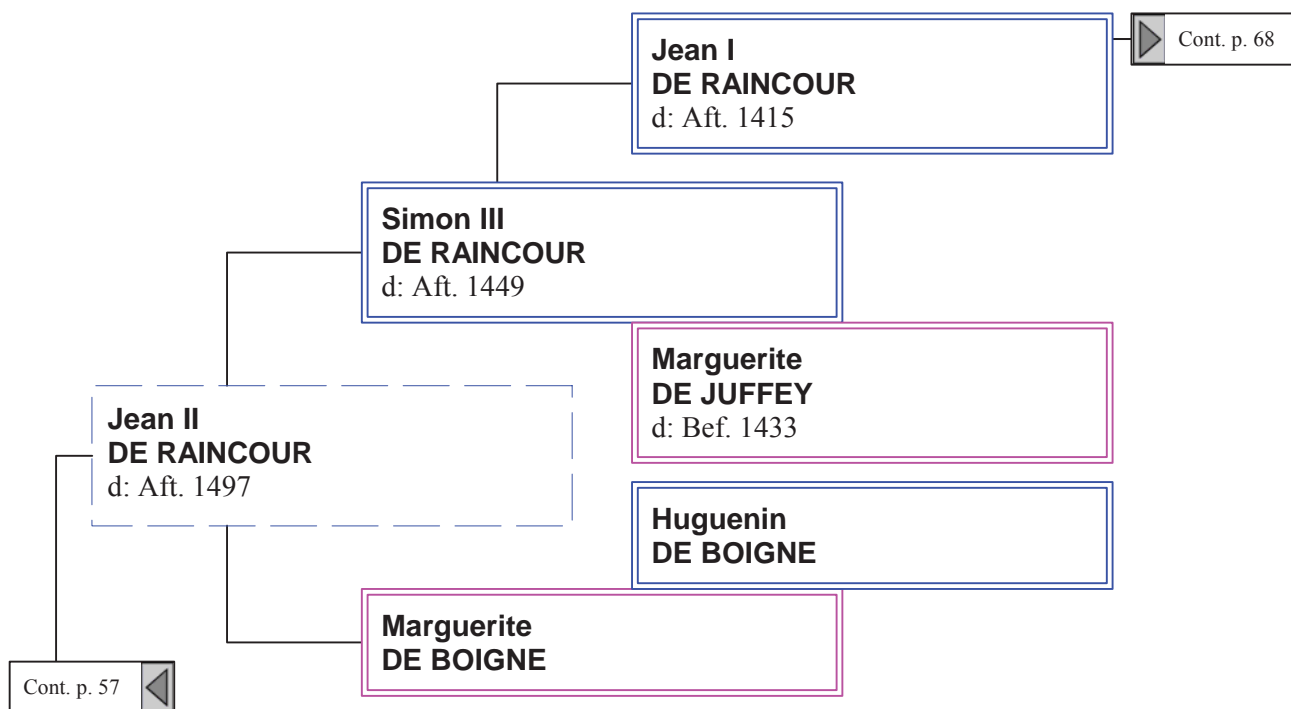
15th Gr-Grndprnts



13th Gr-Grndprnts

14th Gr-Grndprnts

15th Gr-Grndprnts



13th Gr-Grndprnts

14th Gr-Grndprnts

15th Gr-Grndprnts

**Lovdán
REVICZKY**
b: Hungary
d: Aft. 1320 Hungary

**Dénes
REVICZKY**
b: Hungary
d: Aft. 1355 Hungary

**Bálint
REVICZKY**
b: Hungary
d: Aft. 1391 Hungary

**N.
N.**

**N.
N.**

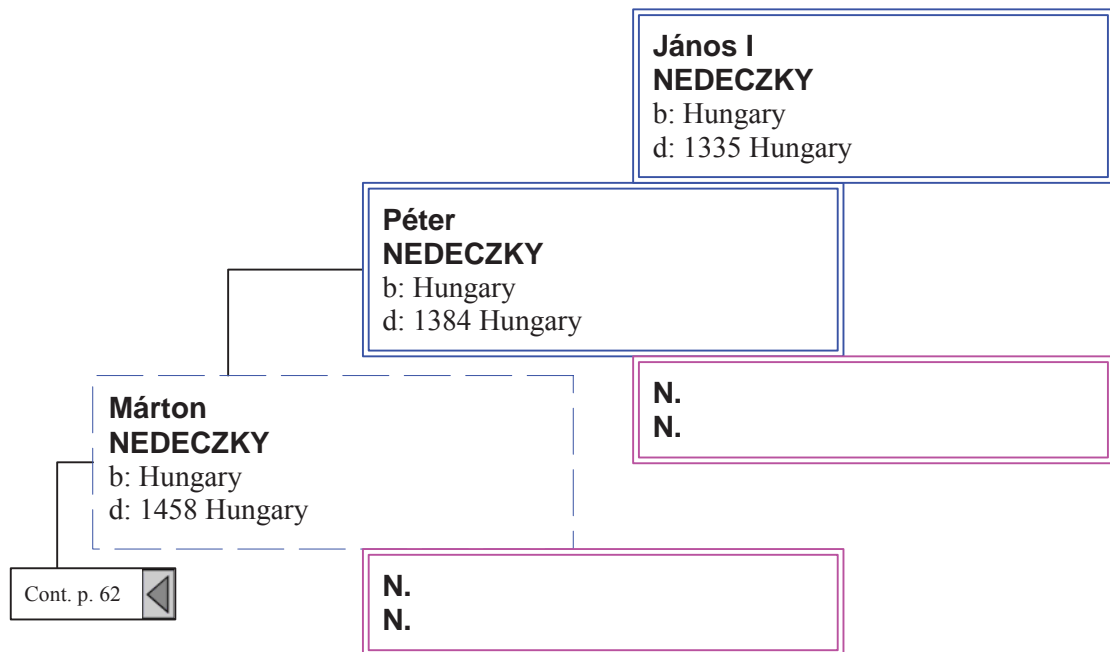
Cont. p. 61



13th Gr-Grndprnts

14th Gr-Grndprnts

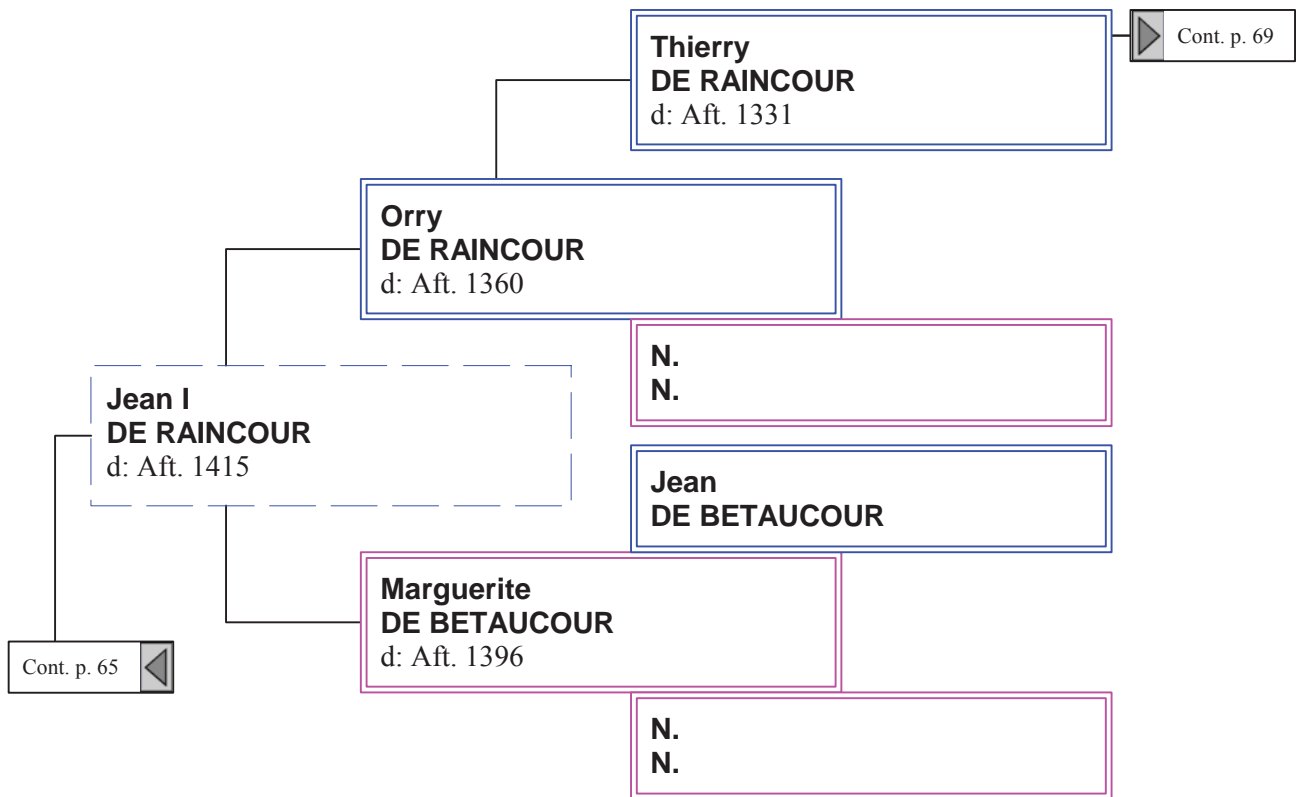
15th Gr-Grndprnts



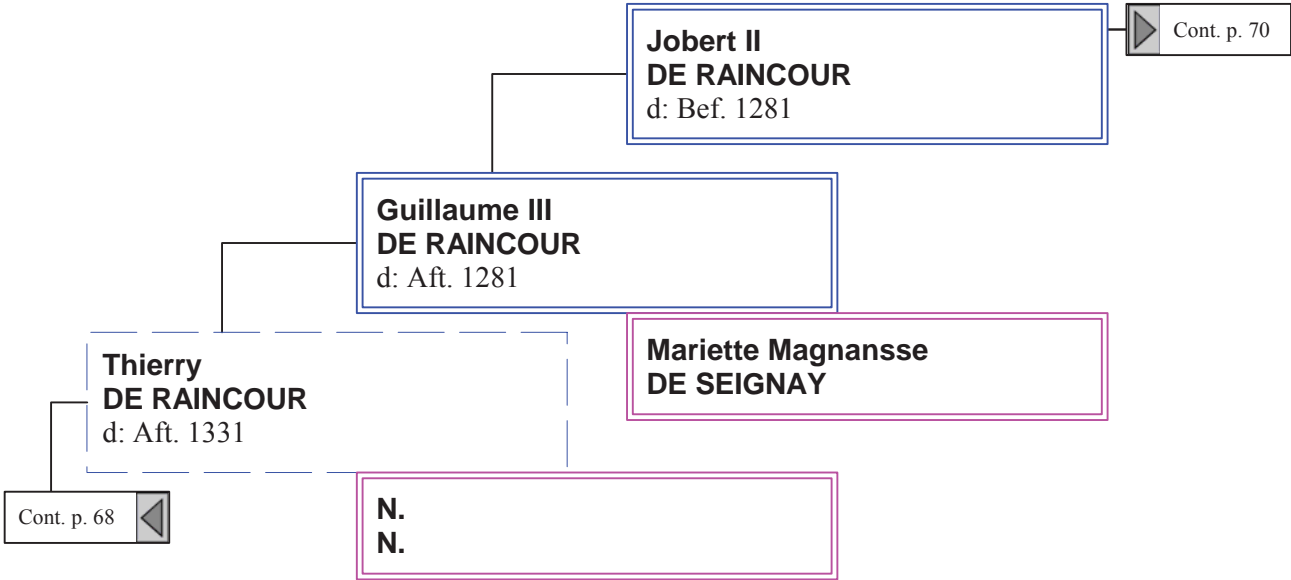
15th Gr-Grndprnts

16th Gr-Grndprnts

17th Gr-Grndprnts



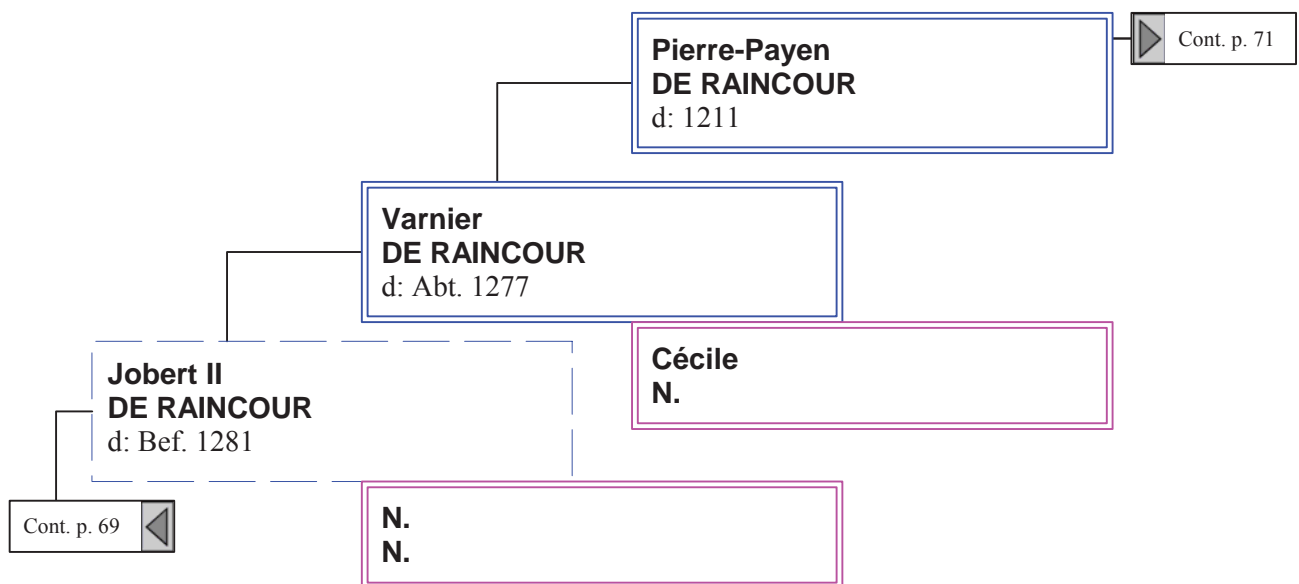
- 17th Gr-Grndprnts
- 18th Gr-Grndprnts
- 19th Gr-Grndprnts



19th Gr-Grndprnts

20th Gr-Grndprnts

21st Gr-Grndprnts



- 21st Gr-Grndprnts
- 22nd Gr-Grndprnts
- 23rd Gr-Grndprnts

