

MARIA ETEL GUZIK

GENEALOGY

BOOK 4

Contains

APPENDIX 'G'

Translation of Archival Documents

&

APPENDIX 'H'

Ancestral Maps

Prepared by

Eugene Vitzthum Bercel

Naples, Florida USA

2014

aus. 7. Graf Rothkirch 12. Linien-Infanterie-Regiment.

Regiments Commando



Um gesehensit Gefeandigte hat bereits in einem brieflichen löblichen
Angebot Commando begreiflich einen vorgeordneten Befehl, anstehenden
Angebotung von Befehlshaber anzuzeigen, daß es im Einklang mit dem
wichtigen Befehlshaber zu beenden geseandt.

Nachdem nun von gesehensit Gefeandigte einen neuen Befehlshaber
den wirklich zu realisieren wünscht, und der Befehlshaber sagt, bei ihm
Befehlshaber begreiflich, gemeinsamen und öffentlichen Anstalten von Befehlshaber,
besuchen einen neuen Befehlshaber und Anstalten anzuweisen Anstalten
zu anstalten, so sieht es sich anstalten, einen befehlshaber Anstalten
mündig Anstalten zweiter Anstalten - Klasse oder Befehlshaber der Befehlshaber
zu anstalten, und das löbliche Angebot Commando gesehensit zu
bitten, Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber
zu anstalten, als Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber
Anstalten Befehlshaber, Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber
Anstalten Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber Befehlshaber
zu anstalten.

1840

Angebot Befehlshaber Befehlshaber

vog. Dessen major



J. D. Schickel

Table of Contents

	Page
Appendix ‘G’, Translations of archival documents	1
Foreword	3
Archival Documents with names A – M	5 – 114


	page		page
BauschlottAlexROa_dt.	7-8	MiseroniDionysioROdt.	60
BerchtoldFranzFeROt.	9	MiseroniDionysioROet.	61
BruynincxJohJacROabt.	10-12	MiseroniDionysioROfgt.	62
CastelloFeranteLWt.	13-15	MiseroniDionysioROhit.	63
CastelloJohBaptLWt	16-17	MiseroniElisabethROabt.	64
GunzelAnnaLWt.	18-20	MiseroniElisabethROcdt.	65
HennezelLouisROt.	21-22	MiseroniElisabethROet.	66
HennezelMarieAnneROt.	23-24	MiseroniElisabethROft.	67
HennezelNicolas2PLat.	25	MiseroniElisabethROgt.	68
HennezelNicolas2PLbt.	26	MiseroniElisabethROht.	69
HennezelNicolas2PLct.	27-28	MiseroniElisabethROit.	70
HennezelNicolas2PLdt.	29-30	MiseroniFeEuROabt.	71
HennezelNicolas2RCt.	31-32	MiseroniFeEuROct.	72
HennezelNicolas2RObt.	33-35	MiseroniFeEuROdt.	73
HennezelNicolas2ROct.	36	MiseroniFeEuROet.	74
HennezelNicolas2ROdt.	37-38	MiseroniFeEuROft.	75
LesserAntonPHt.	39	MiseroniFeEuROght.	76
LesserDomJrCOat.	40	MiseroniFeEuROijkt.	77
LesserDomJrCObt.	41	MiseroniFranciscaROt.	78
LesserDomJrCOct.	42	MiseroniFranzLWt.	79-83
LesserDomJrCOdt.	43	MiseroniGerolamoRJat.	84
LesserDomJrCOet.	44	MiseroniJanOttROat.	85
LesserDomJrCOft.	45	MiseroniJAugustinLWt.	86
LesserDomJrROt.	46-47	MiseroniJohCarlPHat.	87
LuzickaBarboraROt.	48	MiseroniJohCarlPHbt.	88-89
MajorWilhelmROt.	49	MiseroniJohCarlRObt.	90
MayerGeorgeROt.	50	MiseroniJohPaulLit.	91-98
MiseroniAlexanderROt.	51	MiseroniJohPaulROt.	99
MiseroniDionysioLWt.	52-57	MiseroniMarLudLWt.	100-103
MiseroniDionysioROabt.	58	MiseroniTtl1608ROt.	104-111
MiseroniDionysioROct.	59	MiseroniTtl1653ROt.	112-114

Table of Contents

			Page
Archival Documents with names N – Z			115–274
	page	page	
NallerFranzJrLIt.	117-124	SchellBoschLWt.	207-212
NallerFranzJrLWt.	125	SchellCarlLCOat.	213
NallerFranzJrPVabt.	126-127	SchellCarlLCObt.	214
NallerFranzSrCOabt.	128	SchellCarlLCOcdt.	215-216
NallerFranzSrPHabt.	129	SchellCarlLCOet.	217
NallerFranzSrRCa_gt.	130-131	SchellCarlLCOft.	218
NallerFranzSrROat.	132	SchellCarlLCOgt.	219
NallerFranzSrRObt.	133	SchellCarlLRJat.	220-225
NallerFranzSrROcdt.	134	SchellCarlLRJbt.	226-228
NallerJacobLWt.	135-136	SchellCarlLROat.	229
NallerJosephCOt.	137	SchellCarlLRObt.	230-232
NallerJosephLIt.	138-144	SchellFriedACOabt.	233
NallerJosephRJat.	145	SchellJohPhilCOabt.	234
NallerJosephRJbt.	146	SchellJohPhilCOcdt.	235
NallerJosephRObt.	147	SchellJohPhilCOet.	236
NallerMaximilianLIt.	148-150	SchellJohPhilCOft.	237
NallerMaximilianRCabt.	151	SchellJohPhilCOgt.	238
NallerMaximilianROt.	152	SchellJohPhilCOht.	239
NeidlerGeorgRCa_ft.	153-154	SchellJohPhilLbt.	240-244
NeumayerBernhardRCa_gt.	155-157	SchellJohPhilPLat.	245
NeumayerBernhardROt.	158	SchellJohPhilPLbt.	246-247
PicPeterLWt.	159-160	SchellJohPhilROt.	248-249
PicPeterROt.	161	SchellLWilhelmCOt.	250-251
Reich(N)ClaraLWt.	162	StrasserAnnaMLWt.	252-254
ReichPeterRCa_et.	163-164	StrasserAnnaMPHabt.	255
ReichPeterROa_it.	165-173	StrasserAnnaMPVabt.	256
ReichPeterSybRJat.	174-180	StrasserLorenzLWt.	257-258
ReichSybillaROat.	181	StrasserLorenzPHVabt.	259
ReichSybillaRObt.	182	StrasserLorenzRCa_ft.	260
ReichSybillaROt.	183-184	StrasserMagdalena2LWt.	261
SchellBAlexanderLIt.	185-186	StrasserMarthaLWt.	262-263
SchellBAlexanderLWt.	187-189	StrasserMarthaPHa_dt.	264-267
SchellBAlexanderROt.	190-191	StrasserMarthaPVabt.	268
SchellBJoachimCOabt.	192	TervenusJeanFrCOt.	269-270
SchellBJoachimLIt.	193-199	TribuschJoAnLWt.	271-272
SchellBJoachimLWt.	200-201	TribuschJosephPHabt.	273
SchellBJoachimPLabt.	202	TribuschMagdalenaLIt.	274
SchellBJoachimROabt.	203-206		

Table of Contents (cont'd)

	<i>Page</i>
Appendix 'H', Maps of genealogical sites	275-300
<i>Europe,</i>	277-279
<i>Czech Republic,</i>	280
All ancestral locations, map & 2-page list of towns	281
Budějovice, Groß Körbitz, Merklin, Nové Strašeci,	282
Prague & Rakovník	283
Eisgrub (Lednice)	284
Prague, Malá Strana, ancestral houses & churches	285
Prague, Malá Strana & Staré Mesto, churches	286
<i>Austria,</i>	287
Vienna, Hollabrunn & Wiener Neustadt,	288
Upper Austria, Enns, Erla, Freistadt, Linz,	289
Mauthausen, Spital am Pyhrn & Weitra	290
Enns churches	291
Vienna center, Bognergasse,	292
Mariahilfer strasse & St. Stephan Dome	293
<i>France,</i>	294
Départements Meurthe-et-Moselle & Vosges	295
Département Meurthe-et-Moselle	296
<i>Germany,</i>	297
Baden-Württemberg & Bavaria	298
<i>Holland,</i>	299
Dordrecht, Haag, Hertogenbosch & Huesden	300
<i>Hungary,</i>	301
Buda, ancestral house	302
Pest, ancestral houses (1687 map)	303
Pest, ancestral houses (2000 map)	304
List of ancestral house owners with legend	305
<i>Italy,</i>	306
Milan in 1573, ancestral houses	307
<i>Poland (Prussia),</i>	308
Danzig, Elbing & Krosno	309
<i>Slovakia,</i>	310
Bratislava (Pozsony), Galanta, Nitra, Trenčín &	311
Trnava (Nagyszombat, Tyrnau)	312
<i>Switzerland,</i>	313
Commugny. Coppet, Essert-Pitet & Yverdon	314
Essert-Pitet, Romainmotier, Vallorbe & Yverdon	315



Budapest, 1943. március 30.

BUDAPEST SZÉKESFŐVÁROS
ÉLELMISZERJEGY-KÖZPONTJA

◆

2562/4 szám.
194 3.


*[This document is the appointment of my
mother as the head of the Office of Ration Cards
in the No. 244 district (Ujpest) of greater
Budapest.]*

Nagyságos
Berczel Rezsóné urnónek,

U j p e s t .

A 7.640/1942.M.E. számú rendelet alapján
felállított 244.sz. körzeti jegyfiók vezetésével Önt meg-
bizom.

Budapest Székesfőváros Élelmiszerjegy-Központja,

 *[Handwritten signature]*
tanácsjegyző,
az Élelmiszerjegy-Központ vezetője.

Guzik Maria WR.

APPENDIX ‘G’
Translation of Documents
Found in Various Archives

**CAROLVS VI. DEI gratia electus Romanorum Imperator, semper Augu-
stus, ac Germaniae, Hispaniarum, Hungariae, Bohemiae &c. REX;**

Prudentes ac Circumspecti, Fideles Nobis dilecti. Petrus Maximili-
anus Reich, istius Liberae ac Regiae Civitatis nostrae Pestiensis
Inhabitor, qualemnam Super eo, quod Ipse a certa exili Asser-
tura sua, ob defectum & carentiam Concivilitatis, Magistra-
turaliter inhibitus fuerit, & dum pro consequendo ejusmodi Con-
civilitatis Jure, apud Vos institisset, illud ob quempiam, in
hicce Copialiter annexo demisso Memoriali uberius declaratum
adversum Casum, Eidem Supplicanti denegatum extiterit, coram
Nobis representaverit Quirimoniam, qualiterve penes eandem
Quasturam suam conservari, & ad Concivilitatem admitti cu-
piat, ex praeannexo Supplicii Libello, Eidemque adjacentibus Do-
cumentis, uberius percepturi estis. Quibus penes suprascriptas
Instantiae Communicationem, hicce benigne committimus, qua-
tenus praescito in Negotio genuinam Informationem Nobis
quantocius sumillime submittere debeatis atque teneamini. Pra-
tiam in reliquo nostrae Caesaris Regiae Vobis benigne propensi ma-
nemus. Datum in Civitate nostra Vienna Austriae, die duode-
cima Mensis Februarii, Anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesi-
mo Trigesimo Quarto.

Carolus

Comes Ludovicus de Batthany

Pest városi levéltára	
Intimata	Nrus
A. A.	1918

Foreword

Many documents, associated with our ancestors, were found in the various archives visited. Digital copies of facsimiles of these documents were prepared, computer filenames were assigned to them and they were correspondingly labeled. Printed copies of the resultig facsimiles have been stored in **Books 5, 6, 7, and 8** in alphabetical order of their file names.

The file names contain an individual's family and first names, and identifiers to indicate chronology and page number as needed. 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				

Attached to a suffix may be a character: a, b, c, d, ... etc. to indicate chronology, and a number: 1, 2, 3, 4, ... etc. to indicate page numbers.

So, regarding the correspondence of Franz Naller, the second page of his chronologically third correspondence would have the file name **NallerFranzCOc2**. Applying the formula to the third page of his first correpondence we will find **NallerFranzCOa3**.

The translation of these documents, if it exists will be called **NallerFranzSrCOct**. and **NallerFranzSrCOat**. respectively. Translations of three separate letters may even be combined and called **NallerFranzSrCOa_ct**.

Not all documents have been translated. Some of those that have, contain the translation on the copy of the document or as an attachment to the document. These can be found in The above listed Books 5, 6, 7, and 8. This '**Book 4**' contains the rest of the translations arranged in alphabetical order of the file names of the translated documents.

The following documents have translation on them – and not in this **Book 4**:

<i>GuzikMariaSRa_c.</i>	<i>NallerJacobRCab.</i>	<i>StrasserPaulPV.</i>
<i>GuzikMariaWR.</i>	<i>NallerJacobRO.</i>	<i>StrasserStephanPVab.</i>
<i>LesserAntonROc.</i>	<i>NallerJosephPHab.</i>	<i>StrasserStephanRC.</i>
<i>LesserDomSrROab.</i>	<i>NallerJosephRC.</i>	<i>SchellAlexanderCO.</i>
<i>LonghiLutiaRJa.</i>	<i>NallerJosephROa.</i>	<i>SchellStephanCO.</i>
<i>MasselinJeanRO.</i>	<i>NallerJosephROc.</i>	<i>SchusterKarlFeROb.</i>
<i>NallerElisKollmanPH.</i>	<i>NeumayrJoGeorgRCab.</i>	<i>TervenusIdatteCDab.</i>
<i>NallerFranzSrPV.</i>	<i>ReichPeterPH.</i>	<i>TribuschJosephRC.</i>
<i>NallerJacobCOab.</i>	<i>SlanickaFamilyRO.</i>	<i>TribuschJosephROab.</i>
<i>NallerJacobPH.</i>	<i>StrasserMagdalenaRC.</i>	

In dem Namen der Hochheyligen
und Unzertheilten Dreifaltigkeit
Amen!

[illegible]

Buttgenstedt, G. Montz, d. 1875

Edmund, Anna & John
Infancia Magdalena von Giese

**Translation of Documents
with
File Names**

A—M

dobrze liblo go dalti, falkibg znisz ktery przed smrti prawi o te sum-
mie jebie wogminienie niezidit, a nob gi kani kolix by se mu liblo ne-
dal, tchdy za jiwym znicz pozustawagizm taz summa wogminiena,
tez plnym prawem zistati ma.

Relator togo z kady Jan Martin Dautkowitz, zic Jan V. Vany Kromu:
ko spoleznemu zadani, aby do Onich Miestkibg wepfano z boly porzo-
corzati razj. Actum in Consilio ff: 6. post Dniem sexagesima 8. fe-
bruarii. An: 1630-8

Forceleno od Jana furztnistra, a Januiz t wloziens do Onich Miest-
kibg togo to Dazego Miestu Praského, w nichu spolezneho statku za-
dani prj prawi Morého Miestu Praského, od J. Vindzicza ven-
telina, z kurtstegna wogminieného, w kadri ff: 2. post Dniem
Oculi t Martij An: 1630. ps: Dno Georgi Leyerle d Kapffstlein.

omni na Oniedomi, a pro lexij togo zistoti, y tie
prawi duxemost, fagez nass Mest Miestkibg, dali gime, prjziti:
fnauli Kromu to listu wriedomie. zefos gest dattum w kon-
daly to Madely Postij Palmarum 25 Martij An: 1630



Vienna, Kriegsarchiv, Service records G 4/41
BauschlottAlexROa_dt. (from German)

BauschlottAlexROat.

Count Rothkirch 12th Infantry Regiment

Regional Reserve Company

**To the Praiseworthy Commandant
of the 12th Royal Imperial Infantry Regiment**

Pesth on 12th March, 1840

In a hearing, in connection with a statement made regarding a mistake that had occurred, the undersigned humble petitioner expressed his decision to the praiseworthy Regiment Commandant that he wanted to begin a new career in civilian life.

Since the petitioner is really determined to carry out this decision of his, and hopes to find employment commensurate with his ability and education in the now emerging public railway institutions, for that reason he resigns his sub-Lieutenant rank of second class without retaining the title and respectfully requests the praiseworthy Regiment Commandant to support this resignation at higher places. He hopes that his rights will not be jeopardized because of the career change and they will certainly be satisfied.



seen by **Kleitner**, first lieutenant

seen by **Zedtwitz**, Major

seen by **Lelich**, Colonel

seen by **Dossen Major**

BauschlottAlexRObt.

I support the petition of unter-Lieutenant Alexander Bauschlott for his resignation without any unpleasant hearings. I see no legal obstacle in the way of his request. To this, I dutifully attest with my signature.

Signed Pesth on 14 March, 1840.

Dittorm, Colonel

Lohl, Captain Auditor

Lelitz, Colonel

Dossen, Major

Zedtwitz, Major

BauschlottAlexROct.

Processed March 25, 1840

Report

The petition for resignation of Alexander Bauschlott unter-lieutenant, of a lower pay class, from the Count Rothkirch Infantry Regiment will be most humbly submitted, as an exception, to the highly laudable Royal-Imperial War Council for their most highly regarded ruling.

Buda, March 21, 1840

To the highly laudable Royal Imperial War Council

BauschlottAlexROdt.

To the Hungarian General Command

Vienna, April 3, 1840

In carrying out the report dated March 21, No. P-1016, the war Council approves the resignation requested by the unter-Lieutenant Alexander Bauschlott of the Rothkirch Infantry Regiment without the right to keep his officer rank. Enclosed herewith is the behavior report with the instructions communicated. The named sub-Lieutenant can leave in accordance with the generally cultivated correctness by the regiments since last April, except for status and charges.

4/41 G1286

Signatures

Nov. 16, 1711, Archiv hlavního města Prahy; AMP PPL I-243/13
BerchtoldFranzFeROt. (from German)

To the surviving real and secret councilor of Joseph, his late Imperial and Royal Majesty of Christ's soul, member of the Chamber, appointed Royal governor and Chief of the Land Office in the Bohemian kingdom his Excellency, and the gracious above just mentioned Majesty's surviving Treasurer, Royal Chamber and Court Committee member, also Councilor of the Bohemian Chamber and Captain of the New Town of Prague, to the wellborn gentleman **Franz Ferdinand Berchtold** baron of Ungarschütz, appointed Secret Councilor to his most highly regarded Imperial Majesty of glorious memory, Chief Chancellor of the Bohemian kingdom, also to the Master of ceremonies of the royal court, the highly **and** wellborn Herr **Wenzel Norbert Octavian Klinsky**, Count of the Holy Roman Empire von Glunitz and Tettan, lord of Kamnitz, Wiklek, Winarzon, Drahobnis, Ridoschin, Bürgstein and Glunitz.

Your Excellences gave in writing for examination, following the most clear and detailed instructions in which his late gracious Imperial and royal Majesty Joseph I, dated on September 23, in year 1709, under several passages, also those in Special article 8 deigned to order, because up to then in his kingdom here the livelihood and various capital city problems especially the official tax pressures more and more have come to the fore. Almost every Magistrate together with subordinate office civil servants and servants exercised some arbitrariness in taxation, and in the future those parties must make an effort about this disorder and confusion. He most graciously ordered Your prescribed royal city's Beautification Commission and to them at the same time delegated (*page 2*) that a well regulated judicial tax order be created. And now the tax system, the courts and the Carl Ferdinand University and at the same time to the Magistrates of the royal Old, New and Small towns of Prague considered, and the detailed often mentioned plan of His Imperial Royal Majesty was sent for ratification. His Majesty was satisfied and after it was found acceptable in every and all points, on the date of the 18th of last August his highly regarded Excellency chief Chancellor most graciously ratified it in Vienna and deigned to order its proper publication.

As the executive, his highly respected Excellency and grace of the Royal Governor sent authentic copies of this newly written Tax System to the Town Captains of Bohemian and German Prague. In the name and stead of her Majesty the widowed Roman Empress also Queen of Hungary and Bohemia as present Regent he orders: that similar copies of the Tax System ratified by her Majesty be sent to the Old and New Town Magistrates. With this decree handed down, she herself wishes to expedite it out of City Hall, it should be communicated to all attorneys, word by word in both languages, within eight days of receipt and from here on constantly and most obediently complied with. As soon as a regular tax arrangement is communicated to the Prague subordinate authorities and court officers, no less for other royal also capital city groups of all (*page 3*) circumstances and every place including the incorporated fraternity and trade guilds, then the entire work will be publicly printed and promoted to inform everybody in Bohemian and German Prague.

count Kinsky
Anton Mostity
Hieronymus count Colloredos
Frantz count von Dollowrat

Leopold Anton count von Creuztorf
Wratislav von Mitrvitz
Adolf count von Martinitz
J.M. von Hartig

from the Royal Chancellery
16 November, 1711
G. Leopold Liebmann

Vienna, Staatsarchiv; GC 83b
BruynincxJohJacROat. (from French)

**Memorandum
for His Highness Prince Eugene de Savoy**

from the Envoy Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United Provinces
Concerning the payment of 2000 florins per annum to the Receiver General de Hogendorp for his Administration

After many angry appeals, it was after the last strong note of November 13, 1727 that the undersigned had the opportunity to make a presentation to his Highness Prince Eugene of Savoy and to the other ministers of His Imperial Highness; above all, after the very gracious response he (*the undersigned*) received from Monseigneur the Marquis de Rialpe writing on behalf of His Majesty on the 10th of December in the same year. There (*in the letter*) essentially it is expressed, for the reasons stated in the letter concerning the request of the Receiver General Sr. de Hogendorp for a salary of two thousand florins, that during the administration the sums were negotiated in the United Provinces under the guarantee of the L.H.P. (*the parliament of the United Provinces of the Netherlands: Leurs Hautes Puissances*), for the needs of the Catholics of the Netherlands and other items. In the same memorandum, His Imperial Majesty and the Catholics were very keen to respond to the sentiments of commitment and good intentions of the Republic, with expressions of true benevolence and esteem, saying that His Majesty will be pleased to help all those, who can contribute to the strengthening of the most perfect union and friendship. To that effect His Majesty had given a role to his most serene Archduchess the Governess of the Netherlands and emphasized to her that his supreme intention was that she provide there prompt and favorable satisfaction. After these latest assurances, not mentioning all the previous fruitless ones that had so often been given to the undersigned, one hoped that all was finished regarding the above claim of the Receiver General Hogendorp to the satisfaction of the L.H.P. The same undersigned had cause to pride himself that such would have followed, since after all, one had to trust the good intentions so solemnly declared by His Imperial Majesty and the Catholics.

But how unfortunate for him; he should have learnt better from the previous letters. Quite far from that, and despite of all the good intentions she always emphasized in regards to this affair and in all others, the most serene Archduchess managed to find it more agreeable to follow once again the old method of sending back the subject for a review and for the opinion of the Financial Councilor, who has never shown any good intention, neither the willingness to pay the above mentioned 2000 florins, and who, despite of the quite favorable opinion of the reviewer, again refused to provide satisfaction. He alleged the frivolous reason, among others, of returning the money to Holland, in return for which the L.H.P. had to take the responsibility of the administration. The delusiveness of this hits you in the eye. No one with good sense would imagine sending back the whole sum of money to Holland for the satisfaction of the creditors, one must agree on that.

L.H.P. could have never thought of wanting to take responsibility of an expense – even one hundred times as large as the one for the Administration would be, if they had to pay that (*cost*) in proportion to that which they do in similar cases of other princes and even particular provinces. Furthermore, there is no more equitable nor more generally practiced than this: all the expenses that result from similar monetary negotiations, taken at interest, will reflect on those for whose need the sums were borrowed and not on those, who lent the money – for an even stronger reason – neither on those who undertook the responsibility of the guarantee, unless they agreed otherwise. So, this exception confirms rather the claim of the Receiver General supported by L.H.P., that she (*the Archduchess*) would not think of destroying it. Besides, there had been so many other monetary negotiations in the United Provinces for His Imperial Majesty and other princes, under guarantee of L.H.P., amongst which one would not find an example, where those, who were burdened would not have been compensated, for the expenses and the trouble of

the Administration, in one manner or another by the said Majesty or by those, who employed them. And how could one, without tarnishing the glory of this Monarch, whose fairness, impartiality and generosity are so well known, presume that he would not only decline to compensate those, who have the honor to serve him, but would want to expose them in such situations to considerable losses? The undersigned anticipated that if His Majesty does not please to provide the most serene Archduchess, his sister, with a direct and precise order to make the payment of the overdue account of 2000 florins to the Receiver General de Hogendorp, the way it was promised from the beginning of his Administration to his predecessor Monseigneur d'Ellemeet, either in one sum or in installments until complete fulfillment (*unless he does that*), the opposition and misrepresentations of the Financial Council in Brussels will never cease and these delays and the unpleasant affairs here in Vienna and from here to Brussels will always continue. (*The undersigned*) feels obligated by the orders he has from L.H.P., his superiors, to persevere in these matters until complete accomplishment – to beg very humbly as well as to guard with all the vigor possible against the above mentioned ministers of His Imperial Majesty – so as in the end to obtain from him, their (*the Ministers'*) very august master (*presumably the Kaiser*), the satisfaction in this issue that one must expect from his impartiality. He is hoping that the bad impressions that could be created in Holland by little conformity between the outcome and the good promises, which have been made so often to the undersigned on this subject, will be taken into serious consideration – and the significant humiliation that he (*the undersigned*) must naturally feel seeing for such a long time not only all his solicitations and trouble in this affair being in vain, but even finding his credibility diminished among his superiors by suspicions which they might harbor, as if he did not bring them the truth or he was just trying to deceive them with idle and frivolous hopes without doing his duty. All this prevented him (*the undersigned*) from rendering the services to His Imperial Majesty and the Catholics that he desired so strongly, (*i.e.*) to maintain the so necessary and mutually so useful good harmony and a perfect trust between the said Majesty and L.H.P., his (*the undersigned's*) superiors.
Vienna, this 12 of March 1728.

J.J. Hamel Bruynincx.

BruynincxJohJacRObt.

**Memorandum
to the First Ministers of His Imperial Majesty**

from the Envoy Extraordinaire and Plenipotentiary of L.H.P., the State Assembly of the United Provinces
Concerning the submission 'pure and simple' of the city of Emden and its Adherents

The undersigned, envoy of L.H.P. (*Leurs Hautes Puissances, the Parliament or State Assembly of the United Provinces of the Netherlands*) the State Assembly of the United Provinces, not wanting to trouble the devotions of those last days of the holy week of the Premier Ministers of State of His Imperial Majesty, pays honor to His Highness Prince Eugene of Savoy and L.L.Exc.Exc. with all the respect due to them.

He (*the undersigned*) just received the orders from his seniors and superiors to inform His Imperial Majesty that after the remonstrance and persuasion of the above mentioned State Assembly, the Magistrate of the city of Emden and their supporters, they submit humbly to the decision of His Imperial Majesty and that they have sent to the sub delegates of the Imperial High Commission their explicit deed of acceptance in pure and simple terms, as they were required. Also, at the same time, the above mentioned State

Assembly have instructed the undersigned to carry out all the possible services to His Imperial Majesty in the name of L.H.P, so that His Majesty would not only recognize the submission graciously but would want to act favorably and in all fairness in this regard, in accordance with his mildness and fairness so well known, as much provisionally so that the matter does not suffer delay as well as subsequently concerning the principal matter in accordance with the situation of the affairs and on the foundation of agreements and conventions, which constitute the fundamental laws of the government of East Friesland (*a province of the Netherlands*).

Their High Authorities (*the L.H.P.*) do not doubt it at all that they will receive this favor of good will and friendship from His Imperial Majesty whom they hold in such high esteem, and the undersigned has the honor of assuring the high Ministers of the said Majesty of his very humble respect and services. He wishes them all the prosperity imaginable on the occasion of the coming holidays.
Vienna on the 12th of April 1729



BruynincxJohJacROct.

For his Highness Prince Eugene of Savoy

Monseigneur de Votre Altesse

The absence of Your Highness prevented me from rendering my obligations to him in person. With these lines, I have the honor to ask him, that he please accord to the interpreter of M. Calkoen, our Ambassador to the Porta (*the government of the Ottoman Empire in Constantinople, today's Istanbul*), the same favor of a passport, for returning to Constantinople with letters of felicitation from our State to the Sultan and to the Grand Vizier, which your Highness had the kindness to accord to Liceus Cherico the interpreter of the Ambassador of England to the Porta. The departure of both will only depend on the said passports.

With this, Your Highness will oblige him (*the undersigned*), who has the honor of signing below with the most profound respect.

Vienna on the 22nd of October 1731

The very humble and very
obedient servant



(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

Archiv hlavního města Prahy; 2176 D22V-D25V
CastelloFeranteLWt. (from Czech)

In the name of the Lord:

It is intended to declare with this **last testament** that in the year of **1622** in the Roman era, during the episcopal term of the sacrosanct father Rehor, during the first year of the reign of the lord Ferdinand the second Roman emperor of Germany, king of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, prince of Burgundy, Steyer, Koruan, Kransk, Wittenberg and count of Tyrol, Roman king in the 4th year in Hungary, the 5th year in Bohemia of the sacrosanct and all powerful Crist and Lord - **on Thursday on March 17**, in the morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, the noble and gracious lord **Ferante Castello**, the former beret and jewelry maker of emperors Maximilian, Rudolf and Mathias and the burgher of the city of Prague came to me, the imperial scribe, to my house in the city of Prague. He was in good health and of sound mind and sense and told me that he was of an advanced age and was often sick and had fainting spells. Since human life is so uncertain and nothing is more certain than death, while on the other hand nothing is more uncertain than its hour, and his soul and conscience being ready to repose, he would like me to write down his last will as it follows below.

First: when the Almighty God deigns to take him from this world, then he would give his soul now as then and then as now into the hands of the Demiurge (*Creator*) and Redeemer of the blessed Madonna and of all the Saints. The dead body, which earth will take and turn it to earth, Mr. Testator would like to be buried in the church of St. Tomas or in the church of St. Maria Magdalena (*Small Town of Prague, on the castle side of the river*).

(there is no **second item** in the original)

Third: he wishes, that the brothers of the St. Tomas church or of the St. Maria Magdalena church and the brotherhood Corporis Christi shall be helpful and organize the funeral procession and the funeral.

Fourth: His last will and order are the following: because it is necessary to pay some debts, all the debts, which are due to be paid and to carry over, are to be paid off by his heirs from the bequeathed money.

Fifth: Mr. Testator has a sizable credit with Count Gašpar Wilim von Mirkovic, to the sum of 4920 florins. This amount earns an annual regular interest and is registered on the royal office. Mr. Testator prescribes the way in which that amount should be used as follows:

To his younger son **Karl (II)**, he leaves **2000** florins.

To his second son **Baptist**, he leaves **300** florins, because a bigger part of his inheritance came from his mother.

To his daughter **Octavia**, the wife of Mr. Petr Tomason, he leaves also **300** florins.

To his beloved daughter **Anna Maria**, the wife of Mr. František, he leaves **200** florins.

To his daughter **Laura**, the wife of Mr. Miseron, together with their children, he leaves **100** florins.

To his beloved daughter **Marketa**, widow, he leaves **150** florins.

To the **church of Saint Maria Magdalen** he leaves **600** florins. They will say mass for his soul every week.

To his cook **Žofia**, for her long and loyal service, he leaves **200** florins and one bed with all the accessories.

Furthermore, to the **church of Saint Tomas** he leaves **100** florins. They have to say a mass for his soul every month.

The “**Vlach**” hospital - to Mr. Karel Bor - he leaves **400** florins.

All the above listed and bequeathed amounts have to be paid from the Mirkovic’s debt. The remaining amount from the Mirkovic’s debt should be paid to **Karl (I)** and his wife **Splendida Werdemanka**.

[Of all the heirs, only the cook Žofia and Karl(I) married to Splendida Werdeman are not called Castello’s son or daughter. It is the translator’s interpretation that son Baptista came from Ferante’s first marriage. Karl (I) was Ferante’s relative or stepson from some other marriage and Karl (II) was his son from the second marriage. Karl (I) was already married at the time of the Testament, while Karl (II) was considered a minor and placed under the tutelage of Petr Tomason and Ján Krafft. Also the two sons Karl (II) and Baptista were ordered to live together in Castello’s house “in peace” – hardly an arrangement for a married man and his younger brother. There is a document from 1617 that deals with property of a Splendida left to some of the Castello children, including Karl (II) but not Baptista. She was probably Ferante’s second wife the mother of Karl (II).]

Further, to his beloved daughter **Klara**, the wife of Mr. Sebastián Maša, Mr. Testator leaves **300** florins. To his beloved daughter **Kateřina**, the wife of Mr. Krafft, he leaves **100** florins. The above two named and listed amounts should be paid and remunerated from the house “U volskej hlavy” (houses in Prague had names not numbers at that time).

For every bequest of the Last Will the main sponsor is the “Haredis Institutio” (Institution for Heirs). Nothing from the Testator’s last testament can be realized without fulfilling the conditions in it.

Now, Mr. Testator names, disposes and orders his two beloved own sons **Karl (II)** and **Baptista** Castello as the lawful and true heirs of all his remaining estate in this following process: They have first of all to pay all their debts. To both of them together will belong the house “U volskej hlavy” with all movable property, money and everything that could be useful and valuable, nothing without exception. They cannot appropriate anything and have to live free and peacefully in this house under the threat of losing their part from the last will. To them he also leaves **200** florins, which Mr. Octavio Miseron borrowed from Mr. Testator, which is insured. All the money, which should be paid, should go to both named heirs and their descendants. They can dispose of or do with the money as they wish without obstructions from anyone.

As Karl is not old enough to get his part of the inheritance, The Testator assigns and names as his tutors the wealthy and noble gentlemen Petr Tomason and Ján Krafft, Ferante’s dear sons in law, earls and the burghers of the city of Prague. He thinks the tutorship is the best way to reach the desired and wished aim (to manage Karl’s inheritance until he reaches the required age). He also thinks this diligent tutorship is an act and an expression of the Christian love. Baptista should help the tutors.

Later Karl’s and Baptista’s descendants or their best friends (in case they won’t have any inheritor and children) may use and enjoy all the inheritance.

With this, the Testator ends his testament and his last will, which should be fulfilled and carried out after his death. After his death the testament should be proclaimed and read in a proper place (i.e. Prague Council) according to local custom and practice. Until that time the sealed testament should be stored in the deposit of the testaments (in the city hall).

The deposit of the testament cannot be kept by the Testator, because this last will should be valid and legal after his death. The Testator is making and leaving this testament and last will. Even if God should give him better health, he cannot change, modify, extend or eliminate points of the testament at his discretion and by his will. After his death, it should be valid and applicable without any changes. For this reason, I as the writer of this last will, I have the responsibility to assure that changes will not happen.

All this, happened in the year according to the Roman dating, in the month, on the day, in the hour as mentioned in the beginning, in the presence of noble gentlemen Julio Acerbi, Marco Ciocha, Flavini Vignila and Ambrosius Bresius, all of them burghers and merchants of the Small Town of Prague, as well as in presence of the court attendant Sebastián Pero, of the caretaker Čirik Zedler from Bavaria as requested friends and witnesses, who signed below and who pressed their seals next to the Testator and next to me, the writer conscientiously and truly. Present were

Ferante Castel
done by my free will

Georgio Sudler

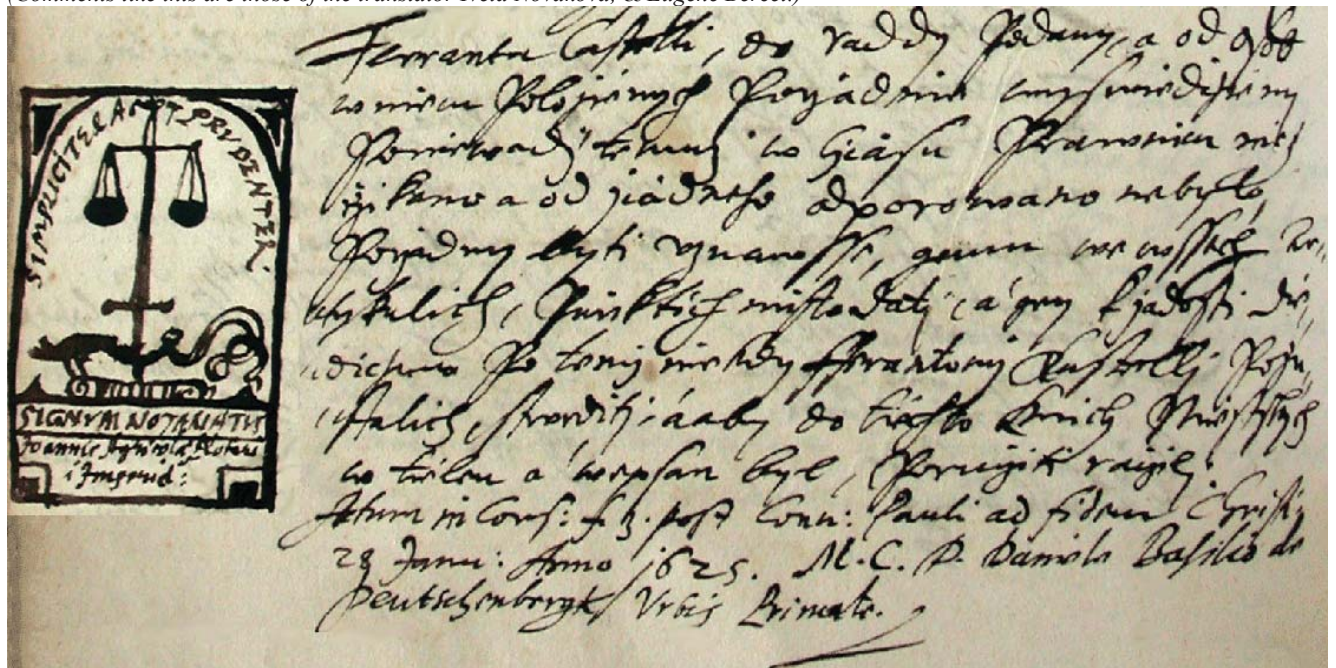
Julio Acerbi
Marco Ciocha
Flavini Vigniola
Johann Sebastian Thero
Am. Br. (Ambosius Bresius)

I, Ján Agricola Papčska, the appointed authority by the grace of the Emperor, expeditor of the Czech Chamber and the burghers of the city of Prague, I was requested and asked to be together with all the concerned witnesses at the writing of the last will and testament of the concerned Testator and I have seen the whole process. On March 17th the Testator told me everything that was necessary for writing down the testament. At 7 a.m. on Good Friday I called him to my office, where he countersigned it. At the same time I have taken due note of it, then I undersigned it and applied to it my customary notarial seal.

Johan Agricola, notary

After the death of Ferante Castello there was no one with any protests and counterclaims and the testament was given to the City Council. Then mister Reeve (*city administrator*), the Mayor and the Council, who were given this testament of the deceased Ferante Castello, verified the testament on the request of the survivors and heirs of the deceased Ferante Castello, noted it down and entered it into the municipal book. This was done after the feast of Saint Paul on January the 28th Anno Christi 1625, at the hand of Danielo Basiolo de Deutschenberg.

(Comments like this are those of the translator Iveta Novakova, & Eugene Bercel.)



Archiv hlavního města Prahy; 2177 A34-A36V
CastelloJohBaptLWt. (from German)

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY
GOD THE FATHER, THE SON AND THE HOLY GHOST, AMEN

I, Johann Baptista Castello, burgher and member of the Council of the Small Town of Prague, make it known to everybody with this carefully considered and composed testament of mine that in my soul I well considered the fleetingness of the human life, for my whole time from now on to a greater age. Death is certain but its hour is not. Because I am burdened with this life's illness and I do not know, when the almighty God will call me away from this world of vale of tear, with good sense and clear mind [God be praised], in this last will and testament of mine, composed in accordance with all the strongest laws of the Holy Imperial Royal Bohemian country and at the strongest city laws as it should be and may be performed, I have ordered as follows.

Firstly, I place my soul, redeemed through the dear blood and merit of Jesus Christ, my only redeemer and savior, into (page 2) the trust of the most blessed virgin Mary and all saints, with the yearning request to assure that the almighty God will accept and receive it into his grace.

My spiritless body, however should be buried – in accordance with respected Christian Catholic tradition, without particular pomp – beside my dear mother's body in the Wällisch chapel of the St. Thomas church in the Royal Small Town of Prague.

For second, I bequeath to my dear son Wenceslaus, now Franciscus Jordan – who just entered into the Dominican order – the cost of his complete outfitting and also what he needs for going to Genoa in Italy, which comes to a fair and handsome amount. Which he can spend according to his liking and use for all expenses and customary need and obligation to him, or to whomever and wherever he wants or he should, can and may be forced to use. After my death, my beloved wife should hand over all written documents on hand, as this testament I composed myself and sealed not only (page 3) with my own seal, but also with those of the official witness gentlemen, and similarly other existing papers, to my mentioned son Franciscus Jordan. Provided, however that my son Franciscus Jordan remains herewith obligated to my beloved wife, as his stepmother, according to her dowry; this requirement there from remembrance, he deign to revere, to which I herewith from paternal heart felt love I embrace and hold him.

For third, I leave to the monastery of St. Thomas, for laying my body to rest, 50 Rhenish florins

For fourth, to the St. Johann Hospital 12, to the Wällish Hospital 6 florins, and to my son Fr. Jordan, beside his complete required outfitting, some smaller sum for his planned departure and (page 4) coming from paternal love, that he may remember my poor soul in his prayers, I leave another 25 florins.
(there was no **fifth** part in the original.)

For sixth, the basis and the foundation of each testament is the appointment of heirs. I appoint, set and declare for my true, deliberate and unchallengeable heir my much loved wife Barbara Castelli born Missironi, with the arrangement that after my death she should be taken as the lawful owner of all (my) other immovable and movable property, wherever it may be situated. She should be able on her own free will to use and enjoy and manage the same, do and have done with it as she pleases, without any obstacle. However, by virtue of this she is obligated to fulfill the above stated bequests [except the pretension to Genoa, which I bequeathed to my son for his complete setup and he himself will receive and spend] after my death. So to the sixth point of my testament, owing to the lack (page 5) of solemnities and other traditions, it is not as a regular valid testament should be, so I want it to be as a codicil of donation on the

occasion of death, or other, as well a general last will. Being also lawful it should, can be valid and lasting, or may even be stronger.

Finally, I also request the Magistrate of the Small Town of Prague about this testament and last will of mine, to keep it in hand, allow or permit nothing to aim or go against it, and reject 'ex officio' all those bringing forth something against it. Then this final last will and intention of mine and no other, for which I live and die (*page 6*) and to several documents, which I not only with my own hand signed and my usual seal hereby impressed, but also to further confirmation of it, the gentlemen named at the end, as invited witnesses, signed and placed their seals here next to mine, without harm or disadvantage to them and to their heirs. So it happened in the royal Small Town of Prague on the 8th of the hay month (*July*) in the 1653rd year.

Seal Johann Baptista Castelli

Seal Jan Mawimeg
tailor

Seal Johann Blobitz
von Butschin

Seal Johann Augustus Peßolt

(*page 7*) The above written testament submitted to the noble, solid and very wise Herr Mayor and the Council of this royal Small Town of Prague, properly witnessed by the therein named witnesses was subsequently published on the 20th of April in 1655. Within the lawfully set time no one spoke up against it. The respected Mayor and Council, at the request of the widow Frau Barbara Castelli and H. Fr. Jordan of the St. Dominican Order, as the natural son of the late testator, registered it in the Town Book under regular testaments and confirmed and approved it. Done in the Council of the Small Town of Prague on the 3rd of June, 1655.

Executed in the absence of dominus Mathias Zavadovio by vice dominus Johann Jacob Hübl.

Ich, der unterschriebene, habe durch dieses mein
letztwilliges Testament, ich, der unterschriebene, habe durch dieses
nachfolgend, durch die Hand, die geschrieben in der
Königlichen kleinen Stadt Prag am 8. des Monats
in 1653. Jan. Mawimeg,
(ES) Johann Baptista Castelli,
(ES) Johann Blobitz
von Butschin,
(ES) Johann Augustus
Peßolt.

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Archiv hlavního města Prahy; 2176 F2V-F7
GunzelAnnaLWt. (from german)

IN THE NAME OF THE HOLY TRINITY
THE GOD FATHER, THE SON AND THE HOLY GHOST, AMEN

I, Anna Guntzel von Lilienfeld, burgher of the Small Town of Prague (*her maiden name was Anna Pič, her father was Petr Pič von Lilienfeld*), herewith declare publicly and especially where it is needed, that I considered that the time, which all people have to live is short and uncertain, while death is certain, but its hour is not. On account of that, quite against my expectation, to prevent any squabble and discord my immovable and movable legacy may create, which God gave to me through my two late beloved husbands and which I now peacefully possess or what in the future I may acquire [or anything else I have the right, as the absolute owner, to dispose, to do, to let, to bequeath and to donate as it pleases me]. Considering that I leave no heirs of my own blood, and as, thank goodness, I have seeing and walking and even better common sense, out of free natural will and in the best spiritual form, in accordance with worldly laws, especially the general laws, statutes and regulations as well as traditions of this city Prague, I carefully prepared this Burgher Testament, commands and Last Will and composed it as follows.

Firstly, when the almighty heavenly father, be it soon or much later, summons me, and calls me away from this vale of tears, then I command my soul [which was created in God's likeness and with all the splendid temporal goodness brought forward] to his creator and savior son the lord Jesus Christ, his holy mother Maria and to all holy hands. From the bottom of my heart humbly asking him that according to his great mercy take pity and admit me into eternal joy and happiness.

(page 2)

My dead body however, I want to be laid to rest at the St. Thomas church, where my first husband lies buried, decently, but without pomp in accordance with catholic tradition, arriving at a suitable funeral and cost that should come out of some of my ready money on hand, which should be spent most frugally. However there is not much gold money available, so it should be paid afterwards from my whole movable and immovable.

Secondly, it is my will and intention that on the thirty seventh day (*following the funeral*) and on the anniversary, prayers be held for my poor soul.

Thirdly, I will and order herewith that the following bequests should be paid, to be precise, out of the Imperial Majesty's debt demand (*bonds*) for thirty-six thousand florins. I provide to the venerable Jesuit fathers in the monastery at St. Nicolas church in the Small Town of Prague, one thousand florins; similarly, to the St. Augustine order, one thousand florins; to the church of the fathers of the Carmelite order, one thousand florins; as well as to the parish church of the Bohemian Budweiß, where my third husband Herr Carl König is buried (*actually Carl König was her second husband, her third marriage was to Abraham Günzel, who outlived her*), five hundred florins, all for the end that the religious fathers commemorate me in their requiem mass; I order that five hundred florins as a marriage gift be paid out of special inclination to the young maiden Anna Mayer (*one of her two Mayer nieces*), who loved and respected me since her youth, when she will marry with my and her mother's good will. Those 500 florins my heirs, to be named here later, should pay to that young woman in one half year's time after her marriage. (page 3) And above these, I provide from the above mentioned Imperial bonds two thousand florins, each reckoned to be 60 krl (*some Bohemian currency*) to be paid to her. In addition I provide the children of my niece Frau Judith Miseroni (*born Mayer*) two thousand florins. Each and every one of these bequests will have to be requested from the Imperial bonds of 36 thousand florins at the Royal Bohemian Camera, before payment to my heirs, to each his

amount, in the way as the whole sum is prescribed. Especially, I leave my beloved husband Her Abraham Günzel von Günzeldorf, Councilor of the Bohemian Chamber of His Roman Imperial Majesty, two thousand florins. He by virtue of this testament has the right to my house called the 'Three Crowns' and since he wants it, the town-book of the Small Town of Prague will give it to him (*before her marriage to Abraham Günzel, that house was called the 'Drostromsky house', the previous owners were Carl König, before him Jiri Mayer and before him Petr Pič, all related by marriage*). So we have met most of the bequests.

In regards to my obligations, I will and command herewith that my dear niece Anna Mayer, who always loved and respected me and was a loyal housekeeper to me, (*shall receive*) her paternal and maternal inheritance, as it was left to me, namely **A.**, one thousand five hundred florins from a large garden and six hundred florins from the Miseroni garden; **B.**, her part of the sale price of my residence house, the Three Crowns, three thousand florins; and **C.**, from the garden land three thousand florins, as she with me freely discussed and agreed, she will have possession of my other house called the 'Trost' house; **D.**, for interest and for her future upkeep and support, I want to bequeath herewith that she should get 3000 florins from the total value of the above mentioned house; and also **E.**, it will be settled to her by law, what her grandmotherly share is from the house called the 'Golden Pike'. (*page 4*) The daughters of Herr Peter Schön, should be my heirs for two thousand florins together with interest from the 36 thousand Imperial bond, because the same 2000 florins therein included in the payment that will be ordered and accrued as well as paid from His Imperial Majesty. The case with Peter Schön's oldest daughter, for herself and her absent sister, should be presented before a respectable councilor of the Small Town of Prague to do satisfaction.

Similarly, I want that, after my death, my heirs collectively take care of all my then existing debts and satisfy my creditors. Further, my jewelry, in gold and silver, my women's clothing as well as gold and silver coins, that might remain after the funeral, all bedding and linen sets, copper, tin and other household goods, whatever it may be, should be divided in equal shares for my beloved husband, his two sons and the third part to my dear niece Anna Mayer.

And since the appointing of heirs is the main point and foundation of every testament, so in the best form, mode and shape the Bohemian town laws allow me to do, and I can, should and may, I leave, out of love, to my lawful true universal heirs all my estate remaining after the (*above*) bequests, as there is the 'Three Crown' house, the house garden land, the farm in Bubeneč with all the existing cattle and grain, the right to the farm at Larchan, all registered and lawful debts, whatever it may be, nothing excluded, (*I leave to*) Abraham junior and Hans Paul Günzel, both brothers, my beloved husband's dear sons, with motherly affection, as if they were my own (*page 5*) children. However, also provided that all the beforehand declared legacies they must cede, transfer and pay.

Then, also, in case one of them should die, the legacy shall go to the survivor. I have also considered that both of my dear appointed heirs, not having reached maturity, need to wait and require to be looked after. I will and command that my dear above mentioned husband, Abraham Günzel von Günzeldorf, as their legitimate father, have the administration and enjoyment of these bequests I made until they (*the heirs*) reach the age of maturity. And until then nobody, whoever it may be, can hold him accountable. In addition to the above, out of special trust, I choose, appoint, request and prescribe for the executor of my testament and last will the stern nobleman Sir Johann Putz von Adlersturn, Councilor of His Imperial Majesty's Bohemian Chamber. So that because of a watchful eye no deviation may be done or happen to the legacy of my appointed heirs against my well intentioned disposition. Then I ask and have asked the Mayor together with the Council of the Small Town of Prague that now and in the future, in friendly and neighborly way they take into their dutiful hand and therefore protect my last will and bequests, thereupon to be responsible to God and to high authorities. However, I always reserve the right to add to, to improve, to reduce or to completely invalidate and annul this Testament of mine and Last Will at any

time as I please. *(page 6)* So after closing this testament of mine, be short or long, reviewing it and placing on it my own hand signature and my seal, therefore makes the testament always valid and without harm.

My final last will and intention is finished. Whoever should undertake to dispute anything amongst my above detailed bequests, or to criticize this testament and last will of mine, which may occur, those or that person should be legate. What I freely and voluntarily bequeath, I completely give up and passed on to my heirs. And this is my last will and intention, I want it to be carried out after my death, I also want to end and conclude it in God's name as I started it.

The document with own handwritten signature and usual seal is completely finished. As the relation *(wife)* of the well-known Councilor and burgher of the Small Town of Prague, I requested and begged my dear neighbors, neighborly friends, to witness this Last Will of mine to the best, and all of it accurately [nevertheless to them or to their heirs always without harm]. Done in Prague in my residence in the Three Crowns house in the Small Town of Prague on the sixteenth of March in the year of one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine.

Seal Anna Günzel

This is my, Anna Günzel von Lilienfeld burgher of the Small Town of Prague, composed closed testament, Last Will and intention, which I ask and truly beg the present and future Council, that after my death it be carried out from point to point and in a fitting place be opened, published, attended to and strictly followed. Prague, March 16, 1639

Seal Anna Günzel

Seal Zacharia Campanion

Seal Sewege Landschad

(page 7)

Whereupon the Mayor and the Council, at the request of the noble stern Herr Abraham Günzel von Günzelsfeld, the Councilor of His Imperial Majesty's Royal Bohemian Chamber, published this testament on the third day after the Jubilate of the Lord *(the third Sunday after Easter)* April 19, 1644 in full Council assembly and after the preceding proper attestation of the witness gentlemen appointed for the occasion by them. Although the testament was legally challenged by Herr Dionysio Miseroni, His Imperial Majesty's Treasurer and Chief of the royal palace of Prague and his consorts. However, eventually the litigant, the mentioned Herr Dionysio Miseroni, gave up the arising lawsuit and completely renounced his legal protest and the resulting court case. Otherwise however, in the time set by law no one further challenged the testament and at the further request of the above mentioned Herr Abraham Günzel von Günzelsfeld, it was officially confirmed and endorsed in all its points, and it was ordered to be entered in the Town-book.

Done in Council on the fifth day after St. Laurent on August 17, 1645. Dominus Martin Fiz.

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Archives d'État de Genève; Vol. 60, F90-92
HennezelLouisROt. (from French)

The Marriage Contract of Louis de Hennezel, son of Nicolas II

Made in Geneva on May 31, 1597 by notary Étienne Demounthouz

Marriage between noble Louis de Hennezel esquire Seigneur of Essert and of St. Martin du Chene on the one part, and demoiselle Marie de Vassan on the other.

It is to be notarized in the name of God, that in the year of one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven, on the last day of May, appeared before me — the undersigned sworn notary public of Geneva — and were identified as noble Louis de Hennezel esquire, Seigneur of Essert and of St. Martin du Chene, accompanied by a party of his parents and (page 2) friends, on the one part, and demoiselle Marie, daughter of the late noble and respected Christopher de Vassan, who while alive lived in Brienne in Champagne, acting (the daughter) in this contract with the authority to decide and with the express consent of her mother damoiselle Pierette Python, widow of the said late Christopher de Vassan, assisted by the advice and counsel of noble Jacques Leot member of the Council of this city, the nobles Anthoine de Marisi seigneur of Juransvigniern and Guillaume de Varro as elders related to her.

These are the parties present to the pronouncement that they (the bride & groom) are betrothed promising to enter into a true marriage with each other and to be wed in the church of the Lord before a congregation as soon as one of the parties asks the other to do so, but after the public announcement as (page 3) required by the regulations of the said church favored and considered — which is to be selected personally by the said demoiselle Perette Pithon. The dowry of the marriage of the said demoiselle Marie de Vassan, her daughter, to the said noble de Hennezel, her future spouse will be the sum of 2000 écus in gold coins of the king of France of good gold weight, which sum the said demoiselle de Vassan promises to pay to the said noble de Hennezel the day after the celebration of the subject marriage. The said demoiselle Pithon declared that by this document she does not intend to cause problems nor to distance (page 4) the said demoiselle de Vassan, her daughter, from her inheritance from the said late seigneur Christopher de Vassan, which is her own, or from other inheritances which could be payable to her benefit as adding nevertheless or deducting. It is agreed to increase and augment the said constitution and the sum of 2000 écus in gold together by the sum of one thousand écus of gold and other things brought by this marriage contract to the said noble de Hennezel. To recognize and assign by these presents he (the groom) recognizes and assigns to all and each their properties movable and immovable, present and yet to come any and the most part of cash and specially general written obligations (page 5) and without infringing on the estate d'Essert, its land and buildings. In the case of restitution (because of marriage not materializing) the said two thousand écus of gold on the one hand and the one thousand écus of gold for the said augmentation on the other should be returned and restituted to the said demoiselle de Vassan or in her absence to her family or to others to whom the right of restitution (compensation) will belong. Each and all of the dresses, rings jewelry and other things, which may belong to her, of which he gave her as gifts — these rings and jewelry the said noble de Hennezel valued at four hundred écus of gold coins of France, which sum of four hundred écus of gold she will be allowed to keep, (page 6) or in her absence her family in place of the said rings and jewelry will have the choice and option to collect the said rings and jewelry or at least the said sum of four hundred écus of gold as agreed and settled

between the parties; and all these rings, jewelry and other things in her use will be returned to her or to her parents or friends to do with them and to dispose of them as the said demoiselle de Vassan would please or want. In the event of the death of the said demoiselle de Vassan, whether there are children from this marriage or not, the said seigneur de Hennezel will have lifelong usufruct of (page 7) each and all of the properties. Similarly, in the case of dissolution of the said marriage by the death of the said spouse, seigneur de Hennezel, the said dissolution will be subject to restitution in favor of the children born in the said marriage. In their absence, or if they should die before the said demoiselle de Vassan their mother, the said properties will remain in all respect the said mother's property. Furthermore, in the event of the death of the said noble spouse, the said demoiselle de Vassan spouse will have her residence during the course of her widowhood in two rooms of the house decorated and furnished according to the quality of those of her husband. Furthermore, it has been agreed and settled expressly by the parties that (page 8) in the event mother damoiselle Pithon should want to sell and alienate the inherited properties, incomes and other revenues that the said demoiselle Marie de Vassan, her daughter has in the kingdom of France, it will be lawful for her to do so without power of attorney or executorial order more express than this statement. **Promising** by their oath respectively as concerned in these writings from the hand of the notary named by me, who did and helped to compose this marriage contract according to conventions and with all his ability to remain the observer and not to intervene directly, indirectly or otherwise in a way or manner that could cause problems and expense later. The obligation of each and all, their properties, possessions and real property, present and yet to come, which they have submitted and are submitting to court jurisdiction and which (page 9) properties constitute favoring the observance of that, which in the above **Pronouncement** by all rights, laws, ways and customs, edicts and by any and all means "*above opposition and by expressly the said noble de Hennezel by the law that says that one ought to dispute the special hypothèque*" may or may not address the general and all together to the law saying the general negative 'noy' to apply if the special one 'ne' precedes and other requisite keys.

Done and delivered in Geneva in the home of the said demoiselle de Vassan in the presence of invited witnesses the honorable Jehan Carayo merchant, Ortheure Isaze confectioner burghers and Nicolas Vigneroy tailor, residents of the said city of Geneva.
[The parties have signed the notarial record of the notarial deed].

(Notes like this one are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Archives Départementales, Nancy; Series B, Carton 183
HennezelMarieAnneROt. (from French)

Extract from the registers of the office of the Clerk of the Court of the Directorate of Removille.

By us Claude Francois Romper lawyer at the provost court, police chief, civil and criminal judge for the Directorate of Removille. The voluntary decree pursued by monsieur Jean Francois, count du Houx Seigneur of Domballe, former captain in the regiment of the Lorrain Guards, residing in Nancy vs. the Seigneurs Charles Anthoine de Hennezel knight of Champigny, colonel of the cavalry for the services of his Majesty the king of Poland, (*Charles Francois*) de Tervenus head of the school of the cathedral of Nancy, guardian of (*p. 2*) Mademoiselle (*Thérèse*) Champigny, and (*Anthoine*) de Tervenus d'Estreval, established guardian of the under-aged children of baron (*Friedrich Alexander*) de Schell and to his wife, Dame (*Marie-Anna de Hennezel*) de Champigny, and also Monsieur Laltémend prosecutor in the capacity as appointed representative of the vacant and abandoned succession of Seigneur Charles Joseph de Hennezel de Champigny, all are heirs of the deceased dame Charlotte de Tervenus widow of Seigneur Dominique Joseph Francois de Hennezel de Champigny, who resided in Nancy while alive. She was their mother, mother-in-law and grandmother.

Knowing the decision rendered by the royal bailiwick of Vézélise on the twenty second of last March, by which it is given to the Seigneur pursuing the third and the twelfth of the real estate coming from the succession of the late Seigneur (*Charles Francois*) de Tervenus curé of St Roch of the said (*p. 3*) Nancy, situated in the Loeuf, Aouze, Balleville and Removille. The decree of the 30th of also last May informed Monsieur Deronville attorney to the bailiwick of Nancy in his capacity of manager of the estates of the succession of the said Dame Charlotte de Tervenus. The verdict of the 2nd of last September was pronounced at the same bailiwick of Vézélise, by which the auctions on the 22nd of previous March were discussed with Monsieur Lachasse, attorney in the said Vézélise guardian representative for the vacant and abandoned succession of the said Seigneur Charles Joseph de Hennezel de Champigny. (*p. 4*) The court ruled on the 2nd of last September by which it has granted all jurisdictions to the office of the Marquisate of Removille for the Seigneur de Domballe to pursue before them the voluntary decree of the third and of the twelfth of the earlier mentioned real estates. To these ends, his petition of the 21st of the same month appointed Monsieur Laltémend curator for the ones absent on that day and he was sworn in accordingly. The writ of the injunction of the 23rd by Monsieur Pottier, his prosecutor well and duly informed Monsieur Laltémend in his capacity and also Monsieur Fery appointed prosecutor by the seigneurs (*Charles Anthoine*) de Champigny, (*Charles Francois*) de Tervenus and (*Anthoine Tervenus*) d'Estreval in their capacity (*p. 5*) as guardian and curator.

The first auction of the 2nd of last October, those on the sixtieth and thirtieth of the same month and the thirteenth of this month, posted by constable Durand everywhere where it was required, have been well and duly supervised within the deadlines of the ruling by Pottier. The same auction notices went out on the fifteenth of this month by virtue of our decree of the fourteenth to Monsieur Laltémend and to Monsieur Dery in their capacity, supervised by the same constable Durand and on the same day by Pottier. Our decree of the sixteenth by which the said Monsieur Laltémend gave cognizance to Monsieur Pottier, seeking auctions, (*p. 6*) that invalidated laws are

used in the auctions. In consequence it was ordered that after the conclusions of Monsieur Clause attorney of the Office the documents will be returned to us, for the same auctions to be certified in the usual way. Having also seen the conclusions by the said Monsieur Clause on the 18th of the current month, all that was to be seen was looked into and considered.


We, the above mentioned Directorate, have declared the writs for the commanded seizures of those (*properties*) and ordered proper auctions following the rulings ordered accordingly, that it will be carried on to (*p. 7*) the bidding and auction. Inheritances and auction rules coming from our hearing on the 28th of next December, to the effect of which the plaintiff auction bid will be submitted to the Office of the Clerk. Judged the 22nd of November 1763 signed Rouyes.

Today the 23d of November 1763 has appeared at the office of the clerk of the Marquisate of Removille the Seigneur Jean Francois count of Houx de Domballe Seigneur of the said place, with Monsieur Pottier, his attorney, who has declared to place a stake on the decreed real estate properties in his petition over the heirs (*p. 8*) and representatives of dame Anne Charlotte de Tervenus the late widow of Seigneur (*Dominique Joseph Francois*) de Champigny of the sum of 2800 pounds including the portion sold in the two contracts of settlements pronounced in the decision of the judicial settlement by the Bailiwick of Vézélise on the 22nd of last March, expenses thereof and the decree. Signed ... Pottier.

Dealt with by the Chief Clerk of the Marquisate of Removille, undersigned on the **24th of November, 1763.**

Expedie Par Legreffier
en l'hes au Marquisat de
Removille souigné ce
vingt quatre novembre
mil sept cent soix ante
trois.

*Verification des fees en
22. 9bre 1763*



(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

Archives Cantonales Vaudoises; Ba33C, folio 158-159
HennezelNicolas2PLat. *(from French)*

Document to Noble Nicolas de Hennezel about
the Purchase of the Estate d'Essert

In Bern, on Monday, September 28, 1573

We the Administration and Council of the city of Bern hold that to have wine and property is long understood. The bill of sale – prepared by Jonas Mervilleux, burgher of Neufchatel, and noble Nicolas *(II)* de Hennezel, seigneur of Vioménil in Lorraine – of the estate d'Essert in the bailiwick of Yverdon, its possessions and outbuildings as described in the attachments of the said bill of sale dated on the nineteenth day of the month of September in the present year of one thousand five hundred and seventy three, bearing the honorable seal of our dear and loyal burgher Hans Rudolf Stürles, bailiff of Yverdon. The contents of which, together with the petition of the said noble de Hennezel, we have here and also the said document *(page 2)* of acquisition in all its contents, let, approved and ratified *(by Yverdon)* we approve and ratify. By receiving and upholding the said noble de Hennezel as our feudal vassal in possession of the said noble fief moving behind the fief of our Chateau of Yverdon under loyalty, homage and other responsibilities towards us and our other rights and those of others also. For this present acceptance and investiture, which we have extended with special grace, the sum of one thousand six hundred florins is payable to our region of Vaud. Furthermore, another sum of twenty écus of gold coins of the king of France is due, which the said buyer already paid into the hands of our wise and prudent, dear and well-aged councilor and treasurer Manuel Mandans under our said bailiff of Yverdon. Our commissioners and officials will observe that this *(page 3)* investiture, fief and privileges will be assured to the said noble de Hennezel buyer, his heirs and successors without any opposition or intervention. For the verification and testimony of this we have applied our pendant seal on the earlier said bill of sale, which is attached. This act was done and signed on Monday, on the twenty-eighth day of the month of September in the present year of one thousand five hundred and seventy three after the birth of our Lord.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Archives Cantonales Vaudoises; Fj-57, folio 757V-763V
HennezelNicolas2PLct. (from French)

Other acknowledgements of the said noble Claude Simonin de Vallorbes (an excerpt from the memoirs of Claude Simonin mentioning Nicolas II de Hennezel de Vioménil)
Vallorbe, November 3, 1579

The name of God the most readily invokes all those, whom the readers will see, will hear and will be able to learn about. What is presented here today was composed and prepared personally by (page 2) noble Claude Simonin from Vallorbes. He is knowledgeable, well advised, acknowledged and widely known, living in good strength in his own personal home and residence, which he built in the rear of the fief property mentioned later. He wants to be and has to be a devoted man and free subject of our magnificent and very often mentioned lords and princes (*princes just means superiors*) of Bern on account of their house and manor in Romainmotier (*a town in Vaud, between Lac Joux and Yverdon*). How could I forget them, me André Mayor de Romainmotier, notary, commissioner and restorer of the acknowledgements of our said seigneurs on account of their said house of Romainmotier stipulating and collecting in (page 3) the name and for our said seigneurs, their heirs and successors and those who henceforth will have universal legacy from them. The here mentioned noble raconteur (*Claude Simonin*) for himself, for any of his heirs and successors proclaimed to hold and to possess from our said seigneurs the rents and old property of the priory of Vallorbes, which in the old days belonged to the priory of Romainmotier. The properties were administered by the domain of our said seigneurs. Then it was sold by the seigneurs and Council of Bern to Michel Matey of Vallorbes. According to the deed of the said acquisition, the seal of our said seigneurs was affixed on it on Tuesday the fifteenth day of the month of November in the then current year of (page 4) grace of one thousand five hundred and fifty two. The then in force acquisition was recognized to our said seigneurs by the said Michel Matey into the hands of noble Abel (*Mayor*), commissioner of our said seigneurs. The document of the said reconnaissance was dated the ninth day of February in the year one thousand five hundred and fifty three.

Subsequently, those things and possessions, situated just beyond the borders of the said Vallorbes, were acquired by the noble and honorable persons of Nicolas d'Hennezel seigneur of Essert and burgher of Yverdon, Jean Chevalier and Clement Maliotte and (page 5) the said Claude Simonin. For giving up all of Faitenoy (*probably the name of an estate Nicolas used to own*) in the dukedom of Lorraine, the said seigneur of Essert received one third, the said Chevalier and Clement Maliotte another third and the said Claude Simonin bought the last third. They purchased the properties from the noble Étienne Matey, burgher and council member of the town of Orbe, son of the late respected Jean Matey who resided in the same town while alive. The deed of the said acquisition, signed by noble Jean Francois Barral secretary and burgher of Yverdon, was dated the fourth day of February in the year one thousand five hundred and seventy five and endorsed by the noble Sebastian de La Pierre, (page 6) gentleman and burgher of Bern, bailiff of Romainmotier. The deed was signed by the said noble (*Abel*) Mayor commissioner of the said Romainmotier dated the twentieth day of July in the year one thousand five hundred and seventy five.

Subsequently, the two thirds of the said properties of d'Hennezel, Chevalier and Maliotte with several other properties were sold (*to Claude Simonin*) for the price of sixteen hundred and sixty six gold crowns, three florins and four sols. The deed of the said acquisition was signed by Egrege André Tachet and dated the sixth of April in the year one thousand five hundred and seventy six. The fief agreement was approved by the said seigneur bailiff (*Sebastian de La Pierre*). As judged from all appearances, the premier item of the property was the smithy and the furnace, (page 7) or together the

ironworks. The river water, which is necessary for them, is provided by the nearby Orbe river flowing under the Roch Grugnyat. In addition to water, the tenches (*fish*) came with the water flow of the Orbe river to this ironworks. It is touching the water of the Orbe on the east, the mountain in the west and looking along the great valley towards the wind (*probably meant north*) and the Bois de Bamp called Bos towards Bise (*Bise is the north wind*). These places included a newly built waterworks, which was supposed to have been constructed, according to item 5 of the declaration, on parcels of land situated at the said boundary of the well-known place, in the back of which (*page 8*) a house was built, where he (*Claude Simonin*) resided. It (*the property*) touches the water of the Orbe river in the east, the common woods and the meadow of the presbytery to the west, facing the said Orbe (*river*) towards the wind (*north*) and above the meadow of the said presbytery towards the Bise with its foundations built along the waters of the river. Entrances, exits, paths, lanes, commodities and general outbuildings are all things for which the said fief holder must pay to our said seigneurs the customary annual and perpetual direct estate fee of twenty florins, (*page 9*) and twelve sols of good money. For the waterworks and the river of Orbe two sols of the said fee is payable for our said seigneurs and into the hands of their bailiffs or tax collector assistant at each birth day of our Lord (*Christmas*). The said twenty florins and twelve sols are paid annually on St. Michel's day.

Under the conditions stipulated in the described acquisition, it was declared that the said holder of the fief and his family, or whoever from them will inherit the fief in the future, will be required to maintain perpetually the said ironworks, furnace, donkey trail, structures, (*page 10*) buildings and machinery at their own cost and responsibility. The fief holder as well as our said seigneurs and their families, based on their said house in Romainmotier, have and must have the things predicated for the direct estate and the long term tenancy agreement as well as the said rental fee with 'Bamp Barre' proclaimed 'original right', 'mixed power' and 'multi-mode spiritual and temporal' jurisdiction. Therefore, the said fief holder commits on behalf of himself and his family by his handshake and under the express lien of the things earlier specified (*page 11*) and of all his other properties, movable and real, present and future, to never speak or move against the prescribed things, but to keep, to accomplish and observe them without fail and in addition to perform the expected prescribed duties and to truly fulfill the above. In the same way, his homage to our said seigneurs, he is to serve obediently, guarding their honor and profit and to avoid causing them inconveniences as much as it is in his power. Also, as other true and loyal subjects under similar contracts do for their seigneurs, he must pay restitutions of all costs, expenses (*page 12*) and interest arising from the failure to fulfill or observe the things pledged above, renouncing any exceptions, allegations, oppositions, defenses and conniving using rights, laws and customs of the country and place by which anything contained herein could be invalidated, corrupted and revoked. Likewise the rights of general renunciation do not apply if the special does not precede protesting.

However, if he had too much or too little recognized to him it is possible to add or to diminish as much as fairness will permit. (*page 13*) Given and done on the third day of the month of November in the current one thousand five hundred and seventy ninth year of the grace of our Lord in the presence of the discreet Pierre Cardinaux de Montlville, notary noble Julius Mayor and discreet Claude Bonnard de Romainmotier as witnesses. As holders of the tenancy lease of the said smithy, which has been mentioned here, our l'Advoyer and Council of Bern we inform and declare by these presents, that before us appeared our dear and loyal Michel Matey of Vallorbe and gave us to understand that he and his partners have leased the properties (*presumably to Claude Simonin*). (*end of page 13*).

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Archives Communales de Vallorbe; E series 12
HennezelNicolas2PLdt. (from French)

Recording the ‘Closel & Record’ of a parcel of land for Nicolas II & Pierre d’Hennezel by the town of Vallorbe, with the consent of all its officials and 47 of its citizens

Vallorbe, Vaud, on October 24, 1591

(page 2)

We Philippe Grobéty and Pierre Vincent of Vallorbe, the Council and Governors of the community of the said place, Vincent Vallotton Castellan, Vincent Grobéty, Guillaume Truan, Jacques Falcy, Anthoine Mathey, Jacques Glardon, Benoit Glardon, Pierre Matthey Rolland, mayor Grobet, Vincent Glardon the elder, Vincent Bulle, Jean Grobet the elder, Nicolas Faulcunet, Claude Rosset, Michel Batard, Pierre Matthey du Marial, Claude Francfort called Guerard, Clade Glardon son of the late Pierre Glardon, Vincent Grobet called Greguilly, Michel Mathey, Pioget Matthey, Etevenin Lancey, Claude Glardon tailor, Etienne Glardon, Anthoine Batard, Pierre Mathey called Testa, Etienne Mathey, Guillaume Glardon, Aimonet Faulcunet, Vincent Vallotton the younger, Vincent Dubuisson, mayor Mathey Rolland, Nicolas Mathey Rolland, Fiacre Nicod, Pierre Rey, Claude Favre, Michel Rey, Michel Clement, Pierre Jaquet the elder, Jacques Jaquet, Pierre Cunet, Jean Jaquet, Claude Vallotton officer, Philippe Bulle, Broccard Bulle, Etienne Grobet, Michel Glardon, Etevenin Favre et Jean Grobet the younger, all the officers, Aldermen and citizens of the village and community of the said Vallorbe.

We make it known to all in the present and in the future that noble and honorable Nicolas d’Hennezel, seigneur of Essert Pitet, burgher of Yverdon, and Pierre d’Hennezel, seigneur of la Robelle, both are also aldermen and citizens of the said Vallorbe, have asked and requested our mentioned governors and citizens, whether we would want and please to grant their wish and sell them (page 3) for perpetual use the large part of their property and holdings situated in the place called La Dernier, which they acquired during the settlement of the estate of the late Etienne Mathey from Orbe. **Further** to their wish whether we would give up and abandon perpetually the road passing through the said possession, and accept to pass, to come and to go henceforth by another road above the said property, according to the boundary markers and limits, which will apply to them to avoid bickering, quarrels and feud in the future. The request as done above, long heard and well understood by us, we should neither turn down nor grant, like all things that are honest and reasonable. It is also so that the said governors and citizens, knowing and well respecting the rights and titles of the said community in this large land, and sufficiently informed and careful for us, for our heirs and any posterity in the said community, **we have accorded** as per this document, to transfer, abandon purely and simply and perpetually for us and for our descendants mentioned above, to the said noblemen lords of Essert and la Robelle, the present stipulators (parties to a contract) and acceptors (who accept the offer in a contract) for themselves, their heirs and any successors.

Let it be known to all and every kind of authority, full power to act and the right for now and perpetually for them and for their above said descendants to hold, enjoy and possess, as ‘Record & Closel’ (private land closed to others), without difficulty or any disturbance or feud whatever it may be, to possess the said land and property that is defined by the boundaries and limits declared in the following: the Valley of the river Orbe, (page 4) which will serve as the boundary by where the said property touches the said river all along in the easterly direction. The road of public transportation will also be along the boundary running all along the eastern direction. Limiting the rest of the said property is also the boundary markers placed above the house and barn of the said lords d’Hennezel towards the wind (north) and to the land of the heirs of the late Guillaume Batard and the meadow of the said honorable Vincent Vallotton castellan, with the said Orb river towards Bise (north wind), with

their contents, rights, fruits, uses and all the appropriate rights of a real 'Closel & Record'. In accordance with what was before and is used in the present in the Canton of Vaud [in regards to the said road] **we the said governors and citizens** inclined most strongly to the petition of the said noble lords of Essert and la Robelle and will give up and abandon that road now and perpetually by this document without any of the rights we have now, and neither we nor our above said descendants are to go, nor to come that way, as it is to be. **Except** and reserve the appropriation of the fruits of the area surrounding the said 'Closel & Record'. The passage for people, carts and horses to go to and to come from *(the forest)* Sur Leschelle will be over the forged steel walk of the said Vincent Vallotton, called 'Tapestry', and by only one road, marked with boundary stones at the residue of the said land of a width between 14 and 15 feet, without damaging the said land. Otherwise there will be a penalty for the damage. For the use of which road, and at the side of the smithy of the said lords d'Hennezel, they can, if they want to and it seems to them appropriate, make a rest shelter *(page 5)* at their own cost and task.

Having made the present concession and passing of the above said and limited piece of land and the concession of 'Closel & Record', all that for and in recompense for the several significant favors, kindnesses and courtesies that we have received before from the said noblemen lords of Essert and la Robelle, and what we expect to receive in the future from them and from their descendants. As the **ten crowns of gold** paid by them for us, the said governors and citizens, to the honorable and prudent seigneur David Charner, the former bailiff of Yverdon, which makes us very satisfied indeed. For this, **we** the said governors and citizens **pledge**, in good faith and in place of an oath, and under the express obligation of all and each of us, the properties of the said community, and for us the just mentioned movables and immovables present and any in the future, to fulfill voluntarily all and each of the things written above purely and simply and perpetually, without ever going or coming contrary to them in any way or manner, at the penalty of complete restitution of all inconvenience, interest, cost, effort and expense that may arise from default on the things written above and promises not kept, not observed nor accomplished. With this, **we renounce** every and all exceptions, allegations, defenses and cunning with the rights, laws, ways, customs and statutes of the country and land, by which this document or any part of it can be invalidated and annulled or corrupted, and likewise the right saying the general renunciation must cease to apply, if the special does not *(page 6)* precede. **For the witnessing** and corroboration of this document, we the said governors and citizens have asked and requested Claude Mathey notary of the said Vallorbe to sign it and to put on it the seal of the Commune of the Bailiwick of Romamotier, without prejudicing the rights of the seigneuriaux *(seigneurial = manorial, people, who belong to seigneur)*. However, these seigneurial rights as much theirs for this document, as that of others are expressly **exceptions** and reserved so that they will or could be theirs. **Given** and done in the said Vallorbe on the 24th day of October in one thousand five hundred and ninety-one. Present were the learned, wise and prudent Louis Denis minister of **God** at the said Vallorbe and noble Jean Ferlin seigneur of Corcelles *(a local estate)* and honorable Jacques Petit huguenin *(Huguenot from France)* burgher of Jongny, requested witness.

Signed **Claude Mathey**

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Archives Communales de Vallorbe; E series 113
HennezelNicolas2RCt. (from French)

Burgher Brief granted to Nicolas and Pierre de Hennezel by the Community of Vallorbe

Vallorbe, Vaud, on October 26, 1589

We Anthoine Vallotton and Jacques Defrancfort Governors and Councilors of the village and community of Vallorbe, Anthoine Mathey, Vincent Grobéty, Philippe Grobéty, Benoit Glardon and Mathey called Roland Councilors, Guillaume Truan, Pierre son of the late Michel Mathey called the elder, Nicolas Amey, Pierre Rey, Jacques Falcy, Eteuenin Glardon, Guillaume Glardon, Pierre son of the late Claude Mathey called Mariaz, Anthoine Cardinaux, Claude Glardon, Pierre Glardon, Jacques Jaquet, Etienne Mathey, Jean son of the late Jean Grobet, Jeanthon Glardon, Jacques Glardon, Jean son of the late Claude Grobet, Vincent Bulle, Etienne Jailliet, Anthoine son of the late Guillaume Grobet, Pierre Jaquet the elder, Michel Jaquet, Fiacre Nicod and Michel Clement, all Aldermen, Councilors and residents of the said Vallorbe. We, in the name of the rest of the community, hereby **make it known** to all in the present and in the future that we are sufficiently well informed and satisfied about the nobility, moral integrity of the well-spoken, noble and mighty Nicolas de Hennezel, esquire and lord of Essert and Pierre de Hennezel lord of la Robelle. Them, any heirs of theirs we have received, accepted, admitted and assigned. By the force of this document, we receive, accept, admit and assign them in the said community. In all the possessions, commodities, uses, fruits, utilities, properties, pastures and common woods, mountains, fountains and any other kind it may be, which one can name the same way they were called by the ancients of the said Vallorbe up to the present time, *(lines 11-13)* they can participate just as much as the said ancients, in the quality of the community and region with us without one or another of the governors, citizens or residents of the said Vallorbe interfering with them, either now or in the future. **To be known** that under the following conditions the said noblemen de Hennezel or their family

(Here it is declared that debts, business deals and obligations prior to the date of the burgher brief will not fall under the burgher rules of handling debts, and the specifics regarding debts to the late Étienne Mathey of Orb are discussed.)

(lines 22-25) We the aforementioned governors, councilors and citizens, have done this much *(granting burgher status)* in consideration of and as remuneration for the several nice presents and favors we received from the said noble lords. Remuneration of things more important, for the recognition that we benefit from their virtuous conversation, which to us is evident and apparent by the association that we have had with them for some time. Also, the sum of two hundred florins we the said governors and citizens receive from them and employ for good profit and protection of the said community.

(Some business deal with Adam Masset of Vallorbe is discussed and suggestion made how to handle it.)

(lines 31-41) To the effect of he said lord of Essert by being the part of us, the aforementioned governors, councilors and citizens have made a promise, in our name and in the name of our descendants. By this promising, by our oath and by the seal below, we made the above

express obligation, and sealed all the properties of the said community, that of our people, in particular movable and immovable, present and any in the future, to keep and to support against everyone the said noblemen de Hennezel and their people, as our citizens participating in the said community. And this document and all its contents we shall preserve, have and hold perpetually, with its clauses, contents and codicils, firm, stable and agreeable without ever to contravening it on the pain of prosecution and obligation for the restitution of all costs and efforts resulting from failing to observe the things said above. They *(the above said things)* can be revoked by us the governors and citizens, when the **revocation** is required and necessary. And likewise, in the law, saying the general revocation is not valid if not preceded by the special.

In witness whereof, we have the requested witnesses and placed on this document the seal of the citizens of the Bailiwick of Romainmotier with the hand signature of the notary below, without otherwise prejudicing the manorial rights, which have been reserved by this document. It was prepared and passed in the said Vallorbe in the home of the honorable Vincent and Philipp Bulle on the 26th of October in the year one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine. The prudent master Louis Denys minister of God in the said Vallorbe and Egrègue Jacques Bullet, secretary of Yverdon were the witnesses for this proceeding.

Signed by

Anthoine Mathey, notary

This brief was received and handled by the late Egrègue Claude Mathey, while alive, the notary of the said Vallorbe. After his death, the brief was completed by Anthoine Mathey, notary, who drafted the contents without altering the substance.

A duplicate was prepared for the honorable councilors and citizens of the Council of Vallorbe.

Which was signed by me in accordance with its importance for which a fee of fifteen florins and six sols was billed. The 24th of January, one thousand six hundred and six.

Signed *Noty*

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Archives Communales de Vallorbe; M series 2
HennezelNicolas2RObt. (from French)

Rent Agreement between the Community of Vallorbe and noblemen Nicolas & Pierre d'Hennezel

Vallorbe, Vaud, on October 26, 1589
(page 2)

In the name of the most mighty Lord be it to all present and future, things notarized and documented and made known as it should be that on the twentieth of the below written month noble et puissant Nicolas d'Hennezel, lord d'Essert Pittet and noble Pierre d'Hennezel lord of la Robelle have made a sale and because of the said sale they transferred duty to the very honorable, wise and generous lord David Tscharner burgher of the city of Bern. Let it be known, the sum of ten gold crown '*au soleil*', minted coins of the king of France, of good and legal weight of fifteen grams, not worn, polished and not dirty. This fee and annual rent is payable and rendered by the sellers and their families at their own cost and expense to the said very honorable lord acceptor at his house in the city of Bern, in the good gold crowns '*au soleil*' specified above, on the fifteenth day of each October. That without the aid and service of excuses, difficulties, destruction by fire, sickness, wars, arrests or anything else to delay the annual payment, which will begin on the fifteenth day of October in the year of grace of our Lord one thousand five hundred and ninety coming next. The said sale and constitution of the rent agreement was done for the price and sum of two hundred gold crowns '*au soleil*', as above, by the said sellers, which they received from the lord acceptor as they declared, and which they give up (*in favor of Vallorbe*). Which price and sum of the mentioned two hundred crowns value and quality, the said sellers, each one of them alone and together, firmly promised to pay back and to restitute at their own expenses, in peace, and without process (*without litigation*) by redemption of the said rent of the said ten crowns, including all interests (page 3) to the said very honorable lord Tscharner acceptor (*who accepts the offer in a contract*) or to his heirs, on the day and place already declared, in two years on the fifteenth of October in the year of grace of our Lord one thousand five hundred and ninety one; all under the express obligation of the properties of the said Community. In particular, be it property owned jointly in some part, be it in trust, noble or common, fees, rents, revenues sums of homage, lordship jurisdictions, lands arable and not; vineyards, bonds, livestock, ironworks and any others of whatever species that may exist and one could name.

All this is under the responsibility of release and the several other conditions carried by the document of the rules of the rent, received, drawn up and signed by me, Jacques Bulet Secretary of Yverdon, undersigned, **as well as those I already named**, and the expressly called witnesses written hereafter and who personally identified and established themselves by their own voices: the honorable Anthoine Valloton Chatelaine, Egrege Claude Matthey notary, Anthoine Matthey Lieutenant, Vincent Grobety, Philippe Grobety, Pierre Matthey called Rolland, Benoit Glardon, Nicolas Ame in the name of his brother Philipp Ame, and the said Nicolas Ame in his own name, all Councilors, Jehan Grobet, Anthoine Cardinaux, Christienne Falliet, Nicolas Faulcunet, Pierre Matthey called Marial, Michel Batard, Jehan Glardon, Michel Matthey, Pierre Matthey called Meres, Pierre Glardon, Guillaume Truan, Christienne Glardon, Anthoine Batard, Vincent Grobet, Pierre Matthey the elder, Jacques Farsy, Etienne Matthey called Viollier, Mayor Roland, Monnet Faulcunet, Fiacre Nicod,

Anthoine Grobet, (*page 4*) Pierre Roy, Michel Flamey, Pierre Jaquet junior, Pierre Jaquet the elder, Jacques Jaquet, Pierre Emex, Guillaume Glardon, Jehan Jaquet, Jacques Glardon, Vincent Bulle, Jehan Grobet junior, Vincent Glardon junior, all present; and honorable Claude Valloton Officer, Vincent Glardon the elder also Councilors. Then, Claude Rosset, Claude de Francfort the elder, called Guerard, Philippe Lancey, Claude Glardon called Cugnet, Claude du Buisson called, Vincente Valloton junior, Thevenin Glardon, Pierre, Vincent and Michel Roy, all those absent, for whom the ones present have taken responsibility and promised to make them join in and ratify the contents of this contract. Those that do not join in and are well advised of their rights, and actions, in this part they are fully and sufficiently assured, and informed, without them, their heirs and any successors being induced under pressure or bribed. About the benefit of the said community, as they know, they received from the said noblemen co-sellers, named above, the said principal sum the said two hundred crowns, the same that the said very honorable lord Tscharnier acceptor has paid.

They have promised, by their oath, as much jointly as individually and each one of them alone and for all, or from them or so much as he will please to the said noble and mighty Nicolas and Pierre d'Hennezel present stipulators (*party to a contract*) and acceptors, to them, their heirs and any successors as the contents of this document promise below. They pledge the express obligation of their property, of the said community and that of each one of them in particular and so much jointly as individually, movable and immovable present and any future, at the choice of the said noblemen d'Hennezel. **Let it be known**, that on 'the telling of beads' (*a sort of oath*) they promise to fully pay, render (*page 5*) free and unharmed the said lord Tscharnier and his family as much of the principal of the said two hundred crowns, value and cash, as the above said rent of ten crowns requires together with all costs and tasks that could follow and that similarly, after the expiration of the two years they will collect the said Brief of Rent from the said lord Tscharnier, and that they will return and resubmit it into the hands of the said lords d'Hennezel. Included are in all the express obligation below, properties, everyone and each one of them [like it is above] of whatever quality they are and that can be named, that may be situated in some parts and existing and which have not been here specified, limited and declared and which are held (*by them*) as property specified and limited.

And below also the reservations, conditions and restrictions will be declared in the following. The residents of Vallorbe are under daily penalty payment and obligation by these, so much jointly as individually or even one of them, or two or three or more for all, at the choice of the said lords d'Hennezel. **Let it be known**, that in case that they should default on one annual payment of the said rent principal in cash in crowns at the said place, day and term, or in case some wrongdoing happened to the said lords d'Hennezel, or to their family, by force of the said Rent Constitution Brief, the said people of Vallorbe they shall be mortgaged and obligated for their default. **Let it be known**, that should the properties of the said people of Vallorbe be sold or given up and also, they did not pay and satisfy justly the said lord Tscharnier, to the form of the said contract, should one of the these happen during the said contract, the said lords d'Hennezel and their people shall be allowed and permitted, to put in (*page 6*) a public inn, at such place that will suit them, one man, or messenger on horseback or on foot, and to keep him hostage at one gold crown 'au soleil' per day (*cost*) to the said people of Vallorbe and their families, as it is above declared. In addition, from the part of the said

lord Tscharner it could be appropriate, should one of the terms expire, without having been fulfilled, that from the part of the said lord Tscharner the said lords d'Hennezel not to be molested and up to so much of the said principal rent, all costs and efforts, which they owed to be believed as stated in their simple talk without holding them to accomplish under oath, and in the case that the below named people of Vallorbe endured the said hostage, for the time and space of one month and they have been notified but not having satisfied such payment of the principal rent and efforts to the said contract, the said lords d'Hennezel can force and compel, by all means of justice, the earlier named people of Vallorbe, or their families, or the one of them, or two, or more, [like it is said] to repay them and satisfy the above said capital sum of two hundred gold crowns '*au soleil*' rents, expenses and legitimate efforts.

And regarding this, if it seems good to them, they should seize the opportunity and take possession of it without waiting for other executorial brief, the said hypothecs, or property to sell, and to shout quick money and happiness. To their choice and good will and health that the said people of Vallorbe could give to one of the peat bogs (*probably some figure of speech*) no unforeseen difficulties. (*page 7*) **Promising** for the said Anthoine Valloton Governor of the said Vallorbe and others already named, for them and their people by their oath, from my hands of the undersigned and under the obligation described, the said rent of ten crowns, and its principal, to pay and to satisfy at the day, place and terms declared before [like it is said] and by releasing entirely the said lords d'Hennezel towards the very honorable lord Tscharner together with all the costs and associated efforts in accord with this Brief and all its contents, to do this in an agreeable way, without ever contravening it in any way or manner. Least is permitted to contravene the restitution of all costs incurred by failure to observe the above written things. **Renouncing**, for the said people of Vallorbe all renunciation called for, and necessary to renounce and similarly, the right saying that the general renunciation does not apply if the special does not precede it. On the strength and corroboration of what the said people of Vallorbe have asked and requested, to this document, along with my signature, shall be affixed the respective seals of the lords, however without their prejudice. This was done and passed in Vallorbe on the twenty-sixth day of the month of October in year one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine. As invited witnesses, present were noble Adam Masset burgher of Yverdon and honorable and learned Louis Denys minister of God in Vallorbe.

Vallorbe, October 26, 1589

Signed by *Jacques Bulet*, Secretary of Yverdon

(*page 8*) Give up, quit and settle, purely, perpetually, these Aldermen of the community of the said Vallorbe, honorable Philippe Grobety and Pierre Vincent, Governors, several other Councilors and citizens from here. **Let it be known**, that the contents of this Brief of Obligation, written earlier for the said people of Vallorbe, have been satisfied and of that the other parties, the bondholders, the said lords d'Hennezel are assured. Given and done in Vallorbe on the October 24 in year 1591. As invited witnesses, present were the learned, wise and prudent monsieur Louis Denys minister of God in Vallorbe, noble Jehan Ferlin, lord of Corcelles and honorable Jacques Petit Huguenin from . Jougne.

Signed by *Claude Mathey*, notary

(*Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.*)

Archives Cantonales Vaudoises; Ba33E folio 100-100V
HennezelNicolas2ROct. *(from French)*

Bern Acknowledges the Ownership of the Mines of Nicolas II & Pierre d'Hennezel
December 11, 1590

**Herrn von Essert contra Cojon, Council Inquiry about the
Ironworks at Vallorbe**

We make it known that honorable Jehan Francois Cojon, resident of Orbe has made grievances of loss of a debt, which he had claimed on the properties of the late Étienne Mathey. He knows no other way to recover that loss than to dispute the ironworks and the iron mines, which the said late Mathey held and possessed at Vallorbe. They were sold in the auction of his (*Matheys*) properties to our dear and loyal feudal tenants Nicolas d'Hennezel, lord of Essert and Pierre d'Hennezel, lord of La Robella in our Bailiwick of Yverdon. They were the highest and last bidders. He (*Cojon*) estimates that the properties were sold at an excessively low price. We sent the case back to our Bailiff of Yverdon with executorial order to urge the said d'Hennezel noblemen to abandon the said ironworks. The price they paid would be returned with all charges, expenses and legitimate efforts reimbursed, and improvements to the ironworks recompensed. The said d'Hennezel noblemen felt interested primarily to find valid and convincing reasons for refuting the allegations and statements of the said Cojon and to have him refute the honest offer that they, in the presence of our said Bailiff, would give him for withdrawing from the said ironworks and mines. They would want the said parties sent back by our said Bailiff (*page 2*) to us to be heard and after that the supreme authority to finally clarify their said differences. The parties were summoned one day before us and we heard and listened to the reasons invoked by the said d'Hennezel noblemen for refuting those used by Cojon in his petition, (*as well as*) the replies of the said Cojon. It is not essential to repeat here everything at length.

After very carefully considering everything, first of all we do not find that the said d'Hennezel noblemen used deceit in the acquisition of the said ironworks and mines. In fact, they proceeded like it is commonly done in an auction, and made the highest bid. After that, they paid the offered sum and promised the payment of the rents of the said acquisition. Then they legally held and possessed the said ironworks in peace for three years, during which time they made to it several and various repairs. It seems that the said Cojon not only had sufficient notice of the said auction, but also on the day of the action, through an agent or intermediary person, he participated as the highest bidder in the acquisition of another property of the said late Mathey, a mountain or hilltop, without making a higher bid for the said ironworks. Finally, the said Cojon refused to accept the honest and equitable offers of the said d'Hennezel. In addition to that, it would be a dangerous precedent from this hearing not to allow the purchasers to keep their acquisition they bought in good faith at a properly conducted auction. For these reasons and others, we have justly (*page 3*) ordered that the said Cojon be non-suited and turned away as we hereby non-suit and turn away his allegations regarding what he calls his ironworks, and we command him to perpetual silence. To the contrary (*of his allegations*), we have ratified and approved the acquisition made by the said d'Hennezel noblemen in all its points and articles, to which effect we have notarized this judgment below with our pendent seal on the 11th of December of 1590.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Archives Communales de Vallorbe; M series 3
HennezelNicolas2ROdt. (from French)

Cancellation of an Obligation & Restatement of the contract between Nicolas & Pierre de Hennezel and the Community of Vallorbe

Vallorbe, Vaud, on October 24, 1591

Personally present and established by own voice were honorable Philippe Grobety, Pierre Vincent, Vincent Vallotton Chatelaine, Vincent Grobety, Guillaume Truan, Jacques Falcy, Anthoine Mathey, Jacques Glardon, Benoit Glardon, Pierre Mathey called Rolland, mayor Grobet, Vincent Glardon the elder, Vincent Bulle, Jehan Grobet the elder, Nicolas Faulcunet, Claude Rosset, Michel Batard, Pierre Mathey called Marial, Claude Francfort called Guerard, Claude Glardon son of the late Pierre Glardon, Vincent Grobet called Greguilly, Michel Mathey, Pioget Mathey, Étevenin Lancey, Claude Glardon, taylor, Étienne Glardon, Anthoine Batard, Pierre Mathey called Testa, Étienne Mathey, Guillaume Glardon, Aymonet Faulcunet, Vincent Vallotton junior, Claude Dubuisson, maire Mathey called Rolland, Fiacre Nicod, Jacques Lanciey, Jacques Jaquet, Pierre Cunet, Jehan Jaquet, Claude Vallotton officer, Philippe Bulle, Broccard Bulle, Étienne Grobet, Michel Glardon, Étevenin Favre, and Jehan Grobet junior, all Aldermen and citizens of the village and community of Vallorbe, who are wisely and well advised and their rights and actions in this region amply and sufficiently assured and enforced.

Without being forced or seduced, they contract in these *(following)* for themselves, their heirs and any successors, and each being principal, with those noble creditor lords named later in here. Understanding and declaring to have and justifiably to be held to pay these obligations to noble and mighty Nicolas de Hennezel lord of Essert Pitet and noble Pierre de Hennezel lord la Robelle masters of the ironworks at the said Vallorbe, the present stipulators *(parties to a contract)* and acceptants *(who accepts the offer in a contract)* for themselves, for their heirs and any successors. **Let it be known** that all and as much of charcoal that he *(Nicolas de Hennezel)* needs and will be required to refine, pound and forge the quantity of eighty thousand pounds of iron, the whole is to be good and acceptable charcoal that has to be made at the place *(a forest)* called Sur l'Échelle *(page 2)* where the ironworks of the above mentioned creditor lords is *(located)*, and at no other place, and delivered in the ironworks of the lords de Hennezel. They *(the people of Vallorbe)* will be obligated to supply half of their charcoal near the said ironworks in order for the said charcoal to count in the name of and for the repayment of the sum of the two hundred gold crowns paid on behalf of the said creditor lords to the community of the said Vallorbe by the noble and mighty David Cherner former Bailiff of Yverdon, and which two hundred gold crowns the lords de Hennezel have repaid today and handed over to the said officers of Vallorbe.

The charcoal for refining and forging the said eighty thousand pounds of iron, for which the said Vallorbe debtors gave their word in place of oath and placed under express hypothec obligation the properties of each and all of them, movable and immovable present and any future, to pay back by providing and delivering to the said noble creditor lords or their people in their said ironworks. **Let it be known** that the half, which is for refining and pounding *(into*

plate) forty thousand pounds (*of iron*) by the due date of the day of the archangel St. Michel, and the other half that is for refining and forging the other forty thousand pounds (*of iron*) by the said day of St. Michel the following year, and without any problems or any difficulties cropping up in the process. Should the said debtors of Vallorbe default on the said payment by a tenth of the whole in the terms, they must designate a hostage express messenger, be on horse or on foot, whom the said creditor lords would put up in whichever inn he will please at one gold crown sol per day. And on top of it, the said debtors of Vallorbe have promised and are promising to pay restitution and fully amend each and all the damages, costs, effort and expenses and interest that default on the said payment by the above said terms or failure to observe the things stated above might cause. Waived are each and all exceptions, allegations, opposition of rights, laws, ways and customs and statutes of country and place and other things (*page 3*) by which one could defeat these points, and equally by stating the general renouncement is not valid if the special one does not precede. In addition, it is pledged by oath never to contravene the above said points.

Given and done at the said Vallorbe, on the 24th day of the month of October in the year one thousand five hundred and ninety-one, placed below is the seal of the honorable and prudent Simon Wurstemberger, the Bailiff of Romainmotier, without his prejudice, however. As witnesses to this document, present were the learned, wise and prudent master Louis Denys minister of God in the said Vallorbe, noble Jehan Ferlin, lord of Corcelles and honorable Jacques Petit-Huguenin, burgher of Jougne.

Signed by *Claude Mathey*, notary

*Expressément Suls et Reserver Tels que se pourroit
ou pourroient trouver d'heus. DONNÉ et fait audit
Vallorbes le vingt-quatrième d'Octobre l'an mille cinq
cens Nonante un, Presens Doctre Sage et prudent maître
Louis Denis Ministre de la parole D'ell audit Vallorbes
Noble Jean Ferlin Seigneur de Corcelles, et honorable
Jaques Petit huguenin Bourgeois de Jougne Temoins
à ce requis*

*Signé à l'original C^{de} Mathey avec
Paraphes.*

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Bratislava; Archiv Hlavného Mesta, 4m36 page 520-521
LesserAntonPHt. (from German)

HOUSE TITLE, ANTON LESSÁR, POZSONY 1774

February 12. Present were PP ac DD Joannes Ernestus Chritelly and Theophilo Windisch Senators before whom appeared Anton Leßár local merchant who lives in the royal castle district and who produced a cession document, dated February 1 of the current year, by the power of which he has taken over the house, belonging to Joseph Wagner local burgher and card maker from Wödrütz near the City Moat and situated between Christoph Reichenberger and George Fischer. With all rights and just demands he has taken over the house perennially and perpetually with all its belongings as consideration for an unpaid debt, and requests that the property be reregistered in his and his wife's Anastasia's name so that upon their passing away, the property shall go to their blood relations. This has been done herewith.

The above mentioned cession document states word by word the following.

Herr Anton Lessár burgher and merchant who lives in the royal castle district of Pressburg (*the German name of Pozsony*) lent us 2361 florins at the official interest rate for the purchase of the house of our father and father-in-law (*father of one spouse and father-in-law of the other*). However, after more careful consideration and in light of experience, we became convinced that not only was the aforesaid house unsuitable because of the appearance of the building and because of its remote location for our card making profession and its retail trade, but also, we would be unable to pay the interest and much less the capital of the loan without weakening our business. So after thorough consideration and unanimous advice and without duress on either of us, we irrevocably decided that in order to avoid greater debt burden and the weakening of our business, we shall transfer the above mentioned house to Herr Anton Lessár with a special mortgage, which does not carry debt. In the form of a friendly cession and agreement, taking advantage of the national tax exemption law we irrevocably and perpetually release the above mentioned capital with the just increase due to interest and incurred costs in the amount of 2450 florins and 51 kreuzers. We do this in part on account of the above outlined carefully considered reasons, and partly because we will soon have to face a costly court case and also because this way we can avoid the harmful effect on our recently started business. In order to further validate this cession and agreement, which is to our well considered advantage, we have requested two honorable gentlemen from the Inner Council of the Free Royal City of Pressburg to authenticate it and to submit it to the Special Commission of the praiseworthy Magistrate of the Free Royal City of Pressburg. After the said gentlemen of the Inner Council have read and explained to us the above compromissum and agreement, it was solemnly confirmed with personal signatures. (*i.e. Anton Lesser keeps the house and gets 89 florins and 51 kreuzers*) It so happened in Pressburg February 1, 1774.

(seal) (signed) **Anton Leszár** m.p. (*in own hand*)

(seal) **Johann Wagner** burgher and card maker, **Catharina Wagnerin**.

(seal) before me **Ernest Mikoviny** Senator of the Free Royal City of Pressburg, acting as emissary witness for the Magistrate, m.p.

(seal) also before me **Ferdinand Karner** City Senator acting as official emissary and requested witness, m.p.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive; IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
LesserDominicJrCOat.

Löblicher Stadt Magistrat!

Enders gefertigten, sohn das Dominic Lesser gewest bürgerlichen Handelsmanns zu Pressburg, welcher hernach bei der städtischen Pflastermauth unter der Pachzeit seine Schwagers des gefertigten Ankels Herr Michael Glückswerth die Einnehmers-Stelle begleitete, hatte laut hier sub **A.** beiliegenden Lehrbrief als Zuckerbäcker diese Grei(s)kunst gehörig erlernt,¹ hernach in eben dieser Stadt Wien bei seiner (jemer?) Lehrfrau ut sub **B.** Sieben monathe **2** dann eben dort bei Ludwig Jung ut sub **C.** Neun Monathe,³ nicht wieder bei K.K. Hof-Zuckerbäcker der Theaten und Redouter Herr Gottlieb Wohlfarth Drei monathe ut sub **D.** **4** ferner (stenner?) wieder bei seiner (jemer?) Lehrfrau ut sub **E.** durch Sechs Monathe als Zuckerbäcker Gehilf gearbeitet,⁵ von da sich nach Ofen begeben und bei der Wittwe Anna Kieselstein ut sub **F.** Zwei Monathe in D(i)ensten? geständen,⁶ sonach(?) sich nach Baaden bei Wien verfügend, dort durch Sechs Monathe serviret,⁷ ?ind bei seiner (jemer?) R(?)ückkehr noch neuerdings bei der Wittwe Anna Kieselstein Arbeit genommen und alldort Zehn Monathe ut sub **G.** verblieben (verbleiben?)⁸ wo er endlich zu seinen Anckel Herr Michael Glückswerth in dessen Liquer-Verschleiß getreten jenoch? währen(d) (wahren) dieser Zeit von 4 Jahren wie es das hier sub **A.** berufene zeugenß beweiset stätts? der gedachten Anna Kieselstein zu Ofen in Ausübung ihre Grei(s)kunst hilfreiche Hand geleistet hat folglich sowohl in dieser Hinsicht als auch? weil er bei besondern Anständen, und größerer Testinen? seine Geschicklichkeit in dieser Grei(s)kunst bezeigt zugleich immer in Betreibung seiner Kunst sich befließen hat daher auch die nöthige Kenntniß besitzt, so bittet er in die Zahl? (Ziehl)? der hiesiger Stadt Zuckerbäcker aufgenommen zu werden.. Verharren, Eines Löblichen Magistrats, Pesth den 10 Mai 1821, unterthänigsten Diener, Dominicus Lesser

Praiseworthy Magistrate:

The undersigned petitioner is the son of Dominic Lesser, the late merchant and burgher of Pressburg (*Pozsony*), later at the Road Toll Office of the City (*of Pest*) he managed the Toll Collecting office under the stewardship of his brother-in-law Herr Michael Glückswerth. According to Exhibit **A**, the apprentice certificate attached here, he (*the petitioner*) learnt the art of a confectioner well in Vienna. Then, as per Exhibit **B**., again in the city of Vienna, he worked for his Instructress (*Katharina Hoffass*) for seven months. Then, again in Vienna, he worked for Ludwig Jung for nine months as per Exhibit **C**. Then he worked for three months, as per Exhibit **D**, for none other than the Confectioner of the Imperial-Royal Court, Herr Gottlieb Wohlfarth in his Tea and Dance Salon. Then again he worked for his Instructress for six months as a confectioner journeyman, as per Exhibit **E**. From there he went to Buda and was in the service of widow Anna Kieselstein for two months, as per Exhibit **F**. Next, he went to Baaden, near Vienna, where he worked for six months (*for Jacob Schenck*). After returning, he once again worked for widow Anna Kieselstein for ten months as per Exhibit **G**. Finally, he went back into the employment of his uncle Herr Michael Glückswerth in his liquor sale business.

During these four years, he acquired a vocation as Exhibit **A** proves, and in Buda in the performance of his art as well as with some other circumstances he was great help to the already mentioned Anna Kieselstein. In this regard, he has proven his skill and his requisite knowledge in practicing his art as shown in all the testaments. For these reasons, he requests admission into the ranks of the local confectioners.

To a Praiseworthy Magistrate
Pesth, May 10, 1821

Most humble servant
Dominicus Lesser
Confectioner

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive IV.1202/K, Iparügyek
LesserDominicJrCObt.

Diese Bitte wird ne Herr Magistrat Johann
Weidinger zur untersuchung und
Berichterstattung ungewiesen.
Enth. Un Rath Pesth den 9 Juli 1832

3238 praes. 4 Julii 1832

An
Einem Löbliche Magistrat
der
Königliche Frei Stadt Pesth

Stadt magistrat allda

Dominic Lesser bürgerliche Zuckerbäcker bitte
ihm aus nur an geführte beweggrunden nebst
seiner Zuckerbäckerei die Ausübung der
sogenannten "Schweitzer Gebäck" zu gestatten.

Löbliche Stadt Magistrat

Durch die mißlichen zeit Umständen und großen vermehrung der hiersige Zuckerbäcker werde fudes?
gefertigten leiche? in die traurige Lage versetzt, sich und die Seinige weder zu ernähren, noch erhalten zu
könne - um jedoch sich, und seine Familia vom gänzlichen Untergang zu schützen und nicht vielleicht
dieser stadt zur Last fallen zu dürfen, so gehet Unterzeichneten Bitte dahin Ein Löbliche Magistrat geruhe
ihm nebst der Zuckerbäckerei die Ausübung des sogenannten "Schweitzer Gebäck" magliter? zu bewilligen
für welche Gnade stetts dankbar verharret

Eines Löbliche Magistrat

Untertänigsten Diener, Dominic Lesser bürgerliche Zuckerbäcker

This request has been handed over to Johann
Weidinger Counselor for his follow-up and
report. Acted upon by Pesth Council 9 July,
1832.

Pesth City Magistrate, here

To the Praiseworthy Council of the Free Royal City of Pesth

Petition of Dominic Lesser burgher and
confectioner requesting, for the reasons
given, a permit for the production of the so-
called Swiss Pastry in his confectionery.

No. 3238 Presented 9 July, 1832

Praiseworthy Magistrate:

As a result of difficult times and an increase in the number of confectioners, the
Petitioner finds himself in the pitiful situation whereby he is unable to feed and provide
for his family and himself. In order to save himself and his family from total bankruptcy
and becoming a burden to the City, the undersigned requests that the Praiseworthy
Magistrate permit him to produce so called Swiss Pastries in addition to his confectionery
products. For this act of grace he will be grateful forever.

The most obedient servant of the Praiseworthy Magistrate,

Dominic Leszar,
Burgher confectioner

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive; IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
LesserDominicJrCOct.

Löblicher Magistrat!

Dominic Lesser hiesig bürgerliche Zuckerbäcker stellet in der Anlage? die bette? womit Ihm anleht? der Zuckerbäckerei auch (ausübung sozusagen) das baken? des sogenannten Schweitzer Gebäcks gestückt? (gestackt? gestückt?) werde undere durch die mißluhe zeitumstände und wegen der grossen vermehrung der hiesigen Zuckerbäcker Er in die traurige Lage versatz werden ist, alleinig von der Zuckerbäckerei sich und die hiesigen nicht (mehr) erwähren zu können und nur durch die gewährung des baker (und verkaufen) des Schweitzer Gebäcks sich samt Familie aufrecht zu erhalten.

Über diese mittel bescheid von 9 Juli 1832 zahl 3238 die mich zum mitemsuchung und berichterstattung angewiesene gesuch habe dienstschilding zu berichten. das nachdeme? mir nicht bekannt war welche Gattungen des Gebäck (eigentlich und ins? besondere) unter der Benennung des Schweitzer Gebäcks begrifster? sind ob der verfertigung auch zum hache? der Zuckerbäckerei oder zur Cathegorie anderer Erwärb? leuter gehöre ich dieß? falls von Supplicanten einen Auschluß verlangt und am statt? demselben die Erklärung erhalten habe.

Praiseworthy Magistrat:

In the attached petition, Dominic Leszár requests a permit, in addition to his present confectionery license, to bake so called Swiss pastry. Because of the difficult times and the increase in the number of the local confectioners, he finds himself in such pitiful financial situation that he cannot support himself and his family from the confectionery alone and only through the making and selling of Swiss pastry can he hope to provide for himself and for his family.

In connection with this matter, communication dated July 9, 1832, assigned No. 3238, I was required to investigate and report on the matter. Since I did not know what kinds of pastry would be called Swiss pastry and what type of pastry baking or some other category the making of it represented, I would wait until I received the pertinent information from the petitioner.

Presented by Johann Weidinger in 1832 as City Councilor helping Dominic II Lesser wit the petition.)

(A new petition with better description of Swiss Pastry followed in 1834.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive; IV.1202/H, Relations 1488
LesserDominicJrCOdt. (from German)

This petition will be handed over to Herr Johann Weidinger, member of the City Council for the purpose of interviewing the local confectioner and investigating his situation. Acted upon in Council on November 8, 1834.

The Pesth City Magistrate, here

No. **9469** Presented 7 November, 1834

‘A’

To the

**Praiseworthy Council of the
Free Royal City of Pesth.**

Dominic Lessár local burgher and confectioner requests permit for the production and sale of the so-called Swiss Pastry in his confectionery.

Praiseworthy Magistrate:

Because of adverse circumstances, partly due to my large family and recurring illness of my wife and five underage children, partly due to the high rental payments for our dwelling and shop, I find myself in such wretched financial situation that I cannot make enough money with my confectionery (*business*) to provide for my family. For this reason, counting on the benevolence and infinite grace of the Praiseworthy Magistrate, I dare to request most humbly that they grant me a permit, in addition to my earlier mentioned confectionery, to produce Swiss Pastry, namely to produce all sorts of butter and leavened pastries, layered rolls, strudels, brioches, cinnamon-, lemon- and vanilla-croissants, donuts, all sorts of cake as well as other small almond cookies. For the reasons given earlier, I look forward for such benevolence and with infinite respect for the Praiseworthy Magistrate I remain their

Most obedient servant
Dominic Lessár
Burgher confectioner

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive; IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
LesserDominicJrCOet.

Löblicher Magistrat

A. Auf die hier A. an verwahrte Bitte das hiesigen Zuckerbäcker Dominic Lesser welcher Ihm die Erlaubniß zu gewähren ansucht, ausser der Zuckerbäckerei, auch die Schweitzer Backerei, nahmelich alle gattungen Butter und gäre Bäckerei, Pastetten, Bängeln, Strudel Goletschen, Zimmert (Zimt) - Lemoni - Vanili Brügle, Fasching Krapfen, dann alle Sorten Criliasi und Torten, wie auch andere Kleinigkeiten von Mandel Bäckerei verfertigen backen und verkaufen zu können; indeme Er beinahe durch immerwährende Kranckheiten seiner Persohn und seiner aus 6 köpfer bestehenden Familie, wie auch wegen kostspielligen Quartier und Gewölb Züns (Zins), in eine so kümmerliche Lage versetzt worden ist das Er sich durch sein Zuckerbäckerei Geschäft nicht so viel verdienen Kaue?, als die Erhaltung seiner Persohn und seiner Familie erfordert, habe Vermög Bescheid von 8 November 1834 No. 9469 Dienstshuldig zu berichten: Daß die über das Gesuch das Supplicanten durch mich vernommenen Zuckerbäcker hierauf in der Anlage

B. erklären: daß Fals? der Löblicher Magistrat geneigt sein sollte; dem Gesuche des Bittstellers zu seiner und seiner Familie bessern Subsistenz (subsistence) zu will fahren diese Willfahung nur unter der ausdrücklichen Vorbehalt; daß die Ausübung der Schweitzer Bäckerei mit der Zuckerbäckerei verbünden bleiben müsse geschehen möge, damit Supplicant nicht (veranlaßt) werde auf den F(J)all, wenn Ihm die Schweitzer Bäckerei als eineigenes Recht verliehen werden sollte; demselbe veranlaßt werde; die Zuckerbäckerei astieln? Samt gewölb, stellage und Requisiten an einen andere Zuckerbäcker zu verkaufen wo durch eine Vermehrung der Zall der hiesigen Zuckerbäcker leicht entstehen könnte.

Ich unterbreite dennoch das Gesuch des Supplicanten, dessen ungünstige häusliche Verhältnisse selbst durch die hiesigen Zuckerbäcker anerkeimet werden, der Entscheidung Eine Löblicher Magistrat. Pesth den 21 November, Johann Weidinger, Magistrat Rath

Praiseworthy Magistrate:

A. Under Exhibit A. here, is the petition of the local Dominic Lessar confectioner, in which he requests permission, in addition to making standard confectionery pastries, to produce and sell Swiss Pastry, namely all sorts of butter and leavened pastries, layered rolls, strudels, brioches, cinnamon-, lemon- and vanilla-croissants, donuts, all sorts of cakes as well as other small almond cookies. Because of his and his large six-member family's recurring illness, and because of the high rental payments for his home and shop, he has fallen into such difficult financial situation that with his confectionery alone, he cannot make enough money to provide for his family. In connection with the November 8, 1834, No. 9469 commission I officially report that regarding the petitioner's request, the interviewed confectioners in the attached document

B. declared that if the Praiseworthy Magistrate, with a view to the betterment of the subsistence of the petitioner and his family, were inclined to grant the requested permit, it could do so with the expressed condition that the permit for Swiss Pastry shall remain integral part of the confectionery business. This would prevent the situation that could otherwise arise if a permit for Swiss Pastry as an independent license were granted. Namely, the confectionery business could be sold with all the shop and store equipment and thereby the number of confectioners in the city would be increased.

For a decision by the Praiseworthy Magistrate, I hereby submit the request of the petitioner, whose adverse financial circumstances are well known amongst the local confectioners.

Pesth, November 21, 1834

Johann Weidinger
Magistrate Counselor

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive; IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
LesserDominicJrCOft. (from German)

Explanation:

(On April 16, 1836, Dominic and his wife sold their confectionery business to Sebastian Rupp, an Austrian confectioner. To do that, they had to have the permission of the City Magistrate. The local confectioners resented the fact that the permission had been granted by the City Magistrates and a month later they submitted the following joint protest to City Council.)

Dominic Leszár, who is well known to the Praiseworthy Magistrate, has liquidated all his shop equipment already several years ago. Partly, he sold it and partly he gave it up as consideration for the rent money he had owed for his shop. What little remained of his equipment, he sold to Carl Kleinmann for a low price, but because the sale was not officially documented, the details are not proven.

For more than three years, Sebastian Rupp had been in partnership with Johann Toth, who recently separated quietly. His mortgage registration in connection with the business in 1833 is the proof that he was then a partner. It is also certain that Johann Toth passed his debts on to Sebastian Rupp and he established another confectionery in Szeged, while Sebastian Rupp ran the business here under his *(Toth's)* name.

Johann Toth *(he was an apprentice of Dominic II Lesser)*, as pupil and faithful emulator, learnt the method from his master, and that is what now Dominic Leszár wants to do with the remainder of his business, that is, to give it to some other individual for a few hundred florins without equipment, without the least furnishing; in other words he abuses the kindness of the Praiseworthy Magistrate. That cannot be allowed, if you please, because commerce cannot be carried on this way, since this is official property *(probably meaning that the confectionery license is issued by the city and only to a confectioner who has the required equipment)*.

Allowing that could create the impression that the conduct of Sebastian Rupp cannot be faulted on moral grounds. The Praiseworthy Magistrate please be so kind as to place the case of the business he *(Domonic Leszár)* now manages on their agenda and order an investigation of it. Finally, we would like to note that all the local confectioners provided help to the local confectioner Herr Dominic Leszár during his difficulties in order to help his family, according to his own statement, by donations of many florins.

There have been several confectioners who handed over their business officially with all the equipment, display shelves and all other belongings. For example Peter Troll handed over his business to Peter Fischer, Bertalan Bertha to Stephan Nickolai and Andreas Schuller to Peter Balasovits. However, it was done with an official inventory. There has not been a precedent to abuse, and circumstances that can lead to abuse should not be allowed to occur; circumstances such as the proven way in which Johann Toth handed over his business.

With humility and respect, Pesth April 22, 1836 their Praiseworthy Magistrate's most humble servants: all the local burgher and licensed confectioners.

M. Lántzky, Peter Fischer, Leopold Pammer, Jacob Strauss,
Peter Balasovits, Michael Krangler, Carl Kleinmann.

[Collation: This copy corresponds in every detail with the original, which is in the City Archives of Pesth. Pesth, August 20, 1836]

Joseph Berkóczy

Archivist of the City of Pesth]

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Budapest Capital Archive; IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
LesserDominicJrROt. (from German)

(These are seven testimonials of the performance and behavior of Dominic Jr. Lesser in the employment of five master confectioners in Vienna, Pest, Buda and Baaden near Vienna. They were submitted in connection with his application for a confectionery license in the city of Pest in 1821.) (from German)

Testimonial, 1814, Katharina Hoffass

This certifies that Dominik Lesser was engaged in my service as confectioner journeyman for 7 months, that is from January 1, 1814 till August 1, 1814, and during that time his conduct was loyal, honest and peaceful, confirmed by my undersigned name.

Vienna August 1, 1814 **Katharina Hoffass**, as employer

After comparing, I herewith certify that this copy is worded identically to the original shown to me.

*Pest March 7, 1821, **Johann Madedl**, Sworn Notary of the Free Royal City of Pest*

Testimonial, 1815, Ludwig Jung

The writer of these words attests that Dominik Lesser was engaged in his service as confectioner journeyman for nine months, and during his time of employment he was diligent, loyal and hardworking. For his further recommendation I have given this certificate.

Vienna May 1, 1815 **Ludwig Jung**, burgher Confectioner at No. 663 in the inner City

Testimonial, 1815, Gottlieb Wohlfarth

That Herr Dominic Lesser employed by me, the undersigned, for three months from May 1, 1815 until the end of July, 1815 as confectioner and all that time he was loyal – willing – well behaved. This testimony, to be assistance for his future endeavor, I submit with the best recommendation.

Vienna July 30, 1815 **Gottlieb Wohlfarth**, Royal-Imperial Court Confectioner of the Tea and Dance Salon, No. 3 Michaeler Plaz in own house.

Testimonial, 1816, Katharina Hoffass

This is to attest that, the submitter of this document, Dominikus Lesser served in the shop of the undersigned for 6 months as confectioner journeyman and during that time his conduct was peaceful and hardworking, this I confirm with my signature and seal.

Vienna January 29, 1816 **Katharina Hoffass**, burgher Confectioner as employer

Testimonial, 1816, Anna Kiselstein

I, the undersigned declare that Herr Dominique Lesser was in my employ for two months, and since he was so overcome by his desire for Vienna, in view of his wanderlust, I have drawn up a proper attestation of his proper conduct because his was loyal, hardworking and peaceful in behavior, I confirm that in writing with my name and seal.

Buda April 20, 1816

Anna Kiselstein, Confectioner

Testimonial, 1816, Jacob Schenck

I, the undersigned certify that Dominikus Lessar was in my service for 6 months as confectioner, and during that time his conduct was correct and hardworking, to which I attest with my signature and seal.

Baden (Wien) October 31, 1816

Jacob Schenck

Testimonial, 1820, Anna Kiselstein

To his request, I herewith document and verify that Dominicus Lessar confectioner person was in my employment for the second time from November 1, 1816 until the end of August, 1817 for ten months. Also, after that time he left his work and went to his uncle Herr Michael Glückswert to Pesth; at my establishment he was a steadfast helping hand in the operation of my business – my signature to attest to this

Buda November 30, 1820

Anna Kiselstein

*Ich erkläre hiermit, bezeugend, und beglaubend, dass
Herr Dominikus Lessar zu obenanbenanntem Subjekt, vom 1. gbr. 1816.
bis Ende August 1817 in der ersten Anstellung als junger Mann
in Condition, gearbeitet hat, und auf der Zeit, als er aus
dem Antritt, entbunden, und sich zu seinem Onkel Herrn
Michael Glückswert nach Pesth begeben hat, mich selbst
bis zum Ende in dem Kontinuität meines Geschäftes hat,
ständig hilfreiche Hand geleistet hat, und mich dessen
unsern Dankigung.*

Gegeben den 30. November 1820



Anna Kiselstein

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, Wilhelm Major & son; Nobility Brief
MajorWilhelmROt. (from German)

Blue Palatinat (*nobility status*) for the first one and after his death also for the last one; then free settlement right and immunity (*probably from taxes*), freed condition, imperial protection and shield as well as the privilege of red wax seal – for him as well as for all his descendants.
Prague August 4, 1610

Major von Großenau, Wilhelm

Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy as well as Physician at the Imperial Court,
and his son Vitus Wenzel.

(page 2)

Rudolphus (*Kaiser Rudolf II*)

To the honorable, learned, our loyal and dear Wilhelm Major von Großenau, Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy and member of the Secret Council of our Imperial Palace and Court.

As the sun's rays cause the human bodies grow, so spread forth honors and rank from the imperial dignity, which the divine providence made the greatest. In the distribution of those to individuals always great care is taken. Our divine predecessors, Roman emperors and kings observed that those, who by their virtue, compared to the rest and the prominent, have proven merits towards matters of state and towards their leaders, surpass those, who accept embellishers and glorifiers. Not only that they could consider themselves worthy but they can thank themselves for rewards received, but also others,

(page 3) (*some page or pages are missing here*)

by these contents here, we wish to reduce and to be reduced. The delegators therefore and the most lasting leaders churchly as well as worldly, some of the highest archbishops, bishops, margraves, counts, barons, military men, noblemen, vassals, captains, vicedoms, attorneys, commanders, prosecutors, officials, treasury officials, city magistrates, judges, consuls, burghers and finally in all our and the holy Roman Empire and kingdoms and dominions, our hereditary subjects and loyal persons, status, grade, rank and condition will know, that you **Wilhelm Major** and all your legitimate free heirs, posterity and descendants of both genders with wives, servants, domestic subjects both male and female from this hour in the future perpetually, alone and together, the above written privileges, favors, freedoms, tax immunity, exemptions, licenses, laws with protection and 'hold harmless brief' (*will be granted*) (page 4) (*some page or pages are missing here*) as many times conflict will have to be solved.

This Brief was signed in our hands and ratified by the attachment of our Imperial seal. It was issued in the castle of our royal city of Prague, on August, 1610.

Rudolph

of our royal Roman empire the thirty fifth year, in Hungary the thirty eighth year and in Bohemia also the thirty fifth year.

Leopold von Stralendorff LBVC

At the instructions of His Imperial Majesty himself

Jo. Barnitius

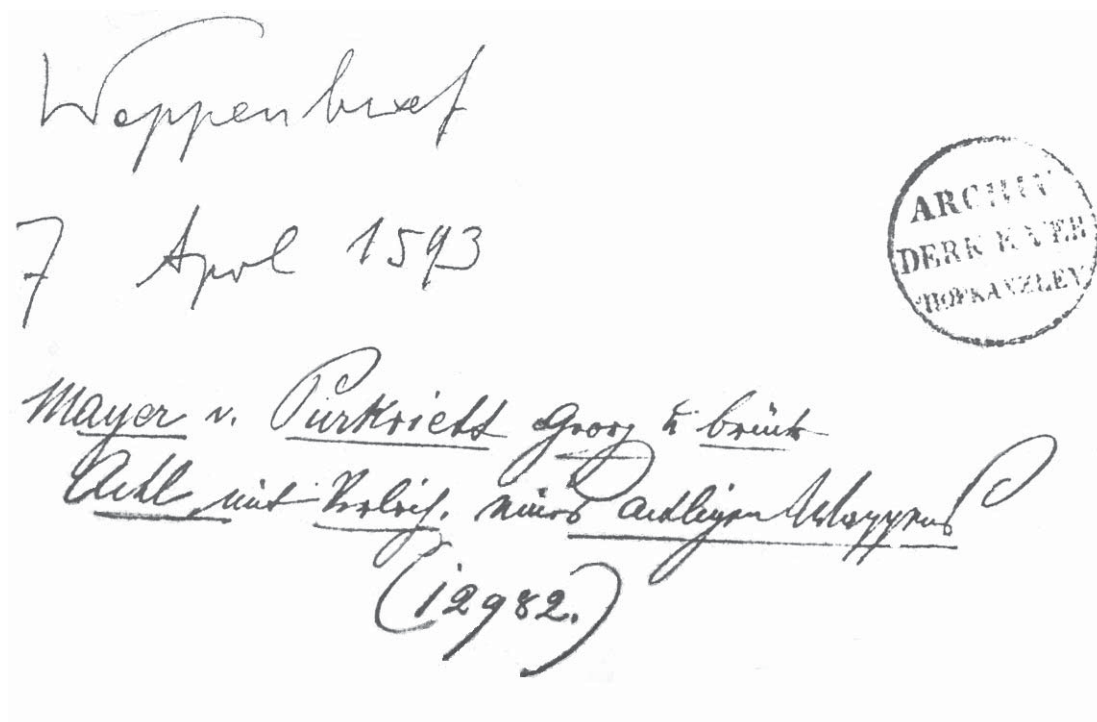
(*Wilheml Major was the father of Maria Ludmilla, the second wife of Dionysio Miseroni.*)
(*Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.*)

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, Georg Mayer and brothers; Nobility Brief
MayerGeorgROt. (from German)

General Coat of Arms Brief for
Georg Mayer von Purkriett and his brother(s).

(This nobility brief was issued in Prague during the reign of Kaiser Rudolph II. It was issued to Georg Mayer and his brother or brothers. Only one page of the Brief survived – the description of the family crest. No other name is mentioned on the surviving page, so we do not know his brother's or brothers' names. The description of the crest mentions a red shield with green and white fields and an eagle's wing on it. Since only the above survived, we do not know how the nobility was merited).

Dated: April 7, 1593 in Prague



(Georg Mayer was the father of Judith, who was the first wife of Dionysio Miseroni.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene BerceL.)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy; 2177 B37-B45
MiseroniDionysioLWt. (from German)

**IN THE NAME OF OUR MOST HOLY TRINITY
THE GOD FATHER, THE SON AND THE HOLY GHOST, AMEN**

Let it be known herewith that I Dionysius Miseroni von Lisone, the Treasurer of his Roman Imperial Majesty Leopold, Superintendent of the Royal residence in the Prague castle and the buildings of the royal Zoo and Mill, realize that the temporal and human life, in which nothing is as certain as death, on the other hand nothing is as uncertain as the hour it arrives and the sole departs. Therefore not wanting that after my death my God given properties and other legacy I leave behind, whether it is lands or all sorts of movables I rightfully possess in the present or acquire in the future, should cause any squabble and against the Will, or litigation, or arguments between my wife Maria and my children, while in complete physical health, praise God, with good senses and mind I have drawn up this testament of mine and last Will in accordance with City laws.

First, the soul created after the image of god and properly placed above all splendid temporal possessions, so when by the gracious will of God my beloved soul is separated from my body, I offer it to its creator and redeemer to be graciously received (*page 2*) into the eternal peace and bliss. The body however, I offer to the earth from which it came, namely that it should be interred, decently but without pomp, in the St. Maria Magdalena church, where before the upper altar my parents and Judit my late previous wife were laid to rest. That place has been obtained and paid for with the approval of the Monastery. The most, twelve lanterns should be placed around the body and sooner or later it should be transferred to the St. Maria Magdalena church, and to my family another place should be provided [as always the Fathers promised they would do]. My heirs together should cover the necessary expenses for such transportation (*of Dionysio's body from the Castle to St. Maria Magdalena in the Small Town of Prague just below the Castle, and transferring his parents' and pably Judit's bodies to some new tomb*).

Second, out of special devotion and zeal, also for the comfort of my poor soul, I leave to the venerable Fathers of St. Maria Magdalena, who attend my funeral, 100 Rhenish florins, each for 60 Krl. reckoned (*figuring 60 Krl. Bohemian currency to a Rhenish florin*), with the express agreement that these 100 florins are not to be transferred. This is intended for security (*of the church*), for when the heirs keep that (not pay the 100 florins), they will be obligated to pay the interest, namely six per cent, to the monastery at St. Maria Magdalena annually. (*page 3*) However, the monastery is obligated to give a mass for my poor soul and to remember the dead in their tombs every quarter year. On the other hand, if the monastery does not want to take on the responsibility of such quarterly mass, then my heirs should transfer that legacy to a church of their choice. However, this capital of 100 florins will always remain (*the heirs cannot reduce it*). Over and above this I provide and will that my heirs give to the above mentioned Fathers of the monastery at St. Maria Magdalena three hundred florins from my pension from the Royal Pension Office, with the condition that the Fathers or the monastery shall receive the 300 florins in pro rata installments from the Pension Office for holy masses, which shall continue until they receive all of the 300 florins. However, they can collect the 300 florins in one payment if they obtain an approval from His Imperial Majesty's or the Bohemian Treasury, in which case they will be obligated to give 600 masses. If the holy Fathers are not willing to

accept this condition, then the heirs can transfer this legacy, *(to any other church)* according to their liking, however with the mentioned condition that 600 masses be given one by one.

Third, I leave fifty gold florins to the Wällischen Hospital *(page 4)* at Our Lady and St. Carolo Boromes situated on Wällischen street behind St. Johannes. Also from my pension to be received from the Royal Pension Office I leave two hundred florins to the above mentioned Wällischen Hospital so that the poor people should pray for my poor soul and all my hard working deceased relations.

Fourth, it is my will that in place of various small and large expenses, forty florins should be distributed, various times and not all at once, to the poor people on the streets or where it is most convenient so that they should pray for my poor soul.

Fifth, my dear wife Maria brought to me a dowry and the house in Sporner street *(house number 208 in Prague)*. From her late mother came two thousand florins, which her brother received as his inheritance part of that house. I paid that to him in full. She also had her part of the same house, *(page 5)* which the Complete Council of the Small Town of Prague transferred to me. This is how it is recorded in the Town-book. The two thousand florins were my property, which Maria as my wife inherits. Thus the whole house is free, and my heirs have no claim on that house because it is her marriage dowry.

Sixth, I also have marriage gifts from Maria as my wife, five hundred florins worth of special 'love promises', in jewelry and other gallantries. Because in nurturing marriage, not only the five hundred florins should count, but even more those various times on holidays and other occasions *(gifts)* should be honored. I will that those also should be left to her. However, no dispute should occur between her and my heirs. Every piece is included, except those few, which I inherited from her mother or her brother and it is so written with my own hand in my register. They were all written up with the intention to preserve the unity between her *(Maria)* and my heirs. Hopefully no party will create difficulty over something that according to my remembrance of Maria may have been mistakenly entered in my register *(of gifts)*.

Seventh, I leave and give to my servant *(page 6)* Catherina as a remembrance thirty Rhenish florins, each 60 Krl. *(60 Bohemian currency per florin)*, which my heirs should pay her. She breastfed Wenzel *(Dionysio's youngest son born in 1644 from his first marriage, the mother died 11 months later)* and in my illness she helped so diligently.

Eight, because the appointment of an heir is the strong main piece and foundation of every lawful testament, so I appoint all my legitimate children from my late Judit and from my dear Maria, they are: beloved Johann, Ferdinand, Wenzeslaus and Ignatz as my rightful, true and universal heirs of all my immovable and movable land and property, which I now have or with God's blessing may obtain in the future, nothing from that is excluded nor ruled out. So that they together and individually shall and may own, possess, use, profit, enjoy and thereupon manage, do and have done with it as their own free property. Concerning the daughters, namely Laura and Maria-Anna, who were born to my dear Maria, I will that they may receive their complete paternal inheritance of one thousand Rhenish florins *(to each)*, when they grow up and enter into lawful marriage, each to 60 Krl. *(reckoning 60 Krl. Bohemian money to a Rhenish florin)*

approximately. (page 7) After the passing of a few years the country will recover and in addition to the above, both will receive another thousand florins from my pension in the Royal Pension Office. Over and above these, the two vineyards behind Holloschowitz (*probably some hill near Prague*) should be given to the two daughters Laura and Maria-Anna, when they get married. However, should one be worth more than the other, then the one is obligated to pay the other a proportionate tax (*I think Dionysio is talking about the worth of the vineyards here*). In case, my heirs wanted to keep the vineyards, they will owe a 'vineyard tax', in proportion of the value of their vineyards at the time (*they receive them*). Besides the above, when they reach maturity, both of my heiress daughters, Laura and Maria-Anna should be given what is written in my register (*who gets what*) with my own hand. Beyond these (listed inheritances) they can demand nothing from my other heirs, except what those might give them voluntarily.

Ninth, there is the vineyard at the Augzt house at the Golden Heights, half of which belongs to me, also the Trostische house (*house number 261, Trostovsky house, on Malostranské square in Prague*). Similarly the six thousand florins, which Herr Küntzel with the (page 8) approval of His Imperial Majesty from the thirty-six thousand florins granted to me, transferred to the Royal Pension Office. There is also another obligation note from the late Herr Kuntzel, which he gave to the late maiden Anze (*Judit's unmarried sister Anna Mayer*, it is in the amount of three hundred florins. These belong to my three children from Judit, namely Johann, Ferdinand and Wenzel. They inherited it from their mother and our female relative maiden Anze, who died intestate (*without a Last Will*). If one of these three should be called away from this temporal world, before coming of age, the other two should inherit his share of what came from their mother. From my properties or legacy, Ignaz, as my son from the second marriage, should share equally.

Tenth, because at times disputes can arise between heirs, especially, when one or the other studies, out of paternal precaution this last will of mine intends to provide for this. Since Ferdinand studies the profession of the precious stone cutting and there may be many unfinished pieces left behind, in such case when the heirs together will want the cost (*of finishing the piece*) (page 9) to be shared, possibly for his diligent help to finish it, and for his trouble he (*Ferdinand*) should have a fourth part when one or the other is sold from those pieces. The remainder (*of the proceeds of the sale*) however should be shared equally by all four, namely Johann, Ferdinand, Wenzel and Ignaz. If however, should the three not want to agree with Ferdinand regarding the cost, then he should make the same piece for himself according to his liking. However, to the other three he ought to pay pro rata according to how I bequeathed the piece in my register (*the value of the unfinished piece*). That piece to make and the profit from it are only to him and he can do with it as he wants.

Eleventh, it is my will that if God the all mighty should call one or the other of my heirs, namely Johann, Ferdinand, Wenzel or Ignaz, and one or the other should leave this temporal world before he reaches maturity, the inheritance from one should always go to the others. Should Ignaz with death pass away before reaching maturity, I will that the other heirs give his mother, namely my dear Maria, one thousand florins for her use, with the condition that if at any time she with death passes, such one thousand florins (page 10) she in turn is obligated to bequeath to them. If however, she does not want to accept such one thousand florins, my heirs will be obligated to pay her annual interest, so much interest to the thousand florins as customary in the country, six per cent, which comes to 60 florins to be given annually.

Twelfth, because the underage children should be provided with suitable curators or guardians, I will that for Wenzel, his own brothers, namely Johann and Ferdinand be named and appointed as curators. In trusting hope and confidence, they will perform in a brotherly way. To Ignaz, Laura and Maria-Anna, I do not know a better guardian than their own mother my dear Maria, who proved to me to be always kind and loyal. I want to hope that she will give to her dear children motherly love and guide them, not only as a guardian but as a true mother. So that my dear Maria should live with her three children, namely Ignaz, Laura and Maria for their nourishment and not always to the (page 11) pleasing of the other three children, my Maria will and should move into the house at the White Rose with the kitchen and the household (*White Rose was a tavern, the house was next to it at 276 Mostecká street in the Small Town of Prague, the street still exists by the same name at the western end of Charles bridge*). Also at the farm at Wonitz an inventory of livestock, sheep and all that is to be found there should be put aside for her and the children's nourishment as long as she remains a widow. However, should she get married, she should receive not only the house with the kitchen but also the farm with all that belongs to it, which my appointed heirs are obligated to cede and hand over. However, if my dear Maria should marry and wants to keep the three children or only the two girls with her, my heirs are obligated to reach an agreement with Maria for a reasonable payment for room and board to be paid to them as the times allow. There is also a legacy from my late brother Aurelio, who was called Antonino in the Dominican Order at St Egidio in the Old Town. There is an inheritance associated with the house by the White Rose. An inheritance of 60 florins per annum is reserved and in such way, as his testament reveals, that he bequeathed 1000 florins to the St. Egidio monastery, which pays 60 florins annually. One half of that, namely 30 florins is paid to my Maria so long as she uses that house. The other thirty florins are paid to my appointed heirs annually.

Thirteenth, should however my dear Maria (page 12) be called away from this temporal world by almighty God, while her three children namely Ignaz, Laura and Anna are in their underage years, then their brothers Johann and Ferdinand or whichever will have reached maturity should take charge of the others. It is the trustful hope that they will treat the others with brotherly love.

Fourteenth, what is my entire legacy and what one or another should receive from it will be in my register, which I have written with my own hand and sufficiently explained. All of it shall be paid if no obligations should be presented, such as when I attested on parchment (*indicates legal content*) one thing or another. Especially what I owe to my dear Maria, which she lent to me in my greatest need. There is likewise what needs to be paid to the late Herr Francisco, also whatever debts of mine and others remain.

Fifteenth, I want to explain further the 12th point, in which it is said that Maria should take over the Poppowitz (*he later corrected this to Wonitz*) farm. Here I explain that if in the meantime it should happen that she transferred it (page 13) and by some accident to some bad plant or some beast around or sheep through illness should decline and be crippled or die, she should not be required to pay reimbursement for it, because that is God's gracious protecting will (*act of God*).

Sixteenth, Thereupon is my testament and last will, the better the more conscientiously to perform it. So I ask my once declared and appointed heirs, namely all my male children,

namely Johann, Ferdinand, Wenzeslaus and Ignaz, some underage, also my dear Maria, because I do not know a better guardian for underage children or a better Executor of Testament than she for my last wills drawn up with my own hand in this testament, to execute it with firmness and to prevent all squabbles and disagreement. With that I close this testament and last will of mine in God's name. However, with the express statement that it be observed according to my free will and liking. To change, to increase, to diminish also to completely destroy it, is not permitted by me. May it remain valid and in force in all its points, and the same by my (*page 14*) heirs should certainly be desired. This is not just a formal valid testament, or therein a single ceremonial content drawn up in accordance with Imperial or the City regulations. It is also a codicil of paternal instructions for the children, or donation occasioned by death, in the best and most reliable way it can and ought to be in order to be and to remain strong, succinct and valid. I have written these my last wills, with my own hand and undersigned, also confirmed with my customary seal [which I received as a souvenir from his late most gracious Imperial Majesty Ferdinand III]. Not less importantly, here at the bottom, invited gentlemen and friend witnesses signed and placed their seal next to mine for confirmation – however, to them and to their heirs without advantage. So it happened here in the royal palace of the Prague castle in my own residence provided by His Imperial Majesty, on May 4, 1659.

Seal	Dioniß Misseron von Lison
Seal	Jo. Santino de Bossi, a fermo quanto sopra si contiene.
Seal Notary	Adam Hoffman J.V. Doctor of the Law & Imperial Chartered Legal Notary Public, as special requisite witness.
Seal Notary	Johann Ignaz Lux, Chartered Notary Public as invited and requisite witness.

(*page 15*) (*done after the death of Dionysio by Cristof Maximilian, Provost and Attorney General of Bohemia*)

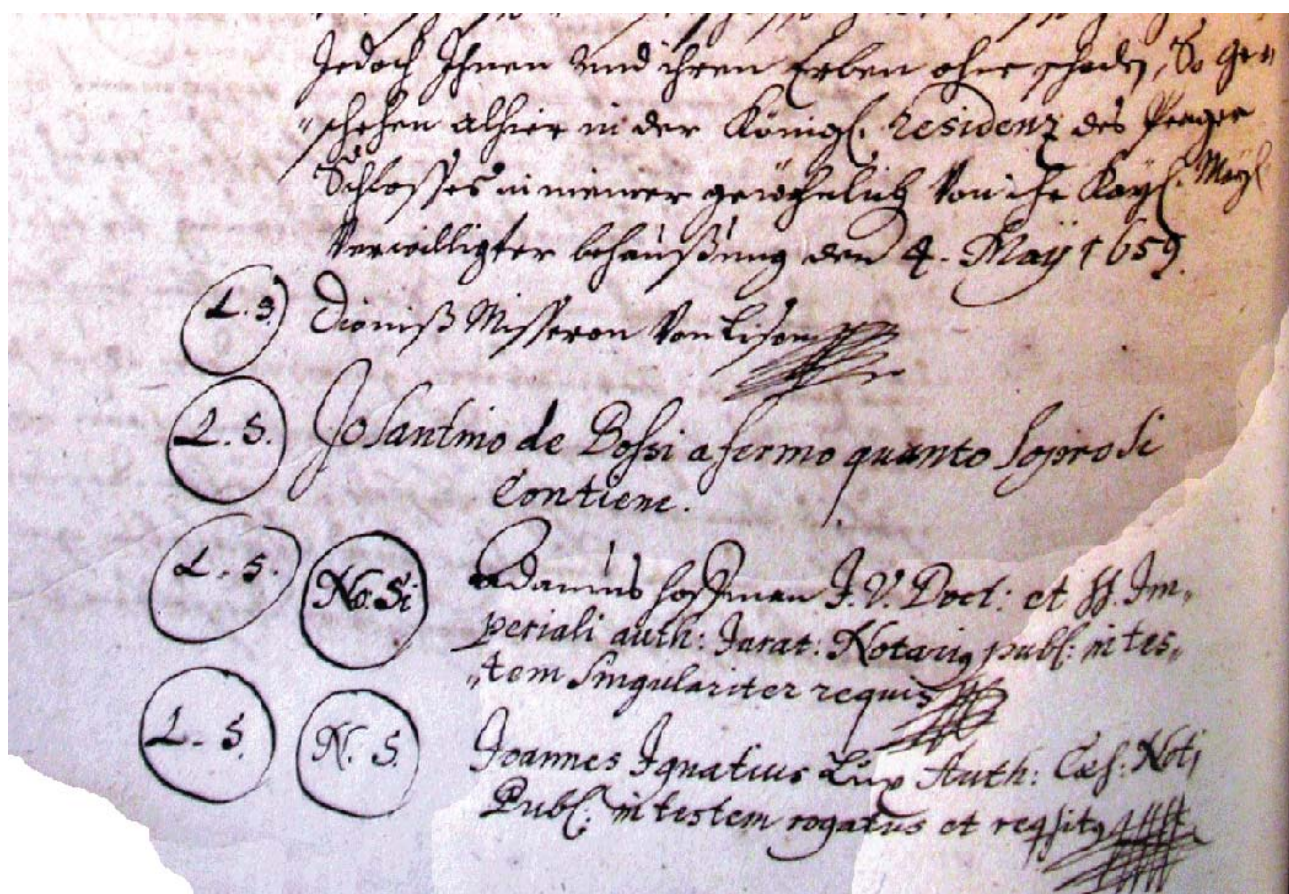
To inform everyone, wherever necessary that a short time before he died, the late Herr Dionysio Miseron von Lison His Imperial Majesty's former Treasurer invited me to explain (to me) some of the clauses of this testament written in its entirety by his own hand. It was complete with his and the witnesses' signatures and ready to be executed. I am the one who received such reasonable request and learnt his last intentions about the aforementioned testament. Among which he referred to the eighth article where he dealt with the complete payment to his two daughters. It is principally explained and interpreted that to each of them is bequeathed: first, either at their marriage or at the last day of the last year (*before maturity*) 1000 Rhenish florins, second, out of the pension in the Pension Office, 1000 Rhenish florins and third, a vineyard behind the Holloschowitz (*probably a mountain near Prague*). Because it can happen that one, or both, daughters either enters a religious order or remains unmarried by her own will, or no reliable and acceptable marriage occurs, so he wills that to look after his two daughters better, they should receive everything when they reach their year of maturity.

Similarly, he had a comment to the fifteenth article, where he dealt with the Popowitz farm. He explained that the place was not the Popowitz farm, but should be understood as the (*page 16*) Wonitz farm, which is clearly shown by a comparison of the fifteenth and the twelfth articles. My signature and seal testify to this. Done in Prague, on October 12, 1661.

Seal Christof Maxim., Provost

(the following was done by city officials in the Small Town section of Prague after the death of Dionysio Miseroni)
 After the above described Testament was written by the Testator, he consulted with the noble and highly learned Herr Cristof Maximilian, Provost J.V.D. and sworn Attorney General in Royal Bohemia. After that and other cooperation with the mentioned Testator, the original *(testament)* confirmed by the undersigning witness gentlemen's seals was accepted by S.P.H. and W.W. Herr Mayor and the Council of the Small Town of Prague at its Council Assembly, and was thoroughly examined by the mentioned Doctor Provost, who recommended its publication. As it is orderly, appeared here gentlemen Johann Octavian, Wenceslaus and Ignaz brothers Miseroni von Lison, lady Maria Miseroni born Maior, widow, the two daughters Laura and Maria-Anna, Herr Dominus Provost, then the witnesses Herr Santini Bossi, Herr Adam Hoffmann *(page 17)* J.V. Doctor and Notary Public, as well as Johann Lux also Notary Public. Since no one contested it within the time prescribed by law, the mentioned Herr Mayor and the Council confirmed the testament and together with the commentary or attestation prepared before the confirmation by Herr Doctor *(Christof Maximilian)* Provost, it will be entered and archived in the Town-books amongst other regular testaments. Done in the Council of the Small Town of Prague 18 days after Dominican Trinity, that is, on October 13, in the year 1661 of our Lord.

by Consul Zacharias Augustin Eitner von Eitnitz.



(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercl.)

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 339 f12-13
MiseroniDionysioROat. (from German)

Imperial command to the Bohemian Chamber that the building of the chapel in the royal palace of Prague had been assigned to Dionysio Miseroni, the Imperial Treasurer.

Ferdinand, Since We have most graciously decided to have yet another chapel built to Our palace there in Prague, and to direct that construction, We appointed Our loyal and much liked Treasurer also in Prague, Dionysio Miseroni. It is also Our most gracious order here, that Miseroni is to hire all the assistance and control the contracts and workers for the construction, which at your preceding ratification approved. To him in the future, We will pass on his instructions one way or another from now on until the graciously ordered palace construction is completed. We will be advised by Miseroni through Our construction clerk should some hindrance suffered. As a commencement favor, We have arranged there a wine day for the serving of salted meat and beer and delegated it to loyal beloved Antonius Binago and Benedictus Caccia (these were probably churchmen of the Kaiser in Prague.), who were given the gracious order.

And We sent this here as Our most gracious will and intention. Given in Our city Vienna, January 16, 1644.

(This order was sent by Kaiser Ferdinand III)

Archiv hlavního města Prahy, 2216 N16-N16V
MiseroniDionysioRObt. (from German)

The noble stern Herr Dionysio Miseroni, the Roman Imperial Majesty's appointed Treasurer, present in person before C.C. M.M. Herr Mayor and Councilor of the Small Town of Prague, in the presence of the complete City Council assembly, had brought forward and reported how at the princely highness wellborn prince and lord of lords, Wenzel, prince and head of the House of Lobkowitz, princely Count of Sternstein, lord of Holleschaw, Clunitz and Kaudniz, knight of the Golden Rivers, Secret Councilor of his Roman Imperial Majesty, Chamberlain and vice president of the War Council, gracious acceptance by him, as paternal guardian, in his name and place, of the children begotten by him (Miseroni) with the late Judith Mayer von Burgriden, his former wife. Also (present is) to the noble stern Herr Abraham Günzel von Günzelsfeld senior, Councilor of the Bohemian Chamber of His Imperial Majesty and king of Hungary and Bohemia, in place of his son, Abraham Günzel von Günzelsfeld junior, who still remains underage. (He is here) in connection with matters of the late Mrs. Anna Pič and Mrs. Anna Günzel born Pič, (through whom) the late Herr Georg Mayer von Burgriden was entitled to grand-maternal and paternal inheritance respectively. By these courts, before the above mentioned Herr Mayor and Council, the commenced council action and the unsettled issue waiting for settlement will be resolved. Also it should be arranged, that such Council action in the future should not continue without completely accepting that he, Herr Dionysio Miseroni mentioned at the beginning, is qualified for legal guardianship of his mentioned children. He himself declared directly before the Council of this Small Town of Prague, leading the legal case still until now, with this and in force of this, to renounce legally, and deliberately and in a well-considered way he forgoes his declaration and renunciation with these several documents, which are to be allowed (open) to the city burgers. Which verbal statement from Herr Miseroni hereby done, Herr Mayor and the Council permitting, we request to be written in this book.

Done in the Council after the fourth Dominicam of the Trinity, July 11, 1645, dominus Joannes Baptista Roschik von Rosenzweig.

(The late Anna Pič was the wife of Abraham Günzel and the maternal aunt of the late Judith Mayer, the first wife of Dionysio Miseroni. Anna Pič Mrs. Günzel left some property to Anna Mayer the sister of Judith Mayer, who since then died. Mr. Günzel and Dionysio were in a dispute about that inheritance. Dionysio sued, but they somehow settled between them and Dionysio here declared the case closed.) (Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercl.)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy; 2216 N26V-N27
MiseroniDionysioROct, (from Czech)

Prague City Council Declaration

(Literal transcription of the handwritten Czech document)

Urozený pan **Diviš Missiron J.M.C. na hradě pražském šacmistr**, stoje osobně v místě radním před panem purkmistrem a pány Menšího Města pražského, ústy svými vlastními, se jest dobrovolně přiznal, že vedle plnomocenství od paní Anny Marie Mattenové, rozené Castellové, jehož jest Actum v Městě Grac 31. Januarii Léta Páně 1646 sobě daného, dům nezávadný jí paní Maternové náležející, mezi domy pana Jiřího Zbudovského na hradě pražském při deskách zemských registratora s jedné a domem U třech žaludů ze strany druhé se vším k němu od starodávna byvalým příslušenstvím, na místě Santina de Bossi z Praterfite, a z dědické pozůstalosti, kterou na domě Skálovském, od něho Santina nyní koupeném, paní Johanně urozeného pana Mikuláše Hájka z Rosenfeldu J.M.C. kanceláře české registratora manželce a Janovi Kohoutovi, bratru jejímu, s kterou, kdoby býti a zůstávati činil, se dokonce není, **jemu panu Mikulášovi Hájkovi z R., paní Johaně manželům a Janovi Kohoutovi**, plným a dokonalým právem v sumě jednoho tisíce zlatých rýnských každý zlatý po 60 krejcarech pozůstávající, kdož on urozený pan **Diviš Missiron**, jak samému sobě, tak **paní Principalkyni své, dotčené paní Anny Marii Maternové**, dědicům a budoucím jich, ano i žádnému jinému cožkoliv sobě tu činiti pokládá – žádného práva nepozůstavující, nýbrž že aufenkem všechno a dokonale na jmenované manžele, a na též již jmenovaného Jana Kohouta, respektive švagra a bratra, přenáší a odstupuje, kterýžto dům oni manželé prodati, směniti, odstoupiti sumou, jakž se jim nejlépe věděti a zdáti bude, s nim učiniti moci budou a mají. Co se berní a kontribucí dotýče, po jistém ulevení jich, až do Actum zápisu tohoto jsou zapraveny. A patřice páni k volným pracám a službám kteréž za častý činiti obci této, odpora nebývaly dále v tom trvati jest, pročez jeho také od všech a všelijakých extraordinarních kontribucí a sbírek, jako i quartírování soldátův, jak dlouho v povinnosti a v službě J.M.C. trvati a zůstávati bude, osvobozovati ráčí. Actum in Consilio ff. 5 post SS.Petri et Pauli 3 Julii A. 1646.

Summary in English

Dionysio Miseroni the Schatzmeister in the Prague Castle standing in the City Council before the councilors declared that he was empowered by Anna Maria Maternova born Castello (*she was the daughter of Dionysio's mother's brother Johann Baptist Castello*) she was to hand over a house, which had been bought some time earlier from Santino de Bossi de Pratersi and located between the house of Georgius Zbudovsky, the Registrar of the Land Property Registry, and the house called „U tří žaludů“ to the following persons: Mikuláš Hájek von Rosenfeld and his wife Johanna and her brother Jan Kohout. Mikuláš Hájek is the Registrar of the Czech Court Office in the Prague Castle. The conscripted house (*property confiscated by the Kaiser from protestant Czechs, who fled the country fearing prosecution for their rebellion against the Kaiser*) was handed over for the amount of 1000 zl. rýn. From that time on, the new owners of the house can do with the house as they please – they can sell it, exchange it or keep it. In regards to paying taxes, the status will be the same as before. In regards to the duty of citizens to accommodate the soldiers, the house will be free of that burden as long as Mikuláš Hájek holds the position of the Registrar of the Czech Court Office.

Done in the Council five days after St. Peter & Paul, on **July 3, 1646** by M. C. Dominus Daniele Stephan Ories, City Elder (Primate).

(Translated by Katarina Finkova in Prague for Eugene Bercel, who added notes like this.)

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 340 f308-309
MiseroniDionysioROdt. (from German)

Imperial announcement decree about Dionysio Miseron Imperial Treasurer in Prague, regarding the twelve thousand gulden favor granted to him, in place of the ten thousand gulden already paid, for much extraordinary talent to be presented and paid.

From the Roman Imperial (*Majesty*) announced to (*title*) Dionysio Miseron (*that*) his highest Imperial gracious Majesty in his most graciously drawn consideration, for his 22 years long loyal most obedient most clever service, then also with his performed work of the cutting an emerald, not less during the recent attack of General Königsmark on the Royal palace and the Small Town of Prague, his saving the palace and the Imperial Treasure chamber from burning down from hostile force and exhibiting unusual loyalty and care and his helping His Imperial Majesty's most gracious insight on one or another of the most gracious resolutions he (*his Majesty*) made. We approve for Miseron therefore the most well deserved Imperial gracious recompense of twelve thousand gulden to be paid. In all of the Holy Roman Empire and in his Majesty's other inherited kingdoms and lands he (*Dionysio*) is alone with his thoroughly extraordinary talent. By which (*talent*) he must, with the art already acquired earlier, with which ready answers are given, in the meantime make himself famous, and by making himself available to others he will be really satisfied. This is then from his highest Majesty for his (*Miseroni's*) reliable information and interim good confirmation, but also, he Miseron is reminded herewith that the receipt of the 12,000-gulden decree goes against his earlier granted 10,000-gulden favor decree, because the same 10,000 is included in this 12,000 gulden and to be given back to the Treasurer. His Imperial Majesty to the same (*Miseroni*) remains with gracious goodwill.

Signed, Vienna January 24, 1650.

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 345 f454-455V
MiseroniDionysioROet. (from German)

Reply through Imperial Resolution to the Bohemian Chamber about the matter about Colonel Chief Hunter there, thea Herr Rudolph Count von Kaunitz most humbly brought up regarding the amusement equipment and plaster stucco damage that occurred in Stern and Bubeneč. Namely the previously closed Daniel Glett tavern again reopened, the key was given to Colonel Chief Hunter and the disposition was assigned to the (*Bohemian*) Chamber. Miseroni appointed as the Superintendent of that park.

(page 2)

(by) **Leopold** (I)

All the details have been reported to **Us** by Our Colonel Chief Hunter in the Bohemian kingdom, Rudolph Count von Kaunitz, regarding Stern and Bubeneč (*two popular parks in the city*) in Prague. The amusement equipment and the plaster stucco damage that occurred, and because of that his most obediently reported intended closure of the Daniel Glett tavern located in Stern, and what Dionysio Miseroni requested from **Us**, and what you (*the Chamber*) in connection with that managed to report to our Royal Chamber on the 13th of September were most humbly reported. (page 3) Now, **We**, to be precise, did not intend to be most gracious in the decision of the superintendent's position in Stern and Bubeneč on account of his late father (*we did not appoint him because of his father, Ottavio*), respected by **Us** which (*the appointment*) has been to the present adhered to. Some innovation will be allowed to proceed, and most graciously, **We** are not against you reopening the closed tavern in the Stern (*park*), and the key to the same to be handed over. Let **Us** leave it at that from now on. The key to the zoo is to be handed over into the hand of Colonel Chief Hunter, together with his attachment of guards, for the guarding and keeping therein the animals kept there. And these are also his instructions inferred here.

Besides that however, there is another decree for you (*the Chamber*), about **Miseroni**. To be precise, the Superintendent of the zoo and the orchard, with the approved usufruct, will remain (*with Miseroni*). It is however **Our** most gracious opinion, not yet mentioned, that the horses and cattle kept by **Miseroni** graze down the pasture of both parks. At both places hay should be kept. This way the animals will be satisfied and grain food should be withdrawn. Otherwise they will become fat, and also **Our** enjoyment will suffer some damage or diminishment. (page 4) With that, hereby is **Our** most gracious command to you (*the Chamber*), that you follow up the above with diligence in its whole with **Our** Colonel Chief Hunter and **Miseroni** to their satisfaction, one conscience, so he to him, to **Our** enjoyment and to the animals without harm can apply it. Provide, lead, keeping it under your diligent supervision and do not let go. With the above addressed, neither those animals should suffer in their food nor should the two parks suffer any harm. Rather both places together with the pond in Bubeneč will be preserved, the damaged stucco on the other hand will be replaced.

Sent from Pressburg (*Pozsony*), on October 1, Anno 1659.

(These were the orders of Kaiser Leopold I to the Parliament of Bohemia. Stern and Bubeneč were public parks. The Bubeneč park is still there in Prague, not far north of Malá Strana. In Ottavio Miseroni's time, Kaiser Rudolph II created a zoo, an amusement park, a museum and artist workshops there, Ottavio himself set up a gemstone grinding shop at Bubeneč. The appointment of Dionysio by Kaiser Leopold I, stated in this document, was not the first one for Dionysio, but rather the second. In 1637, Kaiser Ferdinand III appointed Dionysio to be the Superintendent of the Bubeneč park and he remained the Superintendent until he died in 1661. He received a special annual salary of 500 florins, and although he lived in the Castle, where he had an apartment and a workshop. He also had a second workshop in the park, raised animals there and enjoyed the fruits of the orchards of the park.

It looks like the Czech Chamber was hoping that the new Kaiser would give the appointment to somebody else because they always resented Dionysio's special relationship with Kaiser Ferdinand III. The above response by the Kaiser crushed such hopes.

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 346 f18-19
MiseroniDionysioROft. (from German)

Imperial Decree to the delegates in Bohemia about paying to Dionysio Miseroni, the Imperial Treasurer in Prague, an interim payment of 3,000 florins out of the Bohemian Dance and Drink tax, towards the gift of 6,000 florins still owing to him, spread over three years.

Responsibility to the Imperial Paymaster Miglio by receipt.

(by) **Leopold** (I)

Therefore then, **We** in response to the most humble request from **Our** Treasurer in Prague, **Dionysio Miseroni**, graciously resolved the relevant issue, that the same shall receive interim payment towards the favor granted to him a while ago, of which 6,000 florins are still owed to him. Three thousand florins should be spread out over three years, starting in the present 1661 year. To be precise, each year one thousand florins shall be paid out of your reliable Salt and Drink tax revenue. (page 2). Thus is **Our** most gracious command to you herewith. You as well as your office are to note the agreed sum for the named and mentioned **Miseroni**, the suggested 3,000 florins with annual 1,000 florins against a receipt from the Imperial Paymaster's Office. It will be correct, good and agreeable to accept these present instructions by a receipt.

It was done in Vienna, on January 28, 1661.

(Dionysio Miseroni died on June 29 of the same year.)

Vienna, Finanzarchiv; Finanzbuch R863 f292
MiseroniDionysioROft. (from German)

Pressburg, May 14, 1661;
High and Wellborn (Gentlemen):

In the enclosure the gentlemen will find details, which announce that you are invited to the wedding of the oldest son of Herr Dionysio Miseroni, His royal Majesty's Treasurer for the Kingdom of Bohemia.

In connection with that, we hereby request the gentlemen, anybody there amongst you welcome delegates, to do what in similar circumstances is customary. Without doubt, the gentlemen would know what to do. God takes care. Luxemburg, May 14, 1661.

(This son was Johann Oktavian, often called Jan Octavio in the publications and documents. Jan Octavio married four times. This was his first marriage; the bride was Anna Polixena Dobsicka. His father Dionysio or somebody must have sent an invitation to the Finance Department of the Imperial Court in Vienna. This message was sent to the Bohemian Chamber. I found it amongst the documents of the Finance Archive in Vienna.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 346 f290-290V
MiseroniDionysioROhit. (from German)

Task to the Imperial Paymaster Herr Miglio, to the Miseroni heirs, about the 6,000 florins granted to their late father, the 5,000 florins still outstanding to be approved in 1000-florin regular annual payments.

From the royal Treasury for the information of Herr Paymaster.

Therefore, that the surviving heirs of the former Treasurer in Prague, the late Dionysio Miseroni von Lison most humbly request an interim payment towards the 5,000 florins, of the 6,000 florins approved on February 18 of the last 1661 year by the Bohemian Deputy Office, which (*payment*) remains postponed. It was approved that the way they would receive the 5,000 florins would be in 1,000 florins of annual installments taken from Salt and Drink taxes and paid out to them against the usual Paymaster receipt.

As the decree hereby is in the name of His Imperial Majesty, the Imperial Paymaster will pay to the mentioned Miseroni heirs 5,000 florins, and to be precise, each year, starting from this present 1662 year, 1,000 florins (*are to be paid*) at the aforementioned Bohemian Deputy Office against royal Treasury receipt. However, the same (*people*) have to prove again each time the entitlement. Following that, the Accounting has to enter this regularly as a recurring amount.

Done in Vienna on February 20, anno 1662.

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 346 f303-304
MiseroniDionysioROhit. (from German)

Imperial Order to the Bohemian Deputy Office, to pay the Miseroni heirs for the cutting of three precious stone dishes for the agreed 1,000 florins paid in quarterly installments of 250 florins.
Task to the royal Paymaster by receipt.

Leopold (I)

We give you herewith what we have arranged for **Ourselves** with the surviving heirs of the late **Dionysio Miseroni**, **Our** former Treasurer in Prague. Their most humble request regarding the matter below was deliberated and most graciously approved that: the advanced cost of material and labor for three precious stone pieces cut in their father's workshop, from where they were sent into our hands as dishes, came to the agreed upon sum of 1,000 florins. It is payable to them in quarterly installments of 250 florins and has to be settled and paid out of our Bohemian Deputy Office.

Consequently, **We** most graciously order you by this herewith that you and also at your subordinate office make note of this, and to the above mentioned Miseroni heirs the proposed 1,000 florins has to be paid by quarterly amounts of 250 florins, and to be precise from this first quarter of the current year, against the customary receipts of **Our** Paymaster's office. That means valid and proper receipt accepted and passed by your Accounting Vienna on March 7, 1662.

***** ***** ***** ***** ***** *****
Herr Paymaster Carlo Miglio at the Imperial Treasury, is hereby informed what sum His Imperial Majesty (*approved*) to the Miseroni heirs for three cut precious stone pieces from their father's shop and sent to his (*Majesty's*) hands as dishes. Then about this, with the submitted material and labor cost the agreed upon sum came to 1,000 florins payable in quarterly sums of 250 florins, and he (*his Majesty*) graciously approved to have it paid out of the Bohemian Deputy Office against his Paymaster's usual office receipt.

Also, in your name there is the command that the Imperial Paymaster's Office make such proper notes and thereupon the mentioned Miseroni heirs can receive their proposed 1,000 florins in the said Deputy Office against Paymaster receipt, stating how much was received from how much and for what purpose. However they have to prove the entitlement again.

Vienna on March 7, 1662

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Berce).

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E957 f612V
MiseroniElisabethROat. (from German)
Prague, July 23, 1684;

Elisabeth Miseroni, the widow of the Treasurer asks for the crystal cutting shop (*management thereof*) and the (*living*) quarters.

The Chamber of the Bohemian Kingdom to report and give opinion.

Into the Imperial Housebook on report and opinion.

(Ferdinand Eusebio, the Treasurer died on July 17. His widow, Elisabeth petitioned to continue to live in their lavish apartment in the Castle and manage her husband's workshop there. She succeeded and stayed for many years. In 1696 she was still there.)

(By coincidence on the same page there is this entry about the brother of Ferdinand Eusebio, Jan Ottavio Miseroni. He did not get his request approved. However, he stayed around the workshop and zealously helped and protected her operation.)

Johann Octavius Miseroni aims for the vacated position of Treasurer in Prague.

The Chamber of the Bohemian Kingdom to report and give opinion.

Into the Imperial Housebook on report and opinion.

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch R1007 f646
MiseroniElisabethRObt. (from German)

Strange favor, as I was informed that the lady has not yet delivered my recently ordered crystals, on hand to the Treasurer; and now nonetheless, it is certainly his Majesty's most gracious intention and will that such be delivered to here, and it has to be agreed that only then the work and the workers will be paid. As I have the woman's (*Elisabeth's*) word, who from here on is infallible and no stoppage will occur; we want to be informed how many, then how many of the already begun pieces worked on and reckoned worthwhile, and we want the woman to be well treated.

Vienna, February 15, 1685

To very obliging woman

Gundacker von Dietrichstein

(The above latter document was an attachment to document MiseroniElisabethROg., submitted to the Kaiser in 1696. The writer of that letter was also the above Prince von Dietrichstein.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch R1007 f646
MiseroniElisabethROct. (from German)

Well noble strict Lady (Elisabeth Tichtel-Miseroni)

Highly respected Lady, I report herewith in accordance with the letter delivered to me on the morning the day before yesterday by his princely H.H. Colonel Chamberlain. It was a letter received from Herr Cainer Paymaster, in which he once again in the name of His Imperial Majesty indicates to me that I have to demand and take over from my highly respected Lady as soon as possible both the started and rough crystals and stones. What is more, he also said to assure the same about the dishes started by the late Herr (*Ferdinand Eusebio*); those of them reported as work of low value should be later estimated, and after that be properly paid. Incidentally he (*his Majesty*) passed on this written command to his princely H.H. gracious Colonel Chamberlain (*Prince von Dietrichstein*). I also have these thoughts I consider necessary, and resist them without much weight. My humble opinion is that to continue, my highly respected Lady, for the sake of the 'three-times-a-day fever' (*aggravation*) with common villagers (*who were her workers*), you have to bring the above mentioned matters to the fore to me one day (*sarcastic comment*). When you are plagued with that fever, given the opportunity, you want to get rid of it. Also, it always comes to the fact that His Imperial Majesty's most gracious command is to be promptly executed. I expect to receive a written and definite answer with tomorrow's mail. I remain

My highly respected Lady

Willing to be of service
Franz Lux von Luxenstein
Imperial Treasury Servant and Treasurer

From home (*Prague*) on February 23, 1685.

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch R1007 f646
MiseroniElisabethROdt. (from German)

List of some Crystals prepared by H. Franz Lux von Luxenstein, present Treasurer in Prague, at the order of his princely gracious H.H. Colonel Treasurer (*Prince von Dietrichstein*), after the surviving widow and the heirs of the late Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni von Lison, former Treasurer in Prague, have handed them over as follows:

- No. 1 one dish, one half Prague seitel weight (*one seitel was probably about one pound weight*)
- No. 2 one dish, bowl shaped, one Prague seitel weight
- No. 3 one round dish, one half Prague seitel weight together with legs
- No. 4 one dish, in the shape of a bowl shaped, holds five and a half ounces, there is also one leg
- No. 5 one small something, carved out dish, more than three ounces

There are more various cut (*but*) rejected works that could be finished, amounting in weight to five hundred and one pounds. There are more raw carefully selected crystal stones amounting to four hundred and forty and one half pounds. N.B. that these are all Prague pounds.

Thus at the end I undersigned that all of this specified list from the Miseroni estate I have received into my hands properly. I testify to that my own handwriting and seal.

Done in Prague on March 14, 1685.

[Seal]

F. L. v. Luxenstein
Imperial Treasurer in Prague

(Both of these documents were attachments to document MiseroniElisabethROg., submitted to the Kaiser in 1696.)
(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E981 f902
MiseroniElisabethROet. (from German)
Prague, September 28, 1690

*To the keeper of the Housebook for report
and expert opinion*

To the Roman Imperial and also King to Hungary and
Bohemia royal Majesty

*Received in Vienna on September 28, 1690
Signature*

Most humble submission and petition. [A]

The surviving widow and the six children of your
former Treasury servant and royal Treasurer
in Prague Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni

(page 2)

Most serene highness most powerful and most unconquerable Roman Emperor, also King of Hungary and
Bohemia

Most gracious Emperor and Herr, my weary husband, Your Imperial Majesty's former Treasury servant
and royal Treasurer in Prague, the late Ferdinand Miseroni von Lisone, loyally served Your Imperial
Majesty and your late Herr father, bless his memory, for more than 20 years. While once I received some
gracious Imperial recompense, and another one I requested, for a number of years I lived as a poor widow
with 6 living children. As that I am now entirely without means and have nothing more than a quite really
current obligation from the Bohemian Chamber, which is reported on the *(their)* books as reimbursed.

There is a decree issued by the respected Bohemian Chamber (page 3), in which the Royal Bohemian
Pension Office properly noted, according to the former Pension-master of the kingdom of Bohemia, the
late Herr Mörack, in an office certificate issued in 1668 [A] the recognition of 3,000 florins of capital and
for lost interest to April 10, 1690, 7,801 florins and 16 kreuzers. Capital and interest together come to
10,801 florins and 16 kreuzers. Without Your Imperial Majesty's gracious help, I, a poor widow with my
six children, cannot save myself from destitution. My late husband served Your Imperial Majesty for 20
years as a Treasury Servant and Treasurer, and the above claim against the Bohemian Chamber is certainly
correct.

*(In Prague, the Paymaster Office seemed to be also the Pension Office, but probably only for the Imperial civil servants. These
civil servants could deposit money there for their pension and their deposit was guaranteed to earn a fixed interest, like a long
term Treasury Bill today.)*

As presented to Your Imperial Majesty, my most humble and just request is that (page 4) in my so desperate
situation, most graciously deign to have the respected royal Bohemian Chamber make an interim payment
of 2,000 florins and graciously order the said Pension Office to pay little by little in quarterly payments to
amortize *(the obligation)*. Your Imperial Majesty from

The widow and six children of the most obedient
late Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni von Lison

*(The Kaiser probably knew Elisabeth and Ferdinand Eusebio personally, since Elisabeth lived in the Prague Castle many years
and Ferdinand Eusebio lived there all his life. The Kaiser spent some time in Prague every year and probably met them.)*

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E981 f902
MiseroniElisabethROft. (from German)

*The Imperial Housebook Accounting report
and opinion regarding the 2,000-florin
interim payment towards the 3,000-florin
claim against the Bohemian Chamber by the
surviving widow of the late Ferdinand Eusebio
Miseroni, former Imperial Treasurer in Prague,*

Imperial Housebook Accountants' and
accounting Councilors' own report
about
Compensation claim of Miseroni widow
on account of her poverty.
Vienna, October 5, 1690

Expedited Vienna, December 19, 1690

(page 2)

Gracious Gentlemen, attached to here is Exhibit 'A' from His Imperial Majesty, the petition of the surviving widow of the late Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni von Lison, asking for money, explaining what happened. Her above mentioned husband was in the imperial service as a former Treasurer Servant and Treasurer in Prague without any benefit of pension payment, and she was left behind as a widow for several years with 6 children without support; that she has nothing more than a 3,000-florin completely valid capital obligation of the Bohemian Chamber, which with the lost interest to April 10 of the current year stretches to 10,801 florins. With the most respectful request she petitions an interim payment of 2,000 florins in her present great necessity most graciously to be arranged, and little by little in quarterly rations to have *(the rest)* paid, and that your Excellences and us with our correct opinion graciously order this to be done. (page 3) Following that we should be reminded, that the spouse of the petitioner, the above mentioned Miseroni, invested for this his inherited solid capital of 3,000 florins, already in year 1668. For the future, a further 6 per cent compounded interest from the laudable Bohemian Chamber was confirmed by a knowledgeable German bookkeeper in the same royal Pension Office. On his account, a signed Pension Office certificate, or 'Recognition' was issued, a copy of which is under Exhibit 'B'. As such obligation claim in capital and interest exists certainly in liquidity *(can be made at any time)*, the correctness of the request is in no doubt. The money of your widow has been at the laudable royal Bohemian Chamber since anno 1668. The ability *(authority)* existing there at the House-book Accounting at the Bohemian Pension Office can only extract some quarterly interim payments of 30 - 40 florins.

After which, our not-for-writing own opinion is that considering the mentioned Miseroni widow in awareness of her well known great need, and her (page 4) late spouse's invested money, and that during the time of his 20 years of service he never received any gifts of grace, similar to other such imperial custom, for her own, as well as for her 6 children's necessary support, your Excellences deign to order the royal Bohemian Chamber a payment of 1,500 to 2,000 florins in interim payment. Above that, I consider proper to graciously grant the request that the royal Bohemian Pension Office little by little, with some quarterly payments of 100 florins or 100 talers, discharge its responsibility, as each time it pays, the original pension fund in their hands is being amortized.

Vienna October 5, 1690

Danob Weigand
Imperial Housebook Accounting

Johann Franz Partinger

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch F1007-f646
MiseroniElisabethROgt. (from German)
Prague, June 2, 1696

*To the royal Bohemian Chamber to return
the hereby enclosed information with
considered opinion
by the Emperor
Vienna, June 2, 1696*

To his Roman Imperial also royal Majesty
of Hungary and Bohemia
Our most gracious Emperor, King and Lord
The most humble and most obedient request
by the Ferdinand Miseroni widow and children
together as heirs

Most gracious still outstanding wages associated
with some crystal dishes

(page 2)

***Most serene all powerful and unconquerable Roman Emperor,
also king of Hungary and Bohemia***

Most gracious Lord of lords

Your Imperial and Royal Majesty deign most graciously to hear what passed after our respected father and spouse Ferdinand Miseroni, to be precise after Your Imperial and Royal Majesty's late Treasury servant and Treasurer died in the royal palace in Prague. Then, the princely gracious Herr Gundacker prince von Dietrichstein, who now is also resting in God, Your Imperial Majesty's former Colonel Chamberlain, ordered some pieces of unfinished crystal dishes left behind by our father, and respectively spouse, to be handed over to the succeeding (*replacing the dead Miseroni*) Treasurer Franz Luxen with the assurance that the here discussed work done and advanced wages would be very soon estimated (*page 3*) and reimbursed. We were encouraged to trust, even more so with the above mentioned princely Gundacker von Dietrichstein's handwritten letter, Exhibit 'A' (*MiseroniElisabethROb.*), or also that of the Treasurer's, Exhibit 'B' (*MiseroniElisabethROc.*), as those exhibits testify. Now, we have handed over on the command to release all and each of those pieces found, which we according to our weary father, and respectively husband should have finished for Your Imperial Majesty. We did the same with the still remaining raw un-worked stones belonging to Your Imperial Majesty. We handed over all items on the list we gave to the Treasurer here in Prague, Franz Luxen, as shown on the receipt, Exhibit 'C', in the hope that soon the work and wages would be settled. The estimate of the justified and deserved work wage as 145 Reichsthaler (*German currency*) was sent in the original to the late Prince von Dietrichstein, and we were consoled by the very soon expected satisfaction. In the meantime, however, the above mentioned prince passed away and to this date we have not been able to obtain those 145 Reichsthalers for work wage.

All-powerful Kaiser, King and Lord of lords, when we paid these advanced moneys to our late father's master journeymen, before the time of the present poverty of the widow with her poor orphans, these were very necessary payments and we hope that Your Imperial Majesty, considering such work wages and also the 24 years of loyally done service from our father and his spouse together in consort, will consider not only to compensate for those wages, but also according to innate kindness even (*to grant*) an imperial favor.

As presented to Your Imperial and Royal Majesty, this is our most humble request. Your Imperial and Royal Majesty's reputation of innate imperial grace and kindness will agree that this amount our father and spouse respectively in consort have earned and he had to pay the wages of these journeymen employed by him. But also the requesters wish the sum with an imperial and royal favor for our father's, grandfather's and great-grandfather's continuous and loyal long service as Treasurers. We, the children and widow, recommend ourselves into such imperial and royal favor and remain in supplication before Your Imperial and Royal Majesty.

Your Imperial and Royal Majesty

Most obedient widow and children of
Ferdinand Miseroni, collective heirs

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzrarchiv, Finanzbuch F1007-f646
MiseroniElisabethROht. (from German)

(Response from the Bohemian Chamber to Vienna regarding the letter sent by Elisabeth Miseroni, MiseroniElisabethROht.)

Gracious and well Disposed Gentlemen

How hereby again there is the following more content to hear. We have the same most humble petition of the surviving widow and children of His Imperial Majesty's former Treasurer the late Ferdinand Miseroni about the sum of money that your Majesty's highly regarded, also former Colonel Treasurer his princely grace von Dietrichstein in the hereby attached Exhibit 'A' did order. We agree that according to the aforementioned spouse and late father's list of assets left behind, contained under 'B', some still unfinished pieces of crystal dishes were handed over to the succeeding Treasurer Herr Frantz Luxen, with the assurance that the applied work and advanced work wages, after an estimate, would be refunded as soon as possible. Of the here involved sum of earned work wage was 145 Reichsthalers (*German currency*). However, the heirs, to this day have not been satisfied. Hence, they most humbly request again their needed 145 Reichsthalers to have paid and to most graciously deign to consider granting them a gracious favor in consideration of the 24-year loyal service performed by the above mentioned spouse and late father done in consort. So, what we hereby have been reminded of was acted upon and decreed on June 19, this current 1696 year.

We have from 1685 also from the performed delivery of above mentioned crystal dishes, in the Pension Master's office accounting, on the above claimed work wages were not paid. Also that to some earlier former royal Treasurer in Prague an imperial favor was approved. Following back over 150 years, no exemption, and neither these alone were found. According to the entries in the 1640 Accounting Office book, folio 13 and 242, His Imperial Majesty, by virtue of the most gracious resolution of July 2, 1637, granted to the former Treasurer and at the same time Superintendent of the royal Palace in Prague, the late Herr Dionysio Miseroni, the popular royal Zoo in Bubeneč together with the nearby mill and all other associated things in such a way, as recorded by the Accounting Office, that it had been most graciously approved that Herr Miseroni was to receive 500 florins annually as usufruct from there (*the Zoo and the Bubeneč park*) instead of a requested gracious recompense. However, at your further most gracious information it must be said that the above mentioned Herr Dionysio Miseroni was not only Treasurer but also superintendent of the buildings, the zoo and the mill at Bubeneč (*it was a big public park in Prague*) and in the process earlier managed and later was the manager of the accounting (*for the park*). On account of these activities were the annual 500 florins recompenses approved. So we have also, Your Imperial Majesty, according to an entry in the 1675 Pension Office accounting, folio 174, for the now widow and children of spouse consort and father Herr Ferdinand Miseroni, for their loyally done service, beside the Treasurer and the Treasury servant pay, a monthly 20 florins as a grant was most graciously ordered to be added (*perhaps Elisabeth was working in the shop with Ferdinand?*.)

From here, we recommend one further imperial favor to the Miseroni widow and her children [it would be especially strange to pay, in addition to the annual salary, for each and every finished and in the making stone cutting work ordered by the royal House]. Consequently we will endure the 145 Reichsthalers claim, as specified for them hereby in Exhibit 'B', for the crystal dishes handed over to the present Herr Treasurer. That lawful service could be made.

Done by the royal Bohemian Chamber Accounting Office, on August 4, 1696.

Your Excellences, gracious and well disposed

Johann Scherltzer
Wentzel Frokh
Mather Glassert

Most humble and obliging servants
Melchior Lerecht
Franz Stanislas Schmidt

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch F1007-f646
MiseroniElisabethROit. (from German)

*[To the Royal Bohemian Chamber to report and give opinion, the heirs of former Treasurer, Ferdinand Miseroni seek payment for crystal dishes made and a royal favor.
received November 2, 1996]*

To the High and Wellborn Gentlemen and Lords of lords, the efficacious Council of his Roman Imperial Majesty, President and appointed Members of Royal Chamber, our gracious and well-disposed highly respected, kind Gentlemen and Friends.

(page 2)

High and Wellborns of Wellborns

Noble and stern, gracious, specially well disposed, highly honorable kind gentlemen and friends, your Excellency and his gentlemen are our assiduous willing service, any time ready (*to help*).

In connection with the most humble petition of the surviving widow and children of the late Ferdinand Miseroni, former local Treasurer of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, our most gracious Lord, we have discovered that at the order of his most gracious Imperial Majesty's Colonel Treasurer, his late princely gracious Hondaccuri von Dietrichstein, some unfinished crystal dishes left behind by the first mentioned Treasurer (*Ferdinand Miseroni*) were handed over to his successor, the present Treasurer, Frantz Luxen. As a result, both the (*page 3*) already applied work and the, in this case advanced work wages, should have been refunded as soon as possible, after the estimate (*was prepared*). However, to this date, this has not happened, and therefore she is most humbly requesting that not only the already earned labor wage of 145 Reichthalers be paid to them, but also in consideration of the late Treasurer's 24 years of service, one gracious favor may be considered. We have here a report and opinion sent to us and we can again go around in circles petitioning and sending more attachments and wait while the German Accounting Office, which is subordinate to us studies the case.

According to that report, a copy of which is enclosed, the delivery of such crystal dishes took place and (*page 4*) the claimed labor wages for them have not yet been paid to the heirs. They (*the German Accounting Office*) also researched more than one hundred years back without (*finding an*) example of a gracious favor, which in that time was approved for a Treasurer. However, now we have all these findings: that by power of his Majesty's most gracious decree issued in 1637, the Treasurer at the time, the late Dionysio Miseroni was also at the same time Superintendent of the royal Palace in Prague, the whole Zoo in Bubeneč (*a large public park in Prague*) together with the mill and all other associated buildings located there, in such a way that even the duty of accounting was added and the use of 500 gulden annual income instead of a requested favor recompense was approved to him. However in the end, it was those most gracious pleasures (*the responsibilities*) he held and the consumption that caught up with (*killed*) Dionysio Miseroni, without (*page 5*) a doubt – being not only a Treasurer, but also Superintendent of the buildings and Zoo (*at Bubeneč park*) and also the mill, above that the accounting. So we also have that the highest aforementioned His Imperial Majesty decreed another monthly 20 gulden to be granted to the mentioned late Ferdinand Miseroni, in addition to his salary as Treasurer and Treasury servant. That this amounts to a further imperial favor according to the Accounting Office [particularly the assertion that to pay for each and every completed and by the House ordered stone-cutting work, in addition to the annual salary would be strange:] is a conclusion only half well advised. The claimed 145 Reichs thalers are nothing but justified earnings for the crystal dishes handed over to the present Treasurer under the list in Exhibit 'B'. To them (*to the Miseroni heirs*) it was an out of pocket expense.

As done, we also agree certainly with the mentioned Accounting Office (*page 6*) in one thing or another. To Your Excellency and the Gentlemen we commend divine protection.
Done in Prague, on August 21, 1696.

To the Roman Imperial Majesty's President and Chamber Council in the kingdom of Bohemia.

(This and MiseroniElisabethROht. were written by some unidentified, obviously influential, friend of the Miseroni family.)

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E863 f375
MiseroniFeEuROat. (from German)

Leopold (I)

Therefore, to Ferdinand Miseroni von Lison, at his most humble request, the monthly 15 florins, which his father from his salary yields to him as Treasurer adjunct, and ratified by His Imperial Majesty, from now on to continue and to be left to you, loyal Chamber to gracefully take care of it.

So is **Our** edict herewith in their proper places the order to be executed, thereupon to Miseroni such 15 florins, so long as he remains in this function or is not ordered by us another, will be properly provided and paid . Thus it was done at

Aschaffenburg, March 15, 1658
To the Bohemian Chamber

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E863 f375
MiseroniFeEuRObt. (from German)

To the Roman Imperial also to Hungary and Bohemia Royal Majesty my most gracious Emperor, King and Lord

Most obedient and most humble petition from
Ferdinand Miseroni von Lisone

Most serene highness all powerful invincible Roman, also king to Hungary and Bohemia

(page 2)

Most gracious Emperor, King and Lord. Your Imperial Majesty, after years and years of the most obedient conduct, the almighty God, through mortal death, called away from this errant world to the eternal your Majesty's Treasurer in Prague, my dear father Dionysio Miseroni von Lisone. This is how the Treasurer post in Prague has become vacant and available.

All powerful and most gracious Emperor and King and Lord of lords, that office must be filled with an equivalent, suitable and qualified person. In experience such succession I shall obtain in the future. By the most gracious order of Your Imperial Majesty's highly respected father, I learnt the art of stone cutting and as shown in enclosure 'A', I proved myself qualified for the Treasurer Adjunct position. On account of that, I was most gracefully appointed to that post, and up to now I hopefully understood that I have achieved Your Imperial Majesty's most gracious satisfaction in that position. (page 3) Hence, there is for Your Imperial Majesty's most gracious consideration not just my grandfather's and then my late father's 39 years of continuous loyal and humble service, but also the Adjunct position I filled, granted to me earlier from Your Imperial Majesty's most graceful favor, and in which I have served up to date. In the future the complete Treasurer position to Your Imperial Majesty's satisfaction (*I wish to do*) as well as perfecting of my knowledge of the arts of rarities, drawing, precious stones and stone cutting, to entitle me to make my most humble most obedient request for the imperial favor to most graciously deign to bestow upon me, before all other applicants, the vacant Prague Treasurer post, in character the same as my late father served. With this, to your continued imperial favor and honor, also to your favor granting and consolation loving resolution I most humbly and most obediently commend myself.

Your Roman Imperial Majesty

Most humble and most obedient
Ferdinand Miseroni von Lisone

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E863 f375
MiseroniFeEuROct. (from German)

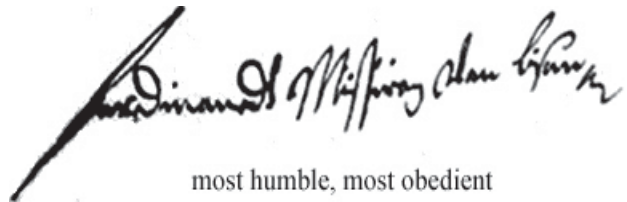
***To the Roman Imperial also to Hungary and Bohemia Royal Majesty
my most gracious Emperor, King and Lord of lords***

Most obedient and most humble petition from
Your Imperial Majesty's Treasurer in Prague
Ferdinand Miseroni von Lisone

Most gracious Emperor, King and Lord of lords

(page 2)

All powerful, Your Imperial and Royal Majesty, as I have lost my father the late Dionysio Miseroni, and the vacant Treasurer position is available, my most humble petition and request is to most graciously have it conferred onto me. For such an imperial favor done I will most humbly and obediently thank your Imperial Majesty. Most gracious Lord of lords, about the Superintendent post for your Prague orchard and mill, which from long ago, actually from the beginning of its creation, belonged to the Treasurer's duties, for which my most humble petition brief and opinion were sent to the royal Bohemian Chamber. So now, even though it is more grand, however much larger it is in size, I can understand it and my great hope is to manage it despite of its size. This here then is my most humble and most obedient petition and request to Your Imperial Majesty, by recalling the matters (*for you*) to most graciously to take into consideration. (page 3) That my late father in the most recently experienced darkest war times (*see note at end*), when everybody fled and saved himself, he steadfastly and loyally remained at his job, putting his body and life in danger on many occasions. When, both friendly and enemy troops were all around Prague and the garden was in ruin and destruction. How also the buildings were knocked down and burning. With one thousand (*enemy troops*) and still more coming, and Your Imperial Majesty's royal Bohemian Chamber demanded that my late father remain to save and protect. No matter what, the position of the Superintendent of the garden and the mill always belonged to the duties of the Treasurer. Hence the most humble hope lives (*in me*) that Your Imperial Majesty will most graciously also give me the Superintendent post belonging to the duties of the Treasurer. As thereby, I would not be shortened and deprived. Especially since until attainment of more merits, I most humbly offer to do the Superintendent's job without any pay, usufruct and accommodations (page 4) [apart from what Your Imperial Majesty from his own kindness and through generosity most graciously approves and offers me]. I offer to do with most effective hard work and with loyalty to manage the supervision, to make decisions and to administer. Most humbly requesting again to most graciously consider those positions, and besides conferring the Treasurer post to me, likewise grant to me the mentioned Superintendent post with all other graces. I most humbly remain commending myself to Your Imperial Majesty's most gracious decision, to be obeyed, as well as into Your Imperial and Royal grace.



most humble, most obedient

Your Imperial and Royal Majesty

(On July 26, 1648 the German general Königsmark, in Swedish service, attacked and occupied half of the city of Prague with his Swedish troops and ransacked the Imperial Palace. Dionysio Miseroni with some clever diplomatic approach and perhaps personal charm prevented the burning down of the palace and also saved the contents of the royal treasure chamber, of which he was the keeper.)

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Berce.)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E863 f375
MiseroniFeEuROdt. (from German)
Prague, August 6, 1661

(page 1)

High and Wellborn to Wellborns also Noble and Strict, however, well-disposed dear gentlemen and friends. To you we offer our friendly willing service, ready anytime. Our most gracious gentlemen, if Ferdinand Miseroni is installed by the Roman Imperial Majesty in the vacant Treasurer position here, vacated only recently by the death of his father, the late Dionysio Miseroni, thereupon the applicant (*Ferdinand*) would like to be allowed to have and requests for himself that same salary and other things to have and to enjoy that his father had. Such we have written congenially for the (*you*) gentlemen, and despite of the detailed attachment, we, giving several reasons and not omitting what the mentioned Miseroni (*was paid*) same salary and other things, which the local Accounting Office is to examine. Therefore now to us it was reported that the mentioned Miseroni's annual salary: as Treasurer 240 gulden, as Treasury servant 240 gulden and stone-cutter 180 gulden, which (*the latter*) was paid in 1656 'hoc titulo' and not as a Treasurer adjunct. To Ferdinand Miseroni would also be transferred the Zoo at Bubeneč (*a large recreational public park in Prague*) and the imperial mill and a usufruct of 500 gulden. Together this would amount to 1160 guldens, (*page 2*) and also some hay and wood out of the meadows to have and to enjoy. What we presented above to the (*you*) gentlemen is contained in a long-winded report, enclosed.

He seeks and requests to add the post of Superintendent at the Bubeneč Zoo and the mill usufruct so that he could have and enjoy what his deceased father, as Treasurer in salary and other things had and enjoyed. Such that a former Treasurer, to be precise, Carl König, as a well merited Treasury servant reached, so did following him, Miseroni as a well merited Treasury servant, who was already working in the Imperial House at that time during the last good times. Be as it may, imperial favor discontinued to happen, also war time, all the construction expenses, means were denied from the Bohemian Chamber and supervision by the construction clerk had to stop. So, we can see therefore not only the need to transfer the Superintendent post to Miseroni, but also that to allow Miseroni the usufruct is necessary. Procrastination by leaving the Treasurer post vacant may lead to a consequent delay. Concerning the Treasurer and stone cutter posts, as he, so to speak, was brought up there, and in war time, he gained his experiences in both (*the Treasurer's job and war time*). So, the positions we leave to His Imperial Majesty's decision. (*page 3*) If he appoints Miseroni for the concerned Treasurer and stone cutter positions however, one certain modest surety will be necessary. Apart from that, we do not have objections, we want (*His Majesty*) to most graciously deign to transfer (*the positions to Ferdinand Miseroni*). The (*you*) gentlemen we commend divine protection on all sides. Done in Prague, on August 6, 1661.

To the Roman Imperial President and Chamber Council in the kingdom of Bohemia.

(*This letter was probably written to the Bohemian Chamber or some Bohemian Commission by an unidentified supporter of Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni, who was obviously a high ranking man in Prague.*)

(*Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.*)

Vienna; Finanzarchiv, Finanzbuch E863 f375
MiseroniFeEuROet. (from German)

Prague, August 6, 1661

To the High and Wellborn of Wellborns; also Noble and Stern Lords of lords His Roman Imperial Majesty's House Chamber President, Directors and appointed Councilors. Our especially Well Disposed Dear Gentlemen and Friends.

(page 2)

To the High and Wellborn of Wellborns; also Noble and Stern especially well-disposed dear gentlemen and friends. To you our friendly willing service is always ready. The gentlemen, as his Roman Imperial Majesty our most gracious lord and the Bohemian Chamber Council are considering the gracious transfer of the post of Superintendent in the Palace, in Bubeneč Zoo and the Stern (*Bubeneč and Stern were both public recreational parks in Prague*) in the way and with the benefits enjoyed before by the deceased Treasurer Miseroni, to our talented Herr Gerhard Leux von Luxenstein. On account of his long service and other reasons the petitioner most humbly applied and what we have from the friendly writing of the gentlemen, you desire an opinion from us. In the hereby included attachment, we provide a detailed opinion.

So far as the now requested Superintendent post is concerned, in our opinion, we have no other applicant to confer it to. Because we eliminated Ferdinand Miseroni, our prospects have been reduced. Taking into account however, the utilization of the mill in Bubeneč (*page 3*) and the waters beside the pond, the same with the fruits, which are here readily cultivated at little (*effort*), and the 'fes jahr', which goes for only about 12 gulden per bail. His Majesty himself mentioned Herr Leux, in considering his well-known long, loyal, fruitful service, that all of these the Treasurer Miseroni had and enjoyed, none was excluded from it while he was alive. Leave it to our most gracious (*the Kaiser*) to deign to do what he wants. The few small necessary repairs, which may occur, the Chamber will have to do as needed, free of charge. The same (*That*) can also be left to his most gracious Imperial Majesty.

For the gentlemen we remain commending divine protection from all sides.
Done Prague, August 6, 1661

To the Roman Imperial Majesty's President and Chamber Council in the kingdom of Bohemia

(Written by probably the same individual or individuals, who supported Ferdinand Eusebio in MiseroniFeEuROdt. It should be noted here, that he did not get the job in 1661. However, by April 1668, he was the Royal Treasurer in Prague. The date of his appointment is not known.)

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Finanzrarchiv, Finanzbuch E981 f902
MiseroniFeEuROft. (from German)
Prague, Apr. 10, 1668;

Johann Baptista Mörack von Mörenfelß at Mälesiz and Podmodkhel, Councilor of the Roman Imperial, also to Hungary and Bohemia royal, Majesty and appointed Paymaster in the kingdom of Bohemia. I declare herewith that according to the commendable royal Bohemian Chamber's decreed order, handed to me on the 1st of February last, the proper petition of Herr Johan Octavio and Herr Ferdinand Eusebio born Miseroni von Lisone was gracefully approved. The legacy of the late woman Anna Günzlin (*Anna Pič, the maternal aunt of Judith Mayer von Burgrieden*) left to their mother, the also deceased Judith Miseroni von Burgrieden, and to her children, in the form of a deposit certificate dated July 12, 1645, which is receivable at the Paymaster Office. At 6 per cent interest calculated from St. Gallus (*day in 1645*), one thousand six hundred and forty four (*florin of interests*) accumulated. Henceforth however, after the death of their underage brother, the late Wenzel Miseroni von Lisone, both above mentioned brothers by themselves are valid heirs to six thousand Rhenish florins (*German currency*) (*page 2*) of capital sum and interest to January 23, 1668 payable to them by the Accounting Office in the amount of seven thousand six hundred and eighty two Rhenish florins and 33 krauzers (*60 kreuzers in one florin*) and three pfennings. From this the accumulated interest is divided into two equal parts and each one will receive his share against the above mentioned Paymaster Office deposit certificate. After all this, the mentioned Herr Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni von Lisone, the Treasurer of His Imperial Majesty, deposited with the most highly esteemed Imperial Majesty's well trusted royal Bohemian Paymaster Office for further rightful interest growth three thousand Rheinisch florins capital together with the interest earned to January 23 this of year, amounting to three thousand eight hundred forty one Rheinisch florins (*page 3*) sixteen kreuzers, four and a half pfennings. This I have in the announced decreed order with the certificate of my office. To this testify my own handwriting and official seal.
So it happened , Prague, on April 10, 1668.

Certificate for 3,000 florins of capital and
3,841 florins, 16 kreuzers and 4 ½ pfennings
of interest.

[Seal] Johann Baptist Mörack
von Murenfelß

Ma. B. Kreisinger

(This document tells us that on April 10, 1668, Ferdinand Eusebio was already the Royal Schatzmeister in Prague. The Paymaster Office in Prague seemed to be also a Pension Office, probably for civil servants only, that is why His Majesty is mentioned in connection with Ferdinand's deposit. Twenty two years later, in 1690, Ferdinand Eusebio's widow appealed to the Kaiser for help to get this money and accrued interest back from the Pension Office, which was dragging its feet; see document MiseroniElisabethROet.)

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 349 f105-105V
MiseroniFeEuROgt. (from German)

Imperial Order, to the Bohemian Chamber, to Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni, about a few drinking cups for the Imperial Court made of Oriental stones, the agreed upon price after they are made is 2,250 florins, to be paid out of the Pension Office income.

Item

Business to the Court Paymaster by conformation from the Bohemian Pension Office.

(by) **Leopold (I)**

According to Our Treasurer and trusted dear Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni, earlier in various positions in Our Imperial Treasure Chamber, the badly worn drinking cups made of oriental stones according to his most humble statement and (page 2) especially with his careful handling and work will cost 2,250 florins per batch. It has been decided and approved that the earlier agreed work wage and expenses will have to be paid out of the income of Our Pension Office subordinate to you.

This is Our most gracious order herewith in Our name. The further arrangements (*the payment*) will have to be done by the above mentioned Royal Pension Office. Furthermore, it will have to be, that the 2,250 florins sum due to Miseroni will be paid little by little, each (*payment*) without reference to Our own person and the Imperial Court. (*Note that the Kaiser asked to cover up the fact that the Bohemian Pension Office paid for drinking cups for the Kaiser's household.*) Each amount is to be paid against written confirmation by the Imperial Paymaster. When one such sum is ordered, one such good expense will be accepted and paid by the Accounting Office. Then (*the cup*) will be sent here.
Vienna, on August 13, 1668

Vienna; Hofkammerarchiv, Gnadenbuch 349 f106-106V
MiseroniFeEuROht. (from German)

Decree to the Imperial Treasurer in Prague, Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni, from now on in the future, he will have to show the precious stone and drinking vessels belonging to the Court, also other rarities, to Herr Court Chamber President before they are delivered to the Court (*to the Kaiser*). From the Roman Imperial also to Hungary and Bohemia Royal Majesty, to most graciously instruct the Treasurer in Prague, Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni von Lisone.

Now, his most highly respected Imperial Majesty, at receiving from Miseroni in recent days various drinking vessels made of Oriental stone shipped from the Treasure Chamber, most graciously noticed that before such shipping occurred, because of your Court Chamber, one more (*drinking glass*) was packed. Therefore graciously ordered that from now on, when Herr Miseroni or other such servant working with dishes, or with other rarities to be shipped to the Court, now and in the future, should report to his high Count Excellency your Herr Court Chamber President, and some people experienced in this art should make an inspection, and after satisfaction, the shipment should be prepared and closed by skilled hands.

Therefore, regarding Miseroni, this is to his information, thereupon to know for himself accordingly; his highest Imperial Majesty's most gracious resolution herewith delivered.
Vienna on August 19, 1668

(*These were direct instructions from the Kaiser about and to Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni.*)
(*Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.*)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, AMP PPL IV-5023
MiseroniFeEuROit & MiseroniFeEuROkt. (from German)
Prague, Dec. 6, 1678

We the Mayor and Council of the Royal, Small Town of Prague. Do this to let everybody know, who is concerned, that before us, the full council assembly, appeared personally Herr Ferdinand Eusebius Miseroni von Lisone together with his son Leopold. After paying the obligatory fee and thereby gaining their opportunity, they requested his son to be released from the burgher duties, to which he is obligated by virtue of the ancient Oath of Loyalty he took not long ago on March 15 in year 1672, as shown in Civium book No. 3, folio 101. He is in the process of beginning his employment in another jurisdiction, and besides that he produced a Testimony of his good behavior. We do not desire to hinder anybody's welfare, who makes a proper request. As we do here, we help such person [however in this case his sons called Franz, Johann and Paul are not included] and give complete exemption for such burgher duties (*to son Leopold*). Notification of leaving this city is laudable good behavior, and we recommend it to every male to know that. We placed the seal of our city on this document here.

So it happened in the Royal Small Town of Prague on December 6, 1678.

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, Liber Civium, volume 3
MiseroniFeEuROjt. (from German)
Prague, Jul. 24, 1680

Imperial order to the Bohemian Chamber, about the royal Treasurer Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni, on his request of the Superintendent position for Bubeneč: and the Sterner Zoo there. Regarding that, it was decided that his late father enjoyed such position as part of his remuneration. To the heirs, the paternal remuneration does not apply and the Superintendent post will have to remain with the (*Bohemian*) Chamber.

July 24, 1680

(Documents 'ROk' and 'ROj' have the same content but originated from different sources.)

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, 2216 M39
MiseroniFranciscaROt. (from German)

I, Ludmilla Francisca Collet von Franchemont born Miseroni, declare herewith, that by the power of the valid Testament and Codicil of my most beloved and respected father, the late Herr Octavio Miseroni, in which he ordered that to my dowry, as well as to my other married sisters, one thousand Rhenish florins, reckoned at 60 Krl. each, be given out of that legacy (*Krl. is Bohemian currency, probably Korona*). I have received that money, given out of the hands of my brothers into my hand, in correct and complete sum of ready money. Therefore such received sum of one thousand florins in two parts, first intended to my brothers, their heirs and descendants, (*then*) for me, my heirs and descendants, this I knowingly acknowledge with this receipt, confirmed with my signature, as well as next to me with my most loved husband's signature in his own hand and with our seals. This receipt, for the sake of more certification, with the Magistrate's approval, shall be recorded in the Town-book of the Small Town of Prague.

Done on March 10, 1644

Since I, Ludmilla Francisca von Franchemont, myself cannot write, so I requested my brother-in-law Herr Baptista Castelli Councilor relation that he sign my name below.

Seal ***Ludmilla Francisca Colletin von Franchemont
born Miseroni***

Seal ***Nicolaus Collet von Franchemont,
Doctor of Medicine and Professor***

(page 2)

The noble Herr Hieronymus, the Chancellor of the Grand Priorate in Bohemia of the respected Order of Knights of Malta, Herr Dionysius, the Roman Imperial Treasurer and Inspector of the royal Palace in Prague, Herr Franciscus, Chief Tax Clerk in the royal Palace in Prague and Johann Ambrosius, appointed Collector at the Royal Wine and Beer Tax Office, all Miseroni brothers, standing personally before the Mayor and the complete assembled Council, requested the first mentioned Mayor and Council to approve this beforehand written receipt. After receiving the money, the married sister, who is present, the above named Ludmilla Francisca von Franchemont made it to be known that for future remembrance she would like the preceding to be registered and recorded in the Town-book. This proper application was approved by Herr Mayor and by the Council.

Done in Council five Sundays after Dominican festivities on March 10, 1644,
by Paul Wolich.

(Ludmilla Francisca was the sister of Dionysio Miseroni and the wife of Nicolas Collet de Franchemont Doctor of Medicine and professor at the Univerzita Karlova (Charles University) in Prague.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, 2177 A44-A50V
MiseroniFranzLWt. (from German)

***In the Name of the most Holy Trinity, of God,
Of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, Amen***

I, Franz Miseroni von Lison, the Chief Clerk of his Roman Imperial Majesty in the kingdom of Bohemia, often contemplated, carefully considered and in the soul felt how fickle and transitory are all things, but certainly and particularly human life on this earth, also nothing is as sure as death, nothing however is as uncertain as its hour itself.

Therefore, and because of that, such uncertain hour of death, un-prescribed things, do not concern me and still in my family [from God's will], no doubt, squabble, even fighting can still happen because of my legacy. So to prevent all such disagreements resulting from my mortal departure from this world, I have put together this Last-Will Testament or Codicil of mine for my legacy. I did it on the 9th of May, 1654, with good healthy body, undisturbed mind and understanding, also with good spirit, using only my free will and opinion as from time to time I made corrections. Such as it is herewith, all most ornate, most clear and most strong, also all the best content and form as such (*document*) always has to be. It is written in general terms as by Imperial as well as Royal Bohemian and by this city's laws and practice can, should and may be done (*page 2*) deliberately and validly. This document and its form are as follows.

First, always and before all, in the hour my worldly death is commanded and I submit my poor soul to your eternal almighty merciful God, your creator, Jesus Christ, my savior and redeemer, with the most warm, deepest and most humble request, that he, through his painful suffering and death for my sake, also at intercession by his most glorious Mother and child bearing maiden Maria, the most sacred and out-of-this-world God graciously would forgive my sins and admit my soul to eternal heavenly joy.

Concerning my corps, let it be put to rest in the Miseroni crypt in an honorable and fitting way, in accordance with very old Christian Catholic customs in the church Saint Maria Magdalena in the Small Town of Prague, at the venerable Dominican order. Also the customary God's service and sacrifice of holy masses should be held and performed. For such I provide and leave to the above mentioned (*Dominicans*) six hundred florins.

Item, to the Walischen Hospital in the Small Town at the St. Borom 50 florins.

Item, to the venerable Capuchin friars at the Ratsin also 50 florins for sixty services.

Item, to the Maiden Cloister, at Saint Anna, in the Old Town of Prague, 30 Rhenish thalers or 45 florins.

Item, to the Maiden Cloister, at Saint Agnes, in the mentioned town, also 30 Rhenish thalers, or 45 florins. (*page 3*)

Item, for the poor-house and other poor people, 50 florins.

Item, to my servant, Hans Tibellin, when he will have done all the reckoning of the wine and grain entrusted to him, 100 florins in addition to his wages.

Item, to the three brotherhoods in the Small Town, such as the Rose Garland at Saint Maria Magdalena, then the Corpus Christi and the St. Sebastian at St. Thomas (*churches in Prague*), together 60 florins, in other words 20 florins for each brotherhood.

To my beloved wife Anna Splendida, I will leave, above the dowry brought to me, the cheated away 1500 Schock by sixties ('*Schock*' meant 60 pieces, unclear pieces of what?). Also, in addition to the above mentioned 1500 Schock due back to her, from love I offered her 1,500 Schock. So together it is 3,000

Schock, which I secured to her, by the noble word of honor and through the deliberate Magistrate of the Small Town of Prague, using (*as security*) my house called the Golden Key. Beyond the above, out of

my not considered legacy, I always regaled her to the benefit of 500 florins with all kinds of valuable gallantries, and they were artistically made. Also in addition, if she will remain in widowhood for long, her fitting upkeep will allow nothing more to desire or to demand.

Because of the general imperial decree, not less the laws of the Bohemian kingdom and those of this city, the main point of testaments and last wills is the appointment of heirs. (*page 4*) Therefore, for my universal and complete heirs I do place, arrange and appoint herewith, in best way and form, rights, as it can and may and should be done, my beloved sons Norbert Adolf and Johann Augustin, for all such worldly properties and intentions that will be decided, arranged and ordered by me herewith. As my beloved universal heirs are still small and not brought up, after my death, they will have to be brought up through their mother's and good friends' help and assistance. So for them, besides the earlier mentioned Anna Splendida, my beloved wife, as their most loved mother, I herewith state as their guardians and tutors and caretakers, also Executors of this Testament last wills of mine, the noble, stern Herr Dionysio and Johann Ambrosio Miseroni von Lison, Imperial Treasurer and official of the Wine and Beer Tax Office respectively. About whom, one and all the same, as my kind beloved brothers, I carry a special trust and brotherly confidence. Therefore, the usually required surety and guarantee I took care of, requested, settled and decreed. Apart from that, I earnestly requested and asked that in case of my death, they, one and all, immediately, like true brothers, and guardians claim my legacy (*page 5*) in accordance with my statement, instead of usual inventory the hereby written list of my fortune, to the benefit of my family or my appointed heirs and best conserve it, manage it and administer it. With the attached added things and decree, that my wife is to be the primary guardian, but because of her feminine timidity, she should not carry out, do, negotiate or decide even in the smallest of matters without my brothers' guidance, advice, opinion and agreement. In case however, God the almighty, after the completion of this last testament and paternal disposition, should bless me and my above mentioned wife with more heirs and children, I will and declare herewith, that the future sons and my now living sons should inherit my legacy in equal parts. To the daughters, three thousand florins dowry should be paid in full to each to enjoy, and in case of loss of such bequest, not even the smallest additional demand should be allowed to be paid from my legacy.

Since things proceed according to God's will and it could happen that one of my mentioned most loved sons Norbert Adolf and Johann Augustin and future appointed heirs, dies underage before attaining his majority, so I do herewith order 'common substitution' of one with the others with the declaration that his share goes not to the mother in the palace, but from brother to brothers. However, the sisters are completely ruled out from this. (*page 6*) If however, my often mentioned present and future sons and appointed heirs, should all die out of divine destiny, in their underage or also if they are grown, or marry and die without male heirs, I declare that as mentioned above, neither the mother nor the sisters, but my above mentioned beloved brothers and their legitimate male heirs and the sons in their legacy should inherit, and at any time (*the legacy*) only to the Miseroni male gender to go and to remain. Also, nobody, under any made up pretext or excuse, may or can change it, but this clear and final disposition and testamentary directions in all articles, points and clauses complete and without alteration should remain and be retained. And now this testament and last will of mine paternal directions have been completed.

Though I want to end, to explain, to broaden or also completely delete this (*testament*) and to make it for me explicit and clear before keeping it. However, since such cannot happen, all of these directions of mine and final last will are to certainly remain. It should be a lot more than an ornate testament, or therein a long solemnity following the Imperial laws or those of this city. So, as a codicil (*page 7*) of

paternal disposition, donation 'between freemen or by cause of death' it should be the best and most reliable it can and may be. It should be and remain valid, strong and concise.

For more authenticating reliability for this document, the contents in this testament codicil and last will of mine, I wrote it with my own hand and composed it myself, with my own hand undersigned it and with my own seal corroborated it. Furthermore, for more confirmation, hereunder the kind requested gentlemen witnesses, in my presence and next to me, undersigned and applied their seals.

So it happened here in Prague in the Small Town, in my residence called the Golden Key, on May 9, in the year 1654.

Seal	<i>Frantz Missiron, von Lison</i>
Seal	<i>J. Jacob Hüebel von Straden</i>
Seal	<i>Johann Globitz von Budtschin</i>

At the wish and request of the testator, this testament was sealed and undersigned by the witness gentlemen requested for the purpose, who are with me, also hereby requested for official reason, also at the same time with my own hand I signed and placed my seal on it to confirm it. Done in Prague on June 2, 1656.

Seal ***Geörg Polet***, Imperial sworn public Notary and Royal
Appellate Registrar, requested for this task

(page 8)

List of my, Frantz Missiron's, existing fortune as of today's date

1. Firstly, my entitled share of the well-known claim, from the Roman Imperial Majesty, due to me and to my brothers, after we inherited it from our late father.
2. From those claims, about which, our also late mother, while alive, made a certain list, detailing what was my or my heir's entitled share when she gathered it. However, on the other hand also, there was another list made, about debts that all the brothers have to pay off. My portion of that remains to be paid, so that my wise brothers and my heirs should not allow anything unjust to happen.
3. Something besides that, by settlement made with late mother in connection with the house called White Rose (276 Mostecka street in the Small Town of Prague), which used to belong to me and my oldest and youngest brothers (at one time), however because my friar brother left 1,000 florins to the St. Aegidi monastery in the Old Town, which pays annual interest, I have my proper share of that, which should be contributed (to that monastery).
4. My (property) in Motholl village, under White Mountain, in my paternal inheritance (page 9) looked after by Mayer Höffel and others. I bought a shack for it and land. There is no debt burden on it.
5. My house, called the Golden Key, in the Small Town of Prague, which I assured to my wife Anna Splendida Missiron as wedding gift, reciprocal gift and support. And because I do not think, on the other hand that it might already be registered in the Town-book, because such was already presented and requested before the Council banister to Herr Daniel Stephan on account of his former assistance. In the case that it is not yet registered, in accordance with the existing submission, so the provided pertinent point in my testament should remain.

6. My two vineyards located on Sichelberg. It is completely paid as can be found out at the Mountain Office.
7. My Krasov estate in Rakanitz county, for which a down payment of 1,300 florins was paid, as the sale contract clearly proves. At the same time, note that in case that Bibinitz credit law, which the Priory before it graciously supported to the Herzan (*it may be a title of nobility, like prince*), should not turn out well, Herr Herzan, through Herr Palace Captain Tengnagel, as his authorized representative, assured me that what I already paid out should protect my mortgage. And because also to him
8. I gave another 3,350 florins, because my wife Antzala received 1,000 gulden as dowry from the sale of the house to the Herr Polet, the one adjacent to White Rose, which she liked so much, (*page 10*) so she now should herself be insured so well against problems about my Krasov estate. Done on May 9, 1654.
9. Because in my testament nothing has been ordered in order to better support my soul, when it will be separated from the frail body, so I donate to the two monasteries: the St. Maria Magdalena in the Small Town and the St. Aegidi in the Old Town, 100 imperial thalers, for each one half of that, namely 50 imperial thalers. So that for my poor soul, after it passes away, and at my funeral and holy service for me and my diligent family, they give three hundred holy masses, one half of that by each monastery. Above that, and in addition
10. When, sooner or later, one or the other of my brothers also says farewell to the world, and one finds the guardianship too hard, I have asked Her Hans Jacob Hübel von Straden that he as a faithful friend and neighbor look after my beloved children and in his guardianship help to guide them.
11. Finally, there is also to remember that after my late father left various dishes, made of precious stone and that sort of things and they remained unfinished, I received from that pro rata my (*page 11*) share. My heirs and my brothers should get along, when the time comes to do the same. Done on **June 2, 1656.**

Frantz Missiron von Lison

Admittedly, the Testator wrote the list with his own hand, however, by checking it, this testament was found corrupt in several points and declared differently by him. Because he cannot again undersign (*Franz Miseroni must have already died*), it was rewritten by me, named at the end, with hard work, requiring a sworn public notary and with other points substituted, as he himself meant in the testament, and the impairment was left out and shown in an enclosure. I especially wished also to report, that the 300 holy masses would all be celebrated and read at St. Maria Magdalena. As I have confirmed all that, as in testaments (*has to be done*), with some officially invited witnesses, with my hand (*signature*) and seal.

So it happened in Prague, in the residence of the Testator, in the presence of his other requested witnesses on **June 2, 1656**

Seal ***Georg Polet***, Imperial public sworn Notary
and Royal Appellate Registrar

(Six weeks later, the rewritten document was signed by witnesses.)

(page 12) **A dangerous design was found in the testimonial disposition** of the late Franz Missironi von Lison at the small section “As things proceed according to the will of God ...” *(on page 5)*, spreading from there and causing difficulty. At the negotiation, which both sides requested, the undersigned gentlemen and friends reached a settlement.

Because in the mentioned testament, amongst other things, the late Franz Missironi ordered “common substitution”, his surviving sons and heirs Norbert Adolf and Johann Augustine by reaching maturity are not only deprived of the right of making a testament, but also the mother is excluded from succession from her own children and on the other hand his brothers *(brothers of Franz)* and their successors *(are excluded from)* the inheritance, as it turned into “common substitutions”, and now likewise, this goes for the daughters and hence it *(‘common substitution’)* cannot or should not remain.

As this case was presented to both Missironi brothers, who undersigned at the end, upon presented to them, they declared that the avoidance of unnecessary quarrel and harm to the orphans must be considered; that is why this *(idea of)* “common substitution” *(page 13)*, which is legal though inconsistent, may, must and could be put in a better more lawful form, that was discussed before myself and the heirs. We also want the testament sometime to be published at the Magistrate of the Small Town of Prague and explained there, and to legally set the date of the validation of the already mentioned testament to 6 days, for next Wednesday. Besides that however, in regards to the already mentioned testament’s disposition, everything should remain.
So it happened in Prague, on **July 21, 1656**.

J. G. von Gräffenburg, in place of
Anna Splendida Missiron, widow

Dionysius Missiron von Lison

Paul Wentzel von Bochaw

Johann Ambrosius Missironi

Christoph Kyblin von Waffenburg
Doctor of Law

Adolf Hammer von Scratzburg

(page 14) **After this submitted testament**, as well as the list of all the properties, was brought before the Mayor and the Council, in a complete assembly, and after the proper attestation from the therein named witnesses there on the holy day, the 4th day of Christ’s body, on the 14th of June in year 1656 it was published in the time required by law, as no one challenged it. So the request properly submitted by herself the therein named widow Anna Splendida Missironi and the heirs, as well as the guardian, we have legally confirmed and approved its registration in the Town-book.

Done in the Council of the Small Town of Prague on the 5th day after St Anna, July 27, 1656, City Magistrate, by herr Frideric Guilelmo Geörger von Altbach.

(Franz Miseroni was the brother of Dionysio Miseroni and the son of Ottavio Miseroni. His and the six signature above are all original signatures by the individuals)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Archivio di Stato Milano, F 7036/11015
MiseroniGerolamoRJat. (from Latin)

**Employment Contract between Gerolamo Miseroni and an employee called
Camillo Vignono, Done in Milan, November 2, 1546**

One thousand five hundred and forty-six on the second day of November.

The employer, dominus Hieronimus (*Gerolamo*) Missironi, son of the late Ambrosio Matheo from Porta Cumana in the parish of St. Michael of Gallo on the one part, and Camillus de Vignono son of the late dominus Ludovico from Porta Romana in the parish of St. Itolano, on the other part.

It is understood that the said Camillus undertakes to work loyally and with care with the said Hieronimus for one year and spend the committed time in the art and around the art of working with crystals and with all other things done by the said D. Hieronimus in his home to the satisfaction and advantage of the said dominus Hieronimus.

The said D. Hieronimus undertakes to employ Camillo for the working days of the said one year, but not on the recognized holidays including Mother Eccliana, and he commits to pay him (*Camillo*) seven Imperial solidos for each working day, even when he does not work as the fault of dominus Hieronimus.

If the said Camillus should lose working time somehow, god forbid by infirmity, the lost time has to be made up at the end of the contract year. If some of the property of dominus Gerolamo is ruined in a sinister way, dominus Hieronimus has to be paid for it.

Promises made by the said Hieronimus and by the said Camillus are binding pledges from them as settled yesterday, breaking them is punishable under a penalty of ten years. All parts of the above agreed upon are under oath.

Done with the great counsel of Angeloma son of the late dominus Graspi from Porta Ticenise in the parish of Lamenti St. Foris and his partner. The witnesses were: Augnus de Longhi de Leucho son of the late Ludovico, well known, from Porta Cumana in the parish of Sinipliciano St. Foris, Hieronimus de Graspi son of Redulfo from Porta Noua in the parish of Negarite ad Jo., Hinbus de Porri son of the late Pauli from Porta Noua in the parish on Bormiani, in the business of money exchange.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Prague, Archiv hlavního města Prahy; 2177 A44-A50V
MiseroniJanOttROat. (from German)

(page 1)

May 1668, Johann Ottavius Miseroni

(page 2)

The Mayor and Council of the royal capital the Small Town of Prague; we make it known herewith to everybody, especially where need demands it, that today, on the date stated at the end, before us in the complete city Council assembly appeared personally the noble and highly respected Herr Johann Ottavius Miseroni von Lison, our fellow burgher, the appointed Secretary of the Royal Bohemian Liquidations and Revisions Commission of His Imperial Majesty, king of Hungary and Bohemia; and gave us more information as to what he arranged to change his domicile and that he decided to register himself in the royal Newtown of Prague. He submitted a proper application, because without our release and attestation regarding his life style and conduct during the time with us it would not be so easy to achieve his intention. We want him to achieve his now mentioned intention and thus we release him of his previous burgher duty and convincingly testify to his conduct.

Until now nobody, (page 3) and especially none, who towards us and our common city at any time produced himself as an obedient and loyal burgher, put forward in the past any thought that wanted to hinder the petition submitted to us and to the City by the above mentioned Johann Ottavius Miseroni von Lison to grant him the tribute of the release, so that he, according to his liking could settle elsewhere, purchase and own, to that he should be completely and without any hindrance entitled. In addition to that, on account of the good and praiseworthy conduct of his family and all his acquaintances, it is recommended that at any of their request they should be allowed to enjoy willingness and favor. This, in such sort of event and other occurrence we will always make great effort to do.

Done in the above name royal Small Town of Prague, on May 11, 1668

(Johann Ottavio was the brother of Ferdinand Eusebio and the son of Dionysio Miseroni.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, 2177 K14V-K16V
MiseroniJAugustinLWt. (from German)

In the Name of the most Holy Trinity, Amen

I, Johann Augustin Miseroni von Lison carefully considered and contemplated, how easily, especially in these dangerous times of a plague, something can happen with the human life and how very uncertain the hour (page 2) of death is, and the result (of waiting) can be a silly mistake. The time to my death can be short or long, it can happen that it comes sooner in time, so I, in good mental state and voluntarily, put down my last and most loving wills in the best form, as it is done from law or habit in this most praiseworthy Bohemian kingdom, and to me it could be permitted. It follows as prescribed, with the addition, that I should be entitled, when and as often as it pleases me, to leave out (a customary section) in total or partly.

So, I do want then, for my own self as well as for my present and future family's healthy members of both sexes, to provide an endowment for an eternal life (a burial place and remembrance services) at the holy Dominican Order's holy fathers in the Small Town (of Prague) at the St. Maria Magdalena (church) (page 3) one thousand five hundred florins with the expressed stipulation that after my death the above mentioned 1,500 florins for eternal mortgage of assured payment of 90 florins per year be infallibly paid as 45 florins at St. George day and another 45 florins at St. Gallo day. Under penalty, the present or future management of the fathers will have to be paid, and this (is for) eternal times and in such a way that such endowment payments cannot be missed under any thought up excuse or pretense. Although also about this the holy fathers want to agree, the above mentioned money one way or another will be transported there, in case of such transportation or redemption, to perform it, it (each payment) has to be approved by the Herr deputy Office Manager at the royal Land Office. I will provide 1,500 florins to the holy fathers, in exchange for which, every (page 4) day, forever, a holy requiem is to be given for me before the altar donated by my late golden-soul father, when time allows it, naming my parents, ancestors and blood relations to be thanked and to be united with. If however, any time in the future eternal times, what is above written is not kept by the above mentioned holy fathers, present or future, and they want to curtail and diminish in the least this endowment, then the 1500 florins should also equally be taken away from their holy religious order and placed and funded to another pious religious order, through which the endowment will be performed.

And because every Testament's foundation rests in the appointment of the heirs, so I do appoint as my universal heirs my very special and much beloved mother Anna Splendida Miseroni von Lison, widow, born von Gräffenburg (page 5) and my equally loved brother Norbert Adolf Miseroni von Lison. Alas however, what my legacy consists of, that will be revealed and communicated to my exclusive appointed heirs in a personally prepared and undersigned list kept in a metal box. And if such my Testament some way lacks the proper daintiness and would be disputed, so should it still in the form of a Codicil or of a military Testament or also of another Last Will, as it only can or may be valid and accepted in its stead. To corroborate and authenticate all that is in my Testament or Last Wills, I have personally signed below and with my seal of nobility also personally sealed it. So it was done on November 22, 1679 in the Small Town of Prague.

Seal Johann Augustin Miseroni von Lison

Published on February 17, 1681

*(Johann Augustine Miseroni was the son of Franz Miseroni, who was the brother of Dionysio Miseroni.)
(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*

Rakovnik; Státní Okresní Archiv, Nové Strašecí Liber Contractum
MiseroniJohCarlPHat. (from German)

Purchase Contract

Make it known herewith to everyone, especially where it is of interest, that today, on January 24 in the year 1717, between the noble and stern Herr Anton Max Lasten, burgher of the royal Old Town of Prague in the kingdom of Bohemia, the confirmation as seller on the one part, then the well born noble and stern Herr Johann Carl Miseroni von Lison as buyer on the other part, a firm and irrevocable purchase was arranged and unanimously accepted. According to the following, what the mentioned Herr Anton Max Laße sold was his own inheritance, situated in the town of Nové Strašecí and until now registered in the Town-book there under the name of his son Ignaz Sigmund Laße as his property. There is no mortgage or any debt in *swamp* (probably meaning 'hidden') also the imperial tax and all other (page 2) pledge on it] no payments are due and any arising disadvantage and expense thereof should be to complete satisfaction. With the local laudable Magistrate's approval this purchase contract will be recorded into the Town-book, at the exclusive cost of the purchasing gentleman. All valid documents will be confirmed by both parties equally, not only with their own signature and seal, but also by the mentioned gentlemen and friends who can sign as testimony [however to them and to theirs (families) without damage and disadvantage]. All diligent requested witnesses as well as each party can take an equally valid copy, all truly without risk.

So it happened in Nové Strašecí in the year and day given above.

Seal	Johann Carl Miseroni von Lison, as buyer
Seal	Anton Max Laße, as seller
Seal	Ignaz Sigmond Laße
Seal	Johan Paul Miseroni von Lison, as invited witness
Seal	Georg Franz Blaschekh, burgher of the royal Old Town of Prague, as witness
Seal	Wenzel Nigrin, burgher of the Small Town (of Prague)

(Johann Carl Miseroni was the son of Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni and our direct ancestor.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Rakovnik; Státní Okresní Archiv, Nové Strašecí Liber Contractum
MiseroniJohCarlPHbt. (from German)

Purchase Contract

Done on the date December 1, 1722 between his Excellency the high and well born Herr Herculles Pius von Montecuccoli Count of the Holy Roman Empire, perpetual lord of Zisse, Lrbstein and Lyblyn, actual Chamberlain of His Imperial Majesty, Court War Councilor, General of the Cavalleria, Colonel of a regiment of armored cavalry as buyer on one side, then the well and nobly born Herr Johann Carl Miseroni von Lison as seller on the other side; the following proper purchase contract was concluded. Namely, sold was to the above mentioned Excellency the property held by the mentioned Herr Miseroni von Lison in his and his heirs' names, this (*property*) situated in Nové Strašecí, earlier called Peter Schediwitz (*estate*) and bought from Herr Anton Max Laße and recorded in the purchase and sale contract in the Nové Strašecí Land-book on folio 323-329. The house is purchased under the same load, together with plowable land, fields, pasture, forest, the existing livestock there and all belongings, nothing excluded, together with all rights and privileges as well as everything that is nailed down. As it always took and as until now it has received, altogether it is three thousand eight hundred Rhenish florins, which buying price his Excellency Herr purchaser will properly pay the following way. It will be paid by the above mentioned his Excellency to Herr Joseph Zinidesky von Karkyni and Gallanetz royal Highest Burgrave Office Councilor, and from the earlier mentioned Herr Anton Max Laße to the mentioned Herr Zinidnesky as registered in the Nové Strašecí Town-book on folio 136. (*page 2*) Until the beginning of this January from the completely paid equipped house there and burgher class kitchen together with all belongings, that Herr seller himself and his friend's ancestor owned, enjoyed and used including all that clay and nail hold. As also breeding and working animals, as shown by this detailed inventory, all as it is and stands, nothing excluded, Herr seller even having wine casks there. Some books and a little chattel not named in the above inventory are excluded. All in one sale price well agreed and accepted, namely

for the house and the fields	2,500 florins
For the straw and kernel on hand, the livestock and listed household goods	800 florins
then for the whole sum, closing money	<u>50 florins</u>
Total	3,350 florins

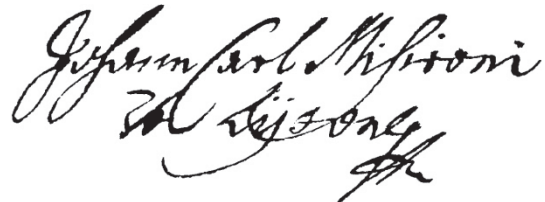
In words three thousand three hundred and fifty Rhenish florins to 60 kreuzers accrued for the above described sale, to the person named at the beginning, to the well (*page 3*) and nobly born and stern Herr Johann Carl Miseroni von Lison, his heirs and successors, to be their lawful just property, for enjoyment and possession thereupon as with a proper, free property to manage as they please. The sale price liked by both sides will be paid in the following arrangement to hold fast. Summed up, at the close of this buying contract the buyer will pay immediately the required closing money of 50 florins. Then on St. George day, from the year 1717 agreement, but without the regular interest, 2,000 florins will be paid in addition. With countrywide customary 6 percent interest from the complete accumulation of 1,300 florins of interest 800 florins will be paid at St Gallus day this year. Finally the rest of the above, which in the meantime came to be subject to penalty, together with interest comes to 500 florins. In total 3350 florins will be paid, which the buyer promised to do. The whole sum buys burgher class kitchen, for a true (*page 4*) cession in capital of 2,000 florins together from October 16, 1721 brings 6 per cent interest and because of legal costs at the Highest Burgrave Office 37 florins 30 kreuzers, then to Miss Maria Anna Frez von Sauer an invoice dated July 16, 1718 in Prague and in the Strašecí Town-book folio 126 entered and an obligation against her late Herr father Ferdinand Frez von

Rakovník; Státní okresní Archiv, Nové Strašecí Registratura
MiseroniJohCarlRObt. (from German)

Noble, honorable and deliberate

Highly honored Herr Mayor and deliberate Magistrate,
The very same lines, on the 13th I lawfully submitted with several additions to the content in the required answer, in order not to repeat the previous experience, that the deliberate Magistrate and the entire Town Council of Nové Strašecí be disagreeable in recording the purchase contract of my household in the Town-book in accordance with appropriate procedure. (page 2) I now indeed must confess that for a long time already I have had difficulties with the municipality of the Nové Strašecí. They should cause me the displeasure of not doing the registration of contracts only for important causes. And in these times it is impossible to me to haggle with his imperial count's Excellency my gracious Count and Herr about already completed business and to handle other daily overdue affairs (the 'Excellency' is probably Count Montecuccoli with whom he had made real estate deals in the past). I also want the hope to live (to see) (page 3) that the deliberate Magistrate and the whole Town Council will like me and will not have reluctance against assisting me, when I obligate myself to come to Nové Strašecí before St George day to carry out personally these activities with the registration of the purchase contracts, and with all due correctness, as it is proper to do. I am comforted by your total cooperation and I remain most politely at the deliberate Magistrate's most devoted service.

Prague, February 15, 1737

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Johann Carl Misironi von Lison". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

Johann Carl Misironi von Lison

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, AMP PLIV - 4115
MiseroniJohPaulLit. (from German)

INVENTORY No. 141

In the year 1747 on November 16 present are the well-respected Herr Johann Wenzl, then Herr Sigismund Amends as from the praiseworthy Magistrate of the royal Old Town of Prague appointed as Commissar, Herr Johann Bernardt as appraiser, then Ignatz Bernardt in place of the absent Herr Joseph Miseroni von Lisone heir and legally appointed curator of the inventory of the estate left behind by late Johann Paul Miseroni von Lisone, burger of the royal Old Town of Prague and elder at the praiseworthy royal Land Office. Namely

Real estate

Left to Catherine Miseroni von Lisone, born Bayer and to Herr Joseph Miseroni von Lisone, according to the Contract Book section 9 folio 224, from Johann Paul Miseroni von Lisone, a house situated next to the Golden Hare at St. Anna in the royal Old Town of Prague and together with 'key-money' the house purchased for

4100 florins

(page 2)

Capital none

Cashnone

fl kr

Silver and other metals

One silver pfenning, one gold ring, a pair of silver cuff links, various stones, together worth

10 --

One shiny tobacco case with brass tamper

1 --

One red lacquered box

24 --

(page 3)

In books, according to Herr von Lisone's own list

- Folio 1. Bonded land cast in the form of Atlantis (*German*)
2. The origin of the glory of Prague (*Latin*)
3. Caspar Klosky, A treatise on the judicial political history of Bohemia (*probably Czech*)
4. Chronography of Sebastian Wunster (*probably German*)
5. Lotharingus Ientis Herves, Philosophical treatises: the world, the sky and the elements (*Latin*)
6. Sigfried Rybisch, Mortuary Monuments (*Latin*)
7. Religious virtue of the Hussites (*probably Czech*)
8. The decree of Ferdinand II regarding the renewal of the royal Bohemian lands (*German*)
9. The Teutonic Knights, imperial war politician Caspar Lerch, parts 1 and 2 (*probably German*)
10. Les gens plaisires de l'enfante, play by Lindern (*French*)
11. Viva imagines partium corporis humani, Christophoro Planto (*Latin*)
12. Superb library of pleasure religious, worldly and traditional by Benjamin Schärf (*German*)

(page 4)

13. Old riding school book by Christoph Jacob Leib (*German*)

Quarto 21 & 22. Song book with the best copper etchings, first and sixth parts of Christian Year (*German*)

23. Atlas with Mercator projection, many data, tables and illustrations (*probably German*)

24. German delights as superior as inferior, author Cyrrpirano Euhovio (*probably German*)

- 25 & 26. Christian Year by Count Spark (*German*)

27. Some Christian traditions teach the art of the good life (*German*)

28. Psalms of Darirdi with interpretation (*Latin*)

29. Appendix, to the complete extract of the renewed royal Bohemian land Decree,
by Johann Jacob Weingarth (*German*)

30. Complete German City Laws of the Bohemian kingdom and the Moravian margravate (*German*)
- 31 & 32. History of the newly found ????? Severambesni (Swerambesni?) depto
33. Dictionary of the Latin Language, collected and assembled by Janici Adam in Prague
(*page 5*)
34. Characters of Ovidius in 226 illustrations (*Latin or German*)
35. Treatise of judicial practices by Herr Dobrzensky von Dobrzomiz (*Latin*)
36. High German theology that is doubly leading to heaven (*German*)
37. Historic breeze in these times, in Carl V and Ferdinand I, by Jacob Mansemien (*Latin*)
38. Treatise on the administration of justice, by Herr Franz Carl Frank von Frankenbusch (*Latin*)
39. Treatise, the administration of justice, by Herr Ernest Norbert Schutzbarts von Schutzwerth (*Latin*)
40. Cornucopiae, by Johann Jacob Weingarth (*Latin*)
41. St. Theresia by your contemplation made about the Father (*German*)
42. Book about the character of conscience (*German*)
43. Refutation of atheism, old and new doubters (*German*)
44. Lessons of Christian contemplation and tradition (*German*)
45. Life and illness, our saviors Christ and his blessed mother Maria (*German*)
(*page 6*)
46. Pious contemplation for all days of the year, 2 parts (*German*)
47. Religious control (*German*)
- 48-51. Roman eagle at the theater of elections and coronations of Roman Caesar with a long nose,
dependent people's message of well-founded thanks from real lives, writing in verse by Heil.
Johann von Neyomuk, Johann Gottlieb Eikinger (*German*)
52. Pain of the deceased Archbishop Mayer (*German*)
53. Universal Glory, Carolo Ferdinande from Prague (*German*)
- Octavo 71. Bull of Carl IV and instrument of Westphalia peace neither the capitulation of Carl VI (*Latin*)
- 72 & 73. Historical yearbook for the years 1736 and 1737 (*German*)
- 74 & 75. Something for all, P. Abraham, second and third parts (*German*)
76. S. D. solitude y vinyre partes, R. P. Camillo Hectoreus (*probably Italian*)
77. Consolation of the believer souls contrary to fear of death, von Carl Drelinernet (*German*)
(*page 7*)
78. The nucleus of Roman public law or state law, Johann Joseph Pacter (*probably Latin*)
- 79 & 80. Les provincials an letters ecrites par Louis de Montalte, Tom 1 and 2 (*French*)
81. Selected question in theology, collection of the sacred confessions (*Latin*)
82. Lettres de Loredano noble Venetion de Veneroni (*French*)
83. The uncertainty and bitterness of all art and science, Henrick Corneius Agrippa (*German*)
84. Schola Salerini de conservanda valentudine (*Latin*)
85. Catechism is three hundred half-hour sermons or child teacher preaching (*German*)
86. New increased incense box of philology, there is six hundred useful and amusing stories and
discourses (*German*)
87. Universal history from the beginning to 1657 (*Latin*)
88. History of Isagoges, part 1, Mathias Szepesi (*Latin*)
89. Only first thoughts about various traditional teachings, Herr Abbe (*German*)
(*page 8*)
90. Truer teaching and paternal admonition bequeathed by St. John, Count Philipp Huranet (*German*)
91. Two speeches by the charlatanry of the erudite, Johann Burkart Menikens (*German*)
92. Historical messages of pope Clementis XII (*German*)
93. The hunting notes and comments of Herr Johann Tanger (*German*)
94. Devout contemplation of the saint Seraphic (*6 wings*) young maiden Catharine from Senis (*German*)
95. About virgin Pontems or count Marlon (*German*)

96. This is the story of the state of the miraculous children at the barefooted Carmelites of the Small Town of Prague, by R. P. Emericus at St. Stephan in Prague, large and small, *(German)*
97. Blood roses, religious revival of the bitter suffering of Christ written in 24 contemplations *(German)*
98. About our father proper greeting, praise, faith, ten commandments, commandments and of the church, sacred sacraments and complete Christian justice, written in rhyme *(German)*

(page 9)

99. The sacred seventh day service second Roman letter and abstract *(Latin)*
100. Clarification of ??? botany *(German)*
101. The blissful happiness of the Christian death or 8-day worship practice happy dying *(German)*
102. All folk traditions, laws and rites to 1537 *(Latin)*
103. Theological questions about free ??? and marriage *(Latin)*
104. Armed help, during such constant present of god without indulgence places one before his eyes *(German)*
105. Short art and science of practicing Christian steadfastness *(German)*
106. True foundation moves according to which the religious children should ??? *(German)*
107. Out of misconception taken hope or the thoughts of some noble men mostly of his time are spent at the court and at war *(German)*

(page 10)

108. Teaching of the vocal cords, triple grammar, languages French, English also Danish *(German)*
109. Resident and ratification in medical school without teaching promotion, by Alexander Ignatz Schamsky *(Latin)*
110. Mercurius in the deepest mourning or that with black ribbon around the Prague Post note *(German)*
111. The insect decree of Prague *(German)*
112. Description of the Lukus bath *(German)*
113. Description of the Podola or St. Wenceslaus bath *(German)*
114. Description of the Elbanzkerschen bath *(German)*
115. Description of the Kaiser Carl bath *(German)*
116. Description of the S. Nicolai bath *(German)*
117. Description of the Theodor bath in Guchseln *(German)*
118. Wucher Catechism or Christian instructions for soul salvation *(German)*
157. German-Italian correct and regular speech *(German/Italian)*

(page 11)

- 158 – 160. Questions about the political history down to the Ryswik peace agreement parts 1, 2 and 3 by Johann Hübner *(German)*
161. Treatise on the excellence of marriage, Jacob Chansen *(German)*
162. The most outstanding families of Europe *(German)*
163. Return to the Catholic Church, third edition, by Andre Fromm *(German)*
164. From the secrets of women as well the virtues of herbs and animals, Albertus Magnus *(German)*
165. Discussion of 12 main tribulations of a priest on the art of church sermon *(German)*
166. Religious day work for heavenly business and profit *(German)*
167. New increased political bedside table *(German)*
168. Catechism Cretien pour la vie interieure, by M. Olier *(French)*
169. Elements of geometry *(Italian)*
170. Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands *(English)*
171. Portrait de Roy de la Grande Bretagne *(French)*

(page 12)

172. Short lives, description of the healthy priests ??? *(German)*
173. Praise of or useful preaching between a father and son about proper faith *(German)*
174. Things of interest in England *(Latin)*

175. Dissertation about peace (*Latin*)
 176. Description of the land of the Bohemian kingdom, by Andre Bernhard Klauser (*German*)
 177. Circular letter of Cardinal Reginald Poli to Thomas Crasmer concerning the faith as the most signified sacrament of the altar (*German*)
 178. The rise, progression and descent of the Ottoman moon in Hungary in the 17th and 18th centuries (*German*)
 179. The correct art of travel (*German*)
 180. Gandenti gocos nugre doitre et in anditre (*Latin?*)
 181. Hypocratis by Joanne Frederico Josepho Hack (*Italian?*)
 182. Mirror of approval (*Latin*)
 183. After the stopped Mercurius (*German*)
 184. Johann Jacob Weingarten's municipal justice system (*German*)
 185. True known signs of human nature (*German*)
 186. The strong Catholic foundation and the ungrounded new fictitious Lutheranism (*German*)
 187. Jewish snake skin or description of Jewish malicious remarks (*German*)
 188. Treatise on the indifference of faith (*German*)
 189. Christian Zodiac is Christian heaven's lyric (*German*)
 190. Chronicle or a short description of the city of Vienna (*German*)
- (page 13)
191. Grave sentence from the house of God (*Latin*)
 192. The alphabet for moral politics, R.P. Vili Faberus (*Latin*)
 193. The task of announcing and hearing, R.P. Mathias Tanner & S.I. Praxis (*Latin*)
 194. Les fées contes (*French*)
 195. Theological questions of shrinking in genera and species (*Latin*)
 196. The provincial justice system, Johann Jacob Weingarten (*German*)
 197. Hungarian chronicles of all the religious kings in Hungary and their wars with the Turks (*German*)
 198. Encouragement or think of luck and happiness to reach (*German*)
 199. Memoirs of Julius Caesar (*Latin*)
 200. Christian institutions for the poor (*Latin*)
 201. Warnings about political morality, Andrea Maximilian Fredo (*Latin*)
 202. About the Principality of Italia (*Latin*)
 203. About the constancy of the book of God (*Latin*)

Numbers left out from the foregoing, and those up to number 248, are the books of Her Joseph Miseroni von Lisone.

(page 14)

In addition to the books in the catalog:

Laws to formulate, in folio (*Latin*)
Therasiana thesis, Albern Austriarem (*Latin*)
Repertory, Johann Firmian, part 3 in folio (*Latin*)
Persian system of law, in quarto (*Latin*)
Four-ring circus thesis of the lion (*Latin*)
Sketch of the Catholic Church (*German*)
Six small assorted books

(one florin was 60 kreuzers)

fl **kr**

In clothing and other necessities

1	broadcloth suit with a pair of legwarmers	10	--
1	broadcloth coat	3	--
1	warm housecoat	1	--
2	deer pelts dyed black	3	--

(one florin was 60 kreuzers)

	fl	kr
2 wigs	2	
1 pair of Danish gloves	--	17
1 pair of old silk socks	?	
1 large Turkish 'tabüch'	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>
	20	47

In personal things

1 gold plated sword and 1 sheath	4	7
1 Spanish pipe with silver tamper	1	--
1 old stiletto or dagger	--	6
1 leather case with Turkish pocketknife and pipe	<u>?</u>	<u>?</u>
	5	13

(page 15)

	fl	kr
In paintings		
Miseroni family (no. 1)	150	--
2 Scottish portraits (no. 2)	30	--
1 pair of portraits (no. 3)	4	--
2 portraits (no. 4)	8	--
1 portrait (no. 5)	2	--
2 portraits (no. 6)	3	--
2 portraits (no. 7)	6	--
2 portraits (no. 8)	10	--
3 portraits (no. 9)	6	--
2 landscapes (no. 10)	2	--
1 portrait (no. 11)	6	--
2 portraits (no. 12)	4	--
2 portraits, the Emperor and the Empress (no. 13)	3	14
pictures with stains (no. 14)	2	--
7 small pictures in mixed frames (no. 15)	1	30
12 copperplate engravings (no. 16)	1	30
5 small portraits in various frames (no. 17)	2	30
St. John in black frame (no. 18)	2	--
1 Crucifix (no. 19)	5	--
1 Maria Magdalena (no. 20)	4	--
1 Our Lady (no. 21)	6	--
1 Our Lady (no. 22)	4	--
1 religious picture (no. 23)	1	--
St. Adalbertus and St. Wenceslaus in frame (no. 24)	1	30
Ecce Homo (no. 25)	2	--
Maria's visitation (no. 26)	3	--
St. Seraphicus (no. 27)	3	--
Our Lady by Brandeit (no. 28)	<u>5</u>	<u>00</u>
(page 16)	carried over	268 00
Ecce Homo (no. 29)	4	--
1 Our Lady (no. 30)	2	--

		<i>(one florin was 60 kreuzers)</i>		fl	kr
1	Our Lady	(no. 31)		1	30
1	Our lady by Carl Höffer	(no. 32)		--	30
1	Maria agystiaia	(no. 33)		2	--
	The entombment of Christ	(no. 34)		--	45
1	Our Lady	(no. 35)		1	30
	The holy Trinity	(no. 36)		1	--
1	Our Lady	(no. 37)		4	--
2	Holland farmers	(no. 38)		1	30
3	portraits without frame	(no. 39)		2	--
2	St. Laurent and Barbara in frame	(no. 40)		1	--
2	small pictures in different frames, namely St. Cristoph and St. Joseph	(no. 41)		--	30
1	Grundeiner Salvator	(no. 42)		--	24
1	old man, however it is not part of the estate			--	--
<i>(page 17)</i>				290	39
In underwear and bedding					
9	day undershirts at 36 kreuzer each (one florin was 60 kreuzers)			5	24
2	night undershirts			--	15
10	neckties			--	45
10	neck collar			--	20
12	pairs of foot cloth			--	48
8	handkerchiefs			--	45
3	nightcaps			--	6
3	pairs of under-stocking			--	15
2	fine tablecloths			2	--
4	towels			--	30
2	dozen napkins			1	24
5	feather pillows			18	32
In tinware					
17	tin thalers (coins)				
7	platters				
8	spoons				
1	tea kettle				
1	large tin pot				
1	tin tray				
<i>(page 18)</i>					
1	salt vessel, together with 48 lbs of salt, at 18 kreuzers per lb (<i>60 kr=1 fl</i>)			14	24
5	earthenware jugs with tin fittings, at 10 kreuzers a piece			<u>0</u>	<u>50</u>
				15	14
In copper and brass					
1	old copper fish cauldron] the three pieces] together] 30 lbs at 24kr per lb			
1	cauldron stand			12	0
1	water pot				
1	steel ruler			--	7
1	larger, 1 smaller scale			--	30
1	steel ruler			--	2
1	fruit scale			--	4
				<u>12</u>	<u>43</u>

	(one florin was 60 kreuzers)	fl	kr
In wood furniture			
12 armchairs with yellow cloth		12	--
6 chairs with yellow cloth at 12 keuzers a piece		1	12
1 writing table on a column stand		2	--
1 four-sided table with conical support		2	--
1 small chest together with a table		3	--
1 small four-sided table		--	45
1 painted bookcase		1	--
2 stools		--	36
	(error, it should be 22fl 33kr)	21	21
	carried over	21	21
(page 19)		1	--
1 table with a slate top		15	--
1 writing table and chest with yellow (brass) trim		1	--
1 yellow painted table		--	45
1 bed awning		1	12
2 benches with coarse cloth, at 36 kreuzers each		4	--
2 simple clothing chests		--	10
1 softwood half table		--	45
1 softwood 'trugl' with steel rings		--	48
1 table with canvass cover		--	10
1 pull-out bed		1	30
2 'trugl'		1	12
1 ein Kniepankle with a clothing chest		1	15
5 small tables for one slate		--	48
2 round game tables with black canvass cover		--	36
1 softwood table		--	40
10 seats, at 4 kreuzers each		--	10
1 large wig holder		--	3
1 bad 'kleiner'		1	--
1 ordinary pot stand		53	25
(page 20)			
In steel			
1 steel 'trugl'		1	10
		1	10
In various smaller things			
1 pair of steel buckles] two buckles		--	10
1 steel buckle] together		--	3
1 Carlsbad knife		--	3
1 hardcover writing book		--	7
1 velvet dog collar with steel letters		--	23
In ready cash left behind (page 21)		144	--
To be given to:			
Frederick		--	15
Herr Amende		9	45
Herr von Musik		7	1
Herr Curator		6	29
Frau Widow		30	28
	Total demand	53	58

(one florin was 60 kreuzers)

Frau Widow is further entitled to:

1	coat		3	--
1	gilded sword] the four		
1	large chamber pot] items	4	7 1/2
1	water] together		
	Bohemian stones]		
No. 25 & 26	(amongst the books) of the Bohemian Christian Spiritual Year		1	15
2	pairs of steel buckles		--	10
1	Carlsbad knife and writing book		--	3
1	turtle in a red bowl		1	24

The Frau Widow selected the following belongings:

In pictures

			fl	kr
No.	18,	St. Johann	2	--
	26	Maria's visitation	3	--
	30	Our Lady	2	--
	31	Our Lady	1	30
	32	picture of Our lady by Carl Höffer	--	30
	33	Maria agystiaia	2	--
(page 22)	34	The entombment of Christ	--	45
	35	Our Lady	1	30

In wood furnishing

		fl	kr
1	writing table and chest with yellow (brass) fittings	15	--
1	yellow painted table	1	--
1	bed	--	45
2	round game tables with black canvass	--	48

(page 23)

From here through page 35 some of the previous pages appear to have been repeated.

(page 36)

(this page seems to list the obligations of the estate)

	fl	kr
Catharine Teterl as the seller of the house according to the contract, the unpaid portion of the sale price	2100	--
According to the Contract Book part 15, folio 63, Herr Johann Henrich Ulbricht as legal Executor, incurred fees	300	--
By the same book, folio 221, Herr Jacob Haberwein, Franz Carl Brünner, Wenzel Ausperger and Wenzel Tuma as the Adam Leopold creditors	366	40
By the same book, folio 223, Herr Franz Kruhmayer medical doctor	46	30
By the same book, folio 224, Herr Joseph Grew	24	14
By the same book, folio 224, Frau Catharine Miseroni von Lisone	1000	--
By the same book, folio 225, Herr Sigemund and Barbara Recthersche married couple	230	30
Elisabeth Harlis for glass work	25	25
	3993	19

(Johann Paul was the brother of Johann Carl Miseroni.)

(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Berce)

Rakovnik; Státní Okresní Archiv, Nové Strašecí Registratura
MiseroniJohPaulROt. (from German)

**Noble and deliberate
highly respected Gentlemen**

I have attached the two letters from Herr George Arnold von Dobroslavina, which came into my possession on the date of the 13th of the current month. I received it properly and considering all pros and cons, I find that if one followed the intention of Herr von Dobroslavina [namely auctioning off the Miseroni land] and carried out his wishes, it would be most detrimental and harmful to the poor children as well as to the widow (*Barbara Lužicka, the wife of the late Johann Carl Miseroni*).

However, since now the debt burden is not all that big and his demand of capital with interest mostly applies to Herr von Dobroslavina, so I am of the considered opinion, that perhaps the deliberate Magistrate may please to take charge on this case [moreover as my nephew Wenzel Missironi, who is already of age anyway as well as the indebted widow are inclined towards the division of those (*page 2*) pieces of land (*division as an inheritance*)]. For that, a commission should be appointed from the Magistrate body, particularly however, with the invitation of the brother of my sister-in-law, Lužicka, since he understands the rural country and he is well informed of the pieces of land there. Also one other gentleman appointed to the Commission should be sufficient for the division [by observing the son's right and that of the widow's, their request could be carried out more appropriately].

However, as far as the debt that is to be paid by each party and by which claiming party it would be received is concerned, I request that these mortgage debts on those pieces of land be affirmed, written in double copies, and that statement in the Nové Strašecí Town-book may be registered. Thereupon, as a result of this, Wenzel Missironi will come to better agreement with his mother, and sometime in the future the objections against one another or the farmland will be settled and paid off. This is what I, from my point of view, consider the best and very much wish to approve everything that the laudable Commission (*page 3*) will decide in the case. I do wish however, to reserve further that the early prepared copy, before it is made final, be sent to me for reading. In any case, I do wish to give the laudable Magistrate a free hand in this matter for your further good results. At the same time, offering to the parties their 'laws for justice' is what I would like to happen and to be sufficient. Thereupon, further favorably disposed towards you, and in addition most politely suggesting the sending back the enclosed letters, I remain most willing servant of the laudable Magistrate.

Prague, April 15, 1746

Johann Paul Missironi von Lison

(*Johann Paul was the younger brother of Johann Carl Miseroni.*)

(*Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.*)

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, 2177 E17-E25
MiseroniMarLudLWt. (from German)

**IN THE NAME OF OUR MOST HOLY AND UNDIVIDABLE TRINITY
THE GOD FATHER, THE SON AND THE HOLY GHOST, AMEN**

I, Maria Ludmilla widow Missiron von Lison, born Major, declare herewith and make known to everybody, that I have very frequently been drawn in my heart the soul to the thought what misery and all sorts of unexpected problems the weak and ignorant humanity is subjected to in this life, and how in this earthly vale of tears nothing is as certain as the eventual death, while nothing as uncertain as its hour, which only the almighty God knows. Therefore, now the uncertain hour of my demise in this dangerous existence does not occupy me. Because of my mortal departure I am obligated to decide about my small earthly legacy (*page 2*) in a haste. So, with quite weak body but with good senses and mind, with forward looking mature thinking, on my own initiative and voluntarily, I have composed this organized and lawful testament and last will of mine about my earthly property, which the almighty God gave to me through his favor, and made such testament of mine into the very best and most consistent form. In the way and form, how such (*document*) in accordance with the art and mode of the law of this laudable Bohemian kingdom, and according to usual city custom should, could or might be done – as it follows.

Firstly, and before all other things [because the soul was created after the likeness of God and that most splendid all earthly goodness was properly brought forward] I commend my (*page 3*) poor soul to my savior and redeemer Jesus now and forever. Particularly however, in the hour of my death, when it is separated from my lifeless body into his godly hands, with silent prayer and intimacy my heart humbly begging and pleading to be graciously received and accepted into the heavenly community into the everlasting friendship. My dead body however, according to Catholic tradition, properly but without other pomp, at the St. Maria Magdalena church in the Missiron crypt next to my late beloved husband should be placed and laid to rest. There to await the judgment day of the Lord, which to help, I kindly asked my two dear stepsons, Johann and Ferdinand Missiron (*page 4*) for the expression of the last love towards me (*this is some old religious ritual*). At the same time twelve new torches to be bought and all other expenses from my incoming and outstanding beer funds (*she brewed beer as a business*) would be taken, which is kept with my mortar and mortar pestle as everybody knows and hopefully my children's conscience is not burdened for childish wrongdoing.

Secondly, because the Frau countess Carafin ought to pay one hundred imperial thalers for the house rental on next St. Georg (*day*), one hundred florins should be taken from it for the three days of funeral rites. So much may be needed to pay for masses by priests of various religious orders and for others before and after (*the rites*). The other fifty florins however from the mentioned 100 imperial thalers should go to the poor-house, to be (*page 5*) distributed to the bashful beggars.

Thirdly, during the three days of the funeral rites, on each day one loaf of warm bread should be distributed in front of the animals hospital of the church and paid for from my 'pouring wine' money (*she had two vineyards; city burghers always had vineyards cultivated for them in the country, and they were allowed to sell wine in the city, this is the wine they probably called 'pouring wine'*). Similarly, on each of the mentioned three days five florins, altogether fifteen florins, should be given to the poor people, who should assemble at my house in the Small Town (*of Prague*) for the alms distribution.

Fourthly, I leave fifteen florins to the 'Rose Garland of Our Lady' brotherhood at the St. Maria Magdalena church and similarly fifteen florins to the 'St. Sebastian' brotherhood at the St. Thomas church. Also, in the collection for the poor prisoners fifteen florins should be distributed. *(page 6)* These three bequests, a sum of 45 florins, shall be paid out of my 'pouring wine' money.

Fifthly, my brother, the late Leopold Major left one hundred florins to St. Thomas [as it is mentioned at the beginning of my inventory kept in my metal box]. I inherited from him the interest on that, owed by the same monastery [so I also paid a bit on St. Gallo day in 1661]. I have a stamped receipt for all my payments, which my heirs should pay to the St. Thomas monastery soon after my death *(in other words, give it back to St. Thomas)*.

Sixthly, I bequest to my dear son Ignaz for his studies, the half part, of the inheritance, *(page 7)* which I share with my brother Veit Wenzel Major, to be found under the Palace stairs in a steel box *(she lived in the Royal Palace)*, as well as the 'pouring wine' vineyard as advance inheritance. And to be precise my two daughters, Laura and Maria Anna, I leave to them household goods, my clothing, underwear and bed clothes, also tin and copperware, brass and also all else remaining, except one well-made bed with double cover and a duvet, a bowl and plate, a beautiful bottle and a pitcher to be kept as a set, which I leave to Ignaz.

Seventhly, I leave to my dear brother Veit Wenzel Major [my soul I offer to his prayer] the hundred florins, which I loaned to him as his half in the earlier mentioned inheritance, therefore he should be free of his obligation and at his desire he should be released without payment.

Eighthly, to each of my two dear stepsons Johann and Ferdinand Missiron, I leave a ring to remember me by, which were just made and are in the inventory in the sealed steel trunk with other things, kept in a beige color pouch tied together with string.

Ninthly, for my three natural children Ignaz, Laura and Maria Anna my advance instructions can be found in the sealed steel trunk with each of their names on the instructions. *(page 9)*

Tenthly, according to the note of my dear late husband to me, my stepsons and I on the other hand owe to them *(the above three children)* something *(the guardianship)*, according to tradition their side of that duty will remain, as I leave my descendants behind.

I further order that in addition to the payment for the tutor *(for the children's education)* ordered by my late husband, my heirs should pay an additional six florins.

Similarly, because Catharina Luditzer had a lot of hardship with me and served so faithfully, I leave her thirty florins. Not to be forgotten, I leave ten florins to Estera *(probably servants)*.

And because the appointment of heirs is the essential and *(page 10)* fundamental part of every testament, so after the payment of the above mentioned debt and other bequests, all my legacy is the following. It consists in movable and immovable properties originating from my dear parents, my brother and my dear late husband. There are payable beer revenues, unsold bier, malt, hop, brewing vessels, all of which I bought with my own money and managed. Then there are the sheep at the Wohnitz farm, some of those are my own property. Also anything by legal rights belonging to me is ascertained, as it always must be, nothing excepted, for my certain and undoubted universal heirs I name and appoint my three natural children, namely Ignaz, Laura, Maria Anna, *(page 11)* who should be assured and possess equal inheritance shares and ownership after my death; therefore even the mode of the above said bequests should be strictly executed. What was given to each in advance, one with the other calmly and without conflict should be settled. It was arranged in advance to avoid contradicting parts. If by God's doing, one of my heirs should pass away in death while still underage, his or her inheritance should fall onto the surviving heirs in equal shares. Until my three dear children, and appointed heirs, reach their legal age, they will stay with my grown-up sons Johann and Ferdinand

Missiron as paternal *(page 12)* guardians [which I particularly recommend for my dear son Ignaz], for the maternal guardian I kindly and most earnestly requested the noble and stern Herr Wentzel Kaffka His imperial Majesty's judge in the royal New Town of Prague, *(and)* the noble Herr Johann Jambel Councilor of the mentioned city and a relative. His wife, my dear sister-in-law, I request to be in charge of my two daughters, Laura and Maria Anna, to prove to me after my death for God's sake the friendship, to enhance the same in the grace of God, to bring up, and to discipline them, until the years, when they can take care of themselves.

From the assets in the paternal testament, my two stepsons and *(page 13)* Herr Santin de Bossi *(Notary Public, neighbor and family friend)*, burgher of the Small Town of Prague will settle the proper payment for boarding them. I now herewith very earnestly request these good stepsons of mine, as well as my brother-in-law and good friends, in whom I have complete trust and confidence, that these last will and instructions of mine be correctly executed in all points, always, firmly and unwaveringly be kept and nothing to be added to or removed from it. Similarly, I then humbly ask all high and low authorities, where some of my heirs may be required to submit this testament of mine [which I, through the Guardians, voluntarily permitted to be read and *(page 14)* to be executed after my death], that in all such cases gracious and official protection be afforded.

I close this testament of mine therefore in the name of God, after my mortal departure was really prepared and should be complete, and even if it lacks some rightly required daintiness and solemnity, without which no testament should exist or be respected, so it should still be as a codicil or donation caused by death or as another last will should have strength, be held and executed. Thus I then herewith request all general missing parts to be *(page 15)* substituted. However, I retain the right herewith, as to me it is permitted without legal recourse, to end, to lessen, to increase or even to withdraw this testament of mine as it may please me without jeopardy.

For the confirmation of this testament of mine, I have signed it with my own hand and applied my seal. Also, after that, the listed gentlemen and good friends, all acting as invited witnesses, *(did)* the same [to them and to their families always without harm or disadvantage] to corroborate it by their seal and hand signature.

So it happened in the Royal Palace in Prague, in the Schatzmeister's residence authorized by his Roman Imperial Majesty, on the nineteenth day of March in 1662. *(page 16)*

Seal Maria Ludmilla Missironi
born Major, widow

Seal Michael Gambel von Clevenburg

Seal G. Ant. Cassini von Biella
Surgeon R.B.

Seal Wenzel Augustin Kaffka

Seal Jo Santino de Bossi
afermo quanto Sopra si contiene

Seal Joannes Ignatius Lux
Notary public, invited witness

My, Maria Ludmilla Missironi von Lison, born Major, drawn up testament and last will, and instructions, which I ask to be carried out after my death, should be opened by the guardians in the presence of the undersigned witnesses and heirs to reveal it and by them to be sealed again, and until to the heirs reach legal age it should be put away safely.

This testament was copied at the request of the Guardians and heirs, presented on May 4, 1662.

(page 17)

The above testament was produced before Herr Mayor and the Council of the Small Town of Prague in a usual council assembly by the recognized witnesses, and found untouched; whereupon it was opened and according to tradition it was publicly read. Then, because no one challenged it within the time set by law, as it is proper, the assembled heirs confirmed it, and then it was approved to be archived in the Town-book with other testaments. Done in the Council of the Small Town of Prague on the 5th day after the advent of the Lord, on the 1st of December anno 1662.

By Councilor dominus Sigismund Wenzeslaus Bidemas von Dreihüebel

(Maria Ludmilla Miseroni was the second wife of Dionysio Miseroni. Her maiden name was Major von Grossenau. Her father was the Royal Physician in the Imperial Palace in Prague. She wrote this testament while terminally ill and about to leave three young children behind, only six months after she had lost her husband. She was a woman I admire for the character and intellect the contents and the language of this testament reveal. She died less than six weeks after she wrote and signed it.)

1. 5.
 Maria Ludmilla Miseroni
 eingetragene Majorin Wittib
 1. 5. Michael Gabriel von Chrennbühel
 1. 5. Jo. Santino de Bossi afer
 mo quanto sopra si contiene
 1. 5. G. Ant. Casimij von Biella
 Chirurg. L. B.
 1. 5. Joannes Ignatius Lur
 Auth. Cas. Not. Publicus
 et Testis

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene BerceL.)

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, 'Ottavio Miseroni & brothers'
MiseroniTtl1608ROt. (from Latin text in left column)
Vienna, Sep. 2, 1608;
(page 1)

Adelstand

und wappens vermehrung Prag,
2 September, 1608

Missironi Oktav
 Alexander
 Johann Ambrose und
 Aurel brüder
 aus Mailand

27/A 879

(page 1a)

Adelstand u wappen besserung
2 september 1608

Missironi Oktav
 Alexander
 Johann Ambrose und
 Aurel brüder

Mitglieder des Collegiums der Rechtsgelehrten
zu mailand.

Misseroni

Ad concept. Nobil. de 2 Sept. 1608

Ad Sac Caes^{am} M^{tem}

M.

Humilima suplicatio Octavii et fratrum de
Misseronis, pro nobilitatione et armorum
confirmatione

Nobility Brief from 1608 for the first generation of Miseroni brothers in Prague

(page 1)

Nobility Status

and family crest enhancement
2 September, 1608

Missironi Oktavio
 Alexander
 Giovanni Ambrosio and
 Aurelio brothers
 from Milan

27/A 879

(page 1a)

Nobility status and family crest enhancement
September 2, 1608

Missironi Oktavio
 Alexander
 Giovanni Ambrosio and
 Aurelio brothers

Members of the Association of Jurists of Milan

Misseroni

Ad concept. Nobil. de 2 Sept. 1608

To His Sacred Majesty

M.

*The most humble application of Octavio and
the Misseroni brothers for ennoblement and for
the confirmation of a family crest.*

(page 2)

Sac Caes^a M^{tas}

Familia Misserona ab antiquo in Civitate Mediolani originem habuit et in qua multi fuerunt et sunt nobiles, ac virtuosii viri qui tales semper vixerunt, et se gesserunt. Inter quos Octavii, Alexandri, Joannis Ambrosii et Aurelii quon Hieronimi Misseronorum fratrum patruus magnus, qui uti nobilis et celeberrimus iuris consultus á Mediolanensi Collegio, nobiles tantum admittere, acceptatus fuit. Prout et quoque tales d.ⁱ fratres fuerunt ac sunt, ob quorum virtutem et fideliam per 21 continuos annos M.^{ti} Vrae praestita servitia non modo stipendia, sed et alias in numeras laude(s) et gratias á M.^{te} Vrae totaque Aula consequi meruerunt. Cupientes ob id haec omnia aliquo singulari et sempiterno testimonio, magis illustrari illaque etiam apud posteros commendata relinqui. M.^{tem} Vram humiliter orant. Dignetur antiquam et avitam nobilitatem suam non modo laudare et confirmari verum etiam innovare, atque illos, liberos, haeredes, posteros, et descendentes suos ortos, et in futurum orituros tam masculos quam foeminas innumerum coetum, consortium statum, gradum ordinem atque dignitatem S.C.M.^{tis} Vrae sacri Imperii, et Regnorum suorum nobilium assumere extollere atque ad scribere, et nobilitatis titulo insignire atque illos omnes vere nobiles et de nobili genere domo(s) ac familia ac si nobiles á quatuor avibus paternis, et maternis geniti fuerint declarare. Ita et taliter ut d.ⁱ fratres haeredes posterii et descendentes masculi et foemina apti sint et idonei ad recipiendum ubique locorum omnes gratias, libertates exemptiones feuda privilegia, vacationes et munera quaecumque prout caeteri Imperii et M.^{tis} Vrae Regnorum nobiles de iure et consuetudine utuntur, fruuntur et potiuntur.

(page 2)

Holy Imperial Majesty

From antiquity, the Misseroni family lived in Milan and many of its members were and are nobility, men of talent, the kind that enjoy life and conduct themselves (well). Amongst them is the uncle of the sons of Gerolamo, the Misseroni brothers Octavio, Alexandro, Joannes Ambrosio et Aurelio, who was also noble and a famous legal expert and member of the Milan (Bar) Association, which only admitted nobles. Just that kind of people the brothers were and still are, as shown by their excellence and loyalty in the 21 continuous years of outstanding service to His Venerable Majesty not just for a stipend but for the numerous commendations and favors they received from His Venerable Majesty and from his entire Court. They are hoping that all these singular and life-long testimonials will be further enhanced by future commendations of posterity. They beg that Your Venerable Majesty deign to appreciate their ancient and ancestral nobility not only to recognize and confirm it, but to renew it, and to declare them, free, future masters, and their descendants already born, and yet to be born in the future, males as well as females for countless generations, partnership status, rank, class and distinction of His Sacred Imperial Majesty's Venerable Holy Empire and Kingdoms, to accept, extol and enroll their nobility, and with a title to distinguish them as all truly noble and from noble birth, home and family just the same as noblemen begotten from four paternal and maternal ancestors. Thus, and this way that the brothers and their descendants, males and females, will be entitled and worthy whenever to receive every favor, liberty, exemption, privilege of fiefs, freedom from service, and whatsoever just as other noblemen in the Empire and in His Majesty's Kingdom use, enjoy and possess them in accordance with law and traditions.

(Page 3)

Et pro maiori illorum illustratione humiliter etiam M.^{em} Vram orant. Ut infra affixa primo loco antiqua eorum insignia non modo laudare, sed illa iuxta alia secundo loco locupletare atq augere pro sua benignitate dignetur. Cum clementi declaratione, quod illa tam d.ⁱ fratres, quam eorum liberi, haeredes, posterii et omni prorsus impedimento in omnibus actibus exercitis nex illis annulis aedificiis ac aliis quibuscunq rebus etiam spiritualibus et in omnibus locis pro eorum voluntatis arbitris habere gestare et deferre ac omni quovis alio modo illis uti possint. Et prout uberius M.^{ti} Vrae condere placuerit. Cui á Deo opt. max. omne bonum precantur.

S.C.M.^{tis} Vrae

Humilimi servi
 Octavius
 Alexander
 Jo. Ambro.
 et Aurelius fratres Misseroni

(page 3)

They also humbly beg His Venerable Majesty for the enhancement of their ancestral heritage. That out of His benevolence, He deign to allow not only the recognition of their ancient crest, shown below on the left, but approve the other one next to it, below on the right, enriched and made larger, and with the kind declaration, that the brothers as well as their free, future masters and descendants of both sexes, those already born as well as those yet to be born, continuously and all their lives, in freedom and peace, and completely without impediments in all pursued activities, flags, rings, buildings and other things whatever, including spiritual ones, and in any place of their voluntary choice may be allowed to possess, to cherish and to confer, and to compose the above as elaborately as it would please His Venerable Majesty, for whose welfare to God they pray.

Holy Imperial Venerable Majesty's

*Humble servants
 Octavio
 Alexander
 Jo. Ambrosio.
 and Aurelio Misseroni brothers*

Family Crests



(page 4)

2 september 1608

Nobilitatis et Armorum melioratis pro Octavis,
Alexandre, Jo: Ambrosio et Aurelio Misseroni,
fratribus.

Rudolphus et nostris et Sacri Imp. fidelibus
dilectis Octavio, Alexandro, Joannes Ambrosio,
et Aurelio Misseroni fratribus, gratiam nostram
Caesarea et omne bonum. Ut á Sole reliqua
lumina lumen et haec inferiora corpora vires
atq's incrementum accipiunt, sic ab Imperatoria
dignitate, quam dignitatum esse maximam
Divina providentia voluit, reliqua dignitates atq's
honores promanant. In quibus distribuendis
singulari semper cura, Divi Praedecessores
nostri, Romanorum Imperatores ac Reges id
observarunt, ut qui virtutibus prae caeteris ac
praeclaris in Rempublicam et in Principes suos
promeritis excellere eos prae caeteris ornandos
atq's extollendos suscipere, idq's non solum, ut
illi ipsi dignum se praemium adeptos sibi
gratulari possent, sed ut alii etiam, imprimis vero
illorum posteris, eiusmodi exemplis accensi, et
inflammati, ad pulchras et praeclaras actiones
animum applicarent. Quam consuetudinem
laudatissimam et Nos, qui praepotentis Dei
munere concessuque ad Imperiale fastigium
enecti sumus diligenter imitari ac retinere
cupientes, praestantes quosque viros, qui bene de
Republica meriti sunt, et mereri deinceps
cupiunt, omni benignitate complecti, proque
meritorum ratione decorare consuevimus.
Edocti itaq, fidodigno testimonio vos praedictos
fratres eis parentibus ac maioribus, quos non
minus antiqua apud Mediolareses familia
splendor, quam virtutis honestarumque actionum
studium domi militiaeque, claros reddiderit,
prognatos nihil magis ab ineunte aetate cordi et
curae habuisse, quam ut avitum et continuata
quasi successione in vos derivatum decus
domesticum non modo sartum tectum
conservare, verumetiam, quoad eius fieri posset,
propriis meritis magis magisque excultum atque
illustratum ad poster-

(page 5)

itatem vestram transmittere possetis. Memores
etiam singularis vestra integritatis, ac

(page 4)

September 2, 1608

*Nobility title and improvement of family crest for
Octavio, Alexander, Jo. Ambrosio and Aurelio
Misseroni brothers.*

Rudolf's and our Holy Empire's loyal and dear
Misseroni brothers, Octavio, Alexandre, Joannes
Ambrosio and Aurelio, our imperial graces and
all good things to them. As the sun's rays cause
the human bodies grow, so from the imperial
dignity, which the divine providence made the
greatest, honors and rank spread forth. In the
distribution of those to individuals always great
care is taken. Our divine predecessors, Roman
Emperors and Kings observed that those, who by
their virtue, compared to the rest and the
prominent, have proven merits towards matters
of state and towards their leaders, they would
surpass those who accept embellishers and
glorifiers. Not only that they could consider
themselves worthy but they can thank themselves
for rewards received, but also others, especially
indeed their descendants, from such examples
will be kindled and fired up to devote the mind to
glorious and noble actions. As the most
praiseworthy tradition, by the gift and
permission of the most powerful God given
imperial dignity, we have done our utmost to
carefully cultivate and to retain enthusiastic,
accomplished men, who have well served the
state, and desire to continue to merit. With all
extended benevolence, it is our custom to honor
them in accordance with their merits. Having
thus informed you, earlier mentioned brothers,
with an 'I-trust-I-appreciate' testimony, you are
from parents and ancestors, who were just as
ancient a Milanese illustrious family as they
were of ability and honorable deeds and zeal in
war and peace. Shining origins that ancestry
represented and from the very beginning, in the
heart and in good care it was kept. Thus, the
ancient family glory, as a continuous legacy
drawn on by you, was not only preserved in a
good state, but also as far as possible by your
own merits, you were able to make it more and
more polished and illustrious before handing it

servitiorum annis viginti et ultra per vos non minori fide quam promptitudine nobis in hac Aula nostra Caesarea sedulo praestitorum, in qua devotione etiamnum persistitis, et in posterum haud dubie constanter persistetis, praetermittere noluimus, quin propensam animi nostri erga vos affectionem peculiari aliquo, eoq-tali? liberalitatis ac munificentiae nostrae symbolo, quod et vobis totiq posteritati vestrae legitimae perpetuo honori & ornamento sit cognitam atque testatam relinqueremus. Motu itaque proprie ex certa scientia, animo bene deliberato, sano & maturo accedente consilio ac de Caesarea potestatis nostrae plenitudine vos praedictos fratres Octavium,

(Page 6)

Alexandrum, Jo. Ambrosium et Aurelium Misseroni, omnesque liberos, haeredes, posteros et descendentes vestros legitimos tam masculos quam feminas, natos et nascituros in infinitum, in numerum, coetum, consortium, statum, gradum, ordinem atque, dignitatem nostrorum et Sacr. Imp. aliorumque, Regnorum et ditionem nostrarum haereditariarum, Nobileum, assimimus, evehimus adscribimus et aggregamus, vosque omnes et singulos, iuxta sortis humanae qualitatem nobiles et tamquem de nobili genere, domo atque, presapia natos dicimus, nominamus et declaramus, necnon ab omnibus et singulis, cuiuscunque status, gradus, ordinis et condicionis existant, pro veris Nobilibus dici, nominari, haberi, reputari ac honorari volumus. Decernentes

(page 7)

et edicto hoc nostro Imperiali firmiter statuentes, quod vos supradicti Octavius, Alexander, Jo. Ambrosius et Aurelius Misseroni, fratres, omnesque liberi, haeredes posterius ac descendentes vestri, legitimo matrimonio orti, atque aeterna serie orituri, masculi ac faeminae, ex hoc perpetuo posthac tempore, ubique locorum et terrarum, tam in iudiciis quam extra, in rebus spiritualibus et temporalibus, Ecclesiasticis et prophanis, quibuscunq in omnibus et singulis actibus et exercitiis, iisdem honoribus, dignitatibus, officiis, iuribus, libertatibus, insignibus, privilegiis,

(page 5)

down to your descendants. We are mindful of your unique integrity and the more than twenty years of outstanding service you performed for Us diligently in our Imperial Court, with not less loyalty than promptitude, with which devotion you continue even now, and without a doubt you will steadily persist in the future. We wish not to neglect the inclination of our heart towards you. With some special affection, and to the same point, as a token of our kindness and generosity, we declare that to you and to all your future legitimate descendants perpetual honor and title of distinction shall be granted and recorded. Out of emotion and specially out of certain knowledge, out of well considered opinion, rational and mature consultation and through our full Imperial authority, We decided that you, already mentioned brothers, Octavio,

(Page 6)

Alexander, Jo. Ambrosio and Aurelio Misseroni all of you free, future masters and your legitimate descendants, males as well as females, already born and yet to be born, in unlimited numbers, generations, partnership status, rank, class and distinction of Our and of the Holy Empire and of the Kingdoms and our hereditary lands, into nobility We admit, lift up, enroll and embrace you, one and all. We hold that along human fate, the quality of nobility is produced from nobility just as from home and from lineage sons we name, call and proclaim. Moreover, we want all and every one, whatever their status, rank, class and situation may be, to name, call, treat, consider and honor you as men of nobility

(page 7)

With our edict here of a firm imperial decision it is resolved in regards to you, above said Octavio, Alexander, Jo. Ambrosio et Aurelio Misseroni brothers, all free, future masters and your descendants born from legitimate marriage and eternally enduring succession yet to be born, males and females from here on uninterruptedly into the hereafter, at every location and land, asin the courts so outside, in things spiritual and temporary, ecclesiastical or common, whatever kind in one and all actions and exercises,

praeeminentiis, gratiis ac praerogativis, uti, frui, potiri, et gaudere possitis ac valeatis, quibus ceteri nostri et Sacri Romani Imperii veri Nobiles, de Nobili prosapia, á quattuor avis paternis et maternis geniti, utuntur, fruuntur, potiuntur, et gaudent, quomodolibet consuetudine vel de iure.

Quo vero perpetuum huius Nobilitationis extet Documentum, eademque pleniore beneficio decorata in oculos hominum clariq incurrat praedicta autoritate nostra Caesarea vobis praememoratis fratribus ac omnibus item liberis haeredibus et posteris, ex lumbis vestris legitime descendentibus aeterna serie tam masculis quam faeminis, non modo antiquae gentis et familiae vestrae insignia clementer laudavimus, approbavimus, ratificavimus et confirmavimus, verumetiam ex speciali quada in vos gratia auximus, amplificavimus et locupletavimus prout eadem vigore praesentium laudamus, (page8)

approbamus, ratificamus, cinfirmamus, augemus, amplificamus et locupletamus, adeoque in hunc, qui sequitur, modum posthac habenda, gestanda ac deferenda gratiose concedimus et elargimur. Scutum videlicet sex zonis alternatum caeruleis et albis aequali á se invicem intervallo distantibus quotu supremae in serrae modum acuminatae ita sint dispositae, ut se mutuo concludi indentur. Scuto incumbat galea aperta sive clatrata, Tornearia vulgo dicta, cancellis et limbis deaurata, et phaleris sive (page 9)

taeneiis intrinsecus quidem candidis extrinsecus vero nigris mixtim et caeruleis ex utroque latere circum volitantibus, necnon corona aurea superimposita decora; é qua aquila nigra rostro aporto linguaque, rubra exorta dextrorsum spectans, collo tantum et ternis utriusque alae pennis emineat. Prout haec omnia pictoris industriae ingeniosius elaborata et coloribus suis aptius distincta, in modis huius nostri diplomatis videre licet. Volentes et expressé decernentes quod vos saepe nominati fratres Octavius, Alexander, Jo. Ambrosius, et Aurelius Misseronis omnesque liberi, heredes posteret et descendentes vestri, legitimo coniugio orti,

likewise honors, dignity, offices, laws, civil rights, insignias, privileges, pre-eminences, favors and prerogatives, all that you may use, enjoy, possess and rejoice in, just as other noblemen of Ours and of the Holy Roman Empire, born from four paternal and maternal forefathers of noble lineage use, enjoy, possess and rejoice in, by custom or if you like, by virtue of the law. Whereby indeed this perpetual status of nobility is stated in a document and likewise in the fuller distinction and respect in the eyes of people, and extends from our earlier mentioned Imperial authority to you previously mentioned brothers and to all likewise free successors and future generations, to the eternally enduring succession legitimate descendants springing out of your loins, males as well as females. The insignias of your ancient clans and families we have not only graciously praised, approved, ratified and confirmed but also, on your account we have grown greater, heightened and enriched. Accordingly with the same spirit of the circumstances, we praise,

(page 8)

approve, ratify, confirm, extend, enlarge and enrich your insignia, and to that point, we graciously allow and bestow the right of future possession, wearing and displaying of what is described in what follows. The shield is plainly divided into six alternating blue and white bands with equal intervals between them. The uppermost one is in the shape of a saw, with the pointed parts placed so that they form a set of teeth. On the shield rests a helmet, open, or if grated, generally called Tornearia; the bars and the fringe are not gilded. There is a breast

(page 9)

plate, and if there is a plume, on the inside it is at least gleaming white, but on the outside, on both sides of the crest, it is certainly black and blue mixed. Moreover, there is an ornate golden crown on top of the helmet, from which a black eagle with open beaks and red tongue extended is looking out to the right; the whole neck and three feathers from each wing stand out. Naturally, the whole work of this painstaking

aeternaue serie orituri, iam descripta, armorum insignia, eo quo in superioribus habentur modo, in omnibus et singulis honestis ac decentibus actibus, et expeditionibus, aliorum nostrorum et Sacri Romani Imperii Nobilium armigerorum more, tam serio quam ioco, in hastiludiis, seu hastatorum dimicationibus, pedestribus, vel equestribus, in bellis, duellis, singularibus certaminibus, et quibuscunque pugnis, eminus, comminus, in scutis, panniculis, vexillis, tentoriis, coenotaphis, sepulcris, monumentis, clenodiis, annulis, monilibus, sigillis, aedificiis, parietibus, fenestris, ostiis, lacunaribus, tapetibus, ac supectilibus quibuscunque, tam in rebus spiritualibus, quam temporalibus, et mixtis, in locis omnibus, pro rei necessitate ac voluntatis vestrae arbitrio, aliorum Nobilium armigerorum more, libere et absque ullo impedimento vel contradictione, habere, gestare, ac deferre, iisdemque quovis modo uti possitis ac valeatis. Apti insuper sitis et idonei ad ineundum et recipiendum omnes gratias, libertates, exemptiones, feuda, privilegia, vacationes à muneribus et

(page 10)

oneribus quibuscunque realibus, personalibus et mixtis, ad utendum denique, singulis iuribus, quibus ceteri a Nobis ac Sacro Rom. Imp. huiusmodi ornamentis insignitis ac feudorum capaces atque participes utuntur, fruuntur, potiuntur et gaudent quomodolibet consuetudine vel de iure. Quapropter omnibus et singulis Electoribus, aliisque Principibus, Ecclesiasticis et secularibus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Militibus, Nobilibus, Clientibus, Praefectis, Procuratibus, Officialibus, Quaestoribus, Circiuni Magistris, Iudicibus, Consulibus, Regum Heroaldis, sive Caduceatoribus, omnibusque nostris, ac Sacri Romani Imperii, et quorumvis aliorum regnorum, ac Provinciarum nostrarum hereditarium, subditis atque fidelibus dilectis, serio mandamus, ut vos supranominatos, Octavium, Alexandrum, Jo. Ambrosium et Aurelium Misseroni, ac omnes itidem liberos,

painter is more naturally detailed and more fittingly colored than can be seen from this document of ours. We are in favor and clearly determined that you often named brothers Octavio, Alexandro, Jo. Ambrosio, and Aurelio Misseronis and all of you free, future masters, and your descendants, born out of a legitimate union, and the infinite series yet to be born, with the family crest as described, as of now you be counted amongst the above. In each and every honest and decent act, and special services, in accord with the mores of the armor bearer of the nobility of our other lands and of the Holy Roman Empire, as in being serious as in joking, in javelin tournament, or if in spear battle, infantrymen or cavalry, in war, in duels, in one-on-one combat and in whatever fight, hand-to-hand, at a distance, fistfights, - with military standards, tents, coenotaphs, tombs, monuments, gems, signet rings, necklaces, seals, buildings, partition walls, windows, doors, panel-ceilings, tapestries, and whatever household furniture, in spiritual matters as much as in temporal ones, and a mixture of those, in all places, because of the necessity of some matter and your voluntary decision, in accord with the mores of the armor bearer of the nobility, you should be able to possess, to cherish and to confer (all those things listed) freely and without any hindrance or opposition, in whatsoever place and in whatsoever way. Moreover, you are suited and worthy to enter and to receive all the favors, liberties, immunities, fiefs, privileges, exemptions from service and

(page 10)

from burdens and from whatever matters, personal ones and mixed, and finally to enjoy individual rights, just as others, having received from Us and the Holy Roman Empire this kind of marked distinctions, use, enjoy, possess and rejoice in the bountiful and share taking fiefs by custom or if you like, by virtue of the law. Therefore, one and all electoral princes, except the premier one, ecclesiastical or secular, archbishops, bishops, princes, marquises,

heredes, posteros, ac descendentes vestros, tam masculos quam fœminas, ex legitimo thoro ortos atque orituros, in infinitum prescriptis Nobilitatis et armorum insignibus, universisque et singulis privilegiis, gratiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus, exemptionibus, indultis, honoribus, dignitatibus et iuribus, vobis legitimisque descendantibus vestris, vigore nostri huius Diplomatis competentibus, eo omnino quo in superioribus habentur modo, pacificè, quiete, et sine omni prorsus impedimento vel molestia plenè uti, frui, potiri, atque gaudere sinant, ac ab aliis id pariter fieri sedulo curent.

Si quis autem praesens Edictum, hoc nostrum transgredi, vel ausu quopiam temerario violare, conatus fuerit, is praeter gravissimam nostram ac sacri Romani Imperii indignationem, quinquaginta Marcharum auri puri mulctam, Fisco seu Aerario nostro Imperiali ac iniuriam passi aut passorum usibus, ex aequo omni spe veniae sublata, pendendam, se noverit ipso facto incursum.

Harum testimonio literarum, manu nostra subscriptarum, et sigilli nostri Caeserei appensione munitarum. Datum in Arce nostra nostra regia Pragae, die secunda mensis Septembr, A^o. 1608.

counts, barons, military men, nobility, clients, prefects, arms or truce officers and all subjects and loyal persons in our and in the Holy Roman Empire, we hereby order them that you above named Octavio, Alexandro, Jo. Ambrosio, et Aurelio Misseronis and all of you likewise free, future master and your descendants, whether male or female, out of legitimate union born and yet to be born, in unlimited numbers, with the prescribed insignia of nobility and family crest, universal and individual privileges, favors, liberties, immunities, exemptions, permits, honors, distinctions, and rights to you and to your legitimate descendants, by the force of this Brief of ours are eligible, and as of now are counted amongst the above, and should be allowed to fully use, enjoy, possess and rejoice in (all the above) peacefully, undisturbed and without any hindrance or annoyance, and should zealously take care that others can do the same.

And now, if someone makes an attempt to bypass or heedlessly to violate this Edict, he is facing, besides our and the Holy Empire's most severe indignation, a penalty of fifty Marks of pure gold coins to be paid to the Emperor's privy purse or to our Imperial Treasury, and a restitution to be paid to the offended. To remove all hope of leniency, only the restitution will satisfy the offended.

*This Brief was signed in our hands and ratified by the attachment of our imperial seal. It was issued in the castle of our royal city of Prague, on the second day of the month of **September, anno 1608.***

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, Dionysio Miseroni & brothers
MiseroniTitl1653RO. (from German)

Nobility Brief from 1653 for the second generation of Miseroni brothers in Prague

(original, page 1, left column)

Confirmation of nobility and improvement of family crest together with the predicate 'von Lisone' has been granted to **Dionysio, Hieronymus, Franciscus** and **Goiovanni Ambrosio** the **Missironi** brothers

Regensburg March 10, 1653

This is to confirm that on September 2, 1608, in Prague, Emperor Rudolph II bestowed upon their father, Octavio the nobility status and family crest of a Knight.
Permission for an improved crest and the use of a predicate, as well as approval for acquiring property was granted to the engraver's heirs.

Regensburg 10 March 1653
Missiron von Lisone

Dionys
Hieronymus
Franz and
Johann Ambrose
Brüder

V.B. 8225

(original, page 1, right column)

Missironen

We Ferdinand the Third Titulus maior declare with this Brief to Us and to Our descendants in the Empire and make publicly known to all that We, through the height and dignity of the Holy Roman Emperor, in whom the almighty, by his godly will, placed the innate goodness and benevolence, We and each and all of Our people and the Holy Empire, also of Our Hereditary Kingdom, Princedom and loyal subject lands receiving honor and benefit, well observe that Our regal heart is not unjust and affected many people who received Our regal grace and gentleness.

Our ancestors and the Majesty himself in nobility status, also Our laudable forefathers Holy Roman Emperors and Kings, Ours and the Holy Empire's and of the laudable Office of the Austrian House

(original, page 2)

and with others gifted with good nobleman virtue and learning, who with all means were to Us, to the Holy Empire and to Our laudable Austrian House in the most loyal and steadfast service, through whose skill and industrious work Our prosperity and income and those of the Empire and the laudable Austrian House are increased, enriched and preserved.

When We now graciously expect, perceive and observe mercy, honesty, noble goodness, traditions, customs, virtue and reason before Our Imperial Majesty, (*we see*) Our and the Empire's dear and loyal **Dionysius, Hieronymus, Franciscus** and

(original, page 3)

Joannes Ambrosius the famous **Missironi** brothers. The pleasant, obedient, useful and most willing service is not their virtue alone, but also their forefather's, especially their father's, Octavius. They served Our beloved uncles and forefathers Emperor Rudolph and Matthia, both

the most Christian benevolent in Our remembrance, in various ways both in war and in peacetime. But especially well served Us and Our laudable Austrian House the above mentioned Dionysius, who was the Schatzmeister (*Superintendent of the Treasure Chamber*) in Our Hereditary Kingdom of Bohemia. On several occasions during the 4 years, when Our Royal City of Prague was occupied by Königsmark (*Swedish General during the 30-year War*) he served Us well by not abandoning and rescuing his most valuable treasure. These loyal and accomplished brothers have proven themselves and still do and will do so to their grave.

(original, page 4)

So We have therefore considered carefully the courage, good will and good knowledge of said **Dionysius, Hieronymus, Franciscus and Joannes Ambrosius the Misseroni** brothers and the special favor done to them by Our great uncle and forefather Emperor Rudolph – God bless his memory – in Prague on the date of September 2, 1608. The nobility status and a family crest then received by their father Octavio Misseroni, is not only confirmed here and decreed, but the nobility crest is now made larger, adorned and improved. Also, We are pleased to allow their legitimate, blood descendants and their descendants' descendant sons, and such female persons,

(original, page 5)

to use and wear (*the family crest*) from now forever. It is a crest divided into six parts across (*horizontally*), the first, the third and fifth (*parts from top*) are white or silver color. The other three parts are blue or lazuli color. On the uppermost white part, there are 7 identical white hanging peaks, resembling saw teeth. On top of the crest is an open helmet of a knight with white, black and blue plume on both sides around it and adorned with a royal crown (*on top of the helmet*). On it, by itself, appears an upright spread-eagle adorned with a royal crown and facing Us. Its beak is open and its red tongue is extended. In its left claw it is holding an emerald. In its right black and blue claw there is a key turned so as to show the beard and the handle of the key in full view. In the flat beard of the key, a golden 'F' and 3 lines can be seen. It is thought to represent Our Emperor's name (*Ferdinand III*).

(original, page 6)

Now, that confirmed, enlarged and adorned noble family crest has been drawn in this Our Imperial Brief and colored with the actual colors. Having done that, We are eager and pleased to grant herewith that nobility status and family crest, out of the absolute power of the Roman Emperor through the force of this Brief, and decree that the above mentioned Dionysius, Hieronymus, Franciscus and Joannes Ambrosius Misseroni brothers, their legitimate, blood descendants and their descendants' descendant sons, and such female persons, just as up to now, so forever eternally may have birthright fiefs, knights' companions and knightly noblemen they shall be called by people at all places in all and

(original, page 7)

every act and matter spiritual and worldly, so it is honored, maintained and written. With that, (*comes*) all and every favor, honor, privilege, advantage, justice, old traditions and good habit, which the noblemen of age have used and will use in the future. They shall have income from institutions, high or low offices and fief, spiritual and worldly sources approved by Our and the Holy Empire as well as Our Hereditary Kingdom, Princedom and lands of birthright fiefs. Knights' companions and knightly noblemen in all knight tournaments ride to compete with their fief and all others with rights to property, they pass judgments and administer justice and also attend to all other matters of the nobleman, such as action

(original, page 8)

and business, inner and outside judicial participation, if they are worthy, receptive and suitable for it, proper and good they are. All of these as well as the confirmed nobility crest and adornments (*are part*) in any and every honest, upright noble knightly matter and business. To be wrathful or serious in attack, fight, battle, tournament, in fencing, knight tournaments, military campaigns, flag or tent pitching, seals, jewels, funerals, paintings and otherwise in all sorts of

things according to their honor, natural will and pleasure they must make use of and enjoy unhindered, as *(do)* other of knights' companions and noblemen in Our and the Holy Empire and also in Our Hereditary Kingdom, Princedom and lands of birthright Fiefs.

(original, page 9)

Furthermore, We have graciously and with Our pleasure admitted *(into the ranks of the nobility)* the above mentioned **Dionysius, Hieronymus, Franciscus** and **Joannes Ambrosius Misseroni** brothers, their legitimate, blood descendants and their descendants' descendant sons, and such female persons. From now henceforth to eternity to Us and to Our descendants and to whomever else human, the title, the status as to rank shall be in all verbal and written text, in their name, title, signature, seal, deed as well as business transaction with the '**von Lisone**' predicate, and similarly they can name themselves, verbally and in writing without any restriction, after any property, present or rightfully acquired in the future.

With this Brief and Will, We commanded, seriously and strongly, each and every electoral prince, prince all over the Empire and in the Hereditary Lands, that the often mentioned **Dionysius, Hieronymus, Franciscus**

(original, page 10)

and **Joannes Ambrosius Misseroni von Lisone** brothers, their legitimate blood descendants and their descendants' descendant sons, and such female persons forever eternally, as in Our and the Holy Empire as well as in Our Hereditary Kingdom, Princedom and Lands of birthright Fiefs, knights' companions and knightly noblemen, in any and all religious and worldly status, institution and matter, to accept, respect, to allow, to recognize and to honor them, and Our above described imperial gifts *(to the Misseroni brothers)*, favors, liberties, privileges, honors, titles, advantages, rights, justice, company and community of noblemen and this confirmation of Ours neither to hinder nor to misinterpret, and against the strong hand protecting and defending and completely enforcing *(this brief)* herewith, not to challenge, offend, or burden it nor to allow somebody

(origin, page 11)

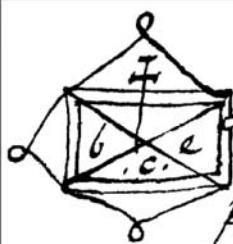
to do the same. By no way or means is anyone welcome to become a burden *(by challenging or violating the contents of this brief)* to Us and to the Empire. Falling out of favor and punishment is the penalty for that, which can only be avoided by paying a fine, namely 60 mark ounce of gold. In a friendly division, one half of that is for the Imperial Camera, the other half is paid to the often mentioned **Misseroni von Lisone brothers**, their legitimate blood descendants and their descendants' descendant so offended. Failure to pay the fine in time is not pardonable, but will not harm the rights and crest of the wearer of the confirmed, enlarged and adorned crest.

To prove the authenticity of this Brief, it bears Our Imperial Seal. Done in Our and the Holy Empire's city of Regensburg on **March 10 anno 1653**.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

**Translation of Documents
with
File Names**

N—Z



Pro benedictus de (affidione filius quon am) Thoma porte
Cumana par sancti martini not. quib apta et
propria auctoribus notarius rogans tradidi et in pmissis
fieri etc

Millesimo quingentesimo quadragessimo secundo
Inditione prima die ~~martis~~ mercurij decimo
octavo mensis octobris

Cum set q alias dms Jo. petrus de
scopertis de cayrate alias Inuestimis fuerit
libelli nomine a dms Lucia de longis de
leuco et dms gaspare et fratribus de
miserionibus matre et filijs de Infrascripto
sedimine infernis descripto et pro canone
librarum octuaginta nupr omni anno solue
m quolibet die duodecimo mensis novembris
eiusdem anni et cum pacto caducitatis
trium annorum in forma et prout latius
apparet Instrumento rogato per me notarium
infrascriptum die duodecimo mensis novembris
1532 seu anno r^o

ARCHIVIO DI STATO
MILANO



Cumq postmodum decesserit dictus dms Jo.

In Outstanding Loans

	florins-xr.	florins-xr.
1. a loan to Herr <u>Johann Häussl</u> on 6 th Aug. 1807 of 1000 fl. interest from 6 th Aug. 1814 to end of December c.a. (<i>current year</i>)	515 27 ⁴ / ₅ <u>12 21</u>	527 48
2. a loan to Herr Franz <u>Vallthirer</u> on 29 th Jul. 1811 of 1000 fl. interest from 29 th Jul. 1814 to end of December c.a. (<i>current year</i>)	200 -- 5 02	
3. a loan to Herr Franz <u>Vallthirer</u> on 7 th Jan. 1813 of 200 fl. interest from 7 th Jan. 1814 to end of December c.a.	200 -- 11 46	
4. a loan to Herr Franz <u>Vallthirer</u> on 25 th Nov. 1809 of 1200 fl. interest from 25 th Nov. 1813 to end of December 1814	346 49 ¹ / ₅ 22 51	
5. a loan to Herr Franz <u>Vallthirer</u> on 27 th Dec. 1792 of 500 fl. interest from 27 th Dec. 1813 to end of December 1814	500 -- <u>30 15</u>	1316 43
6. a loan to Frau <u>Anna Heppler</u> 28 th Jan. 1807 of 1000 fl. interest from 28 th Jan. 1814 to end of December c.a.	526 18 ⁴ / ₅ 29 01	
7. a loan to Frau <u>Anna Heppler</u> 16 th May. 1807 of 3200 fl. interest from 16 th May. 1814 to end of December c.a.	1553 23 ⁴ / ₅ <u>58 09</u>	2166 52
8. a loan to Herr <u>Anton Oberauer</u> 19 th Jan. 1814 of 500 fl. interest from 19 th Jan. 1814 to end of December c.a.	500 -- <u>28 25</u>	528 25
9. a loan to Herr <u>Joseph Roder</u> 27 th Feb. 1814 of 600 fl. interest from 27 th Feb. 1814 to end of December c.a.	600 -- <u>30 18</u>	630 18
10. a loan to Herr <u>Stephan Schurez</u> 7 th Nov. 1813 of 500 fl. interest from 7 th Nov. 1814 to end of December c.a.	500 -- 4 25	
11. a loan to Herr <u>Stephan Schurez</u> 3 rd Nov. 1814 of 300 fl. interest from 3 rd Nov. 1814 to end of December 1814.	300 -- <u>2 51</u>	807 16
12. a loan to Herr <u>Franz Lauter</u> 9 th Jul. 1809 of 2000 fl. interest from 9 th July 1814 to end of December c.a.	952 22 ⁴ / ₅ 27 09	
13. a loan to Herr <u>Leopold Sartory</u> 12 th Dec. 1810 of 1000 fl. interest from 12 th Dec. 1814 to end of December c.a.	200 -- <u>-- 36</u>	1180 07⁴/₅
(Page 3) <i>Sum of previous page Brought over</i>		11008 26²/₅
14. a loan to Herr <u>Leopold Sartory</u> 5 th Nov. 1790 of 1000 fl. interest from 5 th Nov. 1814 to end of December c.a.	1000 -- <u>9 10</u>	1009 10
15. a loan to Herr <u>Ignatz Rupp</u> 13 th Oct. 1809 of 1000 fl. interest from 13 th Oct. 1814 to end of December c.a.	318 28 ¹ / ₅ <u>4 04</u>	322 32¹/₅
16. a loan to Herr <u>Martin Pauer</u> 13 th Jul. 1811 of 800 fl. interest from 13 th Jul. 1811 to end of December 1814	160 -- <u>33 14</u>	193 14
17. loan to Herr <u>Joseph Blass</u> 13 th Mar. 1810 of 130 fl. no interest		41 16
18. a loan to Herr <u>Joseph Kollmann</u> 24 th Apr. 1796 of 800 fl. interest from 24 th Apr. 1814 to end of December c.a.	800 -- <u>32 48</u>	832 48
19. a loan to Herr <u>Lad. Eisner</u> 22 th Apr. 1798 of 200 fl. interest from 22 nd Apr. 1811 to end of December 1814	200 -- <u>44 16</u>	244 16
20. a loan to Herr <u>Anton Vindhager</u> 6 th Feb. 1810 of 1000 fl. interest from 6 th Feb. 1814 to end of December c.a.	251 15 ¹ / ₅ 13 31	
21. a loan to Herr <u>Anton Vindhager</u> 7 th Jun. 1811 of 2000 fl. interest from 7 th Jun. 1814 to end of December c.a.	400 -- 13 32	
22. a loan to Herr <u>Anton Vindhager</u> 7 th Feb. 1811 of 1000 fl. interest from 7 th Jun. 1814 to end of December 1814	200 -- <u>6 46</u>	885 04

Outstanding Loans

	florins-xr.	florins-xr.
23. a loan to Herr Jacob Naller 22 nd Aug. 1808 of 200 fl. interest from 22 nd Aug. 1808 to end of December 1814	84 44 ³ / ₅ 30 30	
24. a loan to Herr Jacob Naller 2 nd Jul. 1808 of 1000 fl. interest from 2 nd Jul. 1808 to end of December 1814	413 13 ¹ / ₅ 136 09	664 36 ⁴ / ₅
25. a loan to Herr Joh. Oberhauser 25 th Nov. 1809 of 2000 fl. interest from 25 th Nov. 1813 to end of December 1814	578 02 38 05	616 07
26. a loan to the Royal Free town of Pest 6 th Apr. 1803 of 3000 fl. interest from 6 th Apr. 1814 to end of December c.a.	2525 34 ⁴ / ₅ 111 04	2636 38 ⁴ / ₅
27. a loan to Franz Barnisch 7 th Nov. 1814 of 600 fl. interest from 7 th Nov. to end of December 1814.	600 -- 5 18	605 18
28. a loan to Jacob Fettner 1 st Sep. 1793 1000 fl. interest from 1 st Sep. 1814 to end of December c.a. (<i>current year</i>)	1000 -- 20 --	1020 --
29. a loan to Anton Fettner 18 th Dec. 1805 of 500 fl. interest from 18 th Dec. 1813 to end of December 1814	335 34 ³ / ₅ 20 48	356 22 ⁴ / ₅
30. a loan to Cath. Martinkovits 18 th Dec. 1813 of 100 fl. interest from 15 th Dec. 1813 to end of December 1814	100 -- 6 15	106 15
Sum of Outstanding Loans in Viennese currency		20552 52

(Page 4) (*in the list above, the original loan amount, the outstanding amount of the loan and the outstanding interest are listed*)

Debit

The charitable donations according to the Testament	110 --
No.1 the church invoice, as No.1	94 12
2 the invoice for the preparation of the corps, as No.2	109 39
3 for the funeral procession with music, as No.3	24 --
4 to the carpenter for the coffin, as No.4	58 --
5 to Herr Ferdinand Keller doctor, as No.5	50 --
6 to the hospital staff, as No.6	12 --
7 various expenses of Herr Jacob Naller, as No.7	33 36
8 to Herr Offenbach for medications, as No.8	5 35
9 as per the note from Anna Rusitska, as No.9	74 50
10 to Herr Vukatits surgeon, as No.10	5 --
11 as per the note of Herr Jacob Naller, as No.11	7 --
12 to the cook, Magdalena Trostin, as No.12, pay for one quarter of a year	10 --
13 to Ignatz Vudisch, as No.13, one month's pay	10 --
14 to Herr Gabriel Lantz, as No.14	10 --
15 to Herr Georg Vass 1/4 year rent money, as No.15	50 --
16 to Frau Theresia Grossman store rent, as No.16	37 30
17 to Herr Johann Gleizner, as No.17	30 --
18 to Ignatz Vuttig, as No.18	20 --
19 to Magdalena Trostin, as No.19	110 --
to Herr Jacob Naller to pay for the Lotto office	70 --
6 days' fee for Herr Commissioner	24 --

Debits		florins-xr.	florins-xr.
6 days' fee for the assistant to the Commissioner		12	--
for the preparation of the inventory		4	--
to the town crier (<i>trumpeter</i>) for publicizing the auction and			
for the role of barker during the bidding		8	--
Sum of debits		<u>979</u>	<u>22</u>
the assets from page 3	20552 05		
the debits	<u>979 22</u>		
there remains the net fortune in Viennese currency		<u>19572 43</u>	
In legal tenders as on page 1	<u>181 57</u>		
finally in copper coins mentioned on page 1,	<u>13 04</u>		

(Page 5)

DISTRIBUTION

Now, since the 3rd point of the last Testament wills that the whole of the fortune left behind be divided into four, or really 7 parts, so firstly, that comes to the sum in Viennese currency of

19572 42

	florins - xr.	
to the respected priestly brothers of the bequeath		
Aloys Naller one fourth part, that is	4893 10 ¹ / ₂	
to Carl Naller the same	4893 10 ¹ / ₂	
to Nicolaus Naller the same	4893 10 ¹ / ₂	
So the three brothers receive together		14679 31⁴/₈

From the 4 th quarter part that is	<u>4893 10¹/₂</u>	
which is to be divided equally amongst the four		
children of the now deceased brother of the deceased,		
4th share , the oldest son Jacob Naller receives one quarter	1223 17 ⁵ / ₈	
part, after taking out the purchases of effects at the	101 38	
auction, he receives therefore the additional money of		1121 39⁵/₈
5th share , to the daughter Clara born Naller, married		
Schaffmann is due the same,	1223 17 ⁵ / ₈	
subtracting the purchases of	82 07	
results in the additional amount of		1141 10⁵/₈
6th share , to the daughter Anna born Naller, married		
Monszky is similarly due,	1223 17 ⁵ / ₈	
she already received with purchases	94 05	
therefore receives and additional		1129 12⁵/₈
7th share , finally, to Magdalene born Naller, married		
Müller is equally due,	1223 17 ⁵ / ₈	
towards which she already received	220 38	
to her is due the additional		1002 39⁵/₈
	<u>498 28</u>	<u>4893 10¹/₂</u>
If now, the already disposed sum of		498 28
we add to the already distributed legacy then		

Distribution

florins - xr.

florins - xr.

to check we get in Viennese currency			<u>19572 42</u>
(Page 6) From the sum of	<u>181 57</u>		
in conventional coins, one quarter is due to	Aloys	45 291/4	
	Carl	45 291/4	
	Nicolaus	<u>45 291/4</u>	
	In Sum		136 273/4

From the 4 th quarter part of	<u>45 291/4</u>		
the four children of Joseph Naller get			
the son Jacob	11 225/16		
the daughter Clara	11 225/16		
the daughter Anna	11 225/16		
the daughter Magdalena	<u>11 225/16</u>		45 291/4
The sum equals the above			<u>181 57</u>

From the sum of	<u>13 04</u>		
in various copper coin money the three			
priestly brothers get	Aloys	3 16	
	Carl	3 16	
	Nicolaus	<u>3 16</u>	9 48

the four children of Joseph Naller get			
the son Jacob	-- 49		
the daughter Clara	-- 49		
the daughter Anna	-- 49		
the daughter Magdalena	<u>-- 49</u>		3 16
The sum to check			<u>13 04</u>

(Page 7)	SUMMARY	conventional money	investment certificates	mixed copper coins	
		fl xr	fl xr	fl	xr
The total estate left behind consists of		<u>181 57</u>	<u>19572 42</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>04</u>

out of which the respected clergymen get					
Herr Aloys Naller his share	45 291/4	4893	101/2	3	16
to Herr Carl Naller his share	45 291/4	4893	101/2	3	16
to Herr Nicolaus Naller his share	45 291/4	4893	101/2	3	16
among the Naller children					
to son Jacob his share	11 225/16	1223	175/8	---	49
to daughter Clara her share	11 225/16	1223	175/8	---	49
to daughter Anna her share	11 225/16	1223	175/8	---	49
to daughter Magdalena her share	<u>11 225/16</u>	<u>1223</u>	<u>175/8</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>49</u>
the sum as a check	<u>181 57</u>	<u>19572 42</u>		<u>13</u>	<u>04</u>

About which, that the inventory was prepared in this manner and the distribution that took place, we herewith certify, Pesth the 26th December 1814.

(signed) **Georg Damianovitsch**
Town Council

(signed) **Johann Heller**
Sworn Clerk

Note to reader:

1 florin = 60 kreuzers (xr)

Prices and wages in 1790 and 1838, estimate for 1814:

	1790	1814	1838	
<i>daily wage of vineyard worker</i>	13	21	30	<i>kreizer</i>
<i>daily wage of bricklayer</i>	38	57	75	<i>xr.</i>
<i>1 kg of beef</i>	12	18	20	<i>xr.</i>
<i>1 kg of pork</i>	20	30	41	<i>xr.</i>
<i>1 kg of fine flour</i>	3.6	4.2	4.2	<i>xr.</i>

In 1814, 19572 Viennese florins would have bought:

39144 kg of pork
or 65240 kg of beef
or 279600 kg of fine flour
or 20602 days' (65 years') work of a bricklayer
or 55920 days' (179 years') work of a vineyard worker

Also note that Franz Naller II paid 200 florins for one year's rent. He was the Market Judge of the town of Pest. He also managed one of the Royal Lottery offices for the Crown.

(Page 8)

**Inventory Appraisal and Auction Report for the
Entire Effects of the deceased Franz Naller, thus:**

(names in bold characters are members of the **Naller** clan)

Name of the Effects	Buyer	Estimate		Sale	
		fl	xr	fl	xr
1 Carniol Ring with 2 cuts, as No.1	Jacob Naller	50	--	56	30
1 Gold pocket-watch with minute hand, as No 2	Müller	90	--	143	--
1 Large framed clock, as also No. 2	Tribusch	70	--	98	--
1 Steel wall-clock, as also No. 2	Poer	12	--	16	30
6 Silver spoons	Anna Naller	61	30	66	10
1 Pair of silver spurs, as No. 3	Mandl Deutsch	28	30	29	--
Various gold laces	Mandl Deutsch	13	30	15	20
1 Hardwood oval table	Schaffmann	10	--	14	--
11 various pictures	Müller	3	--	6	06
1 Large crucifix	Schaffmann	2	--	4	30
2 Religious pictures	Perl Moys	2	--	2	10
1 Religious picture in gilded frame	Czehetgruber	2	--	4	57
2 Large religious pictures	Anna Naller	4	--	6	06
1 Drawing	Kohn	1	--	1	04

Name of the Effects	Buyer	Estimate		Sale	
		fl	xr	fl	xr
1 Picture of a woman	Müller	2	--	7	24
1 Picture of St. Cecilia	Perl	1	--	1	21
1 Picture of St. Cecilia	Jacob Naller	1	30	2	25
1 Steel platter	Müller	1	--	1	43
3 Brushes	Schaffmann	1	--	2	03
4 Pairs of earthenware	Czehetgruber	1	--	1	55
1 Pair of leather gloves	Czehetgruber	--	30	--	47
4 Various beer mugs	Nagy	2	--	3	59
2 Steel hammers	Deutsch	--	30	--	46
1 Old Meerschaum tobacco pipe	Tribusch	3	--	4	38
1 Wooden pipe	Hoferin	1	--	2	--
3 Knives	Anna Naller	1	--	2	--
1 Stick of seal wax	Loffler	--	20	--	39
2 Fire extinguisher buckets	Jacob Naller	5	--	8	11
13 1/2 lb. of Zinc	Tribusch	16	53	22	30
1 New pressing iron made of brass	Czomso	1	30	2	45
7 Hand towels	Müllerin	5	--	6	12
1 Small brass mortar	Schlehinger	5	--	6	59
Coffee set with two glasses	Schaffmann	10	--	17	08
1 Small softwood shelf	Tribusch	--	15	--	42
6 Worn napkins	Müllerin	4	--	4	40
4 Worn tablecloths	Anna Naller	6	--	8	52
1 Linen sheet	Anna Naller	3	--	5	56
	<i>(sum)</i>			578	58
(Page 9) 8 Pairs of socks	Jacob Naller	4	--	7	15
2 Sleeping caps	Schaffmann	1	--	2	25
1 Spanish cane	Müller	5	--	10	--
1 Spanish cane	Tribusch	5	--	10	--
1 English leather vest	Czehetgruber	1	30	2	06
1 English leather vest	Pletczer	1	--	1	30
1 Silk vest	Czehetgruber	1	30	2	45
1 English leather vest	Czehetgruber	2	--	4	45
1 Winter leather vest	Müller	3	--	6	24
1 Winter leather vest	Loffler	2	--	3	31
1 Moor-gray cloth hooded coat	Jacob Naller	18	--	25	35
1 Pair of English-cloth trousers	Deutsch	5	--	7	15
1 English-cloth steel-green tail-jacket	Deutsch	7	--	9	--
1 Brown tail-jacket with trousers	Müllerin	15	--	21	30
3 Shirts	Pleczer	6	--	11	25
2 Shirts	Loffler	4	--	6	--
3 Colored scarves	Anna Naller	1	30	2	25
2 Old white scarves	Schaffmann	--	30	--	36
2 White cloth	Schaffmann	--	30	--	35

Name of the Effects	Buyer	Estimate		Sale	
		fl	xr	fl	xr
2 White cloth	Müller	--	45	1	25
2 Colored handkerchiefs	Müller	1	--	2	--
3 Colored handkerchiefs	Müller	5	--	10	14
2 Colored handkerchiefs	Anna Naller	1	--	2	24
4 Colored handkerchiefs	Schaffmann	3	--	4	--
1 Old copper kettle	Schaffmann	6	--	9	09
1 Hardwood cabinet with hutch	Czehetgruber	15	--	25	06
1 Hardwood cabinet with drawers, without hutch	Schaffmann	14	--	21	--
1 Wash roll	Vass	15	--	22	--
1 Table with stone top	Schaffmann	4	--	5	03
1 Brass lamp and flame extinguisher	Czehetgruber	1	--	1	55
1 Hardwood table	Czehetgruber	3	--	7	05
6 Leather chairs	Valthierer	15	--	19	06
6 Leather chairs	Czehetgruber	6	--	10	06
1 Iron grill	Jacob Naller	--	30	1	15
1 Skewer	Czompo	--	10	--	20
1 Sheet-metal noodle maker	Hoferin	--	45	1	21
1 Sheet-metal grater	Mandl	--	30	--	45
1 Funnel	Anna Naller	--	06	--	12
(Page 10)	(sum)			857	57
1 Brass siphon	Spitzl	--	20	--	30
1 Iron frying pan	Czehetgruber	--	45	1	31
1 Board bed	Czompo	2	--	4	--
1 Hardwood table with spear legs	Schmallviezer	3	--	6	--
2 Old leather belt	Hoferin	--	20	--	51
1 Hernia brace	Heim	--	30	--	35
1 Comb	Jacob Naller	--	15	--	27
1 Tobacco pouch	Schaffmann	--	45	1	38
	Summa			873	29

We herewith verify that the above-described auction took place, Pesth 26th day of December 1814

(Jacob, Anna, Clara and Magdalena Naller were the children of Joseph Naller, who died in 1789. At the time of this auction, Jacob was the son-in-law of J. Tribusch and the three women above were married to Monsky, Schaffmann and Müller. Joseph and Franz II (Jr) Naller were brothers. Müllerin = Mrs. Müller.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/CC
NallerFranzJrLWt. (from German)

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY, AMEN

In considering that while man's death is certain but its timing is uncertain, I, the undersigned man still in good physical health and with a clear mind, prepared and put on paper in front of the witness gentlemen the following Last Will pertaining to my humble assets. Thus

Firstly I offer my soul to the infinite mercy of our savior Jesus Christ and my body to the earth. During the burial performed according to Christian Catholic tradition in the Upper Cemetery, the bells shall toll in every church and after the burial a requiem shall be held and six holy masses shall be read and 20 florins in Viennese currency shall be distributed amongst the poor.

Secondly I leave to the church of the old town 10 florins
to the town hospital 40 florins
to the home for the poor 40 florins

Thirdly I name as my universal heirs my three Christian priestly brothers, namely Aloysius, Carolus and Nicolaus all born Naller and the four children left behind by my brother Joseph Naller, namely Jacob, Clara, Anna and Magdalena also all born Naller - with the condition that if any of my universal heirs should die without an heir, then that share shall go to my remaining universal heirs.

Fourthly I hereby appoint Herr Franz Walthierer as the testament executor asking him to execute every point of my last will precisely.
It so took place Pesth, April 12, 1813.



Seal **Franz Naller** by own hand

To the fact that the above Last Will was read clearly and word by word to the Testator and that he declared that it should stand as it is, we hereby attest.

Seal **Mathias Zagschitz**
as witness by own hand

Seal **Franz Walthierer**
by own hand

Seal **Johann Gabler**
by own hand

Seal **Joseph Appl**
by own hand

Seal **Mathias Erer**
by own hand

(Official notes on the reverse side read as follows:)

Shall be returned (*this document*) to the City Archives
from the parties after extracting the requested copy.

Decreed by the Senate of Pesth on
by the Town Magistrate

No. 94

14 November, 1814

Read in the Senate of Pesth on the 14th day of November 1814
by **Franz Stepessy**

Assistant Notary by own hand

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercei.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1009/C
NallerFranzJrPVabct. (from German)

VINEYARD TITLE, FRANZ NALLER Jr., BUDA 1782

Lib. 23, P. 526, No. 1968 (*NallerFranzJrPVa.*)

Franz Naller, a burgher and musician (*this is a mistake, he was not a musician; his father Franz Sr. and his brother Mathias were*) from Pest acquires use and ownership title to vineyard in **Deutschenthall** (*Németvölgy*) whose size is 1/4 and 7/8 parts. Formerly the vineyard was registered in Book 22 page 378 Anno 1777 and Johann Jungbrau was the rightful owner who appeared personally before the Magistrate on 1st February 1782 for the transfer of the title. The above mentioned Franz Naller purchased the vineyard for 530 florins and 10 florins down payment.

Ofen (*Buda*), 19 February 1782

FRANZ NALLER Jr. INHERITS VINEYARD TITLE, BUDA 1791

Lib. 29, P.20, No. 3078 (*NallerFranzJrPVb.*)

We the Burgermeister, the Town judge and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

Franz Naller, vineyard 2/4 and 6/8 in size on **Adlerberg** (*Sashegy*) No.3078, which some time ago was owned by his dear parents Franz (*Sr.*) and Sybilla Naller in Book 12 Page 437, from them the heir now inherits it.

Passed dato 11 February 1791.

Ofen (*Buda*), April 6, 1791

FRANZ NALLER JR. SELLS VINEYARD, BUDA 1791

Lib. 29, P. 21, No. 3078 & 1968 (*NallerFranzJrPVc1.*)

We the Burgermeister, the Town judge and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

Leopold Strobl a wine grower and his wedded wife Thecla bought a vineyard from **Franz Naller** in **Deutschenthall** (*Németvölgy*) measuring 2/4 & 6/8 parts in No. 3078 and also there 1/4 & 7/8 in No. 1968, which earlier were registered in this Book on page 20 and in Book 23 Page 526, for the sum of 1400 florins, and both vineyards which together amount to 4/4 & 5/8 parts have been in one title.

Acted upon

11 February 1791
Ofen (*Buda*), 6 April 1791

TITLE, FRANZ NALLER JR. TAKES BACK VINEYARD, BUDA 1792

Lib. 29, P. 343, No. 3078 & 1968 (*NallerFranzJrPVc2.*)

We the Burgermeister, the Town judge and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

Franz Naller, a burgher from Pest, a vineyard measuring 4/4 & 5/8 in No. 3078 & No.1968 (*this was erroneously written as 1908 in the book*) in **Deutschenthall** (*Németvölgy*), which formerly was owned by **Leopold** and **Thecla Strobl** as per this book on page 21 they bought it from him on

February 11, 1791. However, since they were unable to pay the purchase price he has taken back the vineyard and as an obligation he paid back the 300 florins the first buyers had paid him.

Acted upon

17 February 1792
Ofen (*Buda*), 25 March 1792

FRANZ NALLER JR. SELLS PART OF VINEYARD, BUDA 1793

Lib. 30, P. 204, No. 3078 & 1968 (*NallerFranzJrPVc3.*)

We the Burgermeister, the Town judge and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

Johann Matula a wine grower and his wedded wife Anna Maria from the resurveyed vineyard of **Herr Franz Naller** on **Bürgerberg** (*Polgárhegy*) No. 3078^{1/2} and 1908^{1/2} of 5/4 & 4/8 parts bought 1/4 & 4/8 parts for 500 florins and 5 ducats of down-payment. The vineyard was formerly registered in Book 29 Page 343 as the rightful property of the last named person.

(*this is the same vineyard as the one above, was Deutchenthall the same as Bürgerberg?*)

Acted upon

22 February 1793

Ofen (*Buda*), 30 May 1793

FRANZ NALLER JR. SELLS PART OF VINEYARD, BUDA 1793

Lib. 30, P. 205, No. 3078^{1/2} 1908^{1/2} (*NallerFranzJrPVc4.*)

We the Burgermeister, the Town judge and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

Franz Landstorfter a wine grower and his wedded wife Anna Maria from the resurveyed vineyard of Herr Franz Naller on **Bürgerberg** (*Polgárhegy*) No. 3078^{1/2} and 1908^{1/2} of 5/4 & 4/8 parts bought 1/4 & 4/8 parts for 500 florins and 5 ducats of down-payment. The vineyard was formerly registered in Book 29 Page 343 as the rightful property of the last named person.

Acted upon

22 February 1793

Ofen (*Buda*), 30 May 1793

VINEYARD TITLE, FRANZ NALLER JR., BUDA 1793

Lib. 30, P. 206, No. 3078^{1/2} 1908^{1/2} (*NallerFranzJrPVc5.*)

We the Burgermeister, the Town judge and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

Franz Naller, a burgher from Pest (in the Council) a vineyard on **Bürgerberg** (*Polgárhegy*) measuring 2/4 & 5/8 parts under No. 3078^{1/2} & 1908^{1/2}, which a little while ago was actually 5/4 & 4/8 parts and he owned it as per Book 29 page 343. However, from that he sold 3/4 parts as per this same book pages 204 and 205, now for this he personally appeared.

Acted upon

22 February 1793
Ofen (*Buda*), 30 May 1793

(*Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.*)

Budapest Capital Archive; IV.1202/G, Missiles 2316
NallerFranzSrCOabt. (from German)

Letters between two City Councils on behalf of Franz Sr. Naller, 1747

NallerFranzSrCOat.

Letter from the Pest Town Council to the County Council of Neukirchen am Waldt (*in Austria*)

To the Council of the County
Neukirchen am Waldt
October 31, 1747 Pest

To the very noble farsighted and wise gentlemen, unknown Judge and Council
of the County Neukirchen am Waldt, our esteemed Gentlemen of Neukirchen
am Waldt

Very noble men, farsighted and wise !

Honorable Gentlemen; Mathias Storzengruber, who hails from your town was the tavern keeper for our
burgher Franz Naller. He left this town surreptitiously a few days ago and took 137 florins 47 kr. he
received while selling wine in the tavern belonging to our burgher Franz Naller. It is believed that he
left our town to collect inheritance bequeathed by his recently deceased mother. Since the said maternal
inheritance will be probated in your court, we hereby request that we may be informed about the status
of the bequest and as to what the said Mr. Franz Naller might receive in compensation of the
aforementioned debt. Also, we inquire as to what legal measure is required to be taken in connection
with the affair.

Honorable Gentlemen, we remain willing to serve you

NallerFranzSrCOabt.

(Response from the Town Council of Neukirchen am Waldt)

Farsighted and very wise Gentlemen of most noble birth. Especially esteemed and very respected
Gentlemen.

From your writing received on November 14, which merits great importance, we all had to learn that
Mathias Storzengruber, the son of a local baker here, settled in your town as a tavern keeper and who
has mysteriously run away with 132 florins 47 kr. he owed for wine sold in the tavern of your local
resident Mr. Franz Naller. While we most regret the affair, we cannot offer any help from here to the
said Mr. Naller in the search for the perpetrator. For, the house and all personal property left behind by
his (*the said Storzengruber's*) deceased blood-father were sold to satisfy debtors. After the Magistrate sold
his house as well as all other belongings in a proper bankruptcy procedure, only 1 florin 37 kr.
remained.

Furthermore, the recently departed mother of the run-away Storzengruber left behind no more than was
necessary for giving her a proper Catholic burial. This is what the Magistrate wishes to inform you.
Having done this, we recommend ourselves for other services.

Neukirchen am Walt To our highly esteemed and greatly respected Gentlemen

16 November 1747 From the Judge and Council of the County here

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Berce.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1015/C
NallerFranzSrPHabt. (from German)

NallerFranzSrPHa.

HOUSE TITLE, FRANZ Sr. NALLER , PEST 1743

Lib. 3, P. 333, N. 596

Franz Naller, burgher, and local Town Musician, and his wife **Sybilla** acquire the use and the ownership title at the same time for the lot number 269 and 303 house at the Watergate street designated as No.596 that is 10 yard, 2 feet in width and 28 yard, 2 feet in length. According to the Town Land Register, a land tax of 35 dinar is due for the property on St George day. Earlier, according to the Title Protocol Book 2, item 230 Adam Tiedl burgher and boat captain and his wife Magdalena were the rightful owners of the house. The above mentioned property rights, sold by the Tiedl creditors in Anno 1732 are now transferred for the sum of 768 florins.

Pest, 23 October 1743.

NallerFranzSrPHb.

FRANZ NALLER'S HOUSE SOLD, PEST 1793

Lib. 5, N. 596

Anton Senger and his wife Barbara born Szatmarin get use and ownership rights to a house in the inner town on Lederer gasse which lies between No.269 and No.303 and is designated with No.569, that is 10 yard, 2 feet in width and 28 yard, 2 feet in length, for which annually on St. George day 21 xr (*kreuzer*) land tax is payable to the Land Office. And while on page 333 in the 2nd book of the Use and Ownership Protocol this house was the property of **Franz Naller**, after his departure from this life, **Mathias** and **Franz Naller** with the agreement of their siblings namely priestly **Herr Karl and Anton Naller and Elisabetha born Naller** married Kohlmann, took possession of the house as inheritance and sold the use and ownership title to the mentioned couple for 3000 florins and 50 florins down payment.

Thus.... Pest, 2nd November 1793

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/a
NallerFranzSrRCa_gt. (from German)

NallerFranzSrRCa.
Pest City Council meeting October 17, 1735

Franz Naller, a Musician is hereby hired as Town Musician and Herr Town Treasurer has decided to pay him the same salary as that received by the other musicians at the time when Clamer left.
(The town musicians played in the church and from the town tower to entertain the residents of the town, hence the name Tower Musician.)

NallerFranzSrRCb.
Pest City Council meeting January 9, 1736

Franz Naller Town Musician requests living quarters.
Decision: The petitioner ought to remain patient until a lodgment in natura (*an apartment*) becomes available.

NallerFranzSrRCc.
Pest City Council meeting November 8, 1737

Franz Noller, Town Musician came to request that he receive lodgment in natura similarly to other musicians or in its place lodgment-money be granted.
Decision: It has been decided that the petitioner shall receive 15 florins of lodgment-money annually beginning in the new year.

NallerFranzSrRCd.
Pest City Council meeting September 3, 1738

Franz Naller, Town Musician complains against the Choir Director, because on August 9 the leader caused injustice, and requests satisfaction.
Decision: The Council has already been informed about the insolences which the petitioner himself committed. For this reason, he ought to behave himself better in the future otherwise he will be fined or discharged.

NallerFranzSrRCe.
Pest City Council meeting September 15, 1742, burgher election

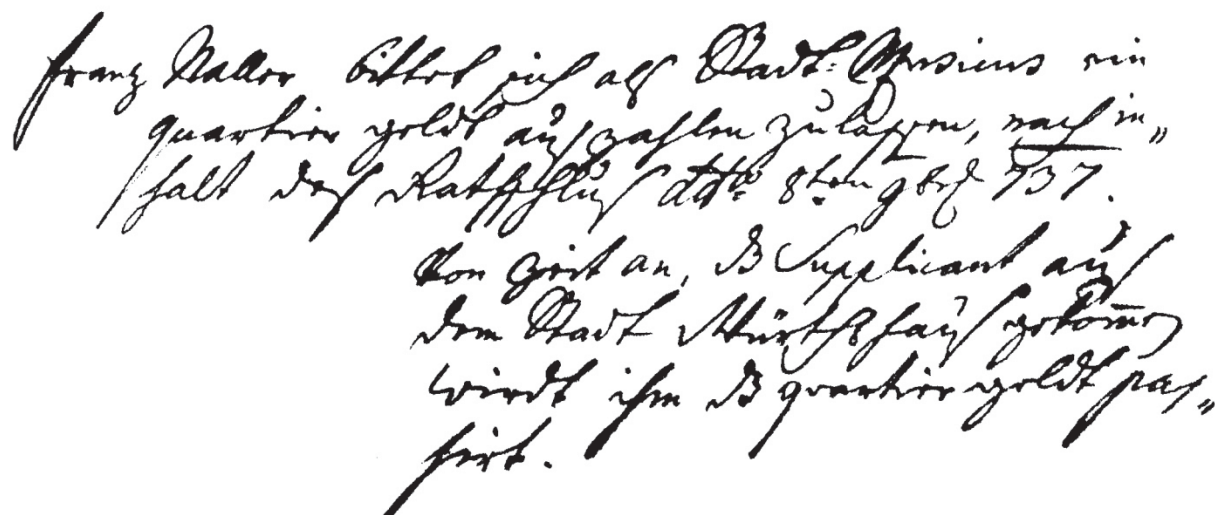
Franz Naller, born in Freistadt in Upper Austria, at his request was accepted and incorporated as a burgher.

NallerFranzSrRCf.

Pest City Council meeting December 19, 1749

Franz Naller, as Town Musician requests for himself lodgment-money to be paid in accordance with the content of the Town Resolution dated November 8, 1737.

Decision: Beginning now, for the petitioner from the Town tavern (*i.e. he lives in the Town tavern*), lodgment money is approved.



franz Naller bittet um als Stadt-Musicians in
quartier goldt an/geschm zu haben, nach in
falt der Ratsschrey/ dte 8ten tag 1737.
Don gibt an, d Supplicand an/
dem Stadt-Musikant/ getrom
wird ihm d quartier goldt pay
firt.

(During the siege of Pest in 1685, the city was almost destroyed. As a consequence, there was a housing shortage in Pest until about the mid-1700s. We know from other records that when the City Council of Pest hired Franz Naller in 1735, he was given lodging in the town guesthouse. Then in 1737 the Council in lieu of 'lodgment in natura' approved lodgment-money for him. It appears that it took until 1749 to actually pay that entitlement, because there is no mention of it after that date. Franz Naller married his wife Sybilla in 1736 and they bought a house on October 23, 1743. By the end of 1749 they had six children and they certainly did not live in the Town tavern.)

NallerFranzSrRCg.

Pest City Council meeting April 7, 1764,

Franz Naller requests that his son be placed on the successor list of city musicians.

Decision: If the applicant son conducts himself correctly and he is capable, he will be considered for an available job opening.

(The son was Mathias Naller. He was hired by the City eight years later and spent the rest of his long life as a city musician in service of the City of Pest.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.12002/C Intimata a.a. 3563
NallerFranzSrROat. (from German)

**Pest City Council announces the prohibition to city musicians to perform
on the streets of the city during holidays**

Von N. N. Stadt Richter und Rath dieser Königlich Frey Stadt Pest wird auf allerhöchste anordnung seine Kaiserlich und Königlich Majestat mittelst eines hochlöblich locumtenentialis Consilii anhero erlasstenen bestells schreibe männighen hiermit kund und zu wissen gemacht. Welcher gestatten wiederholt Ihro Kaiserlich und Königlich Majestat über des: in zerschiedenen Königlich Frey Städten und privilegierten Marktflecken bis anhero sehr übel eingestürzen Mißbrauch benamentliche zum theil deren Studenten, Stadts Bedienten Thor und thierhütern, in der octav deren Wiehnachten, Neuen Jahr, Oster Ferien, setzung deren Maybaumern wig auch in dein Nahmens Fest Tügen beschehenen Musiquum welche keine Dings zur Ihre Gottes, sondiren Vermerk zum Last als Public und Erpressung deren Trunks Geldern gereichen höchstes Mißvergnügen getrag, folgsamb auch von nun an gäntzlich abgeschaffen und verboten” haben wollen; Dahero: werden in folge allerhöchst dieses Königliches Bestehls sich diststahls ergebende parteien hiernach zu richten und all fernere Strasse betrettings fahl, durch gegenwärtig gnädig bestell zu vermeiden wissen.

Pest den 11 Xber 755

Der Stadt Magistrat

(In all the cities of the Hapsburg Empire, the city musicians supplemented their income by performing in the streets and squares of the city on various holidays and soliciting tips from the passers-by. Empress Maria Theresia considered the practice a nuisance to the public. On November 24, 1755, she issued a decree that outlawed the practice throughout her Empire. This document, Intimata a.a. 3563 is a draft of the announcement prepared by the City Council of Pest for communicating her edict to their citizens. Franz Naller Sr. organized a protest against this edict.)

From N. N. (*nomine nominando=by name to be called*) the City Judge and Council of this Royal Free City of Pest about the highest decree of Her Imperial and Royal Majesty, received through the most respected Regent Council and hereby issued in writing to make the edict known to everybody. Which, if we may repeat your Imperial and Royal Majesty, goes as follows:

„..... in the Royal Free Cities and privileged market towns a very bad abuse has spread until now. Namely, students, employees of the city, guards of the city gates and shepherds at Christmas, New Year, Easter holidays, at Maypole festival and with the excuse of other celebration days, perform music, which does not serve the glory of God but rather their need for drink money and has created the greatest nuisance. Consequently, from now on, this practice will be entirely abolished and prohibited.“

Hence: in the future these highest Royal orders are to be obeyed and all parties must conduct themselves in accordance with them and know that all street performance, as a result of this latest gracious order, is to be avoided.

Pest, December 11, 1755

The City Council

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive IV.1202 Intimata a.a. 3638
NallerFranzSrRObt. (from German)

**Petition by Franz Naller Sr. And his city musician colleagues to the Pest Council,
December 16, 1756.**

(In all the cities of the Hapsburg Empire, the city musicians supplemented their income by performing in the streets and squares of the city on various holidays and soliciting tips from the passers-by. Empress Maria Theresia considered the practice a nuisance to the public. On November 24, 1755, she issued a decree that outlawed the practice throughout the Empire. For the city musicians this was a financial blow. In December of the following year, the city musicians of Pest submitted the petition below requesting a salary increase to compensate for the income lost. The petition was successful. Their annual salary was increased from 85 to 100 florins. Franz Naller, our ancestor may have composed the petition. Judging from the handwriting and the order of the signatures, it would appear that he was the organizer of the petition. He was 46 years old at the time.)

Presented in the Senate of Pest
16th day of December, 1756
To
the Praiseworthy Very Wise
City Council
of the Free Royal City of Pest

a most humble petition
from the City Musicians

**Praiseworthy Very Wise City Council
Very Noble, Stern
Most Honored Commanding Gentlemen!**

As a result of the highest decree of her Imperial and Royal Majesty, our most gracious Lady, our well known and expected income from the traditional New Year greetings and other pleasantries, which for a long time was part of our livelihood, has now stopped for almost a full year entirely. Therefore with our inadequate yearly pay of 85 florins we cannot survive, as the Praiseworthy City Council themselves well know. This drives us into the highest poverty and we hereby beg the Praiseworthy City Council for their help. That, less our rumored inclination for drinking should become our nourishment, they deign to recommend that a betterment of our existence namely an increase of our yearly salary by however small amount be authorized. To the Praiseworthy City Council, in which we trust, we remain their most obedient and humble servants

Franz Naller
Johann Christoph Lentz
Carl Emmerberger
Gotthardt Neumann
Ignatius Höfflinger

Local City Musicians

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/g, Intimata a.a. 5121
NallerFranzSrROcdt. (from German)

(Two testimonial and petition letters from the City Council of Pest about the health and financial condition of Franz Sr. Naller to the regiment, where his son was serving and to the War Council asking them to release the son Franz Jr.)

Naller Franz ????? recommendation about
releasing him from his military service. Same
letter sent to the War Council

NallerFranzSrROct.

We (Nomine Nominandus) *(the name to be stated)* the City Judge and Council of the Royal Free City of Pest, hereby provide a testimony by the power of all present in general but in particular to the famous Adam Batthány Hungarian Infantry Regiment. In regard to Franz Naller local burgher and City musician, who together with his wife Sybilla, both decrepit of age, have appeared before our sitting Council about the release of their son, namely Franz Naller, a common soldier in the above named famous regiment. Although, with several children admittedly helping them, even so, apart from their daily bread, they are very much in need of spiritual support. They requested the Council to provide, as a reliable source, a testimony of their condition burdened by old age, which request we willingly approve and without hesitation we support. Also, these parents are not only burdened by old age, their household has sunk into poverty and the father has all but lost his eyesight.

Below is the customary seal of this Royal free City of Pest ~~to attest. So it happened, Pest on 1st of June 1772.~~

NallerFranzSrROdt.

To His Excellency Herr Commander of the
Imperial and Royal armies in Hungary
Count Leopold Pálffy, in Pressburg (Pozsony)

Your high noble Excellency please deign to intervene in the case of our burgher musician Franz Naller as well as his wife Sybilla who lament very desperately in their hardship laden old age for the release of their son, namely Franz Naller who serves as a Corporal in the famous Ádám Batthány Hungarian infantry regiment. They request your highness to most graciously take the case to heart and help them. Admittedly, even though they have several children, who can only help with their everyday bread, these people can only hope to find help with your grace for which they apply to Your most gracious Royal Majesty.

We came to you therefore, Your noble Excellency, with our amenable most humble request that your highness deign to consider not only the above but that as a result of old age, the father has all but lost his eyesight and they are unable to maintain their household. Consequently they request that you deign to approve the release of their son, who is the only support of both parents, and at the same time would help them to avoid becoming a public burden, which is in their utmost interest. We in subservience and with humble affection eagerly await Your infinite mercy to agree to our request, and with the greatest esteem remain.

Pesth, on 6th of June, 1772,

To His noble Excellency
his most humble and obedient servants

*(See two subsequent requests for the son's release by his mother Sybilla Reich on pages 181 & 182.)
(Notes in like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)*

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/cc
NallerJacobLWt. (from German)

TESTAMENT

In the name of the almighty and benevolent Creator of the world, to whom first of all I express my gratitude for all the blessing and mercy he has given me. As a mortal man pondering the transitory nature of this earthly existence and remembering that a caring head of a family ought to put his house in order before his death, I thought it in order to make the following unchangeable Last Will.

1st After my soul, which I trust to the benevolence of God, leaves my body, I want my body to be buried in the earth according to Christian Catholic custom but without ceremonial excess.

2nd Immediately after the burial of my body, the Executor of this Will, from my estate shall send five florins in Viennese currency to the Public hospital of Pesth and five florins in Viennese currency to the Blind Institute.

3rd I ordain that after my death, my entire estate be divided amongst my children in three equal shares under the administration of the Executor of my Will, without any involvement of the City Council and with the following considerations.

a.) My first born daughter **Carolina**, married name Lessár, received 3000 florins in Viennese currency from her inheritance share immediately after her marriage in addition to a good dowry. Above and beyond that, I have personally given her smaller amounts of money on various occasions as her need required it and I also have a promissory note from her for 3500 florins in Viennese currency, which she borrowed and on which she has not paid any interest to this date. Therefore, I ordain that my daughter Carolina and her children Carolina, Hermina, Leopoldine, Augustine, Aloisia & Emericus receive one part from my estate only after the mentioned sums are deducted, namely the 3000 florins in Viennese currency which I gave her after her marriage, the 3500 florins in Viennese currency on the promissory note and the interest due on that loan. Her remaining share from my modest estate is to be handed over to either her sister Francisca or Augusta for interest bearing investment and she shall only receive the interest; only her children Carolina, Hermina, Leopoldine, Augustine, Aloisia & Emericus can receive the capital after they have reached maturity.

b.) At the time of her previous marriage to the late Johann Fetter, my daughter **Francisca** received a capital of 3000 florins in Viennese currency, in addition to a good dowry, which sum shall be deducted, without interest, from her inheritance share.

c.) Since my previously mentioned two daughters received a good dowry at marriage, therefore it is my expressed wish that my youngest daughter **Augusta** shall receive a dowry equal to that received by her sisters and furthermore, she shall receive an inheritance share equal to those the others received. Until her marriage, she shall invest these sums with my son-in-law Herr Anton Barabás at 6% interest, and she shall receive only the interest each year. Since, there is an amount of 2001 florins and 60 kreuzers in Viennese currency held in trust for my youngest daughter by the Orphan Office of Pesth, it is my expressed wish that this capital, the interest of which she already enjoys, shall be included in her inheritance share.

4th I appoint Stephan von Nádasz as the Testament Executor, to whom, in advance, I express my most grateful thanks for his kind help.

To certify this document, my signature and the signatures of the witness gentlemen are produced below.
Signed, Pesth March 21, 1841



Jacob Naller Seal

We hereby testify that Herr Jacob Naller, burgher and former master tinsmith from Pesth, now retired private citizen in Vörösmartyház, with a sound mind and in our presence signed this testament which was presented to him clearly word by word, and furthermore in his own words he declared it to be his Last Will. The requested witnesses certify the present Testament with the insertion of the letters 'fl' in Point b. after the word 'Dreitausend'. Signed Pesth March 21, 1841.

Stephan Böhm Seal
As requested witness

Samuel Ochs Seal
As requested witness

Szabady István Seal
As requested witness

Jos. Schneider Seal
As requested witness

Michael Luzsa Seal
As requested witness

Daniel v. Barabás Seal
State & Court Attorney
As requested witness

(Daniel von Barabás was the father-in-law of Francisca, Jacob Naller's daughter)

(notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/g aa 4432
NallerJosephCot. (from Latin)

(Letter of complaint written by the City Council of Pest to the city Council of Buda on behalf of Joseph Naller.)

(Latin text)

P. P.

Prudent ac circumspetus Josephus Naller civis et magister laminarius hujus sensibilibiter conquentur in eo, quod alter ejusdem professionis magister contubernio hujati incorporatus et in gremio „Praetas Dvoras“ residens Franciscus Freithoffer ignoratur quo ex motivo eundem incompetenter et cum laesione boni nominis sui notae ejuspiam arguerit, quasi vero in imperiali citte ?Franlio? farti cum suspecta et malae vitae persona conversationes fovendo, indignum ?fete? effecisset, ut privilegio contuberniali, cui incorporatus est, gaudeat et ideo id ipsum vel sibi sufficienter legitimari, et probari, vel vero ad casum defectus probae competentem sibi satisfactionem impendi supplicat.

Eapropter „Praetas Dvoras“ obsequiose una, et condecenter requirendas esse duximus quatenus praeinominatum Franciscus Freidhoffer tanquam quisdictionatum suum in praesentia sui citare, et utramque partem desuper audire, ac in casum defectus probae quaerulanti civi nostro adaequata satisfactionem impendere non graventi. Cuiusmodi officii genus reciprocaturi favoribus.

Commendati cum distincta aestimatione permanamus

„Praetas Dvoras“

Naller Josephi laminarii hujatus intuitu compassuoles Budam propter impendendam sibi satisfactionem in eo, quod per Budensem laminar magister Franciscum Freudhoffer dehonestatus sit.

Pestini 18 8'ber, 1768

Seni Obligati

M.

.....
(English translation)

Prudent City Fathers:

The prudent and circumspet Joseph Naller, local burgher and master tinsmith complains sensibly for the reason that another Master of the same occupation - who has a lodging permit here (*probably during workdays*), but he is a resident of your respected city by the name of Franz Freidhoffer – not known for what reason – insulted him (*our Joseph Naller*) in an unfitting manner and disgraced his good name. As if in fact in the Royal City, filled with mistrusted people, a society of wicked life was fostered. Undeserving indeed it is that he is afforded the privilege of a lodging permit. For that reason, he (*Joseph Naller, the complainer*) asks for either sufficiently relevant and credible proof or in the adverse event of a lack of proof, that suitable reparation be paid to him.

On that account, your respected city ought to cooperate with us, and fittingly seek what we have put forward regarding the mentioned Franz Freidhoffer — namely, that what he had said be repeated and both parties be heard before you, and in the adverse event of a lack of proof, adequate reparation be paid to our complaining burgher without reluctance. Such kind of voluntary service is reciprocated with goodwill.

Recommended with special esteem, we remain

to your respected city much obliged

Pest, 18 October, 1768

No. 4432

Joseph Naller respected local tinsmith turns to the Town Council of Buda Council satisfaction on account of being dishonored by master tinsmith Franz Freidhoffer of Buda.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/CC
NallerJosephLit. (from German)

INVENTORY and DISTRIBUTION

The **Joseph Naller** local **burgher** and master tinsmith deceased on April 23 of this year, so together with his wedded wife Anna, the widow of the late Jacob Wind, and 5 orphaned children namely: Laurentius 18, Jacobus 16, Clara 14, Anna 12, Magdalena 10 years old. They are all legitimate Naller children from the earlier named mother. On the 20th June 1789 and on the days following, the undersigned described and with the help of trade experts appraised the value of the following:

Qty	Description	Immovables	Estimated florins-kr.
one (1)	House in the Inner Stadt on Comitatz street marked with value by the Land Book evaluation	No. 544,	4552 --
one (2)	house in the Upper Stadt on Swaitzner street marked with value by the Land Book evaluation	No. 28,	3190 50

Ready Money

	According to the statement of the widow found in the house at No. 544 as residence, none. The friends of the widow brought some over from the safe in the other house on Swaitzner street	57 --
(page 2)	<i>Sum of Page 1 brought over</i>	7799 50

In Silver

1	Pure silver man's shoe buckle	Sold for 1 45
---	-------------------------------	------------------

In Zinc and Copper

According to the statement of the widow no material whatsoever purchased on the part of the husband either before or during the marriage can be found.

In Brass

1	Brass washbowl, obtained during her marriage	1 30
---	--	------

In Brass and sheet metal products in stock

(3)	What was found in the house at No. 544 in the store is found under estimate No. 3.	
(page 3)	<i>Sum of Page 2 brought over</i>	7803 05
(4)	The finished ware in stock together with the trade tools belongs to the widow's assets according to No. 4 of the marriage contract.	

Qty	Description	Sold for florins-kr.
Household items		
1	Glass case, oak color painted softwood cabinet	5 --
1	Wooden wall clock together with wall casing	4 --
1	Small softwood table with twisted legs	-- 24
1	Kitchen cabinet without drawers	-- 18
(5)	The barrels, under No. 5 <i>(the barrels were used to catch rain for water supply)</i>	73 30
Man's clothing		
1	Cinnamon color cloth overcoat	3 --
1	Deer color cloth overcoat, worn	1 30
1	Old blue vest with flower design	1 --
(page 4)	<i>Sum of Page 3 brought over</i>	7891 47
1	Black checkered pantaloons	1 30
1	Black checkered pantaloons, very worn	-- 15
1	Fine quality hat	1 --
1	Old shirt	-- 30
1	Torn, black silk socks	-- 03
1	Torn, black woolen socks	-- 18
1	Pair of quite old boots	1 --
1	Old coat with silver color cloth and sheepskin lining	2 --
1	Old coat of blue cloth	-- 51
Total		7899 14

The rest of the household goods found were brought by the widow with her from her parents and therefore she claims them as her property. *(i.e. the rest will not count towards the husband's assets.)*
(page 5) *Sum on Page 4 brought over* **7899 14**

In the room overlooking the street

1	Maria picture held in black stained frame and glass	1 30
1	Child Jesus picture held in black stained frame and glass	1 --
1	Wax knick-knack piece held in gilded frame	1 30
1	Picture of Maria pilgrimage in gilded frame	-- 30
4	Pictures painted on glass, in oak frame	1 --
2	Pictures of Jesus and Maria painted on glass, in oak frame	-- 20
1	Child Jesus in plaster	1 --
1	Maria picture in glass	-- 24
1	Maria picture in glass	-- 24
1	Torn picture of Trinity	-- 20
1	Mirror with gilded frame	1 --
1	Larger wardrobe cabinet with inlay, made of hardwood	20 --
1	Chest of three drawers, without lock	8 --
(page 6)		
1	Bed, consisting of: 1 upper cover, 5 pillows in white pillowcase, 2 lower covers, 1 mattress with horsehair, 1 straw-sack and 1 hard sleeping berth	15 --

Qty	Description	Sold for florins-kr.
(page 6)	<i>Sum on Page 4 brought over</i>	7899 14
In the room overlooking the street		
1	Bed, consisting of: 1 upper cover without casing, 4 lower covers, 3 pillows, 1 straw-sack and 1 hard sleeping berth	20 --
1	Hardwood table	10 --
4	Old armchairs with leather upholstery	1 20
2	Common shotguns	4 --
3	Deer calling horns	1 12
3	Pistols	1 30
1	Green cover	1 30
2	Old yellow drapes	2 --
1	Wicker flask	-- 06
1	Clay jug with tin lid	-- 18
2	Old coffee pots	-- 12
(page 7)	<i>Sum on Page 4 brought over</i>	7899 14
In the second room		
1	Old softwood wardrobe cabinet	1 --
1	Framed knick-knack piece with glass and black frame	-- 30
12	Assorted pictures	1 12
1	Small mirror in black frame	-- 18
6	Long softwood sticks	1 --
1	Old armchair with leather upholstery	-- 20
1	Spanish deer with silver mounting	6 --
1	Oval table from softwood	1 --
1	Lighter holder from softwood	-- 30
1	Side bed, whereupon 1 lower cover, 2 pillows and 1 old blue sheet	4 --
1	Upper cover and 6 pillows with red striped cover	6 --
1	Backed chair <i>(with a back)</i>	-- 36
1	Small hanging holder	-- 10
5	Half-pint bottles	-- 20
(page 8)	<i>Sum on Page 4 brought over</i>	7899 14
In the workers' room, also called the ground room		
6	Small pictures	-- 12
1	Wall mounted holder	-- 12
1	Bed with: 1 upper cover, 1 lower cover, 1 pillow, 1 linen sheet, 1 straw sack and one soft sleeping berth	5 --
1	Bed with: 1 upper cover, 1 lower cover, 1 pillow, 1 linen sheet, 1 straw sack and one soft sleeping berth	3 --
1	Bed wherein: 1 lower cover, 1 flannel cover, 1 linen sheet, 1 straw sack and bed made of braided straw	2 --
1	Backed chair <i>(with a back)</i>	-- 10

Qty	Description	Sold for florins-kr.
In the cabinets		
3	Blue comforter cases	2 34
5	White pillow cases	2 30
	Two old pillow cases	-- 30
12	Linen sheets	6 --
7	Hand towels	2 06
(page 9)	<i>Sum on Page 4 brought over</i>	7899 14
28	Pieces of napkins	9 48
3	Tablecloths	30 --
3	Ordinary tablecloths	6 --
5	Canvas tablecloths	5 --
In Silver		
That which is to be found in the Royal Pawn Office of Buda appears under their liabilities.		
In Pewter		
6	Large tin bowls, size 17 tl	8 30
6	Medium tin bowls, size 14 tl and }	
2	Small tin bowls, size 14 tl }	5 36
1	Large soup bowl, size 9 tl and }	
1	Small soup bowl, size 9 tl and }	
1	Medium soup bowl, size 9 tl }	3 36
(page 10)	<i>Sum on Page 4 brought over</i>	7899 14
12	English tin plates, size 11 tl	5 30
18	Roast plates, size 18 tl	7 12
2	Tin salt holders	-- 24
3	Brass lanterns	2 15
1	Brass kettle	-- 12
In Copper		
5	Copper washbowls	12 30
2	Large copper pots	4 --
2	Small copper pots	2 --
1	Built-in wash boiling cauldron	8 --
1	Small wash cauldron	3 --
1	Even smaller wash cauldron	1 --
1	Camp cauldron	1 30
1	Small kettle	-- 30
1	Coal pan	2 --
1	Cooling helix (for distilling brandy)	3 --
	<i>Sum on Page 4 brought over</i>	7899 14

Qty	Description	Sold for florins-kr.
-----	-------------	-------------------------

(page 11)

In Brass

1	Brass boiling kettle	-- 51
1	Brass cooking pot	-- 30
1	Coffee pot	-- 24

In Iron Crockery

3	Large iron pans	1 48
7	Small iron pans	1 24
2	Baking pans	-- 30
2	Iron grates	-- 40
1	Large tripod	1 15
2	Pokers	5 --
1	Pair of tongs	-- 08
2	Hedge shears	-- 12
3	Meat forks	-- 15
1	Roaster with 3 skewers	10 --
2	Grill skewers	-- 34

(page 12)

Sum on Page 4 brought over

7899 14

2	Iron toaster plates	-- 40
1	Iron baking sheet	-- 45
2	Wood choppers	-- 42
2	Hand hoes	-- 18

In sheet-metal kitchenware

4	Cake molds	1 --
8	Tin saltshakers	-- 24
2	Tin bowls	-- 12
1	Tin box	2 --
1	Towel box	1 30
1	Kitchen carbide lamp	-- 18

The rest of the kitchen earthenware being of fragile nature and in every-day use, and in any case of not any estimable value; also it is entirely the widow's, for that reason they were not included.

(page 13)

Sum on Page 4 brought over

7899 14

Vineyards

Such are located in Buda, in particular:

One vineyard on the small Gerardberg (*Gellérthe gy*) under No. 2833¹/₄, and measures ¹/₄ tl and ⁴/₈ parts.

One vineyard on Adlerberg (*Sashegy*) under No. 44, with ⁵/₈ parts, then another under No. 2252 ¹/₄ tl and ⁷/₈ tl, the same.

The widow professed that she inherited these vineyards from her father and her grandfather and therefore they are her property.

Qty	Description	Sold for florins-kr.
(5)	Then the barrels in the cellar under No. 5 <i>barrels that provided the water supply from rain</i> The Sum of what the widow professed to be her dowry	-- --
(page 14)	<i>Sum on Page 4 Brought over</i>	7899 14

The Assets

	Besides the attached asset inventory, some debtors are to be found and it should be noted that of these a reckoning is still to be made	43 12
(6)	under No. 6.	
	The entire fortune of the deceased Joseph Naller amounts to	7942 26

The Obligations

Description	
Court expense	1 33
Fee to Herr Commissioner for 3 days	3 --
Fee for the assistant	2 --
Fee for writing up the inventory	1 --
Fee to 2 tradesmen for the trade stock estimates	2 --
To the cooper to estimate the value of the barrels	1 --
To the Land Office for assessing the houses	7 --
In Royal levies as per S.S.No. 28	4 52
In Royal levies as per S.S.No. 544	4 12
	<i>Sum</i> 26 37
(page 15)	brought over 26 37
A widow's allowance for a cash dowry from her parents during their lifetime.	1250 --
Furthermore , after the death of her parents the further payment to her brother and stepmother to purchase their inherited share of her father's house, just as a cash dowry.	850 --
(7) Nonexistent (<i>missing</i>) marriage contract, No. 7 affidavit	562 30
To Georg Thihl, just the capital	850 --
Interest for 1/4 part of a year	12 45
To Pater Bello	1700 --
Interest for half a year	51 --
To the Tinsmith Guild	200 --
Interest for half a year	12 --
To Herr Caspar Scopek	1000 --
Interest for 2/3 year	40 --
To Georg Fesl	200 --
Interest for 2 years	24 --
To Simon Bruner	200 --

Description	florins-kr.
The Obligations	
Interest for 1/2 year	6 --
To Mathias Kholmann	1000 --
Interest for half a year	30 --
To Pater Aloisio Naller Piar scholar (<i>teacher in the grammar school of the Piar Order</i>) about which an invoice will have to be prepared	300 --
To Mathias Naller	950 --
Interest for 2 months	9 30
<i>Sum</i>	9274 22
<i>(page 16)</i>	
To Elisabeth married Kholmann	650 --
Interest for 1/2 year	19 30
To Anton Pinter master butcher, no interest	300 --
The funeral expenses, a list is submitted	51 --
To the military apothecary for medications	34 --
To the Royal Pawn Office in Buda, not recorded in the inventory, according to the value list	76 --
To master cooper Zettner for an invoice	20 --
(8) What the widow paid after the death of Georg Rhali under No. 8	104 --
To Georg Rhali another debt under the same number	5 --
Sum of the obligations	10533 52

Summarium

	florins-kr.
The sum of the assets left behind amounts to	7942 26
The liabilities amount to	10533 52
From which it is evident that the liabilities exceed the assets by	2591 26

Signed: Pesth, 20th August 1789

signed **Mathias Wittmasser**
Town Council Commissioner

signed **Bened Fellner**
as Assistant

Affidavit relating to Item 7 on page 15

In the year of 1781 on the 18th day of May our brother Joseph Naller burgher master tinsmith received from us five hundred sixty two florins and 30 kreuzers, to which we attest with our seals imprinted below. Pest on 18th of August 1789.

Say 562 fl 30 kr

Seal (*signed*) **Mathias Naller, Town Musician**
Seal (*signed*) **Franz Naller, K. K. Lotto Collector**

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1223/C Polgári Perek (*Johann Georg Fessel vs Joseph Naller*)
NallerJosephRJat. (from Latin)

The petition from the Plaintiff:

Presented on 26th September 1771, In the Judicial Session of Pest

To the very Highly Respected Burgher Council of the Free Royal Pest

Writ of Suit

Very highly respected Council:

As shown in the attached documents, Joseph Naller has become a debtor to me in the value of 1450 florins and 10 gold pieces. According to the 17. M. D. 6th and 31st Act that deals with this kind of obligation, not only the amount lent but as per Articles 144 and 31.1659 the interest and the expenses can also be demanded and must be paid. Therefore, I most humbly request that the very Highly Respected Council summon the above named Joseph Naller before it within a short and specified deadline in order to grant me justice and to effect the repayment of the aforementioned debt [imputing what ought to be imputed and deducting what ought to be deducted, if any]. I remain respectful of the Very Highly Respected Council.

Council Decision:

On the coming 22 day of November of this year, sufficient number of days to satisfy the law, he (*Joseph Naller*) shall appear before this court in order to attend the proceedings concerning the above case. Decided in the Judicial Seat of Pest, 26 September 1771.

Summons to Joseph Naller:

I, the undersigned, on the part and at the request of the prudent local burgher and master carpenter Johann Georg Fessel, on the 29th day of October 1771 forwarded appropriately the action petition together with the attached contract to the prudent Joseph Naller local burgher and master tinsmith. I hereby summon him to appear in person before the Judicial Seat of the Free Royal City of Pest on the 22nd day of the month and year indicated below in order defend himself. I confirm this summon for the 22nd day of November of 1771 in Pest.

Mathias Tobias Vittmasser
Chancellor of the Free Royal City of Pest

The subject Contract: (from German)

Today on the written date and year of October 4, 1768 Herr Fessel and Herr Naller arrived at a house purchase agreement, which after careful consideration on both sides they signed in the presence of two witnesses. In this agreement, Herr Naller as the buyer promised to Herr Fessel the seller to pay exactly 1450 florins and 10 ducats for the house. In addition, Herr Fessel will have the use of the backroom and kitchen for 5 years for his starch making shop, as he did before, without paying a penny for rent, but without the least hindrance to the landlord. The chicken coop and the pigsty are included. To which we bear witness with our handwriting and seal.

Seal Joseph Naller, burgher
master tinsmith

Seal Johann Georg Fessel
burgher, master carpenter

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Seal Johann Jusdent burgher
sculptor

seal Franz Naller
burgher, city musician

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1223/C Polgári Perek (*Catharina Failt 'A' vs Anna Maria Naller 'J'*)
NallerJosephRJbt. (from Latin)

The petition from the Plaintiff:

Presented on 19th April 1782

To the very Highly Respected Court of the Free Royal City of Pest

Writ of Suit

The Honorable Matron Catharina Failt, widow of Mathias Arnolt, as 'A'
against and versus

The Honorable Matron Anna Maria Noller, wife of Joseph Noller, Master Tinsmith, as 'J'

Very Highly Respected Court:

I am obliged to come before the respected Court with this case, since the honest matron Anna Maria Noller, wife of our own Joseph Noller burgher and master tinsmith has made herself a delinquent debtor by the amount of 97.25 Rhine florins, for which the relevant copy of the obligation note has been submitted. After my son, Andreas Arnolt passed away, the pursuing of this matter has fallen on me since despite the several summons I sent, the said woman has neglected her most strictly regarded obligation and to my obvious and great loss and disadvantage she has not paid me to this very day.

Since the payment of this sort of obligation is demanded by law as described in articles in the relevant regulation passed on Article 31.1659, we most humbly request that the respected Court arraign before them Joseph Noller, the husband of Anna Maria Noller on a certain and prearranged date as determined by the law of Article 26.1723, so that with respect to the capital sum in arrear and all other reckonable costs of mine the facts may be determined and justice may be rendered.

The Verdict

In connection with the case of the debt before this Court, the butcher book was obtained as an exhibit and examined. The various entries in that book show that Party 'J' made repeated payments. The witnesses heard by the Court corroborated that clearly. After the death of Andreas Arnoldt, the son of the Plaintiff, the said 100 florin debt has been reduced to 56 florins. Considering the legal circumstances and the actions of Party 'J', the Court orders the payment of the sum still owed. This is what the law requires. The Judicial Chair has so decided on 4th April 1783.

(response from Plaintiff and Defendant:)

For **A** On the basis of Article 30.1729, the party respectfully appeals.

For **J** (Naller) As favorable as the judgment may be, the party respectfully appeals.

(we do not know the final outcome of the appeal)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital ArchiveIV.1202/CC
NallerJosephRObt. (from German)

(Marriage Contract of Joseph Naller and Anna-Maria Strasser)

**In the name of the most holy Trinity
Amen**

Today, on the date and year written at the end of this document, contract is made between the young bachelor Mr. Joseph Naller local burgher and master tinsmith as groom and the honorable young gentlewoman of good morals Anna Maria born Strasser, widow Windin from Buda as the bride on the one part, on the other part the gentlemen witnesses invited to be present to put on paper and to co-sign with them the marriage contract decided upon.

Firstly The engaged persons named above promise to each other the expected faithfulness and love until the priestly wedding which will take place before the eyes of the church in accordance with Christian Catholic traditions.

Secondly The above named groom weds his beloved woman bride bringing to her as a true and irrevocable marriage gift his honest learnt profession with all rights and justice, the tools of his trade, all finished and unfinished products and all that he might inherit sooner or later from his still living dear parents. Furthermore

Thirdly The woman bride too brings to her beloved groom a true and irrevocable marriage gift of 500 gulden (*florins*) value. In which to be reckoned the trade tools, finished and unfinished products and a stock of sheet metal, which her groom himself reckons to be worth 250 florins, then 250 florins of ready money left to her by her deceased husband Jacob Wind. She also brings her entire household furnishing and the inheritance she might expect from her loving parents.

Fourthly And finally, what the wedding couple might acquire through the will of our just and blessed God and through good husbandry shall belong to both of them in equal parts and they shall have the right to bequeath their part according to their own soul, all that faithfully and without jeopardy. To confirm this, two copies of this agreement with identical words have been prepared and properly signed and each of the couple received one of them. This took place so at Pest, November 25, 1768.

Seal (*signed*) **Joseph Naller**
as groom

(*signed*) **Anna Maria Strasserin**
as bride

Seal (*signed*) **Ignatz Alstorger**
as witness

Seal (*signed*) **Johann Belliens**
as witness

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Linz; Landesarchiv, Freistadt City Records, Bg-1 Inventare No. 357
NallerMaximilianLit. (from German)
(page 273A)

Bankruptcy Procedure

Jul. 1, 1713

About **Maximilian Ernest Naller** local burgher in Freistadt, inventory of property and monies.

Property

(page 273)

The house in the city and other quarters situated between the Gottfried Pauß house and the town tailor was bought by Mathias Höller, local burgher and German schoolteacher.

500 f -- kr

Otherwise there is very little left for us to inventory, so the creditors of Naller and his wife without written demands were left out.

Sum of Property as above

Outstanding Debts

First, for the highly respected local Corporis Christi Brotherhood,	f	kr
officially established debt dating back to June 7, 1710	280	--
Interest for three years at 5 per cent per year	42	--
Sum to carry over	322	--

(page 274A)

Herr Johann Georg Fellingner from Perg has a demand according		
to an obligation note dated April 2, 1709, capital	50	--
outstanding interest of four years at 5 per cent per year	10	--
more for the same Fellingner, according to a loan obligation		
dated June 1, 1710, capital	125	--
unpaid interest for same, two years and 10 months at 5 per cent per year	17	42
Herr Johann Sebastian Fellingner, also from the mentioned Perg, according		
to a loan obligation note dated March 15, 1710, capital	50	--
outstanding interest for 3 years ½ months at 5 per cent per year	7	36
Sum to carry over	260 f	18 kr

(page 274)

Herr Johann Adam Egger former Pfleger (<i>steward</i>) at Ränälidl (<i>estate</i>),		
a notice of loan obligation from Linz, dated on Bartholom		
Linzermarket day in 1709, capital	150	--
3 years of unpaid interest at 5 per cent per year	22	30
city tax calculated to the end of 1712	2	51
outstanding property tax	--	40
death money	1	30
then the service in the Hospital office from 1710 to 1712, 3 years	1	7

Bankruptcy Charge and Other Expenses

to the City Judge	4	--
to the City Clerk	5	--

Bankruptcy Charge and Other Expenses (continued)

biballe (gratuities)	1	15
Court Servant	--	40
for the house, bill of sale and registration	3	14
Sum to carry over	192 f	47 kr
(page 275A)		
to Herr Seiringer City office for consultation on this bankruptcy	1 f	30 kr
Sum of the individually identified debts	776 f	36 kr
When the total of the assets, 500 f is applied against this, there remains of the proven debts	276 f	36 kr

Whereupon Priorities must be set

From the respected Magistrate of the Imperial and Royal city of Freistadt the following priorities were issued.

First Class

The court and treasury fees together with the accounting and reporting
(page 275)

and the fees of appointed gentlemen for consultation together come to	15 f	39 kr
general city taxes	2	51
property tax	--	40
military recruitment tax	1	30
the service of the hospital office	1	7
the capital of the respected S.S. Corpus Christi brotherhood	280	--
one year interest takes	14	--
Herrn Johann Georg Fellingner, first and older capital	50	--
interest for one year	2	30
Total	368 f	17 kr

Second Class

Herr Johann Adam Egger towards the capital, as the remainder
after as much as he must lose was deducted

(page 276A)	131 f	42 kr
The sum of both classes is the same as the above estate	500 f	-- kr

Summary of Losses

the highly respected S.S. Corpus Christi brotherhood loses 2 years' interest	28	--
Herr Johann Georg Fellingner from his older capital & 3 years' interest	7	30
Herr Johann Adam Egger from his 150 f capital	18	17
the same person with 3 years of interest	22	30
Herr Johann Sebastian Fellingner's entire claim, capital & interest	57	36
Sum to carry over	133 f	53 kr

(page 276)	Sum to carried over	133 f	53 kr
Herr Johann Georg Fellingner, capital of his second loan and interest		142	42
	Sum of the listed losses	276 f	36 kr

There is also indeed some other legitimate demands after those already seen, such as:

Herr Wilhelm Hilte, Imperial Salt Official here, loaned to the Nallers	30 f	-- kr
Herrn Joseph Lemberger loaned	20	--
Herr Franz Puechfelder loaned	17	--
Herr Johann Siburg loaned	12	30
Georg Mülberger loaned	26	24
	In total	105 f 54 kr

To these creditors the Nallers have already paid 15 florins at the Court of the Imperial City, as follows:

for the 30 f of Herr Hilte	4 f	15 kr
for the 20 f of Herr Lemberger	2	50
for the 17 f of Herr Franz Puechfelder	2	25
for the 12 f 30 kr of Herr Johann Siberg	1	47
for the 26 f 24 kr of Herr Georg Mülberger	3	43
In total	15 f	-- kr

(page 277A)

These people, however do not want to participate in the present bankruptcy case without recourse from them to the often named Naller as their debtor. They have reserved the right to pursue their claim, the intent of which is to be reported here for the record.

Further Comments to the Report

The often mentioned Naller and his wife Maria Cecilia are responsible before God, so they strive to completely compensate their kind hearted creditors little by little. In a written obligation they committed themselves to make annual payments. To be precise, they will begin to pay at the end of March 1714, at

(page 277)

which time his Naller salary-year at the Spital am Pühre, where at this time he is employed as a tenor singer, comes to an end. After that, he has a similar position waiting for him with the respected Imperial City Administration (*of Freistadt*) at 40 florins (*probably per year*). After the extension period, they will begin to pay their creditors proportionately, so long, and without interruption they will continue until every creditor is completely satisfied. This is what the debenture contract, available at the City Hall, says.

(Today 'Spital am Pühre' is called 'Spital am Pihrn'. It is a large monastery about 120 km directly south of Freistadt near a town called Windischgarsten. He must have been employed there as a church singer for the monks or perhaps as Regens Chori.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Linz; Landesarchiv, Freistadt City Council Records 1708-11
NallerMaximilianRCabt. (from German)

NallerMaximilianRCat.

**Page from the Burgher Book of Freistadt
Landesarchiv in Linz**

Oct. 13, 1708 (*the date in the upper left-hand corner of the page, showing 1707 is in error*)
The following men were approved and accepted into the ranks of burghers

Johan Georg Pökh, saddle maker, paid as a burgher's son	3 f	45 kr
Michael Gremberger, similarly	3	45
Maximilian Naller	5	--
Mathias Gimelßberger	5	--
Casper Schwingenkrüg	5	--

**Protocoll Book of City Council Meetings of Freistadt
from the Landesarchiv in Linz**

Freistadt, Oct. 13, 1708 (*page 155*)

Finally, the following men just received burgher title after taking the oath of the burgher society: Johann Pökh master saddle maker, Michael Gremberger butcher, **Maximilian Naller**, Mathias Gimelßberger and Casper Schwingenkrueg, both of the last two are master barrel hoop makers. The first two as the sons of burghers paid 3 f 45 kr, the latter three paid 5 f and were officially registered.

NallerMaximilianRCbt.

Freistadt, Feb. 23, 1709 (*page 231*)

Maximilian Naller, local burgher requests similarly (*as the requestor in the previous entry above on the same page*) the approval of an official debt obligation with a capital of 250 florins by means of which obligation he will be able to raise the necessary money in his future endeavors (*to pay back the loan, presumably*).

(It appears that the above request was approved. Probably in the same year, Maximilian Naller borrowed 250 florins for which the city of Freistadt acted as guarantor. With that money – and perhaps with some other loan – in the same year or in the next he bought a tavern or an inn. On the next page, his name already appears in 1709-1710 and in 1711 amongst those innkeepers, who paid music tax. Something went wrong with his enterprise, and in 1713 he was already bankrupt with 776 florins of debt against 500 florins in assets.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

*(innkeeper List in Freistadt, 1709-1711,
from the Landesarchiv in Linz)*
NallerMaximilianROt. *(from German)*

**List of the local innkeepers and tavern
keepers in Freistadt who provided music
and paid the required 1ft 30kr tax for the
year 1709 to the Royal Town Clerk**

Burghers	fl	kr
Herr Simon Höller	1	30
Herr Joseph Jacob Hueber	1	30
Herr Franz Endtinger		
Herr Franz Hoffmann		
Herr Franz Schariger		
Herr Johann Rud. Höllrigl	1	30
Maria Anna Pökhin, widow		

Hanns Jacob Praun		
Joseph Ferdinand Eglauer	1	30
Georg Müllperger	1	30
Tobias Meyslinger	1	30

Mittburghers
Marthin Jäch

for anno 1710

Herr Johann Jacob Hüber		
Herr Franz Fudtinger		
Joseph Peter Engeller	1	30
Joseph Jacob Praun		
Ferdinand Eglauer	1	30
Georg Müllberger	1	30
Michael Gremberger		

Mittburghers		
Hanns Michael Geramb	1	30
Phillipp Weeglechner	1	30
Marthin Jäch	1	30

**Next it follows where weddings
and dances were held in the
above two years of 1709 and
1710 and the tax was not paid.**

Herr Phillipp Scharizer		
Christian Stäffenberger		
Gottfridt Püchmayr		45
Hanns Georg Bertfeldt		
Geramb daughter		

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

	fl	kr
Hans Heroldt		45
Max Naller		
Georg Samber	1	30
Sebastian Scharizer		45
Hans Adam Floriansky		
Lorenz Pührenstellner		45
Schännerlische daughter		29

(signed) I, the Town Clerk
Thomas Schmidtleuthner

**List of those, who paid their music
their music tax
in year 1711**

Herr Hüber	
Herr Endtinger	
Herr Herr Völlrigl	
Peter Engeller	
Georg Müllberger	
Ferdinand Eglauer	
Gerambische daughter	
Pachnerin	

**List of those, who held weddings
and dances in 1711, but have not
paid their music tax for the year**

Herr Kneer	
Franz Jacob Kigeli	
Georg Samber	
Her Hoffmann	
Gottfridt Puechmeyr	
Gottfridt Pauss	
Maximilian Naller	
Adam Florianski	
Herr Simon Höller	
Hanns Georg Bertfeldt	
Herr Franz Scharizer	
Tobias Meyslinger	
Michael Khragmayr	
Mathias Khiesenhoffer	
Wenzl Wolff	
Sebastian Scharizer	
Herr Walter	

Linz Landesarchiv, Freistadt City Records, 1652-99
NeidlerGeorgRCa_ft. (from German)

***Protocoll Book of City Council Meetings of Freistadt
from the Landesarchiv in Linz***

NeidlerGeorgRCat.

December 14, 1652

Leonhardt Bheör, about the hiring out of the measuring service vacated by the departure of Abraham Lechteller.

Response:

We will inform in a letter that the mentioned measuring post is awarded.

Geörg Neitler, about the same thing.

Response:

The same.

Michael Froschauer measurer offers himself to fill the vacated measurer post this winter.

Response:

We inform that the mentioned post of Lechteller will be awarded in a letter, in the meantime however, the would be applicant should apply his utmost diligence to put his knowledge to good use.

NeidlerGeorgRCbt.

January 2, 1653

Geörg Neitler, about the vacant measurer post left by Lechteller.

Response:

The previous answer remains.

Leonhardt Bheör, similarly about the measurer post.

Response:

The previous answer remains.

NeidlerGeorgRCct.

May 3, 1653

On the third of May, the following burghers and master tradesmen were appointed after having paid their local dues at the uptown treasury; here they follow:

Jonas Springenauer	7 f	-- kr
Hannß Pillwarsch, pitch maker	14	--
Joseph Haußkha, miller	7	--
Hanß Baronphskhi, cutting tool maker	6	--
Hanß Georg Eißenprobst	6	--
Paul Böhaimb	5	--
Geörg Neidler	6	--
Master and fellow townsmen		

NeidlerGeorgRCdt.

September 19, 1656 (page 128)

Geörg Neidler and **Michael Froschauer**, both burghers and measurers, complain again that for salt sales, the gatekeepers at the Böhmen gate use measuring bushels approved only for malt and other grains. Until now, only 4 krlü (*not known what unit it is*) of whole malt was put into those.

Response:

Herr Town judge has just given measuring bushels to the gatekeepers for salt sale. Other things remain as required by the most recent regulation.

NeidlerGeorgRCet.

October 3, 1698 (page 104)

Geörg Neidler burgher and measurer, asks about the almshouse food, that is, to have it brought to him daily to enjoy it in his house.

Response:

At this time there is no vacancy at the Almshouse (*for take-out food*), when there is, the Requestor will have it, until then have patience.

(Apparently, there was a great demand for the social welfare services for elderly burghers and their spouses. Almost every page of the Protocol Book contains one or even several such requests. Incidentally, the City Spital or Almshouse was both hospital and old-age home and often called the Burgher Spital, built and maintained from the burgher tax. Whether non-burgher residents of the city were helped, it is not known. Most likely they were not, because only burghers paid town taxes.)

February 21, 1699 (page 160-161)

Geörg Neidler, needy burgher is similarly asking (*as the requestor in the entry above on that page*) that any vacancy in the Almshouse be given to him before anybody else.

Response:

Since the parents of Magdalene Hoffleischhacker are waiting to receive the next available place, we can only comply with the Requestor when a real vacancy occurs in the Almshouse. Until that frequently occurring vacancy, to his better nourishment, he can have what the above mentioned frau Hoffleischhacker enjoyed until now, 15 kreuzers a week. That we hereby grant and approve, and this will be brought to the attention of Herr Spital (*Almshouse*) Manager.

NeidlerGeorgRCft.

December 15, 1699 (page 264)

Geörg Neidler burgher is similarly asking (*as the requestor in the entry above on that page*), about the vacancy for almshouse food.

Response:

There has been a reported vacancy twice, with another sufferer taking his place. Not much, but in addition to his current weekly provision he already enjoys, an extra loaf of bread is hereby granted and approved for the Requestor. This will be brought to the attention of Herr Almshouse Manager.

(Geörg Neidler died 18 days later on January 2, 1700. Maria Caecilia, his daughter was about 24 years old in those days. Whether she and other children of Georg Neidler, who may have lived in Freistadt, were not taking care of their father or whether they did and they were merely trying to benefit from the social welfare system of burghers, is not known.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Enns Stadtarchiv, City Records, 1664 -70
NeumayrBernhardRCa_gt. (from German)

Protocoll Book of City Council Meetings of Enns

NeumayrBernhardtRCat.

December 19, 1664 (item 17)

Herrn Pfleger zu Spielberg (*the Chief Steward of the Spielberg estate was Bernhardt Neumayr at the time*), will appear in the next Council Session to take a sworn statement from his tenant farmers of the vacant land, to hear their request about free starting money.

(*Spielberg was an Island in the Danube just outside Enns. It gave the name to a large estate owned by the Count Scherffenberg family. The approximate center of that estate was Enns and the nearby island called Spielberg.*)

Response:

This letter to be answered and the village of Spielberg to be gathered for a suitable response.

(*the Pfleger of a large estate was the second in command after the landlord who owned it; the best English translation for the title Pfleger is Chief Steward; see the duties of the Pfleger described under the short biography of Bernhardt Neumayr in NeumayrBernhardBG.doc*)

NeumayrBernhardtRCbt.

October 9, 1665 (page 18, item 2)

A reply letter from **Bernhardt Neumayr**, Pfleger zu Spielberg about Herrn Jacob Sulzer, in connection with the cattle unlawfully driven off the pasture from his foreman and in which matter he (*Sulzer*) in an unacceptable manner and also with dirty intention sent an insinuating reply (*Herrn Sulzer did; his name is listed above on the same page, probably as a member of the Council*).

Response:

The Pfleger with strictness again to be answered, and restitution to be asked for, thus to avoid the need for other things.

(*perhaps a hint that someone might retaliate against Neumayr*)

NeumayrBernhardtRCct.

December 30, 1665 (page 194, item 2)

A letter from His Grace Herrn Herrn Baron **Carl von Scherffenberg** from Vienna dated November 25, states that because of proof of Herr Sulzer withholding cattle and because of the unfair treatment inflicted upon Herr Pfleger (*upon Neumayr*) amends are in order.

Response:

Herrn Sulzer here and Herr Chief Steward at Spielberg today held a discussion in writing and explained their cases for a report to be provided.

December 30, 1665 (page 194, item 1)

Another letter from **Herrn Bernhardt Neumayr**, whereby he requests that a similar inquiry be addressed to the previously mentioned Herrn Sulzer regarding the cattle driven off the grazing land of the Chief Steward.

Response:

Herrn Sulzer here and His Grace Herrn Herrn Count Carl von Scherffenberg today held a discussion in writing and explained their cases for a report to be provided.

December 30, 1665 (page 194, item 3)

Still another letter from **Herrn Neumayr** in regards to X (*some person*) from Biburg, whose employee here was permitted onto the edge of the pasture, even to lead horses and other animals onto it.

Response:

Herrn Pfleger at Spielberg protests against the answer, if he does not succeed to stop it, he must find other means to put a stop to it.

(This record is about Neumayr's original complaint letter to the Council and the reply he received from them. Without knowledge of the context of those letters, this concise Council record is very difficult to understand.)

NeumayrBernhardtRCdt.

April 13, 1667 (page 319, item 3)

A letter from **Herrn Bernhard Neumayr**, Pfleger zu Spielberg wherein he was asked by the Imperial Toll office to give them an explanation why in his administration's tavern on the Erla, Herrn Geiger (*probably the tavern keeper*) has been asking for deposit payment, when it is forbidden.

Response:

The Office wishes to prepare the answer for the above.

(Erla is the name of a village. It still exists today about 6 km southeast from Enns. It belonged to the Spielberg estate in Neumayr's time and the head offices of the estate were located there.)

NeumayrBernhardtRCet.

May 9, 1667 (page 323, item 3)

A letter from **Herrn Bernhard Neumayr**, Pfleger zu Spielberg, wherein he again asks what the City plans to do about the Fall-money and Free-money and other monies amongst those the City collects such as the possession taxes in the Spielberg jurisdiction, so that he can prepare himself accordingly. (*Fall-money and Free-money were probably taxes on a contract a tenant farmer had to sign.*)

Response:

To Herrn Pfleger to remind him concerning Free-money, that tenant-farming rights bought on a name will be double taxed, when also the gracious Estate is taken account of, because of old regulation here; one cannot change that.

May 9, 1667 (page 323, item 4)

A second letter from **Herrn Pfleger zu Spielberg**, wherein he says that the gentlemen of the Toll Office protested forcefully about the supposedly proven deposit payments collected at the tavern at Erla, and intended to start proceedings against him. He must present evidence before the respected Chamber of the Imperial Court.

Response:

The Worthy Council wants to investigate the suspicion about the tavern at Erla regarding the deposit payments that were made to occur when buying wine in closed barrels with unavoidable understanding of the contents. Also, all the gentlemen and burghers, who up to now bought wine from there will have to be punished by the Court of the Imperial City (*of Enns*).

NeumayrBernhardtRCf.

May 27, 1667 (page 326, item 1)

A letter from **Herrn Bernhardt Neumayr**, Pfleger zu Spielberg, about the gentlemen in the Imperial Toll Office here, wherein he needs a reliable answer about the tavern at Erla in regards to the money collected from its unauthorized wine sales.

Response:

There was no response recorded in the Protocol book.

May 27, 1667 (page 326, item 2)

Another letter by **Herrn Pfleger**, to the name of the Worthy Council, wherein he wants a conference about the wine money received, must consult with the Gracious Landlord of the estate beforehand, his close employees not informed in advance.

Response:

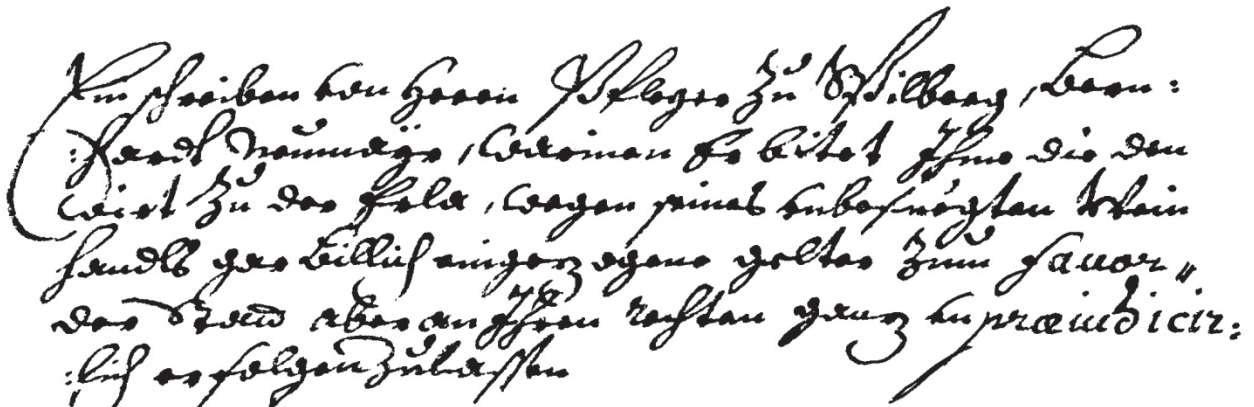
There was no response recorded in the Protocol book.

August 9, 1667 (page 333, item 11)

A letter from Herrn Pfleger zu Spielberg, **Bernhardt Neumayr**, wherein he asks in connection with the tavern at Erla, that the City, without prejudice, take over the money collected very properly from its (*the tavern's*) unauthorized wine sales, which is quite in their (*the City's*) right to do.

Response:

There was no response recorded in the Protocol book.



Im schreiben den hohen Pfleger zu Spielberg, Enns:
Herrn Neumayr, welchem es beliebt, Ihnen die den
Wort zu das Geld, wegen jener unbefugten Wein
handel des Eidliff anzuzeigen, welches zum Schaden
das Erbe abzugeben, rauben, zuungunsten zu präjudicir:
auf erfolgend zu lassen

NeumayrBernhardtRCgt.

August 12, 1670 (item 2)

An answer letter from Herrn Elias Pachner as the Pfleger zu Spielberg. So, Bernhardt Neumayr was no longer Pfleger at Spielberg.

(According to a birth record of a daughter of Bernhardt Neumair, in 1664, found in Enns, the wife of Elias Pachner, Elisabeth was the child's godmother. At that time Pachner was the Pfleger of the Imperial Burg in Enns, called Ennsegg that still exists. According to the marriage record of another daughter of Bernhardt, dated August 10, 1677, he was already dead, so he must have died as the Pfleger of Spielberg. There were no records of him in the Council records of Enns after August 1667. Elias Pachner must have taken over that post soon after Bernhardt's death as the above record suggests.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Letter from Gabrielle Lobmeyr, member of the Weissenwolff family
NeumayrBernhardROt. (from German)

Gabrielle Lobmeyr
Weissenwolff Strasse 14
A-124221 Steyregg

May 15, 1999

To
Mr. Eugene Bercel
44012 Gulf Shore Blvd. N.
Naples, FL 34103
USA

Subject: Spielberg, answer to letter dated May 7, 1999

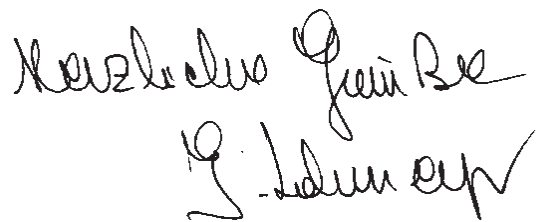
Dear Mr. Bercel:

For the City Archive of Enns, Dr. Kneiffel is really responsible. In 1996 a book by the title "Gesichte von Enns"[The history of Enns] was published. The authors are Dr. Willibald Katzinger, Dr. Johannes Ebner and professor Dr. Erwin M. Ruprechtsberger. Spielberg is often mentioned in it. Perhaps you know these men.

Which estates this branch of the Scherffenberg family owned in those times I could not find out (*I had asked her about that*). Count Sigmund Friedrich Scherffenberg sold Spielberg in 1671 to David Weissenwolff [the original document is here in the Archive] (the Weissewolff family archive). See also my documentation on David Weissenwolff. The extent of their property holdings is described there quite well. I enclose a copy of an old map by Vischer from the 17th century as well. The list of pflegers I sent you originates from me. It is not complete and found as is in the documentation here (*in the family archive*). The entry in the birth register (*I sent it to her with a question*) reads: "jetziger Zeit zu Spielberg", without giving the function.

The tasks of a Pfleger: today he would be called director of estate. There in those days most people could not read or write and the office (*of the estate*) was of great importance. There would be many types of contracts drawn up there, such as for marriages, sales, exchanges, testaments, gift giving, etc. The clerk of the estate had to be paid and in the estate tavern he had to be hosted [for a few drinks and a meal]. More about that in an extract from my book 'Verhandlung-Zählung' from the chapter 'Helmhard Christoph Weissenwolff'. The Pfleger was well educated in legal matters. He had to know his way around the land records in negotiating with the regional authorities or when setting up lease agreements and inventories. The Pfleger acted as judge in the name of the estate owner in smaller disputes. I am enclosing a copy of the Scherffenberg genealogic table. It comes from Johann Hübner and was published in 1766.

(Notes Like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eugene Bercel", with a stylized flourish below it.

Prague; Archiv hlavního města Prahy, 2176 B2V8-B29V
PicPeterLWt. (from Czech)

The Last Testament of Petr Pič

Paragraph 1 – introduction – relation to God

The first introductory paragraph contains, besides some typical phrases about the humility towards the God and handing over his soul to God etc., one interesting piece of information – **he mentions that he makes this testament in very good health**, probably meaning both physically and mentally.

Paragraph 2 – deals with handing over his property

He gives everything with no exceptions **to his wife** (*who is not mentioned by name*) it means two houses, one garden and other things. It goes as follows:

1. the house called No. 260 ‘Old Hospital house’ (*on today’s Malostarnské square*) located between the house of Václav Trost and the house of Jan Matyáš. There is still some mortgage to pay on this house.
2. the second house in which he lives together with the brewery trade in it [along with the special license to produce beer and malt and to trade with it, it means that the keeper of a house is at the same time a member of a guild]. This house has been completely paid off already.
3. The **garden** in Prague, located besides the garden of Jan Matyáš.
4. All **cash** [he says literally that it is not so much].
5. Silver, tin and copper **dishes**.
6. **Bedclothes, clothes and dresses**.
7. All **grain, corn and malts** together with all **wood** [for the brewery and the house].
8. All **loans** and debentures (*list of debtors and debenture documents*).

There are several other requirements his wife had to meet:

- **His wife** will inherit all the above only if she remains a widow. (If she became a wife of somebody else the testament would not be valid).
- **She** is obliged to look after their daughter Marie until her marriage – it means to provide her with food, clothes and ensure her a good education.
- **She** is obliged to pay a dowry to their children named **Jiří, Anne, Kateřina, Alžběta** (Elisabeth), **Marie**. For every child the dowry should be two hundred thalers. If his wife pays this amount to each child, his children cannot require anything else. In the case of his wife’s death his children should divide the property fairly – the same portion for each child.

- The **wife is obliged** to ensure a bridal stuff (cloths, dishes etc.) for their daughter Marie in the case of her marriage – the same as was given to other daughters.
- The **wife** is empowered to sell the houses if she will need money – for example to be able to pay [dowry] to children.
- Should any child protest against this Testament – in that case he or she will be given only twenty thalers.
- The testament maker maintains the authority to change this Will in any way.
- After his (*the Testator's*) death his son **Jiřík** is obliged to find his own apartment for living and to leave her mother in her house in peace.

Paragraph 3 – appeal to the city council

He asks the members of the city council to guarantee his Last Will and to protect the rights of his wife and children.

The testament was delivered to the city council on November 5, 1610.

The last part – added later – is the acceptance and publication of the Will by the city council

The city council accepted this testament on the request of Anne Pičová the wife of the late Petr Pič in spite the fact that Jiřík Pič had protested against it. Nevertheless Jiřík Pič died before his protest could be evaluated. Nobody else protested against it so this Testament became valid in January 3, 1614.

Eu Pan Pucatmiste a Xadda, magistra sobie trunto A'saff ad uinaky
Jutra fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. do Rudolfa, sloziny
a po dmitli gago a zradosti f. A'mny fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
po zradosti w dny porjudm w dny f. A'mny fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
Cizik fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. odpor byl wlozyl, w'sak ym wozly
tyz do fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. gyst wofala tyz Cizik fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
Dmitli fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. gyst wofala tyz Cizik fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
gyst wofala, od giungo pak fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
w byto, fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. gyst wofala tyz Cizik fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
fste. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. gyst wofala tyz Cizik fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
Aaby do A'mny fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610. a wofala tyz Cizik fte. 3 post Martinj Anno 1610.
Actum in Consilio fte. 3 post Corporis Christi 3 Junij Anno 1614.
M.C.D. Georgio Neber.

(Translated by Katherine Finkova, the young wife of a Lutheran pastor in Prague. We met her in the Capital Archive of Prague. She took us to the site of the Bubeneč park, where the Miseronis were Superintendents. Unfortunately, it was a rainy day in early March of 2005 and we did not spend much time there. Subsequently, she translated the above Will for me, amongst other texts.)
(Notes like this are those of Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, Nobility brief for Peter Pič and son
PicPeterROt. (from German)

A new **crest** with 'lehe' and crown together with the praedicat 'von Lilienfeld'
authorized for **Peter Pič** and **son Georg**
Prague, July 16, 1602

A crest with name, divided into eight equal parts. The first, third, fourth and seventh from the bottom are blue or azure color. The others are yellow or gold color. The border of the shield is red or ruby color. Inside above each other there are two white or silver color double lilies with their stems appearing to pierce the shield. On the left side there is a red and white, on the right side a gold and blue helmet, above them a golden Royal crown. On it appears an upright yellow or golden griffin facing forward with spread wings. In the middle across, there are two equal parts. The lower part red the upper part is white. The front lower is blue and the upper is yellow. In its squares there is an upright white cross with yellow plumage and three arrows. In the left claw it is holding a bird.

Service

Also the most faithful, most obedient and willing service particularly his son Georg Pič (*the son's name was Jiří which is Georg in German*) in our Hungarian kingdom, also in the general Christendom against the Turks, for many years they served beside each other as soldiers of our beloved Rudolf and proved themselves to be most obedient, and still they both, father and son wish and want to serve us and our laudable Austrian Empire well and most obediently.

Praedicat 'von Lilienfeld' to name and to write

Above done and given, we remember **Peter Pič** in addition with this special favor and title in such a way that he, his legitimate heirs and heirs of the same heirs forever should enjoy it.

Prague, July 16, 1602

(signed) **Rudolf** (II)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/cc
Reich(N)ClaraLWt. (from German)

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY, AMEN

Because human life in this sad temporary world is full of cares and very uncertain and the hour of the end is unknown, for this reason I **Maria Clara Reich** tormented by illness but still with a sound mind make this last testament so that in view of my approaching death I shall make arrangements for the possessions I leave behind, and in the presence of the witness gentlemen I have summoned here, this Last Will of mine shall be confirmed.

Firstly When the almighty God is ready to separate my soul from my body, I offer my soul to my savior and my body to the earth from which I sprang, and I will that it be buried in the yard of the local church in the earth according to Roman Catholic rites and during the burial rites in the aforesaid church a choral requiem be given and if at all possible, a holy mass be held at the same time. To that end I wish to donate 100 florins to the church. If there should remain some of those 100 florins after performing the requested religious rites, that remainder shall be given to the local Holy Trinity Order.

Secondly For holy masses to save my soul I bequeath to the Franciscan and Dominican Orders 25 florins each to their cloisters.

Thirdly I bequeath to the righteous Dominican fathers 8 florins and similarly to the Seven Pains of the Blessed Mary Order and the Servite Order I bequeath 8 florins each as a gift from my will to them.

Fourthly To my daughter Sybilla, my husband and I gave cash of 100 florins for her betrothal. Beyond that however, to my daughter and her children, as maternal inheritance 400 Rhine florins, that together with her 100-florin dowry amount to 500 florins, shall be given. Over and above that, half of the house must be hers and future revenues shall be divided between my aforementioned daughter and my husband Peter Reich. The lease, 30 loth (*Lotharingian silver coins*) has been paid and the unpaid silver, two cotton dresses in the chest, two large pieces of cloth that are still at the weaver's shop and all my clothes together with all my blouses, neck scarves and towels, all shall be hers. So it was said, Pest December 21, 1740. However, since I am unlettered, I have requested my neighbor Herr Mathias Mayr to sign my name for me where I have made a cross.

X *Maria Clara Reich*

The afore presented last will was read clearly and word by word to the testatrix and she wishes every point and clause thereof to be executed and she also wishes to add that as soon as her approaching death arrives, all these be given to her daughter. We hereby witness all the above

Seal (signed) **Michael Straub**
Private Notary

Seal (signed) **Mathias Mayr** burgher
master Shoemaker as witness

Seal (signed) **Simon Hartl** burgher
master Cartwright as witness

Seal (signed) **Elias Ranzinger** burgher
master Taylor as witness

Seal (signed) **Sebastian Patscher** burgher
master Rope Maker as witness

*This is the Will that Peter Reich challenged 15 years later. In 1755 he took her daughter Sybilla to court and won the case. Sybilla appealed to the higher court, but Peter Reich prevailed again..
(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)*

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/a
ReichPeterRCa_et. (from German)

ReichPeterRCat.

Pest City Council meeting, January 9, 1734

Peter Reich submits the request that the Council compel Christoph Christovich under threat of a lien to pay his 110-florin debt.

Decision: After the affair had been examined pro and contra, it was uncovered that Peter Reich did not loan the said sum at an interest. Rather, they entered into a partnership whereby the accused borrowed the money for the purpose of buying and selling pipes and promised to make repayments every Sunday. The subject of the complaint (*Christoph Christovich*) is hereby ordered to pay back the 110 florins. Furthermore, the Council warns him that in the future he should avoid complaints against him in such straightforward matters and consequently, he should keep his word better when he has to fulfill his agreements.

ReichPeterRCbt.

Pest City Council meeting February 22, 1734

At today's council meeting, Peter Maximilian Reich submitted a Royal letter from the Most Gracious Kaiser, according to which he is not a burgher and for certain reasons until now he has not gotten around to submit to His Highest Majesty the information regarding the matter of establishing himself in a grocer business. (*This is a twisted version of the letter and the facts. See 'PeterReichROa_i.doc' pages 5, 7-9.*)

Decision: It is resolved that he should act without delay to submit the information demanded by His Holy Majesty, so that he could be made burgher and the matter could be settled peacefully.

ReichPeterRCct.

Pest City Council meeting, July 27, 1735

Peter Reich submits an open letter from His Majesty (*the Kaiser*), dated June 28 1735 in Vienna, according to which he is endorsed (*for the burgher status*) and absolved from the fact that he was at one time a night guard (*an occupation that would not qualify him for burgher status*). His Majesty, by the power of his Royal authority decrees that he be elected burgher, at the same time requests that he be given a grocer license.

Decision: The requestor is hereby declared burgher and granted a grocer license, with the expressed stipulation that goods that the local grocers buy and sell, he will not sell much cheaper than they do. In this way all future quarrels can be avoided. The Council decrees that he submit at the next council meeting an account of what he intends to supply and sell in the future.

*Ich hierdurch producirt ein kaiserl. pa-
 tent de dato Wien den 28. Junij 1735.
 Worin bey wolchem es legitimirt ist
 absolvirt wird, Von dem das es
 einmahl ein Polen = Ruyt war;
 fursolglich declarirt. Hies Matat
 ist auf auß Königl. Macht fähig
 Von einem Bürger als ein außge-
 wessen zu werden, Bittet also von
 einem Bürger auf auß die gerichte-
 rig außgenommen zu werden.*

ReichPeterRCdt.

Pest City Council meeting, November 13, 1739

Peter Reich submits a list of sundry grocery goods supplied in the month of September to the Lazareth hospital; appropriate expenditure, 11 florins and 35 kr. to be approved.

Herr City Treasurer will pay 11 florins and 35 kr.

Peter Reich hands in a list of sundry grocery goods supplied to the hospital from his grocery store in the month of October for a festive occasion, and the appropriate expenditure in arrears, 3 florins and 45 kr. to be settled.

Decision: Herr City Treasurer will pay 3 florins 47 kr.

ReichPeterRCet.

Pest City Council meeting, December 4, 1739

Peter Reich hands in a list of sundry grocery goods supplied in the month of November 1739 to the local hospital before the plague, and the appropriate expenditure in arrears 3 florins and 34 kr. to be settled.

Decision: Herr City Treasurer will pay the approved 3 florins 34 kr.

Pest City Council meeting, January 18, 1740

Peter Reich local grocer submits an account, which reckons that he supplied to the hospital various victuals in the total sum of 37 florins and 7 kr., and requests the required directive for the payment of the arrears.

Decision: Herr City Treasurer will pay the approved arrears in the submitted invoice.

(That was a very, very large sum of money in 1740 for victuals. A well-paid bricklayer would have worked for more than three months for that amount. In those days in Pest, Peter Reich's lodger paid 15 florins of rent for a whole year.)

(notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Berce)

Budapest Capital Archive, Missiles & Intimata
ReichPeterROa_it. (from Latin)

ReichPeterROat. IV.1202/g, Missiles a.a. 564

Letter from Peter Reich to the City of Debrecen, dated Pest, the 4th day of 1723

(Latin text)

In Deo Salutem

Illustrissime Domine Domine Judex ego indignus famulus vestrae Dominationes rogo humillime mihi velle velle igroscere quod ego meis indignis litteris Illustrissimam Dominationem molestem interim tamen propono et rogo ut me velles vestra Dominatio in aliquid juares et quidem in ista re ego audivi quod isti femine nomine Cerelly propter debita omnes illius res et bona Civitas et amabile Magisterium acceperit, et illa femina etiam mihi denitur?? viginti florenis, quia ipsi concessi in parata peccunia sic ergo volui rogare, ut vestrae Domine etiam vellet juare, ut meam peccuniam possem acquirere, cum enim pauper im vigil in Civitate Pestiensis sic mihi difficile veniret si debirem perdere tantam peccunia quia illa mihi semper promisit ut alias bonos homines quod me vellet quam primum posset contentare et proinde rogo humilime vestram Dominationem Illustrissimam ut me velles vestra Dominatio delectare, ut meam peccuniam possem quam primam accipere. Datum Pestini 1723, Die 4ta

Petrus Reich nocturnus
vigil Regal Civitate Pesthiens

PS

Quo super per allatorem praesentium rogo humillime mihi transmittere dignari vel responsum, si vero paratum peccuniam eo libentius habeo, commendo me iterato gratiae et favori et persevero.
idem qui supra

(English translation of the above)

In God Saluted

Most eminent Judge, I, an undeserving servant, ask your Lordship most humbly to forgive me that I disturb your most eminent Lordship with my undeserving letter. Nevertheless I put forward and request that your Lordship deign to help me in some affair. In regards to that affair, I heard about a woman called Cerelli, that because she is in debt, the good city and the kind Council will receive all her things. That woman still owes me twenty florins, which I lent her in ready money. Therefore, I would like to request that your Lordship deign to help me, so that I could get my money back. It is so much hardship when a poor guard in the city of Pest comes to lose so much money. That woman always said that, like other good people, she wanted to pay me back the soonest. Therefore, I ask most humbly your eminent Lordship that your Lordship have the kindness to delight me and help me to get my money back as soon as possible. Done in Pest on the 4th day of 1723.

Peter Reich

Night Guard, Royal City of Pest

PS.

Further about the submitted situation, I humbly ask you to deign to send a response soon or if there should be ready money, I will gladly have it. I commend myself once again into your grace and favor and remain

The same as above

ReichPeterRObt. IV 1202/g, Missiles a.a. 564

Second letter to the City of Debrecen on the previous subject written by the Pest Council on behalf of Peter Reich, dated 19 February, 1724

(Latin text)

Civitati Debreciensi
die 19 Febr. 1724

Perillustres, ac Generosi, Prudentes item ac Circumspecti
Domini Amici Nobis Colendissimi

Salutem servitior umque nostrorum promptitudinem; Binas enim iam in pto debiti per inhabitatorem nostrum nomine Petrum Reich contra et adversus aeque incolam praetitulatas Dunnonum oras Cterini vocitatam exarnvimus litteras, quibus contineret, quod dicta Cterini praefato Petro Reich in Florenis 20 restantiaria fit, cum recommendatione, si quidem eadem debitor creditor suo diversos praefixisset terminos, se ipsum contenturam, nihilominus in adhuiusque tempus id intermitisset, neque nos responsum de super obtinimus. Eapropter denuo requirimus praetitulatas Dunnonum oras quatenus praetuta in causa crebro dictam Cterini qua debitor dicti nostri Petri Reich haud gravatim eo adigere haud gravarent ut idem proxime suam contentationem consequi valeat, ast ubi nos pariformiter in his, et similibus occurrentiis ad quaelibet ser vitia semper promptos exhibebimus, pariformiter simile praestolamur permanentes.

Praetitulatas Dunnonum oras
Ad serviendum parati

(English translation of the above)

The City of Debrecen
Feb. 19, 1724

Very eminent and Noble, Prudent and Farsighted
Gentlemen, our most respected Friends

Salutation, our readiness is always at your service. Secondly now, we write this letter about the case of a debt to our inhabitant by the name of Peter Reich against an inhabitant of the city of Debrecen called Cterini. It is to tell you that the said Cterini became a delinquent debtor to Peter Reich for 20 florins. Our recommendation is that indeed the debtor should give the creditor some deadlines, for meeting her obligation. However, to this time she failed to do that and neither did we receive response to previous letters. For this reason, we again ask the city of Debrecen for how long in this affair the often named Cterini debtor will have to be prodded by our said Peter Reich, albeit unwillingly, so that she could settle her obligation without unwillingness. Until then, in these or similar cases to serve in any way, we will exhibit willingness and will always stand ready.

The said city of Debrecen
We are ready to serve

(The City Council of Pest wrote all records or correspondence with a legal subject in Latin. All other records were written in German. In the second half of the 19th century some records can be found in Hungarian.. Dunnonum = Debrecen)

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

ReichPeterROct. IV.1202/g, Missiles a.a. 564

Letter from City of Debrecen to the City of Pest , dated Debrecen, April 15, 1724

(Latin text)

Perillustrious ac Generosi Prudentes item, ac
Circumspecti Domini, Amici Nobis Coldissimi

Salutem, servitior umque nostrorum promptitudinem. Litteras praetittas Doraru sub dato 6 currentis emanatas, in negotio restantiae fl. 20. apud quandum foeminam ...? Commorantem rite percepimus; Licet ad iteratas earundem Doraru requisitionos, eandem toties quoties arestoni fuerimus, qua non concivem, et semper conditionibus exinde liberata est; nunc item tam ipsammer, quam et fideiussorem eiusdem incarcerari fuimus, sed quonia solvendo non sunt, specificatus dominus Petrus Reich, vel in persona, vel per plenipotentiarin? comparare velit, pro liquidando debito eo facto totalem satisfactionem impendere non intermitterus. In reliquo easdem diu feliciter super ... cooptamus et permanemus earundem Doraru

ad servientem parati

M. Judex et Senatus Royal ac Libre Cittis Debrecen
Debrecen, 15 Apr., 1724

(English translation of the above)

Very eminent and Noble, Prudent and Farsighted
Gentlemen, our most respected Friends

Salutation, our readiness is always at your service. We have received in good order the letter originated to Doras ('Dunnonum', 'Doraru', 'Doras' must have been variants for 'the city of Debrecen') dated 6th of the current month, in the matter of the delinquent debt of 20 florins of some woman, who lives here. It is permitted to repeatedly inquire at Doras as often as you like, we assure you. However, not being a burgher, away from here she is always exempt from contracts. We could lock her up right now, as a debtor but we cannot pay for her. Specifically about dominus Peter Reich, he, either in person or through a power of attorney, should be represented here for the liquidation of the debt. However, as a fact, total satisfaction cannot be guaranteed. In closing, much success to you in the above, we cooperate and remain your Doras

to serve we are willing

M. Index and Senate of Royal & Free City of Debrecen
Debrecen, Apr. 15, 1724

ReichPeterROdt. (IV 1202/c, Intimata a.a. 1918)

Letter from Count Eszterházy to the City Council of Pest, dated Pest, March 9, 1732

(Latin text)

Comes Josephus Eszterházy de Palántha, Perpetuus in Frakno, Arcium et Dominiorum Sempthe, Pápa, Tata, Gésztes, Devecser et Ugod Hereditarius Dominus, Sacratissimae Caesarea Regiaque Magistratis, Ejusdemque Excelsi Consily Locumteneu Hungarico Regii Consiliarus, Camerarius, Generalis Vigiliarum Praefectus, Colonellus, Excelsae Tabula Regio-Judiciariae Septemviralis Assessor Inclity Cottus Comaromien Supremus Comes, ante latae Arcis Tata Hereditarius Capitaneus et per Regnum Hungariae Curiae Regiae Magister. Memoriae comendamus tenore Praesentium significantes quibus expedit universis. Quod Providus Petrus Maximilia nus Reich ex Marchionatu Moraviae Possessione Eysgrub oriundus, nunc vero, in Libera Regiaque Civitte Pesthiensi commorans; humillimum ad Nos Sumendo Recursum, dolorose exposuerit. Qualiter idem circa Annum Millesimum Septingentesimum Decimum Tercium, in Regimine condam nostro Equestrius

Ordinis Hungaricorum compluribus diversa Servitia praestando ac ibidem semet detinendo; Postequam certam ordinationem sub amissione vitae edictam Exponentem, casu infelici violare, transgredique contigisset: Motus amore vita sua Prostati subalterni conditione, eandem redimere, obligationemque talem, Honori, et famae derogantem assumere necessitatus; Exposit tamen, Gratia et mandato nostro accedente, a Statu ejusmodi in Campis, circa possessionem Nagy Vécse, Inclyto Comitatu de Sold adjacentum Sitis, ibidemque tum nostra, tum aliorum complurium Legionibus existentibus, universis iis, quae de Lege, more et Consuetudine militari requiruntur, observatis, quatenus Opificium quodpiam, sive alias honestas condiciones capessere, Caetiuque caeterorum hominu asciscere, ac denique cum iisdem conversari queat, palam publice, et manifeste exemptus: Esto quidem eotum quoque pro futura Exponentis Cautela, ac dum et quando necessum foret, sui legitimatione consuetae Testimoniales a Nobis elargitae fuissent, medio tamen temporis eadem, una cum Rebus Exponentis alyis universis clam sublatae extiterint, Damno ejusdem gravi, et manifesto. Supplicavit itaque coram nobis debita cum Instantia humillime, quatenus super praemissis de oportuno remedio ejdem providere, rursusque Literas nostras Testimoniales extradare dignaremur. Moti proinde ejusdem Instantia et legitima Petitione; Quandoquidem de praemissis fusius deductis. Cum primis quippe Exponen casu infelici sem vero ex Gratia nostra subsecuta legitimatione nobis apprime constaret. Hinc universa prout praeiro modo coram nobis exposuerat, conformiter contigisse, neque secus in rei veritate existere praesentibus Literis nostris Testimonialibus attestamus et apressionem sigilli nostri usualis antsentici, ac manus nostra propria subscriptione corroboramus. Datum in praefata Libera Regiaque Civitate Pesthiensi, die nona mensis Marti, Anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo Tricesimo Secundo.

Seal *Comes Josephus Eszterházy*, by own hand

(English translation of the above)

Count Josephus Eszterházy of Palántha, perpetual count in Frakno, hereditary lord of the castles and dominions of Sempthe, Pápa, Tata, Gésztes, Devecser and Ugod, Magistrate of the Saint Empire and Kingdom, Councilor to the highest council for the Regent of the kingdom of Hungary, Treasurer, Commander of the Royal Guards, Colonellus Assessor of the seven-man Royal Supreme Court, renowned supreme count of Komárom, hereditary Captain of the great castle of Tata, and by Royal decree Magister of the Royal Hungarian Judiciary.

The remembrances We present are significant for the present situation for all of us. It is about the prudent Peter Maximilian Reich, who originates from Eisgrub in the margravian dominion of Moravia (*ma eastern Czech Republic*), now living in the Free and Royal city of Pesth; just returning to his story causes Us pain. Around the year one thousand seven hundred and thirteen, in Our former regiment, as a cavalry officer, he excelled in the performance of many and diverse missions and held his own in the same. Later, at the order of the writer of this Testimonial, and at the risk of losing his life, he performed a daring undertaking and by misfortune he was run through (*by sword or spear*) and seriously wounded. His love of life and strong physical condition pulled him through. However, he had to accept the need to renounce rank and fame. Still, after that, with Our grace and command, at a military camp in the vicinity of the Dominion of Nagy Vécse, situated adjacent to the famous county of Solt, there, he served with Our as well as with many other legions.

All considerations of law, morals and military tradition demand the recognition of so much service to some cause, or even other respectable considerations, that other people accept, may be taken into account. With them he should be allowed to live, openly in public, and be clearly privileged. There must be indeed a future guarantee for the writer of this letter, and as long and while necessary, it is his (*Peter Reich's*) redemption that this customary Testimonial granted by Us is seeking. Still in the meantime people, everybody else, in secret, appear to be haughty about the issue put forward here – the damage to him is grave and clear. Thus he begged before us with due but humble passion, alas, how much the above presented for suitable remedy, would help him. Returning to Our Testimonial letter, we express Our hope that it will be given serious consideration. Act therefore on his urgent and legitimate petition, because the foregoing justify it. Most specially indeed, it would please Us greatly if, for Our sake, the unfortunate case were to be settled justly. Now that the whole affair has been put into perspective before us, We attest

that nothing other than the truth of things is contained in our presented Testimonial letter and by impressing Our authentic customary seal and by placing a signature by Our own hand we corroborate that fact.

Done at the Free and Royal City of Pesth, on the ninth day of the month of March in the one thousand seven hundred thirty second year of the Lord.

Seal *Count Josephus Eszterházy, by own hand*

ReichPeterROet. *(from German)*
Budapest Capital Archive. Intimata a.a.1918, IV.1202/c
Pest City Council Testimonial, January 7, 1734
Service record of Peter Reich from the City of Pest

This is to testify that Peter Reich in this city as Night-watchman served 16 years and three months, and he could have stayed even longer had he not resigned at his own initiative. This will be attested here under the seal of our city. Dated Pest the 7th of January, 1734.

Seal By the City Council here

ReichPeterROft. Intimata a.a. 1918, IV1202/c
Letter from Peter M. Reich to Kaiser Carolus VI, dated Pest, cc. January, 1734

(Latin text)

Sacratissima Caesarea Regiaque Majestas Domine Domine clementissime

Innata Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae vel maxime erga fideles et infortunatos tuos subditos propensa benignitate et clementia animatus ad Augustissimum Majestatis Vestrae sacratissimae gratiarum thronum recurrere flexoque poplite repraesentare necessitor; qualiter ego in regimine Illurmi Comitis Josephi Eszterházy diversa fidelia servitia praestiterim, ob certam nihilominus excursionis in hostes ordinationem sub amissione vitae edictam, casu infelici violassem et transgressus fuisset, motus amore vitae prostati subalterni conditione eandem redimere, obligationemque talem, honori et famae derogantem assumere necessitatus fuisset; exposit tamen gratia et mandato praetitulati Generalis et Comitis Eszterházy intervenientibus, a statu ejusmodi, in campis circa possessionem Nagy Vécse F. comitatus de Solt adjacentis sitis, ibidemque compluribus legionibus existentibus, universis iis, quae de lege, more, et consuetudine militari requiruntur, observatis, quatenus opificium quodpiam, sive alias honestas conditiones capessere, caetuique aliorum hominum adnumerari, ac denique cum iisdem conversari queam, palam, publice et manifeste exemptus fuisset; adeoque ad pristinam honestatem meam perve nisset, ac deinde penes Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae Liberam Regiamque Civitatem Pesthiensem per integros sedecim annos et tres menses munus vigilis obvissem, prouti haec omnia uberius ex instrumentis sub A et B humillime annexis elucescunt. Cum autem interea temporis quaesturam vulgo Kreislerei dictam, exercuissem, memoratae Civitatis Pesthiensis Magistratus, me a dicta mercantia ex ratione illa, quod civis non sim inhibere non dubitavit: nisi jus concivilitatis mihi procuravero, ad quod tamen ut vigil pervenire non possem, consequenterque deposito vigilis officio, pro conferendo mihi jure civitatis debita modalitate institui quidem, verum ob repetitum infelicem casum, idem concivilitatis jus mihi in hodiernum usque diem denegatur, meis diuturnis fidelibus et zelosis dicta civitati praestitis servitiis, nec non legali facta mei exemptione, et respective in priorem honoris statum restitutione, benignoque Majestatis Vestrae Saratissimae circa eiusmodi infelices homines in omnibus Hereditaris Provinciis publicato non obstantibus.

Proinde Majestatem Vestram Sacratissimam de genu humillime exoro, ut pro innata sua clementia mei, innocentiumque prolium mearum paterne misereri, atque magistratui dicta civitatis Pestiensis clementer demandare dignetur, ut is penes huiusque habitam et supra dictam exiguum quaesturam, ulterius quoque conservare, mihiique jus concivilitatis erga praestandorum praestationem impertiri debeat ac teneatus, ut hac ratione memorato Peculio regio non aggravio, sed contribuendo proficius esse, atque meos honeste sustentare valeam. Quam Gratiam Innata

Majestatis Vestrae Sacratissimae
Humillimus perpetuoque fidelis subditus
Petrus Maximilianus Reich, Inhabitor Civitatis Pestiensis

(English translation of the above)

Most Holy Imperial Royal Worship Lord, Kindest Lord

Your innate most holy Majesty, utmost inclined to benevolence toward your unfortunate subordinate subjects and radiating kindness, to the most august throne of your most Holy Majesty with bent knees I am obliged to turn. In the regiment of the illustrious Count Josephus Eszterházy I carried out various reliable services. On one occasion, I was ordered to carry out a daring incursion into enemy territory at the risk of losing my life. Due to misfortune, I was run through and seriously injured. Helped by the love of life and strong physical condition, I recovered, but I was obliged to give up military distinction and fame. At the grace and command of General Count Josephus Eszterházy and at his intervention, I served afterwards in a military camp around Nagy Vécse in the famous county of Solt, where many legions were stationed. All considerations, law, morals and military tradition demand the recognition of so much service to some cause, or even other respectable considerations, that other people accept, may be taken into account. With others I should be able to live, openly in public, and I should be clearly privileged. Moreover, there are my earlier distinctions I received, and furthermore, in the employ of your most Holy Majesty's Free and Royal City of Pest, I have served sixteen complete years and three months as city guard. All this is illuminated in more detail by the documents 'A' and 'B' which I humbly attached.

Albeit however, I am struggling with the Treasury, in the vernacular called the Kreislerei. The Council of the well-known city of Pest, without pondering, denied me a merchant license for the reason that I am not a burgher of the city. However, I cannot obtain burgher status for myself as a guard. Consequently giving up the occupation of being a guard would indeed be necessary in order for me to have the burgher status bestowed upon me. To restate the unfortunate situation, the burgher right is being denied to me to this day. Neither does my long standing, faithful and enthusiastic service to the said city entitle me to privilege nor do my recognized distinctions restore my prior status. To turn to your benevolent and most Holy Majesty concerning unfortunate people such as me in all your inherited provinces is not obstructed. Therefore, on my knees, I most humbly ask your most Holy Majesty that his innate mercy may have paternal pity on me and on my innocent children, and that he may condescend to recommend to the Magistrate of the said city of Pest that the local and above said small Treasury office under its jurisdiction be lenient in the above matter, and grant to me the burgher right, which in view of my distinguished service is well earned and deserved. So that this way, the famous Royal city may not an obstrucuter but a facilitator be, and I shall be able to properly support my family. Most gratefully

your most Holy Majesty's
perpetually most humble subject

Peter Maximilian Reich
Inhabitant of the city of Pest

ReichPeterROgt. Intimata a.a. 1918, IV1202/c

Letter from Kaiser Carolus VI to the City Council of Pest, dated Vienna, February 12, 1734

(Latin text)

Carolus VI. Dei gratia electus Romanorum Imperator, semper Augustus,
ac Germaniae, Hispaniarum, Hungariae, Bohemiaeque u. REX

Prudentes ac circumspecti, Fidele Nobis dilecti. Petrus Maximilianus Reich, istius Libera ac Regia civitatis nostra Pestiensis inhabitator, qualemnam super eo, quod ipse a certa exili mercatura sua, ob defectum & carentiam concivilitatis, magistratualiter inhibitus fuerit & dum pro consequendo ejusmodi concivilitatis jure, apud vos institisset, illud ob quempiam, in hicce copialiter annexo demisso memoriali uberius declaratu adversum casum, eidem supplicanti denegatum extiterit, coram nobis representaverit querimoniam, qualiterve penes eandem Qaesturam suam conservari, & ad concivilitatem admitti cupiat, ex praeannexo supplici libello, eidemque adjacentibus documentis, uberius percepturi estis. Quibus penes supratactae instantiae communicationem, hisce benigne committimus, quatenus praescito in negotio genuinam informationem nobis quantocyus humillime submittere deberitis atque teneamini. Gratia in reliquo nostra Caesareo Regia Vobis benigne propensi manemus. Datum in civitate nostra Vienna Austriae, die duodecima mensis February, anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo trigesimo quarto

Carolus

Comes Ludovicus de Batthyan

(English translation of the above)

Carolus VI. from the grace of God elected Emperor of Rome, always
Augustus, and King of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia

Prudent and farsighted, Our faithful selected men. It is about Petrus Maximilianus Reich, resident of Our Free and Royal City of Pest, for whom a certain small merchant license was denied by the city council for his lack of burgher status and then his request for burgher right was similarly denied. After that, he diligently petitioned with you, as the unfortunate case is explained in detail in the here attached very despondent letter. The denied petitioner has come forward and presented his grievance before Us, that is that the same office has the power to help him by admitting him into the ranks of burghers as he desires. From the enclosed pleading letter, and his attached documents, you can better comprehend it. With this here, We benevolently let you discuss the above presented matter. The result born of your foreseen effort, with much humility, We expect you to submit to Us and without fail. In closing, with grace to you from Our Imperial Court, We remain benevolently inclined towards you.

Done in the city of Our Vienna of Austria, on the twelfth day of the month of February, in the one thousand seven hundred and thirty fourth year of the Lord.

Carolus

Count Ludovicus Batthyan *(countersigned)*

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

ReichPeterROht. Intimata a.a. 1918, IV1202/c

Second letter from Kaiser Carolus VI to the City Council of Pest, dated Vienna, Oct. 5, 1734

(Latin text)

Carolus VI. Dei gratia electus Romanorum Imperator, semper Augustus,
ac Germaniae, Hispaniarum, Hungariae, Bohemiaeque u. Rex

Prudentes et circumspecti, Fidele Nobis dilecti. Bene memineritis, qualenam benignum mandatum nostrum ad instantiam Petri Maximiliani Reich, super eo, ut penes exiguum quaesturam suam, hucusque in hac Libera Regiaque civitate nostra Pestiensi habitam conservetur, et ad jus concivilitatis ipsi per vos hactenus difficultatum, erga praestandorum praestationem admittatur, humillime porrectam et vobiscum communicatam, sub hic 12. praeteriti Mensis February Anni currentis in eo, ut nos superinde informare debeatis, expeditum fuerit; quo in passu, cum nullum adusque responsum, minus petitam informationem, a vobis accepissimus.

Itleo ad iteratum dicti suplicantis recursum, vobis denuo benigne committimus ac mandamus, quatenus acceptis praesentibus, nos super praemissis indilate informare debeatis, ac teneamini. In reliquo gratia nostra Caesareo Regia vobis benigne propensi manemus. Datum in civitate nostra Vienna Austriae, die quinta mensis Octobris, anno Domini Millesmo Septingentisimo trigesimo quarto.

Carolus

Count Ludovicus Batthyan *(countersigned)*

(English translation of the above)

Carolus VI from the grace of God elected Emperor of Rome, always Augustus, and King of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia

Prudent and farsighted, Our faithful selected men. You will well remember Our benevolent instruction about the affair of Peter Maximilian Reich *(it was)* about the minor treasury office, and that he in this Free and Royal City of Our Pest dwells, and you caused him difficulty about burgher right for himself, that he be admitted in view of outstanding service, it was passed on and communicated to you on the 12th of last February of the current year, that you were obligated to inform Us about the affair without delay. Following it, we have not received any response at all, less of the requested decision.

To repeat, We return to the said petitioner, and We again benevolently charge you and command, the present recipients, that you are obligated to inform Us about the above matter without fail, and without delay. In closing, with grace to you from Our Imperial Court, we remain benevolently inclined towards you.

Done in the city of Our Vienna of Austria, on the fifth day of the month of October, in the one thousand seven hundred and thirty fourth year of the Lord.

Carolus

Count Ludovicus Batthyan *(countersigned)*

(After this letter, the city of Pest granted Peter Reich both the burgher status and the grocer license on July 27, 1735.)

ReichPeterROi. Missiles a.a. 3450

Draft copy of a letter from the City Council of Pest to the High Court, Pest, Feb. 8, 1759

(It was written in connection with the lawsuit between Peter Reich and his daughter Sybilla (Reich) Naller.)

(Latin text)

Nos N. N. Index et Senatus Libera Regiaque Civitatis Pestiensis; Damus pro memoria quod cum nos die 6^{ta} mensis et Anin modo currentes in domo nostra praetoria in simul constituti fuisset; eotum prudens ac circumspectus Petrus Reich civis huius medio demissi memorialis sui facto ad nos recursu institerit super eo:

~~quod siquidem ipse certorum jurium suos prae manibus filiae suae existentium revindicationem processu novae indionis mediante; hinc ad I. sedem Thavernicalem appellato prosequi vellet mediit autem, et sumptibus eatenus requisitis destitueret~~

quatenus eidem super statu ipsius egeno authenticas nostras literas testimoniales extradare vellemus; cum proinde eiusmodi status ipsius patam omnibus nobiscognitus sit, ita eliam praesentes literas nostras testimoniales sensu arti. 51 1563 sub consuetae civitatis huiusae sigillo eidem extradandas duximus, et concedendas communi suadente justitia

Pestini, 8va Mens. February, 759.

(Endlish translation of the above)

We N. N. (*N.N. means 'nomine nominande' the appropriate name should be read or added*) We, Directors and Senate of the free Royal city of Pest, do this to communicate what we decided on the 6th day of the current month and year in our government house. It is about the sad petition the prudent and farsighted Peter Reich local burgher submitted in connection with his legal case. He turned to us requesting that

~~that if certain legal actions at the hands of his own daughter initiated for a new division, should proceed from here to the Regional High Court as she wants, then it might presumable lead to depriving him of life's necessities~~

we deign to issue a testimonial letter regarding his status of poverty. Since such status of his is well known by all of us, we issued our testimonial in accordance with Article 51 1563, and with this city's customary seal and with our collective suggestion to the Justice Department we release it.
Pest, 8th February, 1759.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

**PETER REICH vs SYBILLA (REICH) NALLER,
CIVIL LAWSUIT, PEST 1755-58**

(Background: Maria Clara Reich wrote a will in 1740, in which she left a substantial part of the Reich estate to their daughter, Sybilla, wife of Franz Naller. Maria Clara died the following year and Sybilla took possession of her inheritance. Shortly after that, her father Peter Reich married for a second time. In December 1755, probably at the instigation of his young wife, and because of further demands from his daughter, Peter Reich challenged the division of the estate in court on the grounds that he had earned on his own most of what Maria Clara gave away, and Clara could only bequeath half of what they earned while they were married. The trial took three years and produced 112 written pages of documents in Latin, German and some in Hungarian. Peter Reich won the case in a lower court and when his daughter appealed, the higher court upheld the lower court's decision. Sybilla Reich further appealed and in 1759 the case was still not closed. When he first went to court in 1755, Peter Reich was already 81 years old. He died in 1762, at the age of 88.)

Budapest Capital Archive, Polgári Perek IV.1223/c, 301 – ReichPeterSybRJa_gt.


ReichPeterSybRJat. Deposition of Sybilla (Reich) Naller, April 11, 1755 (from German)

ABSTRACT

What were bequeathed to me as my inheritance by my god blessed mother Maria Clara Reich in her Last Testament dated December 21, 1740 are following.

- Firstly** From my dear father and mother by their mutual agreement 100 florins.
Secondly According to the above testament maternal bequest to me and my children 400 florins.
Further By the power of the Testament I am entitled to inherit one half of the house. Since the house is appraised to be worth 1100 florins, the one half part owing to me from my father is 550 florins, has already been paid but, still my full indemnity should not be based on appraised value but on the selling price of the house, which my father sold for 2200 florins. Therefore, as I said, I strive to receive additional 550 florins from my father.
Thirdly From the foregoing, 30 loth (*Lotharingian*) silver have been paid, one half of that, 15 loth silver should be paid to me in cash or in kind.
(page 2)
Fourthly For the lease income from the house, about the value of which I am ignorant and which was paid to my father's name and which he declines to share with me, should be paid to me in a nominal lump sum of 7 florins and 50 kr.
Fifthly One bail of first rate flax, two similar ones are being worked on at the weaver, for this one half of the weaver's fee, 5 florins, exactly one thaler, should be paid.
Sixthly And finally, my dear mother had dresses, blouses, flannel shawls, towels which were not inventoried by their numbers and from which I have not received any. If necessary the inventory of these will have to be established by Corporal Oath.

Done Pest, April 11, 1755


Sybilla (Naller) Reich

ReichPeterSybRJt. (from Latin)

Writ of Suit presented August 26, 1755, statement of Peter Reich

Most eminent Council !

With all due respect, I am moved to present to you the grave injustice and financial loss caused to me when in 1740 on 21st December my now deceased wife Maria Clara Reich in her Universal Testament and without my knowledge gave almost all our possessions, movable and immovable to her daughter Sybilla Reich, the wife of Franz Naller, to my great financial loss [not considering the debts she accumulated in Buda (*as a widow before their marriage*) and costs caused to me as a wife and expenses caused by the above named testatrix as will be shown in court]. The already mentioned Sybilla Reich with the force of such illegal testament seized and still keeps in her possession the property to my grave detriment.

In fact, the implementation of the testament should be based on its fair interpretation Tit. 51:1, and according to Tit. 5:53 & 57 a testatrix can only dispose freely of possessions she herself acquired. Consequently, anybody who has no power to testate in her testament has nothing, since everything that comes from the testament gains status only if the beginning is not in error. Pointing to Regulation 20, in accordance with the Natural Law everything has to be returned to whomever it belongs and according to Regulation 53 anyone should be allowed to repeal harm caused by error in judgment because according to the Natural Law no one can gain from injuring someone else's rights.

(page 2)

For that reason, I must request the Magnificent Council that for that purpose, within a brief deadline, as dictated by Article 26:1723, the already mentioned Sybilla Reich be called before the Council on a date to be prearranged and by pushing aside the illegal testament, the property [which my Sybilla daughter seized, to be liberated, if necessary under oath their whereabouts revealed] from her hand be taken and returned to me with all income it earned in the meantime, furthermore my already accumulated expenses and any future expenses that might arise be recompensed and Universal rights and justice be served to me and without hesitation to have this done. For such grace of theirs I remain to the Magnificent Council

a most humble servant

Peter Reich, burgher of Pest

(page 3)

(Directive from the Senate on Back side:)

For review and decision of the foregoing case, the 23rd and the subsequent days of the current month and year to be set. The person subject of the lawsuit should appear before the Council of this town according to procedure. Decreed by the Pest Senate

6th day of September 1755

Presented in the Pest Senate 26 Aug. 1755

To the
Council of the Great Free Royal Town of
Pest, Gentlemen most respected Gentlemen

Most Humble Writ of Suit
Petrus Reich vs Sybilla Reich, wife
of Fanz Naller

ReichPeterSybRJt.

(The first two pages of the 19 pages of Latin text of the lawsuit is started by Peter Reich.)

“December 23, 1755

Presented by attorney Egregius Joseph Devecseri is the case of the prudent and circumspect Peter Reich against Sibylla Reich, wife of the prudent and circumspect Franz Naller.”

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

ReichPeterSybRJdt. (from Hungarian & Latin)

Witnesses for Peter Reich (1756)

Undersigned Royal Judicial notary and assistant to the most respected Dominus Paul Felső Bük Magister of the Office of the Royal Presence and Judicial Court, I declare and recognize that in connection with the current lawsuit of the prudent and circumspect Peter Reich, by virtue of the grace of his Excellency Dominus Count Ludovicus de Battyán Prince in Némétújvár, Palace Baron and representative of the King - on the 15th day of the month of January in the year noted below in the Free Royal town of Pest the following 'De Eo Utrum' questions were asked and testimonies given:

De Eo Utrum? (Do you know that?)

- 1st** After taking the oath let the witness testify whether the witness knew the first wife of Peter Reich in her first widowhood, and was she not a poor wife of a military veteran? Did perhaps the witness herself carry on trade with her? and thus
- 2nd** since she traded with her, does the witness know what was her worth in her widowhood, is it not true that she lived in poverty and she could barely afford even her daily bread?
- 3rd** Does the witness also know that she took with her nothing to the house of her second husband Peter Reich?
- 4th** Does the witness know or has the witness heard that Peter Reich had a fair sum of money at the time? and let the witness tell how much the witness heard, also
- 5th** Did the first wife of Peter Reich not borrow from the witness 40 florins, and about those 40 florins Peter Reich knew nothing, yet after the death of his wife, did he not pay it back?

First witness, Sabina Kirner, the widow left behind by Joseph Mayer, resident of the poorhouse in the town of Pest, circa 83 years old, she testified:

to the 1st: that she knew well the first wife of Peter Reich called Clara because they were carrying on trade in the same regiment.

to the 2nd: the witness testifies that she (Clara Reich) was so poor in her widowhood that she did not even have five pennies and often the witness helped her out.

(page 2)

to the 3rd: the witness also knows that when Peter Reich was a night watchman and married Clara, she could not have taken even five pennies with her to him because of her poverty, and she knows this because she was there at the wedding.

to the 4th & 5th: she knows nothing.

Second witness, Elisabeth Stroisell, wife of Simon Straus, resident of the already mentioned poorhouse, circa 55 years old, she testified:

to the 1st: testifies that she knew the first wife of Peter Reich during her widowhood in Pest and she knew her to be rather poor, like the wife of a discharged veteran.

to the 2nd: the witness testifies that Clara had lived under poor conditions until Peter Reich married her.

to the 3rd: the witness testifies that the first wife of Peter Reich took nothing to her husband because she had nothing to take.

(Comment a year later:)
1757 on March 1, the
witness confirmed
her testimony
about everything.

to the 4th: about Peter Reich she testifies that she knew him for his good husbandry and he also had enough money, how much money he had, she does not know.

to the 5th: she knows nothing.

*(Comment a year later,
1757, March 8, the
witness confirmed
his testimony
about everything.)*

Third witness, Prudent and circumspect **Mathias Neumeyer** burgher in Pest, circa 56 years old, he testified:

to the 1st: that when Peter Reich was working as an undertaker and a night-watchman, he bought a house lot and had a house built on it, the witness lived in that house as a renter for two years. He (*Peter Reich*) was already married to Clara, the widow of the veteran.

to the 2nd: he testifies that Peter Reich was well off and about the poverty of his wife he does not know because by then she lived with Peter Reich and he had his wife clothed in fancy clothes.

to the 3rd: he testifies that the wife was boasting that she had taken 100 (*page 3*) florins to her husband's house, but Peter Reich may have had even 2000 florins because he had bought a house lot and on it he built too.

to the 4th: he testifies that in those times when Peter Reich was by himself working as an undertaker and night-watchman he made lots of money, and that they would have made all what they had so quickly after he married that woman, it's a lie, that's what it is. Because if she only took 100 florins to him, they could not have bought a house lot with that, much less build a house. For that reason, Peter Reich made good money and the witness himself is surprised that Peter Reich was so robbed of his true earnings.

to the 5th: he knows nothing

Upon the completion of the interrogation and recording of the testimonies of the mentioned witnesses, after validating and confirming these documents with my signature and seal I released them for the assurance of the rights of the plaintiff.

Pest, 16th day January 1756

(signed) **Joseph Dobossi**
Royal Court of Appeal Judge

The copy of the present interrogation as true and genuine from the original, has been deposited in the Archives of the Royal Free Town of Pest and filed under the **Reichiana** lawsuit conforming to every rule and validated with this document.

Pest, 17th day Feb. 1757

Seal Town Chancellor

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

ReichPeterSybRJJa. (from Latin)

Writ of Appeal presented April 6, 1756, statement of Peter Reich

**Most eminent Council
Gentlemen, most Gracious and most Respected Gentlemen**

With all due respect, I am compelled to explain that in 1740 in making an apportionment of property with my daughter Sybilla Reich the wife of the prudent and circumspect Franz Naller, contrary to my intention, by mistake I gave her more than what she was rightfully entitled to. I imputed all the necessary imputables. However, the not at all negligible sum of money lost on account of my now deceased wife was not imputed although it was to be taken into account. I realized only late that on account of this, our first apportionment was most costly to me.

According to the article 36:1729, titl. 46, 47 and other laws of this Nation that could apply, such harmful apportionment can be rescinded and a new division calculated. For this reason, I humbly request the Amplissimus Council to summon the aforementioned Sybilla Reich before the Council in accordance with article 26:1723 in order to investigate what needs to be investigated in accordance with article 27:1729 to prove that the first apportionment was harmful to me and therefore it must be nullified and a new, just and mutually fair division must be prepared. Hoping that the most eminent Council will not find this unnecessary, I remain their most loyal subject.

Peter Reich

*(Directive from the Senate:)
For review and decision of the foregoing
case, the 4th and the subsequent days of the
the current year to be set, the person
subject of the lawsuit should appear before
the Council of this town for a second hearing.
Decreed in the Pest Senate
6th April 1756*

Presented in the Pest Senate 6th Apr. 1756
To the
Council of the Great Free Royal town of month of May of
Pest, gentlemen most respected gentlemen

Most Humble Writ of Suit

Petrus Reich vs Sybilla Reich, wife of
prudent & circumspect Fanz Naller

ReichPeterSybRJJa. (from German & Latin)
Witnesses for Sybilla Reich Naller (1757)

The undersigned Royal Judiciary notary and assistant to the illustrious Dominus Ladislaus Pletrich de St. Király Judge of the Court, I declare and recognize that relating to the current lawsuit of Sybilla Reich, wife of the prudent and circumspect Franz Naller burgher of Pest, on the 13th day of the month of September in the year noted below, by virtue of the grace of the Royal Judiciary Court an interrogator was dispatched and the following 'De Eo Utrum' points and testimony were recorded.

De Eo Utrum? (Do you know that?)

- 1st** Let the witness testify after taking the Corporal Oath, whether Peter Reich with his previous wife Maria Clara, while she was amongst the living, possessed a certain house with all its belongings.

2nd Whether his present wife has given herself to drinking to such extent that she has forced the already mentioned husband Peter Reich into the deepest misery.

The testimony of the witnesses follows:

First witness, the honorable matron **Catharina Kram** wife of the prudent and circumspect Adam Piscovics, burgher and master cutlery maker in Pest, her age is circa 30 years old, after taking the oath testified:

in regards to the 1st: indeed, Peter Reich both during his first marriage and after the death of his first wife possessed and held in this town a house with substantial furnishings.

in regards to the 2nd: indeed, the present (*the second*) wife of Peter Reich has given herself to drinking to the extreme and as a result the good management and housekeeping practiced by the former wife have been neglected, resulting from this the already mentioned Peter Reich has sunk into poverty and misery. She knows this from rendering services to them.

(page 2)

Second witness, the honorable matron Clara Laitzlin wife of the prudent and circumspect Elia Reitzinger burgher and master tailor in Pest, circa 56 years old, having taken the Corporal Oath she testified:

in regards to the 1st: she testifies the same as the previous witness.

in regards to the 2nd: she knows that Peter Reich has sunk into misery because of his wife's negligent management of the household. She has knowledge of this because she lives in the neighborhood of Peter Reich's house, which has been sold.

Third witness, Theresia Andrea Huber wife of the pig herder of the town of Pest, circa 32 years old, after taking the Corporal Oath she testified:

in regards to the 1st: she testifies the same in everything as the previous witness.

in regards to the 2nd: the present wife of Peter Reich is a hard drinker and a spendthrift. The previous wife managed the household well and with her, Peter Reich lived in prosperity under good conditions. She has knowledge of this because she was servant there.

Fourth witness, Susanna Pirn wife of Joseph Sauer an inhabitant of Pest, circa 40 years old, after taking the Corporal Oath she testified:

in regards to the 1st and 2nd: she confirms the testimonies of the previous witnesses in everything. She has knowledge of this because she was a servant in the house of Peter Reich.

Based on the above obtained testimonies, we deem it right to release these documents to the already mentioned Sybilla Reich for the protection of her rights. Pest, 24th day of September month 1757.

(signed) **Georgius Tessény**, Royal Judicial Notary

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel)

(ReichPeterSybRJgt.) (from Latin)

Verdict of the appeal court

(Peter Reich won the case in the Regional Court in Pest in 1757. Sybilla Reich Naller appealed to a higher court in Pozsony, a town in northern Hungary, which was the capital of Hungary at the time. The appeal of the case was presided over by Count Joseph Illésházy. In a lengthy and flowery statement in Latin he upheld the decision of the lower court in favor of Peter Reich. Here is his statement translated into English.)

Count Josephus Illésházy de Illésháza

Perpetual Count of Trenchin of the County called the same and also of Lipto County.

Perpetual supreme Count, member of the Chamber of the Holy Royal Court, confidential Chargé d’Affaires and Councilor Regent of the Royal Council of Hungary, member on the Seven-men Board of the Royal Council of Hungary, Assessor of the Royal Hungarian Judiciary.

Excellent Wise and Circumspect Judges from the Council of the Free Royal Town of Pesth; greetings of good will to you. Before us is by name as well as in persona the honest matron Sybilla Reich the wedded wife of the wise and circumspect Franz Naller, your burgher, about the case that the wise and circumspect Peter Reich brought before you, and pursued, for a new property division against the plaintiff.

Against her a very heavy judicial sentence was pronounced, which she now appeals on the basis of Articles 28-1715 and 28-1729, out of fear that her property may be dismembered. You have already accepted her appeal and directed her and her case for a re-examination. We once again have the debtor plaintiff before us in name as well as in persona reminding us vehemently that in our zeal to defend the Intra-Dominium (*inheritance*) succession, we have taken from her the non-paternal inheritance share that is rightfully hers. Furthermore, the said inheritance share could not be denied by the Town Council Court as the inheritance rights of individuals fall under the jurisdiction of our Higher Court under Section 10, Part 3, articles 7,10,30, and 36. Furthermore, cases of danger of property dismemberment by Articles 28-1715 and 28-1729 require that the case be referred to our Book of Precedence. Our Court provides justice by collecting and applying reliable precedence and giving preference to the possessor.

This appeal case, with all its already introduced Acts & Facts would want to limit our Court’s stand on Intra-Dominium succession. Without any of the implied revision, our Court is obligated to uphold by all available means the Intra-Dominium succession laws. From common advice comes justice. It should not be otherwise. The case reviewed is returned to the submitter (*i.e. the appeal was rejected*).

Done in the Free Royal Town of Pozsony on the Sixth day of the month of May in the One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Eighth year of the Lord.

(signed) **Comes Josephus Illésházy**

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/c Intimata a.a. 4945
ReichSybillaROat. (from German)

Praes. in Senate Pest 13 November, 1773
An Einem Löblichen Wohlweisen Stadt Magistrat
der Königl. Freistadt Pest
Meine hoch und viel zu ehrende Herrn

Löbliche Wohlweiser Stadt Magistrat
Hoch und Veill zu ehrende Herrn

Nachdem nunmehr auf Anordnung Gottes mein eralter Mann Frantz Naller das zeitlich gesagnet und mich in gegenwärtigen betriebten wittib stand gelassen hat, niemanden habe der meiner wenigen Wirtschaft nachsehe, noch viel weniger mir in meinen hohen Alter unter die arben greifte, und meine andere Söhne vor sich seiend folglichen vor sich zu sorgen haben, dieweillen ich aber noch einem Sohn mit nahmen Franz Naller, ist schon 12th jahr unter dem Löbliche Adam Bathhyanischen Regiment dienet habe, welcher mir an beste hilf leiste könne;

Derohalbe untetänigst Einem Löbliche Magistrat anflehe derselbe geruhe, Einen Hoch Löbliche Krieg Rath gütig vor zu stellen, das ich auf bewenten ursachen meinen Sohn von Soldaten haben los zu haben entweder das doppelte Recruten geld zu erlegen, oder vor ihm zwei Mann zu stellen bereit sein, welches zu bewirken, eines Löblichen Wohlweisen Magistrat mächtige Hilfeleistung inständig erbitte, die ich in übrigen in ausnehmender Hochachtung ????

Eines Löblichen Wohlweisere Stadt Magistrats

unterthänigste Dienerin

Pest, den 13 November, 1773

Sybilla Nallerin, Wittwe

To the Praiseworthy Deliberate City Council
of the Free Royal City of Pest my Great and
much Honored Gentlemen

Respected Deliberate City Council
Great and very Honored Gentlemen

Since now that by the arrangement of God my aged husband, Franz Naller had left this mortal world and left me in my present sad situation as a widow, I have no one to look after my small business, still much less to help me in my advanced age with the work at hand. My other sons exist for themselves and consequently have to take care of themselves. However, I have another son, also called Franz Naller, who has already been serving in the praiseworthy Ádám Batthány regiment for 12 years, who may be the most help to me. (In 1772, Sybilla and her still living husband already petitioned their son's release from the military service, apparently unsuccessfully.)

For that reason, I most humbly beg the respected Council to deign to kindly intervene with the High War Council for the release of my son from the military, (I offer) either to pay double recruit money or to provide two men in his place. I passionately beg for the powerful assistance of the praiseworthy deliberate Council to bring this about. To the praiseworthy deliberate Council, I remain with exceptionally high respect

your most humble servant

Sybilla Naller, widow

Pest, November 13, 1773

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/c Intimata a.a. 4945
ReichSybillaRObt.

(Letter by City Council of Pest to the War Council about Franz Naller Jr. This is the third petition for the cause.)

(Latin text)

Excelso Consilio Regio Locumtenente

Sybilla Francisci condam Naller Musici Cittis hujus non ita pridem ex hac vita decedentis Relicta vidua, qualiter duobus filiis suis jam emancipatis, et in privata sua aeconomia constitutis, pro tertii filii sui in Illustrissimo Regimine Batthyanyano spatio 12 annos militem agentis, velut ad promovendam domesticam aeconomiam, ex una domo in gremio cittis hujus situata, nec non vinea in promontorio Budensi existente consistentem, atqui ad sustentat vitae suae media in provectae aetatis suae statu multum necessarii Francisci Naller dimissione supplicet, qualiter item in locum ejusdem aut duplicem taxam militarem, aut vero duorum militum statutionem offerat, ex adnexa humillima instantia ejusdem Regia serenitatis vestra et Excelsum Consilium Regium Locumtenente benigno-gratiose perspicere dignabitur, quonia vero postulatum ejusdem in aequitate rei fundatum esse agnoscimus, Regiam serenitatem vestram, et Excelsum Consilium Regium Locumtenente humillime exoramus quatenus respectu dimissionis praefati Francisci Naller ex premissis rationibus et motioris ad Excelsum Consilium Bellium Benigno-Gratiosos suos ordines expedivi facere dignetur. Quoi nos in reliquo benignitati et gratiis commendati cum omni venerationis cultu manemus.

N 4945 Senatus Pestiensis dimissionem
Francisci Naller militis ex inclyto
Regimine Batthyanyano sollicitat.

Pestini, 24 9bris, 1773

Sumillimi Servi

(English translation of the above)

To the High Council of the Royal Regent

Sybilla, the widow left behind by Franz Naller, former city musician, who recently departed from this life, came to us. As two of her sons are already emancipated and in their own established business, she appeared on behalf of her third son, who has been serving in the famous Batthány regiment for a period of 12 years. She obtains the sustenance for her life in her advanced age by carrying on alone a domestic business from her house in our city here, as well as from a vineyard that she owns in the hills of Buda. She humbly pleads for the release of her son Franz Naller, who is so indispensable for her now. In return for the release of her son, she offers to pay either double military tax or two military recruits. With most humble perseverance, we trust your Royal fairness and the High Council of the Royal Regent to deign to consider our case with a kind heart. Indeed, that trust is based on the impartiality of the King, which we all know. We most humbly appeal to your Royal fairness and the High Council of the Royal Regent, that for the already stated reasons, you deign to consider it worthy to facilitate the discharge of the aforesaid Franz Naller with the kind hearted and merciful officers of the High War Council. In closing, entrusted to goodness and mercy, with all highest reverence we remain *(your)*

most humble servants
The City Magistrate

Pest, November 24, 1773

N4945 The City Council of Pest requests the release of Franz Naller
soldier from service in the famous Batthány Regiment

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

(Sybilla Naller Posted a Surety Bond for her son Franz Naller Jr. on October 13, 1776. Empress Maria Theresia had just established a network of state lotteries in the free Royal cities of her empire. Franz Naller Jr. applied for the management of one of the lottery outlets. To get that, he had to be vouched for by someone and had to have a surety bond of 400 florins deposited. His mother mortgaged one of her vineyards as a bond. He did get the lottery office and held it for over fifty years.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/C Intimata 1757
ReichSybillaROct. (from Latin & German)

(from Latin)

We N.N. Consul, Deputy Judge

and Senate of the Free Royal City of Pest present this for future reference, that when on the given day in the given year we gathered to discuss the affairs relating to and concerning this Royal city, the respectable Joseph Bramante, director of the Royal Lottery presented certain guaranty documents for the sum of 400 florins submitted by Sybilla Naller on behalf of her son Franciscus Naller, prepared October 13, 1776 in Pest and requesting that the following commitment be recorded. *(from Latin)*

(from German)

"According to which, the praiseworthy Royal Lottery Camera granted a local Collection license designated by No.40 to my son Franz Naller and in order to obtain tax-free status, the praiseworthy Camera requires sufficient guarantees. Therefore, I guarantee my son in the best legal terms and without any remote exceptions, that in case of any financial discrepancy or unlawful act, for which my son might be responsible, I assume responsibility for an amount of 400 florins, that is four hundred florins. In order that the praiseworthy Lottery Camera may be assured, I place in mortgage my vineyard situated in Buda on Adler Berg as collateral, all this I do in good faith and without prejudice and to certify that, I hereby give my signature and seal."

Pest, 13th October 1776. Sybilla Naller, mp. *(with own hand).*" [LD].

(page 2)

(from Latin)

In accordance with the legal statute, article 107.1723, the above commitment was recorded in the Book of Mortgages. Its acceptance and recording we hereby confirm with our signature and the authentic seal of this city. Done at the session of our Council held on the 27th day of the month of November in the glorious year of one thousand seven hundred and seventy six.

Seal

Extracted by me Antonius Mak
Court Notary of the
Free Royal City of Pesth

(In 1821, 45 years after Sybilla put up the bond, and after both Sybilla and her son Franz had died, the Council released the above bond with the following note on the bottom of the same page.)

The surety bond of 400 florins is hereby released without delay.

Seal

From the Imperial Royal
Lotto Camera Administration
Buda, on the 13th of November, 1821

(signed) Anton Hauptmann
(signed) Johann von Kaylich
Accounting Office

(page 3) (from German)

**In the Praiseworthy Council of the Royal Free and Capital City of Pest
Let it be Noted!**

(The release of the surety bond in 1821)

The Collateral document was presented 13th October 1776 to the amount of 400 florins by Sybilla Naller for her son Franz Naller, the now deceased agent of the Pest Lottery. Since the Lottery Camera does not have any claim towards the said Franz Naller, the praiseworthy Council most readily releases the collateral to the burgher of now unknown address *(the burgher was Sybilla Naller, who was already dead)* or for other official purposes.

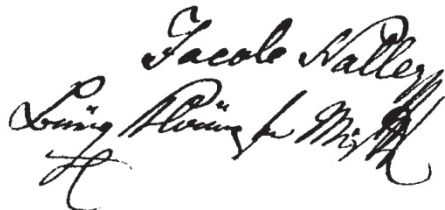
From the Royal Lottery Camera Administration.
Buda, on 13th November 1821.

(signed)	Anton Hauptmann
(signed)	Johann v. Kaylich Accounting office

(page 4)

(The cover page of the 1821 release document.)

Herr City Councilor Georg Damianovits has sent over this child related surety bond to be consequently be handed out.
Pesth, on November 17th, 1821

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Jacob Naller'. Below the main signature, there is a smaller, less legible signature that appears to be 'Long River M. H.'.

(signed) Jacob Naller
burgher, master tinsmith

Before me Michael Szlobody
Attorney of the Free Royal City of Pesth

6120 Presented November 14, 1821

(Note that Jacob Naller was Maria-Etel's 3rd great-grandfather and the grandson of Sybilla Reich Naller, and nephew and heir of Franz Naller Jr. who died in 1814. His signature, 'Jacob Naller', on the original document (above), is in his own hand.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Kriegsarchiv, JW 273/4
SchellBAlexanderLit. (from German)

INVENTORY

of the books left behind by the deceased retired General Major Alexander Schell von Bauschlott.

Item	Book Titles	Estimated Value	
		<u>fl.</u>	<u>kr.</u>
1	Collection of poets and writers of prose, published in Vienna, with copper plate engravings (German)	3	--
2	E. M. Wieland, complete works, 7 leather bound books published 1805 in Vienna (German)	3	--
3	Massmontel, Oeuvres Posthumes, 4 volumes, published 1805, Paris (French)	--	24
4	Oeuvres de Florian, 14 books, worn, 12 leather bound, Paris 1811 (French)	--	48
5	Oxenstire, Pensieri Riflessioni e Massime Morali, 2 volumes published 1747, Basilea (Italian)	--	15
6	Müller, Gr. Ad., The Newest Universal Geography, 4 books, 1805 (German)	--	20
7	Pilzel, Succint History of Bohemia, Prague 1774 (German)	1	--
8	Goldsmith, History of Rome, Leipzig 1802 (German)	1	20
9	Chaudon & Delandine, Noveau Dictionnaire Historique 12 volumes & tables, Lyon 1804 (French)	3	--
10	Levesque, Études de l'Histoire Ancienne et celle de la Grece, 5 volumes, Paris 1811 (French)	2	--
11	Rousseau, Confessions, 4 volumes, published in Paris (French)	<u>1</u>	<u>30</u>
	carry over	16	37
	(page 2)		
	carried over	16	37
12	Stael Holstein, de l'Allemagne 6 volumes, Paris 1810 (German)	1	--
13	Pliche, Spectacle de la Nature, 13 volumes, Amsterdam 1559 (French)	--	40
14	Rousseau, Oeuvres Divers, 2 volumes, Amsterdam 1734 (French)	--	30
15	Oeuvres de Frebillon avec la vie de l'auteur, 3 volumes published in Paris 1772 (French)	--	36
16	Petrarcha, Francesco, Rime, 2 volumes leather bound, Venezia 1797 (Italian)..	1	30
17	Oeuvres de Regnerd, 4 volumes, Paris 1758 (French)	--	40
18	Mariraus, Théâtre, 4 volumes, Amsterdam 1754 (French)	--	40
19	Conversation Lexicon, universal German encyclopedia, 10 books, published in Leipzig 1820 (German)	3	--
20	Schiller, complete works, 18 books, Vienna 1810 (German)	3	--
21	Instructions for chess playing, published in Vienna 1819 (German)	--	30
22	Mallet, Voyage en Italie in 1815, Paris 1817 (French)	--	20
23	Andryane, Memoirs d'un Prisonnier d'État au Spielberg 2 volumes, published in Paris 1837 (French)	1	--
24	Histoir de la peinture en Italie, Paris 1817 (French)	1	20
	carry over	31	23

Item	Book Titles	Estimated Value	
		<u>f.</u>	<u>kr.</u>
	(page 3)		
	<i>carried over</i>	31	23
25	Cottin, Oeuvres, Malvine, Mathilde, Claire 12 volumes, Vienna 1816 (French)	--	40
26	Recueil des Lettres de Madame Sevigne, 6 volumes, Dresden 1753 (French)	--	30
27	Schade, English-German & German-English Dictionary, Leipzig 1805 (German)	--	20
28	Boyer, Dictionaire Anglais-Francais & Francais-Anglais 2 volumes, published in Paris 1816 (French)	--	30
29	Heigge, About Dealing with People, Vienna 1800 (German)	--	10
30	Neigebauer, Handbuch for the Traveler in Italy, Leipzig 1826 (German)	--	20
31	Oeuvres de Gresset, 2 volumes, London 1780 (French)	2	--
32	Rahfuß, Triebe aus Italien wehren der Jahre 1801-1805, Zürich 1810 (German)	--	30
33	Bonn Stetten Reise in die Gegenden Roms von Schelle, Leipzig 1805 (German)	--	15
34	Collegione di Poeti Classici Italiani, 25 books, Pisa 1813 (Italian)	2	30
35	Lanzi, Gloria Pittorica della Italia, 6 volumes, Pisa 1815 (Italian)	1	--
36	Rousseau, Lettres á Emilie sur Mythologie, 6 parts, Paris (French)	--	18
	<i>carry over</i>	40	26
	(page 4)		
	<i>carried over</i>	40	26
37	Völter, Textbook of Geography, Eßlingen 1844 (German)	--	24
38	Tkanz, Ancient German and Slav Mythology (German)	--	15
39	Bravier, German for Nuns, Vienna 1897 together with a rather old dictionary (German)	1	--
	Total	42	05

Jacob Bader
Master Book Dealer

the offer for the lot is **25 03**

Czosnowak
Overseer

Weittenthall
Magistrate

The above books were sold in one lot for twenty five gulden and 3 kreuzer, to which I hereby attest

Vienna, October 8, 1855

Czosnowak
Overseer

Weittenthall
Magistrate

(There were 162 volumes in his library, which is a little more than half of what I have, and died 159 years ago.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Kriegsarchiv, JW 273/3
SchellBAlexanderLWt. (from German)

My Last Will

My body shall be opened to determine, by the dissection, the illness that caused me so many years of suffering in my neck and stomach.

My small fortune consists of the 8000 florins from the security deposit (*required by the military when he married*) returned to me after my wife's death, and the inheritance share of my daughter Eleonore after her death in 1831. It is invested in a 4% bond, as well as a loan of 700 florins to my sister-in-law, Eleonore Countess Czernin living at No. 949 in Prague.

The above small fortune I leave to my two legitimate sons in equal shares. Already of age, they are Joachim Rudolf First Lieutenant in the 15th Infantry Regiment of Prince von Nassan and Eugen, who lives in Prague. It is my wish that my two sons share in a brotherly way what I leave behind. As a memento, Rudolf shall have my silver toiletry travel box and Eugen shall have something equivalent.

Each of my close relations shall be given a memento, so to Josephine, the sister of my sister-in-law Czernin, I give the bigger Christ picture that hangs above my bed. My sister-in-law Cornelia Schell (*widow of his brother, Joachim*) I give the silver object on the small cabinet in the corner in the bedroom. All is according to the discretion of my sons. Then to the motherly nurse, Cecile Zanini nothing will be bequeathed, that we will not forget her, I do not have to mention here.

To my good natured, loyal and devoted servant Wenzel Vogl, one of the best men I have met in my life, any expenses he made in the course of the months of my dying will have to be absolutely repaid. Then the monthly twenty-five gulden in Conventional Currency will have to be paid, including a full month's pay for the month in which with death I depart. In addition, I will let him have a civilian wardrobe and moreover, as an expression of my grateful recognition of his ten years of good and loyal service, another bequest of 200 gulden in Conventional money will be paid to him.

To our old nanny, Magdalena Hintermayer, now cared for in an almshouse in Krems, who for 10 years looked after my six children with love and care, to her I leave once and for all 100 gulden in Conventional Currency. Then twenty months after my death, when this sum is used up and she is still amongst the living, I entrust her to the sense of the gratitude in my sons.

Then, as everybody has been paid and I owe no one, hopefully my available ready cash will be sufficient to cover the legacy of three hundred gulden in conventional currency, the burial expense and other costs accumulated after I shall have little by little surrendered to death. However, should the available money not be sufficient, I hereby ask Field Marshall Lieutenant Peter Zenini to most kindly please advance the missing sum.

My ready cash can be found, in part, in a black leather wallet in the middle drawer of my desk, where also the coupons of my bonds for the year 1853 are kept. The larger portion of my ready cash, together with the 137 fl sum that belongs to my older son, can be found in a green leather wallet in the bottom left drawer of the already mentioned desk, where also the 8000 gulden 4% Metallique Bonds and the 700 fl obligation in conventional currency from my sister-in-law Czernin, both mentioned in the beginning, can be found. Finally, in the same drawer, I also keep the safekeeping statement, issued by the National Bank on November 24 1852, regarding the maternal legacy of my sons, which is Metallique Bonds in the value of 7400 fl for each. Together with those are (in that drawer) the interest coupons for the year 1853 kept in a black pencil case in which I also put eight tax receipts of my sons.

The portraits of my father, my wife, my deceased oldest son Alexander and my two living sons should be taken by my older son for safekeeping. My older son Rudolf should endeavor to get back the miniature of my grandfather Friedrich Schell from his aunt Cornelia (*widow of his brother, Joachim Schell*) in order to possibly complete the small collection of family portraits.

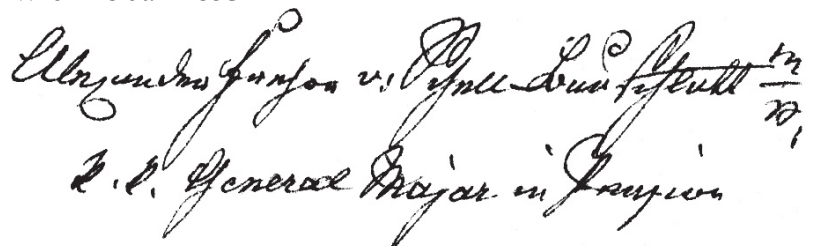
The family documents, charters, etc. can be found in a small box. My older son should deposit them for safekeeping in the Baron Hackelberg Archive or with his cousin, Johann in Kaledai. All other papers not intended to be preserved should be burnt. My large silver cup, which I received as Colonel in the E. H. (*Erz Herzog*) Karl Infantry regiment from Officer Carn as symbol of high esteem, I revere. It should be kept as a memento and remain in the family.

The oil painting in my bedroom, the two copper engravings from Rafael Morgen as well as the silver coins in the étagère and the antique earthen vessels all have some value, and should therefore be appraised by an art expert and not squandered without thinking.

I request Johann Ott, who serves in the Royal Bodyguard and whose memory, with the greatest respect, I will take to the grave and I ask him to add this last favor to the many with which he has proven his helpfulness to me, and look after the execution of this last Will of mine on my behalf.

As I now think that with this my earthly affairs I have put in order, I offer my soul to my Creator, my sons I recommend to my relatives and friends and, without great sadness, I prepare to leave this world, where for a little poor joy much moral and physical suffering was accorded to me.

Wien 18 Jan 1853



Alexander Freiherr v. Schell Bauschlott
Retired k.k. General Major

Addendum

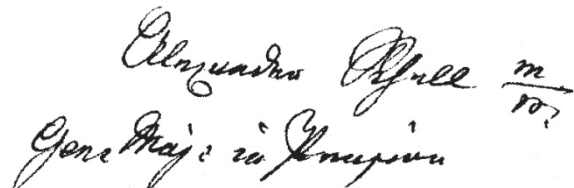
Our old nanny, Magdalena Hintermayer is dead, so the legacy of 100 fl in conventional currency intended for her is gone, and therefore only the legacy of 200 fl in conventional currency to my servant Wenzel Vogel remains to be paid.

Then, my son, Eugen has spent on himself 1000 fl from his maternal legacy, so for him there are only 6400 fl of the 5% Metallique Bonds kept at the National Bank.

The 137 fl conventional currency formerly kept in the red leather wallet and belonging to my son Rudolf has been spent on his 'Ahlen' equipment (*Ahlen means 'awls' or 'bodkins' in English, which are tools to make holes, when sewing leader*).

In the smaller wallet are to be found the already redeemed coupons for year 1853 and that for year 1854.

Wien 15 March 1854



Alexander Schell
Retired General Major

Document made (the copy) at the k.k. Regional Military Court of Vienna around 6 October 1855.

Müller
Rath Prat.

*The document corresponds in every detail to the original.
By the k. k. Wien Regional Military Court dispatched.*

Wien, 6 October 1855

*Signed: **Gradesach***

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Kriegsarchiv, Vienna, 3/1831
SchellBAlexanderROt. (from German)

Personal Description

About the Herr Staff Officer named below
Lieutenant-Colonel K.K. Treasurer and Commandant
of the E. H. Carl 3rd Infantry Regiment

Alexander Freiherr Schell von Bauschlott
has held that rank since November 12, 1830

born in Vienna, Lower Austria in 1781 of
Catholic religion; widower and father of two
boys; has no property of his own.

Always serving the most glorious Archduke House.

In the E. H. Carl Infantry Regiment No. 3

	Years	months	days
as cadet	--	2	--
as sergeant	2	10	--
as second-lieutenant	5	6	--
as first-lieutenant	3	8	--
as captain	17	3	--

In the Graf Lilienberg Inf. Regiment No. 18

as Major	1	6	--
----------	---	---	----

In the E. H. Carl Infantry Regiment No. 3

as Major	2	9	--
as Lieutenant-Colonel	--	11	14
Sum to present day	34	7	14

Campaigns he participated in?

those of the years 1799, 1800, winter campaigns in
1800-1805, 1809, 1813, 1814 and 1815

Has he served in other capacities?

never

Has he taken retirement?

never

Has he been decorated?

none

Physical strength and constitution?

healthy, takes all field fatigue real well

Knowledge and science?

Speaks and writes very well German, French and
Italian, some Latin and has general literary knowledge

Moral character and moral behavior?

Very honorable, of the finest manners, full of good
ambition, honest, on the outside serious but cheerful and lively,
compassionate.

*Behavior in his private life and
towards his subordinates?*

He is of the best upbringing, has manners and tone of
good society, with much modesty towards superiors as well
as subordinates. He appears cold and reserved, both

of which disappear on closer acquaintance. With his subordinates he is fair-minded and just. On duty he is strict with dignity. Off duty, he is friendly, pleasant company. Therefore, he is generally well liked and respected in the regiment as well as outside it. He has a well ordered home life.

Skillful, reliable and enthusiastic in service?

In every location he has had a similar service record: – skilled, enthusiastic, reliable, all in high degree – his accomplishment is of the best success. He knows the service completely and well. He demands performance vigorously and with firmness. He leads with good example, and with his enthusiasm and tough soldiering he has produced the best result, of which the outwardly condition of the regiment as well as the nice order prevailing inside it are proof. He demonstrates his exercise and maneuvering skill to his subordinates to teach them. He keeps good order and discipline. He has good horses and rides well.

Judgment in military matters?

He has accurate judgment about military events, an easy and almost quick understanding; hence he enjoys leading a regiment.

Aptitude for higher development?

Given his love of the Service together with the necessary knowledge, training and support for additional development, there is no doubt, that he has proved himself capable for a higher position. Now he commands the regiment to the most perfect condition, and if one is permitted to say that he is a true regiment commander of outstanding merit, then for his excellent service he should be promoted.

Behavior facing the enemy?

As staff officer, he has not served on the battlefield. In any case, with baronial attitude, he performs his duty with enthusiastic determination and understanding.

Signed on October 28, 1831

[Seal] ***Carl Schneider freiherr von Arna***

I am in agreement. He is the most outstanding staff officer and exceptional commander.

I do not consider, by right and duty, the promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel enough for him.

(illegible signature)

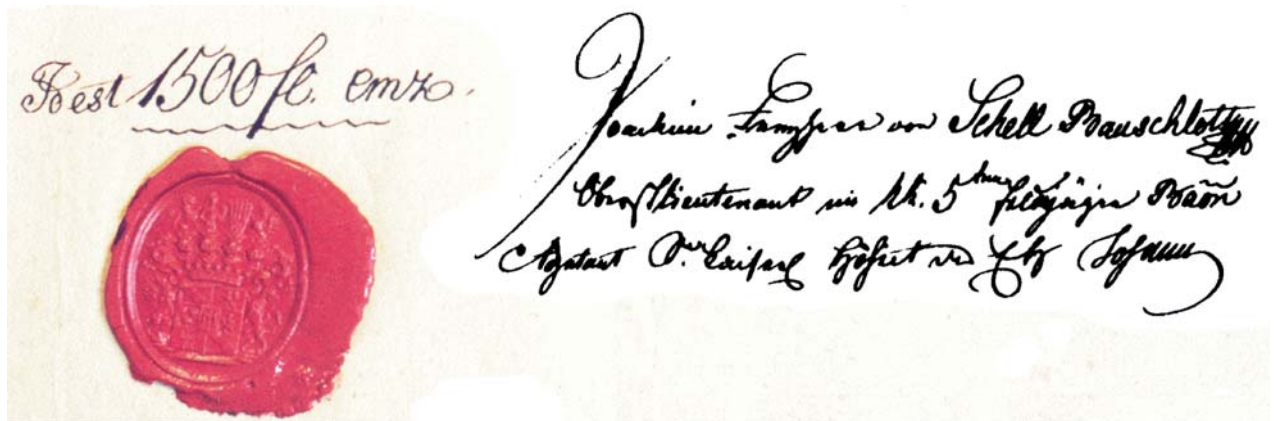
(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Vienna; Kriegsarchiv, JW 235/55
SchellBJoachimCOabt. (from German)

SchellBJoachimCOat.

Receipt

It is about one thousand five hundred gulden conventional currency, of money three pieces of 'seven twenties' (perhaps 500-gulden coins minted in 1720), whose receipt from Herr Captain and Castle Guard Franz Ritter von Frosch, I the undersigned acknowledge and oblige myself to pay five per cent interest until its full repayment. Wien, June 25, 1834.



It is 1500 fl. conventional currency

Joachim Freiherr Schell Bauschlott
Lieutenant-Colonel in k.k. 5th Jäger Battalion
adjutant to his Highness Archduke Johann

SchellBJoachimCObt.
Vienna, May 10, 1837; Vienna, Kriegsarchiv, JW 235/55

Receipt

It is about 600 gulden conventional currency, whose receipt as a loan from my brother Alexander baron von Schell Bauschlott k.k. (*kaiserlich königlich*) Lieutenant-Colonel in the k.k. Imperial Guards I the undersigned acknowledge and from today's date to the complete repayment I am obligated to pay five per cent interest. Wien, May 10, 1837.

It is 600 fl. conventional currency

[Seal]

Joachim Freiherr Schell Bauschlott
Lieutenant-Colonel in k.k. 5th Jäger Battalion
adjutant to his highness Archduke Johann

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Vienna; Kriegsarchiv, JW 235/55
SchellBJoachimLit. (from German)

INVENTORY

which was taken on November 21, 1837 for certification of the assets left behind for the widow and 3 under age children of the deceased Joachim von Schell Bauschlott, K.K. Lieutenant-Colonel from the 5th Jäger Battalion and Adjutant to his Imperial Highness Archduke Johann.

Objects	Obligation Conventional	
	bonds fl. - xr.	money fl. - xr.
<u>In Ready Money</u>		
found in the bank		193 20
found by the inventory		2 -
	<u>Sum of Ready Money</u>	<u>195 20</u>

In Outstanding Salaries and Miscellaneous
the salaries and miscellaneous collectables
from September 1 to November 21 1837

	363 28 ⁶ / ₈
<u>Sum of Salaries</u>	<u>363 28 ⁶/₈</u>

(Page 2)

In Public Obligation Bonds

List of the Testator's 5% City debenture bonds

No. 1725, date January 1, 1824	1000 -
No. 2017, date January 1, 1824	1000 -
No. 3539, date January 1, 1825	1000 -
No. 3804, date January 1, 1825	1000 -
No. 3989, date January 1, 1825	1000 -
No. 3539, date January 1, 1825	1000 -
No. 25639, date January 1, 1830	1000 -
No. 25640, date January 1, 1830	1000 -
No. 25641, date January 1, 1830	1000 -
No. 25642, date January 1, 1830	1000 -

Which are deposited with the highly respected
K.K. War Council as marriage guarantee

Sum of Public Obligation Bonds 10000 -

In Private Promissory Notes

One original debenture note of Captain J.B. Schell from
the K.K. 59th Infantry Regiment of

(Page 3)

Großherzog von Bouden serving in the General
Quartermaster Staff, dated Vienna October 5, 1819, in
the amount of 1200 fl in banknote, still outstanding
Interest on the above from May 6, last year as the last
installment payment to the day of death at 5 %

Captain Wilk Schweger, one promissory note dated Vienna, May 5, 1831 of
Captain Wilk Schweger, one promissory note dated Vienna, Feb 23, 1828 of

**Conventional
money
fl. - kr.**

260 -
7 4 ¹/₂
40 -
60 -

Objects	Conventional money fl. - kr.
One privately written promissory note dated Vienna, July 1, 1820 to the Testator, 100 fl WW (Viennese currency) or	40 -
One privately written promissory note of Major Rüstel dated Graz, November 1, 1818 to the Testator, for 257 fl 30kr WW or	103 -
One privately written promissory note of Eduard Königsbrunn dated December 31, 1825 to the Testator	40 -
One privately written promissory note of Charlotte Bozzi dated Vienna, August 30, 1828 to the Testator	50 -
Sum of Private Promissory Notes	600 4 ½

In Real Estate

What the Testator possesses as his property is one half of the Ebendorf estate V.U.M.Z. in Lower Austria, the value of which, when it has been estimated will be included as an appendix.

(Page 4)

In Valuables

1 gold repeating watch from Fleury á Paris with white dial face	45 -
1 gold cylinder clock with gold-plated dial face together with gold key from Ranna in Vienna	35 -
1 old fashioned repeating watch with stone pearl border, white dial face from Bry No. 9000	26 -
1 silver ordinary pocket watch from Voucher No. 4098	3 -
1 silver, spring driven watch in double case, not working	3 -
1 tobacco box from Chalcedon with gold-plated frame	4 -
14 gold rings various sizes and style in weights from #6	15 -
Sum to carry over	131 -

(Page 5)

Sum carried over (from page 4)	131 -
1 gold seal press with carnelian stone whereupon the coat of arms is engraved	17 -
1 gold seal press with carnelian stone and motto	8 -
1 pair of strap-on silver spurs 7 Lt. (1 Lot = about 16 grams)	8 -
1 smaller silver kettle, 2 pairs of silver eyeglasses, 1 silver skewer, }	
1 silver salt ladle, 1 silver toothpick, 1 silver pencil holder, }	
1 silver seal press and 2 silver candle snuffer, in all 13 Lt. }	13 -
Sum of Valuables	177 -

In Equipage

1 pair of carriage horses, brown, short, 16 'Fist' large, each is 8 years old, one is a Walloon with white spot on rear	
(Page 6)	
left leg and one star, the other is a mare with white spot on rear right foot and star – both are of German descent	200 -
1 brown 2-seater closed coach with light color upholstery	200 -
1 pair of horse collar-harness	12 -

Objects	Conventional money fl. - xr.
2 horse blankets	2 -
<u>Sum of Equipage</u>	<u>414 -</u>

In Clothing and Uniform

1 evening uniform with tails, 1 braided uniform hat with case, 1 saber in steel sheath with gold, wearing sword and sheath, 1 military silk belt	10 -
1 older green uniform jacket with gold braiding	2 -
<u>Sum to carry over</u>	<u>12 -</u>

(Page 7)

<u>Sum carried over (from page 6)</u>	<u>12 -</u>
1 saber all gold, wearing sword and gold embroidered, older sheath	3 -
3 sabers with steel sheathing	3 -
1 gray cloth mantle with collar	5 -
1 brown cloth jacket	15 -
1 brown cloth jacket, older	8 -
1 granite color jacket	4 -
1 blue cloth summer jacket	4 -
1 blue cloth tailcoat	6 -
1 black tailcoat	5 -
1 black tailcoat, older	2 -
6 cloth trousers	12 -
8 summer trousers	8 -
1 pair elastic under pants with shoe (<i>covering the legs and feet</i>)	- 30
<u>Sum to carry over</u>	<u>87 30</u>

(Page 8)

<u>Sum carried over (from Page 7)</u>	<u>87 30</u>
14 various vests	5 -
4 pairs of boots, 2 pairs of overshoe, 1 par of slippers	3 -
3 round hats, quite old	1 -
7 pairs of old gloves	1 -
4 old suspenders, 8 black neckties and 1 smaller shawl	1 -
<u>Sum of Clothing and Uniform</u>	<u>98 30</u>

In Underwear

12 shirts	6 -
18 'gatie' (underpants?)	6 -
3 night gowns	1 -
48 pairs of socks	2 -
24 collars and 3 collarless shirts	1 -
15 leather handkerchiefs	2 -
49 linen handkerchiefs	2 -
<u>Sum to carry over</u>	<u>20 -</u>

Objects		Conventional money fl. - xr.	
<i>(Page 9)</i>			
	<u>Sum carried over (from Page 8)</u>	20	-
7	old white cravats	-	10
6	old handkerchiefs and 3 breast cover	-	20
10	old silk handkerchiefs	5	-
4	pairs of black stockings and 1 black sleeping cap	1	-
	<u>Sum of Underwear</u>	26	30
<u>In Bedding</u>			
1	straw sack, 2 mattresses filled with horsehair, 1 leather and 1 linen bed sheet, 4 feather filled pillows and 1 comforter	15	-
	<u>Sum of Bedding</u>	15	-
<u>In Home Furnishing</u>			
1	secretary from mahogany wood, upper part all wood	12	-
1	chest of drawers, all mahogany	6	-
	<u>Sum to carry over</u>	18	-
<i>(Page 10)</i>			
	<u>Sum carried over (from Page 9)</u>	18	-
1	writing chest, all wood	3	-
1	night table, all wood	2	-
2	games table, all wood	2	-
8	various armchairs	5	-
3	bookcases, walnut wood	30	-
1	writing chest, walnut wood	4	-
1	chest, walnut wood with engraved copper trimming	15	-
1	folding table, walnut wood	2	-
2	open bookcases, walnut wood	2	-
1	bed stand, from ash wood	8	-
1	night table, from ash wood	2	-
1	mirror in gold frame	12	-
1	chaise lounge with green leather upholstery	10	-
1	old fashioned pendulum clock, strikes quarter hour and the hour	8	-
	<u>Sum to carry over</u>	123	-
<i>(Page 11)</i>			
	<u>Sum carried over (from Page 10)</u>	123	-
1	older chandelier	1	-
1	toiletty mirror and 1 light shade	2	-
1	'arkantische' hanging lamp	4	-
10	assorted engraved and lithographed pictures in ordinary frames	4	-
2	white window drapes	2	-
1	barometer and 1 thermometer	3	-
	<u>Sum of Home Furnishing</u>	139	-

Objects	Conventional money fl. - xr.	
<u>In Unclassified Things</u>		
1 swivel-double barreled shotgun from Joseph Scheller	4	-
1 double barreled shotgun from Bougard	8	-
1 shotgun	3	-
1 shotgun	2	-
1 short bullet carbine	1	-
2 small shotguns	3	-
	<u>Sum to carry over</u>	<u>21 -</u>
<i>(Page 12)</i>		
	<u>Sum carried over (from Page 11)</u>	<u>21 -</u>
1 pair of pistols and 1pair of blunderbuss <i>(muzzle loading firearm with short barrel and a flaring muzzle)</i>	6	-
2 hunting knives	2	-
3 deer callers	3	-
1 dagger	-	30
1 fishing rod and 1 iron saber sheath	-	20
1 field-chair	-	20
10 assorted walking sticks	4	-
1 box with 6 cutthroat razors	3	-
1 box with 2 cutthroat razors with ivory handle	1	-
2 cutthroat razors in a red case	1	-
2 cutthroat razors in a green case	1	-
3 cutthroat razors in a green case	1	-
2 cutthroat razors in a brown case	1	-
2 ordinary cutthroat razors without case	-	20
	<u>Sum to carry over (from Page 12)</u>	<u>45 30</u>
<i>(Page 13)</i>		
	<u>Sum carried over</u>	<u>45 30</u>
3 razor straps and 3 sharpening stones	-	40
2 old lorgnette, 2 eyeglasses and 1 pair of opera glasses	1	-
3 ordinary tobacco cases	-	30
20 paperweights made of cast iron and stone	2	-
3 comb boxes made of glass	1	-
1 sheet metal and 2 silver plated cups	1	-
2 thermometers	-	40
1 cork puller, 4 ‘schnere’, 2 pen-knives, 1 bell rope and 1 sugar box	1	-
1 study lamp and 2 cast iron candelabrum	2	-
1 pendulum clock	4	-
1 box with colors and assorted small tools	1	-
assorted hand-made things	2	-
9 assorted tobacco pipes together with stems	5	-
	<u>Sum to carry over</u>	<u>67 20</u>
<i>(Page 14)</i>		
4 portraits of Kaisers done in oil, small size	3	-
1 Maria Theresia and 1 Cupid picture	1	-

Objects	Conventional money fl. - xr.
<u>Sum carried over (from Page 13)</u>	<u>67 20</u>
2 sedan chairs and 1 travel sack	1 -
2 pieces of Russian leather, 1 concave mirror, 9 metal medallions and 1 round pipe rack	1 30
1 set of writing tools from bronze	1 -
4 play 'trügerln', 1 compass, 1 close pillow, 1 pipe lighter from horn	- 20
1 'kartandel' with various very insignificant object	- 20
1 piece of wax canvas and 1 green hunting bag	1 -
- assorted old drawing implements	- 20
2 colored pictures and 1 gold frame	1 -
1 clockwork from a pocket watch	1 -
<u>Sum of Unclassified Things</u>	<u>78 50</u>

(Page 15)

In Books, Maps and Copperplate Engraving

The items in this category will be identified separately on a list and their estimated worth will be eventually included.

Summary of the Inventory Sums

In ready money	195 20
In outstanding salaries and miscellaneous	363 28 ⁶ / ₈
In public obligation bonds	10000 -
In private promissory notes	600 4 ¹ / ₂
In valuables	177 -
In equipage	414 -
In clothing and uniform	98 30
In underwear	26 30
In bedding	15 -
In home furnishing	139 -
In unclassified things	<u>78 50</u>

Total Sum 10,000 and 2107 43 ¹/₄

Note! Ten thousand gulden in Public Obligation Bonds, then two thousand one hundred and seven gulden

(Page 16)

43 ¹/₄ kr. in conv. money. No more was found besides this. Which, the Commission hereby confirms.
Vienna, on December 9, 1837

Signed by

7 **Commissioners** and **Szelechowsky**
official of the city of Vienna

and

D. Spetzer
Guardian of the
10-year old, now orphaned
Johann Baptist baron von Schell

Alexander baron von Schell
brother of the deceased
Cornelie baroness von Trenck
widow of the deceased

Addendum

(Page 17) (a later addendum)

Objects	Conventional money <u>fl. - xr.</u>
The proven assets in conventional currency amounted to	2107 43 ¼
As a result of s. Vdg. D. 3202 of 1838 subsequently it was possible to include the amount of	2225 58
As an installment payment, by <i>(document)</i> 16 Nov. 10640, to the under age Johann Baron (<i>Schell</i>) to satisfy the demand 539714FCM, ascribed to Testator. Because of the death of the Testator that occurred since then, this sum was credited to the latter's account.	
As a result, the present sum of his assets is	4333 51 ¼
In words <i>four thousand three hundred and thirty three</i> gulden and <i>51 ¼ kr.</i> , which is hereby confirmed.	

Vienna, April 24, 1838

Wolferom
chief auditor

Szelechowsky
city official

~~~~~

(Page 18) (Continued on June 5, 1856)

|                                                                                                            |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| In consequence of decree C6122, in this inventory an amount of                                             | 123 36 ¼        |
| will be included as Land Registry capital in accordance with ledger volume XIV, folia 258 paragraph 1.6.5. |                 |
| Added to the previous estate sum of                                                                        | 4333 51 ¼       |
| the total sum is                                                                                           | <hr/> 4457 36 ¼ |

In words, four thousand four hundred and fifty seven gulden and 36 ¼ kr. in conventional currency, which the commissioner herewith confirms.

Wien June 5, 1856

***Weittenthal***  
magistrate

(so the total assets were 14,457 gulden and 36¼ kreuzers.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)





Compared with the unstamped original Testament, it was found to be identical in every detail.

Vienna, December 10, 1837

signature of copyist

First copy

*(Original German text)*

Dein Menschheit die Stunde nicht bekannt, zu welcher es der göttlichen Vorsehung gefallen kann, ihn aus dieser Welt zu nehmen. Dieses bestimmt mich – in dieser besondere gefährvollen Zeit – folgende Verfügungen zu treffen. 1. tens, soll mein vielgeliebten Sohn aus meiner ersten Ehe – Johann Baptist Freiherr von Schell, nachdem er doch schon mit einigen Vermögen versehen ist – nur den Pflichtteil erhalten, den andere Theil meinens sammtlichen Besitzthums vermache ich meiner einigstens geliebten Gemahline Cornelia Freine von Schell gebornen freine von der Trenck. 2. tens, sollen beide Erben verbunden seye, den Alexander Carl Leschl genannt Bauschlott, dermalen Pensionär in der Neustadten Academie – für die zeit, als er allenfalls noch in besagter Anstalt bleiben muß das ganzer Kostgeld zu bezallen, nach seinere Austritte aber monatlich eine Zulage von 30 f Sage Dreßig Gulden CMze, den Gulden 3 Stück Zwanziger lebenslänglich zu geben. 3. tens, bemerke ich daß alles bei mir vorhandene Silber – mit Ausnahme jener Cassette, welche meinen erste Gemahlin Regine unserem Sohn Johann Baptist in Ihrem Testamente zudachte – Eigenthum meine zweite Gemahlin Cornelia, so wie auf alle Meubeln, Einrichtung des Schlafzimmers, des Eckzimmers mit dem Vorsprunge am Hof, des Jungfer – und Köchinzimmers. Was sich allenfalls an Goldwaren und Preciosen bei mir vorfinden sollte, habe ich derselben, bei meinen Lebenszeiten geschenkt, und zum Gebrauch nach Belieben vorbehalten. Sollte Sie – Gott beschütze und erhalte Sie lange – einstens das zeitliche mit dem Ewigen vertauschen so bitte ich Sie, mit dem von mir ererbten Vermögen, wenn Ihr Glück zu Theil solches zu erhalten, meinens Sohns Johann Baptist, und des obenerwähnten Alexander Carl Leschl eingedenkt zu sein – es Versteht sich von selbst wenn das Betragen beider gegen Sie von der Art ist, daß sich ihr Herz gutwillig dazu verstände. -

Schließlich erkläre ich, daß ich zum Gesamtten Vermögen alles verstehe, was ich bei meinem Ableben an beweglich – und unbeweglichen Güter mit ausnahme des erwehnten Silber und Geschmeides – besitze wurde deher gehöre meine Bibliothek, Bilder und Landkarten Sammlung ebenfalls dazu.

Mögen mir meinen lieben ein Monument in ihren Herzen erbauen – und höchstens mit einem sehr einfachen Stein die Stelle bezeichene – die meinen irdischen Reste aufbewahrt. Gott befohlen

So beschlossen, von mir eigenhändig geschrieben, unterfertigt, und mit meinen adelichen Siegel versehen.

Wien den 20 September 1831.

[S.S.] Joachim Freiherr von Schell Bauschlott  
Oberstlieutenant in 5ten Jäger Battalion  
derzeit Adjutant S. Kaiserliche Hoheit des  
Ertz Herzogs Johann v. Oesterreich

Vorstehendse Testament ist in heutiger Raths sitzung Kund gemacht worden, dasselbe nach genomener Abschrift pro Actis in verschlossenen Registratur Kasten auf zubehalten, und davon den Interessenten auf Anlangen Abschriften zu ertheilen.

Wien am 4 December 1837

Joseph von Kalmár

Raths protocolist.

Mit dem ungestempelt original Testament vergleichen und ..... gleichlautend befunden.

Wien am 10 December 1837

Signature of copyist

Erste Abschrift auf

Vienna; Kriegsarchiv, JW 235/55  
**SchellBJoachimPLabt.** (from German)

**SchellBJoachimPLat.**  
**Property Certificate**

**[Seal]** (*indicates the date of submission November 18, 1837*)

Today, on the date written below

It is about the **Ebendorf** estate in the Land Register of the Anton Mannhart Berg Region of Lower Austria, near the unregistered parcel No. 124, which a while ago was the property of Herr Joachim baron v. Schell Bauschlott and his wife Regina; after proven property right, and with the approval of the highly respected and permanent Regulating College, as owners the high-born Herr Joachim baron von Schell Bauschlott [father] for one half, and the high-born Herr Johann Baptist baron von Schell Bauschlott [son] for the other half have been properly entered in the Land Register.

by the Land Registry office of Lower Austria

Vienna, on the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven

**Johann B. Geisler**

n. ö. Landschaftsbuchhalter

**(SchellBJoachimPLbt.)**  
**Property Certificate**

**[Seal]** (*indicates the date of submission as February 15, 1839*)

Today, on the date written below

It is about the high-born minor Herr Johann Baptist baron von Schell Bauschlott and the **Ebendorf** estate in the Land Register of the Anton Mannhart Berg Region of Lower Austria, near the unregistered parcel No. 124, which a while ago he with Herr Joachim baron von Schell Bauschlott jointly owned; after proven property right, and with the approval of the highly respected and permanent Regulating College, now as the only owner he has been properly entered in the Land Register.

by the Land Registry office of Lower Austria

Vienna, on the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine

**Johann B. Geisler**

n. ö. Landschaftsbuchhalter

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)*

Vienna; Kriegsarchiv, JW 235/50 & 235/129  
**SchellBJoachimROabt.** (from German)

**SchellBJoachimROabt.**

**1837/1838 (Interim Distribution Report from 1838)**

**235/50**

(Only pages 1, 5, 6 and 7 of this report were copied to preserve the comments regarding the inheritance bequeathed by the Testator to Alexander Carl Leschl Bauschlott.)  
(page 1)

**Interim Distribution Report**

This is about the estate of Joachim baron von Schell Bauschlott, k.k. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5<sup>th</sup> Feldjäger Battalion and Adjutant to his highness Archduke Johann, who died on November 21, 1837 and left behind a widow, an underage son from his first marriage and two underage sons from his second marriage and a written Testament of his last will.

| Assets                                                                                   | Obligation bonds |   | Conventional money |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|--------|
|                                                                                          | fl. - kr.        |   | fl. - kr.          |        |
| According to the inventory, these were found:                                            |                  |   |                    |        |
| <b>in ready money</b>                                                                    |                  |   | 195                | 20     |
| in pay an miscellaneous income                                                           |                  |   | 363                | 28 6/8 |
| <b>in public obligation bonds</b>                                                        |                  |   |                    |        |
| No. 1725 dated 1 January 1824                                                            | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 2017 dated 1 January 1824                                                            | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 3539 dated 1 January 1825                                                            | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 3804, date January 1, 1825                                                           | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 3989, date January 1, 1825                                                           | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 3539, date January 1, 1825                                                           | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 25639, date January 1, 1830                                                          | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 25640, date January 1, 1830                                                          | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 25641, date January 1, 1830                                                          | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| No. 25642, date January 1, 1830                                                          | 1000             | - |                    |        |
| Which are deposited with the highly respected<br>K.K. War Council as marriage guarantee. |                  |   |                    |        |
| <b>In private loans</b>                                                                  |                  |   |                    |        |
| 1 debenture note of Major Schell dated Vienna,<br>October 5, 1819, still outstanding     | -                |   | 260                | -      |
| the interest payments were acknowledged by the<br>Testator to the borrower in writing    |                  |   |                    |        |
| Sum to carry over (to page 2)                                                            | 10000            | - | 818                | 48 6/8 |
| (page 5)                                                                                 |                  |   |                    |        |
| Sum Carried over (from page 4)                                                           | 4000             | - | 15626              | 6      |
| fees for the inventory, estimate and auction of the<br>horses and carriage               | -                |   | 121                | 7      |
| fees for the inventory and estimate of the books and maps                                | -                |   | 936                | 12     |
| final reckoning with the 1 <sup>st</sup> Jäger Battalion of the Testator                 | -                |   |                    | 1 1/2  |

|                                                           | <u>fl.</u>         | <u>kr.</u> | <u>fl.</u> | <u>kr.</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                                           | Sum of liabilities | 4000       | 16683      | 26 1/8     |
| when we deduct from the assets                            |                    | 10000      | 21055      | 45         |
| the liabilities                                           |                    | 4000       | 16683      | 26 1/8     |
| there remains                                             |                    | 6000       | 4372       | 18 7/8     |
| subtracting the Normal Debt tax                           |                    |            | 2          | -          |
| therefore there remains                                   |                    | 6000       | 4370       | 18 7/8     |
| out of that comes the Mortuar ( <i>the burial costs</i> ) |                    | 200        | 145        | 40         |
| therefore there remains                                   |                    | 5800       | 4224       | 38 9/8     |

another item after that from 21 November 1837 is an amount of 'A' 105 ¼ (*this must have been some different currency*) or 210 fl 30 kr ¼ that has to be paid. The Testator in his Testament left to his son Johann Baptist from the first marriage the legal minimum, made his wife Cornelie von Schell the universal heiress of his estate and furthermore, left a life-long legacy of 30 florins per month to sergeant **Alexander Karl Leschl known as Bauschlott**.

(Page 6)

After that however, there are the children from the second marriage, Karl and Emil Schell Bauschlott, whose legal minimum was breached by the Testament. So from the side of the Curators of the latter, D. Kuffka and the widow of the Testator reached a settlement on February 5, 1838 by which the widow and universal heiress herself will grant them an equal inheritance right (*equal to hers*).

After that however, a further last will exists, that to **Alexander Karl Leschl Bauschlott** a life-long legacy of 30 florins per month to be paid, for which a funding capital of 7200 florins is required. Infringement of the legal minimum for the three children of the Testator will not be permitted in any case, therefore that legal minimum will have to be determined first.

|                         | Obligation bonds |     | Conventional money |        |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----|--------------------|--------|
|                         | fl.              | kr. | fl.                | kr.    |
| the assets amount to    | 10000            | -   | 21055              | 45     |
| the liabilities come to | 4000             | -   | 16683              | 26 1/8 |

Now, the mentioned 10000 florins amongst the assets, in obligation bonds is deposited as a marriage guarantee and the widow heiress will draw the interest from that for her life.

(Page 7)

From the cash funds will have to come the unpaid loan of 4000 florins at 5% from Major von Körber to the Testator. The capital (*the cash asset*) must be reduced by amounts of 4000 florins and the converted

|                                                                          | Obligation<br>bonds | Conventional<br>money |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                                          | <u>fl. - kr.</u>    | <u>fl. - kr.</u>      |
| after from the assets                                                    | 10000 -             | 21055 45              |
| the liabilities                                                          |                     | 16683 26 1/8          |
| are deducted, there remains                                              | 10000 -             | 4372 18 7/8           |
| the above 4000 fl and the 'A' 105 1/4 to be paid                         |                     | 4220 -                |
| when deducted, leave                                                     | 10000 -             | 152 18 7/8            |
| which is the net estate to consider after deducting<br>(some tax or fee) |                     | 2 -                   |
| there remains                                                            | 10000 -             | 150 18 7/8            |
| in estate tax                                                            | 333 20              | 5 -                   |
| The sum to pay out is (this sum should have been 9666 40)                | 9667 20             | 145 18 7/8            |

[illegible]

## 1837/1838 (Final Distribution Report)

235/129

Only pages 1, 26, 32 and 33 of this report were copied, essentially to preserve the comments regarding the inheritance left by the Testator to Alexander Carl Leschl Bauschlott.

(SchellBJoachimRObt.)

## Report

(page 1)

This is about the estate of Joachim baron von Schell-Bauschlott, k.k. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5<sup>th</sup> Feldjäger Battalion and Adjutant to his highness Archduke Johann, who died on November 21, 1837 and left behind a widow, an underage son from his first marriage, two underage sons from his second marriage and a written Testament of his last will.

| Assets                                                                                                                                       | Obligation bonds<br>fl. - kr. | Conventional money<br>fl. - kr.    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| according to the bank statement .....                                                                                                        |                               | 193 20                             |
| from the Inventory, additionally .....                                                                                                       |                               | 2 -                                |
| from the rent of the estate at Ebendorf for the time 1 June to<br>1 <sup>st</sup> of December, 1837 (one half year) .....                    |                               | 325 -                              |
| according to the Inventory of December 9, 1837 the salary<br>and miscellaneous earnings of the Testator 363 f 28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |                               |                                    |
| after deducting the tax stamp .....                                                                                                          |                               | 362 28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |
| according to the provisioning office of the 5 <sup>th</sup> Feldjäger Battalion                                                              |                               |                                    |
| Sum to carry over                                                                                                                            |                               | 882 48 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |

(page 26)

The Testator left a written testament in which he left his first son Johann Baptist baron von Schell Bauschlott the legal minimum and gave his wife Cornelia baroness von Schell born baroness von Trenck all of the rest of his property. The Testator also assured to an **Alexander Leschl** a lifelong allowance of 30 florins per month. Now, in the Testament dated September 20, 1831, the later born sons Karl and Emil barons von Schell ....



(page 32)

| Assets                                                            | Obligation bonds |        | Conventional money |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
|                                                                   | fl.              | kr.    | fl.                | kr.    |
| ..... the inheritance tax has been paid.                          |                  |        |                    |        |
| To the widow Cornelia baroness von Schell likewise one third part | 1611             | 6 2/3  | 20                 | 2 2/9  |
| from which the 10 % inheritance tax (more like 5 % ?)             | 80               | 33 1/2 | 1                  | 1/8    |
| the remaining sum to be paid .....                                | 1530             | 33 1/6 | 19                 | 2 7/72 |

However, the Testator bequeathed, in his Testament of September 20, 1831 to **Alexander Karl Leschl**, actually under the name **Bauschlott**, who is a sergeant in the Rothkirche Regiment, a legacy of a life-long allowance of **30 florins** of conventional currency **per month**. After the above facts, **no funds of the level required to cover that have been found**.

(Page 33)

So, the Testator himself according to document No. 783 must put up with a proportionate deduction. On the other hand, there are the two legal heirs Karl and Emil barons von Schell, by settlement (*agreement*) to them a larger sum than their legal minimum comes, according to document No. 774 combined an additional amount with the legacy contribution. The capital to cover the legacy will therefore consist of the net inheritance portion of the widow of the Lieutenant-Colonel, **Cornelia von Schell** ..... the above sum is over the legal minimum.  
For **Karl** and **Emil** baron **Schell**

|                                                                  | fl.  | kr.    | fl. | kr.     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------|-----|---------|
| the legal minimum                                                | 966  | 40     | 193 | 50      |
| the inheritance portion                                          | 1611 | 6 2/3  | 20  | 2 2/9   |
| the difference to take W.W. ( <i>Viennese currency</i> ) 200 fl. |      |        |     |         |
| from conv. money to W.W. 107 15/16                               |      |        |     |         |
| to the reduced amount received                                   | 1411 | 6 2/3  | 235 | 55      |
| the legal minimum deducted                                       | 966  | 40     | 193 | 50      |
| there remains                                                    | 444  | 26 2/3 | 42  | 5       |
| therefore, <b>Cornelia</b> baron <b>Schell</b> takes             | 1530 | 33 1/6 | 19  | 2 7/72  |
| <b>Emil</b> baron <b>Schell</b> takes                            | 444  | 26 2/3 | 42  | 5       |
| <b>Karl</b> baron <b>Schell</b> takes                            | 444  | 26 2/3 | 42  | 5       |
|                                                                  | 2419 | 25 9/6 | 103 | 12 7/72 |

The capital to cover needed for that does exist. **[End]**

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Berce)

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 936  
**SchellBoschLWt.** (from German)

### **In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity, Amen**

Reveal and make it known, to whom it is necessary to know, what I, Johann Philipp von Schell, lord of Bauschlott, Stötten and Grosselfingen, the Councilor of His Imperial Majesty and General Proviant Director of the most respected Swabian Kreis (*German Schwaben*), and I, the wife Susanna Magdalena von Schell, born Bösch, often considered, together and separately, how vain and empty lives people live. It is also known that no one in the world gets to know heaven alone, without God. When the hour of death approaches one of us, and because the belief [:so we hope:] in our savior Jesus Christ one of us is called, then at such unavoidable hour (*page 2*) of death, we both spouses considered all the not prescribed (*in the scriptures*) things, such as squabbles and disagreements that may occur over what has been given to us gently by God's great blessing hand extended to us. So that such may be avoided, we in good worldly condition and considerate spirit, working together on both sides, and by our own will, we arranged, agreed and settled our properties and heirs in a **Joint Last Testament**, which we tried to construct, to agree on, to prepare and to conclude in the most consistent way, form and shape one can or would like to have, as well as in the proper spiritual or worldly or customary way. To assure its survival, we put it into writing as follows:

**Firstly**, while man has nothing dearer still higher, than the soul, that is the blessed life, (*page 3*) (*which is*) so much more noble than the body, so we, both called before the grace of God, we thank that as in the worldly ancestral honor and property, so too in our marriage he planted so much love. And as we from him hoped, so much of the companionship of blessed life he gave us and also to our beloved children by being born in the only redeeming Evangelist religion of the Augsburg Confession, and to our benefit, he allowed us to live in such true harmonious conviction.

When the holy summons oblige us, we want to die blessed by such Christian Evangelical faith through the grace of the Trinity for the sake of the wounds of Jesus Christ, as our souls join the victorious troops of our precious savior at the time of our death in the confident trust (*page 4*) of such gracious reception by our savior Jesus Christ and in the lap of Abraham. That is the heavenly joy to protect us until our death and the decomposable body of the soil is brought back to life and with the soul again blissfully united, there will be glory and heavenly joy in all blessed eternity. When we send our souls back again to the heavenly Giver, for the noble use of Christ, our dead bodies should be laid to rest in the earth in the proper way by our children and heirs, whose names will be written either on the enclosed Testament pages or in the usual instructions.

**Secondly**, we have much to thank God, blessed with mutual love and lovely children [:for them the almighty be eternally praised:], to date seven sons and three daughters, nine of them living. Then, we the parents concerned here with paternal and maternal matters remember (*page 5*) that the most beneficial Trinity in heaven, constant in all humility and Christ-like calmness seen in our mind's eye, should be honored and loved. This holy word and sacrament [:so true it is:] is their very best treasure we hold, the true, only redeeming Evangelical religion of the Augsburg Confession not forsaken. In addition, their posterity arranged, under another bond of love of peace and unbroken conserved unity, in the certain assurance from the God of peace, that the spiritual and worldly blessing of ancestral body and soul, good and honor, here worldly and there eternal will be received and given to one and all. In such kind paternal and maternal trust, of which He so caringly and benevolently reminded us, we obediently and faithfully (*page 6*) wanted to live in his way. Now, His strong approval of all imaginable eternal and mortal,

spiritual and physical blessing, one and all yet according to *(his)* desire, herewith as always, to the Trinity Giver, the all good God father, God son and God holy spirit, we beg and request, Amen. So much for now.

**Thirdly**, we the two married Testator Spouses, mentioned in our introduction, were brought together and until now held together by the blessed hand of the highest kingdom, and also *(held together by God)* until one or the other one of the two of us dies and from the divine grace the other one survives for a time. All the existing properties of the one of us two Testator Spouses, who is first to die, we have determined where it came from. We did it together, with well-considered council and free unforced will, whether the property was brought into the marriage, earned or gained, *(page 7)* completely without regard or intent as to the person of the first to die. Existing loans, both active and passive, with or without associated litigation can be found there. We decided that there is nothing there, except for one property that is considered joint ownership between us two Testators. And each part, namely that of the deceased and that of the survivor of us two spouses is the half part from what before as his or her true property was held and considered. Then, after mutual and careful consideration, we ourselves prepared a General Inventory of our properties, which Inventory we each signed with our own hand and sealed with our own signet rings. This Inventory is not 'Ehender', as the last of us two Testators will have to sue 'Dead Death' [:against which the survivor spouse of us, or his or her Will has no case:]. *(page 8)* It may happen that the survivor wants to enter into another marriage. In such case, before that marriage, the aforementioned Inventory is given up, and according to these instructions a Special Inventory is prepared by both sides with the survivor and trusted relation or good friend, and in accordance with the calculations shown in the 5<sup>th</sup> §, to our legitimately begotten children, their respective paternal or maternal death inheritance [:in the proper way, that follows these instructions:] would be handed over with the conditions defined as follows. The survivor spouse of the first deceased spouse has the use and benefit of the concerned property [:except unweakened capital, in the proper way, as it is explained in the §5<sup>th</sup> and §6<sup>th</sup> that follow:], including usufruct. *(page 9)* As to the half part, with his or her *(the survivor's)* share of the available fortune, but together with *(the survivor's)* half of that of the first deceased, *(the survivor)* can do as he or she pleases. Also '*tam inter vivos, quam mortis causa*' *(as between the living so in case of death)* to arrange, he will be free as it pleases him. This is all in good intention from both of us, that our legitimately begotten children [:who stay obediently somewhere far away in a corner:] the survivor may not short change or much less entirely neglect. Then

**Fourthly**, we both are already planning another marriage for our beloved older married daughter. If children of ours will and command themselves to marry, while we are both alive and know about it, half of the dowry and furnishing given by our voluntary decision is intended to be deducted from the paternal and the other half from the maternal inheritance. However, if *(page 10)* after one of us parents passed away, if any of our children decides to get married, with the knowledge and approval *('mit Wissen und Willen')* of the surviving spouse *(parent)* and that survivor spouse has not yet married a second time, then one half of the cost of the dowry and furnishing will be paid out of either the paternal or the maternal death inheritance and the other half from the survivor's fortune according to what the survivor sees fit and chooses. When we are both gone (dead), in that case no particular sum or value from it will bind, but the surviving parent's Will shall be abandoned and empty.

**Fifthly**, the appointment of the heirs is the foundation of legally valid Testaments, and by the will of God, I Johann Philipp von Schell take care of these mortal matters before my present wife *(page 11)* Frau Susanna Magdalena von Schell, born Bösch, and my children, as Frau Christina Sidonia von Dossan, widow, Carl Ludwig, Johann Friedrich, Philipp Gustaph, Wilhelm Gottfried, Jacob Anthon, Friderica Louisa, Ludwig Wilhelm Maximilian and Ferdinand Gottlieb von Schell. Each and all, they are equally, or only one by one, from the above marriage. In case of my death, I place those legitimate living

children in the care of my spouse and my appointed above written nine children – or if one or another of those listed (*above*), died before me, but has left behind legitimate blood related heirs, then such legitimate blood related heirs, as my beloved grandchildren, who survive my death. Such descendants in the father's or the mother's place (*I appoint*) as my true heirs and descendants. Then also according to (*page 12*) the third paragraph above, the appropriate half of my fortune, such that exists at the time of my death, shall be divided, and it shall be arranged that from there my surviving wife receives one child inheritance part and (*her*) own part, and each one of our children, or in case of a dead child (*of ours*), in the parent's place also a child's part, equal to their mother's part shall be given. However, my surviving wife shall have the usufruct from all the children's paternal inheritance [:that was not already actually given to them:], 'ad dies vitae' (*for her lifetime*), that is as long as she lives as a widow of sound mind. The still unmarried children, until their marriageable year, shall have an upbringing and life according to the Christian tradition of nobility and according to the income from their paternal death inheritance, with the guidance, knowledge and approval (*'mit Wissen und Willen'*) of my closest relation, or whom I will, in writing, appoint and prescribe for them in the future. In case of marriage, (*page 13*) it shall be modest with dowry and trousseau (*bride's outfitting*) in accordance with Christian motherly heart and liking. To be precise, one half of the cost shall be paid from the paternal death inheritance, and according to our inheritance instructions above, the other half from the mother's own fortune. However, after my beloved wife's death, or at her worthy remarriage, each child, or their children, shall receive the inheritance (*paternal*) due to him or her from me, with use and property, without loss of capital. For the administration of the still unmarried or minor children, appointed guardians shall be approved until they come of age, or they reach a higher age of maturity. However, should my present wife and future widow not enter into a second marriage, she would have the children's paternal inheritance for life, as already stated above. And although (*page 14*) married, what she would give them over the half part, the same she would give them at their marriage. To the paternal (*inheritance*), she would still be entitled for life to enjoy. By virtue of the above bequest to my beloved children as well as to their children, I completely satisfy the applicable regulations in the common Imperial Inheritance Laws as (*now*) written. Similarly

**Sixthly**, I Susanna Magdalena von Schell, born Bösch by the will of God, before my present husband Johann Philipp von Schell, lord of Bauschlott, Stetten and Großelfingen, Councilor of his Roman Imperial Majesty and General Provisions Director of the highly respected Swabian Kreis and my beloved children, as Frau Christina Sidonia von Dossan, widow, Carl Ludwig, Johann Friedrich, Philipp Gustaph, Wilhelm Gottfried, Jacob Anthon, Friderica Louisa, Ludwig Wilhelm Maximilian and Ferdinand Gottlieb von Schell. (*page 15*) Each and all, they are equally, or only one by one, from the above marriage. In case of my death, I place those legitimate living children in the care of my husband and my appointed above written nine children – or if one or another of those listed (*above*), died before me, but has left behind legitimate blood related heirs, such legitimate blood related heirs, as my beloved grandchildren, who survive my death. Such descendants in the father's or the mother's place (*I appoint*) as my true heirs and descendants. Then also according to the third paragraph above, the appropriate half of my fortune, such that exists at the time of my death, shall be divided, and it shall be arranged that from there my surviving husband receives one child inheritance part and (*his*) own part, and each one of our children, or in case of a dead child (*of ours*), in the parent's place also a child's part, equal to their father's part shall be given. However, my surviving husband (*page 16*) shall have the usufruct, from all the children's maternal inheritance [:that was not already actually given to them:], 'ad dies vitae' (*for his lifetime*), that is as long as he lives as a widower of sound mind. The still unmarried children, until their marriageable year, shall have an upbringing and life according to the Christian tradition of nobility and according to the income from their maternal death inheritance, with the guidance, knowledge and approval (*'mit Wissen und Willen'*) of my closest relation, or whom I will, in writing, appoint and prescribe for them in the future. In case of marriage, it shall be modest with dowry and trousseau (*bride's outfitting*) in accordance with Christian fatherly heart and liking. To be precise, one half of the cost shall be paid from the maternal death inheritance, and according to our inheritance instructions above, the other half from the father's own

fortune. However, after my husband's death, or at his worthy remarriage, each child, or their children, shall receive the inheritance (maternal) due to him or her from me, with use (*page 17*) and property, without loss of capital. For the administration of the still unmarried or minor children, appointed guardians shall be approved until they come of age, or they reach a higher age of maturity. However, should my present husband and future widower not enter into a second marriage, he would have the children's maternal inheritance for life, as already stated above. And although married, what he would give them over the half part, the same he would give them at their marriage. To the maternal (*inheritance*), he would still be entitled for life to enjoy. By virtue of the above bequest to my beloved children as well as to their children, I completely satisfy the applicable regulations in the common Imperial Inheritance Laws as written; In regards to my jewelry I leave behind, which my beloved husband placed at my sole disposition, I give them to my beloved daughters, Mrs. Christina Sidonia von Dossan (*page 18*) widow, and Miss Friderica Louisa, who is unmarried. What the older (*daughter*) already received so far in outfitting, it is considered as a pre-legacy, without deduction from her inheritance. Then, in the future, if my younger daughter Friderica Louisa is (*still*) unmarried before my husband dies, half of the jewelry will be included in the common inheritance sum. From there

**Seventhly**, we, both spouses add, that we have married our beloved daughter, Christina Sidonia to Herr Joachim Friedrich von Dossan and at the time, what we were intending to give her as dowry was decided. However, after her loss to death (of her husband) our beloved daughter [:there was no living child from him:] became a widow and she renounced all that we intended to give her as dowry and simply left it to our parental disposition. (*page 19*) What we had done for her, we decided to consider a marriage gift and accepted her declaration and renouncement, which was well known before. We both as married couple and Testators decided, herewith and after careful consideration, not to take into account or charge for all those things that we provided and paid for (*in connection with*) our mentioned loving older daughter's, widowed Christina Sidonia von Dossan's former marriage. Namely there were the wedding, the outfitting, the board and lodging and clothing and other things during the long duration of her married and widowed period for both her and her late husband. It may have amounted to a small part of her paternal and maternal inheritance. Instead of regarding here all those expenses as advanced inheritance, we have decided to relieve her of all compensation and charges. On the other hand, because of this, there will be a certain restriction concerning the dowry, and the interest expected from it will not be demanded in the future. However, what she has already received of her dowry, or our (*page 20*) jewelry passed down to her, also her marriage will be charged to her account in an inventory, so that when the time comes, a comparison with our younger daughter can be made. On the other hand

**Eighthly**, arriving at what our dear sons cost until the death of one of us two Testator Spouses arrives, in studies, military drills, travel and other costs, were done with our knowledge and approval ('mit Wissen und Willen') and were expenditure to us parents. None of those expenses shall be charged to or deducted from their paternal and maternal inheritance.

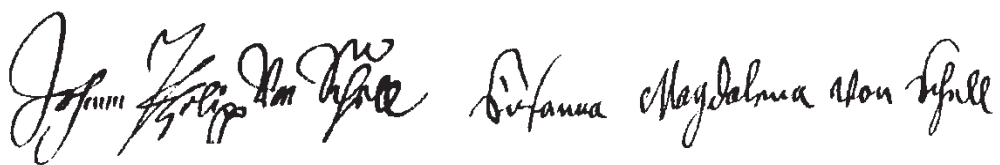
**Ninthly**, Concerning the property we have and are still acquiring, until one of us two Testators dies, namely: mansions, land estates and other real estate, rights and incomes, we will leave behind with that above fortune a Calculation (*an inventory*) drawn up. The sons will find sufficient detail about the land holdings, estates, tithers (*10% levy from villages and individual farmers*) and other perpetual income, so far as to (*determine*) their share. (*page 21*) The daughters however will divide the regular and interest earning capital, and where such is not adequate, then other properties will be divided and referred [:though we hope not:]. However, what they already received before their marriage, such early received fortune is to be deducted from their child part. Our daughters receive not so much in paternal and maternal inheritance as in dowry, outfitting or such. That is not a concern. Should our beloved daughters receive too much, it will be objected to or returned, not accepted. However, here, such further sum from us two parents will be



given as an advance inheritance, without exception. We two Testators will add yet this: that if one or another of our dear sons took his fortunes outside Swabia (*German Schwaben*) and our properties would be too remote for him (*page 22*) and he intended to sell his share, such should not be denied to him. However, he must offer such property share and above listed income to his remaining brothers at a fair selling price and one (*of the brothers*) remaining in the area must accept (*the offer*) from him and pay him.

**Lastly**, We, both married couple and here Testators, retain always the right to one or several testament attachments in this our Joint Testament for one or another arising need. The attachments are to have the same validity and effect (*as this Testament*). They alter what is contained here more or less when we decide that in addition to the content written here word for word, what we have done here, '*ad pias causas*' (*for legitimate reasons*) *one or another testament enclosures are needed*. This is our, the often mentioned two Testator Spouses' final Will and command, written by us together and individually. It contains the final disposition of our last Will and instructions and some enclosures. Word to word it is clearly and discerningly understood, consistent and valid, and must be kept and executed as a legal Testament whether one calls it written or verbal.

So when in such last Will instructions as ours, valid Testament, written or verbal, despite of our hope some mistake in form and substance are found because of strict laws or other proper cause, our last Will disposition is not going to be any less valid or weaker in its clauses and articles. Adding an appendix because of death, particularly in an inheritance settlement, '*pactum totale*' or other common valid last Will instructions according to common written religious or worldly laws is most valid (*page 24*) and can or may always be done. Then we through these clauses, (*with*) all defects and deficiencies, however it may have been stated, held, supplemented, replaced therefore everything, what we here in this Testament of ours understood, without exception, we want to be preserved. With regard to faith, testimonial and confirmation concerning everything this bound and sealed booklet contains from word to word – the joint last wishes of us often mentioned two spouses – we have undersigned our names on every page, and each of us with our noble signet rings sealed the end of the silk string (*used to sew the sheets together*). With that, we also (*page 25*) sealed this Testament of ours. A few words (*are in order*) about all those gentlemen, who in accordance with this (*last Testament*) undersigned their signatures and applied their seals, and together and individually by doing so witnessed the here written last Testament of ours, also (*about*) the Imperial Notary required here to notarize and at the same time to determine the applicable fee, according to the usual fee asked and requested. So there it happened at the time, place and purpose as the witness gentlemen have written below and as it can be found in the notary record.

The image shows two handwritten signatures in cursive script. The signature on the left is 'Johann Philipp von Schell' and the signature on the right is 'Susanna Magdalena von Schell'. Both signatures are written in dark ink on a light background.

**Johann Philipp von Schell**

**Susanna Magdalena von Schell**

That this is my free, dearest and last Will to be witnessed again through the signature of my name and the impression of my signet ring.



(page 26)

We the undersigned, invited by Herr Johann Philipp von Schell, the Councilor of His Imperial Majesty and the General Provisions Director of the highly respected Swabian Kreise, and by his spouse Susanna Magdalena von Schell born Bösch to here in Stuttgart, together with Imperial Notary Heßenthaler, to their home in the Hiller house on Turnier field across from the Red Picture (or Red Face) gate. When we all gathered in the corner room, whose windows open onto the Square, the General Proviant Director von Schell, with a healthy body and sound mind, standing on his feet began to speak. In a strong voice, he declared that he with his above mentioned wife on these pages [which he held in his hands:] prepared their carefully considered and voluntary Joint Last Testament. Every page of it had been signed on the bottom by their own hands and the whole was sealed closed with their signet rings. Upon their death, they wished every point of that Testament to be carried out, and asked that we corroborate that with (page 27) our signatures and with our seals. Also, he requested that the Imperial notary, for the usual and lawful fees, observe and see to the execution of their Testament. Following that, his spouse, sitting in a chair and looking ill, but with a clear mind and in well audible voice, referred to her husband's statement and made the same request to us and to the Imperial Notary Heßenthaler and asked for his agreement. As that was given, we all declared that we would readily honor their request and immediately signed our names and applied our seals.

Stuttgart the 9<sup>th</sup> of March in year 1712, midday around 12 o'clock.

Stuttgart den 9<sup>ten</sup> März, a. 1712. Mittags um  
12 Uhr,  
(L.S.) Johann Rudolff Seubert  
(L.S.) Georg Bernhard von Rühle.  
(L.S.) Georg Friderich von Rühle  
(L.S.) Johann Burkhard Mögling, Dr.  
(L.S.) Johann Reinhard Orth.  
(L.S.) Johann Friedrich Dettinger  
(L.S.) Jacob Burkhard Andler

Johann Rudolff Seubert  
Georg Bernhard von Rühle  
Georg Friderich von Rühle  
Johann Burkhard Mögling, Dr.

Johann Reinhard Orth  
Johann Friedrich Dettinger  
Jacob Burkhard Andler

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 908  
**SchellCarlLCOat**. (from German)

## Obligation Brief

Both of us, married couple, who undersign this document at the end, declare honestly that by the power of this Brief, one for both and both for one, we are both equal parties to this contract and equal debtor without exception. For our common use and for the sake of desire for peace, to satisfy some very belligerent creditor, we have received from the Wallerstein Heiligen Pfleeg (*a religious order*) a loan of 200 pieces of current Imperial currency, each gulden being worth 15 Batzen or sixty kreuzers. In return, we hereby acknowledge the loan knowing and thoughtful of the not reckoned restriction "*the communal use of unused and uncirculated money*". We solemnly promise in our name and in the name of our heirs that the received 200 florins will be repaid gratefully to the said Heiligen Pfleeg after the elapse of two years, which is the lawful deadline of the obligation, together with an interest of 5 percent. However, if through business, earlier windfall, an inheritance, or another loan, we should acquire money, we are obligated to repay the Heiligen Pfleeg loan immediately together with the appropriate pro rata interest.

We hereby, by the power of this agreement, mortgage all our present and future real and movable property, from my father, in the interim and until the actual sale of Mönchsroth, the fishing and the one-tenth income paid by Steinbach and Strambach to Mönchsroth, as well as the paternal, maternal and other inheritance my wife and I expect, we commit these as clear and real mortgage for this loan under our binding pledge. We attest that in the event of our failure to keep this agreement, Heiligen Pfleeg has the right to '*Imperial authorization to foreclosure as well as seizure of property and capital punishment*' to recover capital, interest and loss in good legal form. By our solemn word trusted and believed, we herewith renounce all special benefit and restriction in regards to this obligation, particularly the already mentioned not allowed restrictions '*the communal use of unused money*', restoration of rights, incorrect interest calculation, fraud, malice, fraudulent persuasion and all types of pretense and dishonesty, irregular revocation, *privilegii competentis*, seizure of property on behalf of a creditor, national catastrophe, war, act of god, these are not considered'. You may have our names, we, on my part as co-debtor and my spouse, accept the obstruction, the power and effect of stipulated laws, privileges and restrictions, all very well known to me as well as to the undersigning spouse and co-debtor. The required legal ratification and clear interpretation is in the preceding. All that faithfully and without cunning. To certify, we both co-debtors produce our signatures and seals by our own hand. Nördlingen, on 14 Feb., 1732

**L.S.**      **Carl von Schell**

**L.S.**      **Friderica Sophie Charlotte  
von Schell, geboren  
von Hamel Bruynincx**

Today we received once more from the Wallerstein Heiligen Pfleeg a loan of 100 florins, said one hundred gulden, the lengthy terms of which obligation we know and we pledge to be responsible for, we certify this with our signatures applied by our own hand. Nördlingen, on 5 March, 1732

**L.S.**      **Carl von Schell**

**L.S.**      **Friderica Sophie Charlotte  
von Schell, geboren  
von Hamel Bruynincx**

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 898  
**SchellCarlLCObt.** (from German)

**From Herrn Baron Carl von Schell to  
Office Manager Wiedmann**

(written in Vienna, on Jan. 19, 1735, by Carl Ludwig Schell to his office manager probably in Nördlingen)

How time flies. At the next Candlemas (*Christian festival on February 2*) the lessee will assure the third lease year with the advancing of the usual 433 florins and 20 kreuzers, as it was already done in the St. Orff Order. So, long before the said time three installments of the payable was collected from the lessee, namely 24, 20 and 18 florins, which, I already remitted to the office manager of the Order shortly before my departure from Nördlingen. As, no doubt, the interested parties of the case have already reported by themselves.

I suspect not that the lessee now, as the previous year, will delay me. I declared that if I see even the smallest trickery I will terminate the lease even if no harm will be done (*as a result of the trickery*). Hence the office manager of the Order wants to hold the lessees to their duty in good time. As a result, all punishable unrest will be prevented, and reckoning left alone to the office manager according to their allotted duties (*the lessees*'), they are to remain in their place as honest men. However, I cannot praise them for showing any special enthusiasm or goodwill, but they have taken care not to reveal disloyalty and perjury against me out of revenge. How else to do, hence I too reserve to myself showing all love and friendship to them and to theirs. Then on the other hand, I abandon their future heedful remorse, and mine, together with all honest booty and contempt. Together with my saying thanks for the new year greetings, I remain ..... (*This may or may not be the end of the letter.*)

*You*  
Herrn Baron Carl von Schell  
an  
den Amtshauptmann Wiedmann  
dat. Wien d. 19. Jan. 1735.

*I*ch bin nun an die Zeit gekommen, wo ich Ihnen und  
unsern künftigen Liebhabern die dritte Jahrzahl eurer  
anticipierung der gewöhnlichen 433. / 20. zu präsentieren  
haben, wie ich bereits an Herrn Orff die doppelte Summe von  
den, welche auf beider Zeit eingekassiert, und euer  
Vorauszahlung 3. Posten à 24. 20. und 18. fl. zu zahlen, welche  
ich bereits bei meinem Abreise von Nördlingen auf die,

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercei.)

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 907  
**SchellCarlLCOcdt.** (from German)

**SchellCarlLCOcdt.**

*(The father of Carl Ludwig died in 1732 and left a large debt behind, which was being investigated by an Imperial Commission appointed for just that. As a result of the bankruptcy of his father's estate, Carl Ludwig had not received his 5000 gulden inheritance and apparently, was not receiving his share of the revenue from his father's estate in Mönchsroth. He had suffered several setbacks and was in a bad financial situation and turned to the Imperial Commission for help.*

**To the respected Imperial Sub-delegation Commission,  
Written in place of verbal presentation.  
Very noble-born and very learned, most sensible Gentlemen:**

Since more than two years ago I had to discontinue my many faceted, most troublesome and somewhat blameworthy activities (*probably buying and selling things*), some of my anxious creditors forced me to use the increase in the income from my Mönchsroth fishery and the current two tenths levies from there, amounting to 3000-4000 thaler, to make payments on my debts. I was hoping to manage with the salary from my then still ongoing Sulzbach appointment (*he was a judge there*) and with the revenue from Holland (*from his wife's estate*), which I trusted to be at least the minimum allowance in view of all the children I had to support. However, quite the opposite happened. In a short time, the great changes and general decline in Sulzbach made my situation worse and I found it more difficult to make ends meet than before. The Holland revenue stopped completely [about which there was acute bitterness within my own family upsetting things and I became hated in almost all of Holland, there were protests and persecutions]. It will not be possible to recover that revenue without legal action, which would be very difficult for me, as it is well known that in Holland the values are falling and cash payment is demanded. Thus, despite of my desire, I will have to leave the pursuit of my Holland claims to more favorable times and circumstances.

In the meantime nevertheless my poor children, whose necessary support I alone have provided for the past six years, cannot be left in need, but without assistance I cannot pay for their subsistence in the future. During my absence, the affairs changed very sorrowfully. When I left Sulzbach, I left behind all my children, and the estate provided for their support. However, not long after that came the general decline and it changed that for the worse. Soon another difficulty arose and greatly increased my expenses and problems. The war broke out in Sulzbach and the serious fighting and disturbances made it necessary that my daughters follow the example of others of their gender and age. They escaped from the area and took refuge in Erlangen in the house of the widow of Colonel von Milkau, who stipulated 300 florins per year, payable one half year in advance. I bargained it down by 150 florins and paid for the whole first year. Thus, my poor children had to suffer these difficult and uncertain changes. One of my sons, on the other hand, stayed behind in Sulzbach to take care of my possessions there and to deal with my creditors. Also, he has to stay there because of the lack of money with which to find him a university or some other place to carry on his education. As the source of money is slow and dries up, he lives under miserable living conditions, and waits every day for revenue or a solution. His younger brother on the other hand lives in Berlin by means of small jobs and through help he receives now and then [all carefully considered, one can rarely accomplish more in these times without the necessary push]. He would have the opportunity to advance in his chosen military occupation, if I were able to equip him with the necessary equipment of a military officer. Besides the many unpleasant circumstances affecting me, I have to carry timidly my cash claim that by all evidence has already increased to well over 1100 fl. I hope to persuade the praiseworthy Imperial Commission to consider the above particulars and affect some fair remedy.



I have to bear the anxious worry that is brought to me daily in the most lamentable letters from three different places such as Berlin, Sulzbach and Erlangen begging me not to deprive them of the paternal assistance and loyalty. I, on the other hand, am waiting for some yet unrealized sources such as a soon expected inheritance and some Imperial edict that will enable me to enjoy a share of the revenue from Mönchsroth. The situation, where I cannot assure my own subsistence, let alone providing the help to my desperate children, could be so different if the praiseworthy Imperial Commission could vouch for me, which could be done in one way or another. Thus, I could rely on hope in the power of your Office, and my children, who are equally frightened as I am, could look forward to rights and noble fairness. After the praiseworthy Imperial Commission has been petitioned, it could either issue a sufficient voucher based on Mönchsroth or it could issue an edict that my withheld revenue from Mönchsroth be restored to me in its entirety and according to jurisdiction. Or, finally, what would be the quickest and easiest to implement, would be to use the credit and guarantee of the Commission to obtain a loan of a few thousand gulden to bring about a remedy and up to the highest claim it would give me preference over all other Mönchsroth creditors, which in the meantime would lighten my worries most kindly.

In expectation of your benevolent consideration and patronage I recommend myself to the highly valued future goodwill of the praiseworthy Imperial Commission.

Eßlingen, August 2, 1743

Carl von Schell

*SchellCarlLCOcdt.*

### **Reply from the Imperial Commission to the letter from Carl von Schell**

The Commission, benevolently appointed in connection with the Schell Debt, received the letter of Herr Carl von Schell dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of this month. From the memorandum, it is evident how grave and important are the reasons for the request contained in the letter. Namely that the 3000-4000 florins of income from the fishery and the levy of his estate, now going to his various creditors, be restored to him by edict or a voucher based on Mönchsroth be issued or finally, with credit and guarantee of the Commission a 2000-florin loan be authorized. With the help of this, he would like to bring about the situation where he could support himself as well as his family and he could pay off the arrears.

However, the Imperial Commission will not authorize the diversion of the Mönchsroth revenue from the creditors, or issue a voucher and even less so will the Commission grant the 2000-florin loan before dutifully consulting with our High Gentlemen in charge of the Commission.

Thus, the first thing for Herr Carl von Schell to do will be to submit a petition, in any case, written in the most humble manner similarly to the previous two petitions. That will be referred to the Principals of the Commission without delay and the decision relating to the petition we will communicate to him.

Eßlingen, August 6, 1743

from the Imperial Commission

*(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)*

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 903 & 900  
**SchellCarlLCOet.** (from German)

(Carl Ludwig gives up his lawsuit started in document 'SchellCarlLRJb.' To recover his inheritance.)

**Your Serene Highness!**

For special reasons and because it seemed unavoidable, I have given up further continuation of the proceedings with the Kocher Region Directorate, which was until now carried on under Your Imperial Majesty's statute named elsewhere outside this letter. The proceedings in connection with the 5000 fl inheritance no longer reflected any good will and consequently did not appear leading to an agreement.

Subsequently, I was instructed by Your Imperial Majesty not to make a most humble complaint in connection with this, but as it is happening here, to submit a most humble request that Your Imperial Majesty deign to have this renunciation officially registered.

I recommend myself to the highest Imperial graciousness and favor and with the deepest respect I remain Your Imperial Majesty's

Eßlingen  
June 15, 1744

most humble and most obedient servant

**Carl von Schell**

*Seibmiffst ungsfland, und in  
allerhöchster Befehl Befehl  
Joh. Dän. Maj.*

*Stuttgart den 15. Juni  
1744.*

*Allerunterthänigst  
Gehorsamster  
Carl von Schell.*

(Translated by Joseph Marinov; notes like this were made by the author, Eugene Bercel.)



Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 903 & 900  
**SchellCarlLCOft.** (from German)

## **To the respected Magistrate of Nördlingen**

*from*

*Herrn Administrator von Schell, dated Mönchsroth September 13, 1746*

After I learnt, which individuals of you highly and well respected gentlemen decided to open the house of my recently deceased brother, Carl von Schell and thereupon to take an inventory of his belongings and consequently to seal the house – I felt obligated to act. I contacted the son of my deceased brother, Herr Friedrich Alexander von Schell, who is serving as sergeant in the noble cadet company of His Majesty the king of Poland and Prince Elector of Saxony. I asked him to come here to inspect the hastily conducted inventory and subsequent sealing off the house. Furthermore, since I considered it rightful and in the interest of preserving the rights of the Order of Knights, I removed the seals and replaced them with my own.

To be very honest, the respected Magistrate, who possess the necessary circumspection, should not have committed such unlawful error, especially since they must have been familiar with the Imperial (*page 2*) Privilegium decreed by Ferdinand III in 1652 and by Leopold in 1677, according to which:

*“... all Elector Princes, Princes and Nobility of the Empire are prohibited, at a penalty 50 loth of gold (about 0.8 kg), from levying a distress, either monetary or personal arrest, on the Order of Knights of Swabia in general and in particular on its noble members, on their heirs and descendants and on their property, neither can they be placed before the courts in the name of higher authorities, Elector Princes or people of high rank ...”.*

From this it is easy to see that reporting this could cause the respected City many problems and expenses. It is indisputable that the unlawfully performed inventory violates the principles of the administration of law and it is inappropriate to use it against inner members of the Empire such as my late brother and his heirs represent. In these circumstances, I again object to the disorderly inventory in my brother's house, to the placing of a seal on it and to the planned irresponsible proceedings as a violation of the Privilege of (*page 3*) Knights and the rights of my late brother's heirs. Therefore, I suggest to the respected Magistrate to refrain from any further violence, and if any person wants to lay claim to the estate of my late brother, then that person should be referred to the nearest office of the authorities of the Order of Knights. Personally, I remain with much esteem and consideration.

Mönchsroth  
September 13, 1746

entirely most obedient servant  
**Wilhelm von Schell**

*(Translated by Joseph Marinov; notes like this were made by the author, Eugene Bercel.)*

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 903 & 900  
**SchellCarlLCOgt.** (from German)

(Letter from Wilhelm von Schell to the Canton Kocher Order of Knights)

### High-born Imperial Barons, most Gracious and Worthiest Gentlemen

My late brother Carl, who died recently in Eßlingen, before his trip to Holland, left the keys of his house with the Nördlingen merchant called Herr Orfen. He gave him the key to the front door as well as the keys to the rooms. On receiving news of my brother's death, the respected Council of Nördlingen demanded that Herr Orfen prepare an inventory of the movable property found in the house and thereupon seal the house. Now, highly laudable Order of the Imperial Knights, based on the Privileges of Knights, Imperial cities are not permitted to do that sort of things.

For the preservation of rights, I saw it necessary to protest immediately with the second son of my late brother, Friedrich Alexander, who arrived the day before yesterday, on Tuesday from Dresden. He is a Sergeant in the company of cadets of the Polish King and Electorate Prince of Saxony. Later, we went to Nördlingen, removed the seal on the house and thereupon sealed it with my seal and after that I wrote the attached complaint letter to the office of the Mayor. Of this incidence you Imperial highborn gentlemen have my accurate report herewith and humbly recommending myself into your unwavering grace I remain with all respect to you highborn Imperial gentlemen

Mönchsroth  
September 15, 1746

your most humble servant  
**Wilhelm von Schell**

*Dieß. Luf. Reichsfr. Hochw. d. E.  
Reichsfr. Hochw. d. E.*

*Mönchsroth  
v. d. E. 15. Sept.  
1746.*

*Gaußg. d. E.  
L. d. E.  
Wilhelm von Schell*

(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 899  
**SchellCarlLRJat.** (from German)  
(page 1)

### **To the Roman Imperial and Royal Catholic Majesty**

The third most humble report attached, repeatedly submitted and most humbly petitioned<sup>1</sup>  
Mayor and Council of the City of Nördlingen  
also involved in the matter  
Jacob von Hamel-Bruyninx Special Envoy of the Parliament of the United Netherlands  
or rather  
his son-in-law Carl von Schell  
the late General Director of Commissariat von Schell  
and widow Stang of Nördlingen

with attachment of decree Sub Sig. 8  
and attachments Sub 14 through 34

concerning  
one house purchase

(page 2)

### **Most magnificent Roman Imperial and Royal Catholic Majesty<sup>1</sup>**

In connection with the court case (*that resulted*), in the most gracious Imperial decisions registered on November 17, 1720 and September 24, 1733, with the help of two most humble reports in which we described how, besides many disappointments and deceits, the plaintiff committed errors in both petitions (1720 & 1733). The plaintiff, instead of obeying our former court decision, dated December 3, 1733 and calling for a hearing, committed another error by initiating a legally well founded but inappropriate lawsuit against attorney Balthazar Hornig for adultery. A lawyer from Nördlingen was appointed for that trial by the son-in-law of the plaintiff, Carl von Schell. He (*the lawyer*) slipped in under the cover of the most gracious Imperial edict, Sub. 8, dated January 19 in the current year (*probably 1734*)<sup>2</sup>, (*some*) content about the release of the above mentioned Hornig (*page 3*) against a trustee bond. We did not want to cause any difficulties or injustice to either von Schell or to the attorney. We wish to abide most obediently by the most gracious decisions mentioned in the introduction (*and feel*) ourselves to be most graciously instructed.

Now, from this to show Your Roman Imperial and Royal Catholic Majesty the true situation, we most humbly wish not to omit adding how the mentioned Balthazar Hornig served the local white-beer brewers legal cases against the local common city people. How, last year, he waited here for the Imperial Commission to arrive for this case, and lived here for some time before and after, and then during his stay here he looked for a practice in such a way that he incited several burghers against us, some he still has as clients. During his stay here, he also came into acquaintance with the son-in-law of Herr Hamel-Bruyninx, Carl von Schell. This was made easier for him as Carl von Schell was seeking contact with all the (*page 4*) unsatisfied local burghers, and also the practise at this place could also serve (*Hornig thought*) as a modest recommendation to obtain the Schell cases.

Indeed it did not happen, because even for Carl von Schell there were few Schell legal cases to manage, and there are still fewer express court cases appointed here at present or anywhere where he (*Hornig*) domiciled. Because of a (*bad*) impression (*he made*) against the Brandenburg House, in year 1728 he was indicted by Your Imperial and Royal Catholic Majesty's office of investigation. However from Regensburg, where he initially must have been a butler and later bettered himself with the help of clients, on fleeting feet he escaped. At the same time the report of the news received from

Regensburg [Sub. 14 & 15], makes it evident in what way, he managed his praxis at Regensburg, and because of a written obstinate letter and the verbal eye rolling employed, the magistrate there sentenced him to imprisonment, and in the end the Appellate Council saved him, since which time, he has stayed now here – now there. (page 5) Now this is how it stands with his arrest. The following turned out later, after an unmarried girl of loose morals, was put in prison for getting pregnant. The girl was Anna Margaretha Leirer, a daughter of Christoph Andreas Leirer, a local brewer, at whose house the often mentioned Hornig was a lodger. Although a local tavern keeper was named as the culprit, she was visited by Hornig in the prison. Following that, during prison questioning as well as by herself, she confessed in the first investigation that she had fornicated with yet another man. According to the same interrogation, that sexual offence was committed by Hornig several times in the Leirer house. Since, Hornig was married, he had committed adultery simplex (*where one of the pair is married*).

These prison and Leirer daughter stories do not come from our own acquaintance, but we took them from Hornig. Then also among others, Carl von Schell, who stayed here, even though he (*Hornig*) was not in his house, kept notes on information provided to him by the former clerk Hetschen, who was sent to him. Hetschen gave him his cavalier word of honor to assure him, as he was not with him (*Hornig*) according to other information, that he (page 6) (*indeed*) was in his (*Hornig's*) house, and he himself wanted to report it. This is according to Relation [Sub. 16], reported by the clerk Hetschen, which is therefore the true opposite (*of some accusation not mentioned here*), since we had nothing to do with the Dutch gentleman envoy. The arrest itself had been approved and the present lamentation about these sincerities cannot be stopped.<sup>3</sup>

As now however Hornig was not in the Schell house, because he was hiding in the Leirer house, and Christoph Andreas Leirer did not consider it one of his burgher duties to the town, when he (*Hornig*) stayed in his house, to report it to the authorities about a criminal sort hiding (*going on*) there. So we thought it necessary to plan for a house search. The often mentioned Hornig soon found out about it when the local clerk Scheurmann at the City Hall informed him. He did not want to agree to the search. For that reason, at the inquiry conducted by the clerk Scheurmann, Hornig was given the Resolution [Sub. No. 17], that if he did not want to go along with City Hall, then through the gendarme with force he must (page 7) bring it up (*probably sarcastic, meaning that he had to resist the armed authorities*). While these events were reported at the City Hall, there was a local pact-burgher (*a burgher of the city, who lives outside the city walls*), called Nagel, who at the office of the often mentioned Carl von Schell was constantly coming and going, often scurrying here and scurrying there. Now, because of the Leirer affair, the presumption could arise, that people were wondering. With Hornig carrying on a law practice outside the city, of which (*Carl*) von Schell was also suspected, not considering the earlier criticized sincerities. The townspeople were not without cause, particularly when on another occasion one of the stirred up fools said that there was another man with outside law practice and mentioned the pact-burgher Nagel. He was arraigned, but denied the to-and-fro scurrying. Nevertheless in essence he was proven guilty. To him as well as to Leirer were given 2-day prison sentences. In the meantime the official proceeding against Hornig was closed, because he not only maintained his obstinacy (*probably denial*) but also because the white-beer brewers were eager to protect him. However, at the same time his documents, sealed with his own signet ring, were brought to our city treasury for safekeeping, for the reason that the man (page 8) is so full of evil tricks, and later he could easily pretend that one or another piece from them has been lost. Amongst those documents, which we have not given up, and also we do not know what or whom they may concern, there must be some Schell documents, which pertain to the plaintiff's son-in-law. They would presumably show our disparagement by Hornig, and provide additional proof of his working against us. This may not come to light, because assurance was given to him (*to Hornig*), in private, regarding the returning of those documents back to him. Such assurance was essentially given to the white-beer brewers about their

documents. Carl von Schell however, was not expected to turn to Count von Weickersheim, the highest Imperial Commissarius about the disagreement with the local white-beer brewers and when doing so, that he would request the Commission to deign to take care of the matter. However, according to letter [Sub. No. 18], they (*Weickersheim's commission*) thought otherwise than to intercede for the reason, noted in the letter, that this matter did not belong before the Commission. Whereupon, we (*page 9*) promised, in our answer letter [Sub. No. 19], to find an expedient. At that time, on January 4, before the plaintiff could submit any complaint against Hornig, according to the official extract of the local city council minutes [Sub. No 20], all the documents were offered (*to Hornig by the City Council*). However, according to the further extract [Sub. No 21], he did not take up this offer then or any time later.

This was now the '*occasio et modus capturae*' (*opportunity and mode of capturing*). However, the '*circa modum processus*' (*mode of proceeding*) that was used and followed arose out of the unbiased legal advice [Sub. No. 22 & 23] requested from us, since Hornig by no means wanted to get involved with the Delegation assembled by us. On the contrary, he brought up all sorts of bad legal points and various unrelated wishful things. He also mixed in all kinds of injurious things against us and the assembled Council Delegation. In accordance with the advice we received from the Law Faculty of the University of Altdorf (bei Nürnberg), we applied to him the '*Sub Poena convicti et confessi*' (*testimony given under subpoena*) according to sentences [Sub. No. 24] (*page 10*), and since he persisted nothing less in his last sense, '*vi conclusi*' (*by conclusion*) of February 22 [Sub. No. 25] and Delegation Report [Sub. No. 26], we declared him '*pro convicto & confesso*' (*for proof and confession*). This, which is taken from the aforementioned Altdorf council is a milder way, that is why it was chosen. Since he as well as his associates the local white-beer brewers, and the son-in-law of Hamel-Bruynincx, Carl von Schell and the local unbiased opinions may have been all the more convinced, that he would be convicted on the bases of the local statutes extract [Sub. No. 27] the 'Adultery in Body and Life', we not at all felt justified, on the bases of the Altdorf judgment, to offer a stricter way in this case. A valid confession to bring out, to get for our yet further legitimation (*was not easy*), because of the observed modes of progress and that we herein everywhere must proceed in accordance with the law. We also want to refer to the Request Letter [Sub. No. 28] issued by the Association of Attorneys at Ulm, by virtue of which we ourselves are expressly willing to receive advice. Although, in the lawsuit there is nothing further to desire, nevertheless we have mentioned at the beginning the highest Imperial decree. According to the summary [Sub. No. 29] (*page 11*) one of the local white-beer brewers put up a bail for Hornig and the arrest was declared lifted [*:since von Schell was not in a position to act (against it) due to his sizable local liabilities:*]. According to [Sub. No. 30], what really occurred had not been expected because of the '*subreptionum et obreptionum*' (*fraud and false pretenses*), whose very opposite was implied in his petition. Since in the presented Resolution such was given to understand, that one could hold against him (*Hornig*) '*quod mendax precator carcere debeat impetratis*' (*that the liar has prison sentence coming to him*). In his release however, the often mentioned (*Carl*) von Schell '*pro more consueto*' (*in the usual manner*) saw a sign of his (*Hornig's*) evil disposition towards us, as well as the big suspicion, that other people likewise would see. We despised Hornig for the arrogance in his audacity and the turnabout in the arrest over the market (*publicly, all the people knowing*). However, he (*Hornig*) already had a shorter way to take and with lackeys and candle lighters in triumph, so to speak, allowed to march in his district. The mentioned Hornig was never honored in that way before or after.<sup>4</sup> (*page 12*) This is the true story of the case and therefore is unjust. [Istly], the arrest of Hornig was only the most minor of the intentions that the son-in-law of Hamel-Bruynincx, Carl von Schell has had. Since in the suit of the plaintiff, we also considered how Hornig himself at first not just pretended to be, but as attorney of the local white-beer brewers, to Count Winkersheim, he acted '*tanquem Commissari um in hac causa*' (*as somebody representing this case*), and under the pretext that he was a member of the Commission, he misled the



local court. According to the above mentioned Scheuermänn report and its registered agreement letters [Sub. No. 31], somewhere in there it is said with clear words that he himself had NB (*nota bene*) no other reason than to hinder the Imperial High Commission. So sound Hornig's own words, who still further made the false step, that at the (City) Council, as well as in front of the Commission, he let the white-beer brewers act in his presence. Also, his supposed protests handed over by the Council, initially he likewise named and signed as nothing else than an order of the local white-beer brewers. (page 13) Well, such are marked in red as well as in black amongst others in the documents [Sub. No. 32], and also the same regarding his documents. However, one was told to return them already on January 4, before the Deputation (*assembled*) on January 19. The court opened, but according to court records [Sub. No. 33], he again mentioned not a word of the Schell case. In fact, according to [Sub. No. 34], the very first time he was appointed and named as a Schell attorney to lead the Schell lawsuit at Nördlingen was on February 12. Ever since then, he has continued to use the 'Ehren' (*honorable*) predicate in his signature.

Out of this strange special dissertation and '*productis das assertum*' (*lengthy declaration*) about him, the claims that he was appointed by (Carl) von Schell at Nördlingen, and that we had sought a bargain because of some arriving news about Hornig, were refuted. As was also refuted what was [2ndly] pleaded in excuse, that not having found anything else, we had him arrested under another, although un-provable pretext. In this court case, which does not concern Carl von Schell in the slightest and which is not done or stopped because of him, he (Hornig) has no need for pretext, but rather the need to speak the clear facts. (page 14) With the above mentioned '*modus et occasio capturae*' (*mode and occasion of capture*), we show the legal questioning as explained, and how one proceeded to the arrest, and also that Hornig, when he does not want to go along with City Hall, he gives his own reason, that he had taken it up with the gendarme. The whole trial is conducted through impartialities, and from those impartialities came definite impartialities, and from this [3rdly] protocol none of those was decided or seems to be found. Therefore, this arrest induced by Hornig himself is condoned. What is again not true is that Hornig was not descended upon inadvertently. The fact is that the matter lasted all day. Also Hornig, would have gone to the City Hall voluntarily if he had a clear conscience. Instead, he was hiding all day in the Leirer house and locked himself up. Finally a sergeant from the gendarme and some glorious musketeer behind him went into the house and took him (Hornig) to the City Hall. Not to mention [4thly] that some people here, still few however, claimed the opposite in an unashamed way. That assertion was based on a supposed testimony of some Nördlingen white-beer brewer, (page 15) who is a client of Hornig and would like to cover this up [*in an exhibit*] under letter 'K'. The whole town got upset and angry over this, as it appeared that this attestation came from Hornig's own pen, and gives a testimonial of his character as well as that of the white-beer brewers. As they do in business, so they act with the community. According to our most humble exhibits, we have repeatedly seen that a clique was created in this city, through which they have intended to force us according to their will upon us, so really also him, the Hamel-Bruynincx son-in-law Carl von Schell. Apart from the hatred he (Hornig) felt towards us, he did not dislike the town. The more so since he had such a close relationship with the white-beer brewers. It is said that he received from them a 100-florin

loan for the highly regarded Imperial Councilor promising him help. At the same time here is [5thly] his opposite confession to accept, when the opposing side must (*actually*) confess, that Hornig's dossier was tied into a bundle and sealed before it was brought to City Hall, from which it is clear, that we did not intend to use force about the Schell documents (page 16). Still less did we have the intent to deprive Hornig of this advocate (*getting a defense attorney*). However, already on January 4, therefore 4 days after the decreed arrest, when the return of the documents was declared, Hornig was sitting in a small room at our city hall in captivity, where the cavaliers and other dignitaries were already sitting and where all comfort could be had. In his arrest, he also hired this advocate, only too easily, and while he obtained



other cases, he produced various injurious and inflammatory writings against us, all so negative, regarding the plundering of his documents, prevention of his counseling, regarding the all too harsh arrest, the lost connections, why the plaintiff Carl von Schell was never reported (*to the gendarme*) and other things said in such tenor (*drift*) based on obvious falsities. Briefly, [6thly] Carl von Schell did not in the least start the whole thing, yet he will be blamed for it, while he (*Hornig*), as usual, enjoys meddling in the affairs of other people. Because he does not like to miss an opportunity to demonstrate his opinion of us, he likes to keep a cool disposition towards us. Although in the present case he must act partly to please the brewers and because he was not able to get along with the truth, the whole (*page 17*) affair was therefore twisted out when presented. However, partly it is also because early on he muddled the waters himself to take advantage (*of confusion*). In this first report, he brought forward nothing about the unlawful houses found until now, which report is known to have been misplaced (*by him*), stooping as low as to indirectly entangle the court case.

Regarding this, [7thly] since in the contrary petition from the local pact burgher (*a burgher of the city, who lives outside the city walls*), Nagel, it was reported with distortion, we could further add to the sequence of events described in the preceding, that the duties of Nagel, as a local pact burgher were towards the local town pastures. In addition to those duties, he worked as assistant and day-worker for the son-in-law of Hamel-Bruynincx, Carl von Schell. There he noticeably advanced and therefore he would not have been wronged, when we clearly had to let him go (*for collusion with Hornig, who carried on legal practice outside the city walls, serving city residents*). Now, he can no longer have claim to the position as long as we are so disposed. However, we pass all further (*comments*) since what we have already offered suffices. How the plucked-from-the-air Schell lamentation filled with countless lies aimed at nothing else than obvious harassment, and amongst other things, it was also verified, that the often mentioned (*Carl*) von Schell, with so great distinction, took out of imprisonment the arrested former attorney Hornig (*page 18*) thus we repeat it here. We slip into our last most humble presentation something to the effect that while one does not like (*Carl*) von Schell before a court, because of his absurd humor, conceited ego [:so does he act towards us:] and his quarrelsome conduct, we are in the process of buying a house for him in this city and are seeking approval against a local statute.<sup>5</sup> The longer it takes to resolve this, the less it serves us. In addition to this, for that above reason, he can have no claim to the house in question until such time that a true mortgage is written by the Stang widow, in which she is '*tanquam Creditrix anterior*' (*as previous female creditor*) as well as also by '*jure specialis hypotheca*' (*by special mortgage right*) to von Schell. Also this claim depends on his maternal inheritance and is subject to objection from his brothers and from the Schell creditors. Because he enjoyed a privilege, therefore Carl von Schell has nothing to claim on account of having lived in this house. It was then, that for his incurred building costs of non-urgent nature, he wanted to enter a claim [:however, because of (*page 19*) his standing in the way '*malae fidei*' (*maliciously*), which he is not allowed do, he was regarded as '*malae fidei possessor*' (*possessor in bad faith, possessor knowing that someone has more right to the property than he does*) or '*potius violenter detentor*' (*forcible possessor*), and he no longer could '*necessarias impensas praetendiren*' (*claim expenses necessary to avoid deterioration*):]. He would have preferred to hold as little (*money*) as possible in the hand, since until then he avoided all the '*onerum civilium*' (*community taxes*).

When he was questioned about that, instead of payment, he retorted with nasty words. For some time it (*the money not paid*) earned interest and grew for the pleased burghers (*of the city*). The above mentioned expensive obligation of ours we could not fulfill and for that reason we most humbly want to offer a bail in the value of the house. So that when, contrary to hope, sooner or later, the Schell bidding is properly considered, the value of the house, as '*in locum rei succedens*' (*substitute in place of the thing*), will be fixed. We are arranging a proper bail written under the seal of our city and it will be paid and deposited graciously to the highly respected (*City*) Council or to You (*the Mayor*). These most humble offers are made in the hope that on behalf of Carl von Schell, without further delay, the City will deal

with the question of that house. (page 20) This is it, so we most humbly presented the plaintiff's petition for the necessary consideration, though we should not leave it unsaid that the highly respected Special Envoy of the Parliament (*Jacob von Hamel-Bruynincx*) under whose name the complaint was submitted, is not, but whose son-in-law Carl von Schell is, the true opponent. Thus, we also most humbly want to request to receive your most gracious instructions in regards to further complaints that we might endeavor to think of, so that the papers may be submitted under the true name.

With which we most humbly recommend ourselves and our entrusted petition into the highest Imperial grace and favor, and in the deepest respect we remain

On November 16, (in Vienna around 1735)

Vienna dispatched<sup>6</sup>

Mayor and Council  
and the Holy Roman Imperial City of Nördlingen

1.) The document is addressed to Kaiser Charles VI of Austria, also the Holy Roman Emperor at the time. Nördlingen was a Free Imperial City under the direct authority of the Emperor. So Carl von Schell was complaining to him and his Commission. that the city government of Nördlingen prevented him from purchasing a house in the city.

2.) The date of this document is unknown. The father of Carl Ludwig von Schell died in November 1, 1732. On the first page of this document, he is mentioned as already deceased. It follows that this document had to be written sometime after his father's death. Years 1732 and 1733 are mentioned in the text, so year 1734 is the earliest likely year of this document.

3.) There is much made about who was or was not with Hornig and in whose house. This probably had legal implications.

4.) This was the third discussion submitted to Nördlingen with the complaint of Carl von Schell about attorney Hornig. Therefore, throughout this document, the writer seems to be assuming a certain amount of familiarity with the case and events prior to this document, which we do not and cannot have.

5.) This is a very rare and perhaps not very flattering insight into the personality of Carl Ludwig von Schell. The reason for involving his father-in-law in the case may have been to compensate for Carl Ludwig's unpopularity with the respectability of Jacob von Hamel-Bruynincx, the elderly Dutch diplomat.

6.) Carl von Schell lived in Vienna and it appears from the above that he also had a legal office with a staff and a legal practice maintained in Nördlingen - quite a feat considering the distance involved. We know that he had a house in that city at the time of his death in 1746. It might have been the same house discussed here, which he first rented from Frau Stang and later, perhaps in 1735 or 1736 he purchased it.

*Am 16. Nov. nach  
Mitt. abgegangen.*

*Gemeindefürst und Rath Herr  
und Herr B. A. Riefelhardt  
Nördlingen*

(Notes such as this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercei.)

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg B575 Bü 903BB  
**SchellCarlLRJbt.** (from German)

(page 1)

***The most Serene Highness***

***Your most innately gracious Imperial Majesty*** – This lawsuit was started already long years ago, initially under the name of the late Special Envoy of the United Netherlands, Jacob Johann von Hamel - Bruyninx and his son-in-law Carl Ludwig von Schell versus his (*Carl Ludwig's*) father Johann Philipp von Schell. Following that however, the Imperial Order of the Knights of Swabian Areas on the Kocher (*river in Swabia, east of Stuttgart, in German Schwaben*) became the direct principal defendant. (page 2). In the principality of the high princely House of Württemberg at Heidenheim, at a local place, the so-called Seewießen, stand capital (*invested*) in specie<sup>2</sup>. Until this time, a portion of that, valued at 5000 florins has been under pending litigation on behalf of your Majesty's most valued Imperial Councilor (*this is Johann Philipp von Schell*) and depended on judgment of the highest court. Afterwards however, and only recently it happened, that between both sides, and to be precise the above mentioned Carl Ludwig von Schell on one part and the gracious laudable Kocher Order of Imperial Knights on the other part, the case (page 3) was settled and as such the lawsuit was abandoned by both sides. As your Imperial Majesty's undersigned plaintiff does not only submit the most humble report by means of the attached original of Submission 'A', but also at the same time, done herewith, he most humbly shall request, that your gracious highness deign to most graciously decree that such settlement and Renunciation Suit be registered.

To the highest Imperial favor and graciousness by way of the most humble respect I recommend myself to Your Imperial Majesty.

(page 4)

Prefect K.H.K. on August 18, 1744

to

**The Roman Emperor and Royal Majesty of Germany as well as in Bohemia**

Most humble report, concerning Settlement and Renunciation Suit<sup>1</sup>

with humble petition

for most merciful consideration of registering to the said negotiation completed

Plaintiff's attorneys

Jacob Johann von Hamel-Bruyninx, Special Envoy of the United Netherlands

now Carl Ludwig von Schell

Versus

Johann Philipp von Schell, now the Order of Swabian Knights of the areas of Kocher

together with enclosure 'A'

petition for the Seewiesen  
portion of 5000 florins

(page 5)

### Attachment 'A'

To know: therefore the late Johann Philipp von Schell, Councilor of Royal Imperial Majesty and very laudable General Director of the War Office of the Swabian Cantons, had a capital of a value of 40,000 florins in the principality of the high princely House of Württemberg at Heidenheim in a local area there called Seewießen. This is in the area of Herr Abraham Honold of the Association (*of the Swabian Cantons*) in city of Giengen. One portion of that capital, at 5000 florins, remained a forgotten debt for many years. Thanks to Herr Honold on the one hand and to the laudable Board of Directors of the Order of Knights of the Kocher Canton on the other, that portion has been handed over and ceded.

However despite of this, the highly regarded Imperial Royal Court Council trial emerged, in such a way that initially Jacob Johann von Hamel Bruyninx, Special Envoy of the United Netherlands in the name of his son-in-law, Carl Ludwig von Schell (*page 6*) was the plaintiff against the above mentioned, father and father of the groom respectively, Johann Philipp von Schell, based on the Imperial decree of January 30 1730, which was later rescinded. The case on the whole was brought as '*quoad possessorium*' (*possessory action*) with the earlier named Herr Carl von Schell in the acquired possession and usufruct claim, the Seewießen portion at 5000 florins. However, it would have to be placed '*sub clausale de non alienen*' (*under the un-alienated category*). Herewith, however the above mentioned Board of Directors of the Order of Knights of the Kocher Canton upheld that his '*jus potius in petitorio*' (*right to petitionary action*) arising '*ex cessione*' (from the act of relinquishing property rights) be changed '*in separato per processum*' (*into separation by due process of law*). That process, between the laudable Board of Directors and Herr Carl von Schell, continued until now '*usque ad submissionem*' (*with continuous diminution*) of activity. Therefore, both sides avoided taking the risk of seeking a judgment; So things stood for some time until circumstances resulted to the effect (*page 7*) that both parts better understood the differences and the '*process per amicabilem compositionem*' (*negotiation through amicable agreement*) with one another, and the following means was found for the most friendly settlement: namely **first**, I, Carl von Schell, renounce here for me and in the name of my children and lawful heirs knowingly and thoughtfully, not only the negotiation '*in specie*' led until now by the before mentioned highly regarded Imperial Court Council, but also general and '*in genere*' of all judicial decisions already made or to be made regarding the above named Heidenheimer Seewießen capital of 40000 florins total, or the 5000-florin portion in question. I do so in such a way that as a result of the ceding done above here by the very laudable Board of Directors of the Order of Knights of the Kocher Canton, from now on, I shall not make (*page 8*) an accusation, or cause harm before laws valid to recognize, as when earlier such litigation was made without cause.

Also then in consequence of this, when on the other hand, what in the following points will be settled to be provided in my favour, like the until now first decided 5000 florins '*vi judicatorum Caesareorum*' (*by force of Imperial decree*) obtained, the rights of possession and to receive yield thereof I completely gave up and passed onto the above mentioned Board of Directors of the Order of Knights, consequently, I declared and recognized that the same applies both as regards to principal as well as regards to interest from St. George day 1743 as to lawful lords and property owner of the often mentioned Seewießen capital. Against **second**, the very laudable Board of Directors of the Order of Knights of the Kocher Canton itself, likewise on the above mentioned pending lawsuit by the most highly regarded Imperial Councilor (*Johann Philipp von Schell*) and (*page 9*) in particular on the judgment or back demand of all the yield or interest paid since the ceding of the said Seewießen, portion supported by Honold of the Association (*of the Swabian Cantons*), until St. George 1743 be completely renounced. However, the mentioned '*fructus usq ad dictum terminum*' (*usufruct to the said date*) should

go to him (*Honold and the Association*), what is the interest on the said 5000 florins from St. George day 1743 till (St. George) 1744, and which is still not paid. Such was the settlement thought to be, that not more shall be paid by the villages, but in conformity of the above decree the laudable Board of Directors already from St. George 1743 on would respect '*quoad hoc fructus et interesse als verus dominus et possessor*' (as the income and interest as a real lord and possessor). As when this agreement was already done, at the same time **third** the very laudable Board of Directors of Canton (*page10*) Kocher yet obligated itself to Herr Carl von Schell and to his children to make the necessary arrangements for issuing a special agreed obligation of support of three thousand florins including three hundred florins, already subtracted.

Which brought both sides into strong support of the present settlement brief, and rejecting most solemnly the idea of any possible excuses, objections or '*exceptionem in genere et in specie in ordinati processus, non expressi nec cogitati itidem laesionis enormis vel enormissimae restitutionis in integrum ex quacunque laudandae*' (exceptions in kind or in specie at a good court trial are neither expressed nor considered, just as the restitution of the big or the biggest misdeeds by any means is laudable), and declared that the above '*tanquam super re judicata*' (just as a lawsuit already decided) (*page 11*) ought to be left alone unchanged. With respect, undersigned in own hand and with the customary signet certified. So it was done in Eßlingen on June 9, 1744.

### Carl von Schell

gefaltene Handen solln, mit  
Respe: nymnfänigen süß  
Schrift sein yachsalufen,  
Sigillan sein id zu bestat,  
sigen beliebt worden. In  
yachsalufen Eßlingen den 9<sup>ten</sup>  
Juni 1744.

Carl von Schell

- 1.) 'Litis Renunciation', the act of waiving a right granted under a will and claiming instead a statutory share, which cannot be blocked by creditors of his late father.
- 2.) The capital was in land owned by Johann Philipp Schell. His father was essentially bankrupt, when he died in 1732. In his Will, he left, amongst other things, part of the *Heidenheimer* Seewießen estate to his son Carl Ludwig. Later his father's creditors blocked the execution of the Will and Carl Ludwig sued the estate of his father. Since he, his father and some of the creditors were members of the Order of Imperial Knights of Canton Kocher, the Order must have guaranteed some of those loans and took over some properties to pay the creditors. As a result they became the defendant in Carl Ludwig's lawsuit.)

(Translated by Joseph Marinov; notes like this were made by the author, Eugene Bercel.)



Vienna; Staatsarchiv, VB13049, 818/A  
**SchellCarlLROat**. (from German)

*(Reply to Carl Ludwig Schell's petition for the position of, 'Representative of the Emperor' in Augsburg and Ulm).*

### **Expectanz Decree to Carl Ludwig Schell from the Kaiser in 1724**

#### **From His Majesty Carl VI, Holy Roman Emperor**

In the case of our most gracious gentleman, Carl Ludwig nobleman von Schell we report: In his most humble petition, he humbly requested that his candidacy be considered for the position of Imperial Representative in the Imperial cities of Augsburg and Ulm. His Imperial Majesty has considered the petitioner's noteworthy intelligence and skillfulness and his experience in Imperial affairs, particularly those pertaining to the Swabian land. Not less importantly, His Majesty also considered the merits of the petitioner's father, Imperial Councilor and Chief War Commissar, then Director of the War Commissariat of the praiseworthy Swabian land, Herr Johann Philipp nobleman von Schell, who served in the Imperial Baaden-Durlach Regiment as captain. He and his forefathers served the Holy Roman Empire and the glorious Dynasty not only in the Empire, the Netherlands and against the French Crown, but again in the inherited kingdom of Hungary against the old enemy of the Christian name in the latest bloody battles performing varied, loyal, brave, useful and excellent services. This example, he, Carl Ludwig nobleman von Schell, with laudable enthusiasm and ability seems to follow.

Thus, His highest Imperial Majesty has taken into consideration the merits of the above mentioned petitioner and those of his father, and especially the services of Hamel Bruyninx the ambassador of the United Netherlands in the court of His Majesty's father the late Emperor Leopold I, and most graciously decided to accept the candidacy of Carl Ludwig. After the death of Jacob Emanuel nobleman von Garb Imperial Representative in the above mentioned cities of Augsburg and Ulm, he will be accepted into the same position to perform the function of the said position with accreditation brief and instructions from the Emperor. On the highest order of His Majesty, he, Carl Ludwig nobleman von Schell will be assured of the above by a decree of the Imperial Court and remains in the favor of the Emperor.

Signed in Vienna, bearing the highest Imperial secret insignia, on 30 August seventeen hundred and twenty four.

Frid. Carl Graff von Schönborn

LS.

***E. T. v. Plandorff***

*(The petition was written in 1724, when Emanuel Garb, who was the Representative of the Emperor in those cities at the time, was reported gravely ill. Unfortunately for Carl Ludwig Schell, Emanuel Garb recovered from his illness and in fact he outlived Carl Ludwig by several years.)*

*(Translated by Joseph Marinov; notes like this were made by the author, Eugene Bercel.)*

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, VB13049, 818/A  
**SchellCarlLRObt.** (from German)

(Petition to the Kaiser from Carl Ludwig von Schell for Baron title)

**The most Magnificent, most Powerful and most Invincible Roman Emperor. Also, King of Spain, Hungary and Bohemia.  
Most Gracious Emperor, King and Lord of Lords.**

A most humble request has brought me to Your Imperial Majesty's throne begging on my knees and trusting, not without reason, that Your Imperial Majesty's highest innate grace, benevolence and renowned sense of justice as well as generosity permits me to turn to you with utmost humility but without timidity.

Now, [without unduly taxing Your Imperial Majesty's attention] I wish to turn, with the deepest respect, to the faithful and useful services rendered to you by my own father Johann Philipp von Schell. Through long years of treacherous wars he served the welfare of the Empire as well as that of the most magnificent Austrian Dynasty as he does today with loyal and useful services of many kinds. These successful and glorious services in the interests of Your Imperial Majesty brought to him and his family only misfortune and ruin [as he lost his entire fortune in the Turkish wars], without ever receiving the least restitution or even judicial judgment against the deeds of his disloyal business partners and subordinate agents<sup>1</sup>. I hope that Your Imperial Majesty most graciously deigns to forgive that I venture to base my most humble request herein on my father-in-law, Hamel Bruyninx, who is member of the influential Staaten Generaal (*Parliament*) of the United Netherlands and ambassador to Your Imperial Majesty's court [to whose daughter and only child, to my honor, I have been married for more than 13 years; with her I have already sired 8 children, all of whom I am endeavoring to prepare the best I can to serve Your Imperial Majesty's and the Holy Roman Empire]. Throughout the past 30 years, in the interest of Your Imperial Majesty and in the interest of Your Majesty's two most glorious predecessors, my father-in-law has performed many and various, loyal and useful services diligently and with enthusiasm and earned much merit. Even neglecting the previous 10 years, when for three and a half years he served in Your Imperial Majesty's court here without the rank of 'Minister of the Republic'. Later, during peace and other negotiations and in the working out treaties he served to the benefit of the public and the fatherland. The undersigned, with Your Imperial Majesty's most gracious permission, cannot hold back these following comments.

**1<sup>mo</sup>** That, his father (*Johann Jacob's*) Gerhard Hamel Bruyninx was the First Minister, who after the peace treaty of Münster represented Your Majesty amongst the most illustrious members, the Electoral Princes and princes of the Holy Roman Empire. From there on, he was envoy to the Imperial assemblies in Regensburg and finally at the assembly held in memory of your most glorious father Emperor Leopold [during the unfortunate time of the now retired Councilor Johann de Witt]. At the Imperial Court he served for 20 years, first as Chargé d'Affaires but the longest as Special Envoy. He was fortunate to have performed many excellent and useful services in the interest of the country as well as that of Your Imperial Majesty and the above mentioned Austrian Dynasty. After so many years, in consideration of his advanced age and diminishing strength, Your Highness granted him his leave and the permission to retire in his fatherland.

**2<sup>do</sup>** That, the difference between my father-in-law and the two ambassadors of the Republic at the Imperial Court, namely Messrs. Hop and Heemskerck [whose stay at the court was of much shorter

duration] was, that at the time of their discharge from Your Imperial Majesty's court, while they received no pay, they were given the usual fine presentations accorded to foreign ministers. For example, Mr. Hop received the Free Baron title and the portrait of Your Imperial Majesty in a frame adorned with diamonds, and in the case Mr. Heemskerck, he received the title of Empire Count and a similar portrait.

**3<sup>to</sup>** That, shortly before the discharge of Mr. Gerhard Hamel Bruyninx from the Imperial Court, the customary presentation with the reappointment letter was promised, albeit only by the Imperial Ministers, which promise was not fulfilled after he left the court, since a year later he died in his fatherland.

**4<sup>to</sup>** That, his Imperial Majesty, Josef, while my father-in-law, Jacob Johann Hamel Bruyninx was still at the Imperial Court as ambassador, let him know through the person of his Excellency Chancellor Count Snitzendorff shortly before his return to Holland, that as a memento of him, he was free to ask for a favor for himself, without limitations, which would be granted by His Imperial Majesty. However, he could not do that, and while most gratefully thanking the offer, he had to explain that in accordance with the strict regulations of the Republic, which applied to all envoys abroad, he was not allowed to accept any favors while at the foreign court except the customary presents at departure.

**5<sup>to</sup>** That, still, when His Excellency Count Snitzendorf arrived in Holland, and my father-in-law had no knowledge of this (*of Snitzendorf's arrival*), His Excellency Count Thomas Gundacker von Stahremberg, the Chamber President at the time, informed him in the most polite manner that he had sent him (*through Count Snitzendorff*) in the name and as a token of the most benevolent remembrance of His Highest Imperial Majesty, Emperor Josef, a portrait of His Imperial Majesty in a frame richly adorned with diamonds. At first, the Ambassador, my father-in-law, was ready to accept the present, in order to demonstrate his most humble gratitude for the benevolence and his respect for the persona of His Imperial Majesty. However, finally he decided to accept it only with the expressed and positive condition, that he would inform his superiors about the present and ask them whether he was at liberty to accept the Imperial favor or not, and if the answer should be a refusal, then he would like to have his Excellency Count Stahremberg's promise to take the gift back without being offended. The latter event transpired and the same portrait was given to another ambassador [from Venice] departing at about the same time; the value of portrait was assessed by a distinguished Viennese jeweler at 1000 ducat [presumably the innate value of the diamonds], with the comment that to the Emperor the actual cost was 6000 gulden, to which fact the two gentlemen of the Imperial Ministry [in whose hands the case is] can attest.

As mentioned above, neither the father Gerhard Hamel Bruyninx nor his son, my father-in-law received the customary Imperial present. The latter, Johann Jacob Hamel Bruyninx is still at this Court as the Special Envoy of the United Republic. In 1719, he received his discharge, but to this day, he has not received the permission from his superiors to return to his fatherland to retire there. In fact, he receives briefing from his ministry daily. He is in good health [thank God] and in good strength, which to the benefit of the people and his fatherland he continues to employ at this Imperial Court. However, this puts his family at the risk that if they should lose him, he is in his 70<sup>th</sup> year<sup>2</sup>, they would not receive the above present; it would be forgotten as it is usually the fate of the deceased. My most humble request and of the so humbly submitted petition to Your Imperial Majesty is that you deign most graciously to consider my often mentioned father-in-law and in his place as the final Imperial recognition, which he has so long desired, deign to grant me and my descendants as long as they live a Baron of the Empire diploma with the title "Well Born", '*ut non usus non noceat*' (*if not used does no harm*), and other usual titles. And for my wife, a most priceless portrait of Your Imperial Majesty or something similar would bring the greatest pleasure and satisfaction and would remain to my family an enduring memento of Your Majesty's renowned benevolence and innate generosity and a testimonial of Your Imperial Majesty's

highest satisfaction and recognition of the diligent, enthusiastic, long and faithful, always well done work my often mentioned father-in-law did over so many years at your Imperial Court.

Since my father, von Schell, has been honored to be a member of the Free Knights of Kanton Kocher of Swabia (*these knights were subjects of the Holy Roman Emperor only and were independent of all other princes around them*), in a directive signed in 1724, Your Imperial Majesty was gracious to appoint the undersigned (Carl Ludwig) as the Imperial Chargé d'Affaires in Augsburg and Ulm [as a copy of that directive amongst other documents indicates]. To complement such an office with a baron diploma, such that the petitioner requested from Your Imperial Majesty, would be a great favor and one more distinction for the petitioner. To mention that office in the baron diploma, as the mark of the unalterable will and most respected decision of Your Imperial Majesty, would be the highest favor.

Your Highest, Inestimable, Most Gracious Majesty – the undersigned not just alone but with his already quite large family, before Almighty God, will never tire to pray for your long and glorious rule, for the wellbeing of your highest persona, for the continued flowering of all your descendants and the forever continued wellbeing of the entire Austrian Dynasty. The petitioner as well as all his family as most humble and most obedient servants of Your Imperial Majesty, as well as the petitioner's father-in-law with continued faithful service for Your Imperial Majesty and the public, will strive with unceasing diligence and enthusiasm for the longest time to merit that great favor requested. Finally, the undersigned and his entire family express their most humble and deepest veneration of the highest grace, benevolence and generosity of Your Imperial Majesty and recommend ourselves to you.

***Your Imperial Majesty's***

most subservient, most humble,  
most obedient and most devoted servant

***Carl Ludwig von Schell***

*Stetigster, eifrigster, unermüdetster, gesamter  
und devotester Diener.*

*Carl Ludwig von Schell.*

1 (He did not lose his money during or because of the Turkish wars. He made his money during that time and lost it long after as a result of bad and excessive investments and borrowing.)

2. (At the time of the writing the above petition, Carl Ludwig's father-in-law was stated to be in his 70<sup>th</sup> year. Since we know that he was born in September 1661, and the petitioned title was granted on May 12 1731, the above petition must have been written sometime after September 1730. There was no date on the document.)

(Translated by Joseph Marinov; notes like this were made by the author, Eugene Bercel.)

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, GC 377  
**SchellFriedACOabt.** (from French)

**SchellFriedACOabt.**

*(Letter, written in French by Friedrich Alexander von Schell to Count Carl Cobenzl, who was the governor of the Austrian Netherland and a longtime friend and patron of the brother of Marie Anne de Hennezel de Champigny, whom Friedrich Alexander Schell was preparing to marry in Nancy. He is thanking Cobenzl for some help he had received from Count Cobenzl, probably help to find him a job.)*

Monsieur

Your Excellency honors me with your patronage, without my having the pleasure of your acquaintance. This action is too generous not to place me amongst those, who admire your Excellency. At the same time, you the Grand Minister and the most kind and gracious worldly Lord gives me the keenest eagerness to convey to you my most profound respect as soon as I shall have the opportunity to do that. Until then, permit me, Monsieur, to express my most humble thanks of the kindness with which you interested yourself in me before I had the occasion to make myself worthy of those good graces, and also to assure you of the veneration which I have the honor to feel.

Monsieur  
Of Your Excellency's  
at Nancy on the 24th of September 1751

most humble & very obedient  
servant



**Le Baron de Schell**

**SchellFriedACOabt.**

*(Reply by Count Carl Cobenzl, in French, to Friedrich Alexander von Schell.)*

Baron de Schell  
Nobleman of the  
Chamber of SAL Palatine  
at Nancy

Schaffenburg  
5<sup>th</sup> of October, 1751

I have received the letter, which you made me the honor to write on the 24<sup>th</sup> of September, and although I have not yet had the honor of knowing you personally, I was pleased to render you that small service for which you expressed more gratitude than it merits. If I can be of some help to you on some other occasions, I beg you to use me and to trust that I am very partial .....

**Count Carl Cobenzl**

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*



Pforzheim, Kreisarchiv B229/6010  
**SchellJohPhilCOabt.** (from German)

**SchellJohPhilCOat.**

***Illustrious Marquis, most gracious Prince and Lord!***

To your high princely lordship I hereby report the confirmation of my purchase of the Bauschlott estate. Most humble thanks are never more due than on this occasion of the demonstration of your frequently enjoyed grace. For any future service I most humbly recommend myself together with my family into your perpetual high princely favor

Your High Princely Majesty's  
most humble loyal servant

Stuttgart  
Den 19 Feb. 1699

***J. P. v. Schell***

Stuttgart, Feb. 19, 1699; Pforzheim, Kreisarchiv, B229/5984  
**SchellJohPhilCObt.**

***Highly noble highly honored Chief Office Director:***

My lead serf at Bauschlott has already come to me several times complaining that you stopped what has been the old service until now for the serfs of the Marquis, with your announcement that two butlers or serfs lent to the residence are not allowed to work together. Now, I myself have always tolerated it until (*St.*) Georg day, encouraged, that after the presence of a large stock of wood required in the kitchen at the upper estate in Pforzheim, such extraordinary load will cease (*probably meaning that he will not have to borrow those serfs*).

Later, but the same information was repeated to me, when most recently his princely highness confirmed to me the (*my*) privileges and most well-conceived rights. I hope that there will be no penalty against me in this case, rather after the settlement of the affair, I will be spared from similar situation by receiving some notice as seen fit. In such expectation I remain

Stuttgart  
April 22, 1699

***J. P. v. Schell***

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene BerceL.)

Pforzheim, Kreisarchiv.B226/6011  
**SchellJohPhilCOcdt.** (from German)

**SchellJohPhilCOct.**

**Illustrious Marquis, most gracious Prince and lord!**

I have my house almost ready at a fairly big cost; I hope to have it under roof before the winter. However, right now, my biggest concern is how to generate a profit on the small piece of land I have. I have only about 20 Morgen of land (about 20 acres), because of our original agreement. If I could receive your most gracious permission to have another 30 Morgen of land offered to me for sale, my steward could eliminate the idleness of his men. I hope your princely highness will consider my most humble request, for this small piece of land, without which I may face a worse situation. I live for most humble association and continue respectfully to remain

Your High Princely Majesty's  
most humble loyal most obedient  
servant

Memmingen  
May 11, 1700

**J. P. v. Schell**

Carolsburg, Jun. 2, 1700; Pforzheim, Kreisarchiv.B226/6011  
**SchellJohPhilCOdt.**  
(letter from the Principality of Baaden about Johann Philipp Schell)

**Memorandum to the Royal Privy Council**

The high princely Privy Council remains again with the settlement of the memorandum received from Chief Commissioner von Schell. It is waiting for a favourable reply herewith without delay so that, when the Chief Commissioner von Schelle pays for the fief properties of Bauschlott according to their value, and both the property and the special tax thereby will be guaranteed, one finds no known objection put before the Royal Privy Council, not even with actual ratification. We would like to hear whether the office has any grievance on whose account to object or not.  
Signed at Carolsburg on June 2, 1700

Office of Taxation of the Duchy of Baaden

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Pforzheim, Kreisarchiv, B229/6187  
**SchellJohPhilCOet.** (from German)

**Illustrious Marquis, most gracious Prince and lord:**

Since I have started my building project in Bauschlott, I have bought fodder for the horses as well as necessities for me to live on. Some of it came from here some I had to bring from other parts. And for these consumables I had to pay the demanded taxes every time, although in such a year it makes not much difference. So it serves to me as special consolation, when in the world, or here, I find something that delights me. That is why I turned to your princely majesty to have my humble requests granted so that with this liberation I can prosper, then what until now from here was taken or brought there into Württemberg it also passed. I shall earn such favor with loyal devotion and deeds, with your most gracious permission under fitting respect, constantly benefiting myself, for

Your High Princely Majesty's  
most humble and most obedient  
servant

Stuttgart  
December 25, 1700

*J. P. v. Schell*

*Ergebensig, dass Mir für die auf diese Befreyung  
gehörig möge, dardurchen dass bis her noch für abge-  
führt, oder aufreus bringen lassen, in dem thutalbauern  
also passiret seet. Ich erwidere solch Gnade in  
eurer devotion, und für mich begnadigste foland  
und, Erbes gebührenden respect, mich immer zu son  
gibten, noch  
J. P. v. Schell  
J. 25. Dec. 1700.  
J. P. v. Schell  
J. P. v. Schell  
J. P. v. Schell*

(It seems that Johann Philipp Schell successfully requested some kind of tariff exemption of what he brought from Württemberg to Baaden and vice versa.)  
(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg, B 575 Bü 889  
**SchellJohPhilCOft.** (from German)

**High and wellborn Sires of the splendid Highest Royal Imperial Council, as well as the highly commendable Order of Swabian Knights in Canton Kocher, highly revered Governors, and privileged, most highly benign Herr Uncles:**

I was indeed, in accordance with my most important duty, formerly resolved to personally attend the Knight Convention at Eßlingen on the 18<sup>th</sup>, about which I was informed by the most kind written notice, and to give my patriotic verbal vote on the therein announced filling of the two committee positions, amongst other items to be deliberated.

Since then, however my quite long ago planned journey to Vienna, which falling in the middle became an excusing reason. It is urgent in such a way that it is not possible to postpone it, for that reason I will really depart in the morning. First and foremost, I would like to excuse myself for that in a fitting manner. In regards to the vacant committee positions announced in the mentioned written notification, the appointment of Herr Privy Councilor von Minsingen from the duchy of Baden-Durlach on the Evangelical side, and Herr Baron von Welden of Hochholtingen on the Catholic side would most delight me. This is then my opinion without implying any derogatory judgment regarding the other splendid competing gentlemen. Herewith, to the respected Directorium, (*Board of Directors of the Order of the Knights of Canton Kocher*) without any further reservations, I communicate this, and in other common matters concerning the Knighthood I will hereby accept your very sensible judgment in everything.

I also live in the good hope that there will be no opposition to my conveying the same (*the invitation*) to my middle son Wilhelm Gottfried, whom, now that he has completed his studies, I would like to witness in person what the Knighthood convention decides by being admitted to all sessions; and thus to give him the opportunity to grow more and more qualified to become a suitable member. I very strongly recommend him for this and with much high esteem I always remain Your highly born highnesses'

Nördlingen, on July 14, anno 1719

most obedient servant

**J.P.v.Schell**

*(The Kocher river flows along the border between Württemberg and Bavaria. The land on both sides along the river is considered Swabia (in German Schwaben). Stuttgart is the largest city in that area. The Swabian knights, who lived and owned property along that river formed the Order of Knights of Canton Kocher, which placed them under the protection of the Holy Roman Emperor and made them independent of the local aristocracy.)*

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg, B 575 Bü898  
**SchellJohPhilCOgt.** (from German)

My dear son Johann Friederich von Schell at Bauschlott needs to find a loan of something like 20,000 gulden for improving his welfare, more specifically for establishing and improving his very first baronial property at Bauschlott.

However, I have some money left after the maternal distribution and from my outstanding demands of a sum of 20,000 florins, I say twenty thousand gulden. In addition there is his wife's ten thousand gulden capital paying interest, and also the sum of 30,000 florins, I say thirty thousand gulden, which has not yet been received. It is the down payment money for me from the sale of the Mönchsroth and Großelfingen estates from the Counts of Öttingen-Baldern and from his Excellency Count Sötern. The sale is done and following the imperial confirmation it *(the money)* will be available.

I have for such undertaking *(establishing his son's estate)* about thirty thousand gulden *(page 2)* not only in my own property Mönchsroth, as far as that is necessary as joint express general property mortgage, but by making a special pledge with pact '*excontivo*' prescribed separately to assure the repayment out of the sale money of Mönchsroth, as it will be paid soon, since it cannot be delayed longer than one and a half years without breaking an agreement. I *(wish)* to also put in place a loan for the future lord *(his son Johann Friederich)* in such property mortgage '*in force of law*' and of real established possessors with renunciation of ordinary exceptions, liability of other properties, divisions and reinsurance actions', also all other conceived or still conceivable substitutes in kind and in specie.

This declaration and obligation document I have undersigned with my own hand and authenticated it with my customary seal.

Signed in Mönchsroth, on March 15, 1724

**Seal**      **J.P.v.Schell**

*(It seems that in 1724, he, or his son or both, were already forced to sell properties that Johann Philipp had bought not too long earlier. However, creditors, later, prevented to actually receive the mentioned payments, Johann Philipp so much needed, from the Counts of Öttingen.)*

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*



Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg, B 575 Bü 924  
**SchellJohPhilCOht.** (from German)

### **Highly honored Chamber Councilor:**

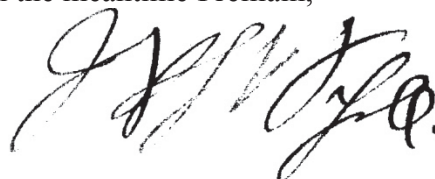
There is this matter next, the extract of the original of my purchase document for Mönchsroth. It is difficult to understand for what real reason, before your estate to the dukes of Öttingen, both your instituted and substituted HHL. land-successors have reserved the right for repurchase (*Jus Retractus*).

How is it then, that not any of all three, for the course of six full years, within which renunciation was possible, especially since secure state was possible, that all the other HHL. Agnaten were entirely excluded from it, and in the rest of the circumstances were such, that either the redemption not at all feasible, or worse still, because the whole district of Mönchsroth, (page 2) together with the Seegringen and Walxheim villages, and others all had to be involved. In such a case, it is hoped to have sufficient money beforehand, from which a quick loan can be expected, which could be paid with lots of thanks, and the rest of the work is such that a court can arrange, and if in the meantime both sides are secretive, no one will find out about the eventual sale. (*The HHL. Agnaten referred to must have been leaders of a religious order called St. Agnat, which was the previous owner of the Mönchsroth estate, which included several villages.*)

However, after the elapse of the 6 years, all the redemption rights completely expired, and furthermore one arrives at a conclusion, that the other HHL. Agnaten themselves with your properties of gainful irrelevant family parts do not make the effort worthwhile, and if necessary your estate of Öttingen, or your HHL. land-successors, and other (page 3) heirs will have to suffer complete eviction.

As far as I am concerned, for this very reason from kind heart it was, when (*I saw that*) with your most gracious lordship, as a Lutheran lord, a complete business agreement I could reach in the near future, and by that itself I could decline offers from others, the Catholic kind, to be precise.

I offer my special and complete considerations, in the meantime I remain,



**J.P.v.Schell**

(*This must have been a draft of a letter, whose recipient, date and place were not given. It is certain that it is in the handwriting of Johann Philipp von Schell. Judging from the reference to '6 years' it must have been written at least 6 years after the purchase of the Mönchsroth property or in about 1719 -1720. )*

(*Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene BerceL.*)

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg, B 575 Bü 898  
**ShellJohPhilLibt.** (from German)

# **Catalogus Librorium** (inventory of the library of the deceased Johan Philipp Schell)

| No.              | Description                                                                              | Value |              |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
|                  |                                                                                          | fl.   | kr.          |
| <b>In Folio</b>  |                                                                                          |       |              |
| 01               | Oliar, Glosirte, book bound in Cordovan leather                                          | 10    | ---          |
| 02               | Merians, book with copper binding                                                        | 10    | ---          |
| 03               | Wittenberg, book with copper binding                                                     | 4     | ---          |
| 04               | P. J. Arndt, Book of sermons, bound in parchment (German)                                | 6     | ---          |
| 05               | P. M. Luther, After dinner speeches (German)                                             | 2     | ---          |
| 06               | Herberger, sermons about Jesus (German)                                                  | 1     | ---          |
| 07               | Schman, Stories of spirits (Latin)                                                       | 2     | ---          |
| 08               | Zeiler, Travel stories through Upper and lower<br>Germany (German)                       | 1     | ---          |
| 09               | J.M. Pregizer, German rule and honor mirror (German)                                     | 1     | ---          |
| 10               | Zweiburg, Theatrical jewels in one volume (German)                                       |       | ---          |
| 11               | Carpzory, Work on judicial decisions of Saxony (Latin)                                   | 1     | ---          |
| 12               | J. Arndt, Catechismal sermons (German)                                                   | ---   | 30           |
| 13               | Conflict between the Öttingen and Nördlingen (German)                                    | ---   | 20           |
| 14               | Thome Luther, Jenensis in one volume (German)                                            | 10    | ---          |
| 15               | Thoman Allein, 1 <sup>st</sup> (German)                                                  | ---   | 45           |
| 16               | Luther, Church sermons (German)                                                          | ---   | 45           |
| 17               | Spangenberger, Noble mirror (German)                                                     | ---   | 30           |
| 18               | same as previous (German)                                                                | ---   | 30           |
| (page 2)         |                                                                                          |       | <b>51 20</b> |
| 19               | Documents of the matters of the Princedom<br>of Marburg (German)                         | ---   | 30           |
| 20               | J. Blume, Concept of His Imperial Majesty's<br>command through the Chief justice (Latin) | ---   | 30           |
| 21               | Guidonis, Papal decisions, Boer decisions<br>in one volume (Latin)                       | 2     | ---          |
| 22               | Paul Zachia, Medico-Legal Questions, Volume III (Latin)                                  | 2     | ---          |
| 23               | Gilhans, The process of absolutism (Latin)                                               | 1     | ---          |
| 24               | Peter Rebuss, Nine treatise (Latin)                                                      | 1     | ---          |
| <b>In Quarto</b> |                                                                                          |       |              |
| 25               | Spangenberger, Sermons (German)                                                          | 1     | ---          |
| 26               | Weidner, Evangelical sermons (German)                                                    | 1     | 20           |
| 27               | Scriver, Helpful God (German)                                                            | 1     | 30           |
| 28               | Frideric, Luce Dukal Palaces (German)                                                    | 1     | ---          |
| 29               | Fiery end of the world, three volumes (German)                                           | 4     | ---          |
| 30               | D. Schmiel, Twenty-six holiday sermons (German)                                          | 1     | ---          |
| 31               | Arcularius, Fifty repentance sermons (German)                                            | 1     | ---          |

| No.              | Description                                                                                    | Value<br>fl. kr. |           |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| <b>In Quarto</b> |                                                                                                |                  |           |
| 32               | Nicolaus, Instructions for the agreeable life (German)                                         | ---              | 45        |
| 33               | D. Spener, Passion sermons (German)                                                            | ---              | 45        |
| 34               | Burgermeister, Countly and Knightly palaces (German)                                           | ---              | 45        |
| 35               | John Stifler, A treasure of ghost stories (German)                                             | 1                | ---       |
| <i>(page 3)</i>  |                                                                                                | <b>21</b>        | <b>5</b>  |
| 36               | Academic recreations (Latin)                                                                   | 1                | ---       |
| 37               | J.F. Schulzen, Law of War (German)                                                             | 1                | ---       |
| 38               | Assorted sermons for the dead (German)                                                         | ---              | 12        |
| 39               | Volumes of miscellaneous dissertations (Latin)                                                 | 1                | ---       |
| 40               | Ayrer, Historical process of Law (German)                                                      | ---              | 45        |
| 41               | Walther, Of the Law, a metatorium ( <i>planning</i> ) (Latin)                                  | ---              | 45        |
| 42               | Ertel, Gold practice (Latin)                                                                   | ---              | 45        |
| 43               | Catalog of the Famous of the World (Latin)                                                     | ---              | 45        |
| 44               | Brendmüller, Canonical Law (Latin)                                                             | 1                | --        |
| 45               | Bornitius, Ararium (Latin)                                                                     | ---              | 45        |
| 46               | Grotius, Practical observations (Latin)                                                        | ---              | 45        |
| 47               | Stravius, Syntagmata (elements) of Civil Law (Latin)                                           | ---              | 30        |
| 48               | Speidel, Notables of Law, History and Politics (Latin)                                         | ---              | 45        |
| 49               | Sacher, Practicalities of associations (Latin)                                                 | 1                | --        |
| 50               | Mauritius, Dissertations (Latin)                                                               | ---              | 45        |
| 51               | Bruneman, Receptio paratitlorum (Latin)                                                        | ---              | 30        |
| 52               | About poisonous animals (Latin)                                                                | ---              | 30        |
| 53               | Hertius Mauritius, Dissertations (Latin)                                                       | ---              | 30        |
| 54               | Bergolten, Institutions (Latin)                                                                | ---              | 30        |
| 55               | Capmar, Arcane and rare publications (Latin)                                                   | ---              | 30        |
| 56               | Fritsch, Dissertations and conclusions (Latin)                                                 | ---              | 30        |
| <i>(page 4)</i>  |                                                                                                | <b>14</b>        | <b>32</b> |
| 57               | Muier, Theoretical and practical comments about the Imperial institutions, in IV books (Latin) | ---              | 45        |
| 58               | Bruneman, About Civil Processes (Latin)                                                        | ---              | 30        |
| 59               | Newenhau, About the rights and privileges of widowhood (Latin)                                 | ---              | 30        |
| 60               | Frantzky, Commentarius in Pantectarium (Latin)                                                 | ---              | 30        |
| 61               | Schitter, Practice of Roman Law (Latin)                                                        | ---              | 30        |
| 62               | Lips, Monita et exempla politica (Latin)                                                       | ---              | 20        |
| 63               | Rula, About commissariats (Latin)                                                              | ---              | 20        |
| 64               | Ungerbaur, Exerticia Justiniana (Latin)                                                        | ---              | 20        |
| 65               | Adispiscedae Possessionis (Latin)                                                              | ---              | 15        |
| 66               | Munnoz, About the system of civil administration (Latin)                                       | ---              | 15        |
| 67               | Schrauch, Dissertations (Latin)                                                                | ---              | 12        |
| 68               | Sepleciz, Promtuarum tam Juris Civilis quam Feutalis (Latin)                                   | ---              | 15        |
| 69               | Decisiones sacre Senatus Pedementari (Latin)                                                   | ---              | 15        |
| 70               | Disputationes (Latin)                                                                          | ---              | 10        |

| No.                    | Description                                                                                                                                                      | Value<br>fl. kr. |              |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| <b>In Octavo</b>       |                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |              |
| 71                     | Comenta. Repet Prelecta (Latin)                                                                                                                                  | ---              | 15           |
| 72                     | Strik, About Regulations (Latin)                                                                                                                                 | ---              | 45           |
| 73                     | Ludweil, Synopsis of feudal law (Latin)                                                                                                                          | ---              | 30           |
| 74                     | Lentuli quid Consilii (Latin)                                                                                                                                    | ---              | 20           |
| (page 5)               |                                                                                                                                                                  |                  | <b>6 57</b>  |
| 75                     | Schilter, Public Law (Latin)                                                                                                                                     | ---              | 20           |
| 76                     | Longovall, About the speech of Law (Latin)                                                                                                                       | ---              | 10           |
| 77                     | Crut, Vaidorum (Latin)                                                                                                                                           | ---              | 10           |
| 78                     | Arnold, Oppositions (Latin)                                                                                                                                      | ---              | 10           |
| 79                     | Zigler, The law of war and peace (Latin)                                                                                                                         | ---              | 10           |
| 80                     | About petitions (Latin)                                                                                                                                          | ---              | 6            |
| 81                     | Schmid, About consent (Latin)                                                                                                                                    | ---              | 10           |
| 82                     | Girard, Common law (Latin)                                                                                                                                       | ---              | 6            |
| 83                     | Fibig, Legal public corporations (Latin)                                                                                                                         | ---              | 10           |
| 84                     | Sinopsis of Public Law (Latin)                                                                                                                                   | ---              | 10           |
| 85                     | Fetialis laws and justices<br><i>(fetialis = of the Roman college of priests responsible for the<br/>due form of the process of making war or peace) (Latin)</i> | ---              | 6            |
| <b>In large Octavo</b> |                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |              |
| 86                     | Pfanner, Repentance and life (German)                                                                                                                            | 1                | ---          |
| 87                     | Creützberg, Pleasure of Heaven (German)                                                                                                                          | 1                | ---          |
| 88                     | D. Hedinger, New Testament (German)                                                                                                                              | 1                | ---          |
| 89                     | Stirlius, To suffer burden and pleasure (German)                                                                                                                 | ---              | 45           |
| 90                     | Frischen Harz, David (German)                                                                                                                                    | 1                | ---          |
| 91                     | Creützberg, Christianity (German)                                                                                                                                | ---              | 50           |
| 92                     | Paetor, From the golden times (German)                                                                                                                           | ---              | 45           |
| 93                     | Creützberg, Souls at peace (German)                                                                                                                              | ---              | 40           |
| 94                     | Very important contemplation (German)                                                                                                                            | ---              | 36           |
| 95                     | Hartmann, House sermons (German)                                                                                                                                 | ---              | 40           |
| 96                     | Feistking, Desire of dying (German)                                                                                                                              | ---              | 40           |
| 97                     | Gerber, Unrecognized sins (German)                                                                                                                               | ---              | 50           |
| 98                     | Schaden, Witty stories, IV & V volume (German)                                                                                                                   | 1                | ---          |
| 99                     | Hunn, The meaning of Christ's teachings (German)                                                                                                                 | ---              | 36           |
| (page 6)               |                                                                                                                                                                  |                  | <b>13 10</b> |
| 100                    | Lückmann, The foretaste of divine kindness (German)                                                                                                              | ---              | 24           |
| 101                    | Nitsch, Synoidal letters (German)                                                                                                                                | ---              | 30           |
| 102                    | Statu, Treasure-house (German)                                                                                                                                   | ---              | 20           |
| 103                    | Merckmahl, The true and the false Christ (German)                                                                                                                | ---              | 15           |
| 104                    | Giseuß, Reflection of happy Christianity (German)                                                                                                                | ---              | 15           |
| 105                    | Fritscheß, School preyer (German)                                                                                                                                | ---              | 6            |
| 106                    | Song book from Ulm (German)                                                                                                                                      | ---              | 12           |
| 107                    | Serf music (German)                                                                                                                                              | ---              | 6            |
| 108                    | Parsing sermons on repentance (German)                                                                                                                           | ---              | 3            |

| No.                    | Description                                                                                            | Value |     |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
|                        |                                                                                                        | fl.   | kr. |
| <b>In large Octavo</b> |                                                                                                        |       |     |
| 109                    | Revival of the sacrament of baptism (German)                                                           | ---   | 4   |
| 110                    | D. Pritt, The gracious choice (German)                                                                 | ---   | 6   |
| 111                    | Kinznigen, The real church (German)                                                                    | ---   | 6   |
| 112                    | Schebert, The narrow path for life (German)                                                            | ---   | 9   |
| 113                    | Maifardt, Useful treatise about the last judgment<br>of heavenly Jerusalem and hellish Sodoma (German) | 1     | --- |
| 114                    | Herberger, Spiritual pleasure (German)                                                                 | 1     | --- |
| 115                    | Schweinitz, Thoughts of death (German)                                                                 | ---   | 45  |
| 116                    | Schweinitz, Devotional soul harp (German)                                                              | ---   | 40  |
| 117                    | Spener, Impartial zeal against the Papacy (German)                                                     | ---   | 24  |
| 118                    | Weigen, Moderate discussion of the rights of men (German)                                              | ---   | 24  |
| 119                    | Religious jewelry for the bride (German)                                                               | ---   | 30  |
| 120                    | D. Mayen, Psalms of repentance (German)                                                                | ---   | 36  |
| (page 7)               |                                                                                                        |       |     |
| 121                    | Groß Gegebur, Three witty stories (German)                                                             | ---   | 40  |
| 122                    | Gottgold, Victory and victory's bed (German)                                                           | ---   | 40  |
| 123                    | Ambros, Host of the Epistle to the Romans (German)                                                     | ---   | 36  |
| 124                    | Of the master of the land festival (German)                                                            | ---   | 24  |
| 125                    | Lomer, Exit from the Papal labyrinth (German)                                                          | ---   | 45  |
| 126                    | Laersen, Warning letter (German)                                                                       | ---   | 20  |
| 127                    | Hartmann, House sermons (German)                                                                       | ---   | 20  |
| 128                    | Schweinitz, Victory of faith (German)                                                                  | ---   | 24  |
| 129                    | Mayer, Traveling Lutheran (German)                                                                     | ---   | 15  |
| 130                    | Dimzel, Introduction to the Revelation of St John (German)                                             | ---   | 50  |
| 131                    | Creüzberg, Examination of the life of Jesus Christ (German)                                            | ---   | 50  |
| 132                    | Lassen, Encouraging Ephraim (German)                                                                   | 1     | --- |
| 133                    | Dicke, Get to know yourself, (Latin)                                                                   | 1     | --- |
| 134                    | Hedinger, Passions mirror (German)                                                                     | ---   | 24  |
| 135                    | Pfeifer, Lutheranism for Luther (German)                                                               | ---   | 50  |
| 136                    | Mirander, To make death distress more bearable (German)                                                | ---   | 50  |
| 137                    | Lohmer, Abolished idol worship (German)                                                                | ---   | 40  |
| 138                    | Buxtorf, Jewish school (German)                                                                        | ---   | 24  |
| 139                    | Hochmut, Manual of heresy (German)                                                                     | ---   | 30  |
| 140                    | Bor, Evangelical booklet series (German)                                                               | ---   | 36  |
| 141                    | Creüzberg, Contemplation (German)                                                                      | ---   | 36  |
| 142                    | The great secret revelations of Jesus Christ (German)                                                  | ---   | 40  |
| (page 8)               |                                                                                                        |       |     |
| 143                    | Schaden, Teaching how one should read the bible (German)                                               | ---   | 15  |
| 144                    | Geistlich kranken Carothek (German)                                                                    | ---   | 30  |
| 145                    | Oliar, Crown of the old (German)                                                                       | ---   | 45  |
| 146                    | Scriver, Praher jewelry (German)                                                                       | ---   | 40  |
| 147                    | Scerzer, Spiritual medicine (German)                                                                   | ---   | 45  |
| 148                    | D.H. Müller, Refresh the hours (German)                                                                | ---   | 50  |
| 149                    | Spaten, Catalog of coat-of-arms (German)                                                               | ---   | 40  |
| 150                    | Gottgold, Victory and victory's bed (German)                                                           | ---   | 40  |

7 25

13 14



| No.             | Description                                        | Value |     |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|
|                 |                                                    | fl.   | kr. |
| In large Octavo |                                                    |       |     |
| 151             | Feiler, Religious history scene (German)           | ---   | 45  |
| 152             | Grünwald, Handbook (German)                        | ---   | 50  |
| 153             | Practice of piety (Latin)                          | ---   | 40  |
| 154             | Fertschen, Water spring (German)                   | ---   | 24  |
| 155             | Songbook of Württemberg (German)                   | ---   | 30  |
| 156             | Songbook of Frankfurt (German)                     | ---   | 30  |
| 157             | Description of the Danube river (German)           | ---   | 20  |
| 158             | Nepuc, Kalendarium of facts (in duplicate, German) | ---   | 30  |
| 159             | Müller, Love kiss (German)                         | 1     | --- |
| 160             | Songbook of Stuttgart (German)                     | ---   | 40  |
| 161             | L???ganisch songbook (German)                      | ---   | 20  |
|                 |                                                    | 11    | 34  |
|                 |                                                    | fl.   | kr. |
| Total           |                                                    | 139   | 17  |



(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)

Pforzheim, Kreisarchiv, B229/6010  
**SchellJohPhilPLat.** (from German)

Pforzheim, 'privileges' business

Bauschlott property records

Von Schell Imperial Councilor and Chief War Commissioner purchased, under estate approval, the confirmed privilege over the chateau and estate of Bauschlott, previously owned by Bellin and Pirk.

Whereby

Copy of purchase document about the chateau and estate of Bauschlott between the people: His Highness von Bellin and Madam von Terzü born Bellin one part; and von Schell another part. Done in Frankfurt Main, October 7, 1698.

Copy of purchase document about the chateau and estate of Bauschlott between: von Pirk, one part; and von Schell another part. Done in Pforzheim, July 30, 1692.

'Concept Archiving' report about the Schell chateau and estate of Bauschlott, regarding the property belonging to it, rights and income. Done in Basel, February 28, 1708.



*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.*

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel)*

Fürst Wallerstein – Schloß Harburg Archiv  
**SchellJohPhilPLbt.** (from German)

### **Summa Summarum**

About the annual total yield to the House of the counts of Öttingen Baldern and Sötern from the seller von Schell general War Commissioner and to the corporation of the transferred Sötern Credit Commission properties, as well as rent payment in kind [1] the Mönchsroth office and the associated secondary villages Segringen, and Walxheim, together with the incorporated Weilern, Höffen and individual subordinates (*villages*) namely, Witenbach, Beermühl, Strambach, Garhart, Schnepfenmühl, Berlandmühl, Berlensmühl, Regelsweiler, Kaltenwag, Hasselbach, Dambach, Enchenhoff, Burgstall, Berkheim, Eck, Oberschneidheim, Oberbronn, Unterbronn, Rühlingstetten, Rhein, Seidelsdorf, Knorrenmühl, Schönbronn, Wolffertsbronn, Bösenlustnau, Grünstatt or Grobenhoff, Unterradach, Obermeißlingen, Oberhard, Buckenweiler, Dieterstetten, Wimwenden, and Buchhausen, [2] the village of Großelfingen together with one tenth payment and subordination to Balgheim, Forhinnslaub, Kreüt, Amerbach, Bolsingen, Eulenhoff and Heuberg, [3] Muttenhoff and Holzkircher one tenth payers, [4] one tenth payers to Maihingenn.

*fl*      *kr.*      *hl.*

#### **A. Mönchsroth**

According to specially drawn up and checked account under 'A', the Mönchsroth office with the incorporated villages of Weilern, Höffen and individual subordinates... 13403      5      4 25/72

#### **B.&C. Großelfingen**

By the strength of the statement of the administration of Großelfingen and confirmed receipt of the resident lord Baron Garb von Augsburg, under 'B' & 'C with' the tax deducted 4000

#### **D. Muttenhoff and Holzkirchen**

According to the confirmed rent paid to Senator Schneid of Nördlingen, the annual from the villages Muttenhoff and Holzkircher, with tax deducted 1077      30

#### **E. Maria Maihingenn**

The verbally confirmed one tenth payments and work hiring out from the one tenth payers at Maihingenn, with the tax deducted 815  
**19295      35      4 25/72**

This summary is so drafted and was proven with existing documents, from us to the administration of the stewardship in the Mönchsroth office at the prescribed time by office people. Dated, Mönchsroth January 4, 1727.

[Seal] **Cristoph Friderich Rötter**, office man  
 [Seal] **Georg Albrecht Meistner**, secretary



247

Vienna; Staatsarchiv, Johann Philipp Schell  
**ShellJohPhilROt.** (from German)  
(Petition for & granting of nobility)

**The very highest, mightiest, most invincible Roman Emperor and  
king of Hungary and Bohemia**

**Most gracious lord of lords:**

Your Imperial Majesty already had [seen] in the recent past years the most humble report, which I repeat here. Not only did I serve at the hostile French invasion as the Director of Provisions for the respected Swabian Canton, but also, all through the war, and still until now, I have served as the High Commissioner and Chief Provisions Director for the Princes and State of the Swabian Canton. Likewise, the highest Imperial favor, the predicate of 'High Commissioner of War' for Your Highness, was bestowed upon me. For that Imperial favor, I again say my most humble thanks.

Now as then, I loyally serve Your Imperial Majesty with 'Gut und Blut' (*'property and blood'*) [just as my ancestors, in former times of war and peace, remained loyal to Holy Roman Empire, so I have served to this date as Baden-Durlach Councilor], and I feel allied and obligated to the utmost to devote myself to Your glory and highest interests in all my humble services, which I may do for You, while my descendants themselves enjoy Your Imperial Majesty's favor.

With that I come to Your Imperial Majesty with my most humble requests that out of pure Imperial grace and innate mildness you may deign to most kindly grant. Namely, to elevate me and my descendants to the Imperial Knight status and at the same time to grant the privilege to use the title 'nobleman von Bauschlott' [as that property belongs to me], as well as the predicate 'Imperial Councilor' to You, provided that [as I most humbly hope] the things in here will be most graciously granted.

In addition to the above, my most humble request is for your most gracious permission to improve the family crest worn by my ancestors and until now by me. In a shield there are 3 bells and above it there is an open helmet with a small figure of a man. Namely to discard the existing one and to replace it with a shield divided into 5 parts, in the middle one of which there are three gilded bells, through the middle a white wavy line runs in a blue field. In the other 2 quarters, there stand 2 gold color winged griffins in a red field with extended red tongues. On top (*of the shield*) there are two customary open helmets, upon which, on the right hand side stands a small man in purple color (*cloths*) and (*with*) a black cap holding a golden bell in his left hand. On the other helmet, a gold color winged griffin stands with extended red tongue reaching for the golden bell. On both sides (*of the shield*) it is decorated with blue and white plume.

These highest Imperial favors I and my descendants will never become tired to merit with our 'Gut und Blut' (*'property and blood'*) most obedient lifelong service. In confident hope of the most gracious hearing and granting (*of these wishes*) I recommend myself with the deepest devotion into Your Imperial Majesty's favor and grace.

Your Imperial Majesty's most humble, most obedient servant

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Johann Philipp Schell' with a stylized flourish below it.

**Johann Philipp Schell**

High Commissioner and Chief Provisions Director



*(This is the cover page of the Imperial Brief.)*

Schell Knight brief with predicate 'nobleman von',  
crest improvement with the addition of new  
helmets, and 'Councilor' title

Processed, 8 June 1695

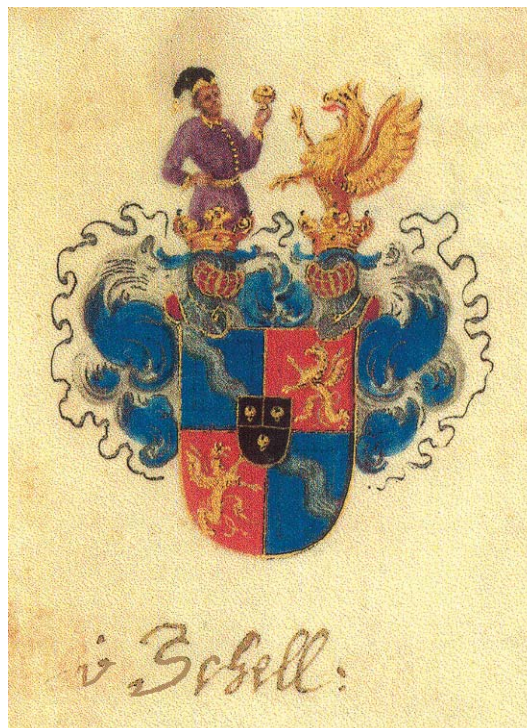
**S. Z. Count. Windischgratz**

**To His Imperial Majesty,  
king of Hungary, and Bohemia**

The most humble requests of Johann Philipp Schell  
the High Commissioner of War' for His Imperial  
Royal Majesty, the High Commissioner and Chief  
Provisions Director of the Princes and State of the  
Swabian Canton, Councilor of his highest Highness'  
in Baaden-Durlach, owner of the estate of Bauschlott.

Concerning: the most gracious elevation to the  
imperial Knight status, right to use predicate  
'noblemen von Bauschlott', as well as predicate  
'Imperial Councilor', along with crest  
improvement

*(page 1)*



1695

*(The first page of the Imperial Brief on which Leopold I grants the above requests has the above drawing on it. That page needs no translated.)*

*(Translated by Joseph Marinov; notes, like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*

Staatsarchiv Ludwigsburg, B 575 Bü 893  
**SchellWilhelmCot.** (from French)

(Four letters from the house of Princess von Altenburg to Ludwig Wilhelm Maximilian, the fifth younger brother of Carl Ludwig Schell, from the original French text)

Letter 1

Varel, January 21, 1744

Monsieur:

Your letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> of this month confirms to me that, which your previous signature and S. A. (his or her highness) the landgrave already told me, that you have accepted to enter into my service with the title of Governor under the condition signed. Based on the good testimonials that you drew from his highness the landgrave, on my sister-in-law the landgrave von Hättingsleben and Madame the princess Henriette von Waldeck, I did not hesitate for a moment to accept the gentlemanly proposition of the landgrave to yield you to me. I have no doubt Monsieur that you correspond perfectly to the portrait their highnesses painted of your person and which I will find in you and in your spouse, who will suit me perfectly. From various places I have learnt about the distinguished merits of Madame von Schell and it will be a special pleasure for me to get to know her. I hope, Monsieur, with all my heart that you will not regret leaving the service of the landgrave to enter mine and you will make your fortune at the retreat of a widow with the peace, a pleasant and tranquil life and all I can offer awaits you. The remainder of our agreement will be confirmed by the appointment that you will receive on your arrival here. Besides, I am sending to you 50 écus (old French coin, usually gold) for your planned journey. I am with respect,  
Monsieur, affectionately yours

W. M. LDHMDD **Aldenburg** (widowed princess)

Letter 2

Monsieur:

It is from the verbal instruction of S. A. Madame (her highness Madame) my mother that I have the honor to inform you that she is expecting you tomorrow here together with Madame your wife, and that she is sending to you a carriage for the purpose. She is upset that you have been in Oldenburg for so long and yet your letter was only delivered to her today. She is pleased to see the two of you and I am very delighted for the opportunity to assure you both of the satisfaction I feel in regards to her obtaining your service. I hope that you too will be satisfied with your new arrangement, and I will hasten to contribute as much as I will be able to on my part to make it agreeable for you. I am with esteem

Varel, March 2, 1744

Monsieur

Monsieur the Baron von Schell  
Grand Master of the house of Madame  
the Princess von Altenburg at Oldenburg

Your very humble and very  
obedient **de Bentinek**, born  
**von Altenburg** at Oldenburg  
(the daughter of Princess Altenburg)

Letter 3

Monsieur:

Enclosed here, I have the honor of returning to you the correspondence that you had the kindness to send me. I have retained none, because you asked me to return them all, without exception.

I have viewed with pain what happened to you and viewed with pleasure the moderation you used, and which can only bring you much honor. I do not doubt it at all Monsieur, that the fairness of the persons concerned will sooner or later urge them to render justice to you once they have had the opportunity to sort out the truth. Nothing will be more agreeable to me than to be able to expedite all that needs to be contributed toward your satisfaction. If something is not entirely in my power, I will at least try on those occasions; and in the meantime, you can be assured of my discretion about everything, with which you give me the honor to confide to me, and also of the perfect esteem in which I hold you.

Varel, May 16, 1745

to Monsieur the Baron von Schell  
Grand Master of the house of S.A.  
Madame the Princess Dowager  
von Altenburg at Varel

Monsieur

Your very humble and very  
obedient servant

**J.C. von Bentinek**  
born **von Altenburg**

Letter 4

Monsieur:

S. A. S.E. (*her highness, her excellency, probably the Princess of Altenburg*) entrusted me to send you the enclosed snuffbox as a small remembrance of the kindnesses you demonstrated to her during your stay and also of the real esteem she has for your person. I have fulfilled this duty with as much pleasure as the pleasure of the opportunity to be able to tell you that I have the honor to hold you in the most perfect esteem.

Bonn, April 9, 1746  
Monsieur  
the Baron von Schell

Monsieur

Your very humble and very  
obedient servant

**Ferdinand Count von Hohenzollern**

The copies agree with the originals to attest  
to that, I signed and applied my seal to it

**H. Bruggemann**  
Notary of his Imperial Majesty  
Public Juratus

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*



***In the name of the Holiest Trinity, Amen***

In considering my mortality, I the undersigned Anna born Strasser first married as Naller now married as Ruschitzka, want that upon my death all material arrangements be carried out in accordance with the following Last Will disposition, to be precise:

**Firstly:** I offer my poor sinful soul to the almighty God, but my body to the earth and want it to be buried according to Christian Catholic tradition, the arrangement of which I leave to my husband Simon and to my children.

**Secondly:** I leave six guldens, that is 6 florins, for 6 holy masses  
to the City Hospital two, that is 2 florins  
to the Orphanage House two, that is 2 florins

About the affairs of earthly life:

**Thirdly:** As my assets I have the following small capital investments:

|                                                                  |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| with Herr Kirschnermeister still outstanding                     | 20 fl         |
| with my son Jacob Naller official debentures dated Sep. 29, 1806 | 4050 fl       |
| of which in 1816 he repaid                                       | 1250 fl       |
| so that there remains                                            | 2700 fl       |
| the interest amounts to                                          | 1588 fl 12 kr |
| and this year recently 100 fl was paid, which leaves             | 1488 fl 12 kr |

Regarding the interest from February 2, 1817, 55 fl of it has been already paid.

With Aloys Schaffmann, master harness maker in Buda, the surviving husband of my late daughter Clara Naller, I have the following amounts, which she and her first husband Christoph Tschirofsky received, to be precise:

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 100 fl in year 1796  | 100 fl 00 kr    |
| 50 fl April 24, 1799 | 48 17 ¼         |
| 375 fl Nov. 29, 1804 | 306 45 --       |
| 375 fl July 25, 1806 | 204 7 --        |
| 100 fl Oct. 8, 1807  | 49 15 ½         |
| 100 fl Mar. 19, 1808 | <u>47 37 --</u> |
| in total             | 755 40 4/5      |

I lent some money in the following amounts to Anna (Naller) Monsky and her husband Johann Monsky master saddle maker in Buda for their house purchase, to be precise:

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 100 fl Mar. 8 1799   | 97 fl 5 2/5 kr    |
| 100 fl Sep. 15, 1801 | 86 12 2/5         |
| 100 fl Oct. 8, 1804  | 49 15 2/5         |
| 375 fl Apr. 3, 1807  | 240 25 2/5        |
| 100 fl Apr. 10, 1807 | <u>143 32 2/5</u> |
|                      | 736 43 1/10       |



Also my aforementioned daughter in Buda (*Anna Naller Monsky*) received from the Kohlmann inheritance through her house owner husband a sum of 600 florins (*Kohlman was the husband of Elisabeth Naller, the aunt of the children of Anna Maria Strasser*).

Finally Magdalena (*another daughter*), married to Winzenz Müller

|                 |          |            |                                    |
|-----------------|----------|------------|------------------------------------|
| 1000 fl Feb. 4, |          | 740 fl     | 44 $\frac{2}{5}$ kr                |
| 100 fl Mar. 15, | 1808     | 47         | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$                   |
| 500 fl Jul. 12, | 1810     | <u>125</u> | <u>27 <math>\frac{1}{4}</math></u> |
|                 | in total | <b>914</b> | <b>2 <math>\frac{3}{5}</math></b>  |

Then for my husband Simon Ruschitska, having brought 87 florins into the marriage I leave no less than 200 florins, my bed and bed stand, 2 comforter cases and 4 bed sheets then the hardwood chest of drawers and the cane which at present is in the pawn office and finally he is to be given 2 of the 14 metals spoons on hand.

**Fourthly:** after the above legacy and the burial cost and other obligations have been paid, my four children and their heirs that is Jacob, the children of Clara: Theresia and Maria Schaffmann, Anna married name Monsky and Magdalena married name Müller shall receive equal part of what remains. From the silver spoons on hand each descendant should receive three. The outstanding interest that Johann Monsky owed since the time of the great fire in 1810, from 1817 should go to the children of Clara and from February 5, 1815 should be added to the estate. Also in the case of Jacob and Magdalena, the interest for the last year and the year before we have already received as partial payment. And thus I end my Last Will in the name of God just as I began. Pesth, December 10, 1817.

Anna Ruschitzka

[illegible]

The above Testament of Anna born Strasser married first as Naller, now Ruschitzka, which in her and our assembled presence was clearly read aloud and she not only confirmed it in its entirety, but also signed it with her own hand, and to that we the requested witnesses herewith attest. Pesth. December 10. 1817.

Seal                    Stephan Ságody (own hand)  
Magistrate councilor

Seal                    Johann Madedl (own hand)  
as witness

Seal                    Johann Georg Schopper (own hand)  
as witness

Seal                    Ignatz P. Mayer (own hand)  
Magistrate councilor

Seal                    Gett. Teufeltreifer (own hand)  
Burgher & instrument maker

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*

Budapest Capital Archive, IV. 1009/c & 1215/c  
**StrasserAnnaMPHabt.** (from German)

**StrasserAnnaMPHa.**

**HOUSE TITLE INHERITED by ANNA MARIA (STRASSER) NALLER, BUDA 1782  
Lib. 3, F. 169, N. 189 1/2 old, new 187 (StrasserAnnaMPHa1)**

**Anna Maria** born **Strasser** married name **Naller** acquires the use and ownership title of the house in Wasserstadt (*Viziváros*) adjacent to Thomas Ottmayer as shown by the diagram at the end.  
(it is a mistake there is no diagram).

Formerly, it was registered in Book 3, page 456 anno 1768 and Lorenz Strasser with his wife Magdalena were the rightful owners. After their death, the above mentioned Anna Maria married Naller, and her absent brother David Strasser, inherited it. She applied in person for the ownership title and the praiseworthy Council on 21 December 1782 agreed to issue the document.

So be it .....

Ofen (*Buda*), 28 December 1782

(She inherited the house from her father and sold it the same day (below) to Johann Schmidt burgher for 2200 florins. It was originally bought by her grandmother Martha and her step grandfather Johann Michael Fuchs in 1749.)

**HOUSE SOLD BY ANNA MARIA (STRASSER) NALLER, BUDA 1782**

**Lib. 3, F. 169, N. 189 1/2 old, new 187 (StrasserAnnaMPHa2.)**

Johann Schmidt a burgher and master blacksmith and his wife Magdalena acquire the use and ownership title of the house in Wasserstadt (*Viziváros*) adjacent to Thomas Ottmayer measuring 10 yards 3 feet and 2 inches in the front, 12 yards in the back and equal sides of 42 yards and 3 1/2 feet, and measures 124 in square units.

Formerly, it was registered in the same book and folia in the current year as the rightful property of **Anna Maria** born **Strasser** now married **Naller** in Pest, now in personal appearance with the approval of the praiseworthy Council dated 21 December, 1782 and with the consent of the Town Orphan Office the married couple named at the beginning have bought it through public auction for 2220 florins.

Ofen (*Buda*), 28 December, 1782

**StrasserAnnaMPHb.**

**HOUSE TRADED FOR TWO HOUSE LOTS BY  
ANNA MARIA RUSITSKA (NALLER), PEST 1802**

**Lib. 12, P. 30**

The described land was purchased from the Town and the due tax was paid. On the same date Franz Schöndorfer attests that in exchange for the two described house lots, according to an agreement signed on September 4 this year, **Anna** born **Strasser** widow **Naller** now married **Rusitska** gives to the attester and forever cedes her house located in the inner Stadt. Since it is an exchange, she does not pay any taxes.

(The house traded here was probably one of the two houses, which Joseph Naller and Anna Maria Strasser owned in the inner city.)

Pest, September 1802

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1009/c  
**StrasserAnnaMPVabct.** (from German)

**VINEYARD TITLE, SOLD BY ANNA MARIA NALLER, BUDA 1784**

**Lib. 24, P. 550, No. 2251** (*StrasserAnnaMPVat.*)

(*This vineyard belonged to Stephan and Martha Strasser, Anna Maria's paternal grandparents.*)

**Jacob Bauer**, a burgher and **Elisabeth** his lawful wife acquire the use and ownership title to a vineyard in **Paulithall** (*Pálvölgy*) adjacent to Anton Seemann measuring 3/4 and 1/8 parts in size.

Previously, it was registered in Book 5 page 401 Anno 1718 and the rightful owner was **Stephan Strasser with Martha** his lawful wife. After their death the property was given to **Anna Maria Strasser**, married name **Naller** with the approval of the Magistrate on the 19th November 1784 as inheritance from her late grandfather. The married couple named at the beginning bought it for the price of 875 florins.

Ofen (*Buda*), 30 November 1784

**VINEYARD TITLE TRANSFERRED TO ANNA MARIA STRASSER, BUDA 1795**

**Lib. 32, P. 231, No. 2254 & 44** (*StrasserAnnaMPVbt.*)

The Burgermeister, the Townmeister and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

**Anna** married name Rusicskin (*after Joseph Naller died, Anna Maria married Simon Rusitska*) born **Strasser**. A 1/4 and 7/8 parts size vineyard marked No. 2254 and 4/8 parts marked No. 44 adjacent to Johann Wissner and Elisabeth Puchmayer, belonged first to **Michael Fux**, registered in Book 7 page 241 and Book 19 page 334 (*this is really page 534*) as the property of her dear father Lorenz Strasser. After he passed away, and by an agreement with her brother David Strasser ratified on 12 February 1781, by a friendly agreement she inherited it and the property was so registered and both parts have been requested to be registered together.

Acted upon

20 April 1795

Ofen (*Buda*), 4 May 1795

(*Vineyard No. 2254 belonged to Martha Fuchs Strasser. Vineyard No. 44 belonged to her son Lorenz Strasser. They were Anna Maria's paternal grandmother and father. Both vineyards were on Adlerberg or Sashegy in Hungarian.*)

**VINEYARD TITLE TRANSFERED TO ANNA MARIA STRASSER, BUDA 1795**

**Lib. 32, P. 232, No. 2833 1/4** (*StrasserAnnaMPVct.*)

(*This vineyard originally belonged to Lorenz Strasser, Anna Maria's father.*)

The Burgermeister, the Townmeister and Council of the Royal Free Town of Ofen (*Buda*)

**Anna** married name Rusicskin born **Strasser**. A 1/4 and 4/8 parts size vineyard in **Blogberg** (*Blockberg or Gellérthegey in Hungarian*) No. 2833 1/2 adjacent to Sebastian Lantner formerly owned by her father Lorenz Strasser and registered in Book 18 page 629. After he passed away, and by an agreement with her brother David Strasser ratified on 12 February 1781, by a friendly agreement she inherited it and the property was so registered.

Acted upon

20 April 1795

Ofen (*Buda*), 4 May 1795

(*Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercei.*)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV. 1002/y 2664-I  
**StrasserLorenzLWt.** (from German)

**IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY  
of GOD the FATHER, the SON and the HOLY SPIRIT, AMEN**

I, Lorenz Strasser wholly aware of the passing and mortal nature of our earthly existence, in my illness but with a sound mind I have composed my Last Will with my free will and without coercion. In the presence of the signing witness gentlemen invited respectfully and specially for this occasion to commit it onto paper, I have disposed as follows;

Thus

**Firstly** I offer my soul to my Creator, so that by his immeasurable mercy and that of the immaculate virgin mother Maria and all the saints of God my soul be accepted. My body I wish to be given back to the earth, and accompanied by the Carmelites and the Hooded Brotherhood of Christ's Fear of Death, it shall be buried in the ground in the public cemetery. After my death I wish to have the bells of the St. Anna church in Wasserstadt toll. Also for the second time, just like at the funeral the bells shall toll again and at the same time at the Franciscans in Wasserstadt, 9 holy masses shall be read all concurrently at every altar.

**Secondly** For the holy masses for the comfort of my poor soul I bequeath 50 florins, and thus to the Franciscan monks in Wasserstadt, for the

|                                                                   |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| mentioned 9 holy masses I leave                                   | 15 florins |
| to the Capuchin monks, for holy masses I leave                    | 15         |
| to the Franciscan monks in the Castle, for holy masses I leave    | 15         |
| to the public cemetery in Pest for holy masses I leave            | 5          |
| to the construction of the St. Anna church in Wasserstadt, I give | 10         |
| to the public hospital, I leave                                   | 1 florin   |
| to the local poorhouse, I leave                                   | 1          |
| to the local firemen fund, I leave                                | 1          |

**Thirdly** With regards to the earthly affairs, while my esteemed wife Magdalena according to our Marriage Contract brought 100 florins of ready money as dowry and above that another 50 florins, I brought to our marriage 200 florins and 12 Kremitzian ducats on the day following our wedding night, as well as all the rights, tools and material inventory of the shoemaking trade and the furnishings of the entire house; all that I leave to my esteemed wife Magdalena. Similarly, for the welfare of my esteemed wife Magdalena, over and above the foregoing, I bequeath 200 florins of ready money.

**Fourthly** To my stepson Joseph Frölich, since he as my house servant has done so much for me and with me, he managed my estate and spent his young years with me, for his reward, welfare and provision I bequeath 300 florins.

**Fifthly** While my daughter Anna Maria Strasser now married Naller in Pest received in advance 300 florins from me in ready money, not reckoning the interest on that money which I paid throughout the years, for that reason 300 florins shall have to be deducted from her inheritance.

**Sixthly** There are some debts, which I shall have to repay:

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| to the respected Herr Sauttermeister          | 550 florins |
| to a conscientious cook, called Simon Brunner | 370         |

|                                                   |               |              |  |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| to Herr Anton Hess, burgher and gilder            | 200 florins   |              |  |
| to the praiseworthy Orphan Office                 | 100           |              |  |
| to the Plabergriss heirs                          | 100           |              |  |
| to Stuber meister, burgher and shoemaker meister  | 100           |              |  |
| to meister Seidl, burgher and shoemaker meister   | 50            |              |  |
| to meister Seemann, burgher and shoemaker meister | 50            |              |  |
| to herrn Gastdecker 6 imperial ducats comes to    | 25 florins    | 36 kr        |  |
| to the Capuchin monks for an altar in Pest I owe  | <u>50</u>     |              |  |
| <b>in total</b>                                   | <b>1595 f</b> | <b>36 kr</b> |  |

**Seventhly** In landed property I possess the following:

|                                                                            |             |                |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| <b>the vineyard in Paulithal with 3/4 parts in size, reckoned value of</b> | 900 florins |                |  |
| the vineyard on Blockberg 1/4 1/2 parts in size, reckoned value of         | 500         |                |  |
| the vineyard on Adlerberg 5/8 parts in size, reckoned value of             | 250         |                |  |
| the house on Haupt Gasse ( <i>Main street</i> ), reckoned value of         | <u>2000</u> |                |  |
| <b>in total</b>                                                            | <b>3650</b> | <b>florins</b> |  |

**Eighthly** From the afore listed properties all my debts shall be repaid and to my often mentioned wife shall be paid all that has been bequeathed here, what she brought into the marriage and what I bequeathed her for my care. What I distributed here should not be handed over until she has justly received everything that is due to her.

**Ninthly** What is left of my fortune, after my debts have been paid and what I have here bequeathed has been settled, should be the inheritance of my two natural children namely, Anna Maria married Naller in Pest and my son David Strasser, and they shall divide everything between them equally, with the provision that my son David Strasser should receive 300 florins first, as my daughter Anna Maria married Naller in Pest received in advance. Only after that shall they divide the inheritance.

With this I close my Last Will in the name of the Most Holy Trinity, the same way as I began and having my Last Will read to me from beginning to end in an understandable way, I confirm it in its every point and paragraph and request the praiseworthy and wise Council to graciously protect its validity and most kindly permit its execution. To the confirmation of all this testify my signature and seal and the signatures and seals of the witness gentlemen who have been invited most respectfully for this purpose. It so took place in Ofen (*Buda*), 9 May 1780.

**Seal** (*signed*) **Lorenz Strasser**, as testator

**Seal** (*signed*) **Duchan Suhten**  
as witness I signed my name

**Seal** (*signed*) **Martin Kretzer**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Ignatz Katz**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Johan Georg Neuch**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Conrad Fünck**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Jacob Stift**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Johan Michael Hamon**  
as witness

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Berce.)



Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1009/c  
**StrasserLorenzPHVabt.** (from German)

**HOUSE TITLE INHERITED by LORENZ STRASSER, BUDA 1768**

**Lib. 2, P. 456** (*StrasserLorenzPHt.*)

**Lorenz Strasser** burgher and master shoemaker, and his lawful wife **Magdalena** acquire the use and ownership title in Wasserstadt (*Vízváros*) of the corner house which is situated next to Thomas Ottmeyer. The front is 10 yards 3 feet, 2 inches, the back is 12 yards and on both sides has the same length namely 42 yards two and one half feet, and in square units measures 124.

And in the past it was registered in Book 2 Page 169 in the year of 1749 under the lawful use and ownership title of Johann Michal Fuchs (*the step father of Lorenz*) and his wife Martha. After whose departure from life and in accordance with their written declaration, this surviving son Lorenz Strasser became the heir, who with his above mentioned wife Magdalena and in connection with the appropriate transfer of the use and ownership title applied to the praiseworthy Council on January 26, 1768 and herein approval is given.

Ofen (*Buda*), 13 February 1768.

**VINEYARD TITLE, LORENZ STRASSER, BUDA 1768**

**Lib. 18, P. 629, No. 2833**  $\frac{1}{4}$  (*StrasserLorenzPVat.*)

**Lorenz Strasser** burgher and master shoemaker and his wife **Magdalena** acquire use and ownership title on the small (*2nd*) **Gerhardberg** (*Gellérthegey?*) adjacent to Joseph Seel that when resurveyed measured one quarter, four eighths that is  $\frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{8}$  parts.

Formerly registered in Book 14 page 10 anno 1752. Herr Joseph Mayerberg and his wife Barbara were the lawful owners of  $\frac{6}{4}$  parts as written in here. After his passing away, his widow applied in person to the Council and with their approval dated 6 May 1768 she sold the parts written at the beginning for 450 florins and 2 ducats of down payment.

Ofen (*Buda*), 25 May 1768

**VINEYARD TITLE, LORENZ STRASSER, BUDA 1771**

**Lib. 19, P. 534, No. 44** (*StrasserLorenzPVbt.*)

**Lorenz Strasser** burgher and master shoemaker and **Magdalena** his wife acquire use and ownership title to a vineyard on **Adlerberg** (*Sashegy*) adjacent to (*..... was not entered*) the size of which is five eighths that is  $\frac{5}{8}$  parts. Formerly, registered in Book 13 page 70 anno 1749 Joseph Petrovics and Anna his wife were the lawful owners as written here. Now they applied in person and with the approval of the Honorable Council dated January 17, 1771 pledge to sell the property to the married couple mentioned at the beginning for 220 florins 3 ducats of down payment.

Ofen (*Buda*), 24 January 1771

(Notes like this are comments by the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/a  
**StrasserLorenzRCa\_ft.** (from German)

**StrasserLorenzRCa.**

**Buda Town Council meeting March 29, 1751**

Lorenz Strasser, son of a local burgher submits that he has learnt here the shoe making trade honestly and properly, but despite of his repeated applications, the respectable Shoemaker Guild does not want to accept him as master shoemaker. Therefore, he requests that he be elected as burgher and *(the Council)* to instruct the respectable Shoemaker Guild to accept him as master tradesman.

**Decision:** communicate *(someone from the Council)* with the respectable Shoemaker Guild.

**StrasserLorenzRCb.**

**Buda Town Council meeting July 1, 1751**

Lorenz Strasser complains regarding his application to be accepted as master and in connection with the same he requests a categorical statement *(by the Council)* to the respectable Shoemaker Guild.

**Decision:** communicate with to the respectable Shoemaker Guild and get an explanation within 8 days, the latest.

**StrasserLorenzRCc.**

**Buda Town Council meeting November 8, 1751, burgher election**

Lorenz Strasser, the son of a local burgher and respected shoemaker is appointed master tradesman and elected **burgher** on the strength of his profession. He has paid the required burgher tax.

**StrasserLorenzRCd.**

**Buda Town Council meeting March 3, 1766**

Magdalena Strasser petitions the Council to appoint a member of the Council to examine and separate the maternal rights from the paternal ones.

**Decision:** For an inquiry Dominus Kramerlauff is appointed.

**StrasserLorenzRCe.**

**Buda Town Council meeting August 23, 1780**

The Will written by Lorenz Strasser, dated 9 May, 1780 has been read in the presence of the witnesses and those mentioned in the Will, except David Strasser the son of the Testator. The interested persons can be provided copies of the Will. However, the Orphan Office wishes to make a decision on behalf of the absent David Strasser. At today's reading of the Will of Lorenz Strasser, the daughter Anna Maria married Naller respectfully protested on her own and on her brother's behalf against the Will written by their father, Lorenz Strasser.

**StrasserLorenzRCf.**

**Buda Town Council meeting February 12, 1781**

The Relations Committee reports on the Lorenz Strasser estate.

**Decision:** The distribution of the inheritance should be done officially by the authorities. The Orphan Office *(because an under-age child is also involved)* should manage the part that concerns it.

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1002/y 2711-I  
**StrasserMagdalena2LWt.** (from German)

**IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY  
of GOD the FATHER, the SON and the HOLY SPIRIT - AMEN**

**Firstly** **I**, to be named at the end, have observed that nothing in life is permanent and therefore, nothing is more certain than death. Uncertain however, is the time of death and therefore, in view of my advanced age but being in good health, I have decided to express my last will in the most customary form so that it may be carried out in the proper way and with all traditional force.

**Secondly** My poor soul, redeemed by precious blood, I offer to the infinite mercy of God. All I want is to die under the protection of the immaculate God Mother and her chosen ones.

**Thirdly** My dead body **I** wish to be given back to earth. It should be buried in accordance with Christian Catholic and burgher customs and with the bells of the St. Anna Church sounded three times, namely twice before the burial and once during the procession of the people. My body shall be buried in the burgher cemetery in the attendance of the members of the Honest Burgher Shoemaker Guild.

**Fourthly** **I** leave behind

|                                                     |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| for holy masses to be held in the St. Anna Church   | 10 fl              |
| to the W.E.W.R. Capuchin brothers                   | 10 fl              |
| for holy mass in the Chapel of the Chimney Sweepers | 10 fl              |
| to the Poor House                                   | 10 fl              |
| to the Kitchen for the Poor                         | 60 fl, furthermore |

**Fifthly** As I have 200 florins invested with Herr Johann Mayer, from that remains 100 florins, that is one hundred florins. From those 100 florins I give 25 florins, for my memory, to each of the surviving four children of my deceased housekeeper Elisabeth Prillin, namely to Catharina, Victoria, Anna and Barbara Prillin.

**Sixthly** Whatever household goods and equipment I leave behind, the above named Prillin children shall divide amongst them or they shall sell them at an auction and divide the thus collected money into four equal parts amongst them.

**Seventhly** **I** appoint Herr Johann Seet as the Executor of my will and authorize him to carry out my Last Will in accordance with my Testament.

**Eighthly** Finally, I close my Last Will and request the Praiseworthy Magistrate to be so kind as to support this Last Will of mine with the power of authority and to defend the rights of this document from every direction and not to allow any change in it. The witness gentlemen who diligently gathered here have signed their names; since I am ignorant of writing, I have requested Herr Franz Kriegstein to sign my name next to my seal. It so took place in Ofen (*Buda*), 14 August, 1788.

**Seal** (*signed*) **Mathias Tauser**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Johann Caspar Pläche**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Johann Georg Megwinggele**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Mathias Hölbling**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Maria Magdalena Strasserin**

**Seal** (*signed*) **Johann Set**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Johann Michael Pach**  
as witness

(This Testament of Magdalena Strasserin, the second wife of Lorenz Strasser was prepared on August 14, 1788, was read and published on September 12, 1788.)

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1002/y 532-I  
**StrasserMarthaLWt.** (from German)

***IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY  
 GOD the FATHER, GOD the SON, GOD the HOLY SPIRIT, AMEN***

Since because of my present illness and my rather advanced age my death cannot be far away, I wish to write down my Last Will as follows.

**Firstly** After God has commanded my wretched soul to him, my soulless body shall be taken and accompanied by the Christian Brotherhood to which I belong and shall be buried in the burial yard of the Franciscan fathers in Wassertadt (*Viziváros, Buda*), and there on the day of the burial 16 holy requiems shall be read.

**Secondly** For the holy masses which the Franciscan fathers shall read in the chapel of the Wasserstadt common cemetery I leave 30 florins  
 for the Capuchin fathers for holy masses I leave 10 florins  
 for the parish church of St. Anna I leave 10 florins  
 for the building of the new church in Buda Újlak I leave 10 florins  
 for the Hospital for the care of the poor I leave 5 florins  
 half of which should be distributed amongst the sick and the poor  
 for the St. Anton Brotherhood of the Franciscan monks in the Castle 10 florins  
 to the local poorhouse I leave 5 florins  
 to the Hooded Brotherhood of the Carmelite monks I leave 10 florins

And concerning the mortals I bequeath as follows.

**Thirdly** For the Tacher child Johann I give 10 florins  
 To my daughter Maria Anna (*must be from the Seeger marriage*) I bequeath as my maternal legacy (over what she has already received) the furnishing of the house I leave behind, and in ready money I give her 50 florins  
 Also, I bequeath the 1/4 part size vineyard in Paulithal to my already mentioned daughter and to her children, namely Theresia, Anna Maria, Johann and Johann Michael all born Baumgartner, I also leave to each 60 florins and since Johann has already received 40 florins he has only 20 florins due to him and therefore the total for the four children shall be 200 florins  
 To Elisabeth, born Baumgartner since marrying her off was rather expensive, I leave 30 florins  
 As a contribution for an altar for the St. Florian church I give 30 florins  
 To Joseph Frölich the stepson of my son Lorenz Strasser I give 30 florins

The vineyard on Adlerberg I bequeath to my grandchildren David Strasser and Anna Maria Strasser divided between them equally, but my son Lorenz Strasser should remain the beneficiary of the vineyard until the children reach majority, and that under the condition that each year and as long as he lives, he shall have 8 holy masses read by the Franciscan monks in Wasserstadt. Should one of my grandchildren die, that share of the vineyard shall pass onto that

grandchild's heirs and if there should be none then it should go to the disposition of my other grandchild.

Furthermore, I leave to my always willing to oblige Theresia, Anna Maria and Elisabeth Baumgartner, each 1 schiestl and 3 thalers, to Anna Maria Strasser 9 thalers and 3 schiestls. And now finally, whatever remains after deducting the aforesaid inheritances be that of any kind whether movable or immovable shall go to and remain the property of my son Lorenz Strasser especially since to him is due the paternal legacy, as most our wealth came from my Strasser marriage and I have given him my special assignment (*the 8 requiem each year*) to carry out.

Thus I close my Last Will disposition in the name of the most holy Trinity and in the name of Maria and recommend it well to the very praiseworthy Council for its verification  
I give the signature below. Prepared in Ofen (*Buda*), 13 January 1766.

At the request of the testatrix as authentication I sign her name

**Seal** (*signed*) **Mathias Nöpauer**  
As inheritance witness

**Seal Martha widow Fuchsin**

**Seal** (*signed*) **Lorenz Joseph**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Anton Arlber**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Andras Hostmann**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Josephus Bross**  
as witness

**Seal** (*signed*) **Dominicus Forstmeyr**  
as witness

*(Martha Barbara Strasser was widowed twice. Her first husband was Jacob Seeger. She must have married him in Buda shortly before 1714. After his death, she married Stephan Strasser, our direct ancestor, in 1717. Stephan died in 1727. Seven months later, in same year Martha married Johann Michael Fuchs, with whom she lived until his death in 1750. She lived alone for another 16 years and died at the age of 80 in January 1766. We do not know where or when she was born and what her maiden name was.*

*Interestingly, according to the church record she died on the 9<sup>th</sup> of January. However, the Will is dated January 13 in the same year, probably that was the date, when Mathias Nöpauer finished writing the official version .)*

*(Notes like this are comments by the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*



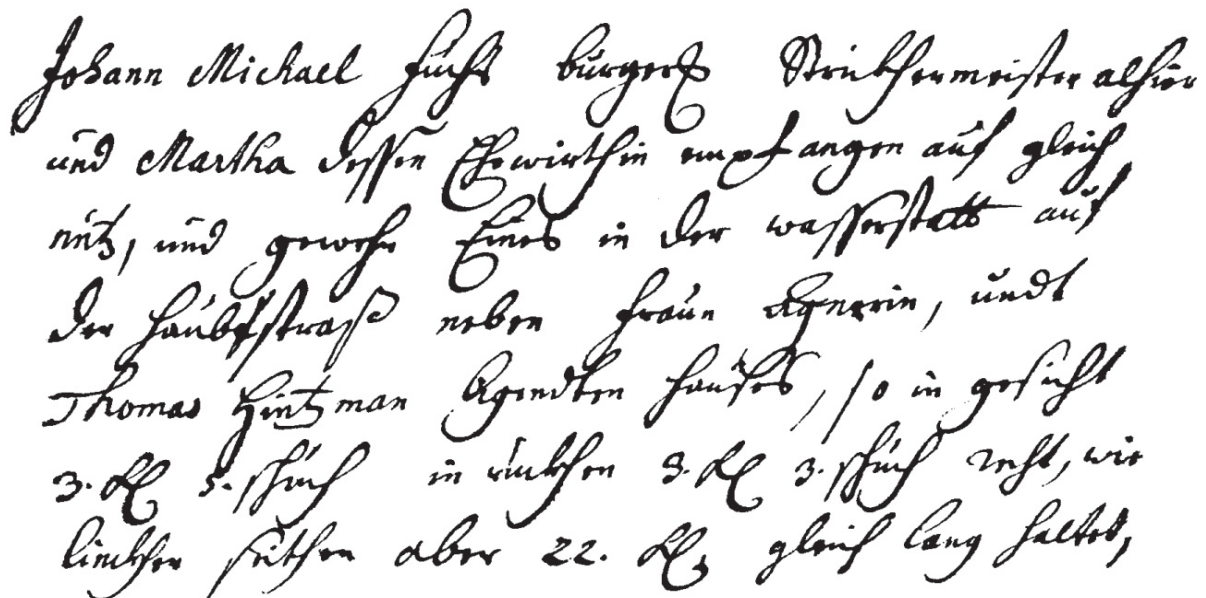
Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1009/c  
**StrasserMarthaPHa\_dt.** (from German)  
Buda, 1737, -39, -41, -44, -46, -47, 1749;

**HOUSE TITLE, JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS & Martha, BUDA 1737**  
**Lib. 2, P. 60** (*StrasserMarthaPHa1t.*)

**Hans Michael Fuchs** local burgher and master button maker from Neustift (*Buda Újlak*) and his lawful wife **Martha** acquire equal use and ownership title of a house in Wasserstadt on Hauptstrasse adjacent to Frau Agner and Thomas Hintzman. It measures 6 yards 5 feet in the front, 6 yards 3 feet in the rear and on both the right and left sides it has 44 yards of equal lengths.

And while formerly it was registered in Book 1 Folia 119 in 1719 as the rightful property of Maria Vukevitz in a greater size, after her departure from this transitory life the above house lot from it was sold to the above named married couple for 800 florins as approved by the Council on 4 July, 1737.

Ofen (Buda) 10 August 1737



Johann Michael Fuchs bürgersch Weibermistralter  
und Martha dessen Weibselin empfangen auf gleich  
mit, und geworfen sind in der wasserstadt auf  
der hauptstrasse neben frau agnerin, und  
Thomas hintzman gegenüber, so in gesamt  
3. el. 5. fuss in vorder 3. el. 3. fuss weit, wie  
hinten sitzen aber 22. el. gleich lang selbst,

**HOUSE SOLD BY JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS, BUDA 1741**  
**Lib. 2, P. 97-98** (*StrasserMarthaPHa2t.*) (*same house as above*)

Herr Mathias Böhm burgher master shoemaker in Neustift (*Buda Újlak*) and his lawful wife Maria acquire equal use and ownership title of a house in Wasserstadt adjacent to Thomas Hintzman that measures in the front 6 yards 5 feet, in the rear 6 yards and has on the right and on the left sides 44 yards of equal lengths.

And while formerly it was registered in Book 2 Folia 60 in 1737 as the rightful property of Johann Michael Fuchs burgher, master button maker it has now been sold, with the approval of the Town Council to the above named married couple for 800 florins and some other consideration (*the buyer and the seller*) agreed upon verbally.  
*So it shall be*

Ofen (Buda), 15 June, 1741

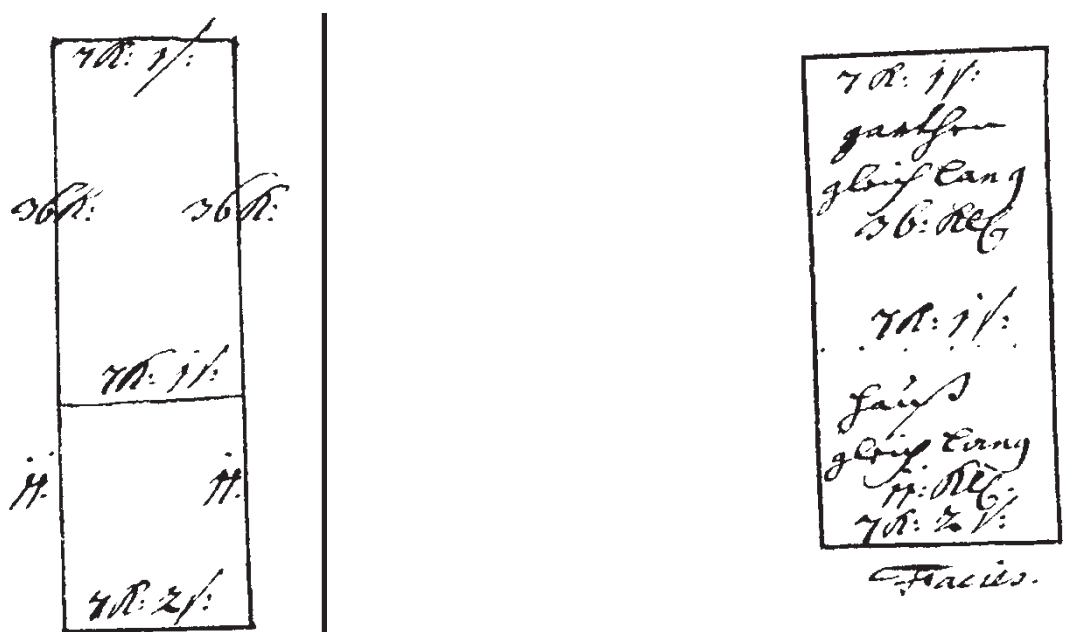
**TITLE of Stephan Strasser's HOUSE is transferred to JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS and Martha,  
 BUDA 1739  
 Lib. 2, P. 12 (StrasserMarthaPHb1t.)**

**Hans Michael Fuchs** local burgher and master button maker from Neustift (*Buda Újlak*) and his lawful wife **Martha** acquire equal use and ownership title of the house adjacent to Lorenz Fürst and Caspar Prickler that measures 14 yards & 2 feet in front, 14 yards & 1 foot in the back, the left and right sides are 22 yards, a garden belongs to the house as the diagram (*on left*) shows.

Formerly, the late **Stephan Strasser** owned this house from the beginning. His **widow Martha**, from marital love, now offers half ownership to her husband in her present marriage as ratified by the Council on 16 April 1739.

So it shall be

Ofen (*Buda*), 17 April 1739



**HOUSE SOLD BY JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS, BUDA 1741**

**Lib. 2, P. 25 (StrasserMarthaPHb2t.)** (*same house as above*)

Michael Schindler a burgher and his wife Anna Maria acquire the use and ownership title of a house in Neustift (*Buda Újlak*) on Landtstrasse between Hans Georg Steingruber and Caspar Prickler, as in the diagram (*on right*) contained here. (*Stephan Strasser, Martha's first Husband owned this house.*)

Formerly, it was registered in Book 2 page 12 anno 1739 as the lawful property of **Hans Michael Fuchs** and now with the consent of the Council it has been sold to the mentioned married couple for the price of 450 florins.

So it shall be

Ofen (*Buda*), 17 March, 1741

**HOUSE TITLE, JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS and MARTHA, BUDA 1744**

**Lib. 2, P. 126** (*StrasserMarthaPHc1t.*)

**Johann Michael Fuchs** local burgherly master button maker and his lawful wife **Martha** acquire equal use and ownership title of a (*corner*) house in Wasserstadt (*Viziváros*) on Hauptstrasse adjacent to Mathias Böhm on the street side. It measures 14 yards ½ foot in the front, 14 yards 1 foot in the rear, 20 yards 3½ feet on the right side and 20 yards 5 feet on the left side.

And while it was registered formerly in Book 1 Folia 203 in year 1725 as the rightful property of the deceased Mathias Aigner, now after his departure from this transitory life it was inherited by his widow and together with some verbally agreed considerations and a price of 1700 florins it has been sold to the above named married couple. In the name of the Town Council ratified on 23 September 1740.

So it shall be

Ofen (Buda), 22 January, 1744

*(This was really two houses, extending from Haupt strasse or Fő utca to the Danube covering two house lots.)*

**HALF of HOUSE SOLD BY JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS and MARTHA, BUDA 1746**

**Lib. 2, P. 151** (*StrasserMarthaPHc2t.*) (*of same house above*)

Johann Resch burgher shipmaster in Wasserstadt (*Viziváros*) and his lawful wife Ursula acquire equal use and ownership title of a corner house facing the street in Wasserstadt adjacent to Mathias Böhm. It measures 14 yards & 1 foot in the front, 14 yards & 4 feet in the rear, 24 yards on the right side and 26 yards on the left side (*this is half of the corner house on Page 126 above*).

And while formerly it was registered in Book 2 Folia 126 in 1744 in a larger measurement as the rightful property of **Johann Michael Fuchs**. Now the above part of it has been sold to the above named married couple for 800 florins and 6 Ducats of down payment. Ratified in the name of the Town Council on 30 July, 1746.

So it shall be

Ofen (Buda), 1 August, 1746

**HALF of HOUSE KEPT BY JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS and MARTHA, BUDA 1746**  
**Lib. 2, P. 152** (*StrasserMarthaPHc3t.*)

**Johann Michael Fuchs** burgher master button maker and his lawful wife **Martha** acquire equal use and ownership title of a corner house in Wasserstadt (*Viziváros*) on Hauptstrasse facing the Danube and adjacent to Mathias Böhm. It measures 14 yards & 2 foot in the front, 14 yards & 4 feet in the rear, and has equal lengths on the right and left hand sides (*this is the other half of the corner house on previous page, StrasserMarthaPHc1t.*)).

And while formerly it was registered in Book 2 Folia 126 in 1744 in a larger measurement as the rightful property of **Johann Michael Fuchs** named in the foregoing, a part of it was sold, therefore to them remains the above size. In the name of the Town Council ratified on 30 July, 1746.  
So it shall be  
Ofen (Buda), 1 August, 1746

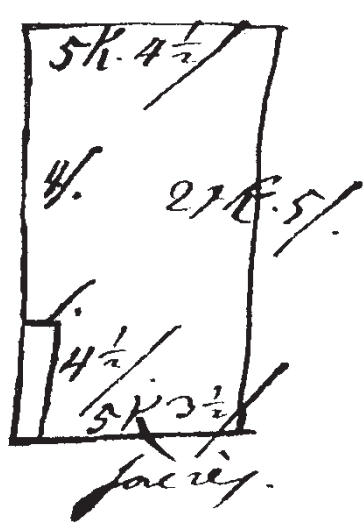
**HOUSE TITLE, JOHANN MICHAEL FUCHS and MARTHA, BUDA 1749**  
**Lib. 2, P. 169** (*StrasserMarthaPHdt.*)

**Johann Michael Fuchs** burgher and master button maker with his lawful wife **Martha** acquire use and ownership title of a house in Wasserstadt (*Viziváros*) on Hauptgasse adjacent to Michael Seiller in size as shown on the diagram below.

Formerly, it was registered in Book 2 page 138 anno 1745 and George Shellhamer was the lawful owner as written in here. Now with the approval of the praiseworthy Council dated 31 January 1749 for two other houses and 350-florin additional payment the house is sold to Michal Fuchs.

So it shall be

Ofen (*Buda*), 3 February 1749



(Notes like this are comments of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1009/c  
**StrasserMarthaPVabt.** (from German)

**StrasserMarthaPVabt.**

**VINEYARD TITLE, JACOB SEEGER, BUDA 1706**

**Lib. 1, No. 184**

**Jacob Seeger** from Neustift (*Újlak, Buda*) acquires the use and ownership title of the vineyard on **Judenberg** next to Franz Scharl, the size of the vineyard is 1/4 and 1/8 (*in all 11/8*). With the present revision, 7/8 is in the 4th parcel, the remaining 4/8 is not planted. Georg Gaschell received the mentioned vineyard from Franz Scharl for free use but without ownership title. Jacob Seeger acquired it in exchange for a vineyard on Mathiasberg in Óbuda.

So it shall be

Ofen (*Buda*), 18 October 1706

*(Jacob Seeger was Martha's first husband. After Jacob died, Martha married Stephan Strasser.)*

**StrasserMarthaPVabt.**

**VINEYARD TITLE, MICHAEL JOHANN FUCHS, BUDA 1724**

**Lib. 7, F 241**

**Michael Johann Fuchs** burgher stocking-knitter in Fischerstadt (*Buda*) and his lawful wife ~~Rosina~~ **Martha** acquire equal use and ownership title to a vineyard on **Adlerberg** (*Sashegy*) adjacent to Ostoia Staraz the size of which is 1/4 and 7/8 parts.

Formerly, registered in Book 4, No. 232, anno 1716 and Ivan Marinovitsch was the lawful owner as written in here, who by a verbal agreement sold it for 100 florins to the married couple mentioned at the beginning.

Ofen (*Buda*), 22 May 1724

*(After Stephan Strasser died, Martha married Johann Fuchs in 1727. He had bought this vineyard with his previous wife Rosina three years before that. When he shared his ownership with Martha sometime after 1727, the name Rosina was simply crossed out and Martha written over it and without a new date.)*

*(Notes like this are comments by the translator Eugene Bercel.)*



Vienna; Staatsarchiv, 372.LXXVIII/b, K223, Lotharingia  
**TervenusJeanFrCOt.** *(from French)*

**Letter of M. Girecour & Jean Tervenus to an Official of the Duke of Lotharingia, Franz Stephan I, regarding some financial affairs of the mother or sister of the Duke**  
*(Franz Stephan married Maria Theresia on February 12, the same year)*

**Monsieur:**

After having conferred together about the letter that you gave us the honor to write to us in the name of Her Royal Highness, we have found that the demand of the Majesty the Prince de Craon was fair and reasonable and we feel as you Monsieur, that the best action that one could take in order to remove the mortgage on his properties, is to liquidate some properties to generate a sum equal to the mortgage.

He still needs more capital for different creditors through His Majesty the Prince de Craon in the case of the acquisition of the Baronages of Lorquin and Harboué in the sum of 29,2000<sup>#</sup> (# = pounds), and further for interest for the year 1735 as well as for the current one. In all, it seems that in order to remove this mortgage, it is necessary to sell properties in the value of 320,000<sup>#</sup>.

As to the present, we have suggestions made by M. de Viray, about which we read in the memorandum that you have sent us and which is applicable today here in this situation. *(page 2)* You will see by his new memorandum, enclosed here, that he offers 75,000<sup>#</sup>, which depends on the estate in La Terre d'Abocourt.

For the group of estates, a tenancy agreement has been signed for the sum of 3,620<sup>#</sup>, and the tenant farmer of the group of estates of the Nommeny Marquisate realized 4,000<sup>#</sup> annually in the nine years of his contract under the Canon. To that another 160<sup>#</sup> should be added, which the tenant farmer of the Amance estate drew annually on behalf of Abocourt, which is dependent on his estate. One cannot discount that this contract revenue of 4,000<sup>#</sup> is exaggerated and M. Viray claims that this estate can only produce 3000<sup>#</sup> to the contract, all expenses discharged, and in that case the offer of the 75,000<sup>#</sup> he made would appear sufficient considering the difference, which should be recognized, between the free and patrimonial estate and the feudal estate, which is subject to reversal and exposed to taxation.

M. de Riocour also asks, according to his memorandum attached here, that we confirm in the Revenue Book that the High, Middle and Low Justice of Riocour, formerly called 'Vilotte et Droit Indépendance', and the jurisdiction of Remoncourt are left to him, and the rent of 162<sup>#</sup> 17<sup>S</sup>, which he pays for the better value of the trade of the estate of the said Remoncourt, will be eliminated; he offers to pay for all that the sum of 15,000<sup>#</sup>. *(page 3)* This appears to us to be in accord with the value of the things discussed above.

You will find attached here a memorandum from M. Lupcourt containing his offer for the High and Middle Justice of Gerardcourt. It belongs to this territory of S.A.R. (*his Royal highness, the Duke of Lorraine*) only by 16<sup>#</sup> 6<sup>S</sup> rent and two chickens by each habitant, who number only two. However, one will observe that the estate has been rented to M. Philbert by the late S.A.R. under the annual fee of 50 f barrois (Barrois franks) and actually one receives 56<sup>S</sup>. The offer of 1,400<sup>#</sup> made by M. Lupcourt seems fair for such a small item. The offers made by the three individuals amount only to 90,600<sup>#</sup>. However, to achieve the total sum of 320,000<sup>#</sup>, one will have to still liquidate some portions of the estates and eliminate some modest rents, in all four percent. If this idea is agreeable to S.A.R. (*the duke's mother or sister*), she will be kind enough to notify and give her Council of Finances her express signed order authorizing the setting of the prices for the mentioned estates and for the buying back of rents. Following that, the Attorney General of the Chamber Accounts will sign the contracts and the offers will be authorized by the same commission.

Something makes us feel that (*page 4*) we will find purchasers only under the condition that S.A.R. will be kind enough, in case of a change in state, to take an oath in a definitely stated article in the treaty that she will make with France, that these contracts will be executed according to their form and content.

We have the honor to be with respectful devotion.

Monsieur

Your very humble and very  
obedient servants  
Girecour & Tervenus

*(It is not sure, but in all likelihood the co-writer Tervenus was Jean Francois the son of our direct ancestors Charles Joseph Tervenus and Anne Malcuit. We know that he studied Law at the Université de Point-à-Mousson in 1699 to 1701 and held offices close to the Duke in the government centers of Luneville and Nancy.)*

*(Notes like this are comments by the translator, Eugene Bercel.)*

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/cc  
**TribuschJoAnLWt.** (from German)

***IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY, AMEN***

While man's death is certain, its timing is most uncertain. For that reason, in order to avoid any possible disputes that might occur after our death, we the undersigned married couple in good physical health and with clear mind, by the grace of God, put forward and commit onto paper the following joint last testament.

Thus

***Firstly*** When God so pleases that our poor souls shall part from our bodies, we recommend it to his infinite mercy. However, our bodies we offer to the earth and wish that they shall be buried in the ground according to Christian Catholic tradition. The worldly arrangements necessary for that we leave to the surviving spouse or relation.

***Concerning the mortal affairs***

***Secondly*** We leave to the public hospital ..... 10 florins.

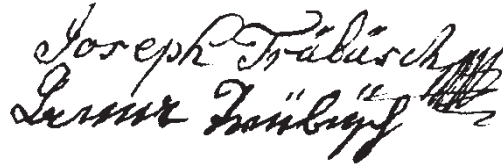
***Thirdly*** We leave to the home for the poor ..... 10 florins

***Fourthly*** We leave for the building of a new Workers' House ..... 25 florins.  
that is twenty and five florins.

***Fifthly*** Our modest possessions we owe to God's blessing and to our hard work and diligence. Neither of us received inheritance or other help from any one. Our unalterable intention is to bequeath our fortune to the surviving spouse. The fortune, both movable and immovable property shall pass to the surviving spouse without any hindrance and only the above listed legacy should be deducted. In case of the death of the husband, the surviving wife shall have the right to sell all the tools of the husband's trade as well as the finished and unfinished products left behind.

***Sixthly*** Following the death of the both of us, the remaining fortune shall be divided into two parts. One half shall go to our daughter by blood, Magdalene, married Naller. The other half on the other hand shall be divided equally amongst her children as grandparental inheritance. For that reason, after our death the fortune left behind shall be entrusted to a committee appointed by the Town Council and sold to convert it into ready money. The half part due to our daughter named above shall be handed over to her. The grandparental inheritance shall be entrusted to the Orphan Office who shall represent the interest of the children until they attain majority at which time their inheritance shall be released to them.

**Finally** So that this Last Testament of ours shall be unalterable in all its force and execution, we the testators give not only our own signature but have requested the following gentlemen to witness and sign this will. It so took place in Pesth, December 27, 1822.



**Seal** (signed) **Joseph Trübüsch**  
(signed) **Anna Trübüsch**

*(In the German language, the use of 'ü' and 'i' for the sound 'i' as in 'fish', was interchangeable in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier.)*

The above Will was read clearly to the two testators in our presence, while they, the gentleman and the lady were in good health and with a sound mind. This we witnessed and signing with our own hands hereby certify it.

**Seal** (signed) **Johann Boráros**  
Town Councilor

**Seal** (signed) **Jacobus Vass**  
Town Councilor  
Emissaries of the Town Council

*(Joseph Tribusch was elected member of the Centumvir of Pest also called the Outer Council. The two witnesses on this Testament were members of the 12-man Inner Council and obviously friends of Joseph Tribusch. Jacob Vass was elected Speaker of the Council in 1802. Johann (János) Boráros was elected Town Judge (Város Biró) in 1800 and 1802. Today, there is a large, busy square in Budapest named after his son or grandson, who was a famous mayor of the city of Pest.)*

*(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene BerceL..)*

Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1215/c & 1215d  
**TribuschJosephPHabt.** (from German)

**HOUSE TITLE, JOSEPH TRIBUSCH, PEST 1802**

**Lib. 10, P. 5L** (*TribuschJosephPHat.*)

On April 21, 1802 Herr Anton Heldwein submits the following. The No. 167 house lot in Leopold Stadt designated by number 36 on the Town Plan, which measures 900 square yards he purchased at an auction from the Town in 1789 for 3 fl and 11 kr. per 4 square yards for a total sum of 716 florin and 15 kr. and did so in accordance with the laws of the Town. He requests that the sum outstanding from the value of the land should be written to his name since the land was purchased from the Town and therefore, the buyer does not have to pay taxes, but only the reregistration fee.

On the same date Herr Anton Heldwein attests that he sold the aforesaid lot, again in accordance with Town laws, to **Joseph Tribusch** and his wife **Anna Zelzer** for 716 florins and 15 kr. and 10 ducats down payment and built the house No. 167 standing on the land. Taxes 11 fl 56 kr., re-registration 1 fl and 30 kr.

Pest, April 1802

**HOUSE TITLE, JOSEPH TRIBUSCH, PEST 1802**

**Lib. 10, P. 29C** (*TribuschJosephPHbt.*)

On June 4, 1802, Franz Malagetz requested that the house located in the Inner Stadt registered under No. 615 in the Land Book and designated with No. 250 be transferred to his name as the sole son and heir after death of his father Samuel Malagetz, and as such inheritance he paid the ownership title tax.

On the same date the previously named Franz Malagetz petitioned about the above house situated in Leopold Stadt registered in the Land Book and marked with No. 167, which the applicant in an agreement put in written contract on 15 December 1801 for the sum of 5500 florin and sold to **Joseph Tribusch** and his wife **Anna** born **Zelzer**, and the "pound and penny" tax and the ownership tax were paid.

Pest, June 1802



Budapest Capital Archive, IV.1202/cc, 2482/45  
*TribuschMagdalenaLit.* (from German)

# **CORRECTED INVENTORY and DISTRIBUTION OF ESTATE** **Magdalena (Tribusch) Naller**

The estate of the deceased Magdalena Naller, who died without a testament is bequeathed to her widow Jacob Naller and to their three daughters: Carolina married name Lesser, Francisca the widow of the late Johann Fetter, and Rosina, who is a minor (*the latter was also referred to as Augustina in other documents*). This correction is carried out as the result of a complaint and according to the subsequent Council Resolution No. 2481/45 dated 4<sup>th</sup> April 1840. The following inventory is recorded.

| <b>Assets</b>                                                                                                                    | <b>Value</b>  |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
|                                                                                                                                  | <b>florin</b> | <b>xr</b>  |
| In the earlier inventory the assets                                                                                              | 8000          | ---        |
| To this is added, as per the Council Resolution 2481/45, dated 4 April 1840, the vineyard at Szada, the estimated value of which | 4000          | ---        |
| and some agricultural land at Veresegyház, the estimated value of which is                                                       | <u>2000</u>   | <u>---</u> |
| <b>Total assets</b>                                                                                                              | <b>14000</b>  | <b>---</b> |

## **Debits**

|                                              |              |           |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| In the earlier inventory the debits were     | 1028         | 30        |
| This remains unchanged after the correction. |              |           |
| Thereby the total assets are                 | 14000        | ---       |
| the applicable debits are                    | <u>1028</u>  | <u>30</u> |
| the latter subtracted leaves                 | <b>12971</b> | <b>30</b> |

## **Distribution**

|                                                                                                                                    |               |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Half of the inheritance share is to widower Jacob Naller as co-heir                                                                | 6485          | 45        |
| The other half, also 6485 florins and 45 kr belongs to the three daughters of Jacob and Magdalena Naller as their maternal legacy. |               |           |
| to Carolina Lessar                                                                                                                 | 2161 fl 55 kr |           |
| to Francisca Fetter                                                                                                                | 2161 fl 55 kr |           |
| to Rosina Naller                                                                                                                   | 2161 fl 55 kr |           |
| added up                                                                                                                           | <u>6485</u>   | <u>45</u> |
| Total to check                                                                                                                     | <b>12971</b>  | <b>30</b> |

The above corrected distribution we certify with our signatures,  
 Pest on 8<sup>th</sup> of May, 1840.

(signed) **Johann Korkey**, Councilor  
 (signed) **Johann Wolff**, Assistant Official

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)

**Appendix 'H'**  
**Maps of Genealogical Sites**

Long: Ray: M<sup>rs</sup>:

8 Nielsen. b. p.







See tables on pages 278 & 279.

| <i>Known Places of Maternal Origin in Europe</i> |                             |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>No.</i>                                       | <i>Name of City or Town</i> | <i>Name of Country</i> |
| 1                                                | Enns                        | Austria, Upper         |
| 2                                                | Freistadt                   | Austria, Upper         |
| 4                                                | Hollabrunn                  | Austria, Lower         |
| 5                                                | Linz                        | Austria, Upper         |
| 6                                                | Mauthausen                  | Austria, Upper         |
| 8                                                | Vienna (Wien)               | Austria, Lower         |
| 9                                                | Weitra                      | Austria, Lower         |
| 10                                               | Eisgrub (Lednice)           | Czech Republic         |
| 11                                               | Nové Strašeci & Rynholec    | Czech Republic         |
| 12                                               | Prague                      | Czech Republic         |
| 13                                               | Esches                      | France, Lorraine       |
| 14                                               | Nancy                       | France, Lorraine       |
| 15                                               | Raincourt                   | France, Lorraine       |
| 16                                               | Pont-à-Mousson              | France, Lorraine       |
| 17                                               | Vézelize                    | France, Lorraine       |
| 18                                               | Vioménil & Hennezel         | France, Lorraine       |
| 20                                               | Bauschlott                  | Germany, Baden         |
| 24                                               | Köln (Cologne)              | Germany, Rheinland     |
| 25                                               | Mönchroth & Dinkelsbühl     | Germany, Bavaria       |
| 29                                               | Stuttgart                   | Germany, Württemberg   |

Page 2 of 3

FamilyEuropeSM2.

N.B. The numbering is not contiguous.



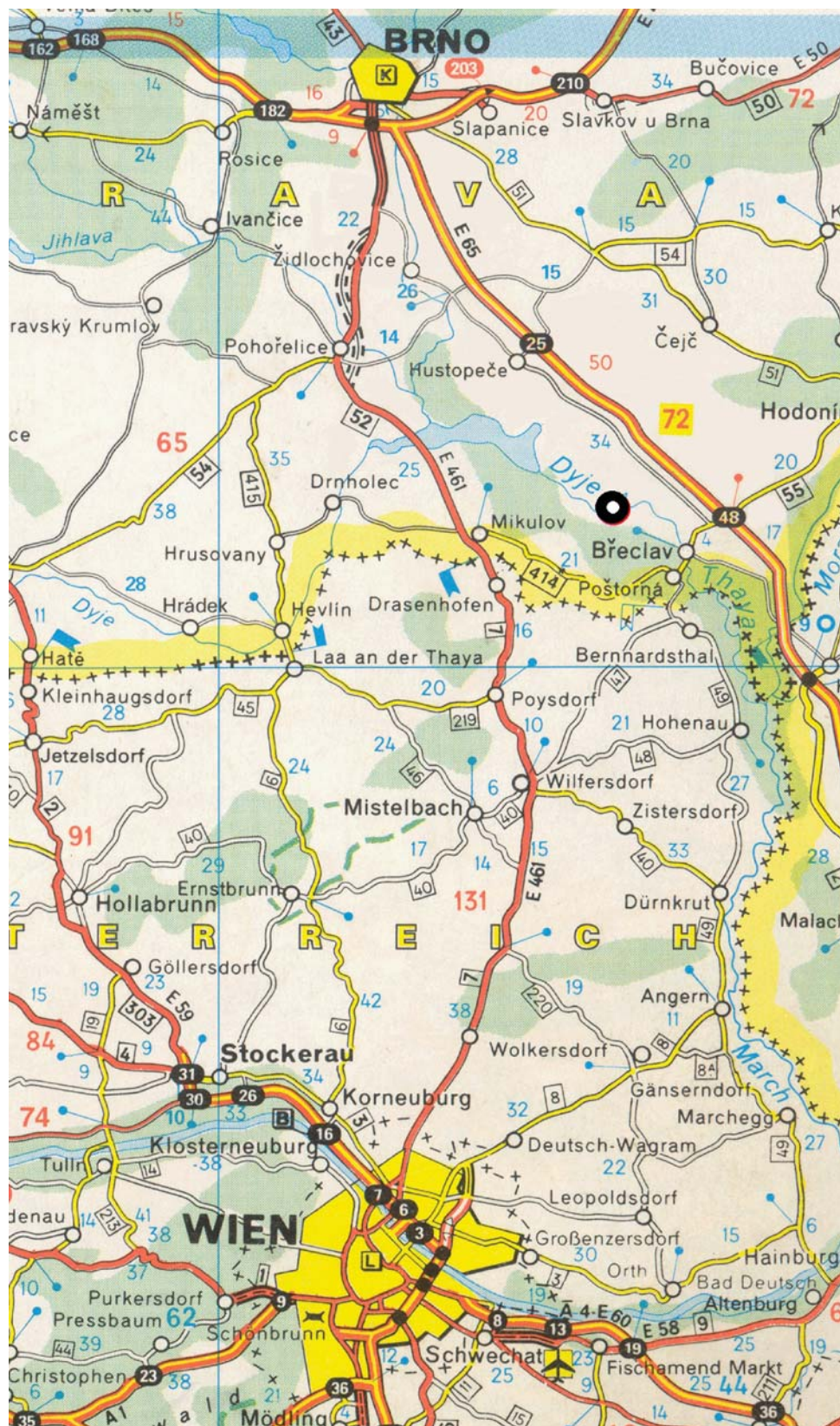
| <i>Known Places of Maternal Origin in Europe</i> |                             |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>No.</i>                                       | <i>Name of City or Town</i> | <i>Name of Country</i> |
| 30                                               | Tübingen                    | Germany, Württemberg   |
| 31                                               | Dordrecht                   | Holland, South         |
| 32                                               | Heusden                     | Holland, North Brabant |
| 33                                               | s'-Hertogenbosch            | Holland, North Brabant |
| 34                                               | The Haag                    | Holland, North         |
| 36                                               | Budapest                    | Hungary                |
| 40                                               | Pozsony (Bratislava)        | Hungary/Slovakia       |
| 41                                               | Trnava (Nagyszombat)        | Hungary/Slovakia       |
| 42                                               | Lisone                      | Italy                  |
| 43                                               | Milano                      | Italy                  |
| 44                                               | Kroeno                      | Poland                 |
| 45                                               | Ljubljana                   | Slovenia               |
| 46                                               | Ribnica                     | Slovenia               |
| 47                                               | Nuerdon                     | Switzerland, Vaud      |
| 48                                               | Danzig (Gdansk)             | West Prussia/Poland    |
| 49                                               | Elbing (Elblag)             | West Prussia/Poland    |
| 50                                               | Budweis (Ceské Budejovice)  | Czech Republic         |
| 51                                               | Remouille                   | France, Lorraine       |
| 52                                               | Groß Körbitz (Spožice)      | Czech Republic         |
| 53                                               | Merklin                     | Czech Republic         |





*Ancestral birth places and residences in Bohemia*





● EISGRUB  
 (now *Lednice*)  
 birth place of

Peter  
 Maximilian  
 Reich

*In the 1600's the  
 the region was  
 part of the  
 Liechtenstein  
 estate. Lednice  
 is still much  
 visited for the  
 residential palace  
 and the large,  
 beautiful park  
 surrounding it.*

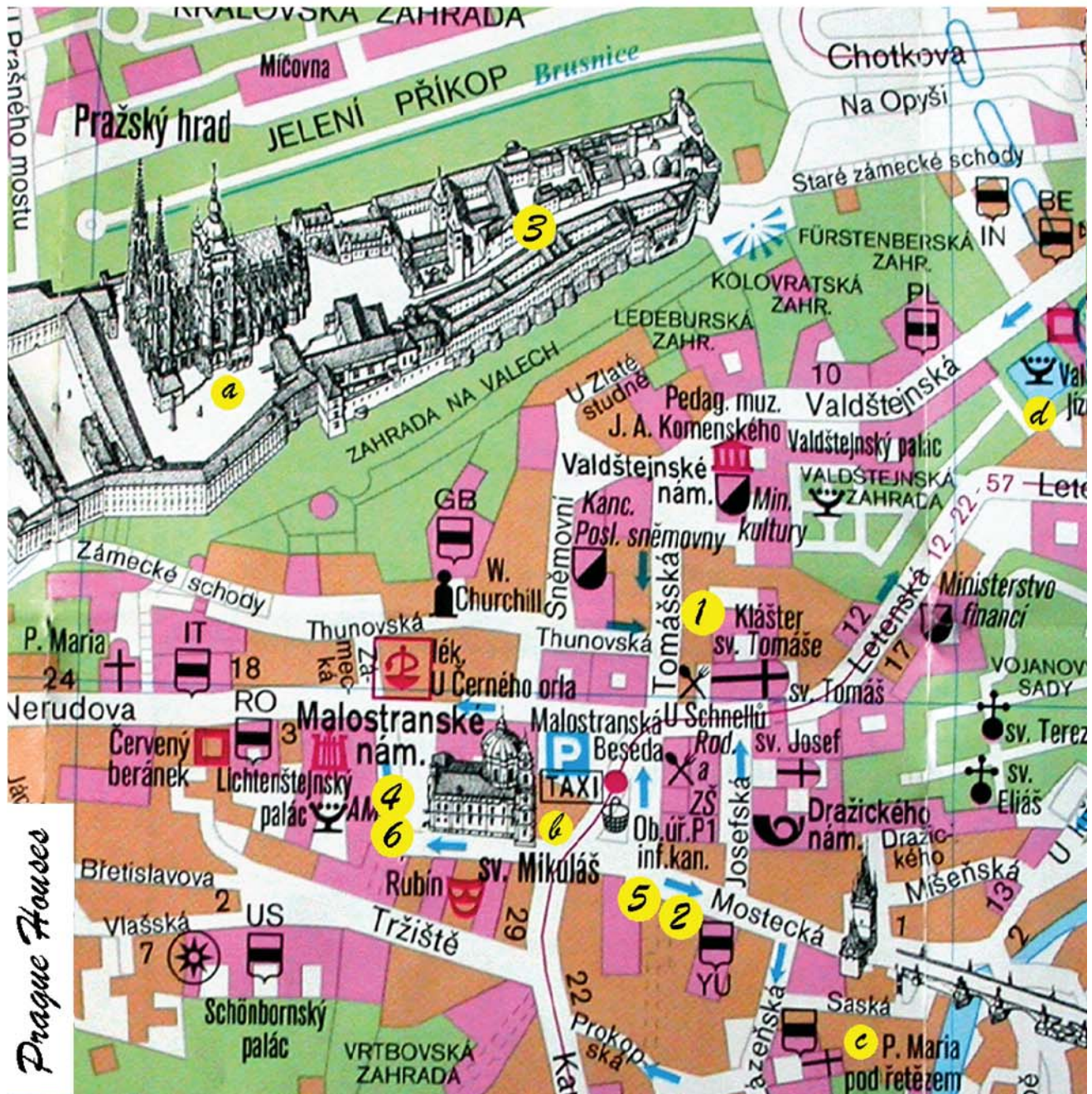
*Eisgrub Czech SM.*



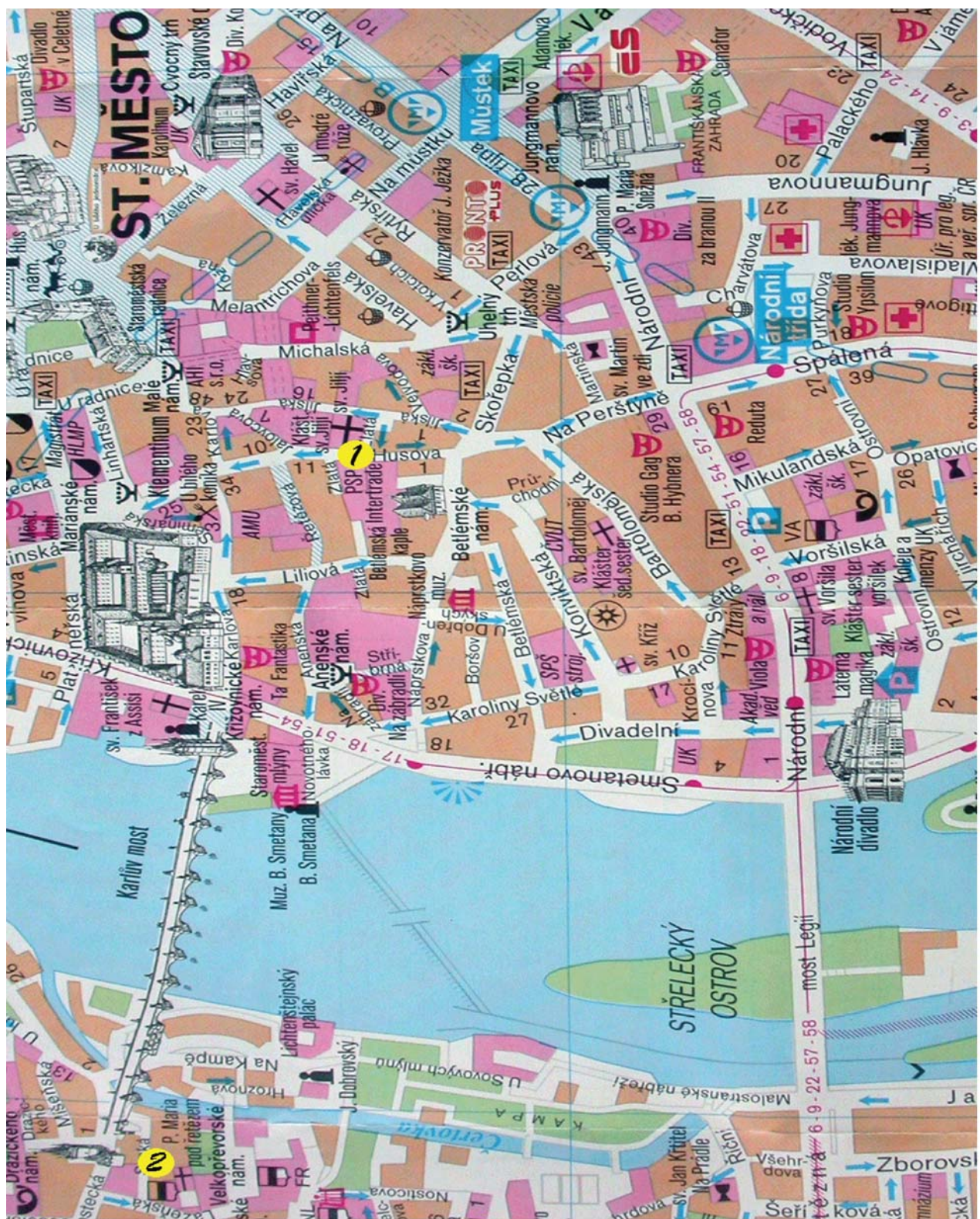
*Residences of ancestors in Prague:*

*Their churches:*

- |                      |                      |                           |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ferrante Castello | 4. Dionysio Miseroni | a. St. Vit                |
| 2. Ferrante Castello | 5. Dionysio Miseroni | b. St. Nicolas            |
| 3. Ottavio, Dionysio | 6. Peter Pič         | c. P. Maria pod - retězem |
| & Ferdinand Miseroni |                      | d. St. Maria - Magdalena  |

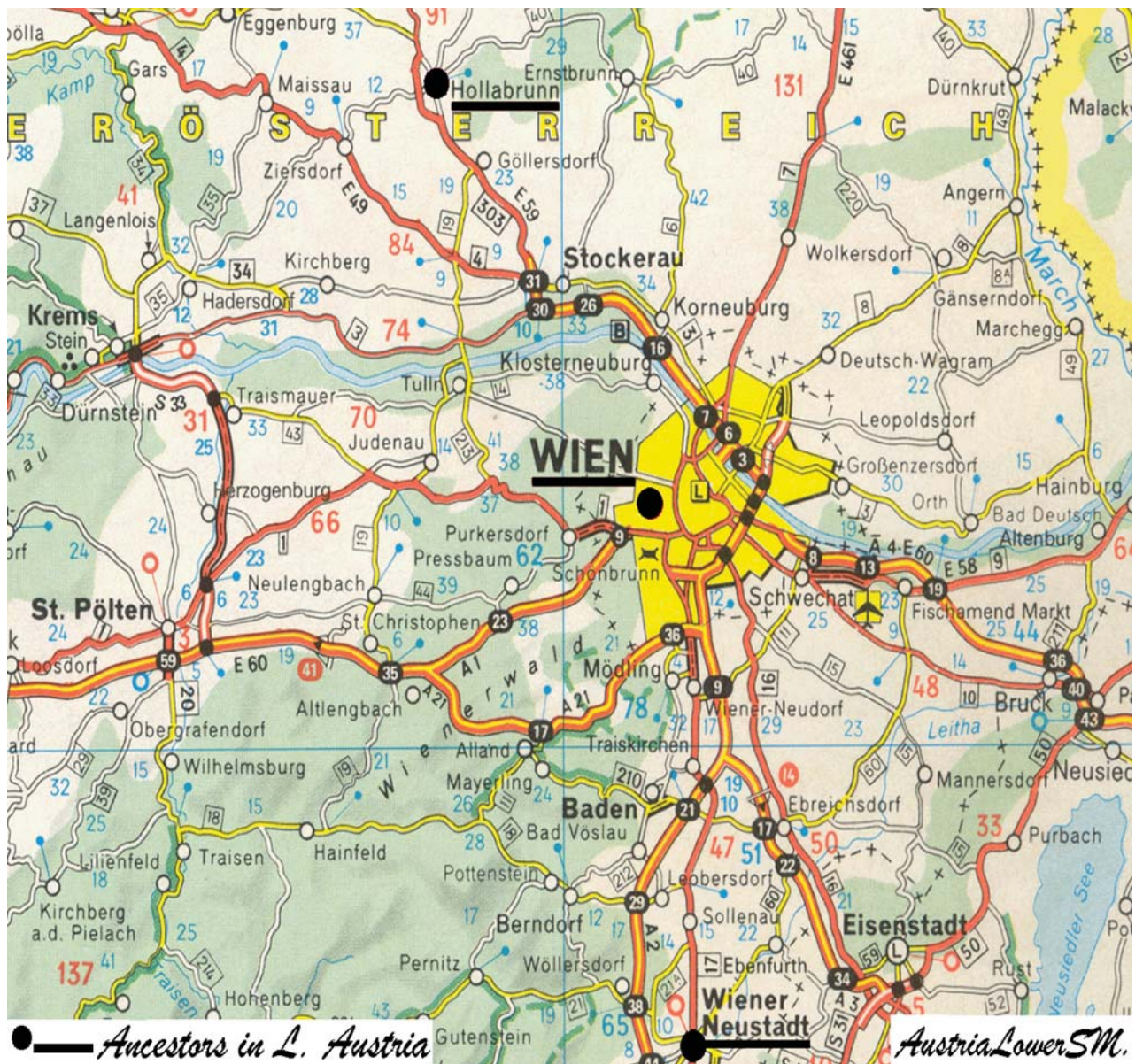




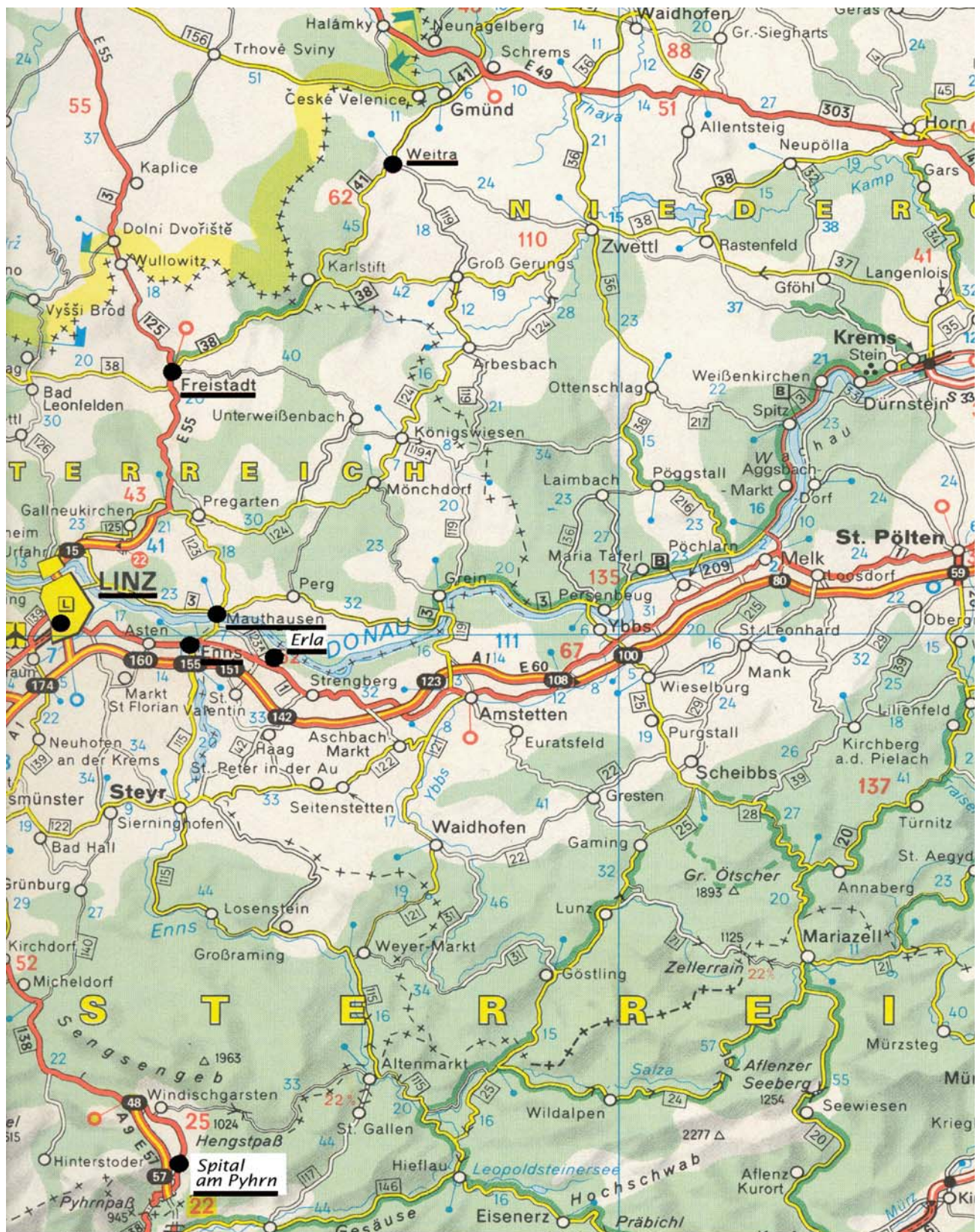


**2** P. Maria pod retézem **1** St. Aegida (Klášter sv. Jilji)  
Churches in Prague, in Staré Město (1) and Malá Strana (2)









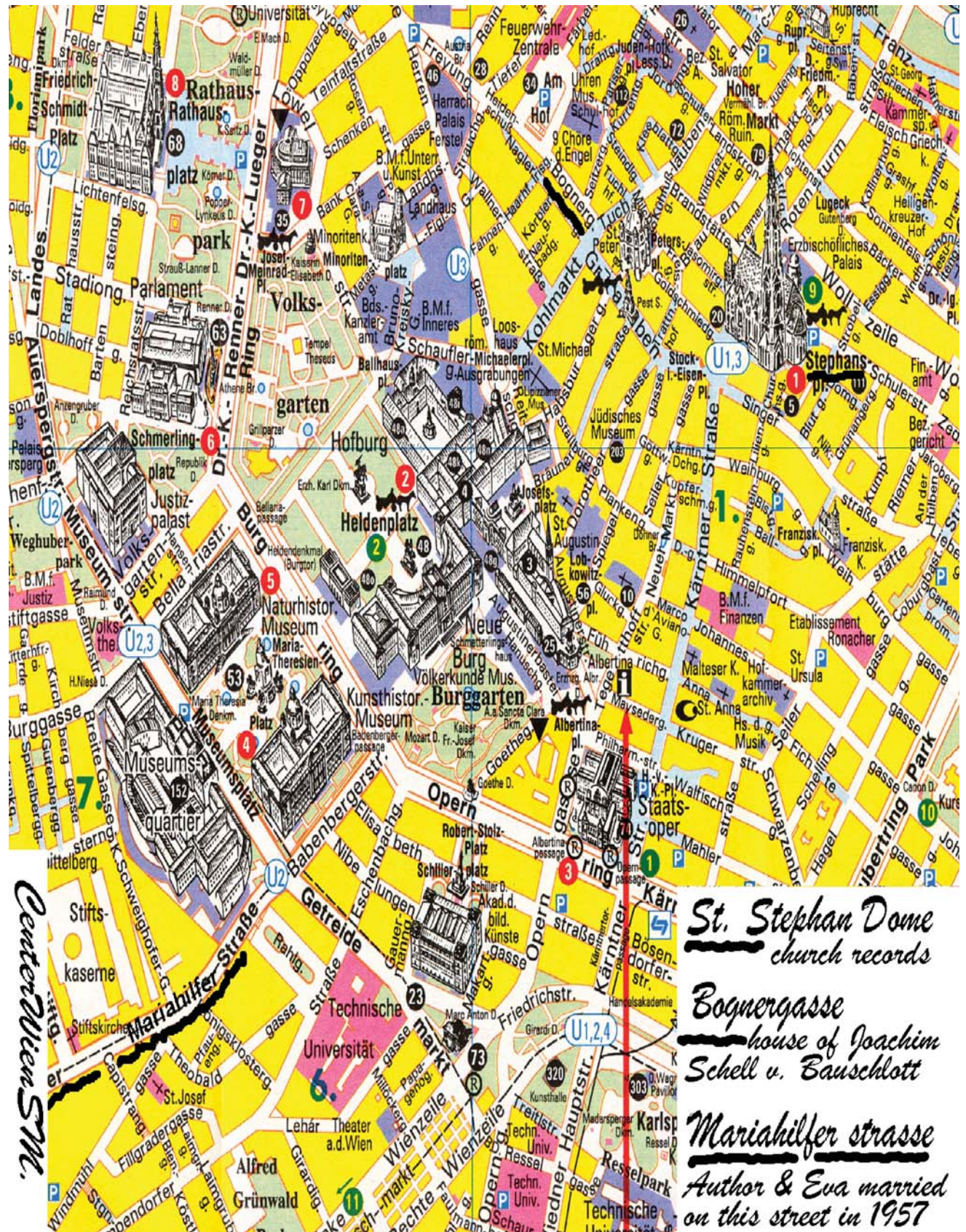
● — Ancestors in U. Austria

Austria Upper SM.





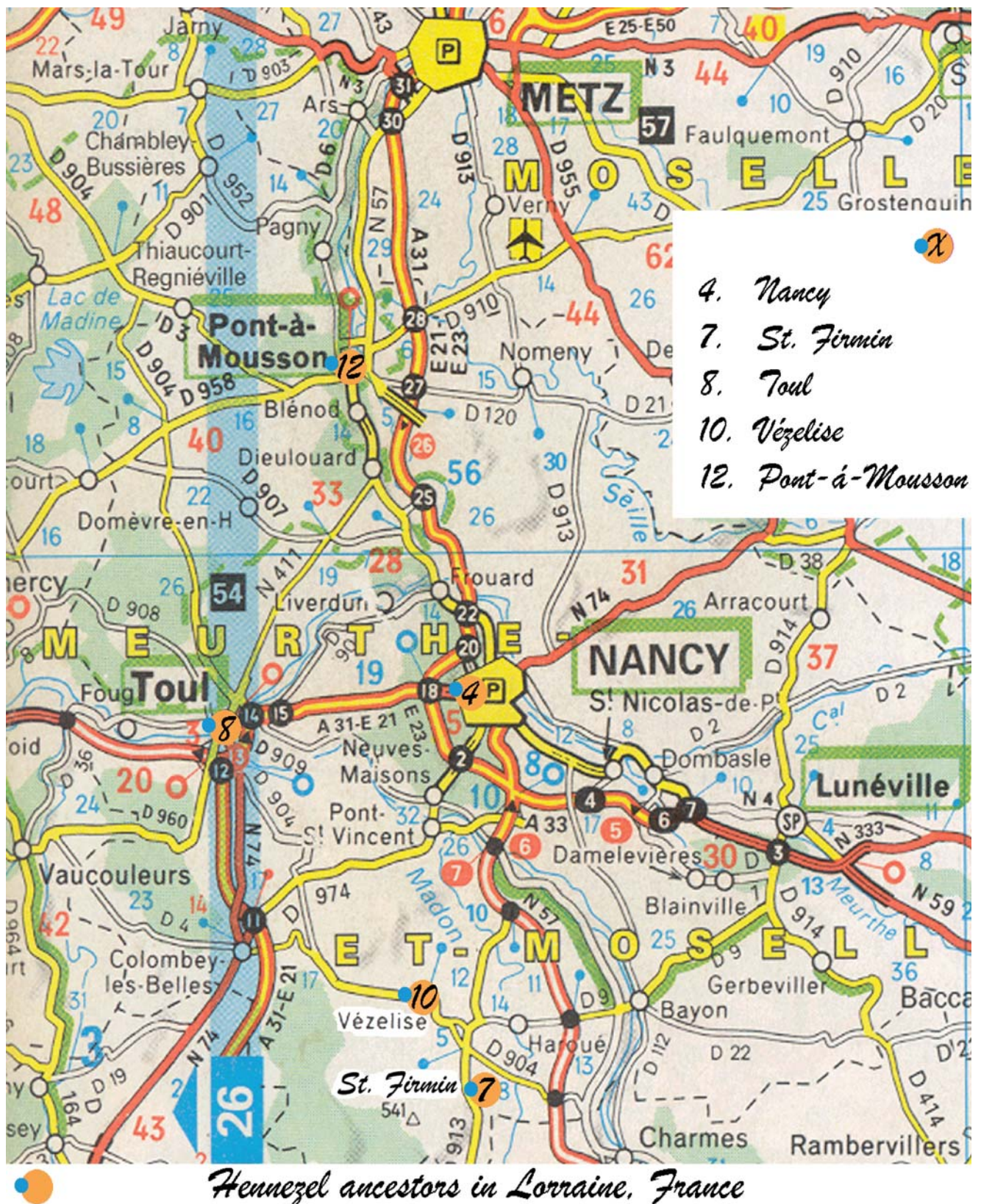




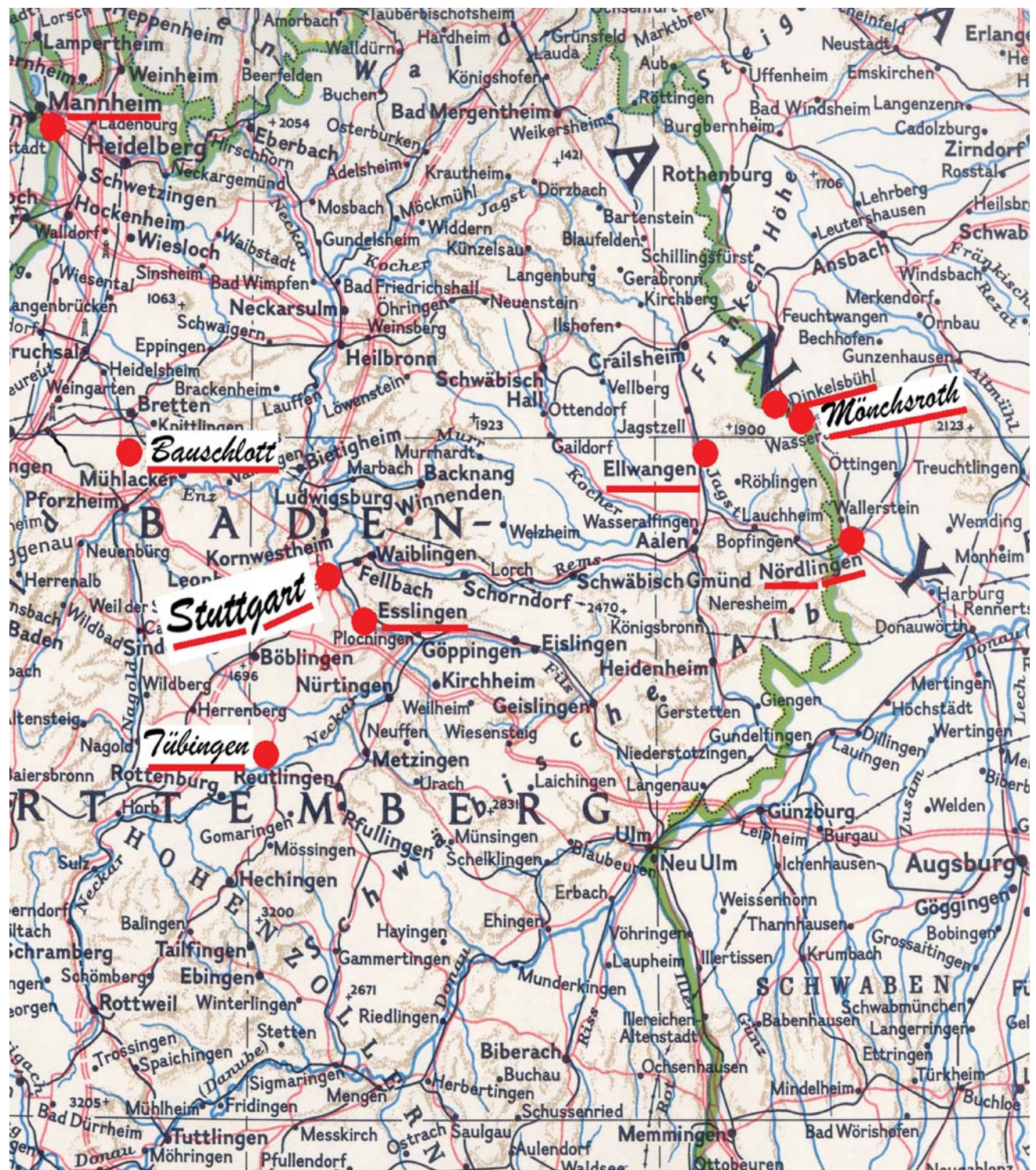






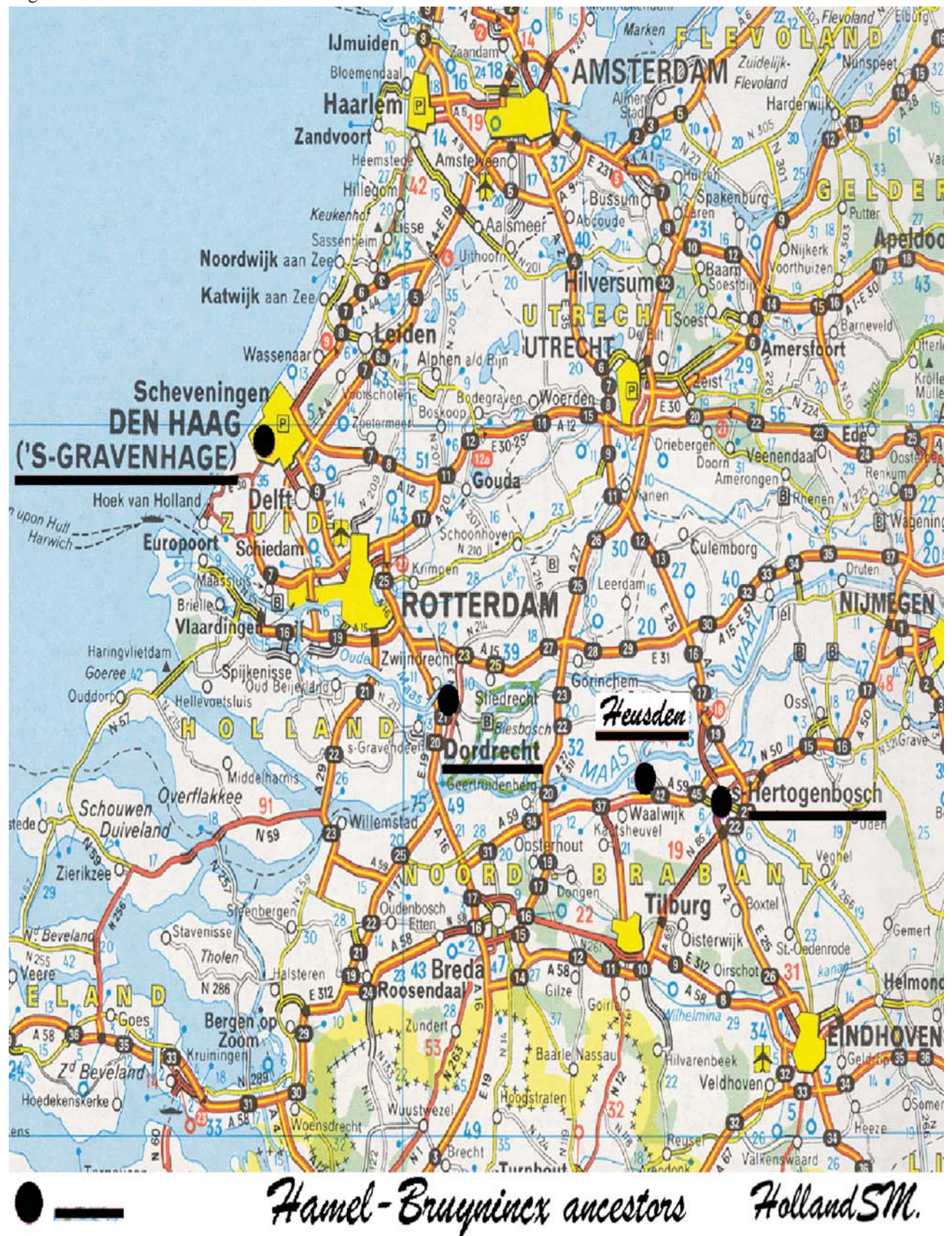






*Schell family birth and residence locations  
in Württemberg and Bavaria in Germany*



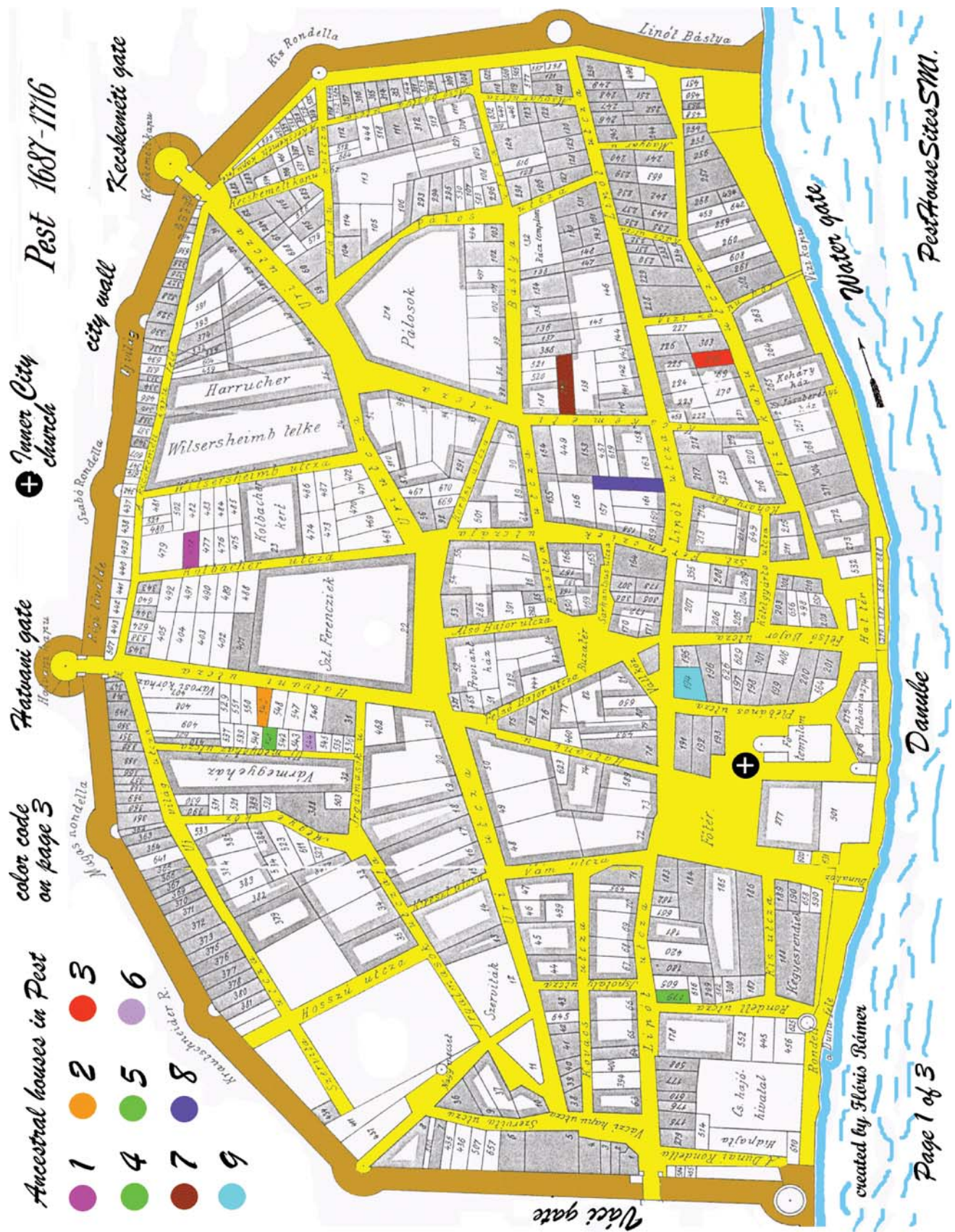






Ancestral houses in Buda (1,3,4,5 were paternal Vitzthum houses) BuddHousesSM.











## *Legend for the 'PestHouseSites' Maps*

- 1 Paul Tunner & Catharina Hochwarter, 1724  
(the author's paternal ancestors)*
- 2 Peter Reich & Maria Clara N., 1728*
- 3 Franz Naller & Sybilla Reich, 1743*
- 4 Joseph Naller & Anna-Maria Strasser, 1768*
- 5 Joseph Naller & Anna-Maria Strasser, 1782*
- 6 Elisabeth (Kollman) Naller, 1791*
- 7 Joseph Tribusch & Anna Zelzer, 1802*
- 8 Jacob Naller & Magdalena Tribusch, 1806*
- 9 Jacob Naller & Magdalena Tribuasch, 1820*
- ⊕ St. Mária church in the Inner City*





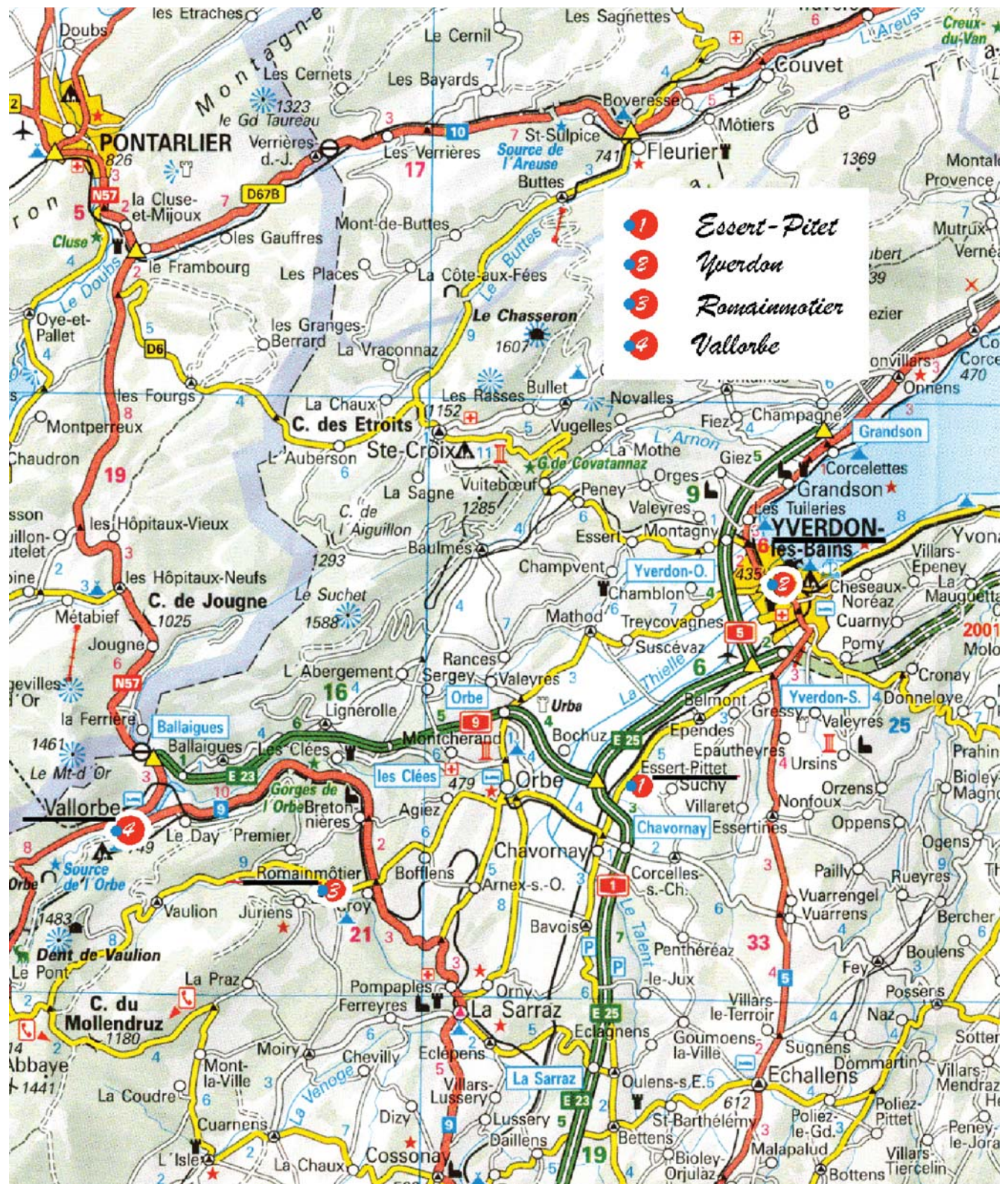






● — Ancestral birth & resident places in Slovakia & Hungary





 *Hennezel ancestral locations near Yverdon in canton Vaud, Switzerland*



