

MARIA ETEL GUZIK

GENEALOGY

BOOK 3



central detail

*Rock crystal pitcher by
Gasparo Miseroni, circa 1560*

Schatzkammer der Residenz, München

Contains

APPENDICES 'D', 'E' & 'F'

**Biographies ('D')
&
Family Histories ('E')
&
Research Data Tables ('F')**

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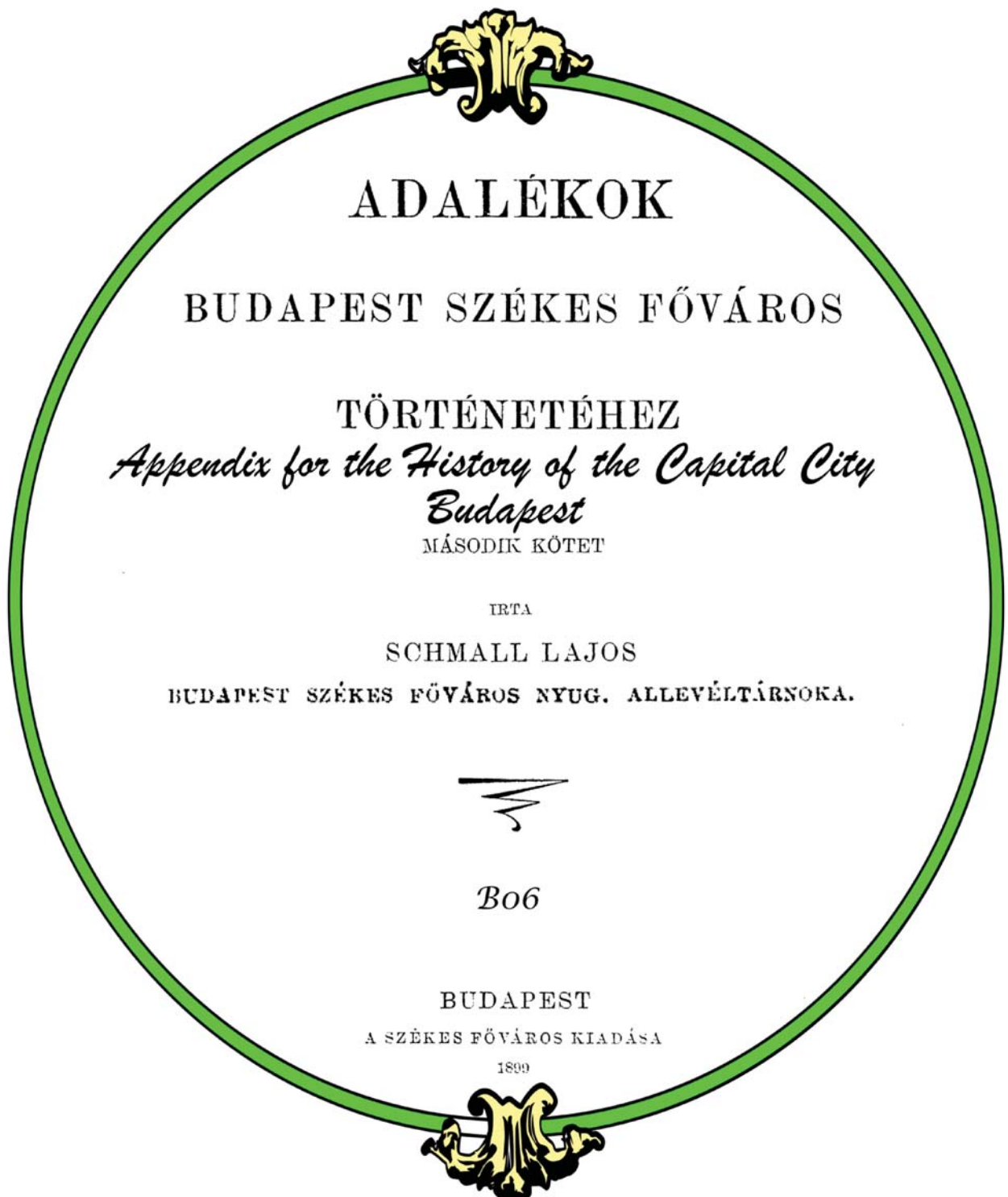


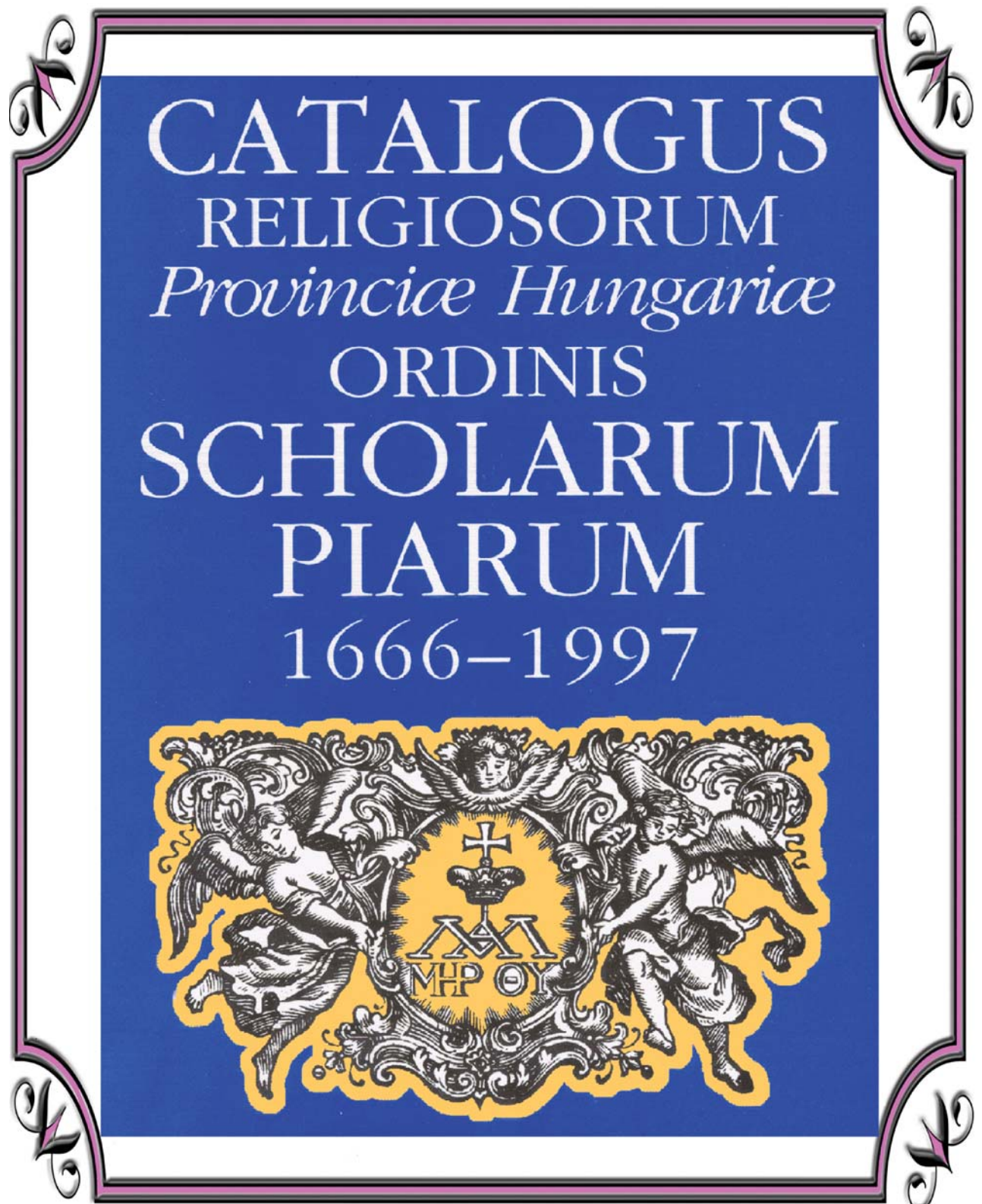
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Appendix 'D'

Biographies



For a long time, the origin of **Alexander Bauschlott** (*1st Great-grandfather of Maria Etel Guzik, G.4*) was the ultimate genealogical mystery in my family research. I spent more time on researching him than on most of my other ancestors combined as I slowly peeled back, layer by layer, much of the mystery surrounding his origin. So, it is fitting to devote some time to relate what I have succeeded to find out about him and what led me to what I know.

He was the great-grandfather of my mother, and first appeared in the church records in Pest in 1849, when his first child, my mother's grandmother was born. He was the father of that girl and used the name Alexander Bause-Chalotte on the baptism record. The mother of the baby was Carolina Catharina Regina Lessar. They were not married, but the church record gave no hint of that. This was contrary to general practice of the time in the Roman Catholic churches in Pest. This was the first mystery. He gave his occupation as 'Lieutenant in the Imperial-Royal military'. Three years later, another child was born to the couple. The father's name was again given as Bause-Chalotte and his occupation was again 'Lieutenant in the Imperial-Royal military'. There was still no mention in the baptism record that the birth was illegitimate. Three years later, in November 1855, they finally married. In the marriage record, his name was given as Alexander Karl Bauschlott and his occupation was given as 'privatmann' (*a man of independent means*). He gave his birthplace as Mönchsroth in the Principality (*Dukedom*) of Öttingen and he produced military papers to prove his identity. The priest, who married them, wrote all that into the church book including the fact that he was a member of his parish, but made no mention of the two previous births to the couple. This solved the mystery as to why his illegitimate babies were not labeled as such in the church books – the priests were afraid of him. He was an officer of the Kaiser's military and the baptism was just a short time after the 1848 uprising against the Kaiser, which was put down by that military. At some later time, the birth records of the children were corrected in the church book to the name Bauschlott. Two more children were born after 1855. Each time, the occupation of the father was again given as 'privatmann'. All four children were girls and had multiple Christian names, which was not common in Pest, except amongst the nobility. The names of the girls were: Emilia Anna Maria, Irena Eugenia Barbara Josepha, Maria Regina and Paulina Barbara Margaretha.

Alexander Karl Bauschlott spent the rest of his life in Pest. He always lived in Erzsébetváros, in what is today the VII district. Early in his career, when he married and his children were born, he lived at the address Dob utca 25. In 1885, five years before his death, he was listed in the Budapest Name and Address Register, which was a bilingual (*German and Hungarian*) for-a-fee register for the people in the city, who wanted their names and occupation listed. His address was Klauzál utca 35, about a block from Rákoczy út. His occupation was given as „writer” in Hungarian and „Schriftsteller” in German, which means somebody, who writes stories. He is not listed in the catalog of Hungarian writers in the Metropolitan Library of Budapest. He may have written newspaper articles or advertisements or perhaps other things under a pen-name. He probably spoke Hungarian since he lived in Budapest from 1835 to 1890. His death in 1890 was recorded in the church of Erzsébetváros. In that record, his occupation was given as freelance office worker, a man that did writing and accounting work for a fee. Perhaps he was a freelance clerical person all his life and his work may have included writing stories as well as clerical work. People with the skills of reading, writing and arithmetic were not very numerous in those times in the city that was growing at an enormous rate. The priest also noted that Alexander Karl had been born in Mönchsroth in Bavaria. This meant that the family was not only aware of his birthplace, but even knew that it belonged to Bavaria and not to the princes of Öttingen as it was stated 50 years earlier. The place of death was stated as the Poorhouse, which in those days was the same as today's old-age homes.

The search for his origins was long and hard. Only the meticulous record keeping and archiving of the Austrian military administration made it possible to research his background. I found his name relatively soon in the volumes of the “Militär Schematismus” in the National Library in Buda. The “Schematismus” was the annual publication of the Austrian War Office. From about 1700 to 1918, periodically it issued a volume with the list of the names of all the active officers of the Austrian military along with their rank, troop affiliation and location of duty. Alexander Karl was listed in the years of 1836 through 1840. In 1836 he had the rank of Sergeant and served in Italy. From 1837 through 1840 he served in Pest. His rank was Unterlieutenant in 1839 and in the following year he resigned. In his resignation letter dated 12th March, 1840, he gave the reason for his resignation as *‘a statement made regarding a mistake that had occurred’*. Throughout his service he was a staff officer at the regiment headquarters. I was puzzled. What was a boy from Mönchsroth in Germany doing in the Austrian Military? How did he get, from the start, the comfortable and coveted job of a staff officer at regiment headquarters? Who was his father? I had to go to Mönchsroth to see if I can find the answers.

In 1997 we set out to find Mönchsroth. It was a small quaint town, about 90 km southwest from Nürnberg and roughly in the middle of the large territory that used to belong to the Princes of Öttingen. There is a town nearby, called Öttingen, which was the capital of this Duchy. In 1806, before Alexander Karl was born, the dukedom was swallowed up by two other dukedoms called Bavaria (*in German Bayern*) and Württemberg, which are now member states in the Federal States of Germany. The king of Bavaria got most of the dukedom and a small part went to the duke of Württemberg. The first surprise upon our arrival to Mönchsroth was the fact that it never had a Roman Catholic church since Martin Luther’s time. Alexander Karl Bauschlott was Roman Catholic. We went into the office of the only church Mönchsroth ever had. A very pretty and friendly young woman, Ms. Reese, gave us the church books, but expressed her doubts that there is any name like ‘Bauschlott’ in it. She and her husband were the Lutheran pastors in the village. She was right. We did not find any trace of the name Bauschlott. We were told that the nearest Roman Catholic church was about 4 kilometers away in a town called Wilburgstetten. The few Catholics that lived in Mönchsroth used to belong to that church. We visited that church as well, but found no trace of the names Bauschlott, Bause or Chalotte or Bause-Chalotte in the church records of the last three hundred years. The father was convinced that no such names had ever existed in that parish.

We were wondering if we were in the right Mönchsroth. However, a little investigation showed that there had never been another Mönchsroth anywhere in Germany. There used to be a small place 200 kilometers from there in Baden-Württemberg that was called Mönchsrot (*without the ‘h’ at the end*) near the Rot River. ‘Mönchsroth’ means ‘red monks’. ‘Mönchsrot’ means ‘monks of the Rot river’. It does not exist anymore. It was swallowed up a long time ago by the town called ‘Rot an der Rot’. Furthermore, in the time of Alexander Karl, it was a monastery village and it was never part of the Öttingen Principality. I was at a complete dead end, a brick wall: the alleged birthplace had no trace of the name Bauschlott and in the tens of thousands of church records I had seen in the course of my family research project, I had never even seen the Bauschlott name. The first name Alexander was also exceedingly rare in the German speaking population of the times I was researching. I had to give up; there were no more leads to go on.

However, it continued to puzzle me, and a year later, in 1998, I tried the Internet. It was relatively new then, but it had a real beehive of genealogical activity. I signed up for the Bavaria and Austria genealogy Lists. Each List was a forum for family research in a particular geographic region, where, through e-mail correspondence, people could learn from each other and assist each other in their family search. I received and read 30-35 e-mail messages each day.

These were messages people sent to the List or to each other asking or answering question. Everybody could read everybody's correspondence. Now and again, I sent a message to the List describing my 'Bauschlott' puzzle. I got some tips now and then, but nothing that helped me. One day, I received a message from a man in Australia to tell me that he just heard of a book published recently about the history of Bauschlott, which is a small town in Baden – Württemberg. Then not long after that, another List member sent me a message about a German actress called Katharina Schell von Bauschlott, who was quite well known at the time in Europe. I did not know at the time what to do with the '*Schell von Bauschlott*' name, and concentrated on the town of Bauschlott. After some quick research, I found out that the only library in the United States that had the book was the library of Harvard University and they did not loan it out. Using my Boston contacts, I immediately located an acquaintance, who was a regular visitor of that library. He agreed to take a good look at the book, and a month later, he sent me some photocopies from it. I learnt that it was a small town in Baden and that in its 100-year history only one man lived there, who was called Bauschlott. His name was Adalbertus von Bauschlott and he lived around the year 1075. Not deterred, I wrote to the mayor of the town and to the local church. I got no useful answers from them. I was again at a dead end.

It took me several months to recover and to come up with another way to continue the search. I found out that the Kriegsarchiv (*War Archives*) in Vienna had extensive files on its military personnel, particularly of its officers. I wrote to them to inquire about Alexander Karl Bauschlott. A year later, in 1999, I received a reply. They had him on record. Their records said exactly the same things as what I read in the church book in Pest. The only new information was that he graduated from the Wiener Neustädter Militärakademie. His father was recorded as a 'privatmann' (*the occupational title Alexander Karl used in Pest*) and his place of residence was not mentioned. I wrote the Kriegsarchiv another letter begging for more information of any sort that could help my research. In the meantime, I contacted the academy, which still existed in Wiener Neustadt, a distant suburb of Vienna. It is called '*Theresianische Militärakademie*'. I asked for information about Alexander Karl Bauschlott. The reply came very quickly, stating that all their records had been lost in an air raid at the end of World war II, but they sent me a photocopy of a page from a book published in 1894. The title of the book was "The Theresianische Militär-Akademie at Wiener-Neustadt and its Students, from its Founding to our Days". It contained a short biography of all the graduates of that military academy up to the year 1894. It was based on the records of the Academy (*when those records were still intact*) and those of the Kriegsarchiv. There on page 577, where the list of the graduates of the year 1835 begins, I read the following:

„Bauschlott, Alexander Karl von, Sohn eines Privatmannes, geb. zu Mönchsroth 27 Sept. 1815, eingetr. 13.Oct.1827, wurde als Fähnr. zu Leonhard Graf v. Rothkirch und Panthen-Inf.Nr12 ausgemustert und quitt. den Militärdienst im Jahre 1840.“

In other words, on October 13, 1827 somebody enrolled the 12-year boy in the military academy by the name of Alexander Karl von Bauschlott. If it was his father, all that was recorded about him was that he was a 'privatmann'. The boy attended the Academy for eight years and then he graduated. He served in the Count Leonhard von Rothkirch Infantry Regiment and quit the military in 1840. I now knew a little bit more about his life, but there was no new information that would enable me to pursue his origins. I was looking at the same insurmountable 'brick wall' but now there was perhaps a tiny crack in it with some light shining through it. I began to suspect that Alexander Karl was an illegitimate child. Why else would his father's name not be in the records of the Military Academy? By then, I also suspected that his natural father was a military officer.

I continued the research. I corresponded with many potential sources of information in Bavaria in the area that was at one time the Öttingen Principality. I wrote to the Town Hall in Mönchsroth, private schools in and around Mönchsroth and Dinkelsbühl (*a neighboring bigger town*), the Military Archive of Bavaria, the Fürst zu Öttingen-Spielberg'sches Archives, the archive of Fürst Wallerstein and the Archive of Nördlingen (*the largest town in the area*). Using the microfilms of church records of LDS (the Mormon Church of the Latter Day Saints), I searched through another dozen churches around Mönchsroth. I did not find any information about the name 'Bauschlott' or any name even resembling it. However, in Dinkelsbühl I found something very interesting. Dinkelsbühl is a charming mediaeval small town only about 10 kilometers from Mönchsroth. At the time of our visit to the area, we visited the town and were fascinated by it. I even obtained microfilms of its church books from LDS and looked through them but, to no avail. Using the Internet, I contacted private schools there and asked them if in the 1820s their school had a boy registered whose first names were Alexander Karl or Karl Alexander. One school in Dinkelsbühl forwarded my inquiry to the town archive. The archivist was kind enough to look into it and in the records of one of the private schools of the 1800s (*which closed its doors in 1920*), he found a boy whose name was Alexander Karl Friedrich. He was registered at the school every year from 1820 to 1827, after which time he did not appear in the registry again. In 1720 Alexander Karl Bauschlott would have been 5, and 1827 was the year when he was enrolled in the military academy in Vienna. It was a remarkably good match. Furthermore, the name under the heading 'parent' was 'Wolff' in the first four school years and 'Hutmacher/Bogenmeier' in the final three years. It looked like they may have been foster parents. It was interesting, but still just another dead end. However, it was part of the connection between and my Alexander Karl Bauschlott and the town of Mönchsroth.

I turned to the Internet again. I looked up all the telephone books in Austria and Germany to see if there were any people there with the name Bauschlott. There was none in 1998. I began to accept defeat. The following year, I received a package from the Kriegsarchiv, which contained a lot of additional interesting personal data and service records of Alexander Karl Bauschlott. It included his resignation letter written in his own hand in beautiful handwriting. In it, he expressed his hurt by an incident in which he was probably chastised or scorned because of a mistake, and stated his desire to quit the military and continue his career in the budding railway industry of Hungary. Again, these tidbits gave me a little more insight into his life but no new leads. Yet, this new package lifted my sagging enthusiasm for more effort. I tried the telephone books on the Internet again. This was a crucial move, out of which eventually came the breakthrough that I had been hoping for all along. However, the breakthrough did not come quickly or easily.

In 1999, I looked through all the telephone books of Austria and Germany again. I found only one entry with the name Bauschlott. It was a woman in Vienna by the name of Gabriella Schell von Bauschlott. Her phone number and her address were there. Immediately, I sat down and composed a letter. I told her about my research and asked her where her Bauschlott name originated from, as it might help me to find the origin of my ancestor. That was all I hoped for at the time – a lead. I waited almost a year for an answer. It never came. I had many similar researches going on parallel with this one, and I was slowly losing interest and hope of ever breaking through the 'brick wall' of the Bauschlott line. In January of 2000, I was sitting with my friend Joseph and his wife Wally in their living room. They were people in their 80s, regular winter snowbirds in Naples from Baden – Württemberg. Joseph was helping me with German translation. The discussion came to my enigmatic Bauschlott ancestor. I was complaining that I had not received an answer to my letter from the lady called Gabriella Schell von Bauschlott in Vienna. Joseph casually suggested that I should call her on the phone, maybe she had lost my

address. Then we talked about something else and I eventually left. My subconscious mind must have been working on his suggestion, because by next morning I was asking myself why I had not thought of doing that. I called Joseph that morning and asked him if his wife could make that phone call for me. I wanted a woman to make the call. Of course, the answer was 'yes'. Within the next couple of days or so I gave them a brief write-up of the issues and questions the phone call should be about, and Wally made the call. She found out the following. The family originated in Bauschlott in Baden. However, they personally originated from Hungary. About thirty years earlier they left Hungary and moved to Munich, where they lived until just a few months earlier, at which time they moved to Vienna. She lived with her father Baron Stephan Schell von Bauschlott, who was 90 years old and in ill health. They had received my letter, but having too many things to do and too little time, they did not answer it.

I was amazed and the Hungarian connection puzzled me. I sensed that there was more to this than met the eye. My friend Joseph suggested that I should write another letter to the father. I composed another letter explaining all that needed explaining and Joseph translated it into German. Enclosing a copy of the above-mentioned page from the graduate book of the Theresianische Militärakademie, I sent the letter. Within a month I had a reply from Dr. Stephan Baron Schell von Bauschlott. It contained a letter written in German and photocopies of two pages from the 1899 issue of the 'Gothaischen Genealogischen Taschenbuch'. The latter is an annual publication of the genealogy of the Austrian and German nobility. The letter he sent contained eleven lines written in the unsteady hand of a 90-year old man. It said that his family originated in Baden, his grandfather married into a Hungarian family, he was born and lived in Hungary until 1969, then he lived in Munich until 1998, he did not know more about his family than what was on the enclosed Gotha pages and based on that he did not think we were related.

When I had read the Gotha pages, I was not at all sure that we were not related. There were too many coincidences. There was an Alexander Schell von Bauschlott in the family, who lived from 1781 to 1855. He held the rank of Major General in the Austrian military. He served 34 years. He had a half brother called Joachim Schell von Bauschlott, who lived from 1783 to 1837. He held the rank of Colonel at the time of his death and had served 26 years in the Austrian military. They were both of the correct age to be the father of my Alexander Karl Bauschlott. They were both officers in the Austrian military and lived at one time or another in Vienna. Furthermore, their father's name was Karl Laktanz. Alexander married in 1822, Joachim married in 1823, and my ancestor was born in 1815. They were both unmarried when my ancestor was born. They were of German descent and so was my ancestor. Add to this that my ancestor was registered at the Academy as '*Alexander Karl von Bauschlott*' and he gave multiple Christian names to his daughters that resembled the practice of the nobility, and the case begins to look too much to be no more than random coincidences – I thought. And at that time, I did not know that there were still more coincidences to be found later.

The 1899 Gotha pages also told me that the 1853 issue of the 'Gothaischen Genealogischen Taschenbuch' contained more information about the Schell family. I wasted no time to obtain a photocopy of the relevant pages in it through a contact at the National Library in Vienna. On those pages I discovered that the family at one time had an estate in Mönchsroth in Bavaria – of all places. That was all I needed. I was now sure that my Bauschlott was related to the Schell family. Because of his first name, I was convinced that Alexander Schell fathered my ancestor while he was a bachelor military officer. I could not imagine that Joachim would give his illegitimate son his brother's name. I did not know at the time that a.) the grandfather of the two half-brothers was also named 'Alexander Friedrich' and b.) his half-brother Alexander named his first son after his half-brother 'Joachim'. I surmised that the mother of Alexander Karl

must have died perhaps at childbirth and the father cared enough about their relationship and about the boy to give him his first name, to look after his upbringing and to launch him on a military career like his own. Sometime later, I found out that the grandfather of the two brothers was called 'Alexander Friedrich'. In all the tens of thousands of church records I had seen in Hungary, Germany and Austria, I had only come across with one Alexander. In this family there were two and my ancestor also happened to be called Alexander. I had no doubt about the connection between my ancestor and the Schell family.

However, to prove that connection was another matter. I had only circumstantial evidence for it. I had no idea how to find hard evidence such as a will from Alexander Schell, or adoption papers, or documents of a name change. I was convinced that at birth the boy was not registered in the church by the Bauschlott name. That name came later, perhaps before he was enrolled at the military academy in Vienna. My discovery of the boy in Dinkelsbühl came to my mind. He may have been the boy I was looking for. I sensed that the documents that might help me had to be in Vienna, but I did not know where to look. The task seemed insurmountable. Pressing on however, I researched all available sources for the Schell family to the point, where I probably knew more about the Schell ancestors than the surviving members of that family combined. I found many church records and documents about them from archives in Bauschlott, Mönchsroth, Harburg, Ludwigsburg, Stuttgart (*all three in Swabia*) and in Vienna. I now had the entire ancestry of the family and saw that the use of the '*von Bauschlott*' predicate was initiated in the early 1800's by the two brothers Alexander and Joachim and continued by their descendants. Before them, the family was just known as '*von Schell*' or sometimes '*von Schelle*'.

In 2001, I went to Vienna to see what I could find there as proof of a connection between my Bauschlott and the Schell von Bauschlott family. The city archives had no testaments from any member of the Schell family. Neither were there adoption papers available from the period of interest. I went to the Kriegsarchiv and requested the military records of the two brothers. I was not sure there would be a Will in their file, and I knew that it was very unlikely that there would be a mention of an illegitimate son in the last testament or any other records of a high ranking military officer. Alexander was a Major General, and Joachim was a Colonel and adjutant to Archduke Johann. However, it was certainly worth a try. I was given their service files. There was one thick dossier for each man and to my great surprise both dossiers contained a Will and papers related to the inventory and distribution of the brothers' estates after their death. I was surprised that the Kriegsarchiv held documents of that sort. I put Joachim's dossier aside, as unimportant, and began to study the papers of Alexander. While I was doing that, my wife Eva, sitting next to me, began to leaf through Joachim's dossier just to keep herself occupied. I was reading Alexander's Will, when she asked me to look at a document in Joachim's dossier to see in what a beautiful hand it was written. Reluctantly, I looked at the document briefly in a preoccupied way and was handing it back to her when the words "Alexander Karl" caught my eye. I was immediately jolted out of my bemused state and my heart rate must have shot up to 140 pps as I quickly began to read the page.

It was a document, written in 1837, shortly after Joachim's death and it dealt with the distribution of his estate. In the middle of the page was a statement that "*an allowance of 30 gulden per month should be given to a person called 'Alexander Karl Leschl also known as Bauschlott', who was serving in the Leonhard Graf von Rothkirch Infantry Regiment as Fähnriche*". I was stunned. This was my Bauschlott precisely; because he served in that regiment, and in 1837 he was still a Fähnriche (Sergeant) and went by the name of Bauschlott. Here, where I least expected, I had found in writing the connection of my Bauschlott with the Schell von Bauschlott family. My luck and success astounded and elated me. I immediately put

the Alexander Schell dossier aside and with impatient zeal began to go through the dossier of Joachim. When I had gone over all of the many documents, I was in a daze. I had found several references to Alexander Karl. In Joachim's Will, written in 1831, he is mentioned twice. Of the 27 lines of the short Will, 6 lines dealt with Alexander Karl. In his Will, Joachim left the legal minimum to his son and the rest of his estate to his wife Kornelia von Trenck. Then he continued in the second paragraph to instruct the two heirs to

„be obligated to Alexander Karl Leschl known as Bauschlott, who is a cadet at the Neustadt Academy at the present time, to pay all the necessary expenses while he is attending the said institution; then after his discharge, to pay him a monthly allowance of 30 florins that is thirty gulden conventional currency, that money to be given in 3 pieces of 'twenties' untill the end of his life“ ('twenties', 'zwanziger' probably implied a particular gold coin that would keep its value against inflation).

In the next paragraph, writing about his wife, he wrote:

„When one day - and God may save and shelter her long – she will exchange the temporal for the eternal, I ask her to remember my son Johann Baptist and the above mentioned Alexander Karl Leschl by giving them my property as inherited by her, if she is lucky enough to maintain it; provided always, that the conduct of both of them towards her was of the good kind and that she is so inclined in her heart.“

He even worried about Alexander Karl being left out of Kornelia Trenck's Will! From the wording of the comments about Alexander Karl in that Will, the amount of space devoted to him, his educational expenses and the generous annuity bequeathed to him, it seemed certain that he occupied a special place in the heart of Joachim von Schell and he must have mixed with the family members and he was considered "family". Joachim wrote his Will in 1831. He wrote it just after he married his second wife. The only dependents he had at the time were a four-year old son from his previous marriage and his new wife. After his death, six years later, he had three sons, and it was discovered (*according to the inventory documents of his estate*) that he had few assets and several debts. In the first draft of the settlement of the estate it was pointed out that the annuity bequeathed "*to 'Alexander Karl Leschl also known as Bauschlott', who was serving in the Leonhard Graf von Rothkirch Infantry Regiment*" would cost 7200 florins. In the final document it was declared that after providing the legal minimum to his wife and the three children, there was no money left for the annuity bequeathed to Alexander Karl Bauschlott. Of course, he had no representation at these proceedings. Alexander Karl Bauschlott received nothing that was officially recorded. Still he was fortunate. He was brought up by and associated with a good family. He also received a good education at the Academy, that was very high level of education indeed in those days, and gave him a good foundation for the rest of his life.

Discussing our tremendous success on the way to our hotel that evening, it suddenly dawned on me what the name Leschl was. I realized that if we take the name SCHELL and write it backwards, we get LLESCH (SCH is one sound). If we now move one of the two 'L's to the end, it becomes LESCHL. Joachim Schell was playing the same kind of phonetic game with the name Schell as Alexander Karl 'Bauschlott' did later with his own, when he wrote it as Bause-Chalotte to make it unrecognizable. It also made me suspect at the time that he must have been familiar with the French language for such a phonetic trick. Now I know that his uncle Alexander Schell, according to his military record, "*spoke and wrote fluently German, French and Italian and some Latin*" and probably Joachim also spoke French since their grandmother was French.

It is obvious that Alexander Karl must have been a relatively important person for Joachim. To him Joachim's death in 1837 must have been a very hard blow. He lost his father, his patron and his financial support. He was in his second year of military service as officer and he had significant expenses to meet. Being a military officer in those days was an expensive career. The pay was low and an officer was expected to buy his own uniforms, his own horse and sword, etc.

Almost all the officers were from well-to-do families since the system of military officers was tailored to the wealthy. Besides the official requirements, there was probably a lot of peer pressure for a certain lifestyle that befitted an officer of the Kaiser. While he was alive, Joachim obviously gave Alexander the 30 florins per month and perhaps sometimes even more. Now Joachim was gone and so was the allowance. Alexander served for a few more years and worked himself up to the Unter-lieutenant rank in less time than did his father in his career. In 1839 he was already at that rank. However, he eventually must have realized that he could not afford to be a military officer without the stipend from Joachim and he quit the service in 1840.

It is obvious from the contents and language of Joachim's Will that Alexander must have been his illegitimate son. But, who was Alexander's mother? We may never know. However, she was probably somebody Joachim respected as much as he cared for the offspring of their relationship. There is no reasonable way at the moment to even speculate about the identity of that woman. The only thing reasonable to hope for is finding the birth record of Alexander. That may identify the mother, and perhaps her background may be researched. However, even that is a very slim hope. It is only possible to find the birth record of Alexander, if it was registered under a name that can be recognized. Also, it is only practical to look for that birth record if one has some ideas as to where it might be. Alexander Karl Bauschlott was born in September 1815. During 1813, 1814 and 1815, Joachim was registered with the Thiery de Vaux regiment in Piske, Bohemia (half way between Prague and the southern Czech border). In 1816, he was transferred to the Tyroler Jäger regiment in Innsbruck, Austria, and remained registered there for the rest of his life. However, there is no record in the Kriegsarchiv regarding what year he became Adjutant. I was only able to ascertain that in 1816 he was already an Adjutant to Archduke Johann. He remained in that assignment to the end of his life. So he may have served in Pisek in Vienna in 1814 and 1815, when Alexander Karl was conceived. Those may be places to look for the birth of Alexander Karl, even though he thought that he had been born in Mönchsroth in Bavaria. I know that nobody with the first names 'Alexander Karl' was baptized in Mönchsroth, Dinkelsbühl, and Wilburgstetten. Most likely, he was told that he was born in Mönchsroth because that place was far enough from Vienna to be a safe lie. It was part of the disguise built around him, even though the Schell family lived in that town from about 1715 to about 1750. There were no church records of the Schell family in Mönchsroth after 1740. The family sold their estate in the 1740s and the Schells must have moved and died out from the area. Did Joachim know somebody in that area or somebody that knew the town of Dinkelsbühl or Mönchsroth? Perhaps he did. He and his brother were looking into their ancestry when they decided to take up the 'von Bauschlott' predicate. At the time of writing this in 2003, I have exhausted all the possible avenues of research of the Schell line, except Pisek in the Czech Republic and Vienna. The latter is very difficult because of the large number of churches in that city that would have to be researched. At the moment, there is no central church archive, where all the church books of that city can be found. Going from church to church is impractical for somebody not living in Vienna. The churches are understaffed, the visiting hours very limited and the priests impatient. Pisek is a little more practical because Czechs have established regional archives, where all the church records of the region are accessible. However, it may be left to some other generation if there will be an individual like me to carry out the research. It may also be that finding Alexander Bauschlott's mother will turn out to be impossible. So, one way or another, she may become one of the unsolved mysteries so common in genealogical work.

Tamás Ferenc Guzik, (*father of Maria Etel, G.2*) He founded a large family in Újpest (*a suburb of Budapest*). For many, many years, that big family consisting of my grandparents, their six children with their spouses and their children got together every Sunday afternoon at my grandfather's apartment for a tea and some small talk. I was there too, even as a teenager. However, there was never any discussion of the past in our family. Dead relatives were never spoken about and it was never a topic of conversation where someone was born or where someone had come from. It was probably typical in those difficult times to just deal with the 'here and now'. We only know about his origin, what his birth certificate tells us. He was born in 1877, in the city of Krosno near the southern tip of present-day Poland, about 320 km northeast of Budapest. There was no Poland in those days. The southern part of present-day Poland belonged to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and it was called Galicia. The eastern part of Poland belonged to the Czar of Russia. The northern part along the Baltic Sea was called Prussia and had a predominantly German speaking population, and belonged to greater Germany, of which Prussia was a part. According to his marriage certificate dated 1904, my grandfather was Austrian nationality, and he was a registered resident of Krosno. He must have been a journeyman from Krosno and probably had not been in Hungary for long. Journeyman was the word for a tradesman, who finished his apprenticeship and was considered fully skilled in his trade. After one finished his apprenticeship, it was customary for the young tradesmen to travel from city to city in search of jobs where they could broaden their experience. Hence the English word 'journeyman'. It was the same in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Eventually, they either returned to their hometown to settle down and establish a family or they settled in another town they liked better. Many of my ancestors ended up in Budapest that way, and settled there. My grandfather was one of them. He spoke very fine Viennese German (according to my mother). He never learnt Hungarian very well. He spoke German with his first wife and probably learnt most of his Hungarian with his second wife, who spoke nothing else. Even in my lifetime, when he got a little upset (he never got very upset) he switched to German and said "donner wetter", which meant thunderstorm. This was the extent of his outbursts.

How and when he got to Hungary, even his two youngest surviving daughters did not know. My mother probably knew a lot more, but she never spoke about the origins of her father and it never occurred to me to ask. It is also possible that she did not know more than her much younger sisters knew. My grandfather was a very taciturn man, not known for telling stories. He was a master shoemaker and probably learnt his trade in Poland. On his birth certificate the occupation of his godfather is shoemaker, and on his marriage certificate the occupation of his father was given as shoemaker. He certainly got his master certificate in Budapest. We do not know where he learnt the fine German language he spoke, but it had to be early in his life. Perhaps he learnt it along with his trade as a young apprentice. Somehow he settled in Újpest, where my grandmother's family lived. Her father owned a tavern there. They met somehow and then married in 1904. Their family grew quickly. By 1914, when WW I broke out, they had four living children. His wife was an excellent businesswoman and together they prospered. During the WW I, he served in the Austro-Hungarian military. My grandmother ran the 'schusterei' while her husband was away, and did so well that after the war they bought a house with a garden on the outskirts of Újpest, in the next suburb called Rákospalota. Two more children followed in 1918 and 1920.

In 1922 tragedy struck. My grandmother died in childbirth at the age of 43. The baby died as well. The excellent businesswoman and housewife he had had for a partner was gone. Grief and the burden that had fallen on him now overwhelmed my grandfather. He had six children ranging in age from 2 to 18 to take care of and he had a business to run to feed them all. My mother was



the oldest child and she had to step into the breach to be the substitute mother. Her sister next in age was 16 and of the type that could not be relied upon to pitch in; god bless her soul. My mother was two years away from finishing her studies in the Lyceum in Újpest and had to attend school and do her studies as well as much of the work that went with such a big household. When I was a young boy and I upset her with something, she used to tell me that if she died I would try to dig her out of the ground with my bare hands. There is no doubt that that is how she must have felt for years after her mother died.

Soon their situation went from bad to worse. The Great Depression arrived and business became very difficult. My grandfather was a diligent and intelligent man, but my grandmother used to run the business, and she was no longer there. He soon got into financial problems that he could not cope with. The house was put on the auction block and he and his six children were put out on the street, literally. This could not be done today, but in those days it was standard practice. From there on, they moved from one cheap small apartment to another (none of the landlords

tolerated the 'schusterei' for long) and their life was constant hardship. My grandfather desperately needed a wife and a mother for his still young children. But what woman would want to marry a poor shoemaker with six children and a 'schusterei'? He met my step-grandmother sometime around 1926 and courted her for five years. Her name was Veronica Elek and she had a good job with a wealthy family in Buda as a live-in housekeeper. She had her own living quarters where she lived with her only child, a son called Andor, and she had good pay. She was understandably reluctant to trade her relatively comfortable life for a family with six children and a 'schusterei'. Finally she agreed to marry my grandfather and to join the big family. Andor was about the age of one of grandfather's daughters, Anna. They were both in their late teens during the long courtship of their respective parents. According to family lore, the love that flowered between Anna and Andor during those years was the impetus that pushed my step-grandmother to marry my grandfather. The apartment he and his family lived in at the time was a large apartment with one large bedroom, one very large enclosed veranda, one kitchen and a long narrow pantry. By then, there were only five children living at home ranging in age from 11 to 25. My mother was the oldest and she too, was getting ready to get married. This was early 1931. The following year, my step-grandmother was blessed with a baby girl. My grandfather was 55 and my step-grandmother 44. I was born four months later. It was 1932 and times were soon to get better, WW II was on the way. When it arrived, it was good for business everywhere, including Hungary (a sad fact about wars in general). My step-grandmother was a good businesswoman and with her at the helm, my Grandfather began to prosper again. They even bought a small house and a small cherry orchard, but they stayed in that apartment at 'Mária utca 5' until they died.

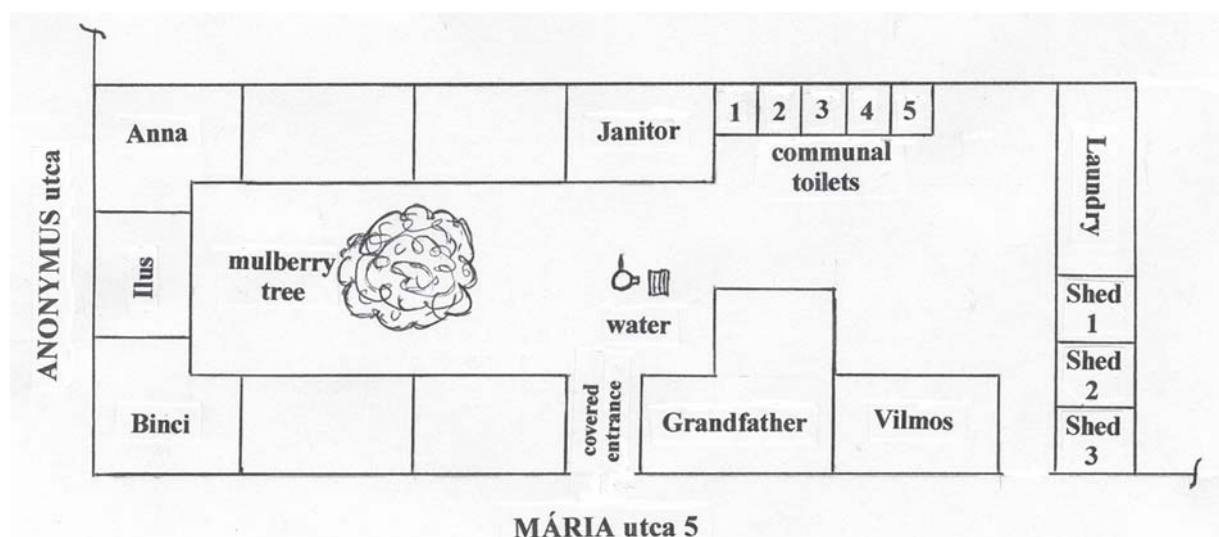
I spent a lot of time in that apartment between the time I was born and 1956, when I left Hungary and ended up as an immigrant in Canada. The building at 'Mária utca 5' was at the junction of two streetcar lines and not far from the center of Újpest. When I was very young, we lived just half a block from my step-grandmother. My working mother took me to her every morning. Her child was only four months older than I was and my step-grandmother looked after both of us. She did that besides her other duties, such as looking after her part of the business and the household. Her daughter's nickname was 'Baby'. Like her mother's, Baby's first name was Veronica. My step-grandmother had an upper middle-class brother who lived somewhere in Buda. I do not remember ever meeting him. He must have died before I was old enough to collect lasting memories. His widow was Elisabeth, a charming and sophisticated lady, whom I met a few times. She was the godmother of my cousin Baby and visited her and my step-grandmother two or three times a year. She is the one credited with giving my cousin that nickname, which in Hungary, in the early thirties sounded very exotic indeed. Incidentally, she had an opera glass, which folded into a flat shape that was only one centimeter thick. It too must have been a rather sophisticated device in those days. Baby inherited that from her and when we were teenagers, probably in 1948, she traded the opera glass with me for some books, as I recall. I kept that thing for a long time and in 1999, I refurbished it. I took it apart, had new lenses made for it and had fresh gold and chrome plating applied to the frame. At Christmas of the same year, I gave it to my daughter, Kathryne, as a family heirloom.

To return to my early childhood and my grandfather's apartment I started out discussing earlier, Baby and I eventually reached kindergarten age. That was the time when I began to collect memories that have survived to this day. I went to 'Mária utca 5' every morning, picked up my cousin and we went to kindergarten together. After the kiddy school, we went back to my step-grandmother for lunch. We were both poor eaters, as children often are, and carried on at the table, as children often do, to my busy step-grandmother's great consternation. I stayed there most of the afternoon. Although I cannot remember my mother picking me up, that must have

been the arrangement. Later, when we were already in elementary school, I still went to my grandfather's place after school and spent there much of the afternoon. The single level apartment building at 'Mária utca 5' was a typical one in Újpest. It was a corner building at the intersection of Mária utca and Anonymus utca. The street was named after an author, who wrote the 57-page chronicle he called 'Gesta Hungarorum' or 'The Origin of the Hungarians'. He did not name himself in it, except saying that he was the notary of King Béla. Since there were four kings called Béla during the period 1061 to 1270, it is not certain which one of them he served. Most historians place him at the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries under Béla III. Even then, we do not know his name and to all educated Hungarians, 'Anonymus' (from Greek meaning nameless) spelt with a capital 'A' is the author of 'Gesta Hungarorum'.

Coming back to the corner of Mária utca and Anonymus utca, the former was the wider of the two streets and had the No. 11 streetcar running on its both sides. My grandfather's building was a row of apartments built in a 'U' shape. One of the long legs was on Mária utca and the short base of the 'U' was on Anonymus utca. The other long leg of the 'U' was back-to-back with another row of apartments behind it, whose entrance was from Anonymus utca. Inside the 'U', there was a large rectangular yard. On the Mária utca side there was a tall, wide, heavy and elaborately carved, but already aging wooden gate. Between the gate and the inner yard, there was a long, wide passage under a high arched ceiling. All the apartments, about nine or ten of them, opened from that yard. The apartments running along the streets had windows opening onto both the street and the yard. Those along the other long leg of the 'U' had windows opening only to the yard. There was a walkway, paved with brick, running along the inside of the 'U' and connecting all the apartments. On the yard side of that walkway a continuous strip of flowerbed formed the final 'U' shaped frame for the central yard. In the middle of that yard stood a huge mulberry tree that bore large, dark-blue fruits in the summer. Around the tree the ground was covered with patchy grass kept short by the busy feet of playing children. There was no indoor plumbing in the apartments. That did not arrive until the late 1940s. At the open end of the 'U' there was a 'service area' extending from one leg of the 'U' to the other. In that area, there was a row of five communal flush-toilet cubicles, a big communal laundry room with running water and a drain and finally a row of four storage sheds adjacent to a small gate that opened onto Mária utca. We were proud that my Grandfather owned one of them. It was a sort of status symbol. Not far from the mulberry tree and close to my grandfather's patio, there was a circular paved area with a communal water tap that resembled a fire hydrant. It had a large spout about a meter off the ground, protruding horizontally and pointing downward. At right angles to that spout and a little higher, a long heavy spring-loaded lever projected out of the 'fire hydrant'. It was hard for children to press, for good reason. When it was pressed, a thick jet of city water gushed out from the spout. That was the source of the daily requirement of fresh water for the building. Every family went there to fill up their colorfully enameled water buckets several times a day. We lived in a similar, although somewhat smaller building at Anonymus utca 17, only a couple of buildings away. Interestingly, I do not remember ours nearly as well as I do my grandfather's. The reason is that we moved out of there when I was about eight years old and I never saw it again from the inside. My grandfather's apartment was the first one to the right as we entered the courtyard. It was the largest in the building and had a large patio in front of it, which was paved with red bricks. The kitchen window of his apartment opened onto the yard. It had a large glassed-in veranda, through which one entered the apartment. It had large windows on three sides, giving a good view of the courtyard. The bedroom had two large windows looking out to Mária utca. The No. 11 streetcar passed by so close to the building that it made the china and glassware in the credenza clink. There were other members of the family living at 'Mária utca 5'. From about 1935, my oldest aunt, Binci and her family lived in the middle of the base of the 'U'. According to family lore, in the late 1920's my father was a lodger in the apartment next to my

grandfather's. That is how my mother and father met. The family he lodged with had a daughter called Elisabeth, whom my grandfather's only son Villi (Vilmos) married around 1939. The last apartment in the inside leg of the 'U' and adjacent to the 'service area' belonged to the janitor. He had a very pretty wife and a beautiful blond daughter, born sometime around 1939-1940. According to family lore, the progenitor of that girl was my uncle Villi. As one can see, life in that apartment building must have had all the ingredients of a modern soap opera. During the war, my aunt Binci moved to the Mária utca corner of the 'U' and Anna and Andor, who married in 1940 and until then lived with my grandparents, moved to the corner apartment at the other end of the base of the 'U'. When my other aunt, Ilus, married she moved in the apartment between the former two. After my grandfather died in 1951, my step-grandmother and her son Andor switched apartments. After Anna and Andor had passed away, their married daughter Anna continued to live in my grandfather's apartment for many years. She lost her first husband there under tragic circumstances and continued to live there with her second husband well into the 1970s. That makes four successive generations that dwelt in that Mária utca apartment where my grandfather brought home a new bride in 1931. Of the people I named in this paragraph, only Ilus and Anna junior ever moved out of that building. Everyone else remained there to finish their lives.



There were five or six other children in the building and we frequently played together, mostly in the yard. Because of the No. 11 streetcar, young children were well trained not to go on the street. The old public cemetery of Újpest was only a hundred yards from us and when we were a little older, we went there to play cowboys and Indians. We also went there to get nice thick lilac twigs to make whistles and 'Y' branches to make slingshot handles. In the yard we climbed the mulberry tree constantly, played marbles and even put on one or two plays each year. They were of the usual children's variety on a makeshift stage under my grandfather's kitchen window, where there was a patio paved with bricks. I remember that during one of those plays I forgot my lines and left the stage in embarrassment and frustration. We spent most of our summer days in the big mulberry tree, eating and collecting the fruits and the leaves. The great fad amongst us children was raising silkworms. I do not know where we got the eggs or even how we started the raising of those worms. I do remember though that we all had lots and lots of worms, which we kept in shoeboxes. The silkworms loved to feed on the leaves of the mulberry tree. They looked like caterpillars when young and later when they matured, they began to secrete their silk thread and built cocoons the size of a pigeon egg or bigger. I cannot remember what in the world we did with the cocoons, but most likely we sold them to silk producers, who unraveled and spooled the

silk thread to produce real silk. Come to think of it, we probably got the eggs or the larvae from those people.

The 'schusterei' was a fascinating place for me when I was young. It was a little factory where ready- to-wear shoes and boots were created. The end products were impressive to me and had an aura of riches: shinny pairs of black and brown shoes and boots hanging overhead from long racks attached to the 10-foot ceiling of the pantry. I also saw them on some Sundays at my grandfather's stand at the market, where people were trying them on and bargaining with my grandparents. The shop had an aura of its own. A workbench lined two sides of the veranda where the shoemakers worked. On that long bench, in the fascinating and bewildering disorder of a workplace lay all kinds of strange tools: oddly shaped knives, honing stones, bodkins (stubby steel point mounted in a wooden handle to pierce holes in leather), rasps, large and strange looking needles, pliers, hammers, containers of steel nails, of wooden nails, of glue and dyes, all kinds of leather, leather laces, spools of heavy yarn for sewing shoe soles onto uppers, balls of tar to treat the yarn for sewing leather soles onto uppers, strange shoe anvils made of steel and some other things I cannot conjure up now and probably would not know what to call them if I did. In the corner, there was a big and heavy sewing machine to sew leather uppers. That was my step-grandmother's domain. There were always three to four workers in the shop and there was no set working time. With the possible exception of Sunday afternoon, the shop was always alive. The shoemakers sat at the benches working and something was always sticking out of the corner of their mouths. It could be wooden or steel nails, or a needle, or a length of yarn. They had a heavy canvass apron on their laps. Their shirts and their apron were always a messy collage of stains. What kid would not love to wear a costume like that? They were wielding their strange tools with fascinating speed and skill working on some part of a shoe or boot that was held on their right knee by a leather strap held tight or loosened at will with the right foot. Some of them were apprentices – some were journeymen. The former were more interesting to me because they were younger and more approachable. They were from the country and knew how to do or make things we city kids found fascinating. They knew how to whistle with their fingers in their mouths. They knew how to make a whistle or a small flute from a lilac branch or how to make a slingshot from a lilac fork and a couple of rubber strips cut from an automobile inner tube. They knew how to braid 3, 5, 7 or even 9 leather strips into a two-meter long whip that started out thick and gradually thinned down to a small size, maintaining a solid and perfectly round cross section all along its length. They also knew how to whirl that whip overhead and then suddenly jerk it in the opposite direction to produce a sharp crack.

I had a lot of fun there when I was young. As I got older, I gradually lost my enthusiasm for it and eventually began to avoid going to my grandfather's shop. Why? The reason was a four-letter word: WORK. Somebody always found something for me to do if they saw me around. I was usually sent on errands to the center of the town to get small quantities of shop supplies. Of course, I had to walk the many blocks to the center of town because the streetcar cost money. Other times, I was sent to get some cigarettes for my grandfather or step-grandmother, who were both light smokers. At least the tobacco shop was only a block away. I even remember the name of their brand. It had the exotic name 'Herzegovina' and it had a real nice aroma. Still other times, when there were no errands for me, I was given a box of bent steel nails to sort and straighten them. They were of the small, short variety used to fasten the heels onto a shoe or to hold and stretch the leather upper on a wooden shoetree. They were no more than a couple of centimeters long and a millimeter thick. I was given a hammer and a 'klopfstein'. That's the German name for a hard, smooth stone the size of brick. One used it as an anvil for straightening bent nails on it. It was not an easy task. It was not easy to hold the small nail between one's thumb and index finger without either hitting those extremities with the hammer or causing the

nail to fly away at the first strike. Nails flying around in the shop were not appreciated and to straighten out even a small box of those nails seemed to take forever. All that time the other less fortunate kids, who did not have a grandfather with a 'schusterei', were having fun in the yard or in the cemetery. Another very interesting assignment I often got was to sort a box of bent nails by size and to weed out the rusty ones and the small wooden nails mixed with them. As I grew



Újpest, Mária utca 5, 1941.

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

older, my grandfather's shoe making business was declining and perhaps because I was older, I was not given those jobs anymore. It would have been fun to be in the shop once again, but by then the shop had to compete for my time with many other and greater interests of mine, so I never really spent much time there again after about the age of eleven. Sometime before I entered Gymnasium (at the age of ten), we moved away from the area and lived briefly somewhere in Rákospalota, the next suburb, before we moved to Ankara utca 17, also in Újpest, probably in 1940. It was a couple of kilometers from my grandfather's home and gymnasium studies kept me busier than I was before. Although on my way home from school I had to pass by it, I visited my grandfather's place less and less frequently, in the end stopping by only once or twice a week on the way home from school. I lost touch with the children there except with my cousin Baby. I still went there with my mother, but only on Sundays.

When the war ended, my grandfather's relative prosperity ended with it. The post-war period had an ominous start in 1945 as soon as the Russian Army occupied Újpest. Groups of Russian

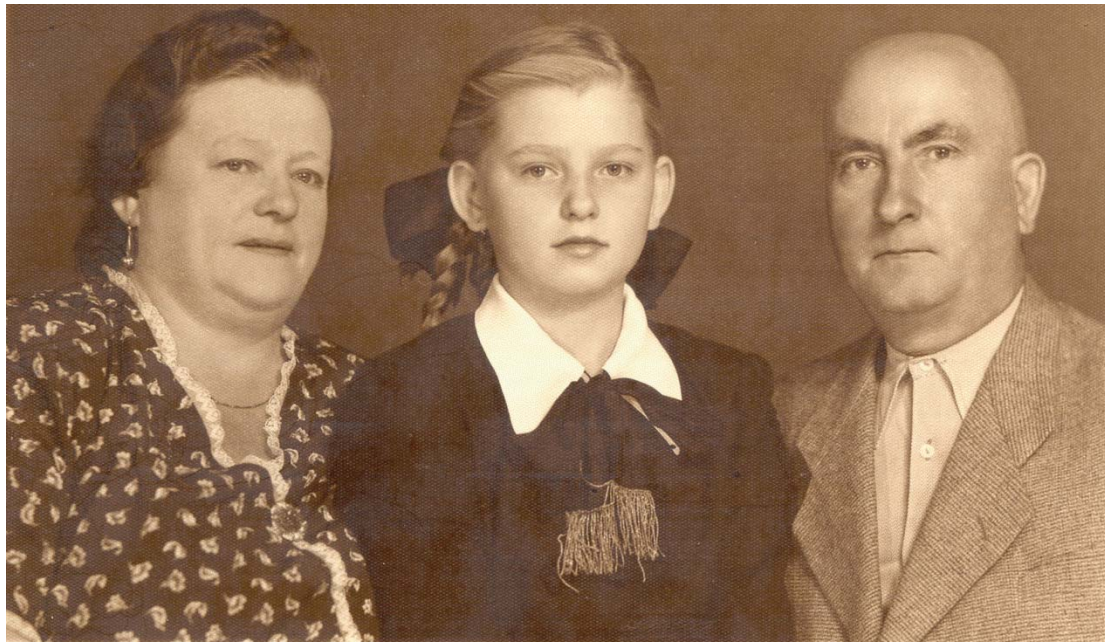
soldiers were going around looking for rich people to rob and women to rape. Some 'well-meaning' neighbors, to deflect them from themselves, directed one of the bands of soldiers to my grandfather's apartment. The Russian soldiers pocketed everything they could find in the apartment that met their fancy. Then, they proceeded to interrogate my grandfather to find out what else he had hidden. He spoke Polish and they could understand each other. When he said he had nothing hidden, they beat him on the head and on the face with revolver butts to loosen his tongue. He had some valuables hidden but despite the beating, he never told them. When things eventually settled, he opened up the 'schusterei' but the business never again recovered to its previous level. Under the combined effects of a communist government unfriendly to private business and what was even worse, a general shortage of raw materials, shoemaking could not provide more than bare subsistence. He could not make a living making new shoes or boots because there was not enough new leather to be bought. Every day of the next six years before he died, my grandfather went to a big flea market in the city to buy old shoes suitable for rebuilding. Those were shoes that had relatively good leather uppers. He and his remaining one helper removed the old soles and the inner lining of those shoes, replaced the lining with new one and cobbled on a new sole and a heel made of leather, if he had leather, or he put on a rubber sole if he did not. On Saturday and Sunday, my step-grandmother would take those rebuilt shoes and boots to the local market to sell them to people, who could not afford new ones.

The end for my grandfather came very suddenly. In 1951, on Easter Monday, I was at home getting ready to go and visit the womenfolk of our large family. The custom was to sprinkle a few droplets of perfumed water on the ladies on Easter Monday morning and wish them happy Easter. They would then treat you to some delicious food and to a drink if you were older, or give you some pocket money if you were a teenager. When I was ready, I left the house and walked through the garden to the gate and stepped out onto the sidewalk. I almost stumbled into Andor, my step-grandmother's son, who was by then the husband of Anna, or Aranka as we used to call her, my mother's younger sister. This was very unusual, because nobody from our family ever came to see us where we lived. We always visited them. This is the way it was and we just accepted it as natural. Andor looked very serious and asked me to walk back into the house with him to talk to my mother. There we learnt from him that my grandfather had died that morning. He had breakfast, shaved and dressed up into his Sunday best to sprinkle his wife and daughter. When he was done, he started out to visit the ladies in the neighboring apartments to wish them happy Easter and sprinkle them with his perfumed water. He did not make it out the door. He collapsed. My step-grandmother, Anna and Andor put him on the bed, but realized he was already dead. He was 74. He looked so healthy and relaxed in his death, that somebody called the photographer to come and take a last picture of him. I have a copy of that picture.

While alive, he was of medium height but heavy set, big boned and chubby. At the age of 74, he still had all his teeth and no cavities. He had dark brown eyes and a shaved baldhead. His head was always bald in my time and probably well before that. He had the barber shave his head twice a week, so that his head was always shiny. He did not drink, except schnapps in the morning, but smoked a few cigarettes a day. He was a serious, deliberate, very quiet and gentle man, who spoke very little. The reason for that may have been his limited command of the Hungarian language, but most likely it was simply his nature to be economical with words. He was well liked and respected by his neighbors and business associates, including his employees. His children, including my mother revered him. He treated his employees like family members. He usually took a youngster from the orphanage as apprentice. The boy would live with the family and grow up there while he served his apprenticeship and learnt the trade of a shoemaker. One of his apprentices eventually married my aunt Albina (Binci for short). Another one spent most of his adult life with my grandfather's business and continued to work for my step-

grandmother after my grandfather died. My Grandfather never said a bad word to or about anyone. He had no disagreements or disputes with any of his competitors. This was so despite the fact that the Jewish shoemaking mafia in Újpest put the squeeze on him back in the 1920s and the early 1930s. It must be said, that one characteristic of Jews is that once they get into a field, they conspire and work together with the intent to squeeze all non-Jews out of the field. No one talks about this, for obvious reasons, but there are many examples of it right here on this continent. I have seen it at McGill University and at Boston University, in the garment industry in Montreal and I heard about it in the garment industry and the diamond cutting business in New York City. I see it in PBS, in National Public Radio and everywhere in the entertainment business in Hollywood. In any case, there is nothing new under the sun. To return to my original departure, my grandfather found himself in the situation where his suppliers were Jews and most of his competitor shoemakers in Újpest were Jews. Together they tried to squeeze him and other non-Jews out of the business and made it very difficult for him to make money. All anyone in the family ever heard him say about his dire situation, and only once or twice, was “those damn Jews are killing me” as he came home and sank into a chair after a hard day of dealings with them in town. When the Jews came under persecution years later, no one ever heard him gloat over their misfortune.

He never showed emotions of any kind in my presence. He never acted angry and I do not remember seeing him laugh or even smile. He lives in my memory as a man with a relaxed but unsmiling face, just like his death portrait. By all accounts, he liked me and I was his favorite grandchild. Yet, I do not remember him ever holding me, embracing me or even patting my head. He was a true introvert. He went into town every day to buy materials for his business. When he returned, he often brought with him a handful of roasted pumpkinseeds and put them in a bowl on the kitchen counter. He knew I liked to munch on them. When I dropped in after school and saw the pumpkinseeds, I took some of it, but felt guilty because I did not know that I was welcome to it. No one ever offered it to me or told me it was there for me. I did not find out that he had been buying those seeds for me until 40 years after my grandfather died. My cousin Anna, who lived as a young girl with my grandfather told me.



My step-grandmother, my grandfather and their daughter (my aunt) Baby'

The **Hamel-Bruyninx family** lived in the United Netherlands or United Provinces, also known today as The Netherlands or Holland. The United Netherlands came into being in 1581, when the seven protestant northern provinces of Holland separated from the southern catholic provinces, that later became today's Belgium. The United Netherlands were independent, while the southern provinces were ruled first by the Spanish Hapsburgs and later by the Austrian Empire. They were first known as the Spanish Netherlands and after 1713 as the Austrian Netherlands. More specifically, the Hamel family lived in the southern part of the United Netherlands in the province called 'Noord-Brabant'. The Belgian border divides North Brabant from the Flemish Brabant south of it. The principal city of North Brabant was 's-Hertogenbosch, which is still one of the bigger cities in Holland. The name: 's-Hertogenbosch means 'The duke's forest'. In French it is 'Bois de Duc'. There is a book entitled 'Armorial Général', by J. B. Rietstap, first published in 1884 and most recently in 1995. It is a book of crests of the nobility of the above lands. There is a 'Hamel-Bruyninx' crest with the sub-identification 'bois de duc'. It shows two pairs of fields with a dark lion figure in each two fields along one diagonal and a white goat in the other two fields along the other diagonal. The Hamel crests are very numerous since the name is common. However, there is one that has the subtitle 'bois le duc'. It only has a geometric design in it. That is probably the crest of the Hamel stem of the Hamel-Bruyninx line. Most of the genealogical data presented here has been gleaned from an article in **the N82-1965 issue of the genealogy publication of "De Nederlandse Leeuw"**. The title of the article was "Einige gegevens over een tak van het geslacht Hamel te 's-Hertogenbosch". It was written by JHR. F.G.L.O. van Kretschmar and J. L. Hamel.

Dirck Hamel (*9th great-grandfather, G.12*) is the most distant forefather of the Hamel-Bruyninx line that we know anything about. His name appears in the records as Dirck Hamel the Younger. He was an alderman of the city of Heusden and the head of the Heusden organization called 'Onze Lieve Vrouwe' (*Our Lady's Guild, it was probably a charity organization, perhaps like the Knights of Malta or the Salvation Army*). He was probably born around 1560. The only other information we have about him is that he had two sons called Gijsbert and Wouter. The two brothers were mentioned in a document in 1626 in connection with a security deposit they had made together for some purpose. We know nothing further about Wouter Hamel.

Gijsbert Hamel (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*) married in 1615 in Heusden. He married Christina, the daughter of Gerard Bruyninx and Jenne D'Orschoot. The latter died before that marriage (August 5, 1610) in Heusden. There are records of five children from that marriage. The children were Gerard born in 1616, Margaretha in 1621, Maximilian in 1622, Jan in 1627 and Maria on December 22, 1628. They were all born in Heusden. Christina Bruyninx died shortly after that last birth, probably in 1629. Gijsbert Hamel married again in 1630 in Dordrecht. According to the genealogical publication 'De Nederlandse Leeuw', he married Anna Bom van Cranenburgh, daughter of Johan, who was a brewer born in Deft, and his wife Elisabeth Lamers who had been the widow of another brewer in Dordrecht called Jan Stockman. I have found the church record of that marriage. In that record the bride is only identified as Anna Bon. No other name and no parents are mentioned. The Groom's position title is given as 'the Tax Collector of 's-Hertogenbosch. From Gijsbert's second marriage we only know about one child, Johan, who was born in February of 1632. He later married his half-sister Maria, born from Gijsbert first marriage. Both Gijsbert Hamel and Anna Bom died in the plague that hit the town of 's-Hertogenbosch in 1636.

There is a notarial document in The Haag from 1634, in which Gijsbert Hamel is described as the 'Receiver of Taxes in the Meijerij of 's-Hertogenbosch'. That agrees with the title found in the

church record of his marriage to Anna Bom. (*Note: the "Meijerij", in French "maïeurie", was a group of communities, each having its own mayor and "schepenen" or aldermen. It was ruled by a higher landlord, to protect the group against neighboring baronies or other important powers. The "Meijerij van 's-Hertogenbosch" was one of the most important in Holland, including most of the eastern part of Noord-Brabant, between Peel and the Barony of Breda.*) In the same 1634 notarial document, three underage children are stated to be the children of Gijsbert and his first wife Christine Bruyninx, who had been the descendant of the "wellborn gentleman Adolf Lord of Locres Angeest etc." This statement gives some additional information about the origin of Christina Bruyninx.

Gerart or **Gerard Hamel** (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*) was the first child born from the first marriage of Gijsbert Hamel. His mother was Christina Bruyninx. The first record about him is his registration at the University of Leiden. He registered on March 28, 1638 and he said he was 22 years old and he was Heusdanus (born in Heusden). His name was given as Gerardus Hamel (said) Brunieck. That was the first instance of the use of the **Hamel-Bruyninx** name. Gerard and his siblings began to use it, probably to distinguish themselves from the children of their father's second marriage. Some documents survived to shed some light on his early career. In a document from 1645, Mr. Gerard Hamel is mentioned as a lawyer for the Court of Holland. In 1648, he applied for the job of Receiver of Taxes for the District of 's-Hertogenbosch. On June 17th, 1650 the Council of State appointed Mr. Gerard Hamel, licensed in Law and alderman of the city of 's-Hertogenbosch, to a post in the Chamber of Landholdings, as the successor of Lazarus van Sonst. He was recommended by Jonker Gijsbert Pieck van Thienhoven, general manager of the District of 's-Hertogenbosch and the Mayor of that city. In 1652, Dirk van Grevenbroeck authorized Mr. Gerard Hamel, doctor of Law, for the levying of land taxes. According to a sales document, dated June 22nd 1658, prepared for the city council of 's-Hertogenbosch, Gerard Hamel Bruyninx was "delegate of the District of ten Bosch" (*Bosch means forest*). It is not certain what that title means. It is possible that he was a delegate in Cologne, as will be seen later.

Sometime during the time period covered above, Gerard married Wilhelmina van Outshoorn. We do not know for how long they were married, but on May 8, 1660, Gerard, as a widower, married Sara Sweerts. We know about one daughter from that marriage. Her name was Idila, and she later married in Vienna, on June 24, 1773, to an Abraham Geesteveld. She was recorded to be living with her father and that could only have been Gerard. She could not have been that of Sara Sweerts, because she only married Gerard Hamel Bruyninx in 1660. Further on we will see that Gerard's son Jacob Johan, who also served for 30 years in Vienna as a diplomat, had a daughter called Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx. Yet we have found no mention or evidence that Jacob Johan ever married. So, her origin is a mystery, and it had to be assumed that 1.) Jacob Johan was married for a short time and fathered a daughter, or 2.) the daughter he claimed was illegitimate, or 3.) that he adopted that child. Corresponding to the third possibility, Sophie Charlotte may have been the daughter of Jacob Johan's half-aunt Idila, whom Jacob Johan adopted.

Gerard Hamel Bruyninx, new bride, Sara Sweerts was a resident of 's-Hertogenbosch. She was the oldest child of Jacob Sweerts and Johanna Lopez de Villanova. 'De Nederlandse Leeuw' gives us the date of the marriage and also tells us that the parents of Sara married in 1626. From the baptism records of two of their children, we know that in 1661 Sara's mother, Johanna Lopez was a widow and on June 16 and in 1664 she was still alive. Six children are known from Gerard's second marriage. They are, in the order of their births: Jacob Johan born in 1661,

Gijsbert Christiaan in 1663, Ferdinand Martin in 1664, (all three boys born in Köln) and daughters Gratiana Louise, Henrietta Marguarita and Christine.

The post of a delegate or representative that Gerard held in 1658, may have been a diplomatic assignment in Cologne (Köln) in Germany. I found the baptism records of the first three children of Gerard and Sarah Sweerts in the register of the Dutch Reformed Church in Köln. He is described in those church records as 'Agen der H.H. Staten'. We do not know how long after 1664 he and his family stayed in Cologne. However, we know from the Vienna Embassy records that in 1669, he was appointed to a diplomatic post in Vienna. The "Vienna embassy records from 1670 to 1720" part 1, introduction, on page XI contain the following.

"At that time in 1669, the political situation required the opening of an embassy. To avoid any rank struggle, which Vienna feared, the decision was taken to appoint a person of lower rank. On May 26, the 'Staten Generaal' (Parliament) passed the resolution to send a competent person as a commissioner, while the Representatives by the Triple Alliance Affairs ordered to apply these instructions. On June 13, Gerard Hamel Bruyninx, lord of Nieuwyrode, was appointed."

We do not have any record of how long Gerard served at the Embassy of the Netherlands in Vienna. In an official petition written in 1730, Carl Ludwig von Schell, who was then the husband of Gerard's granddaughter, stated in a letter that Gerard Hamel Bruyninx had served at that embassy for twenty years before he returned to his homeland. If that is true, then he would have returned to Holland in 1689. According to records in The Haag, Sara Sweerts wrote a Will in 's-Gravenhaag (*The Haag*) on September 22, 1676. In it, she declared that her children would be her sole heirs. The only other detail we know about the Will is that her two daughters, Gratiana Louise and Henrietta Marguarita were to receive an advance of 3000 gulden and that their husbands were to invest that money.

Mr. Gerard Hamel Bruyninx died in 1691 in 's-Gravenhage. This appears on a notary document in The Haag on September 19, 1691. According to that document, Gerard's children: Gijsbert Christiaan Hamel Bruyninx, Christine Hamel Bruyninx, her husband and guardian Willem Vogel and Gratiana Louisa Hamel Bruyninx appeared before a notary. They requested that the notary place seals on a cabinet of the bedroom of Gratiana Louisa and on a cabinet in the bedroom of late Gerard Hamel Bruyninx, former Envoyé of the State. According to the document, he died in his house located at the NW side of the Groote Kerck (*great church*). There is a property sales record from 1695 showing that Gratiana Louise Hamel Bruyninx and her brothers sold a property called Haanwijk estate in Michielsgestel to their uncle Maarten Christiaan Sweerts de Landas. If the term 'uncle' was used in our current sense, then he was the brother of Sara Sweerts. I found a marriage in 's-Hertogenbosch that took place April 12, 1712. The name of the groom was Jacob Lodewyck Sweerts de Landas. He must have been the son of that uncle in the property purchase.

The following is a quotation from the book 'Beschrijvinghe van het Landt van Heusden' by Jacob van Oudenhoven:

"Under Oudt-Heusden is located Nieuwenroy, where the old walls and the ruined foundations show the place where there must have been in the past a big and beautiful castle, which is today the property of Mr. Gerard Hamel, alderman of 's-Hertogenbosch."

There is a Heusden, in today's Belgium about 70 kilometers northeast from Brussels. There is another Heusden in Holland, about 15 kilometers west-northwest of 's-Hertogenbosch. Which

Heusden is referred to in the above quotation? The Hamel Bruyninx family had an estate at Nieuwyrode. Some people from Belgium and from Holland, I have spoken to, think that the names Nieuwenroy and Nieuwyrode are the same place. Many Flemish villages have "rode" at the end of their names. The old spelling of which is "rooi" or "rooy". This would explain why the two names are equivalent. The language called Dutch spoken in Holland and the Flemish spoken in Belgium are exactly the same language. Therefore, a village by either of the above names could be either in today's Belgium or in today's Holland. That just further complicates identifying the location of the Hamel Bruyninx estate. In fact, there is a village called Nieuwenroy just 10 kilometers north of Brussels. -- The granddaughter of Gerard, Sophie Charlotte inherited the estate whose location is in question. Her husband Carl Ludwig von Schell referred to it as a property in Holland, so it could not have been 10 kilometers from Brussels and the Heusden area in today's Belgium is also doubtful. On the other hand, after Carl Ludwig's death, his wife Sophie Charlotte was said to be living in Brussels.

Jacob Jan Hamel Bruyninx (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*) was the first child of Gerard and his wife Sara Sweerts. The first record of him is from February 9, 1683, when he registered at the University of Leiden. He was 22 years old and was said to have been born in Cologne. According to the "Archief van Anthonie Heinsius" he had the following distinguished diplomatic career:

1692-1695 Secretary of the embassy in Vienna.
1698-1699 Secretary to C. van Heemskerck, extraordinary ambassador in Paris.
1699-1700 Secretary to J. van Wassenaer-Oldham extraordinary ambassador in Berlin.
1700-1738 Extraordinary ambassador in Vienna.

Between 1692 and 1694, the ambassador of Holland to Vienna, Coenraad van Heemskerck was kept prisoner by the Turks in Constantinople. Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx, the son of a previous ambassador, was probably sent on that occasion to Vienna to look after the correspondence with the Holland Republic. In a property sale document dated October 24, 1695, he was said to be an alderman of 's-Hertogenbosch and the secretary at the embassy of the Staten Generaal (*Parliament*) of the United Netherlands in Vienna. The "Vienna embassy records from 1670 to 1720" mention in part II page VII:

"After his departure [*Hop's departure, who replaced van Heemskerck for a short time*] (*both men were ambassadors of Holland to Vienna*), the Staten Generaal decided again to appoint a permanent delegate in Vienna. With a resolution of November 13, 1700, they appointed therefore Jacob Jan Hamel Bruyninx son of the former ambassador in Vienna, who already acted as a secretary to van Heemskerck and replaced him during his stay in Turkey from 1692 to 1695. He received his appointment in Berlin, where he was First Secretary of Wassenaer van Obdam, and after the departure of the latter on September 18, 1700, he represented the Republic as a Chargé d'Affaires. On November 29, 1700, he arrived in Vienna. Up to his death in 1738, he held the office of ambassador."

Part II page XI: "Hamel Bruyninx died in Vienna on February 27, 1738 at the age of 76 years, 5 months and 24 days".

Sometime in 1717 or 1718, Carl Ludwig von Schell married Sophie **Friderica Charlotte Hamel Bruynincx** (*5th great-grandmother, G.8*), who was said to be the only child of Jacob Johan.

In 1730, Carl Ludwig wrote a petition letter to the Kaiser. In it, he elaborated on the merits of the long and loyal service that his father, his father-in-law and his father-in-law's father rendered to the Empire. He then asked for a 'Reich Baron' title for himself in recognition of their services. The contents of that petition letter are corroborated by the above quoted records of the embassy of the United Netherlands in Vienna.

I have found some other records about Jacob Johan in Vienna and in Ludwigsburg. In 1728, 1729 and 1731, he wrote a long memorandum and two letters to Prince Eugene of Savoy, who was an Imperial General and the Imperial Minister of Finance in Vienna. The memorandum dealt with relations and some financial matters between the United Netherlands and the Austrian Netherlands. The letter in 1729 dealt with internal issues of The United Netherlands. The letter of 1731 was about the report of the Dutch ambassador in Constantinople and a request for a passport for him to return to Turkey. The first two communications were written in a bold handwriting with large confident characters. Judging from his signatures, the letters must be in his own handwriting. All three letters were written eloquently in the French language. There is a long legal brief in the Staatsarchiv in Ludwigsburg from Jacob Johan to the City Council of Nördlingen in 1734. In it, he seems to argue the case of his son-in-law Carl Ludwig regarding the purchase of a house, which the city of Nördlingen appears to have objected to. Parts of that brief were also in his handwriting. Sometime before he died, Jacob Johan filed a joint lawsuit with his son-in-law against the estate of Johann Philipp von Schell and the Kanton Kocher Ritterschaft that administered the distribution of that estate. He was most likely participating in both of the above legal cases in order to lend weight to his son-in-law, Carl Ludwig.

I found the death record of Jacob Johan in Vienna. It gives a lengthy description of his occupational title, states that he died in the 'Binder House' in Vienna, the cause of death was pulmonary failure and that he was 76 years old. There is no mention of any surviving relatives. However, it may not mean anything since there is no such mention in any of the other four records on the same page. We know nothing about the wife of Jacob Johan, who would have been the mother of Friderica Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruynincx. The lack of information about Jacob Johan's family life is unusual. There are many details known about him in archives in the Netherlands, including his place of birth, his career, the date and place of his death and his precise age (76 years, 5 months and 24 days) at the time of his death. However, there is no record of a marriage or of a daughter. His son-in-law wrote great many details about him in his 1730 petition letter, but he did not mention a wife, who would have been his mother-in-law. He did mention however, that Sophie Charlotte was Jacob Johan's only child. In those times, it was very unusual for a father to have only one surviving child. Did Jacob Johan ever have a wife, and who was the mother of his only child? There are three possible answers, but none of them are entirely convincing. Perhaps, Jacob Johan did marry and his wife died or separated from him after the first or second child and he never remarried. The woman was not of high enough in ranking, so her name has not been passed on. Perhaps, he never married and his only child was an illegitimate one. The third possibility is that he adopted the child of a relative or a friend (see the speculation in connection with the daughter of Gerard Hamel Bruynincx, Idila from his first marriage). We will probably never know for certain about the origin of Sophie Charlotte.

From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-Francois de Hennezel d'Ormoy, 1906:

"Charles-Francois-Anthoine de Hennezel de Champigny (4th great-granduncle, G.7), knight, born in Vézelize on May 27 in 1722. He received, on September 25 in 1743, from Auguste, the king of Poland, the standard of the Cavalry Guard. He left Lorraine and his destiny is unknown."

In 2006, from Antoine d'Hennezel in Brussels, I received additional biographical data based on two sources. One was a typed manuscript of the work of his uncle and other the work of a scholarly Belgian count, *Carlos de Villermont*. The count researched the two sons of Dominique de Champigny and found a large volume of correspondence of Charles Joseph Francois Hennezel de Champigny in the 'Archives des Ministères des Affaires Etrangères' of Bruxelles, Vienna and Paris. He published his findings in studies. The one relevant here was published in Belgium, in 1920, in the 'Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur' under the title 'La Société à Namur, au milieu de XVIIIe siècle'. The author reveals the interesting facial appearance and a life of fun and women and adventure of the older son of Dominique de Hennezel and that of his younger brother Charles Francois Anthoine. With a lot of spirit he shows how the milieu of their society discredited the nobility and contributed to bringing about the French Revolution. The two sons of Dominique Joseph Francois de Hennezel were typical of this delightful, witty and brave society of the eighteenth century. We see a number of these seductive, carefree aristocrats, flatterers of light conscience, thirsty for pleasure and honor, who lived in intrigue, when it was not expedient for them to obtain allowances and support. The spirit of the Champigny brothers, their elegance, their generousities opened many doors for them and made a lot to be forgiven to them.

When king Stanislas of Poland (*his huge equestrian statue stands in the main square in Nancy, called Stanislas square, named after him*) became the duke of Lorraine, Charles Francois Anthoine was 14 years old. He was accepted into the ranks of the pages of the king of Poland and in 1737 proved his nobility and tried to obtain the lieutenant rank in the Regiment of Guards of Lorraine. On March 15, 1737, his father wrote: "*Mon fils cadet au premier ministre de Louis XV, témoigne d'une passion violente pour offrir sa vie et ses services à S.M.T.C.*"

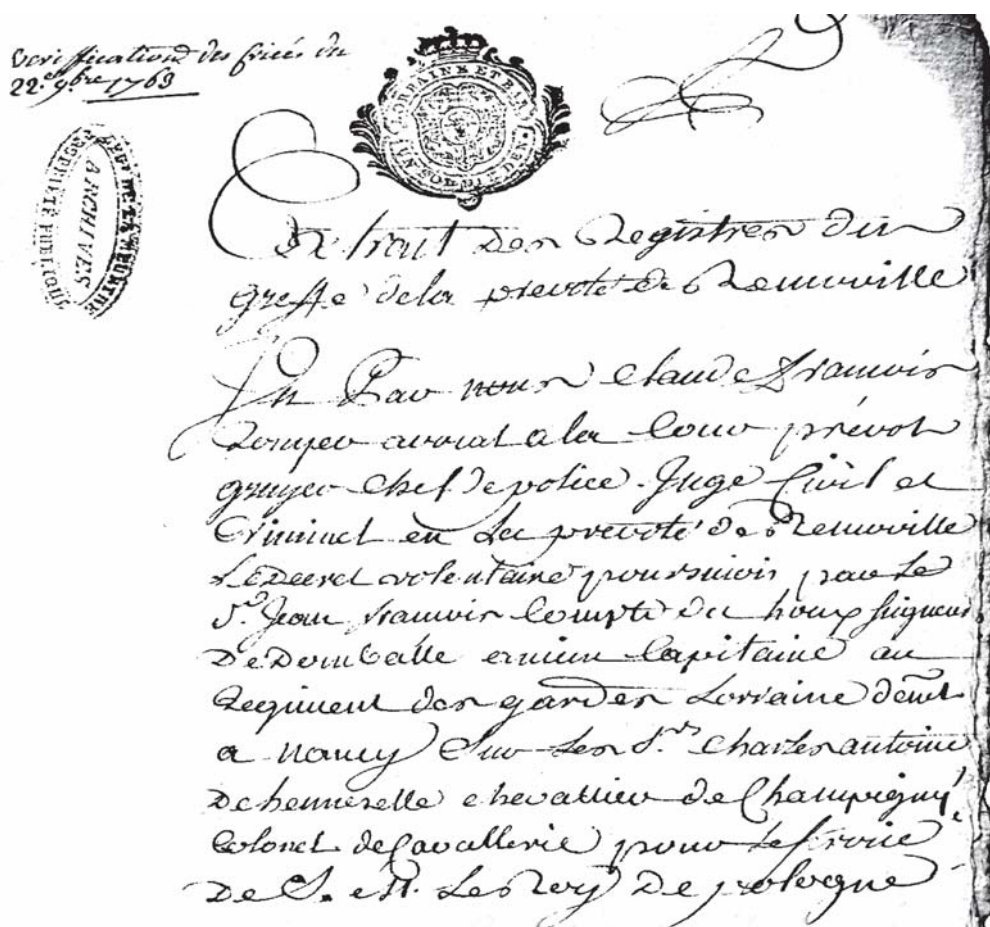
Anthoine distinguishing himself with his intelligence and appearance, and the Count of Tarlo, on September 25, 1743, made him the Cornet of the regiment of the Guards of King August of Poland. The King, who called him '*mon gentilhomme lorraine*', and his confidant prince Radzivil personally recommended Anthoine to prince Obolinski (*April 24, 1744*), and the young man was on the move. After his father's death in 1748, Anthoine de Champigny qualified as captain of the cavalry of the King of Poland, who was the Electoral Prince of Saxony. He distinguished himself by his military valor and gained the favor of the most powerful Count de Brühl, who a few years later raised him to the rank of Colonel. In 1758, the Prince of Saxony of the Hildbourg House sent Anthoine to his cousin in Weimar with the assignment to ask her hand in marriage for the Prince. In 1751, Anthoine was present at the wedding of his sister Marie Anne to Friedrich Alexander von Schell in Nancy. The father of the bride was already dead and her mother was not present at the wedding. Anthoine gave away the bride and made the benediction.

After the death of his brother (*Charles Joseph Francois*) the young colonel wrote to Hamburg, on October 8 1760, to Count Cobenzl (*who had been a dear friend of his brother*): "*Your excellency has been too kind to my brother not to take some part in the loss, which I have come to bear. Since as a result of this accident, suddenly I find myself to be the chief and the last*

one of my family, I dare to beg your excellency, if She (the empress Maria Theresia) has some papers of my brother that are not useful to Her Imperial Majesty, please keep them until I am able to take them myself. This would do so much more for me than I can expect. If by the grace of your remaining kindness for the deceased, your excellency would want to remain his patron, I have a last obligation I know that my poor brother left behind an illegitimate son. I will do everything for him that I can and will share with my sister-in-law and with him the little that I will have."

The resolution of Anthoine was noble, but The Empress Maria Theresia kept him in low regard since the taste of the young Colonel for adventure, play and women was the same as that which destroyed his brother. He was mistaken to think that Cobenzl would descend to the level of such tactlessness to make money (*the author Villermont implies here that Anthoine wanted his brother's papers to make money with them*).

In 1763, Anthoine was present at the distribution of his mother, Anne Charlotte de Tervenus' estate amongst her three remaining children. Two years later, in 1765, Anthoine wrote another letter to Count Cobenzl, and after thanking the minister for passing on his letter he added (the somewhat cryptic statement): Amongst other things I would like to say to your excellency that five guineas would save my life and keep me out of prison. Will she (the Empress) refuse them (*the papers or the five guineas?*) to me? I would misread count von Coblenz if I thought no." We know nothing about Charles Francois Anthoine's fate after 1765, but inheritance documents dealing with his parents' estate suggest that in 1777 he was already dead.



From 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan-Marie-Francois de Hennezel d'Ormoy:
"Charles-Joseph-Francois de Hennezel de Champigny (4th great-granduncle, G.7), knight, Lord of Trois Vallois, Jézonville, Vézélise le Ban d'Escles, Harol, Charmois, etc. He was born on February 16 in 1716 in Vézélise and married, on July 4 in 1730 in Leipzig, Jeanne-Henriette-Charlotte de ZERBST. She was from a House accepted in several illustrious circles in Germany. He was Lieutenant of the Lorraine Guards, then on January 1 in 1733 he was promoted to Captain of the Troops of Munster. On April 9 in 1735, he had his nobility verified and confirmed by four noblemen of the Ancient Lorraine Knights: the Marquis of Coustine, Colonel of the Guards; the Count d'Hunolstein, First Marshal of Lorraine; the Marquis of Bassompierre-Baudricourt and the Count of Ligniville-Autricourt, chamberlain to the Duke. We believe that he had no descendants."

In 2006, from Antoine d'Hennezel in Brussels, I received additional biographical data based on two sources. One was a typed manuscript of the work of his uncle and the other the work of a scholarly Belgian count, *Carlos de Villermont*. The count researched the two sons of Dominique de Champigny and found a large volume of correspondence of Charles Joseph Francois Hennezel de Champigny in the 'Archives des Ministères des Affaires Etrangères' of Bruxelles, Vienna and Paris. He published his findings in two studies. One was published in Paris, in 1913, in the 'Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique' under the title 'Un diplomate en quête d'emploi: le Chevalier de Champigny'. The other study was published in Belgium, in 1920, in the 'Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur' under the title 'La Société à Namur, au milieu du XVIII^e siècle'. The author reveals the interesting facial appearance and a life of fun, gambling, women and adventure of the two surviving sons of Dominique Joseph Francois de Hennezel. With a lot of spirit he shows how the milieu of their society discredited the nobility and contributed to bringing about the French Revolution. The two sons of Dominique were typical of this delightful witty and brave society of the eighteenth century. They were seductive, carefree aristocrats, flatterers of light conscience, thirsty for pleasure and honor, who lived in intrigue, when it was not expedient for them to obtain allowances and support. The spirit of the Champigny brothers, their elegance, their generousities opened many doors for them and made a lot to be forgiven to them.

When he finished his studies, his father secured for him a position in the Lorraine Guards at the rank of Lieutenant. However, Charles saw the stage such a job would offer far too small for the big role he was going to play in the world. He somehow met Henriette von Zerbst Countess von Callenberg. She lived in Dresden and was a member of the illustrious House of Anhalt. She was actually related to the German Princess, who married the grandson of the Russian Czar Peter the Great in 1745 and eventually became Catherina II, the famous Empress of Russia. Some think that she may have been from a bankrupt branch of the famous House. Apparently there was a Count Callenberg, who had been an Austrian Field Marshal, and also a Countess Callenberg living in Brussels. However, she was living with an aristocratic couple in Dresden. The wife was related to her and the husband was the Minister of Finance of the King of France. Charles Joseph and Henriette fell in love and on July 4 in 1730 they were married in Dresden.

The Austrian diplomat Count Cobenzl was the best man at the wedding and remained a close friend and patron of Charles Joseph for all of the latter's life. Strangely, Henriette received no dowry from her high society relatives in Dresden or from her parents in Brussels. Charles was disappointed, but with youthful zeal shrugged off the neglect (*he did not know that they could never count on their support no matter how badly they needed it*). He accepted the job of a Lieutenant with the Lorraine Guards in Luneville. They were fed and accommodated for the whole winter of 1731 by an old friend of the Champigny family Marquis de Lamberti in that city. However, in 1736,

Charles became an adjutant to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria. That started his diplomatic career, during which he became a well-known diplomat in Europe and moved in the highest circles of society. Later he was employed by the Electoral Prince of Cologne and served as his envoy in London for eight years. In 1747 his father, Dominique Joseph Francois died and Charles inherited the estates des Vallois and de Jésonville. In 1748 due to political changes, the Electoral Prince and Princess of Cologne wanting more and more to improve the relationships with France, did not renew his contract. Charles was advised about that decision by a most stiff note, that the Grand Maitre of the Prince addressed to him: *"Her Highness has decided to relieve you of your charge of taking care of her affairs by a special order. She notified the King and the Prince of Galles about this."* And the imperial minister added that he has orders not to furnish any more money to our diplomat. This was a turning point in his career. From that point on, his life would be a struggle. The sudden collapse shifted Charles Joseph Champigny's household into a bohemian lifestyle. He and Henriette returned to Germany, with a heavy heart, to wander from court to court for two years. Charles pestered his dear friend, Cobenzl, with his letters to the point of impertinence, asking his only faithful patron to find him another position. Extravagant and gambler as he was, Champigny suffered terribly of the lowness of his financial position. He and his wife were starving. He was all gloomy and frightened of poverty. *"I do not know where to look for livelihood..."* he wrote from Hamburg, *"at this place, I have no friends and no credit, I have spent the legacy of my mother, I set up my brother and I am ruined. The important people owe me without paying me or employing me. I don't desire anything else but the hour when a little bit of dust will suffice me to cover my grave."* He also saw himself moving farther and farther away from the inheritance he was hoping from his 'uncle Morisot' through a lawsuit that just dragged on for years and lead to nothing more than exorbitant expenses.

Finally, in 1750, his patron Cobenzl got a small job for Charles in the service of Maria Theresia, whose husband was Prince Charles of Lorraine, Charles' countryman. He served Maria Theresia first in Brunn, then in Vienna. Then in 1754, he was destitute again. His friend Cobenzl got him a job as Maria Theresia's auditor in Brussels, which was then part of the Austrian Netherlands. The annual pay for the position was 3000 florins. He did not like the job because it was not a diplomatic assignment, but he took it. They lived their usual lavish social life often on credit. He fell in love with a young girl, called Fanny, from a local noble family. Soon the relationship evolved into a family triangle, where the girl spent in Charles' home as much time as she spent with her parents. Henriette not knowing what to do, looked the other way and tolerated the humiliation. She eventually wrote to the wife of Cobenzl to pour her heart out and to ask her advice. In addition to the problem with the triangle, they had a severe financial problem. The year was 1754. Charles and Henriette had accumulated such a large amount of debt that her Highness Maria Theresia had to intervene (*it would have been too embarrassing to her government to see their Imperial Auditor of the Austrian Netherlands go to debtors' prison*). She decided to settle Charles' debt and continue to pay him the 3000 florins per annum as a pension, and on it, he could live anywhere within the Austrian Netherlands. However, 400 florins would be deducted from that salary each year towards the debt and Charles was relieved of his post. In the meantime Count Cobenzl continued to rise in the imperial administration of Maria Theresia and he was appointed Governor of the Austrian Netherlands. It is amazing that he found the time to read, answer and act upon the weekly or even more frequent correspondence from his friend, Charles de Champigny, which often contained the most mundane and sometimes tasteless details of his life and grievances.

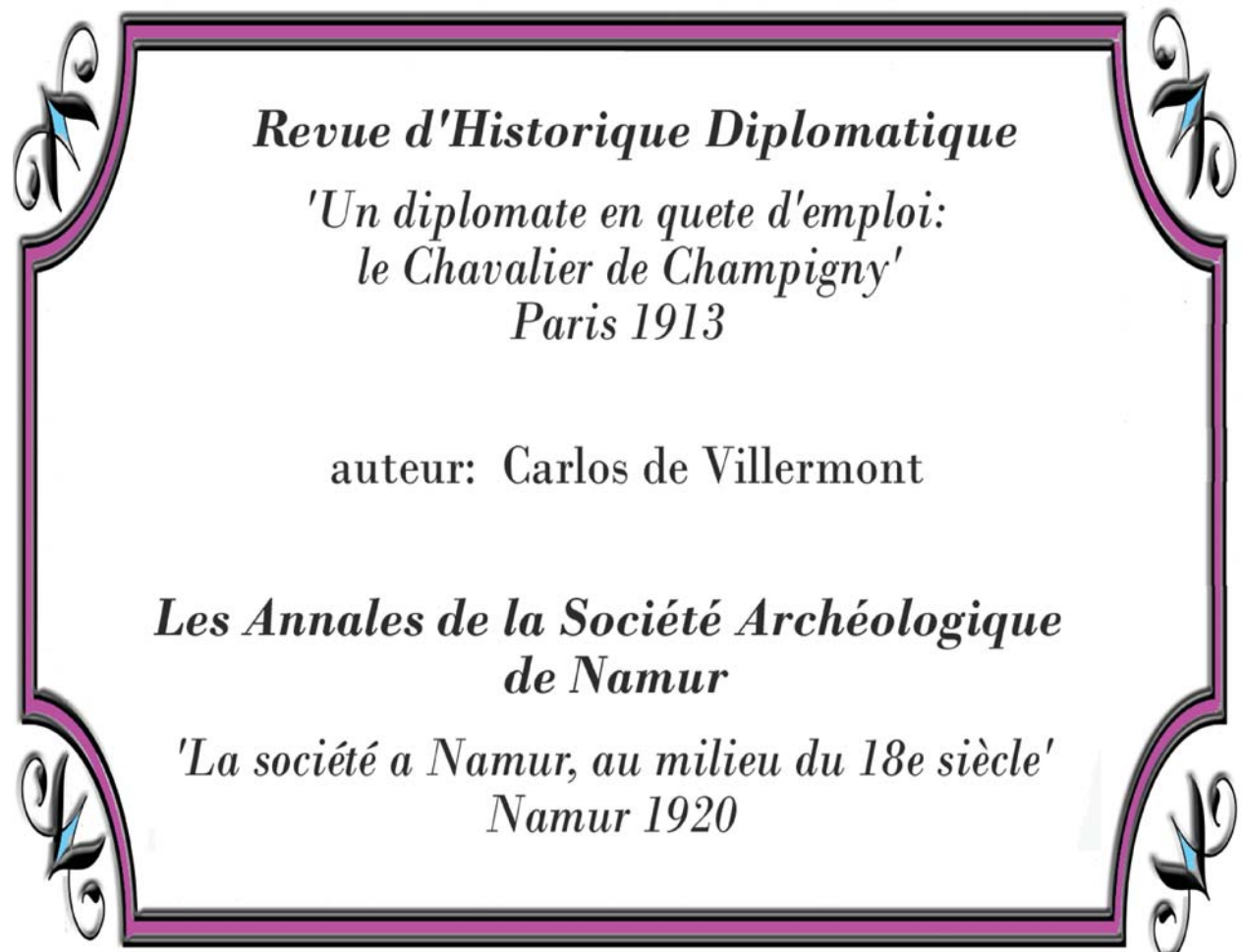
Charles was indignant at hearing about the edict of Maria Theresia concerning him. He was 44 years old, he was fired and condemned, had handouts tossed at him and had to start his career all over again – so he grumbled in his letter to Cobenzl. The usual suffering, begging, borrowing,

starving and selling possessions at a fraction of their value followed. He was selling his expensive furniture, Henriette's fancy clothes and jewelry. The letters describing their suffering were arriving at Cobenzl's house frequently until finally Cobenzl managed to talk Maria Theresia into giving Charles Joseph Francois de Champigny another job. It was a diplomatic assignment in Namur in southern Belgium and would bring a little extra money to augment his 2600 florins per year pension. He reluctantly accepted the provincial assignment. Maria Theresia, being familiar with Charles' irresponsible financial conduct, had a modest house bought for him to live in, while employed in Namur. Soon after his arrival there, Charles wrote to Cobenzl that he and Henriette were suffocating in that small dingy house, which was unsatisfactory for their lifestyle – "*.... we were forced to rent two suites in the best hotel in town for ourselves and for our four domestics*". They lived there for some time and carried on their usual expensive social life. Soon they began to run out of money again and he wrote to Cobenzl that they were "*... often starving and sick, and when we have some money, all we can afford is the food delivered from the local tavern for us and our domestics, of whom now we only have two, a chambermaid for Henriette and a valet for me.*" In 1758, Fifinne, the chambermaid of Henriette became pregnant and eventually gave birth to a boy. Charles admitted that the boy was his and was delighted both about Fifinne and about being a father. He had the fanciest baptism party arranged for the boy and named him 'Charles Eugene'. He then wrote a glowing letter about the event to both Cobenzl and to his aristocratic friend, whose name was 'Eugene', to let him know of the honor of Charles' newborn illegitimate son receiving his name.

When Maria Theresia found out about the affair, she was outraged and immediately fired Charles from his post and stripped him of his pension. Charles was now hopelessly destitute. He continued his bitter letters to his friend Cobenzl, but with his eternal optimism he was still making other efforts to find an income. He went to Paris then returned to Brussels, where he had a house, in search of work. He was reported begging for 30 ducats, but still had six domestics. He got involved with a group of aristocrats, with whom they started a lottery. It was successful for a time and provided him with some income. He also had some reportedly shady dealings to make money. He was still selling off possessions and offered to Cobenzl 12 landscape paintings for about 100 Louis gold pieces, while searching for something more lucrative. This time however, there was not to be a salvation. He was in an irreversible down spiral. His health deteriorated and he continued with his bitter letters to Count Cobenzl with the crude details of his condition. Some thought that Henriette had poisoned him. His writing was becoming more and more incoherent. He wrote his last letters to Cobenzl on September 18 and 21 in 1760 somewhere in Germany. He said he had put Henriette into a convent and he had set out to return to Lorraine to live in the family house (*that house must have been sold years earlier*). He died somewhere on that trip before the end of that September. The place and circumstances of his death are not known. When Cobenzl found out Charles' demise, he hired a private investigator to find Henriette. He found out that she somehow got herself out of the convent. She continued some sort of life under the name Champigny Countesse de Vallois, perhaps after the name of one of the estates of the Champigny family. She was floundering around in Europe trying to find financial support or handouts through the many connections she had within the European aristocracy.

Nothing certain is known about Fifinne. Perhaps she was the Fifinne, who years later was known as the wife of a defrocked Capuchin priest called Maubert. Even less is known about her illegitimate son. Except, that on October 8, 1760, just a few days after Charles' death, his brother Charles Antoine wrote to Cobenzl asking him to let him have any papers of his brother that Her Royal Highness did not need. He explained that his brother had an illegitimate son, whom he

loved dearly and he, Antoine, has vowed to do everything he could to help that son and Charles' destitute widow (*the implication was that he wanted to make money with those papers*). Cobenzl did not even reply to the request (*he could not risk the wrath of a very prudent Maria Theresia, who strongly despised the two Champigny brothers for their loose lifestyle*). However, perhaps that boy found a dedicated patron in Antoine, just like Charles Francois found one in Count Cobenzl.



*From the book entitled 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel'
written by Jehan-Marie-Francois de Hennezel d'Ormoy, 1902:*

"DOMINIQUE-JOSEPH-FRANCOIS de Hennezel de Champigny (^{5th} great-grandfather, G8), knight, Lord of Trois Vallois, Jézonville, le Ban d'Escles, Larin, Harol, Charmois and Vézélise. He was born on October 23 in 1681 in Vézélise. On April 1, in 1709 in Toul, he married Anne-Charlotte de TERVENUS, daughter of Charles-Joseph, knight, Lieutenant General of the Bailiwick and County of Vaudémont, and of Anne de Malcuyt (or Malcuit). Dominique was Standard Bearer in the Guards of Lorraine in 1704, Lieutenant in 1706, and then Captain, commandant of a company of the same regiment on August 28 in 1713. In the same year, he received a decision from the Chambre de Comptes of Lorraine, which reconfirmed his nobility. On March 1 in 1737, the Marquis of Custine presented him with a Certificate of Service stating that he had served for 37 years with '*all the distinction possible*'. In 1742, he shared with the Lords of Attignéville the inheritance from Catherine Francoise d'Aigremont, his blood relation (through his paternal grandmother), the dowager of Charles de Chatelet, Marquis of Lévigny, Master of Camp of the Regiment de la Reine. M. de Champigny carried out extensive genealogical research of the Hennezel House. The contents of which, presented in the 1736 petition, were based on the authority of his research (*see the first page of Chapter I of the above author's book*). For that petition, he furnished very obligingly to the other branches of the family the documents in his possession."

The following material are based on this author's research.

Dominique Joseph Francois was born on Thursday at noon on the 23rd of October, 1681 in Escles, a town in the Vosges department of Lorraine. After his marriage with Anne Charlotte de Tervenus in Toul, they settled in her birthplace Vézélise, in the Meurthe et Moselle department of Lorraine. There he served in the Lorraine Guards, first as Captain and later as Captain Lieutenant. Late in 1722 or early in 1723 he was transferred to Nancy and for the remainder of his career he served there as Captain Lieutenant in the Regiment of the Guards of His Royal Highness, Duke Leopold I. The last four of their fourteen children were born in Nancy. Of those fourteen children, seven died as infants and three more did not survive their parents. The four, who did were: first born Charles Joseph Francois (*a diplomat*), last born Marie Anna (*wife of Friedrich Alexander von Schell*), tenth born Charles Francois Antoine (*successful military officer*) and twelfth born Anne Thérèse (*nun in the convent of Sainte Glossinde*). Dominique and his wife Anne Charlotte remained in Nancy for the rest of their lives. He died in 1747 and was buried in the church of the Nuns of the Carmelites of the First Convent. The fate of the two surviving sons is described in their biographical notes, which make very interesting reading. In fact, their life was the subject of two publications by Count Carlos de Villermont. Only one of the sons is known to have married, but no known children issued from his marriage. Outside the marriage, he freely admitted the existence of one illegitimate son (*born to the chambermaid of his wife*), but the fate of that son is unknown. The other son's career is well known until 1765, when he was 43 years old and unmarried. His fate beyond 1765 is unknown. It appears that the Champigny line died out with the death of these two sons of Dominique Joseph Francois. In 1748, his wife Anne Charlotte presided over the distribution of the paternal inheritance amongst the four surviving children. She died in 1759 in Nancy and was buried beside her husband in the church of the Nuns of the Carmelites. Her estate was settled by her first born son. We do not know the details, but judging from a statement by the first born son himself, he probably received and spent all or most of his mother's estate. Within a few years all but one of those children (*a nun in the convent of Sainte Glossinde*), were dead.

Dominique Joseph Francois was the first genealogist in the Hennezel family. He did and probably had others do extensive research of the genealogy and history of the House of Hennezel back to the year 1392. The work encompassed five branches of the family including the branch of Champigny. In 1736, he submitted his 144-page work to the authorities in Nancy and the work was ratified. His first born son, Charles Joseph Francois, whose wife came from an illustrious German princely family, used it to his great advantage when moving around in Europe's most illustrious circles during his diplomatic career. After his death, his wife, who lived in Germany, probably inherited a copy of that work of genealogy by Dominique Joseph Francois de Champigny. Sixty-six years after Dominique's death, that work was already lost and even unknown, when in 1813 a manuscript of it turned up in the possession of the Director of the Schußberg mines in Saxony. This gentleman approached the head of the d'Ormoy branch of the Hennezel family and offered it for sale. He described the contents in a letter. It contained 144 pages, each page with the royal stamp (*official acceptance*) and 86 crests, drawn in color, of the Hennezel families and of the families they married into. The work presented the genealogy of five Hennezel branches: de Champigny, d'Essert, de Beaujeu, d'Attignéville and d'Ormoy back to 1392. M. d'Ormoy declined to purchase the document. Subsequently the manuscript disappeared and has never been seen since. Today, only the letter describing its contents remains. A member of the d'Ormoy branch published a book in 1902 (*B21*) in which he traced the genealogy of all the Hennezel branches back to 1392. Now my pen-pal Antoine d'Hennezel in Brussels is in the process of revising and extending the book of an uncle. It is only a manuscript now. I am sure that it will contain some of the results of my research that I shared with Anthoine.

The following notes are based on the manuscript of the granduncle of Antoine d'Hennezel in Bruxelles in Belgium. Antoine is a descendent of the Sybille line, and in 2008, he is writing a book about the genealogy of the Hennezel family using his granduncle's and his own research material. I have received excerpts of the said manuscript by mail. The excerpts are those dealing with the Champigny line of the Hennezel family. It is apparent from these notes and from my correspondence with Antoine that both he and his uncle disliked Dominique Joseph Francois, or perhaps the whole Champigny line of the Hennezel family. The English translation and the comments in smaller size italics are mine.

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DOMINIQUE-JOSEPH -FRANCOIS de HENNEZEL or D'HENNEZEL DE CHAMPIGNY, knight, seigneur des Trois-Vallois, Jesonville, Bazoilles the administrative district of Escles, Haro and other lands.

This gentleman was born on October 23, 1681, in Escles, in the manor, that his father owned in this village. He was presented at the baptism the 10th of November by his maternal uncle, doctor of theology, Dominique Grandoyen, parish priest, later abbot, and by his paternal grandmother, Elisabeth de Thysac. The child, growing up, was very good in his studies — under the direction of his godfather, a scholar and distinguished priest, who was very fond of his nephews. His other (*maternal*) uncle, Sébastien-Joseph Grandoyen de Morisot (*or Morizot*), knight of the Saint Empire, taught him exquisite manners. Grandoyen de Morisot was a former private tutor of the Austrian imperial princes, who was associated with many people in the royal court. (*He took up the family name Morisot, his mother's maiden name, in addition to his father's name Grandoyen.*)

The young man abandoned the ancestral discipline (*which was glass making*) to follow a military career. M.de Morisot (*Sébastien-Joseph Grandoyen de Morizot*) got him admitted into the regiment of the Lorraine Guards. He (*Dominique*) was the intelligent, ambitious, and we must say not the most scrupulous, elder son of the old master glassmaker of Anor (*his father Nicolas Francois*). His father

was the luckless rival of M. d'Ormoy (*de Hennezel*) (*Anor is a small town in northern Lorraine. The original Hennezel ancestors were glassmakers from Bohemia. Some members of the Champigny and the Ormois Hennezel lines remained noblemen glassmakers*). Dominique did not have to wait too long to rise in the military, thanks to the financial fortune and the support of his uncle, M.de Morisot, whose funds and connections were significant. It was probably also his uncle, who developed in his nephew the passion to value nobility. It was him who gave Dominique the idea to concentrate on and to take advantage of his family's nobility. Anxious to prove the ancient origin of his family, the young military officer had undertaken to explore the old archives, with the desire to demonstrate, that his ancestors were knights. During all his life he would continue to research with passionate enthusiasm. Having put together a number of important documents, he had copies made of them, which were then checked and certified that they conformed to the originals. He kept these amongst his documents as proof of nobility. He encouraged other Hennezel branches to consider proving their descent and their blood relationships.

Through their marriages, Dominique and his younger brother made powerful connections in the ducal court and at the highest level of the judiciary of Nancy. They both knew how to take skillfully advantage of those connections to obtain official recognition to their claims. Thus, they would obtain, from the *Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine*, the official acknowledgement for the **'nobility immemorial'** of the Hennezels and the authenticity of their descent, going back the 14th century. (*The Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine was the ducal office for the administration of nobility titles and privileges granted by the dukes of Lorrain.*). On following the life of Dominique, we have to examine his allegations carefully. He would put the documents that he came across with, to a harsh critical examination.

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Our knight (*Dominique*) at this time was appointed to be the commander of the Company Colombiere, vacated by the death of its captain Jolimont [April 17, 1714]. During the following 15 years, Mme. de Champigny (*Anne Charlotte de Tervenys*) gave birth to ten children in her house in Vézélise. At each of these births the father carefully chose the godfather from amongst his highly ranked connections, ensuring this way the protectors for the future of his children. In 1725, Dominique de Champigny, still wishing to increase his properties, asked the Duke of Lorraine for the concession of a land located in Vézélise near the garden of the Minimes (*a religious order*). But the Assembly of the Notables protested. They proved that the property belonged to the city, which it had received a century earlier from the Duke Henri II, and furthermore this property served as a field for a cattle fair [October 8, 1725]. (*The dates in square brackets are probably the dates on the quoted documents.*)

When the Duke Francois III became the successor of Leopold, Captain de Champigny (*Dominique*) was invited to the prince as member of 'ancient nobilities' to pay homage at the cheerful event [October 10, 1729, pr.1751]. The next year he was registered at the *Chambre de Comptes* having in his possession the estates of Vallois and Jésville, while the new Duke reigned [August 26, 1730]. So he hastened to rent out his honorary rights of the Trois Vallois village [November 24 1730]. About the same time the knight M. Grandoyen de Morisot died [September 2 1730], creating a big disappointment amongst most of his nephews, who saw that their uncle's big fortune, which they had been waiting for a long time, had escaped them. The deceased had a will made in 1718, in which he bequeathed his fortune to the children of his sister, Mme. Francois de Franqueville et de Montreux. Without losing any time, Champigny gathered his frustrated relations, in order to contest the validity of the will. But before that, he attempted to make a

compromise with the heirs (*the children of Mme. Franqueville*), which would prevent the inheritance to escape them completely [December 16, 1730]. Not having been able to reach any agreement whatsoever, a complicated lawsuit was undertaken at the instigation of Dominique, into which he had to sink his fortune and eventually die before seeing the end of the lawsuit [June 26, 1744].

At the spring of 1731, Duke Francois granted a fief to Dominique to the estates of Vallois and Jésonville [April 3, 1731]. At the end of August, Champigny paid homage for his share of the estates of Gresil, Valleroy and Monthureux-le-Secq [August 23, 1731]. The following April the trial of the Morisot inheritance began. Champigny, as well as his brothers, her sister and his cousins d'Attigneville and de Punerot, appointed prosecutor Pierre Sirot from Chalon to represent them in this lawsuit. Dominique presented a certificate from his colonel, Marquis de Custinne, to prove that he could not attend himself.

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The certificate declared that “the officer is in actual service at Luneville, close to S.A.R. (*Son Altesse Royal, the Duke*), and cannot take time off until July” [April 23, 1732]. The next day, Dominique de Hennezel assigned his power of authority to the prosecutor, signing the document simply as ‘Champigny’ [April 25, 1732]. Several weeks later he and all the would-be heirs presented a petition to the Généralité de Champagne (*M. de Morisot had properties in Champagne, outside Lorraine*) demanding tribute to be paid for the portions of the estates coming from their deceased uncle [May 17 and 20, 1732] (*they received a portion of those properties shortly after Dominique's death*).

Champigny never missed an occasion to accentuate his nobility and his blood relationship. In 1732 he sentenced several of his subjects from Pont-les-Bonfay to a fine “for having been disrespectful towards their Lordship” [September 2, 1732]. On another occasion, he obtained a letter from the Count of Pilliers, attesting, that Pillier was amongst Dominique's ancestors, who lived in the 16th century, because Beatrix de Hennezel (*the fifth great-grandaunt of Dominique*) was the wife of Jean des Pilliers, Lord of Joly-Salonbourg, an ancestor of the Count of Pilliers, [January 19, 1733].

For twenty years, Dominique de Hennezel had accumulated documents of the above nature and put them together with other ones he found during his research, to sustain the proofs submitted to the Chambre des Comptes. Now the court held the whole file. As it was soon going to give its decision, Champigny hurried to tell the above matter to his distant relative, Mme. d'Ormoy (*de Hennezel*), the widow of the glass maker in Anor. Mme. d'Ormoy had accepted to join her cousins from Rochere and Ranguilly to file a petition to the Chambre des Comptes in the name of her under-aged children. Studying the branch d'Ormoy, we shall read the text of the letter, written by Champigny (*Dominique*) on this occasion. It bears witness of the gentleman's ‘savoir faire’ and perfectly reveals his character [February 13, 1734]. The letter is one of a gentleman, who supports with enthusiasm a cause that is dear to him. The author of the letter reveals the effort and expenses that his genealogical research had cost him. Since the whole family would be able to take advantage of it, he wants everyone to know the above news. Expressing himself in a courteous manner, but pressing, he insists to see his kin, to persuade her to go along with his viewpoint. Champigny wanted to be so persuasive, that his insistence aroused Mme. Ormoy's suspicion. She had not forgotten the deeds of the former competitor (*in glass making*) of her father-in-law. She gave in to her distant cousin's requests and gave him her family papers, but she did not want to be misled by him. If she accepted to accompany him in before the Chambre des Comptes de Lorraine, it was not for vanity, but more for practical reason. The ruling sought, if rendered, ought to definitively establish the nobility and the ancestry of the family. This judgment would be a valuable weapon to defend oneself against the tax office whose demands

were periodically renewed. In addition, our knight (*Dominique*) continued to increase his efforts and his actions in his genealogical research. He achieved setting up a genealogy of the principal Hennezel branches, going back to the 15th century.

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The following year Dominique was involved in a lawsuit with a resident from Pierrefitte about the heirs of M. de Morisot. The legal case required a long and costly essay, which reproduced all the genealogy of the Grandoyen family [February 9, 1739]. In 1742, he was one of the heirs, who shared the inheritance from the Marquise of Chatelet de Levigny, born d'Agremont (April 24, 1742, pr. 1758).

At the beginning of the following year, Champigny was among the members of the high aristocracy of Nancy who attended the marriage of the young "Marquis d'Hannesey, count de Beaujeux, with Mlle. de Mahuet de Mailly de Coyviller, baroness of the Holy Empire. He (*Dominique*) signed the contract (*as a witness for a marriage contract*) with a spelling which is similar to the signature of his father; 'de Hannesel'. In the document his name is followed by a long trail of lordships, of which several are fictitious; "Les Trois-Vallois, Gésonville, Pont-les Bonfay, Bazailles, Ban d'Escles, Harol, La Chalecole, Grésille, Valleroy-le-Secq". He finished this impressive listing by claiming the title "Baron de Montureu and de Branvillers". Our knight (*Dominique*) was accompanied by another descendant of the noblemen glassmakers of the forest of Darney, the Baron du Houx de Dombasle, like him, old Captain in the regiment of the Guards of S.A.R. [February 2, 1743]. In spite of the names of many feudal possessions that he put after his name, the old nobleman (*Dominique*), who was now over 63 years old, struggled amidst the most severe financial difficulties. During all his life, he had counted on a portion of the Morisot inheritance. After the death of his uncle, he clung onto the hope that he would win the much talked about legal case. Sadly, the years went by and the case produced always a new twist, consuming fantastic sums of money.

In 1744, Champigny was dragged into yet another round of his obsession (*legal fight for inheritance from his 'Uncle Morisot'*), the expenses of which led to his ruin. There is a document that gives a summarized history of the trial and it lists all the means used by the plaintiff to obtain advantages in the case. Champigny invokes his quality of "very ancient nobleman ...". Without wanting to flatter himself – he said – "*an honor would be nothing without the virtue*", that he counts in his line of 12 generations of noble birth, himself being the eleventh and his oldest son the twelfth, "*without considering several more generations lost in more ancient times*". In support of his affirmations, he submits one more time his proof of nobility and his ancestry. Fourteen pages of this printed matter, recounted the '*Genealogie de la Maison de Hennezel*', to serve as a response to the lamented inability for the Sieur de Champigny to enjoy the benefit of inheriting the furniture and the properties of the Sieur de Morisot [June 26, 1744]. The pompous display of nobility did not help the progress of the case at all. But at the end of the following year, it was useful to our knight to have his daughter Thérèse accepted into the convent of the royal abbey Sainte-Glossinde in Metz [December 22, 1745]. These efforts were the last manifestation of the ego of Dominique de Hennezel. He had come to the end of his life very tormented. He died two years later (*April 19, 1747*) almost in poverty.

(Ironically, shortly after his death, his surviving two brothers and two sisters did receive the properties in Champagne, which they petitioned for to the French King in 1732 under the leadership of Dominique. How pleased he would have been to live to receive his share.)

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

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

"Nicolas II Hennezel de Vioménil (10th great-grandfather, G.13) was esquire of the Duke of Lorraine, noble, honorable and powerful Lord of Vioménil, Jonvelle, Dourleville, later Essert, Pittet and Saint-Martin in Switzerland. He was forced to leave Lorraine because he had embraced Protestantism in 1562 and feared persecution. On November 26 in 1569, he sold the Vioménil estate to his brother-in-law Francois, the Lord of Houx and settled in the canton of Vaud of Switzerland, where he purchased the estate d'Essert-Pittet on September 19 in 1573, near Yverdon. On September 2 in 1574, he received burgher status in Yverdon, and on the 22nd of the same month the Supreme Council at Bern granted him the burgher charter of that city. In 1584, he sold his last holdings in Lorraine, the estates of Jonvelle and Dourleville to Philibert de Charmoille, esquire, Lord of Melaincourt. He received burgher status in Vallorbe on October 26 in 1589. His wife, Catherine Garnier wrote a Will on February 24 in 1585 and again in 1596."

We know about him the following from a publication of the 'Archives Héraldiques Suisses' (B25), just before his move to Yverdon:

« On August 22 in 1573, we find him living at Montbéliard, where he received a certificate from Jean Breton, Prévot of Darney le Chastel stating that – possessing descent from good people, a good name, fame and reputation - and that he left his home to practice his reformed religion.»

After he moved to Yverdon:

« It appears that Nicolas II de Hennezel resided in Yverdon, in his house on Rue du Four. His neighbor was a minister called Jean Le Gagneux, a native of Tours in France».

« The house of Nicolas II in Yverdon had a barn, a stable and a yard of the width of the house extending on the north all the way to the said street. The wall of the town was also to the north. The house and yard of the honorable Steffan Doxat, who was the Lord of Colombier and Vullierens, were on the eastern side. The house in which the minister of Yverdon resided was situated on the eastern side of the house of Nicolas II. He also had some grazing land about 3 good seytorées (unknown measurement unit) and a piece of orchard in Gleyres. »

« Nicolas II de Hennezel was also the co-owner of the Saint-Martin estate, which he bought in 1592 in partnership with Francois Masset. The Massets were a noble family, who settled in Vaud in the middle of the 15th century. They originated from Bellizon in the diocese of Rossillon. Half of the Saint-Martin estate passed on to Nicolas III, the grandson of Nicolas II, who then purchased the other half in 1656».

From other sources we know that:

He established the branch called Hennezel de Vioménil-Essert, which has survived into the 1900s and perhaps beyond. From surviving documents, we know that he was a business man, who owned a foundry and ironworks in Vallorbe and had many business dealings there and probably in Yverdon as well. The ironworks survived in Hennezel hands long after his death. The following eight documents were found in the archives of Lausanne and Vallorbe.

- a.) He purchased the estate of Essert from Jonas Mervelleux in 1573 for 1500 florins and 120 écus gold of Roi de France.
- b.) In a document from 1578, Bern pledges its part of Essert to Nicolas d'Hennezel.

- c.) In 1779, Nicolas bought land, mines and an ironworks from the Priory of Vallorbe.
- d.) In 1589, Nicolas and Pierre d'Hennezel received burgher briefs from Bern.
Researchers are divided on whether Pierre was his son, or his brother.
- e.) In the same year Nicolas and Pierre borrowed 200 écus gold from David Tscharnier of Bern. The loan was guaranteed by the community of Vallorbe.
- f.) In 1590, Bern confirmed Nicolas' ownership of the mines and ironworks against the claims of Johan Francois Cajon of Orbe.
- g.) In 1591, Nicolas bought land and pasture from G. Bataard.
- h.) In the same year, Nicolas and Pierre borrowed 200 écus gold from the city of Vallorbe and contracted to pay that back with interest if the community supplies a certain amount of charcoal for their ironworks within the following year.

According to a source (*'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel,' B21*), one of his daughters, Marie de Hennezel de Vioménil married Daniel de SAUSSURE on April 1 in 1575 in the Chateau de Coppet. The Saussure family is still one of the prominent families in Geneva today. Marie died soon after the marriage. I could not find a record of that marriage either in Geneva or in the cantonal archive in Lausanne. The Chateau de Coppet is in Coppet, which is a suburb of Geneva. It is just a few blocks from the home of our daughter Kathryne in the next suburb of Geneva called Commugny. She has been living there with her family for over a decade now. The Chateau is a stone's throw from Lake Geneva and is one of the area's tourist attractions.

(Also see *HennezelViomenilSB.doc.*)



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DIXIEM DEGRÉ

NICOLAS-FRANCOIS de HENNEZEL (6th great-grandfather, G.9), squire, lord of CHAMPIGNY, de BAZOILLES, of the ban d'Escles and of Harol.

The notes below are based on the manuscript of an uncle of Antoine d'Hennezel in Bruxelles in Belgium. Antoine is a descendant of the Sybille line. In 2008, he was writing a book about the genealogy of the Hennezel family using his uncle's and his own research material as well as the Hennezel family archives. I have received excerpts of the said manuscript from him. The excerpts are dealing with the Champigny line of the Hennezel family; their translation constitutes the material in the notes below. Additional data and comments in italics are mine.

Born in Escles on the 24th of August 1655, Nicolas-Francois was presented at the baptism at the 30th of August, by Nicolas Calice (?) and Francoise Morisot d'Escles (*actually, in the church entry, the godparents are named as Nicolas, priest of Escles and Marguerite widow of the late Francois Thysac, the latter two were the grandparents*).

His parents were Denis de Hennezel and Francoise Elisabeth de Thysac. He married on the 26th of September 1677, the bride was Antoinette Grandoyen, daughter of Dominique Grandoyen, seigneur of Vallois, who had been a cavalry officer during the siege of Lamotte and of Barbe Morizot, rich wealthy and well known noble family of the region north of Darney (*in the Department des Vosges*). The groom was accompanied to his marriage by his cousins Hennezel from Bomont, Hennezel from Grandmont, Hennezel from Bigot de Clairbois, Charles-Joseph d'Aigrement and Jean du Houx, colonel of a cavalry, bailiff and governor of Epinal. On the father side the bride was accompanied by her uncle the parish priest of Vallois, dean of Christendom of Vittel, her brother Jean-Dominique Grandoyen, doctor in theology and parish priest of Escles. Also present were her other brother, Sébastien-Joseph Grandoyen seigneur of Grésil-Valleroy and Monthureux-le-Secq, who was ennobled several years later, by the emperor Leopold of Austria, who made him knight of the Saint- Empire, under the name of Grandoyen de Morizot, after he had been put in charge of the education of the children of the Holy Roman Emperor. The bride on the mother's side was accompanied by the niece of Jean-Dominique Morizot, who had also been parish priest in Escles and dean of Christendom of Vittel. The Grandoyen family crest was: "a gold lion in azure background".

The favor that the brother (*Sébastien-Joseph Grandoyen de Morizot*) of Mme. de Champigny (*Antoinette*) enjoyed both in the Austrian and Lorraine courts was so much more valuable to the posterity of Nicolas-Francois de Hennezel than M. de Morisot (*Sébastien-Joseph Grandoyen de Morizot*) himself. At all occasion he showed a particular attachment to the children of his sister Antoinette. M. de Morisot died without any descendant and left a large fortune after having made a Will in 1718, which caused amongst the heirs a strain and several harsh satires [dom Pelletier, p.323]. We shall see later on how the children and especially the grandchildren of Mme. Champigny would take advantage of the high-ranking relatives and the fortune that they received from their uncles, Grandoyen and Grandoyen de Morisot, to advance themselves and to give a free rein to their ambitions.

M. de Champigny (*Nicolas Francois*) was maintained in his honorary rights in the church of Bazoilles, in the capacity as fundamental lord of the community [30 April 1681]. He paid homage to Louis XIV for the Bazoilles estate, situated in the diocese of Toul, and which included the rights to Escles, Lorrain, the Void of Escles, Haraux, Charmois [16 May 1681]. (*The dates in square brackets are probably the dates on the quoted documents.*)

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But the hapless master glassmaker (*Nicolas Francois*) was haunted by misfortune and soon he was reduced to a painful life. To crown it all, Mme. de Champigny died at the beginning of the summer in 1697 [June, 1697]. Five months later her husband followed her into the grave [Bulletin paroissial d'Escles, Mars, 1914]. After they passed away, M. and Mme. de Champigny's children were left in their house in Escles under the care of their uncle, and brother, Jean Dominique Grandoyen, parish priest. The good priest accepted to take responsibility for the education of his nephews and nieces. After the death of their parents, the poor orphans would be under the supervision of their uncle, who was also their main creditor. The abbot Grandoyen (*Jean Dominique*) claimed possession of the assets of his pupils and sold them, not without being concerned to assure the future of his nephews. They were completely ruined, but they entertained the hope of inheriting one day a substantial fortune from their other uncle, the Knight (*Sébastien-Joseph Grandoyen de Morizot*) Grandoyen de Morizot. The oldest son, Jean Nicolas pursued a religious career. The other two, Dominique and Theodore were guided towards a military career. They were able to be admitted into the regiment of the Guards of Lorraine, thanks to the connection of their uncle M. de Morizot. As far as the girls are concerned, the older got married to her cousin d'Attigneville, and the other entered into the Annonciades order of Epinal.

The old manor in Escles, next to which was once stood the "Halle à verre" of Thysac, was lost to the family, never to be entered by them again (*the Thysac family were also noblemen glassmakers*). This residence was situated across the church. It was still there few years ago, we visited these important relics in 1928. In showing us around, the peasants of the area told us: "this is an ancient castle of Escles, which belonged to the lords of the glassmakers, who came from Poland in the 14th century" (*the fact is that the Hennezels came to France probably from Bohemia*). The main building remains disfigured, but one can see its wide windows with mullions and one other smaller window topped by a gothic arch. In the inside of this dwelling one finds a beautiful stone niche, which contained, we were told, "a statue of a great value called La Vierge à l'oiseau"; this statue was sold a few years earlier to an antique dealer."

Before the first world war, in 1914, one could see in this ancient house the Thysac or the Hennezel family crest of three acorns carved into a huge stone mantelpiece with the date 1580. M. and Mme. de Champigny had 6 children: of whom three boys and two girls survived, namely:

1. Jean Nicolas Hennezel de Champigny, became the curé of Vézélise
2. Jeanne Antoinette, married her cousin Charles III Hennezel d'Attigneville
3. Dominique Joseph Francois, who continued the Champigny line
4. Théodore Denis, who chose a military career and married Marie-Catherine de Huyn de Jarville. They left no surviving descendants
5. Anne Françoise, who entered the religious order 'les Annonciades' in Epinal

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Some aspects of the career of Jean Nicolas Hennezel de Champigny:

In 1727, the parishioners of Vézélise complained that abbot de Champigny changed the traditional route of the procession of the saint Sacrament. It was overruled by an order by the Diocese of Toul, which the abbot was obligated to obey [June 8 and 10, 1727]. Two years later, the same procession caused new difficulties. The abbot wanted the procession to pass through a street that was judged to be too narrow [June 17, 1729].

Years later, one finds a case with his flock about the subject of the existing foundations in the parish [November 12, 1742]. This affair led the notables of the town to make a severe report to

the Administrator of the region about the way the abbot ran his ministry. His vicar having died during the plague – they said – the curé, because of fear of the disease, neglected to visit the sick and to take to them the sacraments. Furthermore, he insisted on a sum for the burial more than the usual one. It was the Capuchin friars, who had the duty of visiting the sick, day and night during the epidemic, instead of the flagging curé [November 29, 1742]. Four years later, abbot de Champigny sued the town of Vézélise for the subject of furnishing the stamped paper necessary for the religious records [January 27, 1747].

In spite of this uneven pastoral life, the abbot de Champigny lived in Vézélise, until his death which occurred on April 17, 1753. He was 75 years old, and he was buried in the church. After his death the notables of Vézélise pleaded against the heirs of their late priest for the case of repairs to be done in the presbytery [November 15, 1753] (*perhaps the late Jean Nicolas, while alive, had promised to pay for the repairs*). The inheritance had to do with a portion of the estates Valleroy-le-Secq, Grésil, and Montreuil-le-Secq he owned together with his brothers and sisters as the inheritance from his uncle, the Knight de Morisot (*this was the inheritance Dominique, the brother of Jean Nicolas, fought unsuccessfully for many years to the end of his life in 1747*). Jean Nicolas was invited together with his sisters and brothers to pay tribute to the King, for these estates (*they were in Champagne, where M. de Morisot owned properties, and at Dominique's urging the family petitioned for a share of them in 1732*). We find his signature “de Champigny, curé de Vézélise” at the bottom of the declaration that the three brothers and their two sisters gave to the Prosecutor of the financial office of Chalons, committing themselves to fulfill the feudal duty associated with those properties [April 25, 1732]. On that occasion Jean Nicolas obtained a certificate from the Lieutenant General from of the bailiwick of Vaudémont, stating that in his capacity as the parish priest “M. de Champigny cannot be absent from his parish without risk, because he has a lot of people under his charge and leadership, and therefore his presence there is always necessary” [April 28, 1732].

Le Vingt sixiesme Septembre mil six cent Septante Sept
 ans au midy de France, de Dominique Lechevalier Veyssier
 audin Escluy / or Francois Poirot Veyssier a Laval, Vmours
 Souffigant avec l'ordinaire de la Justice, et de la Justice de
 assistance pour cognoire au Tabellion Indument aussy
 Souffigant /
 Nicolas Francois de Hennezel. Antoinette
 de Champigny grand Doyen
 +
 Elisabeth de Thisac Grand Doyen
 D'Ambre de Ladeiron

Nicolas Francois de Hennezel, his bride Antoinette
 de Grandoyen and the mother of the groom Elisabeth
 de Thisac signed marriage document, September 26, 1677

Jacob Hermann (7th great-grandfather, G.10) was by all appearances a successful master weaver. He became burgher and councilman of the town of Elbing. In the church records his occupation and his titles were always given, and without variation. This indicates that he was a known figure in the town. According to those records, he wove dress cloth and bombasine. The word 'bombasine' is rarely used nowadays to describe a type of fabric. In the Encyclopedia Britannica it is defined as follows:

"Bombazine, also spelled 'bombasine', textile, usually black in color, with a silk warp and worsted weft, or filling, woven in either plain or twill weave. Cheaper grades are woven with a rayon warp and worsted or cotton weft. Bombazine was originally made exclusively of silk and in a variety of colors, but the usual color gradually became standardized as black because of its principal use in garb of mourning and of persons in religious orders. It was woven with silk warps and worsted wefts."

His distinct occupation and titles given in the marriage records of four of his daughters helped to ascertain beyond any doubt that he was the father of our Christina Hermann. Here is how. At the same time as he and his wife Maria were baptizing children, there were three other couples, where the father was called Jacob Hermann and who were doing the same. Since two of the other Hermann families also had a daughter named Christina, it would have been impossible to determine which of the three couples were the parents of our Christina. Two peculiarities of the church records in Elbing made it difficult to trace genealogy in that town. First, the name of the mother of the bride or groom did not appear in the marriage records. Second, the father's occupation did not appear in the birth records. Our Jacob Hermann's occupation given in the marriage records of his daughters made it clear that the four girls in the above mentioned marriage records had the same father. Then, the combination of the four girls made it easy to identify in the birth records their parents.

I did not have the same luck when trying to find Jacob Hermann's birth. As mentioned earlier, there were four men by the name Jacob Hermann in Elbing who were producing offspring at the same time, and therefore had to be about the same generation. As it turned out, in all the church books in Elbing, I only found one Jacob Hermann born in the time period where he would fit in. I have no proof that the birth I found was his. However, neither is there reason to believe that it might not be.

Anton Lesser (*4th great-grandfather, G.7; Lesar, Lessar or Leszár were other spellings of the name*) is the earliest ancestor from Pozsony on my mother's side. Pozsony today belongs to Slovakia and is called Bratislava. This is what the Encyclopedia Britannica says about it:

***** German PRESSBURG, Hungarian POZSONY, city, capital of Slovakia. It lies in the extreme southwestern part of the country, along the Danube where that river has cut a gorge in the Little Carpathian Mountains near the meeting point of the frontiers of Slovakia, Austria, and Hungary. Vienna is 35 miles (56 km) west. Archaeological evidence suggests prehistoric habitation of the site, which was later fortified and settled by the Celts and Romans and finally in the 8th century was inhabited by the Slavs. The community developed as a trade center and was granted the rights of a free royal town in 1291. The first university in what was then Hungary, the Istropolitana Academy, was founded there in 1467. Bratislava served as the Hungarian capital from 1526 until 1784, when most of the middle Danube basin was in the hands of the Turks, and the Hungarian parliament continued to meet there until 1848. The Hapsburg rulers, who were kings of Hungary, were crowned in the city's Gothic Cathedral of St. Martin. The city is dominated by its enormous castle, which stands on a plateau 300 feet (100 m) above the Danube. The castle was the residence of the Austrian royal family until it was destroyed by fire in 1811; it has since been largely restored. In 1741 Empress Maria Theresa of Austria fled to Bratislava when Vienna was threatened by French and Bavarian troops. The so-called Peace Treaty of Pressburg (1805) was signed by Napoleon and the Austrian emperor Francis II, after the Battle of Austerlitz in the city's Baroque Archbishop's Palace. Following World War I, Bratislava was made the capital of Slovakia in the first Czechoslovakian Republic, and it remained the capital when Slovakia emerged as an independent nation in 1993. *****

I might just add, that the area of the settlement called Pozsony was a Hungarian territory from 896 to 1919, and it was a Hungarian city from its founding (*about year 1000*) and a Hungarian free royal city from 1291. The name 'Bratislava' (*meaning 'brotherhood' in the Slovak tongue*) was unknown for a place name until 1919 when it was invented to rename Pozsony. This happened, when the Treaty of Trianon, in 1919, gave the city and all of northern Hungary to the newly created country, invented in the same year, and named Czecho-Slovakia. Pozsony was the capital of Hungary from 1526 to 1784, during the Turkish occupation of Buda and Pest and for another one hundred years after that occupation ended in 1685. From that date until the end of the 1860 or so, Pozsony had a mostly German speaking population, which called the city Pressburg. After that it became Hungarian speaking again. There were ethnic Slovaks there for sure, but they were always a minority. The Slavs never had a city there and the name 'Bratislava', was invented without any historical background. So much for politics in the Encyclopedia Britannica – reading it one would think there was a Slav city there called 'Bratislava' in the 8th century.

Anton's origin is unknown. I did not find his birth in Pozsony. There is some reason to believe (*based on the occasional spelling of his name Lessár, which may be a Slovene name*), that his name may have come from southeastern part of Austria (*southern Carinthia or Styria*) or from the present-day Slovenia to the south. In his marriage record, dated 1756, his occupation was given as 'questor aromatum', which in the Latin used at the time meant spice merchant. In all subsequent records it was given as either 'Mercator' or 'Handelman', which in Latin and German respectively means merchant or businessman. He was 31 and single when he married Anastasia, who was also 31 years old and already a widow. Anton must have been a distinguished citizen. When his first child was born in 1757, he was 32 years old and he lived in the royal castle district (*Fundo Subarcensi in Latin and Königliche Schlossgrund in German*) of Pozsony. The royal

castle is on a hill on the bank of the Danube, much like in Buda. It was probably an elegant part of the city. The magnificent Roman Catholic coronation church of St. Martin stands at the foot of the castle near the bank of the Danube.

At the age of 35 Anton was already an elected burgher of Pozsony and on some records he was referred to with the title 'D.', which was the abbreviation of Dominus, a title akin to Sir or Esquire. It appears that he may have been a mortgage lender as well as a merchant. There is a property record from 1774, according to which he foreclosed on and took over a house, whose buyer could not meet the mortgage payments. An ornate document from April 25, 1775 certifies that he was incorporated as a merchant on that date. Another document from the same year shows that he paid 48 florins plus 2 florins and 16 kreuzers as burgher tax. Anton's wife died in 1782. Anton lived as a widower for another 21 years. In 1803, his son Dominic I took over his business.

Interestingly, there were three other men in Pest with the Lessár name, who were his contemporaries and may have been either related to him or at least his countrymen. They were also merchants and, as one extant record shows, some of them did business with him. There was a Franz Anton Lessár. He married in 1771, at which time he was already a burgher of Pest. He died in 1785. He was a cousin of Wilhelm Mathias Lessár, another wealthy merchant in Pest. In 1790, he was the owner of a business named '*Andreas Lessár & Son*' in Pest. In that year he had city officials prepare an inventory of that business, which was shown to have assets in excess of 100,000 florins and liabilities a little over 40,000 florins. That inventory showed that a business in Pozsony called '*Anton Lessár & Son in Pressburg*', had 1803 florins worth of rice in 14 rice kegs on commission from '*Andreas Lessár & Son in Pest*'. So some of the 'Lessárs' of Pest definitely knew the 'Lessárs' of Pozsony. We do not know who Andreas Lessár was, but in 1772 he was a merchant in Pest. Most likely, he was the father of Franz Anton and the founder of the business '*Andreas Lessár & Son in Pest*'. There are two 'Lessár' names in the Burgher Book of Pest. Anton (probably Franz Anton) and Mathias (*probably Wilhelm Mathias*) Lessár are those names. They were elected in 1775 and in 1790 respectively. According to the Burgher Book, they were both Roman Catholic and both had been born in Reifnitz or Reichnitz (*today that town is called Ribnica*) about 105 km south-east of Ljubljana in Slovenia. There is a very strong possibility that Anton Lessár of Pozsony was related to the merchants Andreas, Franz Anton and Mathias Lessár in Pest, and came from Ribnica in today's Slovenia.

Picture?



**Notes from the catalog of Piarist professors¹,
published by the Piarist Order in 1997.**

Antonius Lesser (*2nd great-granduncle; son of Dominic I*)

His religious name: Antonius a St. Dominico

Born June 7, 1793, Pozsony

September 21, 1809, he entered the Piarist Order in Privigye (*today it is in Slovakia about 75 km north of Budapest*).

September 5, 1814, he took the perpetual oath in Selmezbánya (*now in Slovakia and called Banská Stiavnica, about 50 miles north of Budapest*).

September 6, 1817, he was ordained in Selmezbánya.

His studies and teaching career at the various Piarist schools:

1812-13

Podolin (*now in Slovakia called Podolinec*), teacher of Normalium².

1814

Selmezbánya, teacher of Grammar.

1815-16

Vác (*10 km north of Budapest*), he spent two years to study Philosophy here.

1817

Pest, teacher of Grammar.

1818

Nyitra (*now in Slovakia, called Nitra, about 50 miles northwest of Budapest*), studied Theology.

1819

St. Georgio (*a monastery near Pozsony, now in Slovakia near Bratislava*), studied Theology.

1820-24 Pest,

Teacher of Normalium and Grammar.

1824-32

Pest, teacher of Normalium and Grammar, private tutor to Horváth de Szentgyörgy, who was a wealthy member of the Hungarian nobility.

He died in Pest on January 22, 1832 as a Piarist priest. He was less than 39 years old.

1. The Piarist Order was a teaching order; their schools were middle schools, called Gymnasium.

2. Normalium was a beginner subject at their schools.

About Dominic Lessär II. (*2nd great-grandfather, G.5*), the Confectioner (Zuckerbäcker)

Dominic Junior was born in Pozsony, son of Dominic I and his wife Regina Englerth. He probably learned his trade in Vienna, but spent most of his adult life in Pest. His grandfather on his mother's side was a burgher confectioner in Pozsony. He died early, but Dominic's grandmother married another confectioner and probably continued the business. It is possible that Dominic got his start as a confectioner in their shop. His family name appeared as Lessär, Lesser, Leser and finally the second 's' and the 'ä' in the original name got Hungarianized to end up as Leszár. In 1821 he got his own confectionery license in Pest. That was the year he married Carolina Naller, the daughter of the well-to-do Jacob Naller. With his financial help he opened a confectionery shop. His name was listed in the Address Book published in 1822 under the Zuckerbäcker (*Confectioner*) heading. His address was Sebastianplatz 383. Later, on July 3, 1824, the Town Council of Pest elected him burgher. He had a controversial confectionery career. Apparently he mismanaged the business and got into serious financial problems repeatedly. As a result he was sued by creditors as well as by his father-in-law, who was also a creditor. He was in trouble with the City Hall and also managed to get on the wrong side of the other seven confectioners of city of Pest. These serious problems must have weighed heavily on him and were probably even harder on his family. The positive side of all this notoriety (*positive only for us*) turned out to be that we know about him much more than we would if he had conducted himself like a solid burgher businessman was expected to. Two authors of books about the confectionery business in the early years of Pest, wrote about him several pages in their books, and the Capital Archives of Budapest has a dossier on the so called "Leszár Litigation" that is two inches thick. The information contained here came from four sources, namely:

- 1.) 'Tanulmányok Budapest Multjáról', 13th volume.
- 2.) M. Rózsa, 'A budai és pesti cukrászművesség a XIX sz. első felében.' (The confectionery art in Buda and Pest in the first half of the XIX century) in the series "Tanulmányok Budapest Multjáról", 17th volume.
- 3.) 'Csöd Per' (Bankruptcy Litigation) A ind. 98/6 1829 and 11246/1832 rel. a.n. 1/522 D Fővárosi Levéltár, (Capital Archives Budapest)
- 4.) 'Vegyes iparügyek' (Misc. trade matters) 1202/k, Fővárosi Levéltár, (Capital Archives Budapest)

Dominic Lesser submitted a petition for a confectioner's license to the Pest Magistrate on March 11, 1821. To smooth the way for his request, he used the services of Councilor Johann Weidinger, probably with the influence and at the expense of Jacob Naller, a well-to-do burgher, whose daughter Dominic Lesser was courting at the time. With the petition, he submitted the following details of his prior carrier in the confectionery trade. He was an apprentice in Vienna until the end of 1813. In 1814, from January 1 to August 1 he worked in the confectionery shop of Katherina Hoffass, also in Vienna. Following that he worked for another Viennese confectioner called Ludwig Pung (No. 663 in der Stadt) until May 1, 1815. At that time, he joined Gottlieb Wohlfarth's „K.K. Hofkonditur der Theater und Redoute” at Michaeler Platz 3, in Vienna, where he worked from May 1, 1815 to July 30 of the same year. (*This location must have been just across from the present Hofburg gate near the church of St. Michael.*) The 'k.k.' stands for 'kaiserlich, königlich', meaning that the confectionery of Gottlieb Hohlfarth was an approved supplier of pastry to the royal family in Vienna. From there he went back to Katharina Hoffass and worked in her shop in Vienna until January 29, 1816. In February of that year he went to Buda and worked for a confectioner called Anna Kieselstein for three months until April 20. The next month he started work in the coffeehouse of Jacob Schenck in Baaden (*also called Baden bei Wien, an elegant spa at the*

eastern edge of the Wiener Forest) as a confectioner. He stayed there from February 1816 to the end of October. Then, at the end of the summer season, he went back to Buda and worked again for Anna Kieselstein from November 1816 until September 1817. (See document *LesserDomJrRO.bmp* and *LesserDomJrRO.doc*.) Finally, he went to work for his uncle Herr Michael Glückswerth (*Dominic's mother's sister's husband*) in his liquor sale business in Pest. It is not certain what was meant by that description in those days. It was probably a business such as the combination of a confectionery and a bar, with tables and waiters to serve pastry, coffee and sweet liquor, which was consumed at the tables.

On March 26, 1821 he received the confectioner's license. (See the note on page 4 in connection with this event.) It took less than six weeks to accomplish the feat. That was surprisingly quick; Herr Weidinger did a splendid job. There were now eight confectioners in Pest: Mihály Lántzky, Peter Fischer, Leopold Pammer, Jacob Strauss, Peter Balasovits, Michael Krangler, Carl Kleinmann and our Dominic Lesser. In August of the same year, Dominic married Carolina Naller, and with the financial help of his father-in-law, he opened a confectionery shop in Pest.

Less than eight years after opening the confectionery shop, financial problems began to surface for the Lessers. In March of 1829, Antal Deiler grocer sued Dominic Lesser to collect an accumulated debt of 1164 florins and 33 kreuzers. That was an enormous sum for groceries even if he bought all his shop supplies there. In those days, one could buy 100 kg (220 lbs) of the finest flour for 7 florins. Four months later, there was still an outstanding part of that debt amounting to 864 florins. Lesser and his wife signed a promissory note dated July 15, 1829, in which they committed to pay off that debt in 100-florin installments, beginning August 1 of the same year. According to the conditions of the promissory note, if they missed even one payment, the whole remaining debt would become due. They soon failed to make the required payments and at Deiler's request the Pest Council ordered the foreclosure of the Lesser Confectionery in the same year. During the proceedings it was discovered that earlier that year, Dominic Lesser received 1000 florins from his wife's parents which he used to pay off several other debts. Furthermore, he had no assets of his own since even the equipment and furnishings of the confectionery shop belonged to the dowry of his wife Carolina. It was also determined that his financial problems had been caused by his frivolous handling of money, his disorderly lifestyle and the resulting neglect of the business.

Their problems were momentarily resolved somehow, probably with the help of Jacob Naller, the father of Carolina. However, it was not long before the problems resurfaced and got even worse. In 1832, on July 4, Lesser submitted a petition to the Pest Magistrate for a license to make and sell Swiss confectionery in his shop. He complained that there were too many confectioners in Pest and the available business was not enough to support him and his family. Again Councilor Weidinger helped him argue his case before the Magistrate. Lesser was asked by the Council to specify what it was he called Swiss confectionery. This he probably failed to do and the case was dropped. He did not respond because he had bigger problems to worry about. Later that year, his wife's parents, namely Magdalena and Jacob Naller took legal action against him. On November 29, 1832, they submitted an action petition to the Pest Magistrate requesting the foreclosure of Lesser's business and assets, and stripping him of his confectioner's license. In the petition they cited their daughter's 8000-florin dowry, a 1000-florin loan they lent to Lesser with the guarantee of the Piar Catholic religious order (*Dominic's brother was a member of the Order*) and the 688-florin 27-kreuzer debt to Joseph Steinbach grocer which they paid on behalf of Dominic Lesser. The Pest Council approved the request and on December 3, 1832, a complete inventory of the business was taken. Following another verdict against him on January 18 the following year, the business and the shop equipment were foreclosed and his confectioner's license was given to Mrs. Lesser.

During the hearings it was determined that Mr. Lesser had long neglected his business and frequented coffeehouses and pubs instead, while also ignoring his wife and four children.

Under the new arrangement, the business still continued to flounder. In 1834, the business again could not provide livelihood for his family, which had increased in the meantime to five children. He so lamented in another petition submitted to the Pest Magistrate on July 4 of that year. He was again seeking a license to produce and sell Swiss confectionery. That time, he specified what it was he wanted to produce: all types of yeast layer cakes, vanilla, cinnamon, almond and lemon flavored sweet bread, brioche, strudels and doughnuts of all shapes and types (*he beat Dunkin' Donuts by 140 years*). In a decision rendered on November 22 of the same year, the Pest Council turned down his request, saying that some of the confectionery he described he already had the right to produce while others were the specialty of other trades. It was not specified which of his proposed Swiss confectioneries fell in which of those two categories.

On April 16, in 1834, his wife sold the business to a confectioner, who just arrived from Lower Austria. His name was Sebastian Rupp. It was only a partial sale, because some of the store equipment and furnishings were given up for the rent-money Lesser had owed for his shop and some others were sold to yet another confectioner (*Carl Kleinmann*) for a very low price. This was the subject of a complaint signed and submitted to the City Council by the other seven confectioners of Pest named earlier. Apparently, there were some city regulations governing how a pastry shop had to be equipped and furnished. The shop Sebastian Rupp bought could not have met those standards and the City did not seem to care or do anything about it. In the letter, the seven competitors also emphasized that they were not enemies of Lesser, since according to his own admission they all helped his family during his difficulties “by donations of many florins”. However, they objected to the way he sold his business; there was no inventory taken of what was sold, the sale was not officially documented, and the selling price could not even be proven.

The next time we hear about Dominic Lesser is in the year 1846, when the Pest Magistrate received another complaint from the city's confectioners (*probably the same ones that wrote the complaint ten years earlier*) that the Lessers after having sold the business were still making confectionery and selling it in kiosks at three marketplaces in the city. The complaint was not followed by any developments. It was probably unclear what products were actually made by the Lessers (*now without a license*) and what was actually a resale business. The latter would not be regulated by the Council. But it did look like the Lessers were doing a great deal better than when they had the confectionery shop.

Epilog

How much of the business problems were Dominic Lesser's fault we do not know. It is almost certain that most of it was. The Will of Jacob Naller dated March 21, 1841 sheds some light on how he saw the matter. In it, Jacob Naller leaves one third of his considerable fortune to his daughter Carolina Lesser after deducting 6500 florins Carolina owed him (*a very comfortable house cost about 5000 florin in those days in the better parts of Pest*). It is the stipulation in the Will that is most telling. He orders that upon his death, Carolina's share, less the 6500 florins she owed, shall be given to one of Carolina's two sisters for investing it. Carolina shall only be allowed to touch the interest earned by that investment. The capital shall be preserved as the inheritance of her children when they reach maturity. The Lessers had six surviving children by then, the youngest being 6-year old twins. We do not know how much the total fortune of Jacob Naller was, because he did not state that in his Will. Presumably, the one-third share was comparable to or greater than the 6500 florins deducted, since the remainder was large enough for the interest on it to amount to a significant sum. In any case, it does seem that Jacob Naller thought it wise to protect

his legacy not just from Dominic but also from his daughter Carolina. Carolina was the grandmother of my mother's grandmother.

Note: Knowledgeable natives of Budapest often say that the oldest confectionery shop in the city is the Ruszwurm confectionery shop in the Castle at 7 Szent Háromság street. That is true. There has been a pastry shop there since 1827, when Franz Swabl opened it. However, it was not the first confectionery shop in Pest-Buda. As mentioned at the beginning of this biography, our Dominic Lesser II opened a confectionery shop in Pest six years earlier in 1821. Furthermore, his was not the first one in Pest or in Pest-Buda. We know that Dominic Lesser worked in Buda, in the confectionery shop of Anna Kieselstein as early as 1816 and 1817, and Frau Kieselstein's shop was not the first one in Pest-Buda either.

But coming back to the present Ruszwurm shop in the Castle, no more than 100 yards from it, on Szent Háromság square, there was a confectionery shop from 1742 to 1748, owned by a Franz Josef Gall, who came from Augsburg in Bavaria. Later, between 1755 and 1775 a Johann Lessner, from Lower Austria, had a pastry shop in Buda. Still later came Josef Zitterbach from Pest and opened a pastry shop in Buda. Much later, in 1827, came Franz Swabl, and opened the shop now called 'Ruszwurm' confectionery. When he died, his wife married Leonhard Richter, who was a confectioner of unknown origin. When Richter died in 1846, his widow managed the shop for a year. In 1847 her stepdaughter married Antal Müller, who was the son of a local military doctor and learnt the confectionery trade with Leonhard Richter. After the marriage the stepmother gave the business to the new couple. When Antal Müller died some decades later, his widow sold the shop to one of her employees called Wilhelm Ruszwurm. This happened in 1884. That confectionery shop has been in that location since 1827, but has only been called 'Ruszwurm' confectionery since 1884. All this was researched by historian Miklós Rózsa and published in one of the volumes of the series called 'Tanulmányok Budapest Multjáról' ('Studies about the history of Budapest', B28).

*Ich habe mich sehr und sehr begnügt, die von
 Dominikus Lesser & Masani alle Zuckerbäck-
 er, die in der Stadt von Buda, und
 die von der Stadt Pest, fleißig, und besuchend,
 wegen der, die ich mit meinem Namen, und ferner
 Baden am 21. October.
 1816. (Sign) Jacob Schenk
 Befehlshaber
 Ollart, und die, die in der Stadt Pest, und die, die in der Stadt Buda,
 original, und die, die in der Stadt Pest, und die, die in der Stadt Buda,
 7. März 1821. (Sign) Joseph Maria
 der König von
 Stadt Pest und
 Moravien*

Franz Naller Senior (*5th great-grandfather, G.8*) was born in Freistadt, in Upper Austria in 1710. His father was a musician and a tenor singer, who also owned a tavern or guesthouse at one time. The grandfather of Franz Naller was also a church musician. In fact he was the Regens Chori (*director of music and singing in the church*) in Enns, also in upper Austria. The father of Franz Naller went bankrupt in 1713 and either died or deserted the family shortly after that year. Franz was only three years old at the time. He arrived in Pest in 1734 or 1735. His mother, who never remarried after losing her husband, had only two surviving children at that time: Franz and a daughter three years younger than Franz. On October 17, 1735, Franz was hired by the City Council of Pest as a City Musician. Where and how he got his musical education, it is not known. In January of the following year he married Sybilla Reich. In the same year his 23-year old sister died in Freistadt. The annual salary of Franz was 85 florins at the time. In addition, he was supposed to get free lodging or 15 florins annually in lieu of lodging. There was an acute housing shortage in Pest. In fact, the predecessor of Franz Naller left his position after years of service, because the city could not provide lodging acceptable for his wife. Franz and Sybilla lived in a guesthouse owned by the City for some time, perhaps until they bought a house. The purchase of the house occurred on October 23, 1743. They bought the house at 596 Wasser Thor Gasse for 768 florins from the creditors of Adam Tiedl, a ship captain (*see images PestHousSitesSM1-4*). Wasser Thor Gasse (*today Molnár utca*) was the street between Leopold Gasse (*today Váci utca*) and the Danube. In the book entitled 'A Régi Pest' (*The Old Pest*) written by historian Flóris Rómer, there is mention of Franz Naller on page 131 in connection with that house purchase. The couple established and brought up their large family and lived out their lives in that house. It is likely that they built additions to it over the years. After both Sybilla and Franz died, some of their children lived in that house for another 13 years until it was sold in 1793.

We can get some insight into the life of the City musicians of Pest in those days from a book written by the Hungarian author Kálmán Isoz and entitled: 'Buda és Pest Zenei Művelődése 1696-1873' (*The Musical Life of Buda and Pest 1686-1873*). He mentions the name of Franz Naller in several places and provides some tidbits of information about him. The pay of the musicians was not very good, but they had opportunities to make some extra money using their art. Their regular job included several types of performances. They performed church music at masses, requiems, regular church services and in religious processions. They also performed what was called tower music, intended as entertainment for the public. It was called tower music because the musicians gathered in one of the towers of the fortified wall around the city and played music for the people gathered below them. They had to perform at 11:00 AM for half an hour every day except during the week at Easter. Finally, they had to perform the required music during special events and festivities sponsored by the city. The opportunities for extra income came from performing at private parties and weddings. In fact, the City musicians had a monopoly on playing music in the city in the sense that any other musician had to obtain their permission to play at a private occasion and had to pay one florin for the privilege. The fact that the annual salary of a City musician was about 100 florins puts the price of that permit into perspective. Another source of income for the musicians was the bigger holidays such as Christmas, New Year's day and Easter. On these festive occasions, they played music in the public squares and cajoled the passers-by to give them tips. Empress Maria Theresia judged this practice a public nuisance and issued an edict in 1755 banning it everywhere in her Empire. The edict was a significant financial blow to the town musicians. In December 1756, our Franz Naller Sr. initiated and four other town musicians signed a petition in which they described their financial difficulty and requested the City Council to give them a salary increase to compensate for the loss of income resulting from the enforcement of the imperial edict. The City Council appreciated the town musicians' plight

and eventually (*four years later*) increased their salaries by 15 florins, bringing it to about one half of the salary of the sexton of a church.

Franz was admitted into the ranks of burghers in 1742. In 1743 he and Sybilla bought the above mentioned house and in 1746 they bought a vineyard in Buda. According to the privileges of burghers, he was allowed to sell wine out of his house provided the wine came from on his vineyard. This was another convenient source of income for Franz and Sybilla, who by then had five children. Franz Naller also owned a tavern. We know about that from an interesting incident found in one of the extant official documents. On October 31, 1747, the Pest Council wrote a letter on behalf of Franz Naller. The letter was addressed to the City Council of Neukirchen am Wald in Upper Austria. It was about a Mathias Stärzegruber who had been working for Franz Naller as a tavern keeper and ran off with 137 florins and 47 kreuzers of wine money (*note that Franz Naller's annual salary was 85 florins*). The letter was asking the City Council of Neukirchen to arrest the man and to recover the money by putting their hands on the inheritance, which in their belief the man had gone to Neukirchen to collect. They did not succeed. In the reply dated November 16, the Council of Neukirchen explained that the money left behind by the mother of Stärzegruber had been barely enough to give her a decent Christian burial and there was no inheritance. There was no mention whether they had arrested Stärzegruber. Two interesting observations can be made from the above. First, the fact that an employee was able to collect 137 florins before he had to account with the money indicates that the tavern must have been a very large source of income for the Nallers, especially since his town musician job only paid about 100 florins annually. Second, the elapsed time between the sending of the letter and the date on the reply is only 16 days. That is a surprisingly short time for a letter to go from Pest to Neukirchen and for the local authorities to read it, to look into the matter, to compose an answer and to write the reply. Today, this would take months.

By all indications the Nallers were cultured, educated and caring parents. Both Franz and his wife were literate, which was rare in the mid-1700s. They had eight sons, six of whom attended the Piarist gymnasium in Pest. Of their two daughters, one survived to adulthood and it is likely that she also received some similar education. One of their sons died young at about the age of nine. Their three youngest sons joined religious orders and became ordained priests. Two of them were professors at Piarist schools and for some years they were also the private teachers of high ranking people in Vienna. One son, who did not go to the Piarist Gymnasium, became a burgher and high ranking city official of Pest and a well-to-do businessman. Another one became a town musician and still another one a burgher of the city and a relatively successful tradesman. The seventh probably died in military service.

The Piarists were (*and still are*) a Roman Catholic religious order whose members were dedicated to teaching young men the subjects of general and specialized knowledge of science, liberal arts and even engineering. The Order maintained schools in several cities in most European countries and provided a multi-year curriculum for secondary school education. These schools were free for everyone who was admitted. The Piarists also lent professors to prominent families for private education. There was probably a fee for such service. However, the members of the Order had sworn to perpetual poverty and as such only received room and board for their private tutoring. The fees were paid to the Order and helped to support the Piarist schools.

In Hungary the Order was founded in 1640, and after the first one hundred years it had established schools in many cities across the country such as Debrecen, Kecskemét, Nyitra, Pest, Pozsony, Szeged, Tata, Temesvár and Vác. Teaching members of the Order were often

transferred amongst the schools. In Pest, in the school year of 1750-51 the statistics of student-body by the subjects they were studying were as follows:

Rhetores	10	Poetae	57	Syntaxistae	55
Grammatistae	55	Principistae	45	Majores	61
Minores	38	Conjugistae	43	Comparistae	18
Declinistae	36	Minimistae	47		

Since most students studied more than one subject, we do not know the size of the student population. The sons of Franz Michael Naller, who studied in the Piarist Gymnasium in Pest were: Johann, Mathias, Joseph, Carl, Anton and Jacob. Even his grandson Jacob (*the son of Joseph*) attended that school in the 1780s. From documents in the Piarist Archive in Budapest, we know that the sons and the grandson listed above were German speaking and they had “fair” ranking in Hungarian. In 1997, the Piarist Order published a 550-page book containing the names and short curricula vitae of all the teaching members of the Piarist Order. The two sons of Franz Michael Naller, Carl and Anton, are listed there. Besides them, their youngest brother Jacob also followed an ecclesiastic carrier. He joined some other religious order (*probably Franciscan*) and became an ordained priest. We know that from the inventory of the assets of Joseph Naller written in 1789, where his name and religious association are mentioned.

On June 1, 1772, Franz Naller and his wife Sybilla wrote a petition to the City Council asking them to intervene with the War Council to affect the release of their son Franz from the military, where he had been serving in the Batthány Ádám Hungarian Infantry Regiment as a common soldier for the past 11 years. They pleaded that they were destitute; Franz Senior had all but lost his eyesight, and they needed their son Franz Junior to help and support them. The son was released sometime after that, but too late to help his father. Franz Naller Senior died in October of the following year at the age of 64. Six of his sons and one daughter were still alive when he died. Twenty years later, in 1793, when finally the old family house on Wasser Thor Gasse was sold, the still living Naller children were the three priests: Karl, Anton and Jacob, the city musician Mathias, the Markt Richter and businessman Franz (*Market Marshal, who issued the market permits and collected tariffs on the products and produce brought to the markets*) and Elisabeth, who was married to a man called Kohlman.



Franz Naller Jr. (*4th great-granduncle, G.7*). He was the most successful financially of the many sons of his parents. Interestingly, he was the only one that did not attend the Piarist Gymnasium. This goes to show that education is often an impediment to making money. He was a successful civil servant for the city of Pest and also a successful merchant and investor.

The first extant record about him is from 1772. His mother sent a letter to the City Council pleading with them to help her and her ageing and ill husband in their efforts to have their son Franz Naller released from the famous Batthány Ádám Hungarian Infantry Regiment where he had been serving for the past 11 years. The next record was again his mother asking the War Council to release her son and she offered to pay the cost of recruiting two men to replace him. Sometime between 1773 and 1776 he was released from the military because in 1876 his mother Sybilla Reich acted on behalf again. Maria Theresia had just instituted Lotto in Hungary and the Lotto Camera Administration was in charge of it. Apparently Franz had obtained from them the permit for the No. 40 Lotto office in the city. It was probably a small street-corner agency connected to the Lotto Camera, owned by Franz Jr. and managed by an employee. It probably sold the Lotto tickets and disbursed the money for the winners. Sybilla went before the Lotto Camera to mortgage her vineyard on Adler Berg (*today called Sas Hegy, the Hungarian equivalent*) as a surety bond for her son. This was to help him get some sort of tax advantage with the Lotto agency. Franz Jr. Naller must have held that Lotto agency to the end of his life because the mortgage was released only in 1821, 8 years after Franz Naller died and 45 years after his mother put up the security bond.

We have an affidavit dated August 18, 1789 signed by the two brothers Franz and Mathias Naller, stating that on 18 May, 1781 they had lent 562 florins and 30 kreuzers to their brother Joseph. In 1782 Franz bought a vineyard in Buda. That was the only piece of real estate he ever owned. In 1790 he was elected into the ranks of burghers in Pest. In 1791 he inherited his parents' vineyard and in the next two years he bought and sold several vineyards in the hills of Buda.

According to the book 'Adalékok a Székes Főváros Történetéhez' (*Addenda for the History of the Capital, B06*) written by Lajos Schmall in 1899, Franz was appointed Markt Richter (*Market Marshal*) of the city in 1810. Actually, the book of Joseph Patachich published in 1834: 'Pest 1767 óta választott Külső és Belső Tanács tagjainak és választott polgárságnak jegyzéke' (*a list of the members of the Inner and Outer Council of Pest elected since 1767 and a list of all elected burghers of the city, B03*), that book lists him for the year 1800 as an elected member of the Outer Council of Pest. The Address Book of Pest for the year 1803 already showed him as the Markt Richter, which means that he must have been reelected in 1810 for that position and not just elected. In those days, merchants coming into a Free Royal city, from anywhere outside that city, had to pay customs duties on the merchandise they brought in for sale. The Market Richter's primary responsibility was the regulation and enforcement of those customs tariffs. He also controlled the issuing of selling permits.

Franz Naller never married and lived alone in a house on Komitats gasse No. 542 in the Inner Stadt. Earlier it was called Neu Comitatz Gasse (*Új Vármegye utca*). It was a street running parallel to today's Kossuth Lajos utca. A short street still exists by the same name. That short street is what is left (the middle part) of the original Új Vármegye utca. Interestingly, his brother, Joseph bought the No. 541 house on that street in 1768. On the 1716 house map of Pest, the two houses were side by side and were in the middle part of the street. That is, exactly where the now existing Új Vármegye utca is and on the side of the street across from the present building of the 'Pest Megyei Hivatal'. He had a cook called Magdalena Trost, whom he paid 40 florins per year.

We know that from the inventory of his liabilities prepared at the time of settling his estate. He died as a bachelor in 1813 at the age of 70 — a very respectable age in 1813. He must have been ill for some time and his nephew Jacob Naller took care of him in his last days. We know that from his medical receipts, which were in Jacob's name. The inventory of his estate reveals that he was a relatively wealthy man. Since he never married, in his short Will he left his whole estate to his three surviving brothers and to the four surviving children of his fourth brother Joseph. One of those children was Jacob. The inventory of his estate (*seven pages long*) showed that he owned no real estate and practically all his assets were in outstanding loans, a total of 20,552 florins. The names of 30 debtors were listed, among them the City of Pest. His net assets (*excluding his household affects*) amounted to 19,572 florins. In those days a big house in the best part of Pest could be had for no more than 6000 florins.

His personal belongings were sold at a private auction where only members of his extended family and close friends participated. It brought in 873 florins. I found the record of that auction, and it was one of the most valuable finds. It provided an otherwise unattainable insight into the life of those times, the taste of Franz Naller, and those of his relatives and friends. It also revealed some genealogical information as well, such as the married names of some female members of the family and told us who were still alive in 1813. The list of the personal affects sold at the auction was 2 1/2 pages long and I suppose that only the more significant items made it to the list. The items represent a most interesting study. They ranged from expensive gold rings to meerschaum pipes to a hernia brace to Spanish walking canes. It included rare coins, a pocket watch, clocks, a pair of silver spurs and several English leather vests. There were many pictures on the list, many of them religious in subject. There were no books. He was obviously not a reader, although he certainly had to be literate and quite well educated to be a member of the Outer Council and eventually the Markt Richter of the city of Pest. Franz Naller was a very successful man both in his career and financially. He fell just short of the zenith of the maternal branch of my family. Although it may be debatable, I think the zenith came a generation later, in the person of his nephew, Jacob Naller.



Jacob Naller (^{3rd} great-grandfather, G.6) attended the Piarist school in Pest in at least 1784 and 1785. According to the Piarist school's records: "*Germanus civis Pestiensis, apud parentes in platea Domus Granatorium*". Which means that "he was German speaking, the son of a burgher of Pest and he lived with his parents on the Gránátos Street." On the map of the 1700s it was called the 'Street of the Irgalmasok', now it forms part of the Petőfi Sándor utca near the Square of the Ferencesek. The names 'Ferencesek' and 'Irgalmasok' were the name of the brothers of the Franciscan Order, whose church still stands at the intersection of the Petőfi Sándor and Kossuth Lajos streets in the Inner City of Budapest. He was 16 years old when his father died. Most likely, he stayed home to help his mother run his father's tinsmith shop and became tinsmith like his father. He was a member of the tinsmith guild and got the master tinsmith rank in 1800. Two years later, on September 18, 1802, he was elected burgher by the Pest Council. He and his wife bought the No. 162 house in the Innerstadt for 6000 florins. The address later became Leopoldgasse 194 (see images PestHouseSitesSM1-4.). Leopold Gasse is today's Váci utca in the Inner City. They also owned a house and agricultural land at a place called Veresegyháza, not far from Pest. Not far from there in a village called Szadány, they had a vineyard with two press houses. His name was in the address books of Pest published in 1803 and in 1822 under the Tinsmiths heading. His address was Schlangengasse without a number in 1803 and Leopoldgasse 194 in 1822.

I see Jacob Naller as a learned, wealthy and respected gentleman of the burgher class, who represents the apex of the steadily rising social and economic status of my mother's branch of the family. He must have been a withdrawn, quiet man. He was not active in city politics like his uncle Franz Naller Jr. and his father-in-law Joseph Tribusch. His name only made it into the records of the City Council three times over his long life. Once, when he was elected burgher of the city, once when he sued his son-in-law and once when his will was read after he died. Several of his signatures are extant and they show a very neat and educated handwriting. Unfortunately, the decline of our family began with her daughter Carolina. Jacob and his wife, Magdalena had many problems with her and her husband Dominic Lesser. At one point they found it necessary to take their son-in-law to court because of his negligent handling of the business he bought with Caroline's dowry. Details of the case are found under the biography of Dominic Lesser 2. In 1840, only a few years after that lawsuit, Magdalena died. In her will she left 14,000 florins, including the agricultural land in Veresegyháza and the vineyard in Szadány to her daughters Carolina, Francisca (widow of Johann Fetter) and Augustina (also called Rosina).

It appears that after his wife's death, Jacob retired to their country house in Veresegyháza. There he wrote his will and signed it on March 21, 1841. He died in his country house just a few years later. The will was read at the Pest Council session of January 23, 1846, five days after Jacob's death. He was buried in Pest. In his will, he left sums of money to his daughter Carolina and her children and to his other two daughters Francisca and Augustina. He did not state the amount, but from certain indicators it appears that it must have been at least 8000 florins for each daughter. It is a reflection on what he thought about the ability of Carolina and her husband to manage money, that in his will, Jacob placed severe restrictions on what Carolina could do with the money left to her. She had to invest it with her sisters for the benefit of her children, and she could only touch the interest on the investment. The will also reveals that the second husband of his daughter Francisca was Anton Barabás, the son of the lawyer, who was one of the witnesses on Jacob's will. Before his death, Jacob must have sold all his real estate properties, because there is no mention of them in the will. He had some good breaks in his life in terms of some inheritance from his uncle Franz and from his father-in-law, who were both well-to-do people. Nevertheless, judging from his known actions and from his will, he must have been a solid,

thoughtful and very successful businessman. He or his father-in-law probably represent the zenith of material and social achievement of my maternal line. He was the last Naller in my family. He had only daughters surviving him.

Lebte im 21^{ten} März 844
Jacob Naller 
David v. Barabási
Lund & Gröfz Bros.



Joseph Naller (*4th great-grandfather, G.7*) was the fourth child of his parents. Like his brothers, he studied at the Piarist gymnasium in Pest. It is not certain for how many years. One record found shows him attending the 1752-53 school year. He was 9 years old then. Eventually he became a tradesman, the only one of the seven sons of his parents with such occupation. He became a master tinsmith – just like his father.

He first appeared in the records with the City Council decision dated January 30, 1768 electing him into ranks of burghers. On June 20 of the same year, the tinsmith guild granted him the master rank. The year 1768 was still holding more momentous events for Joseph. On October 8 of that year, he bought a house at 541 Neu Comitát Gasse (*Új Vármegye utca*), it was a street running parallel to today's Kossuth Lajos utca. A short street still exists by the same name. That short street is what is left (*the middle part*) of the original Új Vármegye utca. According to a house map from 1716, No. 541 was exactly where the now existing Új Vármegye utca is and on the side of the street across from the present office building of the 'Pest Megyei Hivatal'. He paid 1450 florins for the property, which also brought with it a piece of plough land and a pasture. Finally, still in 1768, he decided to get married. On November 25, he and Anna Maria Strasser signed a marriage contract and married in the big Inner City Church that still stands on the Pest side of the Danube at the foot of the Erzsébet bridge. The Best Man for Joseph Naller was D. Ignatz Kostperger (*the D. stood for Dominus or Sir*). He was the son of Sybilla and Franz Kostperger, who were the godparents of Joseph's mother when she was born Sybilla Reich 48 years earlier. Franz Kostperger was a very high ranking official of the Imperial administration sent to Pest from Vienna in 1710 to help run the city. Anna Maria Strasser was a young widow from Buda. Her first husband, Jacob Wind, who died in July of 1768, was also a master tinsmith and also from Buda. They had only been married for 8 months when Jacob Wind died.

In the following years, Joseph and Anna Maria had six children born to them. The last one was born in 1781. On June 14, 1782, Joseph and Anna Maria bought another house in the Inner City. It was on Leopold Gasse adjacent to No. 605 and designated with the number 179 (*see images PestHousSitesSM1-4*). They traded a vineyard in Buda for it, which was said to be worth 5400 florins. Leopold Gasse is the elegant Váci utca today. The No. 179 house was a corner house on the Danube side of Leopold Gasse. It stood exactly on the corner of Leopold Gasse and Rondell Gasse, which is today the corner of Váci utca and Régi posta utca. In the year 2000, when these words are written, there is probably no location in Budapest more expensive than the vicinity of the house lot on which Joseph Naller's house stood. They kept the old house on Neu Comitát Gasse, which probably remained a rental property and the location for the tinsmith shop. Anna Maria sold that house in 1791. In 1813, she sold the house on Leopold Gasse.

Just before his marriage to Anna Maria in 1768, Joseph Naller had a problem with a fellow master tinsmith. We know about it from a letter the City Council of Pest wrote to the City Council of Buda on his behalf. In it the Council demanded that the resident of Buda called Franz Freidhoffer, who was also a master tinsmith and had verbally offended Joseph and his reputation, be called before the Buda Council and repeat his allegations and produce proof for them. In the case that he could not produce proof he should pay reparations to Joseph Naller, who is a respected burgher and tradesman of Pest. We do not know the outcome of the case. There are extant records of legal action against the Joseph Naller in two separate cases. The first action was taken against Joseph in 1771. Johann Georg Fessl, who had sold him the house on Neu Comitát Gasse in 1768, sued him because Joseph still owed the full agreed amount for the house, 1450 florins and 10 gold pieces. We do not know what the outcome of the lawsuit was, because those documents have not survived. From the birth records of some of Joseph's children it appears that

the case must have ended amicably – Johann Georg Fessler and his wife were the godparents of the last three children of the Nallers in 1777, 1779 and 1781. The second legal action against Joseph Naller was taken in 1782 by the 'Honorable Matron Catharina Faltl', widow of Mathias Arnolt, against the 'Honorable Matron Anna Maria Naller'. The documents reveal that the plaintiff's son the late Andreas Arnolt was a butcher and Anna Maria Naller owed him 97.25 Rhine florins for purchases she made on credit. In 1790, 1 florin bought 5 kg. of beef, or 4.3 kg of veal, or 3 kg of pork. The debt therefore represented 300 to 500 kg of meat. The documents do not say how long these credit purchases had gone on. The verdict issued by a judge a year later said that Anna Maria owed only 43 florins and she should pay it back. Both parties appealed the decision. We do not know what happened to the appeal.

In 1789 Joseph died at the young age of 46. He left behind five children, who ranged in age from 10 to 18 years. There was an inventory taken of his estate. This 16-page inventory is extant and provides the most interesting insight into their house and their life. Here are some of the highlights. They owned two houses in the Inner City and two vineyards in Buda. The house they lived in had three bedrooms and a basement. The parents' bedroom looked out onto the street and had a horsehair mattress on the bed. The children slept on mattresses filled with straw. In the rooms there were some fine pieces of furniture (*judging from the estimated value*) and many religious pictures. In the basement there were barrels in which rain water from the roof was collected for water supply. Joseph had three pistols, two shotguns and a deer-calling horn. They had a plethora of expensive copper and iron cooking ware and outdoor grill equipment. Joseph died in January and the inventory took place in August. It appears that Anna Maria made sure that in the interim many of the better items of clothing and other movables were removed. Many of the man's clothing listed were described as worn. There may have been good reason for hiding assets – their obligations almost equaled their assets. The total of the family's assets amounted to 7,942 florins, including 57 florins of cash kept in a safe in their other house. These assets did not include two vineyards and many household goods, all of which belonged to Anna Maria. Their obligations were 7845 florins, excluding what the widow was entitled to on the basis of her marriage contract. Those were assets that she brought into the marriage and could not be taken from her in case of the bankruptcy of the husband. In 1789, Joseph Naller still owed 200 florins to good old Johann Georg Fessler for the first house Joseph bought from him in 1768. What a good friend Johann Georg must have been. The Nallers also owed almost 2000 florins to two priest brothers of Joseph and to one of his sisters, 1700 florins to another priest called Pater Bello and 200 florins to the tinsmith guild. In addition they also owed other sums to various people amounting to about 2700 florins. Writing all this, they sound to me very much like the 18th century precursor of the freewheeling young couples of our days, except that those couples of our days do not have nearly as much in assets as did the Nallers.

Anna Maria Strasser (*4th great-grandmother, G.7*) outlived Joseph Naller by a staggering 49 years. Going back to her origins – her ancestry was difficult to trace through the church records. She married Joseph Naller in Pest as a widow called Anna Maria Wind. On the birth records of her children she was just Anna Maria. There was no Wind marriage in Pest with a bride called Anna Maria and I did not know her maiden name. Then, by sheer luck, on the record of the birth of her fifth child the mother appeared as Anna Maria Strasser. That meant that Strasser must have been her maiden name, but there were no good candidates in Pest for her origin. There was a girl born in the Viziváros section of Buda in 1748 by the name of Anna Maria Strasser. The age given in the marriage record of my Anna Maria fit that birth date. However, the father was Lorenz and the only Lorenz Strasser born in another section of Buda called Buda-Újlak. I could not be certain that they were father and daughter since the only information tying them together

was the family name. The uncertainty remained until I found her father's will, years later, in which her name was mentioned as Anna Maria married to Naller in Pest.

Anna Maria had a difficult life, during which she had to bury three husbands. In her first marriage she lost her husband after only eight months of marriage. Her second marriage lasted for 21 years before she lost her husband. The marriage appears to have been successful in every way. However, at the age of 41, she was left with five teenage children to raise, a tinsmith shop to run and some debt burden to carry. The year was 1789. She carried on by herself for two years. In 1791 she married a young tinsmith. Anna Maria was 43 the groom was less than 25 years old.

Her oldest child, Lorenz was 20 years old at the time. Her new husband was obviously one of her employees and the marriage was probably one of convenience. Such marriage was common for widows of master tradesmen. Because of guild regulations and other business considerations, they needed a qualified tradesman to run the shop for them. The selected tradesman gained the advantage of becoming a master tradesman by virtue of the marriage. There is no way of knowing what the relationship was between Anna Maria and her young husband. What is known is that they did not have children and all of the several real estate transactions Anna Maria conducted after 1791 were done in her name. Nevertheless, the marriage lasted until the third husband died in the fortieth year of their marriage. Anna Maria was 83 years old.

With her third husband, she bought two houses. She was fortunate enough to inherit several properties during her life. From her paternal grandmother, she inherited two vineyards. From her father she inherited two vineyards and a house. Her name appeared in the property records in 1782, 1784 and 1795 in connection with those properties. In 1791 she sold the house that her husband Joseph Naller had bought in 1768. In 1802, she traded a house in the Inner City for two house lots elsewhere in the growing city. She must have been active in the real estate business. Probably not all her transactions have been found in the property records. The origin of that house, for example that she traded for two house lots is not known, and we do not know what happened to the two house lots. Perhaps, she bought another house with the proceeds of the house she sold in 1791. The house on Leopold Gasse, which she and Joseph bought in the Inner City in 1782, she did not sell until 1813.

Her name is mentioned in connection with the family auction held in 1814 to liquidate the estate of her brother-in-law Franz Naller. That is the last record we have of her. She died in 1838 in the St. Rókus district of Pest (*near the present St. Rókus hospital*) in a home for the aged. She was 90 years old. Her last testament has an interesting story. The testament was written on December 10, 1817, twenty-one years before Anna Maria died. I found it, unopened, in the Capital City Archive in Budapest in year 2000. The archive opened it for me. There was a letter with it dated October 20, 1841, three years after the death of Anna Maria Strasser. It was written by Eugen Schopper burgher and hardware merchant of Pest. He informed the Pest Council that he had just found the unopened testament amongst the things of his father Johann Georg Schopper, who had been one of the witnesses on the testament. The Council then directed the letter and the last testament of Anna Maria Strasser to be deposited in the Pest Archive. It is an interesting coincidence that the testament was found twice in the unopened state 159 years apart, and both times, the person finding it was called Eugene. It survived 24 years in the drawer of Herr Schopper and another 159 years in archives, several archive buildings and several transfers. Had I not found it, it would still be sitting in an archive unopened for perhaps another 100 years.

Lorenz Christoph Naller (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*) first appeared in the church records in 1677, when he married Maria Regina Neumayr. We know nothing of his origins. The Heider Index, which covered all the churches of Upper Austria, has no Naller name in it until the 1677 marriage of Lorenz Naller to **Maria Regina Neumayr**. Because of the high ranking people in Enns, who were godfathers both for his and for the children of his son Maximilian, one wonders whether he came from a family of the lower nobility of Austria. All we know that in 1677 he was already the Regens Chori or Director of church music in Enns. He and Maria Regina had four children. The godfather of the first three children was Mathias Franciscus Paumgartner, a burgher and innkeeper. Maria Regina was still pregnant with the fourth one, Maximilian Ernest, when Lorenz died on September 12, 1684. Maximilian was born in January of the following year. The godfather was Graf Max Von Gabrion. Apart from the vital records in the St. Marien church, there are no records of Lorenz Christoph Naller either in the Stadtarchiv in Enns or in the Landesarchiv in Linz .

Enns has two old churches today: the St. Marien church which is in the center of the city and the St. Laurenz church (*Basilica minor, a rank given it by the Vatican in 1970*) about 3 km west of the today's city center, which is now called Enns-Lorch. The St. Laurenz church is the older one of the two. The Romans arrived in the area of present-day Enns around 15 B.C. They found a Celtic settlement there called Lauriakon, which meant 'settlement of the Laurios people'. They soon established a military and civilian presence, Romanized the Celts, built fortification around the settlement and named it Laureacum. The St. Laurenz church was built in 370 A.D. during the reign of Roman Emperor Valentinian. It was built over the remains of a Celtic-Roman house which was probably used as a church in both Celtic and Roman times. Around 480 A.D., the Roman Empire fell to the 'barbarian' Germanic tribes and the people of Laureacum were Germanized. Over the centuries the name Laureacum changed to Loriaca, Laoricha, Loraha by 791, Loracha, Lorch by 1282 and finally to the present-day Lorch.

Laureacum and the St. Laurenz church have a long and interesting history. Roman Emperor Caracalla visited Laureacum in 212 A.D. Emperor Constantin II also visited it on June 24, 341. Laureacum was attacked by Attila the Hun in 451 and the church suffered heavy damage. It was rebuilt after the death of Attila in 453 and from there on called St. Laurenz; no one knows why. In the 700s, the Avars, who lived in present-day Hungary attacked what was then Loraha or Loracha and damaged the church. In 791 Charlemagne the Emperor of the Frankish empire visited the church on his way to attack the Avars in Hungary. He celebrated mass there. In the city center, there is a tall tower, which according to a memorial plaque on its wall, was built as a watchtower after the Hungarian raids on the city in the 900s. Between 1273 and 1344, the St. Laurenz church was rebuilt and renovated giving its present Gothic character. As time passed, more and more wealthy burghers settled in Enns and they had the St. Marien church built. In 1553, that church replaced St. Laurenz as the parish church, because it was closer to the city, more convenient and perhaps preferred by the wealthy burghers of the city for other reasons as well. One of those reasons may have been that the St. Marien church was prettier and perhaps bigger than the St. Laurenz church. As a consequence, the St. Laurenz church was neglected and suffered from that neglect. However, it was always used as a place of worship for special events. In the 1960s extensive archeological excavation was carried out under the church. It uncovered the various layers of structures from the Celtic-Roman foundation of 180 A.D. to the Carolingian times in the 700s A.D. The excavated structures under the church can be viewed through Plexiglas windows from passages built for the purpose. In 1970 the church became a Papal Basilica. In Lorenz Naller's time, the parish church was St Marien and he probably did most of his work there. It is a big impressive church close to the old town square. It is built on the edge

of a bluff overlooking the countryside below and the Enns river at a distance. No doubt, he would recognize the buildings on the street called Bahnhofweg gasse and those in the old town square, all of which he passed by daily on his way to the St. Marien church. Once we stayed for a week in a house on that street; it was built in 1541. It is not known where he came from or when he arrived at Enns. We know from the Rathprotokoll (*records of City Council meetings*) of the City of Enns, that in 1662, the name of the Regens Chori of Enns was Hans Georg Neumayr. When he died in that year, his tenor singer Marx Philipp Marckholt applied for and got the position of Regens Chori. According to the Rathprotocoll, in 1671 Marckholt still held the job. It follows that Lorenz Naller became the Regens Chori sometime between 1671 and 1677. Unfortunately the extant Stadt Protokoll books only go to 1671. At the time of his appointment, there may have been some information written about him in the Town Council records. It is uncertain whether Lorenz Naller knew Hans Georg Neumayr. However, he married a daughter of Bernard Neumayr, Pfleger at the Spielberg estate, who was most likely related to the above Hans Georg Neumayr. Hans Georg was the Regens Chori of Enns from at least 1644 to the time of his



Enns, St. Laurenz Basilica

death in 1662. He is probably the same person who appeared in a marriage record in Linz in 1638. He was described in that record as Georg Neumayr musician, and his bride as 'Mayrin' (*without first names*) the '*daughter of the Chori Rector in the Stadtpfarre*'. In 1644, he appeared in the church book in Enns with the birth of a daughter. In the next six years he had four more daughters baptized in Enns. He must have died shortly before May 5 in 1662, which is the date on an application for the vacated position of '*the deceased Hans Georg Neumayr*'. The Rathprotocolls are missing from 1641 through 1655, so we do not know when he was appointed as Regens Chori of Enns, but sometime between 1641 and 1644, Hans Georg Neumayr moved from Linz to Enns and was appointed to the position.

One of Lorenz Naller's children, Ferdinand Joseph was buried in the St. Laurenz church in 1682, which is today's cathedral. According to the death record of Lorenz Naller, he was buried in the 'Pfarrkirche', which means parish church. Since the parish church was St. Marien, he must have been buried in that church. On the right hand side of the main nave of the church, there is a continuous covered portico, about three meters wide, running along the four sides of a large garden. It is open on the garden side but walled in on the opposite side. There are burial plaques in the walls of that walkway. The square garden is about 25 meters on each side. The Minoriten order was in charge of St. Marien from 1200 to 1540 and then again from 1560 to 1740. In 1998, the Franciscans were in charge. I spoke to one very knowledgeable Franciscan friar. He told me that the Minoritens buried both inside the church, inside the portico and in the enclosed yard. (*See images EnnsStMarienSP1-2.*)

After her husband died, **Maria Regina Neumayr** (*7th great-grandmother, G.10*) was left with two children living and one in her womb, whom she brought to the world to become our ancestor. She never married again. She died in Mauthausen, a town only 5 km away, in 1699. She had worked as the house matron of the Mauthausen parish residence. It is likely that she moved to Mauthausen shortly after her husband died and she lived there as a widow until her death 15 years later. Her husband had worked for a church, so she probably got some help from the Roman Catholic Church, when she was widowed. One of her sons (*Johann Franz*) became a monk-priest in Baumgartenberg in Upper Austria. In Maria Regina's death record her employer, the priest of the parish, wrote the following:

"On December 15, 1699 at around 12 midnight, my dear loyal housekeeper, widow Maria Regina Naller, born Neumayr, passed away in God's blessing. She was 48 years old. Then on the 17th, her remains were buried in the St. Heinrich cemetery next to our beloved Lady Trost. God may grant her happy resurrection."



Relatively little is known about **Maximilian Ernest Naller** (6th great-grandfather, G.9). He was born in Enns. His father died before he was born and his mother died when he was not yet 15. Certainly, he lived in Mathausen with his mother until she died in 1699. There is no indication, who might have brought him up, perhaps one of his mother's sisters. Sometime later, before 1708, he went to Freistadt. Perhaps that is, where his family had relatives, who took care of him after his mother died. Perhaps he got a job there. The first record we have of him in Freistadt is his marriage in 1708 with Maria Caecilia, the daughter of a local burgher called George Neidler. He was 23 and his bride was ten years older. One of the witnesses was a Dominus Johann Georg Niedermayr Senator and Treasurer. The priest that performed the marriage ceremony was Maximilian's brother, Joannes Franciscus Naller. He was an ordained priest and a friar at the Cistercian monastery in Baumgartenberg not far from Enns. His religious name as a monk was Udalricus. He was the Regens Chori (*director of music*) and the manager of the farms of the monastery. He died in the monastery at 6:00 pm on January 21 1725 at the age of 46.

In his marriage record, Maximilian was described as single, a trumpet player and the son of the Regens Chori in Laureacum (Enns-Lorch). According to the Burgher Book of Freistadt, he was elected burgher on October 13, 1708. The following year, their first child was born. Another child was born in 1710 and 1712 and finally a pair of twins was born in May 15, 1713. For all four births, the godparents were Dominus Joseph Franz Lemberger Senator and his wife domina Maria Juliana. When the twins were born, Maximilian's occupation was given as innkeeper and tenor singer.

In the Landesarchiv in Linz, where the extant city records of Freistadt are kept, I found a few documents about Maximilian Naller. There were some tax records of innkeepers from 1709 to 1711. The tax records are lists of innkeepers, who did or did not pay the 'music tax' for those years. That was probably a special tax levied for events such as weddings and other celebrations held at the innkeeper's premises and involving the use of musicians. These records mean that he was the owner of a tavern or inn. There was one record of him in the Burgher Book of Freistadt, according to which, he paid the burgher dues of 5 florins on October 13, 1708. There was one record of him in the Rathprotokoll, according to which, he was admitted into the ranks of burghers on October 13, 1708. There was another Rathprotokoll entry, in 1709, about his request to the City Council to guarantee a 250-florin loan he wanted to borrow for some undisclosed future endeavor. There was also a 10-page document in the Landesarchiv of Linz dated July 1, 1713. It is a bankruptcy procedure against Maximilian Naller and his wife. Their only asset was their house, which was worth 500 florins. Their debts exceeded 776 florins. There is a note at the end of the document quoting the Nallers that they intended to pay the balance back with interest. They had indeed pledged to begin the installment payments the following March. At that time Maximilian's contract with the '*Spital am Pühre*' would expire, and he had been promised a job with the City of Freistadt. '*Spital am Pühre*' was a large monastery, which is called today 'Spital am Pyhrn'. It is 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. This is the last record we have of Maximilian. His wife bore no more children after 1713 and died in 1740 as Caecilia Naller. She obviously never remarried and she was called a widow. Maximilian either died shortly after 1713, or he may have deserted his family. His death was not recorded in Freistadt or in any of the churches in the Heider Index, which covers practically all the churches in Upper Austria. It is possible that he died and was buried in the monastery of '*Spital am Pühre*'. (Notes like this are those of the author is Eugene Bercel.)

**Notes from the catalog of Piarist professors¹,
published by the Piarist Order on 1997**
(and from the Piarist Archive in Budapest with the help of András Koltai)

Carl Naller (*4th great-granduncle, G.7; son of Franz I*)

His religious name: Aloisius a St. Carolo

Born: October 13, 1748, Pest

1759-1765, studied at the Piarist Gymnasium² in Pest. According to his extant school records³, he was fluent in German (*loquiter germanus*) and spoke some Hungarian (*mediocriter hungaricus*). He studied the following subjects at the age indicated in brackets: Coniugatio (11), Principiae, a set of science subjects (13), Grammaticae (14), syntaxeos (15), Poetica (16), Rhethoricae (17).

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

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

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

His studies and teaching career at the various Piarist schools:

1769 Pest, teacher of religion, minor level.

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

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

1773-78 Vác, teacher of Principiae⁴ and Syntax and Grammar, instructor of commoners⁵, studied Theology.

1779-80 Tata, professor of Practical Mathematics and Geometry.

1781 St. Anna (*a monastery, now in Romania near Timisoara*), professor of Civil Architecture.

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

1792 He left the Order to become a parish priest.

1. The Piarist Order was a teaching order.

2. Gymnasium was an eight-year middle school from age 10 to 18.

3. School records of these Nollers and one younger brother were found in the Piarist Archive in Budapest.

4. Principiae were probably a set of science subjects.

5. There were separate instructors for the commoners and the nobility.

Anton Naller (*4th great-granduncle, G.7; son of Franz I*)
His religious name: Joannes Nepomus a St. Clara
Born: May 2, 1753, Pest

1762-1769 & in 1772, he studied at the Piarist Gymnasium in Pest. According to his extant (in 2002) school records, he was fluent in German (*loquiter germanus*) and spoke some Hungarian (*mediocriter hungaricus*). He studied the following subjects at the age indicated in brackets: Coniugatio (9), Parvae, a set of beginner subjects (10), Principiae, a set of science subjects (11), Grammaticae (12), Syntaxeos (13), Poetica (14), Rhethoricae (15), Logicae (16), Phisicae (19).

October 22, 1772, he entered the Order in Kecskemét (*a city about 55 miles south of Budapest*).
January 15, 1775, he took the perpetual oath in Pest.
1776, he was ordained, probably in Vác (*10 miles north of Budapest*).

His studies and teaching career at the various Piarist schools:

1775 Pest, teacher of Inferiourum and Classium (*beginner subjects*).

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

1777 Vác, professor of Principiae, Arithmetic, History, German writing, instructor for the children of Count Almássy.

1778 Vác, teacher of Arithmetic and Latin writing.

1779 Nyitra (*now in Slovakia called Nitra about 50 miles northwest of Budapest*), studied theology, deputy director of commoners and nobility (*it was probably a boarding school*).

1780-81 Nyitra, studied Theology.

1782 Tata, professor of Humanities.

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

1784 Tata, professor of Humanities.

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

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

1787 He left the Order to become a parish priest.

This is what is known about **George Neidler** (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*). He was not born in Freistadt and I never found any information about his origin. He was elected into the ranks of burghers of Freistadt on May 3, 1653. The Rathprotocoll (*records of City Council meetings*) of Freistadt contains several notes about him. In some of them his occupation is named. He was an 'Abmesser', which is an occupation that has to do with measurement. Most likely, he was a specialist in weight and volume measures, which would have been of the greatest interest in his time. In 1652, he was applying to the city for some 'measurement service' position, which had been left vacant by the departure of another 'Abmesser'. We do not know the outcome of his application, but we know that there were several applicants for the single open position. In 1656, there was another entry about him that illuminates a little better his occupation. He and a fellow 'Abmesser' complained to the City Administration, about measurement practices at the 'Böhmer' gate of the city. That was the gate where the road leading to or coming from Bohemia, now Czech Republic, passed through the fortified wall surrounding the city of Freistadt. The complaint was that the gatekeepers were using a measuring bushel for salt, which had only been approved for the measurement of malt.

He married Juliana, our ancestor, in 1666. We do not know the maiden name or origin of Juliana, but she was said to be '*from Freistadt*'. Georg Neidler had a previous wife, Maria, who died in 1664. He probably had a 7-year old daughter in 1666 from that previous marriage. Between his marriage with Juliana and the year 1694, we have nothing more about him than the baptism records of their five children. In 1694 Juliana died. In October 1698, Georg Neidler was 80 years old and requested the City Administration to allow him to receive warm food from the Alms House daily, so that he could enjoy it in his house. The City could not comply at the time and asked him to be patient until an opening is available for that service. That was a sort of social welfare system for the burghers of every city. In February 1699, he repeated his request. The city answered that there had been a vacancy since his previous request, but it was given to the parents of Frau Magdalena Hoffleischhacker, because they had priority. However, the City approved for him immediately what the parents of Frau Magdalena Hoffleischhacker enjoyed until then, which was alms of 15 kreuzers a week. In December 15, 1699, Georg Neidler requested again that the vacancy he had heard about be given to him. The City replied that the said vacancy had already been given to someone else. However, they immediately approved for him a loaf of bread for every week in addition to what he already enjoyed (*presumably the 15 kreuzers per week*). Poor ailing George Neidler died 18 days later on January 2, 1700. He was 82 years old, a very great age in his days, indeed.



Bernhardt Neumayr (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*) was the Pfleger at the Spielberg estate in Enns from 1664 to 1667. His origin is unknown. However, we know of a Johann Georg Neumayr in Linz, who was a church musician there and in 1638 married the daughter of the local Regens Chori. Later they moved to the city of Enns, where he was the Regens Chori from as early as 1644 to the time of his death in May 1662. He and his wife baptized five daughters in Enns. Bernhardt was almost certainly related to this man, but we have no proof. The very first record we have of Bernhardt Neumayr is the baptism of a daughter in the church book of Enns in 1664. The godparents were Elias Pachner, the 'Pfleger of the Imperial Castle of Enns', and his wife. Later in the same year Bernhardt began to appear in the City Council records of Enns as the Pfleger of the Spielberg estate (*owned by the Scherffenberg family*). The last mention of his name in the Council records was on August 12, 1667. A daughter of his married in Enns on August 10 in the same year. At the time, according to that church record, Bernhardt was already dead. So, he must have died very shortly before that date. The next extant Council record mentioning the Pfleger of the Spielberg estate is from 1670, when already Elias Pachner held that post.

A Pfleger was an important man inside and outside the estate. He was next in authority and respect to the landlord on the estate and he represented the Landlord outside the estate – interfacing with local authorities, suppliers and buyers of the estate's produce. It is certain that Bernhardt had to be a well-educated man in the Law and legal processes as well as experienced in the management of the agricultural operations of a large feudal estate and the management of its resources: land, forests, lakes and rivers, villages and people, who were serfs or free tenant farmers and day laborers. The little we know about him and his family comes from five sources. They are the Church records in Enns, the Heider Index of church records of Upper Austria, the church records of Königswiesen in Upper Austria, the mentioned Council records of Enns and the private records of the Weissenwolff family obtained from their descendant Gabrielle Lobmeyr at Weissenwolff strasse 14 in Steyregg in Upper Austria. The Weissenwolff family bought the Spielberg Estate from the Counts of Scherffenberg in 1671.

The church records are the marriage records of three daughters of Bernard Neumayr and the birth record of one of those three daughters. The first record is the baptism of a daughter called Maria Elisabeth in 1664 in Enns. The parents were 'Bernhard Neumayr, Pfleger at Spielberg and his wife Maria'. The second one is the 1677 record of the marriage of a Maria Regina Neumayr (*7th great-grandmother*) and Lorenz Christoph Naller, the Regens Chori of Enns at the time. The bride's father was identified as 'Bernhardt Neumayr, Pfleger at Spielberg'. The mother's name is hard to make out, but it looks like 'Eva', definitely not 'Maria'. Both parents were said to be deceased at the time of that marriage. The third record is the 1680 marriage record of Christiana Faelicita Neumayr from Enns, whose parents were named as 'Bernhardt Neumayr, the late Pfleger at Spielberg and Eva'. The fourth one was the 1684 marriage record of Maria Elisabeth Neumayr in Königswiesen, Upper Austria. The father was 'Bernhardt Neumayr, the late Pfleger at Spielberg' and the mother was named as 'Eva'. This is the daughter, whose mother in the 1664 birth record was called 'Maria'. The conclusion is that either the priest made a mistake at the 1664 baptism of Maria Elisabeth and called the mother 'Maria' instead of 'Eva', or the mother's name was Maria Eva or Eva Maria. The large and very reliable and complete 'Heider Index' of all church records for Upper Austria contains the same Neumayr records as found in Enns – no more. That makes it certain that the other two daughters of Bernhardt Neumayr and any other children, he may have had, were **not** born in Upper Austria. He may have been employed in estate management by the Scherffenberg family or by any other large estate holder in Austria or elsewhere. It would be a difficult research to find him.

There are ten records in the Rathprotokoll of Enns where Bernhardt Neumayr is mentioned, always as the 'Pfleger of the Spielberg estate'. The ten records are from the years 1664, 1665 and 1667. One of those records is the discussion of a letter from Count Carl von Scherffenberg from Vienna. The other nine records deal with letters from Bernhard Neumayr to the City Council concerning such problems as somebody stealing cattle from the estate, somebody using the Estate's pasture without permission and a problem involving illegal wine sales (*involving burghers of Enns*) at the estate's tavern at Erla, which was investigated by the Customs Office of the Kaiser. Erla was an estate town where the administrative center of the Spielberg Estate was located. The letter from Baron Scherffenberg was written in defense of Bernhard Neumayr, who had been offended by some member of the administration of the city of Enns in a dispute about the stolen cattle.

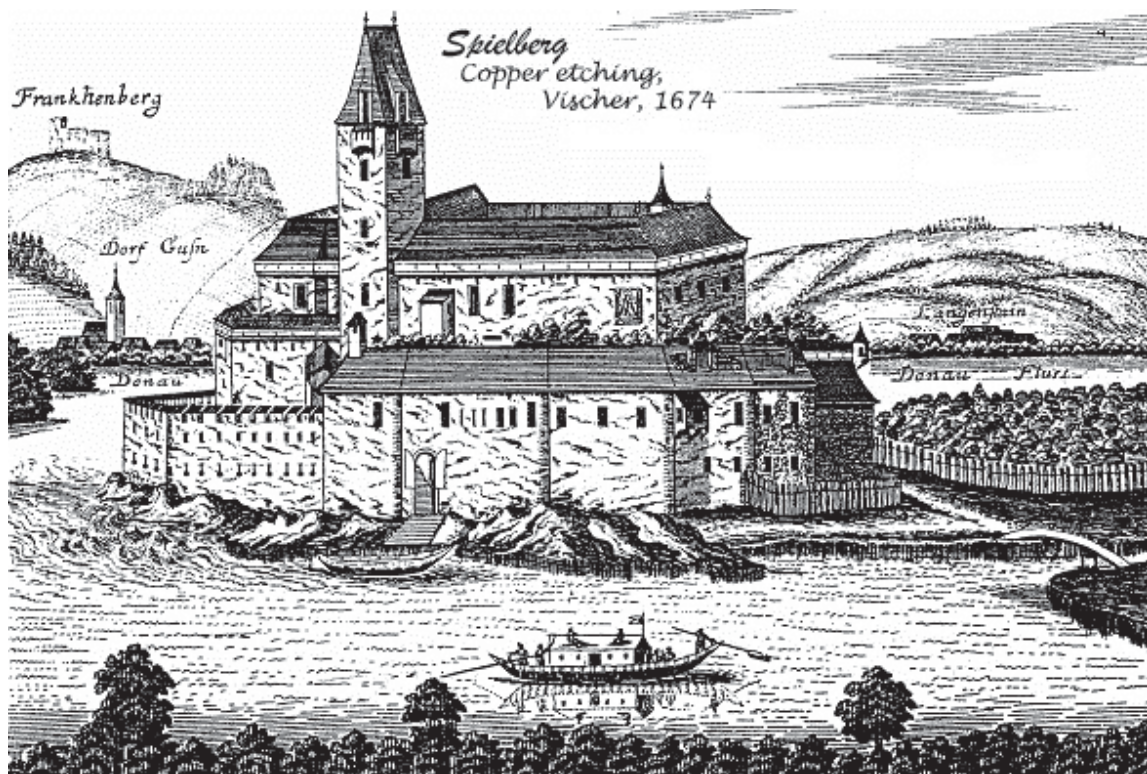
When Count Weissenwolff bought the Spielberg Estate in 1671, they also inherited a large amount of documents from the Scherffenberg family associated with the administration of the estate. I found out that a descendant of the Weissenwolff family, Gabriella Lobmeyr, lived in the town of Steyregg near Enns. I contacted her and at my request, she reviewed some of the available documents in 1999 to see what she could find regarding Bernhardt Neumayr. From her subsequent letter we know that the original records of the Scherffenberg family show Bernhardt Neumayr as the Pfleger of their Spielberg estate from 1664 to 1667. This matches exactly the period when his name appeared in the Rathprotokoll of Enns. Gabriella Lobmeyr also sent an extract from her publication dealing with the history of the area and some other literature. The following description of the Pfleger's job and the life on the estate and other historical notes have been compiled from the material she was so graceful to send me along with old etchings of Enns and the Spielberg Castle.

Description and History of Spielberg

In the 1600s, Spielberg was a large castle-fort on one of several islands in the Danube River about 12 km northeast of Enns. We do not know whether the castle was named after the island or vice versa. Originally, the castle must have been part of a defense system controlled by the Emperor, even though it was the property of the Scherffenberg family. In 1642, Emperor Ferdinand III granted the Scherffenberg family free disposition over the property for a fee of 1000 gulden. A long time before that, the island and the castle on it gave the name for a very large estate also owned by the Counts of Scherffenberg. That was the Spielberg Estate. It extended from the Enns River to the east and to the south into Lower Austria, where the Estate Offices and the Landlord's court were in a town called Erla. North of the Danube, it extended well into Upper Austria occupying the Machland and Traun counties with today's towns of Steyregg and Mathausen in its center. It also occupied several islands in the Danube River. In 1671 (*only four years after Bernhard Neumayr's time there*), the heavily indebted Count Friedrich Sigmund Scherffenberg sold the estate to Count David II Weissenwolff. As payment for the estate, the buyer assumed all of the liabilities of Count Scherffenberg and agreed to pay him 4000 gulden a year for the rest of the latter's life. Countess Elisabeth Weissenwolff, the new owner's wife, was related to Countess Maximiliana Scherffenberg by marriage. Less than one hundred years later, in 1762, the castle became part of a religious donation. At the time, its value was estimated to be 91,887 gulden.

Karl Rosner of Enns wrote the following description of Spielberg in his book published in 1903 about the castle ruins of Upper Austria. *"About one hour from Matthausen up along the Danube lies the Gothic structure of the Spielberg Castle-fort on an island. It is now in the possession of Count Weissenwolff. Despite the ruinous condition, here and there one can see the gothic*

features around the windows and doors. The year 1480 is carved into the upper frame of a gothic door. On top of the castle walls, which are even today 16 meters high, numerous crenelles (battlement, embrasures) are visible. Along the western side of the wall, there is a covered passageway. At the entrance gate on the East Side, one can see the crest of Maria Scherffenberg carved into the stone and showing the date 1521. Through that gate one enters into a large assembly court. On the left-hand side are a number of large rooms built into the south wall of the castle. It is a residence in which the huntsman of the Count lives today with his family. Farther on, a small attack gate is visible in the tall castle wall. ..." Today, in the year 2002, the ruins of the Spielberg castle still exist, but the island is no longer an island because the northern branch of the Danube that made it an island has dried up. The Spielberg Estate is gone as are gone all other estates along with the Austrian aristocracy that used to own them.

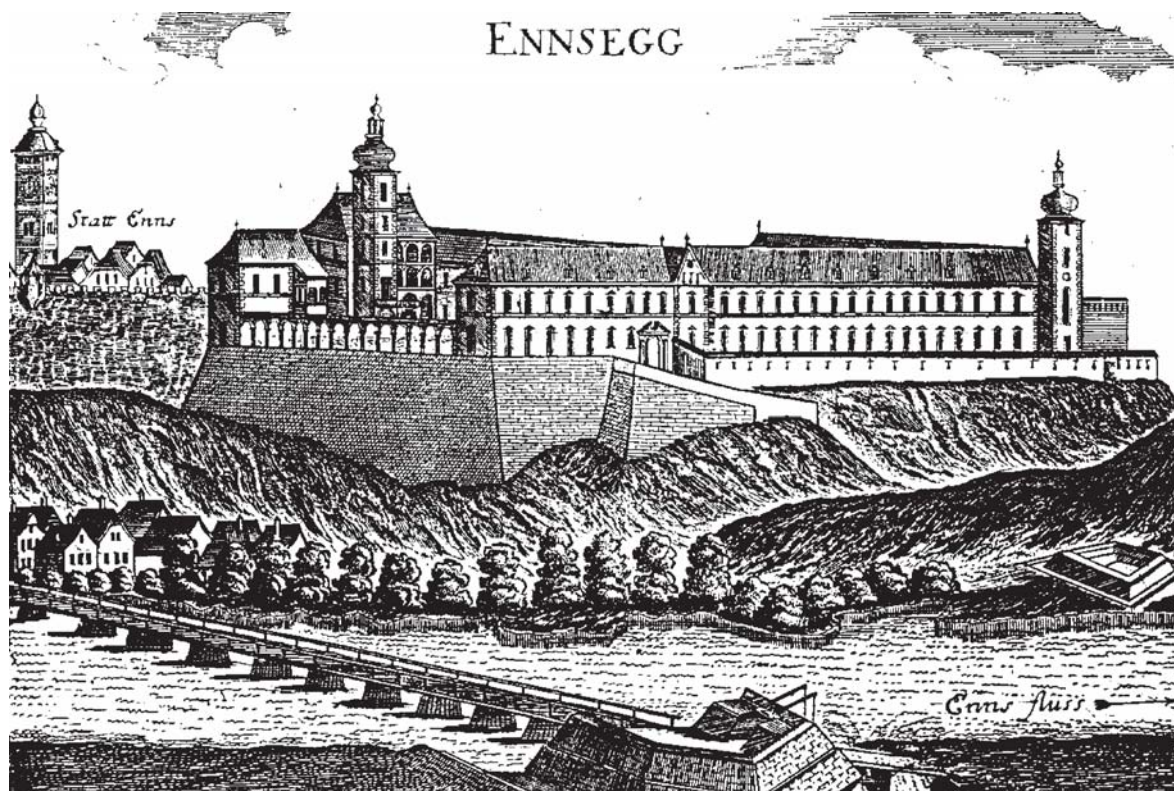


When Bernhardt Neumayr served there as the *Pfleger* (1664-1667), the Spielberg Estate was the property of Count Sigmund Friedrich Scherffenberg. The *Pfleger* or Chief Steward of the estate was in charge of managing the resources and affairs of the estate for the benefit of the owner. He was the next in rank after the owner of the estate. The *Pfleger* had to be well versed in the Law and all legal processes of the land at his time. There was a Vice *Pfleger* under him and under the Vice *Pfleger* there were 25 more ranks of supervisors. The resources the *Pfleger* managed were the agricultural land, the meadows, the streams and forests, the buildings, the livestock, the hired hands and the tenant farmers that worked on the estate. The latter paid rent to the owner in the form of free labor and crops for using a piece of his land. The affairs to be managed were the contracts between the landlord and the tenant farmers, the hiring of outside help, the buying of supplies and selling the produce and dealing with the local government offices. He also took care of the legal affairs of the people that lived on the estate. He wrote marriage contracts, birth certificates and wills and drafted contracts for buying, renting, selling and trading their properties. He also held court and issued fines and penalties in cases of minor offences against the Landlord's

property and in cases of minor disputes among the people that lived on the estate. The Landlord kept court in all major civil and criminal cases. In the 1600s, very few people could read and write, sometimes not even the Landlord. The office of the estate managed by the Pfleger was very important for the villages in and around the estate. It was like a town hall, law office and judicial court combined serving the people of the many villages around in their everyday needs to deal with matters such as marriages, births, sale of property and livestock, disputes with and complaints against their fellow villagers or authorities. As such, it was also a significant source of income for the Landlord. The people that used its services had to pay not only the Pfleger and the clerks but also the Landlord in the form of a value based tax.

As already mentioned, in the 1664 birth record of Maria Elisabeth, daughter of Bernhardt, the godmother was Frau Elisabeth Pachner, the wife of Herr Elias Pachner, Pfleger of the Fort of Enns called 'Burg Enns' and Pfleger of the Castle of Enns called 'Ennsegg'. Both of these edifices and the associated employees and soldiers belonged to the Scherffenberg family. In my research work, I stumbled upon the following genealogical summary of the Pachner family in one of the Gotha books on the Austrian nobility.

"The family originated in Upper Austria. At the beginning of the 16th century, a Johann Pachner distinguished himself with his military service during the 30-year war against the Swedes and later during the peasant rebellion. In 1648, his sons received recognition, in the form of a Coat of Arms, from Kaiser Ferdinand III for their service, as well as that of their father. On January 16, 1677, Kaiser Leopold I granted noble status, with the predicate 'von Eggenstorf', to Elias Pachner, the Pfleger and Administrator of the Regional Court of the Imperial Castle of Enns in recognition of his praiseworthy accomplishments, namely during the Turkish wars".



Peter Maximilian Reich (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*), without a doubt, is the most colorful and most fascinating one of all my ancestors. We know a great deal about him, but that knowledge came in small increments over the span of seven years of research. There are essentially four sources of information about him. There are the church records of the Belvárosi Plébánia at the Erzsébet Bridge, which was the only church in Pest in the lifetime of Peter Reich. Then, there are the records of the City of Pest, particularly those of the meetings of the City Council. There is a letter written by Count Joseph Eszterházy of Palántha in 1732 on behalf of Peter Reich. Finally, there are the documents of the trial associated with the lawsuit between him and his daughter Sybilla in 1755-56. The picture that eventually emerged from all these sources is the image of a dynamic, versatile and very enterprising tough individual, who was a fighter, probably a charismatic man and a survivor. He had been a decorated soldier, who must have seen a lot of combat and he suffered injuries that probably crippled him, he had been a grave digger, a policeman, a house owner, a grocer, a money lender and a burgher of Pest. He fathered six children after the age of 67 and lived 88 years, probably to the fullest, in an era, when the average life expectancy for a man was probably 50 years.

From a letter written by Count Joseph Eszterházy of Palántha in 1732 (*ReichPeterROd1-2.*), we know that Peter Reich was born in the margravial territory in southern Moravia that belonged to the famous Liechtenstein family from 1300 to 1918. The name of his birthplace was Eisgrub, now in the Czech Republic, where it is called Lednice. Today, the area is a beautiful tourist attraction with the splendid palace and a park built by the Liechtenstein family. Eisgrub (*or Lednice*) is exactly where the borders of Austria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic meet 75 km northeast of Vienna and 50 km southeast of the Czech city Brno. In 2011 it was still a tiny village at the edge of the Liechtenstein park, which is a popular tourist destination.

According to the burial record of Peter Reich, he was 88 years old, when he died in 1762 in Pest. Thus, he would have been born around 1674. The church records from Lednice in the state archive of Moravia, in Brno, begin in 1688 but show only one 'Reich' birth record between 1688 and 1700. It is the baptism of a girl called Maria on February 12, 1690. Her parents were Wenceslaus Reich and Anna. During the same period, the death register has no 'Reich' name in it; neither do the marriage records between 1688 and 1727. It appears that Peter Maximilian must have been the son of the above Wenceslaus Reich, and either Maria was the last child of the family or they moved to some other location after 1690. The godmother on that baptism record is Barbara, and identified in an ambiguous way such that she may have been either the sister of the godfather or the sister of the infant.

From the Eszterházy letter we also know that in 1713, Peter Reich served as a cavalry officer in one of the regiments of Count Eszterházy. In a daring military incursion behind enemy lines (*certainly against Turkish forces*), performed at the personal request of Count Eszterházy, Peter Reich was very seriously wounded. As Count Eszterházy put it, he was '*run through*' (*by a sword or a lance*). Whether by a sword or a spear, he did not say. Miraculously, he recovered from his injury, but he had to give up active military life. For a while, Count Eszterházy employed him in a military camp, but eventually Peter Reich left the military. He must have gone to Pest because according to City Council records, in 1718 he was already working for the city of Pest as 'vigilarius' or night guard for the protection of the city walls and the city gates. The church records of Pest first mentioned him in 1720, when his first child, daughter Sybilla was born. He must have married his wife Maria Clara in 1719 or 1720, because Maria's first husband died in 1719. We do not know where the church marriage was. It could have been in a military chapel in or somewhere near Pest. That would explain why I could never find the marriage record. We

know that the wedding was in Pest-Buda or not far from it, because one of the witnesses of Peter Reich commented during a trial in 1755, that she was present at the wedding of Peter Maximilian and Maria Clara. Another witness, Mathias Neumayer burgher of Pest, testified at the 1755 trial that Peter Reich, before he married Maria Clara, worked both as a 'vigilarius' and an undertaker "and made very good money" ... "that is how later he bought a house lot and built a house on it. I lived in that house as a renter for two years". It would not be surprising if Peter Reich had started to undertake burying people as a second occasional job and later became an 'arranger', who got the burial jobs and hired helpers to dig the graves and to transport the dead.

From property records of the city of Pest, we know that in 1726, Peter Reich and Maria Clara bought the No.549 house lot on Hatvaner Gasse for 200 florins and built a house on it. Today, that street is Kossuth Lajos utca, and No. 549 was on the opposite side of the street from the square called 'Ferenciek Tere' (see images PestHousSitesSM1-4). In the book entitled 'A Régi Pest' (*The Old Pest*) written by historian Flóris Rómer, there is mention of Peter Reich on page 137 in connection with that house. Soon after that, he and Clara had a house built on that lot. The house and the lot were officially registered in their names in 1728.

Sometime before 1732, Peter Reich applied to the city for a grocery license. We can deduce this from extant correspondence on the subject and from City Council records. It makes a rather interesting story of how things were done in those days. The City Council of Pest refused to give him the license, claiming that he needed to be a burgher of Pest to get such license. When he applied to be elected a burgher of the city, they told him that a night guard couldn't be burgher of the city. He had to be a tradesman or learned individual for that (*the rule was that he also had to have property in the city, but he already had that*). He must have contacted Count Joseph Eszterházy, whom he obviously knew personally, having served him as a military officer, and must have asked for his help. That already must have taken some guts. In those times, it must have been a very extraordinary thing to do for a lowly 'vigilarius' to approach a Count of the Eszterházy family for help. We do not know how he did it. Most likely they had some kind of a rapport in the years following his employment with Count Joseph Eszterházy. It could have been through correspondence or perhaps a personal visit. However, we have the letter that Count Joseph Eszterházy wrote in March 1732 to the City Council of Pest on his behalf. Count Eszterházy briefly described the background of Peter Reich and his relationship with him. He then went on to urge the Council passionately to honor this veteran soldier, who served his country so well, and grant him the grocer license he sought. The Council, being the Council of a Free Royal City, and being under pressure from other grocers, who did not want to see a new grocer to set up shop in the city, was not about to heed the urging of a Count. It either completely ignored the letter or perhaps it gave an answer to the Count that ruffled his feathers, after all, there was no greater name in Hungary than his.

Having no jurisdiction over a Free Royal City, which was by charter directly under the Kaiser's authority, Count Joseph Eszterházy must have encouraged Peter Reich to take his grievance directly to the Kaiser. Most likely he had the letter composed for Peter Reich and promised him that if he sent it to the Kaiser, the Count would do what he can to assure that the letter would get the Kaiser's attention. Peter Reich sent a letter to Kaiser Carl VI in Vienna, dated January 7, 1734. Apart from a paragraph in it, which describes to the Kaiser the tactics used by the Council of Pest to deny him the grocer's license, much of the content is recognizably the same, word by word, as in the letter Count Eszterházy sent to the City Council of Pest two years earlier. There was just 36 days between the date on Peter Reich's letter and the date on the imperial response to his letter. Whether the Kaiser ever saw the letter sent by Peter Reich, we shall never know.

However, we do know that barely a month later the City Council of Pest received a letter from the Kaiser signed: "*Carolus VI by the grace of God elected Emperor of Rome, always Augustus, and King of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia*". The letter was countersigned by Count Ludovicus de Batthyány and dated February 22, 1734 in Vienna. (*I wonder how long it would take today to get an answer from the office of my US senator, who is incomparably smaller personage than the Kaiser*). In that letter, the Kaiser told the City Council of Pest that he had received a letter about the grievance of Peter Maximilian Reich, a resident of their city, and politely asked the wise and praiseworthy gentlemen of the Council of Pest to send him the dossier on the affair at their earliest convenience, so he could review the matter.

Upon receiving the letter, at the February 22 council meeting it was recorded that: "*....royal letter from the most Gracious Kaiser, according to which Peter Reich 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*". (*That was not what the Kaiser's letter said. It said nothing about Peter Reich having to send anything. It asked the Council of Pest to send information.*) Then the Council record continued: "*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*". With this they threw the ball into Reich's court, and probably did nothing. There is no indication that they said anything to Reich. In any case, in October 1734, the City Council received a second letter from the Kaiser. The letter was again signed Carolus VI and countersigned by Count Ludovicus Batthyány, dated October 5, 1734. It is obvious that somebody in the Kaiser's administration was keeping an eye on the case of Peter Reich. In a somewhat sterner tone than in the first letter, the Kaiser reminded the Council of Pest about his first letter, drew their attention to the fact that he had asked for a prompt reply and had not received it to date. Then, he told them to comply with his original request "without fail and without delay". Again we have no record of what the City of Pest did or did not do as a response to the letter. The next record about the affair is a record of a City Council meeting dated July 27, 1735, which goes as follows.

"Peter Reich submits an open letter from His Majesty, dated June 28, 1735 in Vienna, according to which he is endorsed (for burgher status) and absolved from the fact that he was at one time a guard (an occupation that would disqualify him to be burgher). His Majesty, by the power of his royal authority decrees that Peter Reich be elected burgher, at the same time requests that he be given a grocer license." Then the City Council decision follows: "*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 at the next council meeting he shall submit an account of what he intends to supply and sell in the future*".

Peter Reich, the lowly 'vigilarius' obviously won against the pompous City Council. The affair shows us two things. One is that Peter Reich must have been a daring, determined, crafty and resourceful fellow. The second is that connections in high places worked miracles then just as they do today.

The earliest city records about Peter Maximilian Reich are from 1723. On the 'fourth day' of that year, he wrote a letter to the City Council of Debrecen (*the second or third biggest city of Hungary at the time*), complaining about a woman he called Cerelli, who was a resident of Debrecen. Apparently, Reich had lent to that woman 20 florins some time earlier under unknown circumstances, which she never paid him back. He had heard that the woman had gotten into bankruptcy and the city of Debrecen was putting her in receivership. Peter Reich asked the city fathers of Debrecen to

recover the 20 florins for him, as it was 'so much hardship when a poor guard in the city of Pest comes to lose so much money'. He probably received either no reply to his letter or perhaps he was not happy with the response, because in February 1724, the City Council of Pest wrote another letter to the City Council of Debrecen on his behalf and urged that city to look into the matter of the 20-florins debt of this Cterini (*Cerelli*) woman (*that is the name they used*) and help to bring it to some resolution. The City of Debrecen replied two months later, saying that the said woman was not a burgher and therefore, contracts signed by her in another city are not binding in Debrecen. They could lock her up for being a debtor, but (*what good is it when*) they cannot make her pay. They suggest that Peter Reich go to Debrecen or obtain legal representation there to pursue the case. However, they could not guarantee that he would be successful. The extant records did not say what was the eventual outcome of the case.

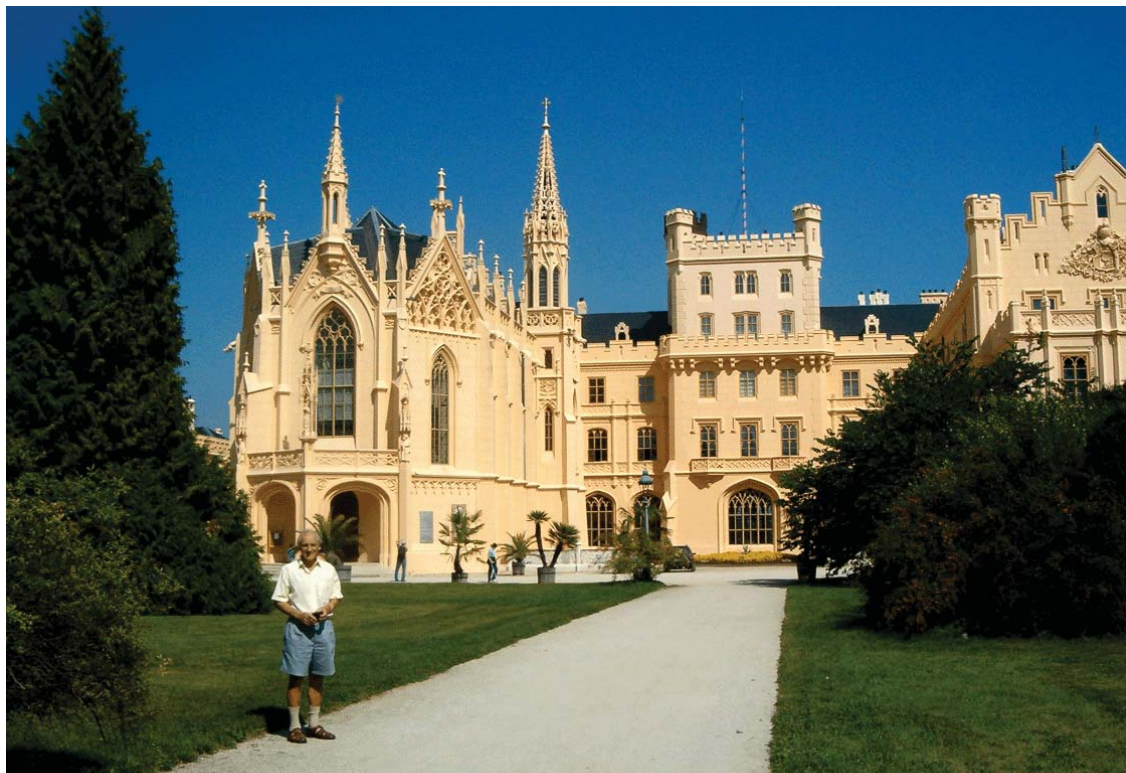
Peter Reich appeared before the City Council records more often than any other of the many ancestors of mine, who were all burghers of Pest. In January 1734 he appeared twice. The first time he was obviously getting ready for his appeal to the Kaiser and got a certificate from the city, which states that he had been a 'vigilarius' for the city for 16 years and three months and that he could have stayed longer but resigned. In the second record, he asked the city to compel a man called Christopher Christovich to pay back the 110 florins the man had borrowed from him. The city examined the affair and discovered that it was not a loan but rather an investment in the business of Christovich, which was to buy and sell pipes. He had promised to make payments to Reich every Sunday. Christovich was reprimanded and ordered to pay back the 110 florins and warned to keep his word better in the future. To put the sum of 110 florins into perspective, in 1734, a city accountant made no more than 110 florins per year and Peter Reich probably made no more than 60 florins annually. In November and December of 1739, Reich was mentioned again listing the things he had supplied to the city for the amount of 3 fl and 34 kr, and again for 3 fl and 47 kr respectively from his grocery store. In January 1740, he submitted a bill of 34 and 7 kr for various victuals delivered to the hospital. That was a very large sum of money. In those days, a skilled stone mason worked for three months for that money. One wonders how he made the same City Council that did not want to give him a grocer license a few years earlier, his best customer for groceries.

Peter Reich and his first wife Maria (*Martha*) Clara had six children during their 22-year marriage. The godparents of all those children were Franz Joseph Kostperger and his wife Sybilla Reitter. The most fascinating and mysterious thing about Maria Clara and Peter Reich is their seemingly life-long friendship with the Kostpergers. Was the close friendship between the two families based on friendship or on some blood tie? Whose friendship or whose blood tie was it? Was it a bond between the two men or between the two women? Franz Joseph Kostperger was a high ranking official of the City of Pest. He was a member of an administration team sent by the Imperial Office in Vienna to put Pest back on its feet after the 150 years of Turkish occupation, and to model its administration after the Imperial pattern. Kostperger married in Pest in 1711. In the record of his marriage to Sybilla Reitter in 1711, he was described as "Nobilis Dominus juvenis Franz Joseph Kostperger, official of the Imperial Court". His witness at that marriage was "General Count Stephany, official of the Imperial Court". The evidence of the friendship, or relationship between the two families is in the fact that for all the childbearing years of Maria Clara the Kostpergers were her children's godparents. Godparents were usually close friends or relatives of the parents of the children. Interestingly, they were not godparents for the children of Peter Reich from his second marriage; a fact that seems to support the idea that Maria Clara may have been the tie between the two families. However, the friendship seemed to have continued with Ignatz, the son of Franz Joseph Kostperger. Like his father, Ignatz was also a high-ranking officer of the city all his life. The social gap between him and the husband of Sybilla Reich,

Franz Naller, was just as wide as in the case of their parents. Yet, Ignatz was the godfather to some of the children of Sybilla Reich, and he was also the witness at the marriage of the grandson of Sybilla (*Joseph Naller*) in 1768. Coming back to Franz Joseph Kostperger and Peter Reich, the contrast between them is great and it is difficult to find any commonality. Kostperger was a member of the Austrian nobility, born in Maria Taferl in Lower Austria, he was an administrator in Vienna and later an envoy of the Imperial Court to Pest and he was a high ranking official there. On the other hand, Peter Reich was a soldier, born in Eisgrub of Moravia, one of the provinces of the Austrian empire. He spent part of his life in the military of Count Joseph Eszterházy in south-central Hungary. In Pest, he was a lowly city employee, a gravedigger and later a grocer and a rough-and-tumble wheeler-dealer businessman. It is hard even to imagine how and where the two would have met, let alone how a long and deep friendship could have developed between them. Turning to their women, one married a Lieutenant of the Austrian military, and then for the second time she married a high official of the City of Pest. The other was the penniless widow of a common soldier, when she married a lowly city employee. A simple friendship between the two women is just as difficult to visualize as between the two men. The commonality between the two women is that they both seem to be either natives of Pest (*or Buda*) or residents there from childhood. As explained in the note about Maria Clara in the Genealogy Report, the apparently long-term and therefore deep friendship between the two families can be explained most logically by some kind of blood relationship between Maria Clara and Sybilla Reitter. It is a possibility that they were sisters.

Maria Clara died in January of 1741 after 22 years of marriage with Peter Maximilian Reich. Their only surviving child was Sybilla. Peter Reich remarried in April of the same year. He was about 67 years old, the new bride Barbara Lang was 37 years old. She was a native of Buda. Their first child was born three years after the marriage and in the next seven years they produced five more children. Only their last born survived infancy and perhaps to adulthood. Although, Sybilla married in 1736 and did not live with her father when he remarried in 1741, the usual conflict between a grown-up daughter and a new young wife must have soon developed. In 1755 Peter Reich sued Sybilla over the inheritance bequeathed to her by Maria Clara in her testament written in 1740. In that will, Maria Clara left 400 Rhine florins and half of the family house to Sybilla. Apparently, Peter Reich honored some or most of the stipulations of that will, but in 1755 (*perhaps at the instigation of his new wife and under the pressure of financial hardship*) he wanted compensation for that illegal inheritance and stop further claims. The documents of that lawsuit are amongst the other documents we have about Peter Reich. The essence of the case was that Peter Reich contested the legal right of Maria Clara to claim property rights over what she had bequeathed. In particular, he questioned Maria Clara's claim to their house that he built and paid for shortly after he had married Maria Clara, who was a penniless widow at the time of their marriage. From the witnesses heard at that trial, we learnt several details of the lives of both Peter Maximilian and Maria Clara prior to their marriage. Regarding the personalities, we learnt that Peter Reich was a man of 'good husbandry' who made 'very good money' before marrying Maria Clara and bought the house lot and built on it shortly after their marriage. By extension, this meant that he must have acquired the financial means for the house by himself. There was also a comment that 'he clothed his wife in fancy clothes'. Regarding Maria Clara, one witness said that she was a penniless widow of a common soldier before she met Peter Reich. Another witness said that she brought 100 florins into the marriage. Still another witness said that she was heavily indebted in Buda with her previous husband, and Peter Reich had to bail her out. As a wife, she was a good wife, who 'managed the household well and with her, Peter Reich lived in prosperity'. In contrast, his new wife was described as a 'hard drinker and a spendthrift, whose negligent management of the household drove Peter Reich into misery'. Indeed, in 1752, he sold the house he and Clara built to somebody called Franz Fribais. He was probably experiencing

financial hardship as the witnesses said. Peter Reich won his case but we do not know the precise details of the ruling. Sybilla appealed to a higher court. That court upheld the ruling of the lower court in a flowery judicial statement issued in May of 1758. Sybilla must have appealed to a still higher court, for in February of 1759, at the request of Peter Reich, the Judicial council of Pest issued a testimonial letter regarding his (*Peter Reich's*) status of poverty. The letter also noted that should his daughter Sybilla proceed to a higher court and win, it may very well mean 'depriving him of life's necessities'. It appears that the purpose of the testimonial letter was to provide legal protection to Peter Reich. That is the last civil record we have about him. It was sad to learn that such grave alienation between daughter and father could develop. He died in 1762 at the age of 88. Barbara, his second wife outlived him by only ten years.



One of the Liechtenstein palaces with chapel, Lednice 2011

Maria Clara N. (*6th great-grandmother*) was a widow, when Peter Reich married her. Based on her age, as stated in her death record, she was 18 years younger than Peter Reich. Her first husband was a veteran soldier with a Hungarian name (Kapronzcay), but that does not mean that he or Maria Clara spoke Hungarian. We know nothing certain about her origin. Some evidence suggests that she was probably of German speaking origin (*her Will was written in German, the witnesses, that spoke on her behalf in the 1750 trial were German speaking*). At one time before her marriage to Peter Reich, Maria Clara worked in some kind of a military compound in Buda, probably in a canteen or a kitchen, where he was known to be a woman in poverty. She and her first husband lived in Buda and had at least two children born to them there; both of them died young. Her first husband was a military veteran, probably retired due to disability, who died in April 1719. Maria Clara's first child with Peter Reich was born in May 1720. This is all we know about Maria Clara's background. The speculation regarding her unknown origin mentioned above is discussed in her biographical note in the Genealogy Report.

(For more details about the lawsuit between Sybilla and her father see document ReichPeterSybRJ.doc.)

Alexander Schell von Bauschlott (^{2nd} great-granduncle, G.5) was the starting point of the eventual and difficult unraveling the mystery of the Bauschlott line of our family. I found his name on two pages of 1899 Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch that Stephan Rudolf Schell von Bauschlott sent me in June of 2000. Because of the name Alexander, I was inclined to believe strongly from the beginning that he was my ancestor, the father of Alexander Carl Bauschlott. Eventually, in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna, I found the service and estate documents of both Alexander and his half -brother Joachim Schell von Bauschlott. Joachim's will and the inventory papers of his estate clarified the matter, proving that he and not his half-brother was the father of Alexander Carl Bauschlott. However, I continued to be fascinated by Alexander and developed a strong sense of kinship and admiration for him. This is what I have found out about this man.

He was born in 1781 in Vienna and baptized in the St. Stephan Cathedral. His full name was Alexander Hannibal Joannes Nepomus Franciscus Xavier Antonius von Schell. In all the documents I have seen about him, including his signatures and marriage record, I never saw him use any name other than Alexander. He must have been a real, 'no-nonsense' type of individual. In his baptism record, his father was described as Karl von Schell, 'Regional Beverage Tax Collector in Krems'. His godfather was Alexander Hannibal von Schell k. k. Gubernatorial Counselor in Laybach'. Today, Laybach is called Ljubljana and is the capital of Slovenia. His godfather, better known as Friedrich Alexander von Schell, in fact was also his grandfather, and was not present at the baptism, but represented by a Herr Anton Meyenberg.

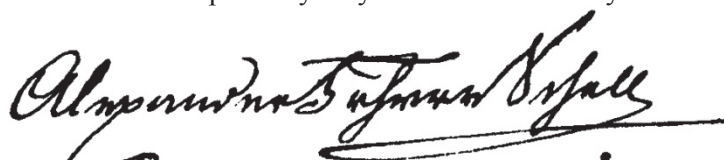
Because the Austrian War Office kept and preserved records so well, we know much about Alexander's military career, at the end of which, he was Major General. His Performance Report prepared by his superior and signed on October 28, 1831 stated that he had been in the military service for "34 years, 7 months and 14 days". According to that, he must have enrolled on March 14, 1797 at the age of fifteen and a half. He was a Cadet for 2 months, we do not know where, a Sergeant for almost 3 years, Second-Lieutenant for almost 4 years, Captain for 17 years, Major for over 4 years and Lieutenant-Colonel for almost a year at the date of the review. During his military career, he served as staff officer in two infantry regiments in Krems in Austria and in Italy. It is also noted that he owned no property. His wife owned some property, but his sons inherited it after the mother's death. The following excerpts from that 1831 review provide a sketch of his persona.

„(He) speaks and writes very well German, French, Italian, some Latin and has general literary knowledge“— „... very honorable, of the finest manners, full of good ambition, honest, on the outside serious but cheerful and lively, compassionate“—“he is of the best upbringing, has manners and tone of good society, with much modesty towards both superiors and subordinates” —“off duty he is friendly pleasant company, generally well liked and respected in the Regiment as well as outside it“—„he is skilled, enthusiastic, reliable, all in high degree, he keeps good order and discipline, he has good horses and rides well.“ —“he has a well ordered home life“.

From the 'Schematism Militär' we know that after 1831, he served three more years at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel as Regiment Commander. Then in 1835, he was transferred to the Imperial Life Guard in Vienna in the Captain-Lieutenant rank, where he served for the rest of his active service. Sometime in 1839, he was promoted to Major General. He retired from active service in the 1840s.

About his personal life we know much less. We know that his mother died when he was one year old and that he married Maria Josepha Johanna von Hackelberg in 1822 in the Marie Treu church in Vienna. In the marriage document, he is referred to simply as Alexander Freiherr von Schell. He had not started yet the use of the 'von Bauschlott' extension of his name. At the time of Alexander's marriage, his father had been dead for 18 years, and is described in the document as Karl Laktanz von Schell former 'k. k. Gubernatorial Counselor in Triest'. Today, Trieste is the capital of a northern province of Italy. At that time it was part of the Austrian Empire. Alexander probably lived in Trieste with his father and learned Italian there. After less than nine years of marriage, Alexander was widowed and remained a widower for the rest of his life. Two sons were born in his marriage with Josepha von Hackelberg, but only the first one, Joachim Rudolf Schell von Bauschlott left descendants. In fact, the latter married the Hungarian Countess Luise Desseffwy von Csernek in 1856 and subsequently established the Hungarian Schell von Bauschlott branch, which survives today, scattered in Austria, Hungary, USA and in South America. A few months before his half-brother Joachim died, he borrowed 600 florins from Alexander. We have the receipt written in 1837 and signed by Joachim. He signed it as 'von Schell Bauschlott' and referred to his brother as 'von Schell Bauschlott'. We also have the corresponding release of the debt from Alexander written in 1839 and signed by him as just 'Alexander von Schell', referring to Joachim in it as 'von Schell'. Undoubtedly, he and his half-brother Joachim started the use of the 'Bauschlott' extension of the name, but it is not certain exactly when. However, we know that at his 1822 marriage, Alexander used the 'von Schell' name. Only one year later, Joachim at his marriage used the name 'von Schell-Bauschlott'. This was the earliest use of that name I have found. It is certain that Alexander put together the first history of the Schell family that appeared in the 1953 Gotha publication.

Alexander died on September 12, 1855 in Vienna. At the time of his death he lived in Vienna at Beiglingen Strasse 382-387. It was certainly in the Inner City, but there is no such street name on the map of Vienna today. His death record reads 'Alexander Schell von Bauschlott'. He was 74 years old and the cause of death was given as Typhus. The Kriegsarchiv has his estate papers under designation 'Judicium Wien, 1855, 3-273'. It contains his will and other papers, amongst them an inventory of his library. In his will he stated that his fortune consisted of 7000 florins invested in bonds. He left nothing more to anybody than pictures, trinkets, clothes and personal effects. In the inventory of his library there were 39 entries. All of them are classical works on history, philosophy, poetry and arts. Many of the 39 entries are multi-volume series, so the list actually represents about 170 volumes. There are biographies, collections of letters and instructional books such as dictionaries, encyclopedias and a volume on chess playing. There are even two different English dictionaries, one in French and one in German. Novels are conspicuously absent from his library. Some of the better known authors represented in his library are Rousseau, Regnard, Petrarch, Schiller and Massmontel. About half of the books are in French, there are some in Italian and the rest is in German. There is no doubt, based on his library, that he was an intellectual and probably very well-read and a very well educated man.



Alexander von Schell



General und Capitaine Sientenay

Joachim Schell von Bauschlott (*2nd great-grandfather, G.5*) was mentioned in the two pages of 1899 Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch that Stephan Rudolf Schell von Bauschlott sent me in June of 2000, but I suspected that his half-brother Alexander was our ancestor for a long time until I found the service and estate documents of both Alexander and Joachim Schell von Bauschlott in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna. Joachim's will and the inventory papers of his estate clarified the matter, proving without a shadow of a doubt that he was the father of Alexander Carl Bauschlott.

Joachim was born from the second marriage of his father Karl Laktanz baron von Schell. His mother was Maria Anna Antonia countess Berchtold (*of the so-called 'Jungere' line, founded by Jakob Philipp Berchtold*). According to his baptism record, he was born on December 9, 1783 in Weitra at house no. 139. Weitra is a town in Lower Austria and near the Czech border. It is about 110 km west-northwest from Vienna and only 30 km northeast of Freistadt, as the crow flies. We do not know why his mother chose that place to deliver him. Most likely she or her family had some property there. It may be coincidental, but the town is not far from Krems, where Carl von Schell was an official in at least 1780 and 1781. The baptism record of Joachim is very simple and does not even give the nobility titles of the parents. They were just called 'de Schell' and 'de Berchtold' with the latter name misspelled. The Latinized full name of Joachim was Joachimus Joannes Nepomus Carolus Josephus von Schell. In all the documents I have seen about him, including his marriage record, I never saw any name used other than Joachim. Like his brother Alexander, he too must have been a 'no-nonsense' type of individual, or perhaps that was the way in the military. The godfather was D.D. Joachimus de Fürstenberg. D. D. means Dominus Domini (*Lord of Lords*), indicating that he was at least a Count.

Joachim's father was a gubernatorial Counselor in Trieste for some time before he died in 1802. Trieste was a predominantly Italian speaking city. We know that Joachim's half-brother Alexander spoke Italian and French. Most likely, he learnt that language in Trieste, living with his parents. In that case, Joachim must have spent his teenage years in Trieste as well and he too, probably spoke Italian. Their paternal grandmother, Marie Anne de Hennezel, was French speaking, but she died before Alexander was born. Wherever Alexander learnt French, Joachim would have learnt that language along with him. Unfortunately we do not know what languages Joachim spoke. Since he was an Adjutant to Archduke Johann for about 15 years, one would assume that he must have spoken some other major languages besides German. However, we know nothing more about Joachim's background until the Austrian War Office began to keep records of him. The Kriegsarchiv has his service record, the record of his first marriage performed in a military chapel in the Hofburg in Vienna (Trauungs Protokoll Tomo I, AB02505) and his estate documents including his 1831 testament, and the inventory of his assets and liabilities at the time of his death (Judicium Wien, 1837 3-235). On one of his service documents his origin is stated as Wendenau in Bohemia in 1786. We know that he was baptized in Weitra in Lower Austria in 1783. If it was not an error, it is possible that the entry may represent the place where he was born or spent some of his childhood years. The family of his mother had many properties in Bohemia.

According to his service record, he joined the De Vaux 45th infantry Regiment on May 16, 1801. After serving 4 years and 8 months as Sergeant, he advanced to the 'Unterlieutenant' rank on January 16, 1806. On March 16, 1809 he received the rank of 'Oberlieutenant'. After only 5 months, he became Captain-Lieutenant on August 1, 1809. On October 7, 1815, he was promoted to Captain. In the Schematism Militär, in years 1813 through 1815, Joachim was listed as an officer of the De Vaux regiment, whose headquarters were in a town called Pisek in

Bohemia. That town is about 90 kilometers south of Prague. Whether Joachim was actually stationed in those years in Pisek, or only the regiment he belonged to, is not clear. In the next year he was transferred to the Tyroler Jäger Regiment in Innsbruck. The transfer must have been only on paper, since in 1816 he was already the Adjutant of Archduke Johann (son of the Kaiser) in Vienna and he may have begun that service before 1816. We do not have any record of just when he began his service with the Archduke. Until the time of his death in 1837, he remained in that service and lived in Vienna, while he continued to be listed as an officer of the Tyroler Jäger Regiment, where he administratively belonged. We do not know what his position as the Adjutant of the Archduke entailed. However, he continued to receive promotions: on February 12, 1827 to the rank of Major, on June 20, 1831 to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and finally on April 2, 1836, nineteen months before his death, to the rank of Colonel.

Joachim married Regina von Monaldi, his first wife, in 1823. The church ceremony was performed by a military priest and took place in the Mölken Chapel in the Hofburg in Vienna. We know from the marriage record that before the marriage, Joachim lived in the Hofburg, which was a large, very exclusive enclave in Vienna where the entire Royal Court and many high government offices were located. He was an Adjutant of Archduke Johann, who probably provided living quarters in the royal palace for his close associates. His bride lived at 317 Bogner Gasse in Vienna. It was probably a house or apartment bought for her by the parents. The couple lived there until the death of Regina in 1830. That street still exists, but the buildings are probably much more recent than the 1820s. It is in the old town (*district I of the city*) near the St. Stephan Dome and opens at one end of the elegant shopping promenade called Graben. We do not know what that district looked like in his time, but when we visited it in 2002 it was a pleasant and elegant district indeed. After the death of Regina, Joachim continued to live in that house with their son, Johann Baptist. Even after he remarried in 1831, he continued to live at 317 Bogner Gasse with his new bride Cornelia von Trenck. She was 27 years younger than Joachim. Interestingly, her mother was a Berchtold countess just as was Joachim's mother. The latter came from the so-called 'Jungere' line (*founded by Jakob Philipp Berchtold*), Cornelia's mother came from the so-called 'Mittlere' line (*founded by Mathias Ernst Berchtold*). The two lines diverged six generations before the two women were born. A little over a month after his marriage to Cornelia, Joachim wrote his Testament that survived him. In November 1837 he died at the same address at which he started his married life, at 317 Bogner Gasse. His death was diagnosed as heart attack. He left behind three legitimate sons, one from his first marriage, age eleven and two from his second marriage, who were 5 and 2 ½ years old respectively.

His testament, already six years old at the time of his death, must have caused serious problems for his survivors, especially for his widow Cornelia. It was a very simple testament, written after his second marriage, but before there were children from that marriage. In the first point of it, he declared that he intended to leave only the 'legal minimum' to his son Johann (*from the first marriage*) since he already had property (*perhaps what he had inherited from his mother, Regina*) and then continued to bequeath all his remaining possessions to Cornelia, his second wife. In the second point, he told both his son and Cornelia, that he expected them to take care of a boy called 'Alexander Carl Leschl also known as Bauschlott', who was an intern at the Theresianische Akademie Militär in Wiener Neustadt (*at the time of writing of the testament in 1831*). He asked them to cover all his expenses while he is at the military academy and then pay him a monthly allowance of 30 gold florins for the rest of his life after he graduates from that school. The rest of the document just contained a list of the various personal possessions he had and some sentimental statements. It almost looks like the whole testament was written just to take care of the mysterious boy called Alexander Carl Leschl or Bauschlott. A closer examination of the names reveals that 'LESCHL' is just 'SCHELL' written backwards and shifting one of the two L letters

to disguise the name. Using the inverse of it makes the boy's name Alexander Carl LESCHL Bauschlott. It was barely disguised in the testament that the boy Alexander Carl was an illegitimate son of Joachim, but if anybody missed it, the family names given to him certainly revealed it.

Alexander Carl Bauschlott graduated from the military academy in 1835, two years before Joachim's death. It is obvious that Joachim financed Alexander through the school years. At the time of the death of Joachim, Alexander was already serving as a staff sergeant at the headquarters of the 12th Infantry Regiment in Pest. Officials of the City of Vienna were entrusted with the inventory of the estate and the execution of the testament. When they finished the inventory of the assets and the liabilities, they discovered that they could not execute it as it stood. First, by law, they had to pay Cornelia a minimum of 10,000 florins, because this was the deposit the Austrian War Office required all their married officers to put up as a bond, specifically for the early death of the officer. Second, the rights of Cornelia's two children were violated by the testament because they were not mentioned in it, since it was written before they were born. They were also entitled to a legal minimum. Third, the annuity promised to Alexander Leschl Bauschlott required a capital of 7200 florins. The legal minima and the annuity capital amounted to a total of 20,400 florins. When they estimated the assets and added up the liabilities, including the legal minimum for the son from the first marriage, there was not enough money to pay the 10,000 florins the widow was entitled to, and the required legal minimum to her two children. It appears that either the creditors had priority over the widow's 10,000 florins or more likely, the widow decided to pay the creditors and save the family from the embarrassment of unpaid debts. In any case, it was agreed to give the widow 1549 florins, the legal minimum of 966 florins to son Johann from the first marriage and 486 florins to each of the two children of the widow. As for the annuity for Alexander Carl, it was decided that there were no funds for that and he therefore would receive nothing. With Joachim gone, there was no incentive to honor the testament in regards to Alexander Carl. Alexander Carl had no legal claim other than the testament and did not have legal representation, so he lost out. It is not impossible, that unofficially Joachim's widow gave him a lump sum, of which of course no record remains.

To Alexander Carl, Joachim's death must have been a hard blow. He lost his father, patron and financial support. He was in his second year of service as officer and he had expenses to meet. Being a military officer in those days was an expensive career. The pay was low and an officer was expected to buy his own uniforms, his own horse and sword, etc. Almost all the officers were well-to-do people and the system was tailored to the wealthy. Besides the official requirements, there was probably a lot of peer pressure for a certain lifestyle that befitted an officer of the Kaiser. While he was alive, Joachim obviously gave Alexander the 30 florins per month and perhaps sometimes even more. Now Joachim was gone and so was the allowance. Alexander served for a few more years and worked himself up to the "Unterlieutenant" rank in less time than did his father. In 1839 he was already at that rank. However, he eventually must have realized that he could not afford to be a military officer and in 1841 he quit the service.

It is evident from the contents and language of Joachim's testament that Alexander must have been his illegitimate son. But, who was Alexander's mother? We may never know. However, she was probably somebody Joachim respected as much as he cared for the offspring of their relationship. There is no reasonable way at the moment to even speculate about the identity of that woman. The only thing reasonable to hope for is finding the birth record of Alexander. That may identify the mother, and perhaps her background may be researched. However, even that is a very slim hope. It is only possible to find the birth record of Alexander, if it was registered under a name that can be recognized. Also, it is only practical to look for that birth record if one

has some ideas as to where it might be. Alexander Carl Bauschlott was born in September 1815. During 1813 and 1814, Joachim may have served in Pisek in Bohemia or already in Vienna. Those may be places to look for the birth of Alexander Carl, even though he was told that he had been born in Mönchsroth in Bavaria. These are the only leads we have for the birthplace. Mönchsroth has already been researched without success. I visited there in 2002 and found no Leschl, Bauschlott or anybody with the Alexander Carl name baptized in years 1814-1816 in the Lutheran church, the only church Mönchsroth ever had.

The dedication of Joachim to looking after his first (*even if illegitimate*) son and his openness about it, especially considering the times and his social status, is as touching as it is striking. It appears that Alexander was part of the family. He may even have lived with them when he was younger. It is obvious from the contents of the testament that he was known to his wife and his son Johann. He also spoke about the two boys as equals and his testament gives Johann the legal minimum, while grants a costly education and an even costlier annuity to Alexander. At one point in the testament he says to Cornelia: “when the time comes and you will exchange the temporal for the eternal, I ask you to remember my son Johann Baptist and the above mentioned Alexander Carl Leschl by giving them my property as inherited by you, if you are lucky enough to maintain it, provided always, that the conduct of both of them towards you was of the good kind and that you are so inclined in your heart”.

A few months before his death, Joachim borrowed 600 florins from Alexander. We have the receipt, which was written in 1837 and signed by Joachim. He signed it as ‘von Schell Bauschlott’ and referred to his brother as ‘von Schell Bauschlott’. We also have the corresponding release of the debt from Alexander written in 1839 and signed by him as just ‘Alexander von Schell’, referring to Joachim in it as ‘von Schell’. Undoubtedly, he and his half-brother Joachim started the use of the ‘Bauschlott’ extension of the name, but it is not certain when. However, we know that at his 1822 marriage Alexander used the ‘von Schell’ name. One year later, Joachim at his marriage used the name ‘von Schell-Bauschlott’. This was the earliest use of that compound name by the Schell Bauschlott line I have found. Their father (*Carl Laktanz*) and their grandfather (*Friedrich Alexander*) and even their great-grandfather (*Carl Ludwig*) just used the von Schell name.

Joachim was obviously very successful in his military career, even more successful than his half-brother. To reach the rank he had and to be in the personal service of the Archduke was a rare accomplishment. In managing his life he seems to have been less successful. He did not inherit a sizable fortune from his parents, he chose an expensive and low paying career. His situation required financial prudence. He acquired an illegitimate child early in his career, and because he was obviously a gallant man, that child was a significant financial burden on him for most of his adult life. We know that his illegitimate son, Alexander Carl was a resident student at the military academy in Wiener Neustadt at least for the school year (*it is almost certain that he lived with Joachim for long periods and was known by his family*). That must have cost 25 florins or more per month for eight years (1827-1835). At the top of his career, Joachim was earning about 100 florins a month. The property he had and the earnings from that property belonged to his oldest son, and in his position he had to carry on an expensive life style. The end results of the settlement of his estate show that it was gallant but somewhat frivolous to bequeath a 30-florin per month stipend to his illegitimate son, when he had a wife, three children and thousands of florins in liabilities.

Carl Ludwig von Schell (5th great-grandfather, G.8) was a far more difficult ancestor to find information about than his father. There is only one church record of him; that is his birth. The undated petition for a Baron Diploma he submitted to the Kaiser around 1730 contains the most personal information about him, but still not much. The bankruptcy proceedings of his father Johann Philipp constitute a vast amount of correspondence and documents in Bestand 575 in the Staatsarchiv of Ludwigsburg in Württemberg. In that material there are many letters written by, written to, and about Carl Ludwig. There is a lawsuit initiated jointly by Carl Ludwig and his father-in-law and there is also a contract signed by Carl Ludwig and his wife. From all those documents, only a very limited amount of personal information can be gleaned. The other records found contain little more than his name and sometimes his occupational title. These are a university record from Tübingen, documents dealing with dividing the maternal inheritance amongst nine siblings in 1715 and 1721, a commercial note from Amberg and the 1853 and 1899 issues of the 'Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser'.



From church records, we know that he was born in Stuttgart on April 9, 1693 as the third child of Johann Philipp von Schell and his first wife, Susanna Magdalena Bösch. The first child was a son, who died young and the second one was a daughter. That made Carl Ludwig the oldest surviving heir. The records of the University of Tübingen mention him as Carolus Ludovicus de Schell admitted to the university in 1710. They do not say what his studies were, but he must have been a student of Law because he eventually he became a judge. Three of his younger brothers were admitted to the same university in 1714. He and his wife were Protestants. No church record of his marriage was found in Vienna, where Catholicism was very strong or in Holland, or in the Hungarian cities of Pozsony (Pressburg) and Nagyszombat (Trnava) both near Vienna, where Protestants may be accepted for marriage. Neither was his death record found in Eßlingen, where he died according to his brother's statement in a letter.

The 1853 and 1899 editions of the "Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser", mention only that he was the son of Johann Philipp von Schell, married Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruynincx, he received the baronial title (*May 12, 1731, Vienna*) and the fact that at one time he held the post of "kurpfälzischen Kammerpräsident". From the church record of the marriage of his son, Friedrich Alexander von Schell to Marie Anne Hennezel de Champigny in Nancy in 1751, we again find that at one time he was "kurpfälzischen Kammerpräsidenten" in Sulzbach. The widowed mother of Friedrich Alexander, Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruynincx was a resident of Brussels at the time. "Kammerpräsident" was something like a Chief Justice. Kurpfalz or the Palatinate was a political region, whose seat was in Sulzbach, which is now called Sulzbach-Rosenberg in northern Bavaria. The Staatsarchiv in Amberg, Bavaria is the keeper of documents relating to Kurpfalz. The only thing they could find about Carl Ludwig von Schell was a note by an Aaron Fränckel (*some Jewish dealer in metals*) from Sulzbach that he had sold 80 lbs of Zinc to Carl Ludwig von Schell, former kurpfälzischen Kammerpräsident in 1745-46.

There is a 1715 document in the Staatsarchiv of Ludwigsburg in Württemberg that deals with the distribution of the maternal inheritance following the death of Susanna Magdalena Bösch in 1712. Eight of the nine surviving children and their father gathered in 1715 in 'Giengen an der Brenz' for an inventory of the assets involved. The name of Carl Ludwig is mentioned in that document saying that he did not attend because he was on a trip to Frankfurt am Main. In 1721 another gathering of the family took place in Eßlingen near Stuttgart, where the Canton Kocher had its seat. The Canton Kocher was an organization, a Ritterschaft that served the interest of the Free Knights, who owned property in Swabia along the Kocher River. These knights were directly under the Holy Roman Emperor and therefore independent of the local princes. Both his father Johann Philipp and Carl Ludwig von Schell were members of that organization. The family met at Eßlingen to divide the assets that were inventoried in 1715. Carl Ludwig was not present, he was in Vienna. He was said to have been represented by an attorney called Bayer.

In relation to his family, Carl Ludwig appears to be someone, who did not fit in. All the other sons (*six*) stayed either in Mönchsroth or in Bauschlott on or around their father's estates. They established families there and the grandparents were frequent visitors at births or other occasions. He was the only one that left and went as far as Vienna. What contact he had with the family is impossible to say. However, he was conspicuously absent at both the 1715 and 1721 family gatherings. After the death of his father, as the first born surviving son, he should have inherited the estates of his father. It appears that either his father did not select him or he declined it and sold his birthright to the other younger sons like Johann Friedrich and Philipp Gustav, who inherited those estates. He probably had higher aspirations than becoming a country squire. He certainly achieved the highest social rank amongst his siblings, albeit through the merits of his own father and of his wife's father and grandfather.

Documents in the Bestand 575 file, already mentioned, cover the period of about 1715 to 1760. They seem to indicate that he lived in Vienna in the 1720s and 1730s. They also suggest that he must have traveled extensively and had to be very actively involved in the activities surrounding the financial inquiry of a Royal Commission initiated by his father's creditors after the patriarch's death. There are letters written by Carl Ludwig in Tübingen, Eßlingen and in Nördlingen. The former two were important seats of the Canton Kocher Ritterschaft. The latter was the seat of the Öttingen Princes from whom his father had bought some villages including Mönchsroth. There is a document dated August 30, 1724 and signed by Count Schönborn, which is a response to his petition to be considered as a candidate for the post of Imperial Agent in Augsburg and in Ulm, when that post is vacated. Apparently, Baron Jacob Emanuel von Garb, the incumbent, was ill at the time and it must have been accepted practice to apply for such 'soon to be vacant' post as

soon as one heard about it. In the name of the Kaiser, the document informed Carl Ludwig von Schell that his petition had been accepted and when the post became available he would be appointed to perform the function of the Imperial Agent. It appears that the incumbent recovered from the illness and in fact outlived Carl Ludwig von Schell by at least three years. He was one of the major creditors of Carl Ludwig's father and according to author Dieter Kudorfer, in 1749, the remaining part of Grosselfingen estate was returned to him as settlement of the bankruptcy of the Schell family.

On May 12, 1731, Carl Ludwig received The 'Baron of the Empire' title in Vienna. I found the petition letter he wrote to the Kaiser requesting that title. The letter is undated, but it can be assumed to have been written in 1729 or 1730. In the letter he listed all the valuable and loyal services his father, Johann Philipp von Schell and his father-in-law, Jacob Johann Hamel Bruyninx and the latter's father Gerhard rendered to the Empire. He then asked the Kaiser to grant to his father-in-law and him the title of 'Baron of the Empire'. In the petition, there was no mention of the virtues or accomplishments of Carl Ludwig other than the accomplishment of securing the above-mentioned Royal promise for the Imperial Agent post. The petition reveals that in 1729-30, Carl Ludwig and Sophie Charlotte had been married for over 14 years and had eight children. There is no mention as to where they lived or what Carl Ludwig's employment was. However, he described in some detail what positions his father-in-law and his father had held. About Gerhard Hamel Bruyninx he wrote:

"...was the first Minister (from Holland), 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."

About Jacob Johann Hamel Bruyninx he wrote:

"...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 the influential member of 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 14 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 above document provides the most personal information about Carl Ludwig and his family. Again in Bestand 575 in Ludwigsburg, there is a debenture note signed by him and his wife in Nördlingen in 1732. A long letter dated November 16 in 1734 or perhaps 1735 and signed by Carl Ludwig and his father-in-law is addressed to the Mayor and City Council Nördlingen. It deals with a lawsuit or legal issues relating to Carl Ludwig trying to buy a house in that city and the Mayor or regulations prohibiting it. We do not know the outcome of the affair, but in 1746 Carl Ludwig did own a house in Nördlingen. In that document, Carl Ludwig's lawyer gives a very revealing snapshot of Carl Ludwig personality. On the 18th page his lawyer wrote:

“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 exemption against a local statute.”

There is a letter from Carl Ludwig to an office manager called Wiedman in Nördlingen, dated 1735 in Vienna. Wiedman was probably in Carl Ludwig's Nördlingen law office. Apparently, Carl Ludwig lived in Vienna and had an office in Nördlingen. In 1743, he wrote a letter from Eßlingen to the Royal Commission in Eßlingen. He dealt with the debt he apparently inherited from his father. In the letter he mentions incomes from Holland and from Mönschroth and mentions his service in Sulzbach. He complains at length about all the expenses he was facing. He apparently maintained residences in Berlin, Sulzbach and Erlangen. He also lamented about the costs of financing a son in the University of Berlin and buying officer equipment for another one in the military. He mentions daughters as well. He is very frank about his financial situation in the letter, revealing that he had many expenses, many debts and limited and uncertain income.

In Bestand 575 in Ludwigsburg there is a document, which is the deposition of a law suit, dated 1744 in which Carl Ludwig and his father-in-law sued the Estate of Johann Philip Schell and the Canton Kocher Ritterschaft for 5000 gulden. The lawsuit must have been launched much earlier, since Jacob Johann Hamel Bruyninx died in 1738. Finally, that vast amount of material in Ludwigsburg also contained two letters written by Wilhelm von Schell, one of the six surviving brothers of Carl Ludwig. The letters were written in Mönschroth and dated the 13 and 15 of September, 1746 respectively. They were addressed to the Council of Nördlingen and to the Canton Kocher Ritterschaft respectively. In them, Wilhelm reported that following the recent death of his brother Carl Ludwig in Eßlingen, he (*Wilhelm*) sealed the Nördlingen house of his brother. Subsequently, the city of Nördlingen broke the seal, entered the house, took an inventory and resealed it. Wilhelm wrote a stern letter to the city of Nördlingen protesting this action and informed his nephew, the second (*younger*) son of Carl Ludwig in Dresden, where he stationed as a military cadet. He was upset about the city violating the Knight Privilege enjoyed by his family, whom he represented, and asked the authorities to essentially apologize to him. Only from these letters did we learn that Carl Ludwig died in September 1746 in Eßlingen.

About his wife, **Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx** (*5th great-grandmother, G.8*) we found nothing either in Vienna or in Holland. The only record of her is a letter she cosigned with her husband in Nördlingen in 1732. She is something of a mystery woman. Carl Ludwig stated in his 1729-30 petition, that she was the only child of Jacob Johan Hamel Bruyninx. That family is well known in Holland amongst people knowledgeable in the country's history. More than one genealogist researched the family and no one knows about a marriage or a child in Jacob Johan's life. Furthermore, he lived for more than 30 years in Vienna and died there in 1738 as the Ambassador of Holland. In his death records (*in Vienna both church and city records were kept of people, who died in the city*) his death and his background were recorded in some detail, but there was no mention of a wife or a daughter. All this raises doubts. Was Sophie Charlotte perhaps an adopted or an illegitimate child? Also, in Carl Ludwig's 1743 letter to the Imperial Commission he wrote: *“... my children, whom I have supported alone in the past six years ...”*. *Who else should have supported them?* Also, he said that he had to relocate his daughters with *“Colonel Milkau's widow in Erlangen...”*, where he had to pay 150 florins per year for their keep. Where was their mother? Still in the same letter, he described in considerable detail, where his children lived, what they did and how they suffered. He said nothing about his wife. Then he complained how he was hated in Holland because of some problems with the revenues from the estate. He was

German, a foreigner there. Why was it not his Dutch wife, who dealt with that issue? We know she was alive, because she attended her son's wedding in Nancy in 1751, five years after Carl Ludwig died. Is it possible that he and Sophie Charlotte divorced or separated in 1736 or 1737? The Holland estate was Jacob Johan's property. Is it possible that he left it to the children, when he died in 1738 and that is why Carl Ludwig was handling the matter in Holland, and the problem was probably a problem of succession, a foreign take-over of Dutch land and villages? From his correspondence close to the end of his life, it appears that he had at least four living children, two sons and a number of daughters. One of the sons was Alexander Friedrich, who in 1743 lived in Berlin waiting for his father's help to go on with his military carrier. The other, an older son was in Sulzbach looking after and guarding Carl Ludwig's possessions, probably against his creditors. The daughters (*not specified how many*) were living in Erlangen with the widow of Colonel Milkau. Their room and board came to 150 florins annually, payable in advance.

Mein Liebster Vater nunmehr, die ich
 "nach dem Tode Ihres Sohns" -
 "als ein 100-jähriger Mann" -
 "Mein Liebster Vater, wie in
 Ihrer Obligation schriftlich besagt, die
 Ihre Obligation, und Ihre Kinder, in
 Ihrem Tode, Ihre Kinder, in
 Forderung. Gedruckt in 5. März 1732.

Carl von Scheel. Frederica Sophia
 Charlotte von Scheel
 Johann von Hamee
 Brunninx.

We know very little about **Friedrich Alexander von Schell** (*4th great-grandfather, G.7*). The 1853 issue of the 'Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser' only mentions him as Friedrich, son of Carl Ludwig, who married Marie Anne de Hennezel de Champigny and from which marriage was born a son called Karl Laktanz. It contains no dates or any other information about him. With a great deal of research effort, I have only been able to glean a very little more information about him. The first mention of him in any document I have found is in a letter written by his father Carl Ludwig in August of 1743. The letter was addressed to the Royal Commission appointed to investigate bankruptcy of the late Johann Philipp von Schell years earlier. In it, Carl Ludwig laments about his expenses associated with his two sons. This is what he wrote about Friedrich Alexander, the younger of his two sons.

"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."

The next record of Friedrich was found in two letters written by his uncle William von Schell from Mönchsroth in September of 1746. In those letters, William lodges a complaint to the City Council of Nördlingen and to the Canton Kocher Ritterschaft in Eßlingen respectively. Following the death of Carl Ludwig, William sealed his brother's house in Nördlingen. The city of Nördlingen subsequently broke that seal to take an inventory and then placed their own seal. He did not think the city had the right to that according to the laws of the Swabian Ritterschaft, of which William and his brother were members. The letter mentions that Friedrich Alexander, the second son of Carl Ludwig arrived from Deresden and he and William broke the seal again and placed their own seal on the door. He also mentions that Friedrich Alexander was serving as sergeant in the Company of Cadets in Dresden in the military of Saxony somehow associated with the King of Poland.

The third record of him is his marriage with Marie Anne d'Hennezel in Nancy in Lorraine. The date of the marriage was December 2, 1751. His mother, Sophie Frederica Charlotte Hamel Bruyninx was present at the marriage ceremony, which took place in the Cathedral St. Roch. The bride was given away by her brother Francois Anthoine, who was cavalry Colonel in the service of the King of Poland at the time. Friedrich Alexander was described as the son of "Charles Louis Baron de Schell Seigneur de Mönchsroth et Grosselfingen, President de la Chambre de Son Altesse Electeur Palatine à Sulzbach et Dame Sophie Charlotte de Hamel Bruyninx ses père et mère". It was also said about him that he had been a legal resident of that parish in Nancy for eight months, with civil rights in 'Manheim', which was the location of his regular residence and his employment. There is a Manheim near Köln and there is a Mannheim near Heidelberg. There is no way to know, which settlement the marriage record referred to, but the much larger Mannheim near Heidelberg is the more likely candidate.

Fourthly, there is a letter in the Staats-Archiv in Vienna written in French by a 'Baron von Schell' to Graf Karl Cobenzl in an unknown location. It is dated September 24, 1751 in Nancy. That was just a little more than two months before Friedrich's marriage in Nancy. The letter is a 'thank you' letter for some favor 'Baron Schell' must have asked and received from Count Cobenzl. The latter was the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands. He also happened to be a long time friend and supporter of Charles Joseph Francois de Hennezel de Champigny, the brother of the bride of Friedrich Alexander von Schell. The answer to the 'thank you' letter is

also in the archive. It is addressed to 'Baron de Schell Gentilhomme de S.A.E. Palatine', the same title Friedrich's father had used, when still alive. It was also written in French and dated October 5 of the same year and from a place only partially readable as '...hattenburg'. The letters do not provide any clue to what the favor might have been. Also, the mother of Carl Ludwig was from Holland and she owned property not very far from the northern border of the Austrian Netherlands. We also know that in 1751, she was living in Brussels, which was the principal city of the Austrian Netherlands.

The favor could have had to do with her or it could have been about employment for Friedrich Alexander. There is no doubt that the 'Baron de Schell' in this correspondence is our Friedrich Alexander von Schell. It is certain that he spoke fluent French and perhaps Dutch as well. His mother probably spoke French, since she came from an area of the Netherlands, where French was widely spoken, she was from a family with diplomatic background and she was living in Brussels at the time, which was a French speaking city.

The fifth mention of Friedrich Alexander was found in the record of the marriage of his son Karl Laktanz in 1780 to Maria Theresia von Nell. The father of the groom was identified in that record as Alexander von Schell, Imperial Royal Gubernatorial Counselor in Laybach. That was the name of the city that is now called Ljubljana, which is the capital of Slovenia. His wife Marie Anne Hennezel was already dead at the time. The next and last mention we have of Friedrich Alexander is in the record of baptism of his grandson Alexander Hannibal von Schell in 1781. The infant was the son of Karl Laktanz and Maria Theresia Nell. The godfather was identified as Alexander Hanibal von Schell, Royal Gubernatorial Counselor in Laybach, represented at the baptism by Hern Anton Meyenberg, Government Counselor. So, it seems that his full name may have been Friedrich Alexander Hanibal.

We can only speculate where and when Friedrich Alexander was born and have no clue, where and when he might have died. According to the letter written by his father in 1743, he was already in the military as a cadet in that year. Assuming that Friedrich Alexander was 15-17 years old then, he must have been born between 1726 and 1728. From material found in the Staatsarchiv in Ludwigsburg, it appears that his parents were living in Vienna during that time. It is most likely therefore, that he was born in Vienna. Regarding his death, it is likely that he died in Laybach and his death record is somewhere in a church in Ljubljana.

From church records, documents found in the archive in Nancy and from personal contact with Antoine d'Hennezel in year 2007, the writer knows the following details about **Marie-Anne de Hennezel de Champigny** (4th great-grandmother, G.7). She was born in Nancy, on November 10, 1727, as the last of 14 children to her parents Anne Charlotte de Tervenus and Dominique Joseph Francois. After the death of her father, the distribution of paternal inheritance and declaration of the feudal rights of the properties of Trois-Vallois and Jésonville took place in Nancy on 15 Jan 1748. The heirs were Marie-Anne, her sister and two brothers. The two sister, were still minors represented by their mother. At her marriage to Friedrich Alexander von Schell in Nancy in 1751, her mother was still alive but did not seem to have been present. In 1763, four years after her mother's death and three years after the death of her brother Charles Francois, a document was drawn up in Removille to settle the mother's estate on behalf of her son Francois Anthoine, her daughter Anne-Thérèse and the minor children of Marie-Anne, who was already dead. The heirs were represented by Marie-Anne's cousins, brothers Charles-François de Tervenus, Doctor of Theology, Canon in Nancy and Anthoine de Tervenus d'Estreval. In 1777, probably after the death of Antoine, there was a similar declaration in Nancy in connection with

the same estate. There were two heirs: Anne-Thérèse de Champigny (*her sister, a nun at the convent of Sainte Glossinde*) and her “nephew *le Sieur Lactance, Baron de Schilt*”. In reality, the ‘nephew’ was the son of Marie-Anne, Baron Karl Laktanz de Schell. Both heirs were represented by Charles-François de Tervenus, (*he died shortly after the event on March 31, 1778*).



Johann Philipp von Schell (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*) is the oldest Schell ancestor we have records about. The Schell von Bauschlott family first appeared in print in the 1853 issue of the 'Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser' (Gotha for short). It appears that an effort was made to trace the history of the family back to 1517. However, the history before Johann Philipp von Schell was rather sketchy. It had only three dates in it and no reference to anything documented. It reads like a plausible legend designed to embellish the history of the family and afford it more patina than can be proven. The history given is as follows. The family originated from Westphalia. One son of the family took up the Lutheran faith in 1517 and subsequently had to go into exile because of his religion. His descendants survived in Alsace and Switzerland in 'complete seclusion' and lost their noble status. Then one day, a member of the family, called Johann Christian Schell, born in 1632, appeared in Tübingen in Württemberg, where he was practicing as an attorney. He married a lady of the nobility either from Fürtenbach or a lady of the noble family called von Fürtenbach. They had a son called Johann Philipp, who distinguished himself and acquired wealth and property. The Kaiser finally recognized the important services the members of this old noble Schell family had rendered to the Empire and Johann Philipp was finally enobled in 1695. He was given the title of Ritter (*which is the lowest rank in the nobility hierarchy*) with the predicate von Bauschlott. The name of his wife is not identified. The family history continues from there with three names and three dates for the next three generations. The names were those of Carl Ludwig, Friedrich Alexander and Karl Laktanz, the forefathers of the Schell von Bauschlott line. Only with the beginning of the fourth generation after Johann Philipp, do we see a complete genealogy of his descendants. I believe that the Westphalia, Alsace and Switzerland connection may be inventions. The genealogist could not find the Schell family's origins in Württemberg and had a large gap to fill. Consequently, he invented the Westphalia, Swiss and Alsace connections.

The documented history of the ancestors of the Schell von Bauschlott family I have been able to find begins with Johann Philipp Schell in 1691 in Stuttgart in Württemberg. We have no documented information about him before that date or about his ancestry. In his 1695 petition to the Kaiser for nobility title, there is reference to noble background but no reference as to where he originated from and what ancestor had the nobility title. According to the pastor of the church in Mönchsroth (*in Bavaria*), where he died and was buried, his tombstone survived in the church until 1938. The inscription on the tombstone stated his birth date as June 16, 1661. It was recorded by the local pastor in 1767 and I have seen that record. It did not say where he was born. Since he was such a prominent and high ranking official of Swabia at such young age (*less than 30 years old, if the birth date is correct*), most likely he was a native of Swabia. The name of his father first appeared in the 1853 Gotha publication and is found in other books published since then. One of them was the book "*Neues Württembergisches Dienerbuch*" by Walter Pfeilsticker; published in Stuttgart in 1975. It is a list of the civil servants of the Württemberg Principality. The reference in the book is to Johann Philipp. It says the following.

*"Schelle, Joh. Philipp, Oberproviandkommissar 1695;
Generalprovianddirektor des Fürstl. Feldhofstaates als "von Schell" ab 1701-
1713. Seine Frau war Susanna Magdalena Bösch (v. Böschen). Sein Vater
war Joh. Chrn. Schelle, 1632 Appellationsrat in Tübingen. Schelle (the son)
ist seit 1695 Besitzer des Gutes Bauschlott in Schwaben."*

However, the source of the information is not given. The wording of the reference to the father is identical to that in the 1853 Gotha. It seems that the information for both publications came from the same source. There is no Schell or Schelle name in the church books of Tübingen. In Johann

Philipp's ennoblement brief written in or around 1695, it is stated that for four generations before him his ancestors had been Ritters (*squires*) on both the paternal side and maternal side. However, there is no proof of that and his father's name is never quoted with a title of any kind. On the other hand, Johann Philipp Schell did sign his name as 'Schelle' before he received the nobility title in 1695. There is a death record in the church book of the Stuttgart stiftkirche dated March 12, 1741, about nine years after Johann Philipp died in Mönchsroth. It says: "Johann Martin, surviving son of the late Christian Schellen imperial Proviant Director, died at the age of 58" However, unless Christian Schelle at one time was also an imperial Proviant Director, which is unlikely and unsupported by documents, the priest must have made a mistake. If the father's name is correct, Johann Martin was a brother of Johann Philipp and Christian's title is wrong. If the title is correct then the father's name is wrong and Johann Martin is a hitherto undocumented, possibly illegitimate, son of Johann Philipp, born when the latter was 22 years old. In any case, this is the oldest reference to a Christian Schelle and connects the name to Johann Philipp Schell and to a Johann Martin Schell.

In 1691, his title was 'Generalproviantdirektor des Schwäbisches Kreises' (*Chief Director of Provisions for the Swabian Regions*). He was in charge of all procurements for the Swabian military and other government bodies. Later on, he received or used other titles such as 'Generalkriegskommissariatdirektor und Oberfeldkriegskommissar' (*High Commissioner of War and Field Marshal*) and 'Römische Kaiserliche Rat und Oberkriegskommissarius' (*Imperial Counselor and Chief Commissioner of War*). He was in the service of the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I. In his son's (*Carl Ludwig's*) petition of 1731 it was stated that Johann Philipp had been a Captain in the Baden-Durlach Regiment. That is the only concrete reference to his military background and that service must have been before 1686, since according to other documents, by then he was Proviant Direktor of the Swabian Kreis. According to his ennoblement brief, he distinguished himself as a military man during the French invasion of Germany (1685-1690). He was only 31 years old in 1691. As an interesting 'aside', the records in Ludwigsburg show that he was responsible for the provisioning of the Swabian troops that participated in the liberation of Buda and Pest from the Turks in 1686. A large international force led by Princes Charles of Lorraine and Louis of Baden carried out the siege and eventual reoccupation. There is a hill on the west side of the Danube overlooking Buda. A Swabian artillery regiment was set up on the top of that hill during the siege for the bombardment of the Turkish fortifications in the Buda castle. The people of Buda and Pest still call that hill Swabian Hill. It has been known by that name for so long that there is a debate amongst historians regarding the name's origin. Some of them think that the hill got its name in honor of the Swabian artillery regiment of 1686.

As already stated above, the documented history of the Schell von Bauschlott line, of which I have knowledge, begins in the year 1691 in the records of the Stiftkirche (*collegiate church*) in Stuttgart. Johann Philipp's first child was born in that year. He was then already a well-known government official and remained well known until his death and for quite some time after that. Extant documents written about him after 1691 are far too many to list. There are documents about him in all the existing archives in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, where he lived and where his estates were located. The cities in whose archives I found documents are: Stuttgart, Pforzheim, Karlsruhe, Ludwigsburg, Harburg and Nördlingen. Apart from his estates, he had residences in several cities such as Stuttgart, Nördlingen, Durlach, Pforzheim and perhaps in Eßlingen and other places. The largest volume of documents can be found in the Staatsarchiv in Ludwigsburg in Bavaria. They are documents related to the bankruptcy proceedings against his Bavarian estates, which probably started towards the end of his life and continued against his heirs long after his death. We spent four days researching that material. It occupied about four meters of shelf space and contained a great deal of private and personal information about the

family. The material included testaments, contracts, property inventories, inventory of his library, financial statements of his estates in Mönchsroth and Großelfingen, distribution of inheritance among his children and much personal and official correspondence of family members.

Johann Philipp's first known wife was Susanna Magdalena Bösch. Their marriage record is not in a Stuttgart church and we do not know when and where they married. Their first child was baptized in 1691 in the stiftkirche of Stuttgart; it was a son named Philipp Jacob. After that first child, they continued baptizing children in the same church until their tenth child was born in 1702. We do not know the origins of Susanna Magdalena. In the baptism records of their son Philipp Gustav in 1696, one of the witnesses was 'frau' Maria Sybilla Böschin – perhaps her mother or a sister or an aunt. In the following year, at the baptism of another son, Wilhelm Gottfried, one of the witnesses was a Herman Christian Böschen 'Hofrath'. The reading of the record is difficult, but he may have been from Saxony. He may have been the brother of Susanna Magdalena. Johann Philipp and Susanna Magdalena lived in Stuttgart, where they had at least one house and several other properties such as orchards, vineyards, vegetable gardens and grazing land. Earlier, in 1692 Johann Philipp bought half of an estate and the associated mansion. The property was in the state of Baden in a small hamlet called Bauschlott. Then in 1698, he bought the other half of the estate and some pastures adjacent to it. Today, Bauschlott is an adjunct of Neulingen, but still has a road sign of its own. We visited it in 2002. It is about 50 kilometers west-northwest from Stuttgart. It is still a small village with only four streets in it. At one end of the main street, near the old church is the mansion, a set of three bright yellow buildings enclosing a rectangular central yard with a well in the middle of it (*image BauschlottSchlossSP.*). It is not clear whether or when he and his wife lived there. At least one of their sons (*Johann Friedrich*) lived in that mansion with his family from about 1722 to 1725. Johann Philipp and his wife certainly often visited there, as evidenced by the church book, showing them often as godparents for both friends and family (*'Ortsippenbuch Bauschlott' by Ernst Hahner*). One of their sons got married there (*Philipp Gustav*) in 1725. Shortly after that event, still in the same year, his brother Johann Friedrich and their sister Sidonia sold the property.

As mentioned earlier, sometime before 1695 Johann Philipp submitted a petition to the Kaiser asking his services to be recognized by giving him a 'Reich Ritter' (*Imperial Squire*) title. The predicate specified in the petition was 'Edler von Bauschlag' (*nobleman from Bauschlag*). There are two signatures after two different sections of the four-page petition. They are definitely by the same hand. The name in one is 'Schell' and 'Schelle' in the other. In the 15-page Ritter Brief in which he was granted the title in 1695, the predicate 'Bauschlag' appears in seven places, and only one of those in a margin notation looks like there was an attempt to change it to 'Bauschlott'. It is not clear what happened. I did not find anyone in Germany, who knows a place in Germany called Buaschlag. Most likely it was a mistake by the scribe writing the Ritter Brief. What we do know is the fact that neither Johann Philipp nor any of his descendants ever used the 'Bauschlag' name in their title. Some of his sons, who remained in Germany, signed their names, as early as 1733, as 'Edler von Bauschlott'. Johann Philipp never did and neither did his son Carl Ludwig, who settled in Vienna. They just called themselves 'von Schell'. Carl Ludwig's descendants, who are the Schell von Bauschlott line, did not begin to use the 'von Bauschlott' predicate until four generations and almost 100 years after Johann Philipp.

According to the book entitled 'Nördlingen' by Dieter Kudorfer, Johann Philipp Schell began to buy up church properties in the Öttingen principality in 1710. He bought from the Öttingen family residences in the villages of Balgheim and Forheim in 1710 and 1712, respectively. In 1712, he also bought the village Muttenauhof from Baron von Garb, the Imperial Agent in Ulm.

Still in 1712, Johann Philipp von Schell bought the estate of Großelfingen from the monastery of Nördlingen. In 1713-1714, he bought from the Counts of Öttingen the nearby villages of Walxheim and Mönchsroth. Almost from the beginning he had financial problems as a result of the large sums of money he had to borrow for those purchases.

In 1712 his wife must have been seriously ill. They drew up a joint testament. It was signed and witnessed in their home in Stuttgart on March 29, 1712. One of the signing witnesses described the event as follows.

“ here in Stuttgart, Johann Philipp von Schell and his wife Susanna Magdalena von Schell invited us together with Imperial notary Heßenthaler to their home in the Hiller house on Turnier field across from the Red Face gate (Rothen Bild Thor). 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 (held in his hands) prepared their carefully considered and voluntary Mutual Last Testament. Every page of it had been signed on the bottom with their own hands and the whole was sealed closed with their seals. Upon their death, they wished every point of that Testament to be carried out, and asked that we corroborate that with our signatures and with our seals. Also, he requested that the Imperial notary, for the usual and rightful 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. “

Their nine living children named in the testament were, in the order of their birth: Christina Sidonia, Carl Ludwig, Johann Friedrich, Philip Gustav, Wilhelm Gottfried, Jakob Anton, Friderica Louisa, Wilhelm Maximilian and Ferdinand Gottfried. They ranged in age from 10 to 21 years. Susanna Magdalena lived only four more months after she signed that testament. She died in Stuttgart on July 29, 1712. According to her death record, she was only 40 years and 3 months old. She must have been a competent mother, because nine of her ten children survived to adulthood. She was buried in Stuttgart.

In 1714, Johann Philipp joined the Ritterschaft of Canton Kocher. It was a political organization of Ritters (*knights*), who owned property along the Kocher river, that flows through the northeast part of Württemberg, not too far from Stuttgart. The organization served the interest of those so-called free knights, who lived in Swabia along the Kocher River. It provided legal and judicial services to its members and protected them against the local princes and counts; the Canton Kocher came directly under the Holy Roman Emperor. It was in a way the concept of the Free Imperial or Royal City applied to a region. The main seat of the organization was in Eßlingen with a smaller representation in Tübingen. Both Johann Philipp and his sons were members of that organization. According to one source, even his grandson Friedrich Alexander was a member. In 1715, Johann Philipp remarried. The new wife was Henrietta Louisa von Adelebsen. According to a marriage contract I found in the LudwigsburgStaatsarchiv, they were married in Märßeburg, Sachsen (*Saxony*) in Germany on January 15 in 1715. It was probably that marriage that triggered a family meeting a year later to separate the children's part of the maternal estate from Johann Philipp's estate. Records show that Johann Philipp and eight of his nine children

met on March 12, 1716 in Giengen an der Brenz and drew up an inventory of the family assets. It is not known why they met in that particular town. It is about 50 kilometers east – southeast from Stuttgart. After deducting the liabilities, the net assets amounted to 466,000 gulden. Carl Ludwig was not present because, according to the record of the event, he was on a trip to Frankfurt am Main. The final separation of the maternal estate and its division among the nine children took place in 1721 in Eßlingen. By then the youngest one was 19 and oldest was 30 years old. The proceedings were conducted by a deputation of the ‘Kreisdirektorium’ of the Swabian Cantons. The first division was produced on August 20 and the final one on August 26 in 1721. The final agreement was signed on the 29th of the same month. According to the records, Carl Ludwig was in Vienna at the time and was represented by an attorney called Herrn Bayer.

In purchasing Mönchsroth and the many other properties around it, Johann Philipp had seriously overextended himself. Those estates needed good management to produce the revenues needed to repay the debts he had incurred. Perhaps he miscalculated, perhaps he was not a good manager, perhaps his wife was the good manager and she died in 1712, or perhaps he just ran into some hard times. In any case, he soon found himself in serious financial trouble. Johann Philipp had several residences and it is not known where he and his new wife spent most of their time. However, eventually they moved to their estate in Mönchsroth and lived there until Johann Philipp’s death. In 1719, he already had to give up part of Großelfingen to his main creditor, Baron Emanuel von Garb. In 1727, he sold to the House of Öttingen much of his holdings in Muttenauhof, Maria Mayhingenn, Walxheim and Mönchsroth. However, he and his second wife, their four young children and some of his children from his previous marriage continued to live in Mönchsroth. He was probably busy for the rest of his life fending off his numerous creditors. On November 2, 1732, three of his sons: Philipp Gustav, Wilhelm Maximilian and Ferdinand Gottlieb informed the Kanton Kocher Ritterschaft in a letter from Mönchsroth that their father Johann Philipp von Schell, *“landlord of Mönchsroth and Großelfingen, died on the previous day at midday between noon and one o’clock”*.

The church record of his death and burial explains that he died on November 1, 1732. It was a holiday and he attended service in the cloister church of Mönchsroth. He was there for an hour and a half and prayed in his pew in deep devotion, when suddenly a stroke killed him. He was buried in the village church four days later. He died at the age of 71 years, 4 months and 14 days. A generation later, his burial place was probably reused because his tombstone was mounted on the wall of the church, from where it was lost during renovations in 1938. However, in 1767, the local pastor copied the inscriptions of the tombstones in his church. That record still survives in a church book of Mönchsroth, which had two churches, both of them were Lutheran. One was the Kloster Kirche outside the village called Peter and Paul. The other one was the Dorfkirche inside the village, called St Oswald church.

We visited that town in 1997 and again in 2002. It is a very small town, a little larger than Bauschlott. It has been a Lutheran town for as long as it has had a church. In 2002, we stayed in a pension in a neighboring town that is even smaller. The lady, who owned the property, catered to horse and bicycle riders, who come for overnight rest on their tour of the countryside. The house stood in the middle of a very pastoral and romantic setting. It turned out that the owner spoke very good French and we could have some nice conversations with her instead of struggling with our more limited German. For three nights we stayed there and from there we visited Mönchsroth many times. We visited the church, looked through the church book (*again*) and saw the inside of the church where Johann Philipp must have been sitting during Sunday service and where his body was buried in 1732. Several times we drove past the corner property on what is still called Schelle gasse. The mansion of Johann Philipp once stood on that corner lot.

Mönchsroth is a very quiet place and it takes little imagination to conjure up the picture of how it might have looked in Johann Philipp's time. About 10 kilometers away is the beautiful medieval city of Dinkelsbühl. In his time, it was a Free Imperial City, a metropolis compared to Mönchsroth. Even royalty frequented the town. There is a beautiful old building there the 'Rathherrnstube' or 'City Councilors Tavern'. It was an elegant inn at one time, where Emperor Charles V lived for a while in 1546 and King Gustav Adolf of Sweden spent a few nights in 1632. There is a letter in the Staatsarchiv in Ludwigsburg written by Johann Philipp's widow, Henrietta Louise von Adelebsen and dated June 11 the year after her husband's death. In it she wrote:

„for quite a few weeks now, my departure from Mönchsroth has been complete and with my four children, I have settled here in the Free Imperial City of Dinkelsbühl.“

She did not wait very long to escape from charming little Mönchsroth and was probably pleased. The inventory of Johann Philipp's estate conducted in 1733 revealed that his assets amounted to 1,005,524 gulden and 35 5/6 kreuzers. His liabilities came to 732,798 gulden 17 1/2 kreutzers. In light of that, there should not have been a problem. However, there must have been problems because a bankruptcy investigation ensued and caused problems for his heirs, including his widow, for another two decades. The explanation may be manifold. Some of the estimated values of the assets may have been exaggerated, some of them may have been burdened with debts not recognized during the inventory and there may have been other debts overlooked. An Imperial Commission was set up to investigate and resolve the complicated finances and the web of many claims of unpaid or partially paid loans. In 1744, his widow liquidated what was left of the properties around Mönchsroth by selling it back to the House of Öttingen. That was not the end of the investigation however, which continued into the 1750s. Even Carl Ludwig decided to sue his father's estate and the Ritterschaft in 1744 for his troubles associated with the investigation and for 5000 gulden of inheritance the estate still owed him. His lawsuit outlived him by several years, since he died in 1746. Still later, in 1749, the remaining part of Grosselfingen was returned to Baron Emanuel von Garb, who was one of the main creditors involved. It seems that the bankruptcy proceedings eventually stopped because they had gone on for so long that most creditors and even their heirs were dead. The sight of those bundles and bundles of paper sheets densely covered with handwriting, dealing with all kinds of matter related to the 'Schell debt', as the case was referred to, was an incredible sight. When stacked up it would extend to a height of 4 meters. Attorneys, accountants, or their clerks, who were very high level people in those days, wrote all of it. It made one wonder whether just producing all those documents and handling them for 20-25 years did not cost as much as the debts were worth.

Johann Philipp Schell must have been an outstanding man. He held a very high and responsible position and was well known in his land by the age of 31. That means he had to be an able and charismatic individual. He must have been what we call today an entrepreneur. He amassed a big fortune and lived and managed government affairs in many towns. He also brought up nine children and gave them a high level of education. We know that four of his sons were educated at the University of Tübingen. The others and probably the two daughters were also well educated. Carl Ludwig became Chief Justice. Johann Friedrich became an attorney and Wilhelm Gottfried became the Chief Administrator of the House of Öttingen. Wilhelm Ludwig became the financial manager of the Princess of Aldenburg in Oldenburg, and from his correspondence we know that he spoke fluent French. Johann Philipp too must have been well educated. The inventory of his assets prepared in 1733 included a catalogue of his library. He had 160 titles; some of them had multiple volumes. About half of them were legal books and dissertations. Those books were all written in Latin. That means that he had to be able to read and understand Latin and he was

probably educated in the Law. Many of the other half of his books were in Latin, and there were no titles that would be considered light reading. There were some titles on history, there were several religious works about the Lutheran faith, about Christianity, about heresy, and there were four volumes of hymns. Two of those were identified only by an author's name the other two were hymns of Württemberg and hymns of Stuttgart, respectively. There was one book about human conduct towards others and one about travel in Lower and Upper Germany. There was one book about the river Danube, one about music, one about the practice of medicine and another one about hellish bestiality. Interestingly, there were no titles indicating military subjects. His books showed him as an intellectual legal man, not as a soldier.

It is amazing that in all the material I have seen about Johann Philipp, I found not even an indirect reference to where he had come from. All we can do is speculate. My intuition tells me that he and perhaps his father were most likely natives of Württemberg around Stuttgart. To reach such high government position in the Principedom of Württemberg, he had to be a native. Perhaps that is the reason his origins were not mentioned in documents written in his life time. It was well known that he was a native. Amongst the four religious hymnbooks he owned, the only two with regional hymns were from Württemberg. It is intriguing that the relations of his first wife Susanna Magdalena Bösch seemed to come from Saxony, and his second marriage was held in Saxony, which may mean that she originated from there. Perhaps Johann Philipp had some roots there too or perhaps it was just a coincidence.



The only information we have about **Karl Laktanz Joseph von Schell** (*3rd great-grandfather, G.6*) was gleaned from a few church records and from two publications about the Austrian nobility. In fact, the only church record we have of him is his first marriage. His birth date comes from the 1899 issue of the 'Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser', but there is no mention, where he was born. It is likely that he was born in Ljubljana (*Laybach at the time of his birth*), where his father was Gubernatorial Counselor in the Hapsburg administration. The same publication also gives the date of his death and the dates of his two marriages. The 1919 publication of 'J. Siebermacher's Wappenbuch' confirms the date of his second marriage and also gives the place of his death as Graz in Steyermark, Austria. He married Theresia Nell von Nellenburg, his first wife, in 1780 in Vienna. The marriage ceremony was performed in the St. Stephan Dome. In the marriage record his occupation was given as 'Regional Liqueur Tax Collector in Krems', in Lower Austria. His origin was not named and Krems was stated as his residence. The next record of him is the birth of his first child in 1781. His occupation given was the same as above. From the above two genealogical publications we know that following the death of his first wife, he married Maria Anna Antonia countess Berchtold in 1783. We do not know where the marriage took place. It was not in Vienna or in Tyrnau (*Nagyszombat in Hungary*), the birthplace of the bride. Neither was it in Pozsony in Hungary (*now called Bratislava in Slovakia*). The baptism of their first child, Joachim, was in 1783 in Weitra in Lower Austria. This was the next record about Karl Laktanz. He died on January 18, in 1802 in Graz – according to the two genealogical publications mentioned above. Apparently, when his two sons, Alexander and Joachim, married in 1822 and 1823 respectively, he had already been dead for two decades. His last occupational position was given in those marriage records as 'Gubernatorial Counselor in Trieste'. We do not know when he was appointed to that post. Most likely it was soon after his marriage to countess Berchtold. The Berchtold family was very influential and may have helped him to get such appointment. His two sons and one daughter may have grown up there. Trieste was a predominantly Italian speaking city. In 1802, he may have gone to Graz from Trieste as the nearest large Austrian city, in order to seek medical treatment and perhaps that is why he died there. I was not successful to find a church record of him in Graz through the correspondence efforts I made.



Joseph Slanička II (*grandfather, G.3*) was born in Nové Strašeci, in the province called Bohemia. His father was a master-tailor, his mother was the daughter of a third generation German master baker. The town still exists as a small town about 50 km northwest of Prague. In his day, it was also called Neustraschitz, presumably because it had a significant German speaking population and they Germanized the name. Perhaps it started as a German town.

Bohemia was a province of the Austrian Empire at the time of his birth in 1835, and it remained a province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the end of WW-I (1918). In 1918, after Austria-Hungary lost the war, the country known as Czechoslovakia was created (*with the main purpose to dismember and destroy the Austro-Hungarian Empire*). From 1918 to 1993, the Bohemian land was the westernmost part of Czechoslovakia. In 1993, the Slovaks and the Czechs separated and created their own republics. Today's Czech Republic is made up of two historic areas, namely Bohemia and Moravia. These two lands were independent kingdoms for many centuries. They fought and competed with each other and their neighbors. The land that comprised Bohemia through those many previous centuries was the land that is now the central and western part of the Czech Republic, including the capital, Prague. The land of Moravia was what is now the eastern part of the country. Bohemia and Moravia do not exist as official administrative entities any more, but they very much exist in the minds of people. Today, the Czech Republic is divided into seven Administrative Regions, none of which is called Bohemia or Moravia. In Joseph's time Bohemia had a very large German speaking population and it also had many towns and villages with German names. There are practically no German speaking people in the Czech Republic today, and there are certainly no German place names. After WW-II, the German speaking population was deported to Germany (*despite of international law that prohibited such action*), and the names of the settlements were changed to Czech names.

The records of the Roman Catholic church of Nové Strašeci show that the parents of Joseph had four children born to them from the year of their marriage in 1835 to 1841. There was no sign of them or their children in the church books of the area after 1841. They must have moved away and never returned to the area. Nothing is known about Joseph until 1868, when he first appeared in the church books of Pest, when he married Borbála Tonkó. According to their marriage record, he was a musician and already a widower. We do not know if, when and where he married before 1868 or when he arrived at Pest. The 'widow' comment could have been an error by the priest. With his new wife he had five children during the next ten years. Borbála died in 1878 in tuberculosis; that was the great killer of young people in those days. Joseph was left with those five young children and perhaps with some others from his first marriage. The youngest ones, a pair of twins, were just a few months old. The oldest one was nine. He married again only a month after Borbála died. He probably had a year to prepare for her death by finding another bride. His new wife was Emilia Bauschlott, who would help him to bring up those young children from two previous marriages and the two children they had together.

Joseph was originally a musician. Beginning in 1875, he was registered in the church records of Pest as a restaurateur. His restaurant was probably located in the Terézváros section of the city near Dohány utca (*a street in the center of Pest*), where he lived. The year after his marriage to Emilia Bauschlott, their first child, Anna was born in Terézváros in 1879. From 1882 through 1885, he was registered in the Name and Address Register of Budapest as a '*Musician in Terézváros*'. Then, he must have decided to move with his family to Újpest, a new and growing suburb of Budapest, where he opened a tavern. The second and last birth to his wife Emilia occurred in Újpest in 1886. Joseph died in 1904, in the same year his daughter Anna married our ancestor, my grandfather Ferenc Guzik. Sometime after Joseph's death, Emilia must have given up the

tavern. In 1909 and in 1910 there were two women listed in the Name and Address Register of Újpest under the same 'widow of Joseph Slanička' name. One was a '*green grocer*', the other one was '*retired*'. The former must have been Joseph Frigyes Slanička from his father's first marriage to Borbála Tonkó. The latter was almost certainly Emilia Bauschlott the second wife of Joseph II and our ancestor. She lived as a widow for at least 22 years. In year 2000, I heard from the two surviving sisters of my mother, that in 1926 Emilia Bauschlott was living in an old-age home. They knew nothing more about her, and I was unable to find her death record. Joseph's children from his first marriage also moved to Újpest with him, since the oldest was only 14 years old. Son Joseph Frigyes Slanička married in Újpest, established a family and died there in 1909. The above mentioned sisters of my mother could not remember any contact or even mention of those half relatives. However, they were 2 and 4 years old respectively, when their mother died, and she was the one that certainly had to have contact with her half-brothers and sisters. My mother was 18 years old, when her mother died and would have known more, but she never spoke about the Slanička family in my presence and I never asked her about them.



Lorenz Strasser (*5th great-grandfather, G.8*) was a master shoemaker. He was born and grew up in the Újlak section of Buda and later moved perhaps with his mother to the Viziváros section of Buda. When his two children, Anna-Maria and David were born there, he was an artillery man in the military. This was in 1748 - 50, when he was 28 - 30 years old. He must have married his first wife Magdalena shortly before that. Magdalena's maiden name is not known. The record of their marriage has never been found. She was probably the widow of a man called Frölich. The last testament of Lorenz mentions a stepson called Joseph Frölich. Judging from Magdalena's age given in her death record, she was about 44 years old when Anna-Maria was born. Ages given in death records are notoriously inaccurate, but she was considerably older than Lorenz. They only had one more child, a son.

Shortly after their marriage, Lorenz must have left the military and started a shoemaker career. At the City Council meeting on March 29, 1751, he submitted a complaint about the Shoemaking Guild that refused to grant him the master shoemaker rank despite of his proper qualifications in the trade (*which he must have acquired before he joined the military or in the military*). The City prodded the Guild, but apparently without result because in July of the same year, he submitted another grievance regarding the same issue. At its November 8, 1751 session, the Guild finally appointed him master tradesman and the City Council accepted him into the ranks the burghers of Buda. From the property records of his mother, Martha Strasser and his step father Johann Michael Fuchs, we know that they bought a house adjacent to a man called Mathias Böhm and became close friends with him. Böhm was a master shoemaker. It is possible that Lorenz learnt the trade from him. It is also very likely that they got to know Mathias Böhm through the contacts of Johann Michael Fuchs. They were both tradesman. The Viziváros section was a part of Buda populated by burgher tradesmen.

The first wife of Lorenz died in 1775 and three months later Lorenz married a woman 13 years younger than him and only 15 years older than his daughter Anna Maria. That always caused a problem in my ancestral families. The new wife was a native of Buda and her name was Magdalena Güttler. Lorenz lived only five years with her and died in 1780 at the age of 60. There were no children from that marriage. In his last Testament Lorenz left some money to his surviving wife, to his stepson, Joseph Frölich and to the church. He left a house on the main street of (*Fő utca*) Viziváros and three vineyards in the hills of Buda with a total value of 3650 florins to his two children. Two of the vineyards were on Sashegy and one on Gellérthegy. He also had some obligations amounting to 1595 florins. After paying out the obligations and the above bequests, a total of 1442 florins remained. Since Anna-Maria had already received 300 florins as an advance on that inheritance, she and her brother were to receive 571 and 871 florins respectively. The testament of Lorenz was read at the August 23, 1780 meeting of the City Council (*9 days after Lorenz died*) and according to the records, Anna-Maria, who was present, protested the testament of her father on both her own and on the behalf of her absent brother. It is not mentioned on what grounds she protested. There is a strong likelihood that it was the second wife. The outcome of the protest is not known. We only know that six months later, another City Council record stated that the inheritance would be distributed by city officials.

Martha (N.) Strasser (*6th great-grandmother, G.9*) first appeared in the church records in 1714, when a son was born to her and her first husband Jacob Seger. It was in the Újlak section of Buda. The whole western bank of the Danube river is called Buda. Újlak is between Viziváros and Óbuda sections of Buda along the Danube. She was about 28 years old at the time. Her maiden name is unknown and so is her origin. They must have married some time before 1714, but their marriage record has not been found. That may indicate that Martha was not from Buda or around it. Women used to get married in the parish where they had been born. On the other hand, some of those very early church records so soon after the Turkish occupation may have been lost. Neither do we know whether it was Martha's first marriage. Jacob Seger had been married before in 1695 in Viziváros section of Buda, and his wife had four or perhaps 5 children born to her before she died. Their last child was probably born in 1708. Two birth records have been found from Martha's marriage to Jacob Seger, both of them in Újlak. A boy was born in 1714 and a girl in 1716. That girl died a few days after birth and Jacob Seger died a month later.

Martha married again in 1717 to Stephan Strasser. He was a vintner just like Jacob Seger. She took three children with her: two stepchildren, who were born from Jacob Seger's first marriage – a boy 17 years old and a girl 13 years old and a 3-year old boy of her own from her marriage to Jacob Seger. Martha's marriage with Stephan Strasser lasted only ten years and produced four children, all sons. One of their sons, Lorenz was our progenitor. The family lived in Buda-Újlak. In 1727, Stephan Strasser died and Martha married in the same year, for the third. At that time she had five children of her own (one from Jacob Seger and four from Stephan Strasser), who ranged from 3 years to 13. In addition, she also had a stepdaughter, who was 23. Her new husband was Johann Michael Fuchs, who was a burgher and a master button maker in Buda-Újlak. He was 18 years younger than Martha, which was not uncommon in those days for a woman, who had money and young children and needed a man around the house. Interestingly, there was one birth from that marriage and it came in the fifth year of the marriage. Martha would have been already 46 years old; we estimate that from the age given in her death record. That age information came from surviving children or relatives and could be inaccurate. She may have been a few years younger than the 80 years recorded at the time of her death.

Her marriage to Johann Michael Fuchs was the longest lasting. Johann Michael died in 1750 in the 23rd year of their marriage. Martha lived as a widow for another sixteen years. There are indications that she was a very astute businesswoman and that Johann Michael Fuchs was a junior partner in their marriage not just by age. In his Testament written in 1750, Johann Michael left 80 florins to two relatives and everything else to his wife Martha, stating that most of it came to him from his "dear wife Martha". During their marriage between 1727 and 1750, Martha sold and bought houses seven times (*that many records survived*). In 1737 they bought a house in the Viziváros section of Buda on Hauptstrasse (*today it is called Fő utca the main street of Viziváros, it has always been one block from and parallel with the Danube*). They probably moved there in the same year. They sold the old house in Buda-Újlak in 1739, which at one time belonged to Stephan Strasser. In 1741 they sold the house in Viziváros that they bought in 1737. The buyer was Mathias Böhm a master shoemaker. He was also from Buda-Újlak and must have been their friend; he was the godfather of the child born to Martha in 1732 from the Fuchs marriage.

In 1744, they bought another house in Viziváros, again on Fő utca. It was a big corner house, which extended from the main street all the way to the Danube and probably consisted of two lots and two houses built together. According to the property record, the house was adjacent to the one they sold to Mathias Böhm on Fő utca. In 1746 they sold one half of that house. The half they sold was the half on Fő utca; they kept the half facing the Danube (*today, in 1999, it would be*

worth a small fortune). In 1749, they bought yet another house in Viziváros, again on Fő utca. Martha never sold this house. Her son Lorenz Strasser inherited it from her in 1766 and Anna-Maria Strasser, his daughter inherited it from her father on December 28 in 1782. Interestingly, she sold it the same day. She was the wife of Joseph Naller and lived in the Inner City of Pest. We do not know what happened to the house adjacent to Mathias Böhm. There is no extant record of either selling it or passing it on to Lorenz. Martha probably sold it and I have not found the record of the sale.

Martha died in 1766; according to the death record she was 80 years old. Her Testament is dated four days after her death. This indicates that she dictated it in front of witnesses very shortly before her death, and she died before the Testament could be copied and signed by the witnesses. In the 18th century (*and even much later*), most people, especially women were illiterate and (*if they had something to leave behind that was worth the expense*) they dictated their Testament to a scribe in front of five witnesses. The witnesses signed the rough copy. Subsequently, the scribe created clean copies of the Testament. Then later, in front of the same witnesses, it was read back to the testator and signed by the witnesses. They testified that the testator agreed with the contents of the Testament. Martha did not survive long enough to have that done. To me, a Testament tells a great deal about the personality of the testator, the standard content put in the Testament by the professional scribes notwithstanding. Martha's Testament shows a thoughtful businesswoman and a very religious, loving and appreciative mother and grandmother, who seems to have thought of everything and everybody in her last days.

In her 1766 Testament, Martha made donations to six religious institutions, a hospital, a poorhouse, seven grandchildren, two of her children, the stepson of her son Lorenz and a neighborhood boy. One of her two children was a daughter, called Maria-Anna, who had five children, three daughters and two sons. One of those daughters was already married in 1766 (*according to the Testament, Martha had married her off*). In her Testament, Martha left to Maria-Anna and her five children 280 florins, all her household furnishings and a vineyard. She calls it maternal inheritance. The extant birth records show only one daughter born to Martha. That daughter was born in the Seger marriage, her name was Rosina and she died as an infant. Jacob Seger had a daughter from his first marriage, but her name was Maria Elisabeth. Still, it may be that daughter even if it is a little surprising that Martha did not refer to her as her stepdaughter and she left her so much. The daughter could not have been from a previous marriage of Johann Michael Fuchs, for he did not mention any surviving child of his in his Testament written in 1750. If that daughter came from the Strasser marriage, her birth was missing in the church book of Buda-Újfal, which had very neat and very legible records. However, she could not have had a daughter old enough to have a married daughter. Even more importantly, Martha's statement in her Testament below indicates that Lorenz was the only one surviving child from her

"... to my son Lorenz Strasser especially since to him is due the paternal legacy, as most of our wealth came from my Strasser marriage".

Marriage to Stephan Strasser. That too indicates that Maria-Anna did not come from the Strasser marriage. Most likely, she came from Martha's marriage to Jacob Seger and her birth record was not found. We will never know who Maria Anna was. Puzzles like this are not uncommon in genealogy. Martha left everything else, which was most of her fortune, to Lorenz, her son from the Strasser marriage. There were five other sons born to Martha. They were Peter from the Seger marriage and Michael, Philip and Mathias from the Strasser marriage and Joseph from the Fuchs marriage. We know that Joseph died at the age of 14. Michael married in the Viziváros in 1743. We do not know anything about the other three sons.

Lorenz Strasser, our progenitor was a master shoemaker. Knowing about the close friendship between his family and Mathias Böhm makes it likely that Lorenz was an apprentice to Mathias Böhm and learnt the trade from him. It is also very likely that they got to know Mathias Böhm through the contacts of Johann Michael Fuchs. Both of them were tradesmen. It was probably on Johann Michael's influence that they moved to the Viziváros, which was a part of Buda favored by burgher tradesmen.

Lorenz Strasser



*the St. Anna
church
in Buda*

Stephan Strasser (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*) was a vintner and had a brother, also vintner, called Paul Strasser. The first record of Stephan was his marriage in Újlak to Martha Barbara in 1717. She was the widow of Jacob Seger, another vintner. They settled in the Újlak section of Buda, where Martha had lived with her previous husband. Stephan already had a house there, and that is where they lived. Újlak is between the Viziváros and Óbuda and lies along the Danube. It was settled after the Turks were pushed out of Buda in 1685. The settlers, who were almost exclusively German speaking people, called it Neustift. Újlak is the Hungarian translation of Neustift meaning Newtown or New Settlement. In 1718 and again in 1726 they bought vineyards in Buda. Stephan was elected burgher of Buda in 1722. He died five years later at the age of 46. Stephan left to his brother Paul one of his vineyards. The above are the only extant records of Stephan's life. Four children were born to Martha and Stephan during their ten-year marriage. One of them was Lorenz, our ancestor. The house they lived in was registered in Stephan's name, which he bought before their marriage. Martha sold that house in 1739. Martha remarked in her Will many years later, that of her three marriages most of her fortune was acquired with Stephan Strasser. They probably had more properties than what the extant records show. Martha remarried after the death of Stephan and outlived Stephan by 39 years and died as a well-to-do woman at the age of 80.

Stephan's brother Paul Strasser also married and lived in Buda-Újlak. We think that they were related only because Stephan bequeathed to him one of his vineyards and they shared the Strasser name. They may have come together to Hungary from Austria some time before 1717. Stephan was probably the older of the two, judging from the fact that Paul married nine years later than he did. We do not know exactly where they came from. In the record of Stephan's burgher election in 1722, his place of origin is stated. Unfortunately, the record is in a very poor handwriting. The best guess is that the name of what he called his place of origin was Hollabrunn. It is a larger town in Lower Austria, about 55 km northwest of Vienna. I visited Hollabrunn and looked through the church books at the St. Ulrich church. The records covered Hollabrunn, Oberhollabrunn, Breitenwaida, Suttentbrunn, Marithal, Magersdorf, Roschalla, Dietersdorf and Sonberg and other smaller communities around Hollabrunn. The only Strasser births I found close to that year were five births in Sonberg, but only from 1673 to 1679; there were none after that year. There was no Stephan or Paul amongst them. According to his death record, Stephan should have been born in 1681. The birth records of Oberhollabrunn were missing from 1668 to 1683 but there were no Strasser births twenty years before or after the gap. It is wine-growing country and Stephan was a vintner. He may have been born and baptized in one of the many villages around Hollabrunn and named the bigger town as his place of origin. One has to visit each church to see the church book. The priests are usually busy and genealogical research can be very awkward. In Göllersdorf, for example, not far from Hollabrunn and where I did look, I found more Strasser births in the church records than in Hollabrunn. None were our ancestors.

(For biographical notes of Martha Strasser see StrasserMarthaBG.doc.)

From 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Ambroise Pelletier, from church records, and archive research we know that:

Charles Joseph de Tervenus (6th great-grandfather, G9) was a native of the town of Vézelize. That town is in Lorraine, about 25 km south of Nancy in the French administrative department called Meurthe-et-Moselle. He came from two of the most ancient and distinguished noble families of that town (*Bouvier and Tardvenu*). He was an écuyer, meaning that he was a member of the lower nobility – a squire. His education was probably in the Law. He married Anne Malcuit, according to Pelletier in 1662, but we do not know where. His position was described in the earlier church records of his children as *'Maitre Échevin in la Justice du comté de Vaudémont'*, or Chief Magistrate of the Court of the County of Vaudémont. That was his father's position also. After 1686 his position was described as *'Lieutenant Particulier au comté de Vaudémont, bailliage de Vézelize'*, or Special Officer for the county of Vaudémont, which was the bailiwick of Vézelize. According to a library source describing French administrative districts, Vézelize was an administrative center for a large district around it. In all, twenty-six smaller communities belonged to the bailiwick of Vézelize. A six-page document on parchment or leather in the archive in Nancy, dated May 10, 1669, contains his homage to Duke Charles IV of Lorraine for the fief (*the feudal right to control and benefit from*) on the Bouzanville estate. According to Ambroise Pelletier, in 1682, Charles Joseph de Tervenus and his wife Anne Malcuit also acquired a fief to the community Puxe about 30 km west of Metz, still in Lorraine. They bought that fief from Claude Antoine de Maillart and his wife Gabrielle Lescamoussier.

His wife Anne Malcuit was probably born in Removille in the Department Vosges. I found church records there showing that her parents and siblings lived in that town, and both Charles Joseph Tervenus and Anne Malcuit appeared in the church book there as godparents. We have several of their signatures from various documents and church records. We also have the signature of Anne Marie de Tervenus, sister of Charles Joseph and wife of Louis de Baconval. However, the above paragraph is all we know about Charles Joseph and his wife Anne Malcuit. For many later years, there were men in Nancy in the administration of Lorraine by the name of Tervenus. Since it is a very rare name, they were most likely his descendants.

By all measures, Charles Joseph de Tervenus was a successful man both in his career and as a father. He held high offices in the administration of the county of Vaudémont over a long period of time. He had ten children born to his wife Anne. From the book of Ambroise Pelletier, we know the lives of five of those children, but there were probably others that survived to adulthood. Of those we know about, Charles Francois became the parish priest of Épinail in Vosges. He was Doctor of Theology and later, he became parish priest at the church of St. Roch in Nancy. Still later he was appointed 'écolatre de primatiale' in Nancy, a post he held until his death in 1778. This means that he was in charge of a school, presumably theological, attached to a cathedral in Nancy. According to Pelletier he was "*distinguished by his knowledge and all the other virtues that characterize a good priest and pastor.*" Jean Francois became a lawyer, who served as the Councilor of State and Finance for the Duke of Lorraine. Later he became the Chief of Petitions for His Majesty the Duke's administration. He received the Knight title. In 1703 he married Anne Catherine Floriot on the same date as her sister Marien Anne Tervenus married Nicolas Francois Floriot. Both were children of Florentin Floriot, Special Lieutenant of the bailiwick of Mirecourt. Anne became a Carmelite nun and eventually the Mother Superior of the Carmelite convent in Nancy. Marie-Anne. In 1703, married into the prominent Floriot family of Lorraine. She wedded Nicolas Francois de Floriot, who was a Councilor of the Bailiwick of Nancy at the time. Another daughter, Anne Charlotte married Dominique Joseph Francois de

Hennezel de Champigny and became our ancestor. Charles Joseph died in 1706 at the age of 67. His wife, **Anne Malcuit** (6th great-grandmother) survived him by at least 13 years as indicated by the date of the last extant contract she signed in 1719. There are no church records of Anne Malcuit. We only know the names of her parents – confirmed in Pelletier's book. Her mother's name was Jeanne Clement, her father was Francois. The latter's name was also confirmed in 1665 at the baptism of Francois Tervenus, the third child to Charles Joseph and Anne. He was the godfather and the church record referred to him as "*noble Francois Malcuit, beau père*", meaning 'father-in-law'. Ambroise Pelletier names both parents but says nothing about the nobility of the father and does not connect Francois to the other noble Malcuit families he writes about, and whom I traced to the town of Saint Firmin in Meurthe-et-Moselle. However, another source (book '*Au Temps des Ducs de Lorraine Salm en Vosges*' by Pierre de la Condamine) Francois Malcuit and Jeanne Clement are shown in a family tree being the progenitors of three generations of office holders in the towns of Removille and Salm in Vosges. Francois Malcuit was a lawyer and served as the Fiscal Attorney of the marquisate of Removille. We also have a signature of a Charles Malcuit as godfather of one of her children. He was the parish priest in Champigneulles in Meurthe-et-Moselle and the brother of Anne Malcuit. We have several signatures from Anne Malcuit, signed always in her maiden name as '*AMalcuyt*' in a very bold handwriting, even after she was an older woman. Her daughter, Anne Charlotte and her husband, Dominique J. Francois d'Hennezel de Champigny co-signed with her on that occasion as 'Tervenus de Champigny' and 'de Champigny', respectively. She outlived her husband by at least 13 years; she signed a contract in 1719. Her signature was so bold and steady, that she must have been in very good health. Her death record could not be found in Vézelize. She probably died in Nancy.
(For genealogical details see *BouvierFamilySB.doc* and *TervenusFamilySB.doc*.)



Joseph Tribusch (*4th great-grandfather, G.7*) was born in Elbing in Western Prussia, which was one of the German countries along the Baltic Sea. Since the end of World War I, it has been a part of Poland. Elbing is near the Gulf of Gdansk (*which the Prussians called Gulf of Danzig*

His father was the cantor of the St Nicolai Roman Catholic church in Elbing. He had a master's degree in liberal arts and philosophy. He was probably not from Prussia and certainly not from Elbing or Danzig. In the *'Elbing Year Book'*, No. 8 in 1929, there is article about music in Elbing. It mentions some of the cantors and organists of St Nicolai church. According to that article, "in 1739, both the organist and the cantor of the St. Nikolai church died. Until then the musicians of the Roman Catholic church did not distinguish themselves in the city. The first outstanding musician was Christian Reincke, who probably got the Organist position at that time in 1739. His name first appeared in 1742, when on February 16, he requested permission to continue with his Musical Collegium at H. Trühart." Unfortunately, the publication ends here. The name of my maternal 6th great-grandfather, Johann Nepomus Tribusch, is not mentioned in the above excerpt. In 1746, he was already cantor at St. Nikolai, but he may have been too young to be appointed to that positioning in 1739, when the cantor and the organist died. **Johann Nepomus Tribusch** is only known from the vital records of the St. Nikolai church. His name first appeared in 1746, when he married Maria Seedrach in that church. He was identified as *'the noted and most learned cantor of the congregation of the St. Nicolai church'*. One of the witnesses in that marriage was recorded as *'the noted organist Christian Rencke'*. Johann Tribusch remained the cantor of St. Nikolai until his death twelve years later in 1758. He was 36 years old.

Joseph Tribusch was most certainly German speaking. He was a tinsmith by trade. On his mother's side, going back 150 years from his birth, most of his ancestors were tinsmiths in Elbing and in Danzig. We do not know where he learnt his trade or when he went to Pest, or whether he went there straight from Elbing. The first record we have of him in Hungary is his marriage in Buda in 1779. Interestingly, both he and his bride were residents of Pest, but they married in Buda because there was a church there called St. Anna church and the bride's name was Anna. She considered St. Anna her patron saint. The next two records are from the documents of the tinsmith guild of Pest. The first time he was mentioned was in 1780 when he was accepted in the Guild. He was 31 years old. The next record is from March 1792, when he was given the Master Tinsmith title by the guild. Two months later on May 5, 1792, the Pest council elected him burgher. He was then 43 years old. In 1802, he and his wife bought a house (*No.167, later 296*) in Leopold Stadt, which was probably a name for a part of the Inner City. In later records, the address was also described as *'292 Kecskeméter gasse between 124 and 125'*. Kecskeméter gasse was in the middle if the Inner City (*see images PestHouseSitesSM1-4*). According to the book by Joseph Patachich (*published in 1834*), which lists all the Council members and burghers of Pest elected since 1767, Joseph Tribusch was elected into the Outer Council of Pest in 1813. The Outer Council was the parliament of the city. Since it had 100 members, it was also called *'Centum Vir'*, which is Latin for *'100 men'*. The name of Joseph Tribusch appeared in the address book of Pest under Master Tinsmiths in 1803, 1815 and in 1822. In 1803, the address of his shop was Rathhausgasse (today's Városház utca) without a number. In 1815 Leopoldgasse 249 and in 1822 it was Kreuzgasse 279.

In the testament which Joseph and **Anna Zelzer** (*4th great-grandmother, G.7*) signed in 1822, two years before Joseph died, they named Magdalena Tribusch, the wife of Jacob Naller as their heir and called her *'our child by flesh and blood'*. It appears that she was their only surviving child.

The birth record of their only known child, Magdalena Tribusch was never found. In the mentioned testament they signed their name as Trübüsch. The letters 'i' and 'ü' appear to have been interchangeable in the German language in those days. It is of interest that two of the witnesses that signed their testament were Jacob Vass and János Boráros. They were members of the 12-man Inner Council and very well known in the municipal politics of Pest. Jacob Vass was the Speaker of the Council in 1798 and 1799. János Boráros was the District Attorney and later Chief Justice of the City Pest. He and his descendants were well known in the political arena of the city. His grandson became the mayor of Pest, and one of the busiest squares of Pest was named after him and bears his name to this day.

The book (*Adalékok Budapest Székes Főváros Történetéhez*) written by Lajos Schmall about the history of Pest has an interesting section in it. In it, he deals with the history of the largest park in Pest called '*Városliget*'. In 1818, there was a very large fund-raising campaign for creating that park. In his book Lajos Schmall lists the 342 highest donations to that campaign from both the nobility and commoners. Joseph Tribusch is listed amongst them, and indeed, he was the sixth or seventh most generous donor with his 200-florin donation. A total of 45,252 florins were collected, of which 17,430 florins were pledged by 28 members of the aristocracy and 27,882 florins were donated by the burghers of the city. Here is a list of the 15 highest donations:

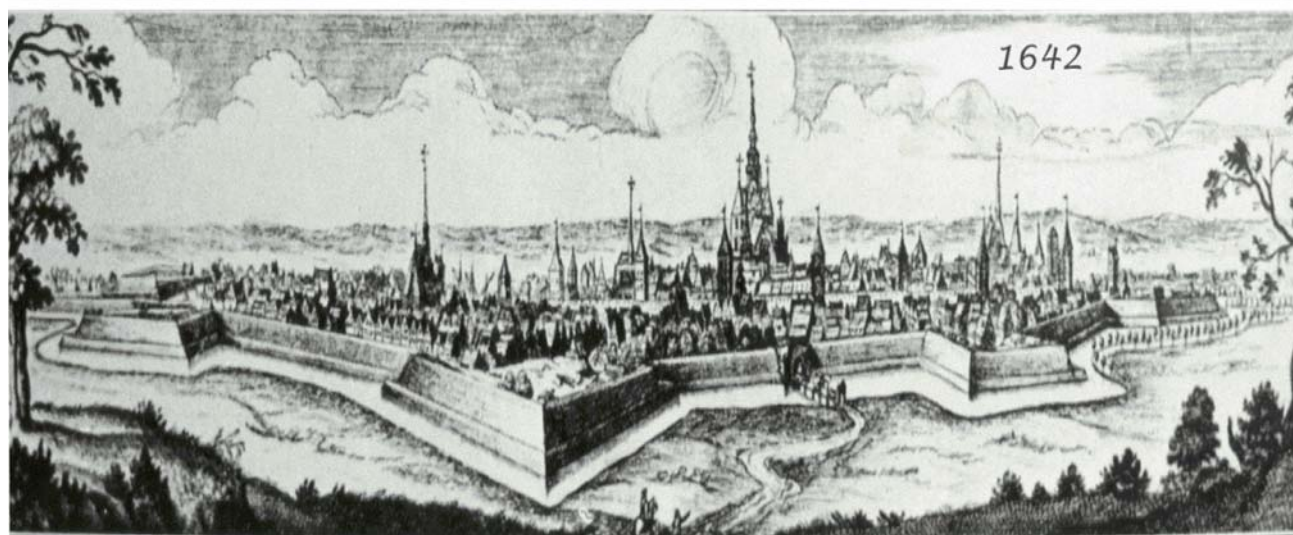
Duke József Nádor	6000 fl	Count Ignácz Almássy	100 fl
Count Franz Wenkheim	1000	Baroness Podmanitzki	100
Count János Festetich	1000	Baron Joseph Wenkheim	100
Count Károly Keglevits	500	Baron Ignácz Splényi	50
Count Károlyi family	300	Baron János Podmanitzki	50
Joseph Tribusch	200	Baron Perényi, Bishop	50
Count György Draskivics	200	János Boráros, Chief Justice	30
Count Sándor Nákó	100		

In the above list, there are only two burghers: Joseph Tribusch and János Boráros. The others are all members of the aristocracy. To put the donations into perspective, Joseph Tribusch bought a big house in the Inner City in 1802 and paid 5500 florins for it. He donated roughly 4 per cent of the value of his house. In today's money (1999) in Boston, 4% of the value of a house in his class of people would amount to about \$25,000-\$30,000. That is a very significant amount of money. Judging from the amounts the members of the aristocracy donated, who may have been wealthier than he was, he must have been a very civic minded and generous man.

For some reason, Joseph Tribusch seems to stand out in my mind as one of the most successful, most learned, sophisticated and serious minded of all my ancestors. This is despite the fact that he was a just a burgher tradesman. He ran and was elected for unpaid political office. He was active in civic projects, such as fundraising for public parks and institutions. He had friends that were well known people in the political life of Pest. At the family auction in 1814, held to dispose of the estate of Franz Naller (*the uncle of the son-in-law of Joseph Tribusch*), he bought a grandfather clock for 98 florins, a Spanish cane for 10 florins and a Meerschaum pipe for 4 florins; this is how we know that he was a pipe smoker. Their joint last Testament written 1822, shows them as sophisticated testators. There is very little religious content in the Will and no church donations. It emphasized that all their fortune was a result of God's blessing and their diligent work, for they never received any inheritance or help from anybody. They donated money only to the City Hospital, the Almshouse and for the building of a Worker's House. They asked that all their possessions be allowed to pass to the surviving spouse without any hindrance. They asked that after both testators were dead, the City Council appoint a committee to liquidate

all the possessions the last of them leaves behind, and divide the proceeds into two equal sums. One half should immediately go to their daughter as her inheritance. The other half should be given to the Orphan Office to be held in a trust until their grandchildren attain majority. At that time, it should be distributed amongst them in equal shares. The testament does not go into the details of what or how much they had. The estate papers of their daughter, prepared after she died in 1840, may give us some idea. The assets registered in her name, which can be assumed to represent her half of the Tribusch fortune, amounted to 14,000 florins. That means that her parents must have left to her and to her children at least 28,000 florins. It was a very large sum of money in those times. The following pay scale and prices, which applied in 1840, will help to put that into perspective. The daily wages of a skilled vineyard worker and a stone mason was 1/2 florin and 1 florin, respectively. The annual salary of City employees such as an accountant, a medical doctor, and a judge was 150, 180 and 430 florins, respectively. One kilogram of pork cost 2/3 of a florin, 1 kilogram of beef was less than 1/2 florin and one could buy 100 kilograms of the finest flour for 7 florins. If we take the most highly paid person from the list, the judge, he would have had to work for just a little over 65 years for the money Joseph Tribusch and his wife left to their daughter and her children. I think Joseph Tribusch or his son-in-law, Jacob Naller, another master tinsmith, may have the distinction of being the wealthiest ancestor of our family.





Elbing, von Südosten gesehen, um 1642. Prospekt von Johann Baff. (Zu E. *Elbing from the south-east*)

Appendix 'E'

Family Histories *(From books and publications)*



The Berchtold Family

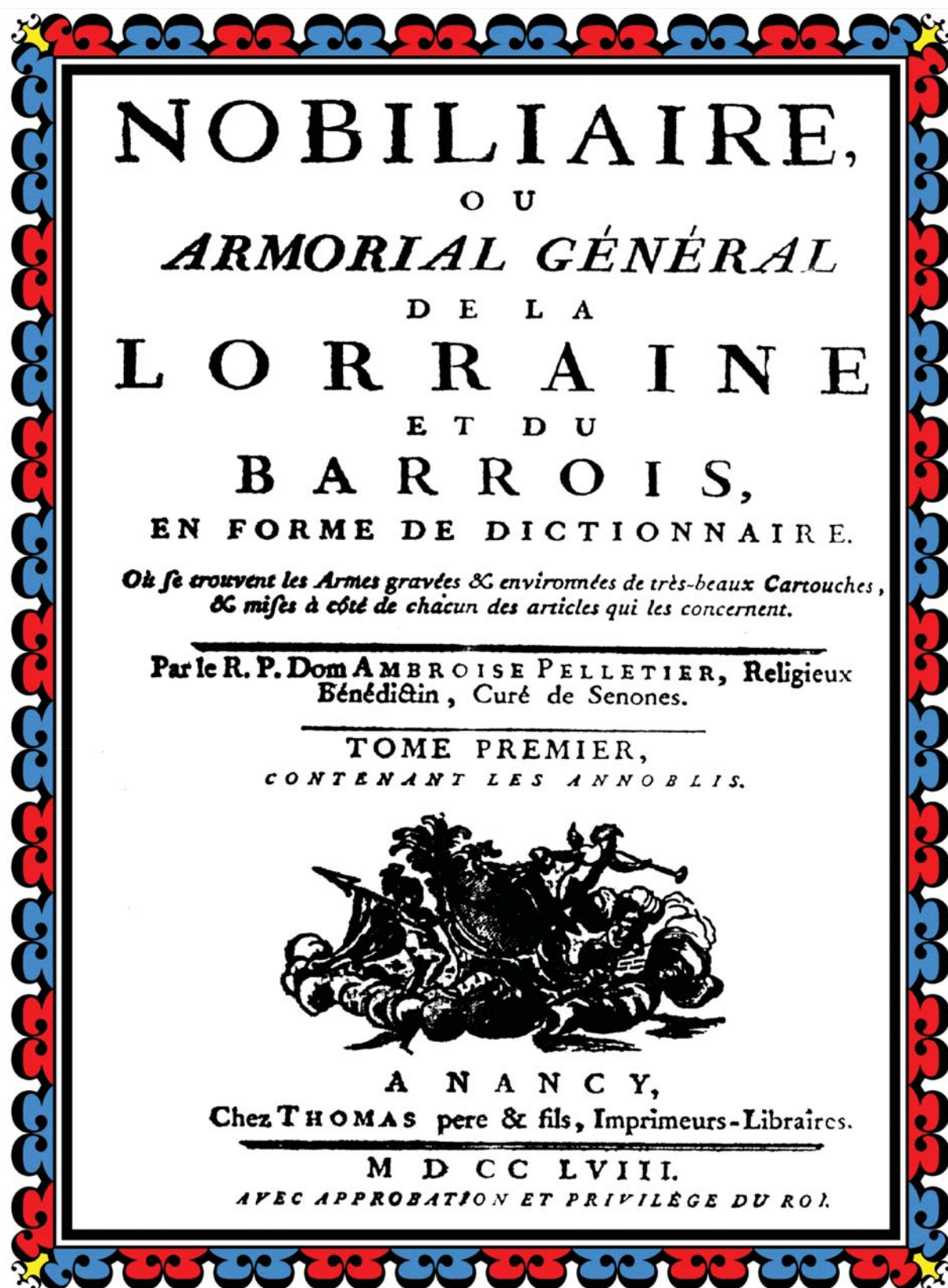
Translation from 'Wappenbuch' Steiermarkischer Adel by J. Siebermacher 1919, Band IV.7n
 (B13)

(images: BerchtoldFamilySBx.bmp)

Family Generations

- I. Johann Berchtold** (11th great-grandfather, G.14), received imperial nobility brief on February 7, 1522 in Brussels.
- II. Johann Anton I, Christoph Andreas and Thomas Berchtold**, brothers, all civil servants, received imperial nobility brief on January 18, 1561 in Pressburg
(Pozsony, Hungary, one of the three brothers was the 10th great-grandfather or G.13).
Children:
 - 1. Johann Baptiste Berchtold** the elder. He was the founder of the *Ältere Hauptlinie*.
 - 2. Mathias Berchtold**. He was the founder of the *Jüngere Hauptlinie*.
- III. Mathias Berchtold** (9th great-grandfather, G.12). **Children:** Johann Jakob, Luzia, Anton.
- IV. Johann Jakob Berchtold** (8th great-grandfather, G.11), Doctor of Law, imperial baron. Married three times, **a.** 1613, Dorothea Katharina widow of Veit Siess. **b.** 1629, Maria Magdalena Susanna Hegenmüller. **c.** Bef. 1631, *Regina Katharina von Ritz*. **Children:** from third marriage: Anna Luzia, Franz Benedikt [founder of the Ältere linie, Ungarschitz], Mathias Ernst (founder of the Mittlere Linie, Pullitz), Maria Barbara, Jakob Philipp [founder of the Jüngere linie, Merklin], Johann Ignatz, Maria Katharina.
- V. Jakob Philipp Berchtold** (7th great-grandfather, G.10), imperial count. Married *Katharina Dorothea von Rican* baroness. **Children:** Franz Ferdinand Philip, Maximiliana Eleonora, Ferdinand Ernst, Maria Anastasia, Theresia, Maria Elisabeth, Otto Adolf, Renata, Anton Ferdinand, Siegmund, Johanna Salomena, Leopold Konstantin, Mathias, Anna Katharina, Johann Benedikt Josef, Eva Polyxena.
- VI. Franz Ferdinand Philipp Berchtold** (6th great-grandfather, G.9), imperial count. Married twice, **I.** 1688, Elisabeth Regina Nothaft von Wernberg, countess. **II.** 1691, *Barbara Franciska Maria Ursula von Vrtby*, imperial countess. **Children from second marriage:** Johann Anton the elder, Wenzel Franz, Johann Josef Franz.
- VII. Johann Anton II Berchtold** (5th great-grandfather, G.8), the elder, imperial count, military officer. Married, in 1724, *Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl von Eyerlsberg* imperial baroness. **Children:** Anton the younger, Paul Johann, Maria Anna, Franz, Josef Emeric, Sophia Elisabeth.
- VIII. Anton Paul Johann Berchtold** (4th great-grandfather, G.7), the elder, imperial count, military officer. Married in 1752, *Maria Anna Revitzky von Revisnye* imperial baroness. **Children:** Maria Juliana Antonia, Maria Anton Nikolaus.
Maria Juliana Antonia Berchtold (3rd great-grandmother, G.6), imperial countess born 1753 in Tyrnau (*Nagyszombat, Hungary*), married in 1783 imperial baron, Karl Laktanz Josef von Schell. **Children:** Joachim Johann Schell von Bauschlott and Emilia von Schell.

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



Bouvier family history. Extracts from the book 'Nobiliaire, ou Armorial General de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Dom Ambroise Pelletier, Nancy 1758 (B23) & 'Nobiliaire Universal de France' (page 334), by M. Saint-Allais, Paris 1872 (B63)

Damange Bouvier (10th great-grandfather, G.13) was the mayor of Vézélise. He married **Idatte Tardvenu** (10th great-grandmother, G.13), who was the last living descendant of nobleman Francois de Tardvenu. From that marriage were born:

- 1. Francois Bouvier** (9th great-granduncle, G.12), who continued the Bouvier line and
- 2. Antoine Bouvier** (9th great-grandfather, G.12), who led to the reestablishment of the old Tardvenu (*Tervenus*) line.

The Bouvier Line

I. Francois de Bouvier (9th great-granduncle, G.12) was a native of Vézélise, who later served as the Chief Magistrate of the county of Vaudémont. In consideration of his own merits and of his noble extraction on the maternal side, he was ennobled in Nancy on November 16, 1566, by duke Charles III of Lorraine. He married Anne de Saint-Génot, from whom he had:

II. Olric de Bouvier, (G.11) who was born in Vézélise on December 6, 1588. He served as Councilor-Secretary in the Council of State and in the Privy Council of duke Henri of Lorraine. He died in Vézélise on January 12, 1660. He married, January 19, 1613, Claude Bourgoigne, daughter of noble Jean and of Élisabeth de Malvoisin, from whom he had:

III. Pierre de Bouvier, (G.10) who was born in Vézélise on February 25, 1621 and on August 5, 1653 became Captain of the cavalry in the regiment of Balthasaire in the service of France. He married, on June 12, 1660, Barbe-Francois Malcuit, daughter of Louis, Public Prosecutor of the bailiwick of Vosges and of his wife Anne de Bermand. Barbe-Francois died on February 25, 1669 and was buried in the parish of Vomicour. Pierre Bouvier died on March 26, 1691 and was buried with his wife in the parish of Vomicour. From their marriage was born:

IV. Jean-Mathieu de Bouvier, (G.9) esquire, born on May 6, 1665. He served as standard bearer in the cavalry regiment of Bassompierre in the service of the Emperor. He later retired due to his injuries. He married, on May 10, 1701, Jeanne-Francoise Cuny, daughter of noble Francois and his wife Anne Graviset. Jeanne-Francoise died on December 18, 1718 and was buried in the parish of Dupont Saint-Vincent. Jean-Matheu died on December 14, 1730 and was interred with his wife. From their marriage was born:

V. Charles-Bernard de Bouvier (G.8) who was born on May 4, 1704 in Vaindeville. He was seigneur of Chatel-sur-Moselle and Chief Magistrate of the royal bailiwick of the same name. He was ennobled by King Stanislas of Poland (*he was also the Duke of Lorraine*) on April 26, 1758. He died on May 5, 1774. He married Marie-Christine Abram, daughter of Jacob Hyacinthe, seigneur of Sauconcourt and Councilor-Secretary of King Stanislas, and of Anne Gaudel. From them were born: **1.** Charles-Joseph Hyacinthe; **2.** Rose-Christine; and **3.** Pierre-Mathieu-Francois.

VI. Charles-Joseph Hyacinthe de Bouvier (*G.7, who continued the Bouvier line*)

The Tardvenu Line

I. Francois Tardvenu (*11th great grandfather, G.14*), native of Vézélise, Lieutenant-Général of the county of Vaudémont, came from a noble family on his mother's side. He was personally ennobled in 1566. He was survived only by a daughter called Idatte.

II. Idatte Tardvenu (*10th great-grandmother, G.13*), married **Damange Bouvier** (*10th great-grandfather, G.13*) the mayor of Vézélise. They had two sons: Francois and Antoine. Francois and his descendants continued the Bouvier line. The son of Antoine requested and received permission from the Duke of Lorraine to take up the family name of his great-grandfather François Tardvenu.

III. Antoine Bouvier (*9th great-grandfather, G.12*), also called Tervenus (*there is no evidence in the church records that Antoine used the 'Tervenus' or 'Tardvenu' name*), served as the mayor of Vézélise for thirty years. He died in 1607. Antoine Bouvier married **Élisabeth St. Genest** (*9th great-grandmother, died in Vézélise on May 14, 1589*). From their marriage was born: (*the baptism of three children were recorded in Vézélise, Jean was not among them; he must have been baptized elsewhere*)

IV. Jean Bouvier (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*), later called Tervenus, obtained permission from Duke Charles IV to take on the family name and crest of his maternal great-grandfather Francois de Tardvenu. The document, dated December 9, 1627 and verified January 8, 1628, reads as follows:

"... that he descended from the old family of Francois de Tervenus, his great-grandfather, ennobled by duke Antoine, from which only a daughter survived (Idatte); she had two sons from her husband Demange Bouvier, Francois and Antoine, the elder of whom, the Chief magistrate of the county of Vaudémont, was ennobled by Duke Charles, and the younger, called Antoine, father of the said Jean, was the mayor of Vézélise for a period of thirty years."

Jean (Bouvier) Tervenus died in 1637. He had married **Élisabeth d'Étienne** (*8th great-grandmother, G.11*) from whom he had born (*on November 27, 1600*) the son:

V. Antoine de Tervenus (Bouvier) (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*) (*reported in the Tervenus Family file, since the descendants used the 'Tervenus' name.*)

VI. Charles Joseph de Tervenus (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*) (*reported in the Tervenus Family file, the first descendants born with the 'Tervenus' name.*)

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

LE GRAND
DICTIONNAIRE
HISTORIQUE,
OU
LE MÉLANGE CURIEUX
DE L'HISTOIRE
SACRÉE ET PROFANE,
QUI CONTIENT EN ABRÉGÉ
L'HISTOIRE FABULEUSE

Des Dieux & des Héros de l'Antiquité Païenne :

LES VIES ET LES ACTIONS REMARQUABLES

Des Patriarches ; des Empereurs ; des Rois ; des Princes illustres ; des Grands Capitaines ; des Papes ; des saints Martyrs & Confesseurs ; des Pères de l'Eglise ; des Evêques ; des Cardinaux & autres Prélat's célèbres ; des Hérétiques & des Schismatiques :

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LA DESCRIPTION

Des Empires, Royaumes, Républiques, Provinces, Villes, Îles, Montagnes, Fleuves & autres lieux considérables de l'ancienne & de la nouvelle Géographie, où l'on remarque la situation, l'étendue & la qualité du Pays ; la Religion, le Gouvernement, les Mœurs & les Coutumes des Peuples :

Par M^{re} LOUIS MORÉRI, Prêtre, Docteur en Théologie.

NOUVELLE ÉDITION, dans laquelle on a refondu les Supplémens de M. l'Abbé GOUJET.
Le tout revu, corrigé & augmenté par M. DROUET.

TOME SECOND.



A PARIS,
CHEZ LES LIBRAIRES ASSOCIÉS.

M. D. CC. LIX.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

Genealogy of the Bouzey family

Based on, the book: 'Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique', by
Louis Moréri, Pretre, Doctor de Théologie, Paris 1759 (B64)

(The name) Bouzey reflects the old chivalry of the Princedom of Lotharingia, where the land of its name and its coat of arms are situated.

Jean I, the **seigneur of Bouzey**, was a descendant of **Ferri de Bouzey**, the bailiff of the province of Vosges. In 1304, Jean I sold the High Justice of that land to Duke Thiebaut II by contract. However, the contract was never executed on account of a lack of consent from his wife, who lived with him in the same household. From that marriage were born:

Ayennette, the widow of a **Gerardin de Bouzey**, in 1317, donated to the church of St. Diey the share that her late husband and she had acquired in the estate of Coencourt.

Gerard de Bouzey, who in 1338 exchanged his rights to Riviere Mircourt for the rights **Farmels de Bouzey** had in the village of Racecourt.

Liébaut I de Bouzey is known to have sold a grey warhorse to Duke Raoul for six 'jours' (*a unit of measure unknown to the translator*) of land in 1344, redeemable for 60 *livres* (*pounds*). In 1348, with his brother, he made a compromise agreement about what the Abbey of Senone owed them on account of Jobert Déinville, who was the maternal great uncle of **Thiriet and Jean (Jehan) II de Bouzey**. In 1411, Thiriet de Bouzey was the maitre d'hôtel (*Manager of the household*) to Marguerite de Baviere, the Duchess of Lorraine.

Jean (Jehan) II de Bouzey (*15th great-grandfather, G.18*) married **Marie de Beaufremont** (*15th great-grandmother, G.18*) and in 1401, they were the seigneur and Dame of Bouzey. Their children were:

1. Vautrin II

2. **Jean III**, who in 1402 married Marie de Saint-Germain, who brought to the marriage the land of Saint-Germain, for which he paid reparations to Alix de Vaudémont in 1403

3. **Liébaut II**, who was the husband of Catherine de Thuillieres in 1455.

4. **Guillaume**, who was the spouse of Jeanne de Malain in 1473;

5. **Catherine**, the widow of Francque de Houecourt, then wife of Etienne de Changy in 1459.

(6. **Lyze** a daughter, who married Henry II de Hennezel, *14th great-grandparents, G.17*, and became the parents of Jehan I de Hennezel. She was not listed in this publication. We know about her from documents in the Hennezel family archives).

The above four brothers were the seigneurs of Bouzey in 1426-1435 with **Henry I and Malelerc de Bouzey**, two other brothers. Five of them were among the 75 "very loyal gentlemen and true subjects of the duchy of Lorraine", who on December 13, in 1425, swore to their honor to Duke Charles II to recognize his older daughter Princess Isabelle as his successor, and three of them were members of the 79, who assembled on September 19 in 1435 to obtain the release of Duke René I, who was held prisoner of war by the Duke of Bourgogne. These are the various gentlemen, who established the branches of the house of Bouzey.

(Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel in 2006.

The Hamel, Bruyninx and Hamel-Bruyninx Families

Excerpts from the article 'Einige gegevens over een tak van het geslacht Hamel te 's-Hertogenbosch' by J.H.R. F.G.L.O. van Kretschmar and J.L. Hamel in the N. 82-1965 issue of genealogy publication "De Nederlandse Leeuw" (B41)

(The information in the article was based on research material from 33 sources including the private archive of the Backer family, publications and official archives of the cities of Amsterdam, Huesden, Leiden, 's-Gravenhage (The Haag) and s'-Hertogenbosch. Translations of the excerpts were provided by my pen-pal Raymond Herbigniaux in Belgium and two Internet acquaintances in Holland: Ron Swelm and Olaf Nijhuis, and some of it I did myself.)

Column 252, last paragraph and Column 253

In the Backer family archive in the Gemeente-Archief in Amsterdam, in portfolio No. 42, on a manuscript the following Hamel genealogy fragment can be found:

“Johan Hamel died in the bubonic plague of 1636 on July 23 in 's-Hertogenbosch, 1st marriage with N.N.; 2nd marriage with Anna Bom, who later died with her husband in the plague. Children from the first marriage:

1. Gerrit Hamel
2. daughter, who married Van der Meye

Children from the second marriage:

3. Johan Hamel the Younger, accountant, born in February 1632, married: 1st Catharina Vloots [who died April 1, 1663]; 2nd Maria Hamel on November 23 1664 [who was his half-sister]”.

Regarding that manuscript, the date of birth [1632] of Johan Hamel is to be reconciled with the statement that his mother should be Anna Bom, who married in Dordrecht on April 26, 1630, not with Johan Hamel, but with Gijsbert Hamel (8th great-grandfather, G.11). As the bridegroom of Anna Bom was indeed a widower, as also says in the manuscript, it may be assumed that the manuscript concerning the first names confused the name of Gijsbert and Johan. With the information from the article in the Brabantse Leeuw 1959 pages 5-8 and 46-48, the archives from Heusden and Dordrecht and the Album Studiosorum (*Student Register*) of the University of Leiden. The conclusion is:

Gijsbert Hamel, son of Dirck Hamel (9th great-grandfather, G.12) the younger, alderman of Heusden and head of the Onze Lieve Vrouwe (*Our Lady's Guild*) in Heusden (*it was probably a charity organization, perhaps like the Knights of Malta or the Salvation Army*). He died during the plague on July 23, 1636 in the city of Hertogenbosch. His occupation was Receiver of the General Taxes of the City Council. He first married in Heusden in 1615 [no exact date given] Christina Bruyninx (8th great-grandmother, G.11) [who died around 1929] daughter of Gerard Bruyninx and Jenne D'Oorschoot, who [according to a tombstone in the church in Heusden] died on August 5, 1610. His second marriage was on April 16, 1630 in Dordrecht in the Augustin church with Anna Bom van Cranenburgh, who was born in Dordrecht in December 1604, the daughter of Johan Bom van Cranenburgh, a brewer in Dordrecht born in Delft and Elisabeth Lamers daughter of Jan [born in Nijmegen] and first widow of Jan Stockman [born in Antwerp] a brewer in Dordrecht. Anna Bom also died in the 1636 plague in 's-Hertogenbosch.

The following children were surely born from the first marriage of Gijsbert:

1. Gerard Hamel (7th great-grandfather, G.10) 'said' Hamel Bruyninx, born in 1616, registered as a student in laws in Leiden on April 28, 1638 – as born in Heusden and 22 years old; lord of Nieuwenrood, alderman and counselor of 's-Hertogenbosch, resident of the 'Staten Generaal' by the Emperor in Vienna, died in 1692. He married Sara Sweerts (7th great-grandmother, G.10), eldest child of Jacob Sweerts and Johanna Lopez de Villanova (8th great-grandparents, G.11), who married in 1626. According to Ferwerda [another researcher], six children should have been born from this marriage, of which I know:
 - a. Jacobus Johannes as Hamelbrunincks registered on February 9, 1683 as Law student in Leiden – as born in Cologne (*Köln*) and 22 years old; he was secretary at the Embassy of the United Netherlands in Vienna and later representative there.
 - b. Gijsbert Christiaan as Hamelbrunincks registered on February 9, 1683 as student, born in Cologne and 21 years old (*born in Köln*).
 - c. Ferdinand Marten, mentioned in 1695 as a Captain (*born in Köln*).
 - d. Gratiana Louise, who together with her brothers sold on October, 24 1695 the Haanwijk estate in Michielsgestel to their uncle Maarten Christiaan Sweerts de Landas.
2. Margaretha Hamel, baptized in Heusden, 5 February 5, 1621
3. Maximiliaan Hamel, baptized in Heusden, March 18, 1622
4. Jan Hamel, baptized in Heusden, July 7, 1627 [note that there was another Jan Hamel born from the second marriage with Anna Bom]
5. Maria Hamel, baptized in Heusden, December 22, 1628

Column 254, last paragraph and Column 255, 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th and 8th paragraphs

Gijsbert Hamel and his brother Wouter are mentioned in 1626 giving together a security deposit for some purpose. Gijsbert was Receiver of Taxes in the Meijerij of 's-Hertogenbosch. (*Note: the "Meijerij", in French "maïeurie", was a group of communities, each having its own mayor and "schepenen". It was ruled by a higher landlord, to protect the group against neighboring baronies or other important powers. The "Meijerij van 's-Hertogenbosch" was one of the most important in Holland, including the Eastern part of the province of Noord-Brabant, between Peel and the Barony of Breda.*) In 1634, Maria van Meervijek, the widow of Mr. Gerrit Hamel of Utrecht, called Gijsbert Hamel her nephew. Of the five children named by Squire van Kretschmar we are sure about Margaretha, Maximiliaan and Jan. There are doubts about Maria. About Gerard there can be no doubt at all; he must be the 22 years old student registered on March 28, 1638 at the University of Leiden, as Heusdanus. He called himself Gerardus Hamel (said) Brunieck.

Gijsbert or Giksbrecht Hamel was mentioned in two notarial documents in The Haag. In the first document, dated June 13, 1634 before the notary J. A. van Warmenhuizen, Gijsbert gave his occupation as Receiver of Taxes of the City of 's-Hertogenbosch and said he was the father of three under-age children, born to his first wife Christine Bruyninx, descendant of the wellborn gentleman Adolf Lord of Locres Angeest etc. The grandfather of the orphan grandchildren was the late Gerard Bruyninx. In the second certificate, dated December 9, 1645 the house of the late Gijsbert Hamel is mentioned.

In regards to the first document, it is certain that in 1634, 19 years after Gijsbert's first marriage, two under-age children were alive from that marriage. The eldest son, Gerard must have been 18 in that year. If in those times such age was called adult, then there were three children alive besides Gerard. If such age was not considered adult, then there were only two children alive besides him in 1645.

Column 258, last paragraph and Column 259, 1st - 3rd, 6th - 8th paragraphs

Further there are some notes that survived about Mr. Gerard Hamel Bruyninx and his descendants. In a document from 1645, Mr. Gerard Hamel is mentioned as a lawyer for the Court of Holland. In 1648 he applied for the job of Receiver of Taxes for the District of 's-Hertogenbosch. On June 17, 1650 the Council of State appointed Mr. Gerard Hamel, licensed in Law and alderman of the city of 's-Hertogenbosch, to a post in the Chamber of Landholdings as the successor of Lazarus van Sonst. He was recommended by Jonker Gijsbert Pieck van Thienhoven, general manager of the District of 's-Hertogenbosch and the Mayor of that city. In 1652 Jhr. Dirk van Grevenbroeck authorized Mr. Gerard Hamel, doctor of Law, for the levying land taxes. According to a sales document, dated June 22, 1658, prepared for the city council of 's-Hertogenbosch, Gerard Hamel Bruyninx was "delegate of the District of Ten Bosch" (*Bosch means forest*).

On 8 May 1660, Mr. Gerart Hamel Bruyninx, widower of Mrs. Wilhelmina van Outshoorn, married in 's-Hertogenbosch Sara Sweerts, who was resident there. The "Vienna embassy records from 1670 to 1720" part 1, introduction, page XI mentions that:

"At that time in 1669, the political situation required the opening of an embassy. To avoid any rank struggle, which Vienna feared, the decision was taken to appoint a person of lower rank. On May 26, the 'Staten Generaal' (Parliament) passed the resolution of sending a competent person as a commissioner, while the Representatives by the Triple Alliance Affairs ordered to apply these instructions. Therefore on June 13, Gerard Hamel Bruyninx, lord of Nieuwyrode, was appointed."

The following is a quotation from the book 'Beschrijvinghe van het Landt van Heusden' by Jacob van Oudenhoven:

"Under Oudt-Heusden is located Nieuwenroy, where the old walls and the ruined foundations show the place where there must have been in the past a big and beautiful castle, which is today the property of Mr. Gerard Hamel, alderman of 's-Hertogenbosch."

Columns 260 and 261

On September 22, 1676, his (*Gerard's*) wife Sara Sweerts wrote her will in 's-Gravenhaag (*The Haag*) and declared that her children would be her only heirs. Her two daughters Gratiana Louise and Henrietta Marguarita were to receive an advance of 3000 gulden. Their husbands must invest this money. Mr. Gerard Hamel Bruyninx died in 1691 [not in 1692] in 's-Gravenhage. This appears on a notary act in The Haag on September 19, 1691, in which appear Gijsbert Christiaan Hamel Bruyninx, Willem Vogel as husband and guardian of Christine Hamel Bruyninx, Grassiana Louisa Hamel Bruyninx, both daughters present, who ask the notary to put seals on a cabinet of the bedroom of Grassiana Louisa and on a cabinet in the bedroom of the late Gerrart Hamel Bruyninx former envoy of this state, in his death house located at the NW side of the Groote Kerck (*great church*).

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

Christine Hamel Bruynink is mentioned on May 12, 1700 on the files of the burial records of the Commune archives in 's-Gravenhage.

Ferdinand Martinus Hamel Bruyninck married on May 5, 1695 Maria Fligerius in Everdingen. He appears on the extraordinary record of war 1693-1697.

About Jacob Jan Hamel Bruyninx the "Archief van Anthonie Heinsius" mentions:
1692-1695 Secretary of the embassy in Vienna.
1698-1699 Secretary C. van Heemskerck, Special Ambassador in Paris.
1699-1700 Secretary of J. van Wassenaer-Oldham Special Ambassador in Berlin
1700-1738 Special Ambassador in Vienna.

When Coenraad van Heemskerck was a prisoner in Turkey between 1692 and 1694, the correspondence with the Republic was done by his secretary J. J. Hamel Bruyninx, son of the previous ambassador. He was also recorded in a selling act of the aldermen of 's-Hertogenbosch, on October 24, 1695, as a secretary of the embassy of the Staten Generaal (*Parliament*) of the United Netherlands in Vienna. The earlier mentioned "Vienna embassy records from 1670 to 1720" mention in part II page VII :

"After his departure [Hop's departure] (he was probably a temporary replacement for van Heemskerck), the Staten Generaal (the Parliament of Holland) decided again to appoint a permanent delegate in Vienna. With a resolution of November 13, 1700, they appointed therefore Jacob Jan Hamel Bruyninx son of the former Ambassador in Vienna, who already acted as a secretary to van Heemskerck and replaced him during his stay in Turkey from 1692 to 1695. He received his appointment in Berlin, where he was first a secretary of a Wassenaer van Obdam, and after the departure of the latter on September 18, 1700 he represented the Republic as a Chargé d'Affaires. On November 29, 1700, he arrived in Vienna. Up to his death in 1738, he held the office of ambassador."

Part II page XI : *"Hamel Bruyninx died in Vienna on February 27, 1738 at the age of 76 years, 5 months and 24 days".*

Further on there are some other data.

On February 17, 1699 is buried in Delft was a Willem Hamel Bruyninx.

From a document in Amsterdam, dated June 24, 1673, we have the record of the marriage in Vienna of an Abraham Geestevelt from A[msterdam] and Idila Hamel Bruyninx, both living in Vienna. The marriage was attended by Burchurt Geestevelt, his father. On the record appears the agreement of the bride's father. This Idila – although she was living in Vienna with her father – cannot be a daughter of Sara Sweerts, because the latter only married in 1660. Jan Jacob Hamel who also lived in Vienna - cannot be considered her father because he was born in 1661. We'll need to accept that we meet here a daughter of Gerard Hamel Bruyninx from his first marriage with Wilhelmina van Oudshoorn, furthermore she is a child we found at this date nowhere else.

The author does not know whom Jan Jacob Hamel married and also whether Willem Hamel Bruyninx, who died in Delft, is a descendant from him or from his father. This Willem could also have been born from the marriage of Johan Hamel and Catharina Vloots although the archives of the family Backer do not mention sons. Many additional investigations remain to be done about this interesting family, mainly in 's-Hertogenbosch (*and probably in Vienna*).

J. L. Hamel

Column 297

There have been many publications about the Hamel Family, who produced many magistrates in the 16th and 17th century. In an interesting article in the August edition of this year (1965) [Ned. Leeuw LXXXII, ko1. 52], our members Jhr. F. G. L. O. van Kretschmar and de J. L. Hamel are relating the information that came to their knowledge about Gijsbert Hamel:

His marriage 1. in 1615 to Christina daughter of Gerard Bruynincx
 His marriage 2. in 1630 to Anna daughter of Jan Bom van Cranenburgh.

According to the data of the authors, the conclusion is as follows:

From each of those two marriages there was a son called Johan, but there is no direct proof which Johan is from which marriage. The two half-brothers called Johan can be distinguished as follows:

- a.) one Johan Hamel was born in Heusden and lived in Noordwijk, where he died between 1662 and 1666. He married Anna van Oudshoorn in 1651. There were no children from this marriage.
- b.) the other Johan Hamel was alderman and Receiver General of the exchange and benefits of the city of s-Hertogenbosch, he died in 1679. His first marriage in 1656 was with Catharina Vloots. His second marriage in 1664 was with his cousin (*his half-sister, daughter of Gerart Hamel and Christina Bruynincx*) Maria Hamel. [The first marriage, so far, is only mentioned in a genealogy-fragment of the Hamel family in the family archive Backer.]

JHR Mr. C. C. van Valkenburg

(Dirck Hamel & N.N.	9 th	great-grandparents	
Gerard Bruynincx & Jenne D'Oorshot	9 th		
Gijsbert Hamel & Christina Bruynincx	8 th		Anna Bom, 2 nd wife of Gijsbert
Jacob Sweerts & Johanna Lopez de Villanova	8 th		
Gerard Hamel-Bruynincx & Sara Sweerts	7 th		Wilhelmina Outshoorn, 1 st wife of Gerard
Jacob Johan Hamel-Bruynincx & N.N	6 th)		

(Notes like this are those of Eugene Bercel, most of the translation was done by friend Raymond Hebigniaux)

font une si haute Estime Et
 Le soussigné a l'honneur d'assurer,
 les Hauts Ministres de la dite Majesté,
 de ses très-humbles respects et services
 en Leur souhaitant toutes les prospérités
 imaginables, à l'occasion des prochaines
 Fêtes. Vienne le 12^e d'Avril 1729.

 J. Hamel Bruynincx.

DICTIONNAIRE D E LA NOBLESSE,

CONTENANT les Généalogies, l'Histoire & la Chronologie des Familles Nobles de France, l'explication de leurs Armes, & l'état des grandes Terres du Royaume aujourd'hui possédées à titre de Principautés, Duchés, Marquisats, Comtés, Vicomtés, Baronnies, &c. par création, héritages, alliances, donations, substitutions, mutations, achats ou autrement.

On a joint à ce Dictionnaire le Tableau Généalogique, Historique, des Maisons Souveraines de l'Europe, & une Notice des Familles étrangères, les plus anciennes, les plus nobles & les plus illustres.

Par M. DE LA CHENAYE-DESBOIS.

SECONDE ÉDITION.

TOME VIII.



A PARIS,

Chez ANTOINE BOUDET, Libraire-Imprimeur du Roi,
rue saint Jacques.

M. DCC. LXXIV.

AVEC APPROBATION, ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

Genealogy of the Chargereres family

Based on the books: , 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse', by M. De La Chenaye-Desbois, Paris 1774.

Some data from (B65), 'Notices Généalogiques', by Henry de Woelmont de Brumagne, Paris 1924 (B22)

Chargereres or Chargieres, originally from Savoie is a very old house of Nivernois. The following is a continuous and uninterrupted descent of this house including all the branches, which exist today [1774] in Nivernois and Bourgogne. The first member of this house known to us is:

I. Antoine de Chargereres (13th great-grandfather, G.16), esquire, seigneur of Chapinieres in Bourbonnois, and captain of 100-men in arms, who was still alive in 1424. He married Anne du Crest, from whom was born:

II. Durand de Chargereres (12th great-grandfather, G.15), esquire, seigneur of Tourny, of Chapinieres, etc., and Captain of 100-man in arms, who was still alive in 1498, as it appears from a receipt of a payment made to him on March 17, 1487 and from two other documents made jointly by him and his wife and received by notary Blanc on June 15 and 24 in 1498. He had married Philippe des Vernois, daughter of Francois des Vernois, esquire, and of Anne de Chissey (12th great-grandmother, G.15) , from whom were born:

1. Nicolas de Chargereres, who follows next
2. Gaspard de Chargereres
3. And other children, whose destinies are unknown.

III. Nicolas de Chargereres (11th great-grandfather, G.14), esquire, seigneur of Tourny, Breuil, Sapinieres, Tars and other properties. In August 16, 1515, he and his brothers and sisters divided the property they inherited from their mother, Philippe des Vernois, the widow of their father Durand de Chargereres. We also know about him through three decisions against the inhabitants of the villages of Flety and d'Avrez, passed at the district of Nevers on March 6, July 1 and September 10 in 1534. Also, we know about him through Antoine de Chargereres de Tourny and Laurent de Chargereres de la Goute and other ones of his descendants of the 2nd and 3rd degree, who made declarations of their noble ancestry and established their descent with (*their*) titles, copies of which were kept at the district secretariat. He married in 1523 Anne de la Menue (11th great-grandmother, G.14) by a contract drawn up by notary Simon. She was the widow of Philippe de Moroges, esquire. From that marriage were born:

1. Denis de Chargereres, who follows next
2. Jean de Chargereres, founder of the branch of the Seigneurs de la Goute (*direct ancestor, he will be discussed later*).
3. Charles de Chargereres, founder of the branch of Seigneurs de Pommeray & la Boutiere (*he will not be discussed here further*).
4. Louis de Chargereres, assassinated
5. Pierre de Chargereres, Seigneur of Breuil, Curdin, etc., his posterity is not known.

IV. Denis de Chargereres, esquire, seigneur of Tourny, of Breuil in part, etc. He and his brothers named above divided the property they inherited from their father with the consent of their mother Anne de la Menue, but with the condition that after her death, they will donate their portion of land and estate of Plessis-Montécot, la Verchère and Montcharlon as well as 1 pound annual sum from each (*son*), a total of 5 lbs. to the church of Flety for the foundation for a mass (*annually*) for Nicolas de Chargereres (*her husband and their father*), who was buried there. This document was dated April 2, 1557, drawn up by Pelletier & Virot Notaries in the provost court of St Pierre-le-Moutier. Denis married in 1567 Bénédicte de Vingles by a contract drawn up by notary Boyard. She was the widow of nobleman Claude Generald. Their only known offspring was Antoine II de Chargereres (*who will not be discussed here further*).

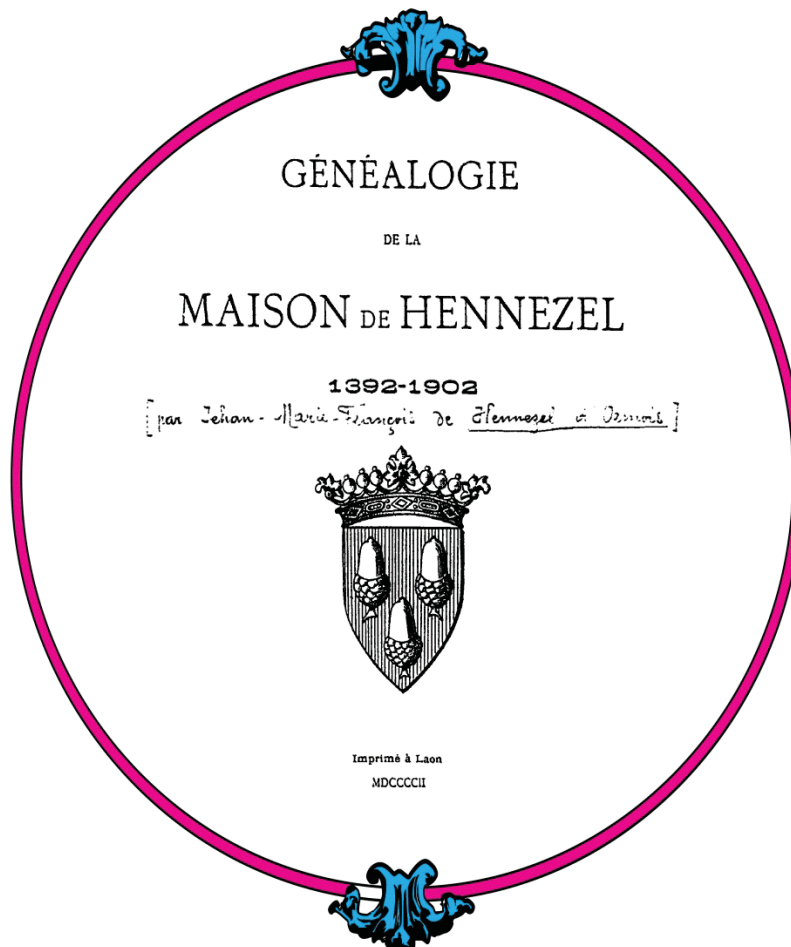
Branch of the Seigneurs of La Goute

IV. Jean de Chargerés (10th great-grandfather, G.13), esquire, seigneur of Sapinières, Chigy-le-Migien and other places, second son of Nicolas de Chargerés and Anne de la Menue. He married Claudine de Ballard (10th great-grandmother, G.13) in 1559, who brought into the marriage la Terra de Goute in the Parish of Flety. Their children were:

1. Denis, esquire, seigneur of Sapinières, who died without descendants.
2. Laurent, who followed his father. He married Marguerite d'Apurillont, *(will not be discussed further)*.
3. Charles, founder of the branch of the Seigneurs du Breuil, who married Marguerite de Gand. From that marriage came a son, Pierre. *(See the comments under V.)*
4. Pierre, seigneur d'Etevaux and Moularmin, who married Jeanne de Merans. From the marriage were born Lazarre de Chargerés and several other children, none of whom left any posterity.
5. Claude, founded the branch of the Seigneurs de Vaux, Francoise de Gontier
6. Hugues, Seigneur de Chigy-le-Migien.
7. Marie, married Jean Mizard, esquire.
8. **Madeleine** (I) (9th great-grandmother, G.12), married Hugues de Crest (9th great-grandfather, G.12) in 1578, and later Jean de Mattieu, esquire. *(From her first marriage came Bénédict du Crest de Ponay, wife of Daniel de Hennezel de Vioménil, son of Hector).*

V. Charles de Chargere, married Marguerite de Gand. From that marriage came a son, Pierre.

*(From the Hennezel sources we know that Charles de Chargere had a daughter called **Madelein** (II), who married Jean de Hennezel, son of Hector, brother of Daniel Hennezel. So **Madelein I Chargerés** (8. above) was the aunt of **Madelein II Chargerés**, who married Jean Hennezel. She was also the mother-in-law of Daniel, the brother of Jean de Hennezel.)*



Genealogy of the early Hennezel family

Based on the book, «Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel 1392-1902»

by Jehan Marie Francois de Hennezel d'Ormois, published in 1902 (B21)

Chapter I, The Origins de la Maison de Hennezel

According to one tradition supported by several authors, the House of Hennezel originated from the kingdom of Bohemia, but the precise timing of their arrival in Lorraine is not known. What is certain, according to the historian de La Chenaye-Desbois (B22), that the family:

« at the end of the 14th century, had already been settled there for a long time, it owned estates, it enjoyed high distinction in the province and it had intermarried with old families of the nobility, of which it was a part. Later, it spread into Frenche-Comté, Nivernais, Switzerland, Champagne and Hainaut, while it always kept its prominence through grand marriages, the possession of fiefs and distinguished military service. The family proved its descent from Henry Hennezel I, an esquire, who in 1392, with his wife Isabeau d'Esch was the landlord of Bonvillet and Belrupt »

Also, in a petition (to seek official reconfirmation of the noble descent of the Hennezel House) presented by the Lords of Ormoy, la Rochère and Ranguilly and accepted by the Chamber de Comptes (an official body that kept account of the qualifications for nobility) of Lorraine in 1736, as well as in the petition submitted at the same time by the Lord of Champigny, the said lords stated in the process of proving their genealogy back to 1392 that:

«... the wars and other disasters that devastated Lorraine for almost a century robbed their House of the ability to rebound as high as the family's antiquity would permit. All of Europe boiled with such fury, the Swedes ravaged the country in 1634. The province of Vosges was the most exposed to their incursions; the most sad effects felt were the general destruction of the families' charters, titles, documents and public archives; it was in this event that the House of Hennezel suffered, like many others, a very considerable loss; still despite the calamity, the petitioners had recovered enough of the old titles to prove their origin back to twelve uninterrupted noble generations, covering more than three centuries. They had the honor of reminding the Chamber that their House was represented at the parliamentary court sessions of Lorraine in 1417, at which only the most ancient nobility had the right to be present.»

It is also well proven that while the Hennezels did not derive their nobility from glassmaking, they did not shy away from embracing that art, which conferred privileges often more considerable than the nobility itself that they enjoyed. Their House became the first amongst the grand families of glassmakers in Lorraine: the HOUX, FINANCE, THIÉTRY, BONNEY, THYSAC, MASSEY, BIGAULT families of which several are still represented in our days. One can see the allusions to their crests in the following four-line verse.

*«The **bell** of the Finances
Call the **maces** of the Masseys
To destroy the **boars** of the Bonneys,
Which ravage the **acorns** of the Hennezels.»*

The House of the Hennezels is divided into more than twenty branches, the principal ones of which are shown in the table below.

Henry I, 1392 Henry II Jehan I Didier I						
Guillaume Claude				Nicolas I Nicolas II		Didier II
o				o		
Jacques I founder of branches	Humbert founder of branches	Christophe founder of branch	Thiebault founder of branch	Hector founder of branches	Louis founder of branch	founder of branches
la Sybille Francogney Gammelain- court	Tholoy Beaumont Beaujeu	Ormoy	Attignéville	Champigny Bazoilles	Essert en Suisse	la Rochère Avrecourt Ranguilly

All these branches lived in Lorraine almost at all times, except those that embraced Protestantism and were forced to leave the province because of their religion. The branches of Ormoy and la Rochère settled in Hainaut in the 17th century, then that of Ranguilly went to Champagne. The branch of Champigny and that of Essert left Lorraine at the end of the 16th century. The former went to Nivernais, while the latter settled in the Pays de Vaud in Switzerland.

Another branch also left Lorraine because they embraced Protestantism and escaped to England. They settled in the counties of Stafford, Worcester, Stourbridge and Newcastle-on-the-Tyne. This branch was still represented in 1877. About that time, one of them published a book about the English Hennezels. We hope to obtain that work eventually.

We have not yet discovered the origin of the name Hennezel, despite of how unique it is. It is probable that it came from Bohemia. Several members of the family have been in Prague in various times and reported that their name was known and even used in that country by several estate owners. We have not yet tried to utilize this information. Its pronunciation is rather difficult and the name has been distorted in the various provinces, where the Hennezels lived. In Franche-Comté, for example, one says Hennezey from which comes d'Hanezey and Danezey. The verifiable written form of the name is de Hennezel. The use of the apostrophe appeared in documents of the 18th century only, and still in 1770 almost all the Hennezels, except the Counts of Beaujeu, signed their names as « de Hennezel ». In our days, only the branches of Ormoy and Essert keep the original form.

More frequently, the Hennezels were distinguished by the name of their branch only. One said : « the knight of Ormoy », « Messrs. of la Rochère », « the knight of Francogney », etc. Alone the branches of Beaupré and Ormoy have conserved the name of their branch, but the name Ormoy has been deformed to Ormois. The other branches unfortunately neglected to rectify their vital

records and their distinctive names have been forgotten. We believe that it should still be possible to make the correction by presenting the birth certificates for several generations. For more clarity, all the Hennezels will be designated by the name of their branch. That name will be placed between parentheses, starting at the time at which it was no longer used in documents.

Chapter VI, Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel

1st degré. – HENRY Hennezel I (*15th great-grandfather, G.18*), esquire, Lord of Bonvillet, Belrupt, le Meix-Xolley, married Isabeau d'ESCH (*15th great-grandmother, G.18*), with whom on May 30, 1392, he acquired the land and the estates of Bonvillet and Belrupt, near Darney in Vosges, from Didier Bestard of Montreuil and Jehanette le Chassenet, his wife. These fiefs depended on the Duke of Lorraine and on the Abbey of Brelanges. On July 13, 1394, Henry I and his wife Isabeau bought Meix-Xolley, the estate at the boundary of Ville-sur-Illon from Jehan the Lord of the said place. These two property titles qualified Henry I Hennezel as an esquire. His son was Henry II, who follows.

2nd degré. – HENRY II Hennezel (*14th great-grandfather, G.17*), esquire, Lord of Bonvillet and Belrupt, «maistre d'hostel» (*chief of the guard or manager of the Palace*) of Charles II Duke of Lorraine. He sat at a session in Nancy on March 21, 1417, where only members of the ancient nobility had the right to be present [this council decided on questions such as the succession to the throne] and there he judged with Jehan de Lenoncourt, Goéry de Savigny, Collignon de Ludres, Bailli de Nancy Jehan Goise, Ferry de Ludres and Lobion de Brunneffroy. He married Lyze de BOUZEY (*14th great-grandmother, G.17*), sister of Liébault de Bouzey, esquire, Lord of Einville and Bonvillet and daughter of Jehan II de Bouzey, esquire, Lord of the said estates and of Marie de BAUFFREMONT. This marriage must have been the work of Thiriet de Bouzey, uncle of Lyze, who was also «maistre d'hostel» of Duchess Marguerite de Bavière. Henry II was the father of Jehan I, whose marriage he attended with his wife in 1446.

3rd degré. – JEHAN I Hennezel (*13th great-grandfather, G.16*), esquire, Lord of Bonvillet and Belrupt. He married Béatrix de BARIZEY (*13th great-grandfather, G.16*) on July 6 in 1446, the daughter of André, esquire, Lord of Blainville and Damelevière and of Béatrix de THIAUCOURT. Present at the wedding were : George and Biétreix de Barizey, brother and sister of the bride, Jehan de Thysal, esquire, Lord of Trachières, the bride's brother-in-law through Alix de Barizey her sister, Didier de Thiaucourt and Catherine Barba the bride's maternal grandparents. – Jehan I Hennezel was probably the first of this family who dedicated himself to the art of glassmaking. He was named in the Charter of Glassmakers granted by Duke Jehan of Lorraine on June 21 in 1448. Jehan I founded the village of Hennezel in the Darney forest and gave it his name. The charter issued by Duke René II on July 31 in 1501 established that (*the death of*) Jehan I left behind:

1. DIDIER I de Hennezel, who will follow.
2. Claude de Hennezel, esquire, who on April 11 in 1540 at Bousseraucourt, made his daughter Anne heir of his title. We do not know the name of his wife, but he left behind
 - a. Anne de Hennezel
 - b. Francois de Hennezel, esquire

It was mentioned in a charter of nobility issued in 1760 that descendants of Claude still existed at that time.

3. Jehan II de Hennezel, esquire, married Jehanne de MAILLERONCOURT, to whom he donated on March 12 in 1520 several properties around Hennezel for the services she had rendered to him. The charter of nobility mentioned above also stated that the descendants of Jehan II still existed in 1760. We have not found any further trace of Claude.

4. Béatrix de Hennezel, married the sire of PILLIERS, Lord of Joly-Salonbourg, as attested by the Count of Pilliers in his letter of January 19, 1733 to M. de Champigny (*that is: to M. Dominique Joseph Francois de Hennezel de Champigny, who was working on the Hennezel genealogy at the time*).

4th degré. – DIDIER I de Hennezel (*12th great-grandfather, G.15*), esquire, Lord of Belrupt, Bonvillet, le Grandmont, etc., Captain in the service of Anthoine, Duke of Lorraine, married twice: first with Isabelle de SIMONY (*12th great-grandfather, G.15*) daughter of Francois, knight, nobleman of Siennois, chamberlain of Jehan II, Duke of Lorraine and of Guillemette de TACEPONNE de VICANNE, one of the first families of Burgundy. The second time, Didier I married Cathin or Catherine de BOUZEY [we do not know her ancestry.] He received on July 31 in 1501 from Duke René II and on February 16 in 1509 from Duke Anthoine of Lorraine charter brief of confirmation of hereditary feudal tenure. In those charters, he was qualified as an esquire, descendant from a noble lineage. He was qualified as a 'nobleman' in 1512 – according to the donation document of Grandmont to his sons Guillaume and Nicolas. From his first marriage he had :

1. GUILLAUME de Hennezel, esquire, who will follow (next page).
2. NICOLAS (*1*) de Hennezel (*11th great-grandfather, G.14*), esquire, founder of the branches of the Lords of Vioménil, Essert and Champigny (*continued in the Vioménil line on page 133*).
3. Francois de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Senennes, married Jehanne de THIÉTRY from whom he had Barb de Hennezel, who married first Jacques de Thiétry, esquire, son of Georges; and the second time in 1570 Humbert de Hennezel, founder of the branch of the Lords of Tholoy and of the Counts of Baujeu. – Francois received in 1555 charter brief from the Duke of Lorraine authorizing the establishment of the Glassworks at Clairey. In 1553 and in 1561 he shared with his stepmother Cathin de Bouzey and with his sons Didier II and Claude the property he inherited after the departure of his father.
4. CHRISTOPHE de Hennezel, who follows.

5th degré. – CHRISTOPHE de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Belrupt and Bonvillet. He participated in on February 7 in 1547 in the sale of a part of the Bousseraucourt estate, which he inherited from Isabelle de Simony, his mother. In 1551, he attended the marriage of his niece Yoland and was living at the time in the glassworks at Tourchon. We find at the National Library, amongst notes of Hozier (*a historian*), a fragment of his progeny. He had

1. ISAAC I de Hennezel, who will follow.
2. Adam de Hennezel, esquire, living in Tourchon in 1555 and who became the father of Jérémie de Hennezel, esquire, living at la Rochère in 1599.

6th degré. – ISAAC I de Hennezel, esquire, nobleman glassmaker in Tourchon, married Jehanne de THIÉTRY, sister of Jehan, esquire Lord of la Pille, who was a widow in 1599; they had :

1. ISAAC II de Hennezel, esquire, who will follow.
2. Samuel de Hennezel, esquire, he attended the marriage of his brother Isaac I in 1599. Without a doubt, it was he, who was the brother-in-law of Louise de Thysac, wife of Thiébault, esquire, Lord of Attignéville. In 1628, he must have inherited with his brother Isaac II and his cousin Josué d'Ormoy from Judith de Hennezel, as the nearest relatives.
3. Jehan de Hennezel, esquire, who lived at la Rochère in 1599.

7th degré. – ISAAC II de Hennezel, esquire, nobleman glassmaker in Tourchon, married on August 24 in 1599 Yoland de HOUX de VIOMÉNIL, daughter of Nicolas, esquire, Lord of Vioménil and of Claudine de Hennezel. We do not know his descendants.

The children of DIDIER I de Hennezel from his second marriage with CATHIN de BOUZEY were:

1. DIDIER II of Hennezel, esquire, founder of the branch of the Lords of la Rochère and Ranguilly.
2. Claude de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Attigny in 1555. He married Jehanne de BOUZEY. He was already dead in 1561, leaving behind one son : Francois de Hennezel, whose destiny is unknown and who appeared at the division of the estate of his grandfather Didier I. Claude and his wife donated a glass window to the church of Attigny with Gothic inscription, on which their coat of arms is visible.
3. Isabelle de Hennezel, married Anthoine du HOUX, with whom she appeared at the estate divisions of 1553 and 1561.
4. Isabellon de Hennezel, married Claude de HENNEZEL, with whom she appeared at the estate division of 1561.

5th degré. – GUILLAUME de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Grandmont au Ban Saint-Pierre, of Tholly, etc., son of Didier I and Isabelle de Simony. He was Captain in the services of Duke Anthoine of Lorraine, from whom he and his brother Nicolas I on May 12, 1517 received a charter giving them the estate of Tholey. In that charter, they were described as noblemen esquires and the sons of Didier. The name of the wife of Guillaume is not known, their progeny was:

1. CLAUDE de Hennezel, who follows.

6th degré. – CLAUDE de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of the estate of Monthureux before Baulay, Tholey, Grandmont etc. He married Claudine de MONTAGU on May 16, 1538, in the county of Bourgogne. Present at the wedding were Nicole de Lenoncourt, Dame of Demangevelle and Vauvillers, future mother-in-law, Guillaume de Montagu, esquire, Lord of Monthureux and Essey, the bride's brother, Jacques de Saint-Pry, esquire, Lord of de Villers Saint-Marcellin, Valbert de Raincourt, esquire, M. Manssuy de Hennezel, the Canon of Darney and several others. On August 5 in 1555, Claude received from Nicolas, Duke of Lorraine, charter brief confirming the privileges to the estates of Senennes and Chastillon.

D'Hozier (*a historian*) claims that Claude was the Captain of the castle fort d'Oiselay and that on March 19 in 1554 he married Jehanne d'OISELAY the daughter of the Lord of that area. He also claims that Claude had a brother Francois de Hennezel, who was first Major of the fort d'Oiselay. Francois married Francoise de GRACHAUX. From that marriage was born Antoinette de Hennezel de Grachaux, who married Louis Donné d' OISELAY, knight, great-great-grandfather of bishop Laurent d'Oiselay Grand Prior of the Abbey of la Beaume in 1700. D'Hozier also claims that Claude was the son of Nicolas de Hennezel, knight, Lord of Vioménil and Tholoy, Commander of the Castle fort d'Oiselay and Edmonde de Bouzey, and grandson of Pierre de Hennezel, knight, Lord of Tholoy and Hémonde de BASSOMPIERRE. We have no knowledge of the documents from which d'Hozier gleaned these far-fetched assertions. However, we do have in our family archives the original documents that confirm, without any doubt, what we have said above regarding Claude and his wife Claudine de Montagu. They had the following children:

1. JACQUES de Hennezel, esquire, founder of the branch of the Lords of la Sybille.
2. Antoine de Hennezel, esquire, who was present in 1570 at the marriage of his brother Humbert, and sold to his brother Christophe, in 1578, several properties he had at la Pille.
3. Pierre de Hennezel, esquire, who was present at the marriage of his brother Christophe in 1582, and in 1615 at that of his cousin Jacques, Lord of Hastrel.
4. HUMBERT de Hennezel, esquire, founder of the branches of the Lords of Tholoy and Beaumont and of the Counts of Beaujeu.
5. Josué de Hennezel, esquire, who was present at the marriage of his brother Christophe in 1582.
6. CHRISTOPHE de Hennezel, esquire, founder of the branch of the Lords of Ormoy.
7. THIÉBAULT de Hennezel, esquire, founder of the branch of Attignéville.

(The notes like this are comments by the translator Eugene Bercel, in 2003.)

Genealogy of the Vioménil branch of the Hennezel family

Extracts from the book: 'Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel' by Jehan Marie Francois de Hennezel d'Ormois, published in 1902 (B21) & 'Les nobles Hennezel du Pay de Vaud', a Swiss article published in the 'Archives Héraldiques' in 1906 (B25)

Chapter XVI, Branche des Seigneurs de Vioménil (Lorraine) – Essert (Canton de Vaud)

5th degré – NICOLAS I de Hennezel (*11th great-grandfather, G.14*), called 'the old esquire', lord of Vioménil, Grandmont and Tholoy, the second son of Didier I and Isabelle de Simony, on November 30 in 1506, at the Chateau de Raincourt in Bourgogne, he married Catherine de RAINCOURT (*11th great-grandmother, G.14*) the daughter of Pierre, esquire, lord of the said land, and Jeanne de GUYONVELLE. On December 15 in 1512, his father, Didier I donated the Grandmont estate to him and to his brother Guillaume. On May 12 in 1517, he received a charter brief from Duke Antoine of Lorraine for the fief rights to Tholoy; thereby he qualified as a nobleman and esquire. In 1529, he acquired the estate of Vioménil from Jean Rambervillers and in 1532 he passed it on to his eldest son Nicolas II. He wrote his Will in 1534 and died before 1539, the year of the marriage of his daughter Nicole. He left behind:

1. NICOLAS II (*10th great-grandfather, G.13*), lord of Vioménil, who follows.
2. Christophe de Hennezel, esquire lord of Lichécourt, Belrupt and Bonvillet. Without a doubt, it was he, who married Catherine de THYSAC, daughter of Jehan, esquire, lord of Lichécourt. He died on October 3 in 1552 and was buried in the church of Belrupt near the altar of Sainte-Vierge.
3. Catherine de Hennezel de Vioménil, first marriage on February 5 in 1520 to Henry de THIÉTRY, esquire, son of Deille de Thiétry de Troitevaux, esquire; second marriage on December 5 in 1535 to Charles de THYSAC, esquire, lord of Belrupt, who died there on June 17 in 1574 and was buried in the church by the side of the Evangile. On his tomb there is the figure of a fully armed knight with one sword and his gauntlets on the right side and on his left side his helmet with five grills.
4. Nicole de Hennezel de Vioménil, who married, on November 30 in 1539, Jehan de THYSAC, esquire. On June 11 in 1551, she gave a receipt to her brother for her dowry.
5. Isabeau de Hennezel de Vioménil, who married, on May 25 in 1539, Guillaume du HOUX, esquire, lord of Hautbois and Grandmont, son of Nicolas du Houx, esquire, lord of the same lands, and Gabrielle de THIÉTRY. He was a widow from his first marriage to Francoise de Wisse, daughter of Guillaume, bailiff of Germany and of Jehanne de Ligniville, whom he married in 1508. Isabeau de Hennezel de Vioménil had several children from this marriage, amongst others: Claude, who married Nicole de Choiseul in 1551.
6. Yolande de Hennezel de Vioménil, who married, on February 2 in 1551, Francois de HOUX de HAUTBOIS, esquire, lord of Hautbois, son of Guillaume and of Francoise de WISSE. In 1569, he (*Francois de Houx*) bought the Vioménil estate from his brother-in-law, Nicolas II, which then always remained in the House of Houx. He wrote his will on March 27 in 1571. He was buried in the church of Vioménil. Yolande de Hennezel de Vioménil left behind several children :

- a. Claude, who became the Captain of the Chateau of Darney and married Catherine de Raincourt (*his maternal grandfather also married a Catherine Raincourt*).
- b. Georges, founder of the branch of the lords of Dombasle.
- c. Francois, founder of the branch of the lords of Gorhey.
- d. Nicolas, founder the branch of the lords of Vioménil, the last member became the Marquis of Houx, peer of France. His only daughter married in 1805 the Marquis de La-Tour-du-Pin-Montauban, who on December 23 in 1823, by royal edict, received the title Marquis de Vioménil and hereditary peerage.

6th degré – NICOLAS II de Hennezel (*10th great-grandfather, G.13*), esquire of the Duke of Lorraine, noble, honorable and powerful lord of Vioménil, Jonvelle, Dourleville, later Essert-Pittet and Saint-Martin in Switzerland. On February 19 in 1547, he married Catherine GARNIER (*101th great-grandmother, G.13*), daughter of noble Nicolas, esquire. On November 16, 1532, he received the Vioménil estate from his father, for which he took the oath of vassalage and became the vassal of the Duke of Lorraine in 1560. In 1562, he was forced to flee from Lorraine, because of Protestantism, which he had embraced. On November 26 in 1569, he sold the Vioménil estate to his brother-in-law Francois, the lord of Houx and settled in the canton of Vaud of Switzerland, where he purchased the estate d'Essert-Pittet on September 19 in 1573. (*from the 'Archives Héraldiques Suisses', 1906 we have :*)

« On August in 1573, we find him living at Montbéliard, where he received a certificate from Jean Breton, Prévot of Darney le Chastel stating that – possessing descent from good people, a good name, fame and reputation – and that he left his home to practice his reformed religion. »)
On September 2 in 1574, he received burgher status in Yverdon, and on the 22nd of the same month the Supreme Council at Berne granted him the burgher charter. In 1584, he sold his last holdings in Lorraine, the estates of Jonvelle and Dourleville to Philibert de Charmoille, esquire, lord of Melaincourt. He received burgher status in Vallorbe on October 26 in 1589. Catherine Garnier wrote a Will on February 24 in 1585 and another one in 1596. (*from the 'Archives Héraldiques Suisses', 1906 we also have:*)

«It appears that Nicolas II de Hennezel resided in Yverdon, in his house on Rue du Four. His neighbor was a minister called Jean Le Gagneux, a native of Tours in France.»; «The house of Nicolas II in Yverdon had a barn, a stable and a yard of the width of the house extending on the north all the way to the said street. The wall of the town was also to the north. The house and yard of the honorable Steffan Doxat, who was the lord of Colombier and Vullierens, were on the eastern side. The house in which the minister of Yverdon resided was situated on the eastern side of the house of Nicolas II. He also had some grazing land about 3 good seytorées (*about 32 acres, a piece of meadow one man could cut in one day*) and one piece d'och in Gleyres.»; «Nicolas II de Hennezel was also the co-owner of the Saint-Martin estate, which he bought in 1592 in partnership with Francois Masset. The Massets were a noble family that settled in Vaud in the middle of the 15th century. They originated from Bellizon in the diocese of Rossillon. Half of the Saint-Martin estate passed on to Nicolas III, the grandson of Nicolas II, who then purchased the other half in 1656.» (*Nicolas II was also an industrialist in Vallorbe, not far from Yverdon, where he founded and operated a foundry and ironworks until the 1590s.*)

The children of Nicolas II and Catherine Garnier were:

1. HECTOR de Hennezel de Vioménil (*9th great-grandfather, G.12, continued with the Champigny branch on page 137*), esquire, founder of the branch of the lords of Champigny.

2. Marie de Hennezel de Vioménil, who on April 1 in 1575 in the Chateau de Coppet (*in Coppet just outside Geneva*) married Daniel de SAUSSURE (*also spelt as Saulxures*), lord of Morrens, son of Anthoine de Saussure, esquire, Grand Falconer of Lorraine, lord of Dompmartin, Monteul, Tuzé, Espié, Savoy, etc., and of Antoinette d'AUGY, dame of Sorcy. – Marie died soon after and Daniel de Saussure remarried with Jeanne de Praroman, dame of Renens.
3. Rabe de Hennezel, married on October 18 in 1581 the noble Thyse, Count de THIENNES, gentleman of Veronois.
4. LOUIS de Hennezel, lord of Essert, who continued the Essert branch.
5. Esther de Hennezel, who married Egrege-Claude BOURGEOIS de GRANCON, esquire, Swiss gentleman of the family of lords of Bonvillars.
6. possibly Pierre de Hennezel (*Pierre was often a business partner of Nicolas II, some think they were brothers not father and son*), noble and powerful lord of Robellas, received burgher status of Vallorbe at the same time as Nocolas II, October 26 in 1589. In 1580 he married Anna de SAUSSURE, sister of Daniel, lord of Morrens. Their children were:

- a. Albert de Hennezel de Vallorbe, esquire, lord of Robellas, received burgher status of Morge on April 27 in 1618. He married Marguerite a'AUBONNE on December 19 in 1616, who was the daughter of Samuel, esquire, and Louise MARLOT.
- b. Simon de Hennezel, esquire
- c. Gédéon de Hennezel, esquire
- d. Marie de Hennezel, who married Benjamin Seygneulx, esquire, Swiss gentleman, Councilor of the Ville of Lausanne
- e. Catherine, who on August 12 in 1654, married Jean-Michel CHANTEMS, minister in Morges.

7th degré – LOUIS de Hennezel, esquire, noble and powerful lord of Essert-Pittet, Saint-Martin du Chene, Molenden. He was Chatelain and Lieutenant Bailiff of Yverdon (1627-1637), obtained the mining rights for Essert on February 6 in 1610. In 1596, he sold to his brother Hector all his remaining share in Grandmont. On May 31 in 1697, he married (*in Geneva*) Marie de VASSAN, daughter of Christophe, esquire of Brienne in Champagne, and of Perrette PYTHON. She wrote her Will on November 27 in 1644. They left behind :

1. NICOLAS (III) lord of Saint-Martin, founder of the branch of that name.
2. Francois de Hennezel, Captain of Grenadiers, later Major in the Regiment of Sturber on April 22 in 1653.
3. ANTOINE-CHRISTOPHE, lord of Essert, who continued the line.
4. Louise de Hennezel, who married, on February 28 in 1626, nobleman Adam de PIERREFLEUR, chatelain of Orbe, son of Pierre, esquire. There were two daughters from this marriage: one married Carrard d'Orbe, the other married one of the de Martins family.
5. Suzanne de Hennezel, married, on April 13 in 1631, Louis Doxat, esquire, son of Étienne, Swiss gentleman, militia leader of Yverdon.

6. Catherine de Hennezel, married, on May 1 in 1620, Étienne QUISARD de GENOUILLY, son of Pierre, esquire, lord of Geouilly and Givria, of the House of Crans. She died in Essert on May 28 in 1630.

(The notes like this are comments by the translator Eugene Bercel, in 2003)



Genealogy of the Champigny branch of the Hennezel family

Based on the book «Généalogie de la Maison de Hennezel 1392-1902» by Jehan Marie François de Hennezel d'Ormois, published in 1902 (B21) and on archival sources in Nancy and Épinal as well as personal contacts with Antoine d'Hennezel in Brussels 2006-2007.

Chapter XVIII, Branche des Seigneurs de Champigny

(For the ancestry of Hector see 'HennezelVioménilSB.doc based on chapter XVI of the above book of Hennezel d'Ormois.)

7th degré – HECTOR de Hennezel de Vioménil (*9th great-grandfather, G.12*), esquire, Lord of Grandmont and Prunevault, son of Nicolas II, Lord of Vioménil and Essert, and of Catherine Garnier. He did not follow his father to Switzerland in 1573, because his brother Louis, later Lord of Essert gave up his share of the Grandmont estate in Hector's favor. On April 22 in 1598 and on November 23 in 1599, he received charters from King Henry IV, confirming the privileges, which qualified him as esquire and nobleman. He settled in Nivernais, in France, and married Manne de FRICANDEL (*9th great-grandmother, G.12*), with whom he had the following children:

1. DANIEL de Hennezel, Lord of Champigny, who follows.
2. Judith de Hennezel, who in 1608 married Joseph de HENNEZEL, esquire, brother of Abraham, Lord of La Nocle near Nevers, in 1609.
3. Jean de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Marsendé [Marchandét?] in 1617. In 1654 he received, along with his brothers, charters of nobility from Louis XIV. He married Madeleine de CHARGIÉRES, probably daughter of Charles, esquire, Lord of La Pommeraye.
4. Charles de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of la Cisté, who was present in 1616 at the marriage of his brother Daniel. He probably married Jeanne de PONAY, with whom he had the children:
 - a. Francois de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Lavaux.
 - b. Jean de Hennezel, esquire.
 - c. Jeanne de Hennezel [whom others believe to be daughter of Daniel, Lord of Champigny]. She was born at the chateau of Ponay. On October 18 in 1653, she married Adam de FINANCE, esquire, son of Jacques and Esther de JACOB. Their son, Joseph, Lord of les Espierres, born in 1661, married Pomponne de Violet in 1690. She was the fifth grandmother of baron Trétaine, through his mother, born as d'Arembole.

8th degré – DANIEL de Hennezel (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*), esquire, Lord of Prunevault, Cizay, Champigny. On October 8 in 1616, he married Bénédicte du CREST de PONEY (*8th great-grandmother, G.11*), daughter of Hugues, esquire, Lord of Ponay and Vaux, and of Madeleine de CHARGERES, Dame of la Goulte de Sapinière [they married in 1578]. By this marriage, Daniel became the grand uncle of the Marshal of Vauban. Present at the marriage were the Lords of Crest de Mintigny and Chisy, Chargères d'Estuault and Vaulx, Colon de Mirebeau, uncles of the bride, Champrobert and Ponard, her cousins. Daniel de Hennezel was named, along with his brothers, in the charter issued by Henry IV in 1654. He left behind:

1. DENIS de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Champigny, who follows.
2. Hugues de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Longpré and Boigizet, married Marie de PONARD around 1653.
3. Jean de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Mazeray, who was present in 1664 at the marriage of his cousin Josué de d'Ormoy. He married, on October 28 in 1648 at Saint-Pierre de Moutier, Jean de GUILLOT de MAZERAY, daughter of René, esquire, Lord of the said land, and of Louise de MATHIEU. They left one daughter, Jeanne de Hennezel, who first married Joseph du CREST, esquire, Lord of Bernault and the second time, on May 22 in 1699, she married Charles de BRESCHARD, esquire, Lord of la Cour, son of Aymé and Aymée de JUISSARD.
4. Isaac de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Avry and Bousseraucourt. He married first on August 19 in 1666, Barbe de THIÉTRY, daughter of Josué, esquire, who died in 1673. Isaac remarried with Élisabeth HOUT de VEZET, with whom he bought on October 18 in 1680 the fief of Bousseraucourt from Georges de Vernerey, esquire, Lord of Moncourt. On February 13 in 1681, he obtained a decision from the Chamber of Compte of Dole, which upheld his qualification as esquire-nobleman and confirmed his descendance. He left behind :
 - From the first marriage :
 Jeanne-Marie de Hennezel d'Avry, who married, on August 23 in 1688 to Élie de FINANCE de FRANCOGNEY, esquire.
 - From the second marriage :
 - a. Charlotte-Simone de Hennezel de Bousseraucourt, born in Jonvelle on July 29 in 1674.
 - b. Anne-Marie de Hennezel de Bousseraucourt, born in Jonvelle on February 16 in 1676.
 - c. Jeanne de Hennezel de Bousseraucourt, born in Jonvelle on November 28 in 1680.
 - d. Jeanne-Christine de Hennezel de Bousseraucourt, born in Jonvelle on June 18 in 1684
5. David de Hennezel, esquire, Lord of Boisverd, who was present in 1664 at the marriage of his cousin Josué d'Ormoy. In 1670, he lived at la Grand Catherine, and had his niece Jeanne-Marie (*Hennezel*) as a lodger, she was the daughter of Isaac, his brother the Lord of Avry.
6. Anne de Hennezel, said to be the sister of Isaac in a contract of 1668.
7. Jeanne-Francoise de Hennezel.
8. Philibert de Hennezel, esquire.

9th degree – DENIS de Hennezel (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*), esquire, Lord of Champigny, Bazoilles etc. He was born in 1621 and married, on January 12 in 1648, Francoise-Élisabeth de THYSAC (*7th great-grandmother, G.10*), daughter of Francois, esquire, and of Marguerite de La PAGERIE, who must have been the sister of Anne de La Pagerie, the wife of Francois d'Aigremont, grandmother of Charles Chatelet, Marquis of Lévigny, Master of Camp in the Reine-Cavalerie Regiment. In 1667, Denis, Lord of Champigny, along with his brothers Isaac and Hugues, proved his nobility. He left behind:

1. NICOLAS-FRANCOIS de Hennezel de Champigny, knight, who follows.
2. REMY-JOSEPH de Hennezel, Lord of Bazoilles. He was born on May 5 in 1660, and became the founder of the branch of Bazoilles.
3. CLAUDE-FRANCOIS de Hennezel, esquire, founder of the branch Bazoilles-Belrupt.
4. Marie-Anne de Hennezel, born March 3, 1663, twin sister of Claude-Francois.
5. Marguerita de Hennezel, who was godmother in Escles in 1678.

10th degré – NICOLAS-FRANCOIS de Hennezel de Champigny (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*), knight, Lord of Champigny, Bazoilles, le Ban d'Escles, Void, Harol, Charmois, etc. He was born on June 8 in 1654 and married, on September 26 in 1677, Antoinette de GRANDOYEN (*6th great-grandmother, G.9*), daughter of Dominique, esquire, Lord of Vallois, and of Barbe MORIZOT. Present at their marriage were: Daniel de Bigot de Clairbois, uncle of the bride, Charles-Joseph d'Aigremont her cousin and the Lords of Beaumont and Tholoy. In 1681, he pledged loyalty and vassalage to the king for his estates. In connection with that, he furnished a population count of his estates to the royal assembly in Metz. (*Both he and his wife died young in 1697, six months apart.*) Their children were the following:

1. Jean-Nicolas de Hennezel de Champigny, born on July 9, 1678, became the parish priest of Vézélise.
2. Jeanne-Antoinette de Hennezel de Champigny, born on October 4 in 1679, she married Charles III de HENNEZEL d'ATTIGNÉVILLE, knight, Lord of Punerot, son of Charles II, Lord of Belleruche and of Claude-Nicole de La FORGE.
3. DOMINIQUE-FRANCOIS-JOSEPH de Hennezel de Champigny, knight, who follows.
4. Denis-Théodore de Hennezel de Champigny, knight, born on October 3 in 1683. He was first a Captain in the Duhan Regiment, then in the bodyguards of the Duke of Lorraine. On August 6 in 1721, he married Marie-Catherine de HUYN de JARVILLE [born on September 8 in 1675, died on May 1 in 1760], daughter of Francois, knight, Councilor of State of Duke Charles IV, Procurement General at the Royal Court of Lorraine [elder brother of the Count of Huyn, baron of the Holy Roman Empire, Field Marshal and Councilor of War of the Austrian Kaiser], and of Louise de BRICARD. Present at the wedding were for the groom: Sébastien-Joseph de Grandoyen, knight of the Empire, his uncle; Lord of Franqueville, his cousin; Count Colonel Duhan d'Hernestoff, his superior; and Count de Martigny, Chasse Master of the Hounds and Chamberlain of the Duke of Lorraine. For the bride present were: Balthazar de Huyn, her uncle, Captain of his Majesty; Francois de Huyn, chaplain of the Duke of Lorraine, her brother; and Count de Rennel, Councilor of State, first President of the Chambre de Comptes of Lorraine, her brother-in-law. There were no descendants from this marriage.
5. Anne-Francoise de Hennezel de Champigny, born on March 31 in 1691.

11th degré – DOMINIQUE-JOSEPH-FRANCOIS de Hennezel de Champigny (*5th great-grandfather, G.8*), knight, Lord of Trois Vallois, Jézonville, le Ban d'Escles, Larin, Harol, Charmois and Vézélise. He was born on October 23 in 1681 and married on April 1 in 1709 in Toul, with Anne-Charlotte de TERVENUS (*5th great-grandmother, G.8*), daughter of Charles-Joseph, knight, Lieutenant General of the Bailiwick and County of Vaudémont, and of Anne de Malcuyt. He was Standard Bearer in the Guards of Lorraine in 1704, Lieutenant in 1706, and then Captain,

commandant of a company of the same regiment on August 28 in 1713. In the same year, he received a decision from the Chambre de Comptes of Lorraine, which reconfirmed his nobility. *(From the records of the St. Roch church in Nancy, we also know that in 1723 he was transferred to Nancy and became Captain Lieutenant in the regiment of the Bodyguards of His Royal Highness, Duke Leopold I. He and his wife had several more children in Nancy and remained there for the rest of their lives).* On March 1 in 1737, the Marquis of Custine presented him with a Certificate of Service stating that he had served for 37 years with 'all the distinction possible'. In 1742, he shared with the Lords of Attignéville an inheritance from Catherine Francoise d'Aigremont, his blood relation *(through his paternal grandmother)*, the dowager of Charles de Chatelet, Marquis of Lévigny, Master of Camp of the Regiment de la Reine. M. de Champigny carried out extensive genealogical research of the Hennezel House. The contents of what was presented in the 1736 petition were based on the authority of his research *(see the first page of Chapter I)*. For that petition, he furnished very obligingly to the other branches of the family the documents in his possession. His children were the following:

1. CHARLES-JOSEPH-FRANCOIS de Hennezel de Champigny (4th great-granduncle, G.7), knight, who follows.
2. André Louis de Hennezel de Champigny, knight, born on March 27 in 1712; died young.
3. Charles-Francois-Antoine de Hennezel de Champigny, knight, born in Vézélise on May 27 in 1722. He received, on September 25 in 1743, from Auguste, the king of Poland the standard of the Cavalry Guard. He left Lorraine and his destiny is unknown. *(He was actually the best man at his sister's wedding in 1751, in Nancy. At that time he was still in the service of the king of Poland.)*

(In 2006, from Antoine d'Hennezel in Brussels, I received the following data, based on the work of a scholarly Belgian count, Carlos de Villermont, who researched the Champigny line, and found a large volume of correspondence of Charles Joseph Francois Hennezel de Champigny in the 'Archives des Ministères des Affaires Etrangères' of Bruxelles, Vienna and Paris. He published his findings in two studies. One was published in Paris, in 1913, B69, in the 'Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique' under the title 'Un diplomate en quete d'emploi: le Chevalier de Champigny'. The other study was published in Belgium, in 1920 B70, in the 'Annales de la Société Archéologique de Namur' under the title 'La Société à Namur, au milieu de XVIIIe siècle'.

The author reveals the interesting facial appearance and a life of fun and women and adventure of the older son of Dominique de Hennezel and that of his younger brother Charles Francois Antoine. With a lot of spirit he shows how the milieu of their society discredited the nobility and contributed to bringing about the French Revolution. "The two sons of Dominique Joseph Francois de Hennezel were typical of this delightful witty and brave society of the eighteenth century. We shall see a number of these seductive, carefree aristocrats, flatterers of light conscience, thirsty for pleasure and honor, who lived in intrigue, when it was not expedient for them to obtain allowances and support. The spirit of the Champigny brothers, their elegance, their generosity opened many doors for them and made a lot to be forgiven to them." Here is a translation of what he wrote about Charles Francois Antoine, the younger of the two notorious brothers. See 'Biographies in this Book.)

4. A daughter, born on September 3 in 1737, who married a German baron.

*(Here I helped Antoine d'Hennezel by augmenting his data about that daughter with the following: That daughter was **Marie-Anne Hennezel de Champigny** (4th great-grandmother, G.7), born in Nancy on November 10 in 1727, not in 1737, and the German baron was Friedrich Alexander von Schell. They married in the St. Roch church in Nancy in 1751*

5. Another daughter, who lived in Saint-Nicolas.

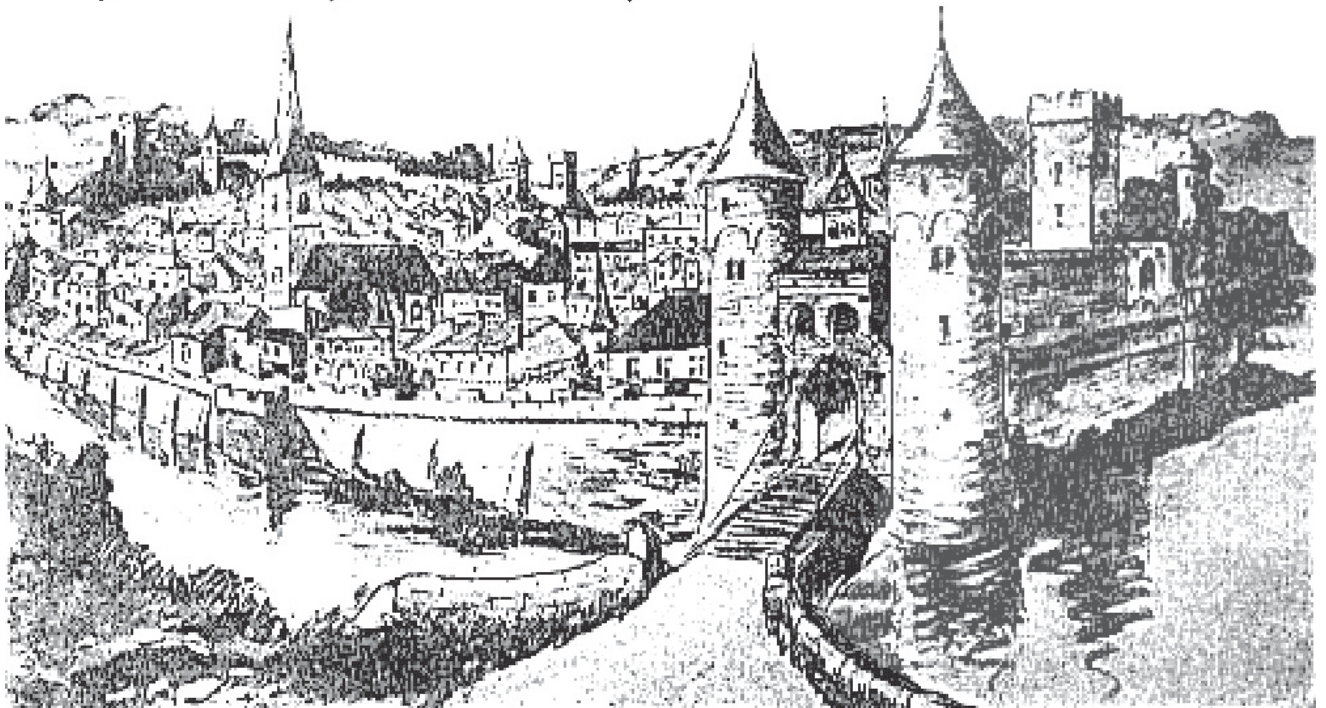
*(The list of the children in the d'Ormois book is incomplete. Dominique-Francois and Anne-Charlotte had fourteen children. Ten children were born in Vézélise and four in Nancy. Only four of them survived their parents: Charles Joseph Francois, Charles-Francois-Antoine, **Marie-Anne** our direct ancestor (7th great-grandmother, G.7), and **Anne-Thérèse**, who was a nun in the religious order called 'Chapitre de Sainte-Glossinde').*

11th degré – CHARLES-JOSEPH-FRANCOIS de Hennezel de Champigny, knight, Lord of Trois Vallois, Jézonville, Vézélise le Ban d'Escles, Harol, Charmois etc. He was born on February 16 in 1716 in Vézélise and married, on July 4 in 1730 in Leipzig, Jeanne-Henriette-Charlotte de ZERBST. She was from a House accepted in several illustrious circles in Germany. He was Lieutenant of the Lorraine Guards. On January 1 in 1733 he was promoted to Captain of the Troops of Munster. On April 9 in 1735, he had his nobility verified and confirmed by four noblemen of the Ancient Lorraine Knights: the Marquis of Coustine, Colonel of the Guards; the Count d'Hunolstein, First Marshal of Lorraine; the Marquis of Bassompierre-Baudricourt and the Count of Ligniville-Autricourt, chamberlain to the Duke. We believe that he had no descendants.

(See biographies in this Book to read, what Belgian count, Carlos de Villermont wrote about Charles Francois Antoine de Hennezel in his work mentioned on the previous page.)

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

Vézélise in Vosges, 16th century



Histories of Lorraine families

Extracts from the book: 'Nobiliaire, ou Armorial General de la Lorraine et du Barrois', by Dom Ambroise Pelletier (B23)

(Direct ancestors are underlined.)

Berland, the branch of *Pixerécourt*, (page 49)

Antoine de Bermand, was the fourth son of Jean de Pulligny, the lord of d'Uzemain and member of the Council of State. In his first marriage in 1586, he married Elisabeth de Lescu, the lady of Pixerécourt. In his second marriage in 1599, he married Christine de Chatenoy. He died on November 8, 1631 at the age of 70. He was buried in the chapel of St. Joseph in the church of the Carmelites of Nancy, which he founded and built with his second wife. The latter died in 1643 as a near saintly Christian. From his first marriage was born Francois, who follows. From the second marriage came **1.** Jean, who married, first, Jacqueline ***Gennetaire***, and in his second marriage Elisabeth Mus, the daughter of Charles Mus, Administrator of Mont-de-Piété à Nancy; **2.** Claude; **3.** Marie, who became the wife of Philbert Philibert member of the Council of State; **4.** Anne, who married Louis de ***Malcuit***, also a member of the Council of State; **5. & 6.** were two other daughters.

Blistain (or Bilistein) (page 60)

Descendants of a distinguished family from Delft in Holland.

Antoine-Andreu (*9th great-grandfather, G.12*) was the bailiff of the Council of grand Duke Charles. He was ennobled by Charles at Nancy, on November 21, 1564, in consideration of his 'good and pleasant services'. The brief did not carry a financial grant. He was the father of ***Gérard Blistain*** (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*), who was the Councilor-Secretary and Treasurer of Monseigneur le Marquis d'Havré, lord in part of the chateau and estate of Belmont. He married, first, Louise Collignon and the second time ***Mayelle Masselin*** (*8th great-grandmother, G.11*). From the first marriage was born Charles, who follows. From the second marriage were born **1.** Jean (*I*), who lived in Ormes and married, by the contract dated February 9, 1634, Francoise Pertois, daughter of the noble Jean Pertois and demoiselle Barbe Boucher. From that marriage was born Jean (*II*) [October 6, 1637], discussed later; **2.** Antoinette, the wife of Francois Chevalier seigneur of Biécourt; **3.** ***Anne Bilistein*** (*7th great-grandmother, G.10*), who married, in 1628, ***Antoine Tervenus*** (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*); **4.** Marguerite, the first wife of Jean d'Avril, Councilor-Accountant, who died without descendants.

Charles Blistain, member of the Council of State and Chief Assessor of the Bailiwick of Vosges. In 1655, he married N. Jeanot with whom he had: **1.** son Jean-Philippes, who follows; **2.** Pierre, who became the father of Charles-Bernandin Bilistain.

Jean-Philippes and Charles-Bernandin de Bilistain were ennobled by royal decree on May 20, 1660.

Jean (II) de Bilistain, born October 6, 1637, married Barbe de Maimburg with whom they had: **1.** Marianne; **2.** Christine, wife of Francois Maurice; **3.** Nicolas-Francois de Bilistain, Chief Bailiff and Administrator of the principality of Salm, seigneur of the estates of Pulligny, Ceintrey, and of the fief of Souhait. He married ***Marie-Elisabeth Malcuit*** in 1716 (she was the granddaughter of ***Francois Malcuit*** and ***Jeanne Clement***, *7th great-grandparents, G.10*, and the niece of ***Anne Malcuit***), from whom he had three children, all of whom died at an early age.

Estienne (Étienne) (page 227)

Didier Estienne (9th great-grandfather, G.12), native of Loyfey in the Bailiwick of Bar, licensed in the Law and Deputy Prosecutor of the Barrois of the jurisdiction and marquisate of Pont-à-Mousson. He was ennobled by Duke Charles of Lorraine at Nancy on December 9, 1603 by virtue of the fact: *"That he was the son of a noble mother from the family of Manonville. The said brief was given in consideration of her services and those of her only son's, licensed in the Law and notary ..."*. He married ***Perette Mahusson***. He died on January 5, 1605 at the age of 62. His wife died on February 14, 1619 also at the age of 62. Their son was Laurent. (***Élisabeth Étienne*** (8th great-grandmother, G.11, must have been their daughter but not mentioned by Pelletier, she married ***Jean Bouvier de Tervenus***) ***Laurent Estienne***, Deputy General Prosecutor of the bailiwick of Pont-à-Mousson and in 1618 Councilor of State in consideration of his services valued by Duke Henri, particularly on the occasion of disputes that occurred on the subject of borders and trade. He married in 1604 Mangeon, the daughter of Daniel Maillette and Catherine Mauljean, from whom he had 1. Catherine, who married Jean Baillivy. 2. Claude Estienne, who was captain of cuirassiers (armored cavalry) of the regiment of Ligniville, married in 1647 Anne Teisser, daughter of Pierre. 3. Charles Estienne, seigneur of Vendières. 4. Charlotte, who married Antoine Cueukett, Forest Officer of Nancy. 5. Louis, military officer of the Fabert Regiment.

Feriet, (page 235)

Henri Feriet, attorney at the parliament, later president of the Chamber of the Town of Vic. He married, by the contract signed November 6, 1667, Marguerite Huin, daughter of Jean Huin, lord of St. Croix and Martincourt, chancellor and lieutenant-general of the palace of the bishop of Metz, and of his wife Catherine Lancon. From her he had the children: 1. Francois. 2. Caesar, who established the branch of the family in Colmart. 3. René, captain-lieutenant of the regiment of Salm in the service of his imperial Majesty. He was killed in the siege of Landau in 1702. 4. Henri, discharged captain of the Dauphin Regiment. He married ***Henriette Malcuit***, daughter of ***Bernard Malcuit*** (7th great-granduncle, G.10), from whom he had children, among them a captain of the regiment of the Lorraine Guards. 5. Marguerite, who married Nicolas Busselot, wood cutter in the salt works of Dieuze (in Moselle).

Floriot, (page 244)

Florentin Floriot, graduated with a degree in the Law, he was an attorney in Mirecourt. He was ennobled by Charles Duke of Lorraine in a charter granted on January 26, 1666 and verified February 1 in the same year. It stated: *"..... that he is the sole son and descendant on his mother's side of the noble family Tillequin from which he received the coat of arms, which is azure with silver border and a golden lion with gold crown surrounded with a metal valance of gold color."* He was the father of: 1. Nicolas-Francois, who follows. 2. Francoise de Floriot, who married Charles de Noyers, lord of Brochainville, le Frenois, captain of dragoons in the service of Her very Christian Majesty. 3. Anne, who married ***Jean-Francois Tervenus*** (5th great-granduncle, G.8), Councilor of State of His Royal Highness (the Duke of Lorraine), and his finances and chief of ordinary petitions for his Administration.

Nicolas-Francois Floriot, Councilor at the bailiwick of Nancy, later in the Chamber of Control and finally Special Commissioner for the borders between France and Lorraine, and Councilor to His Royal Highness. He married ***Marie-Anne Tervenus*** (5th great-grandaunt, G.8) by the contract of

February 17, 1703. From that marriage he had: **1.** Jean-Francois, who died on March 15, 1735. **2.** Anne-Élisabeth, who married, by the contract of February 11, 1727, Jean-Francois du Houx, lord of Dombasle, the valley of Vaxi, Gerbécourt, and captain of the Duhan regime. **3.** Marie-Anne Floriot nun in the great convent of the Carmelites of Nancy.

Gennetaire, (page 289)

Claude Gennetaire, he married in his first marriage Alix Bouveron, with whom he still lived in 1541. She was the daughter of Mengeot Bouveron and Marie Robin. They had one child, Mengin, who follows. The second time he married Jacqueline Vosgien, daughter of Thirion Vosgien. She died on October 12, 1608 and was buried in the church of Notre Dame in Nancy along her husband, who died on November 3, 1580 at the age of 66. From this marriage came: **1.** Nicolas, discussed here later. **2.** Éléonore, the second wife of Claude Jenin, father of the State Secretary by the same name. He also had several daughters, but I do not know from which marriage. Amongst others, Marie, wife of Jean Ferri the Chief Treasurer of Nancy.

Mengin Gennetaire, married Philippe de Poursas, daughter of Vuillaume de Poursas, from whom he had: **1.** Claude, who follows. **2.** Marie, who first married to Claude d'Andernach gruyer (*Chief of Forestry*) of Dompaire and the second time to ***Bernard Malcuit*** (*7th great-granduncle, G.10*), lord of Ville-sur-Madon, Pulligny, Centrey and Voinemont in part, Councilor of state for (*Duke*) Charles IV and Chief Controller of Lorraine.

Claude Gennetaire, captain, Provost of Mirecourt, still living in 1619. He married Renée Maimbourg, daughter of Claude Maimbourg, Attorney General of the bailiwick of Voge, and of his wife Idette or Idon du Bourg. From her he had, by all appearances: Nicolas, who follows.

Nicolas Gennetaire, lord of Adomp, married Claude Virion, daughter of Nicolas Virion, Lieutenant-general of the bailiwick and county of Vaudémont, and of his wife Anne Rouyer. From her he had Claude Francois, who follows.

Grandoyen, (page 323)

Dominique Grandoyen, married ***Barbe Morisot*** (*7th great-grandparents, G.10*) around 1660, who was the sister of Jean-Dominique Morisot priest and curé of Escles and dean of Chrétiennoté-sous-Vitel. From her he had: **1.** Jean-Dominique, priest, Doctor of Theology and curé of Escles then that of Trois Valloy and dean of Chrétiennoté-sous-Vitel. **2.** Jean-Damascene, who died in the service of His Imperial Majesty. **3.** Sébastienne, who married (*a certain*) Charles-Francois residing in Ville-sur-Illon. **4.** Barde-Héleine, wife of (*a certain*) Claude Francois surgeon residing in Dombasle. **5.** ***Antoinette***, wife of ***Nicolas Francois de Hennezel de Champigny*** (*6th great-grandparents, G.9*) by a contract signed in 1677. **6.** Barbe married, by a contract signed on May 31, 1693, Charles de Hennezel de Senone. **7.** Didiere, who married Nicolas de Donneval, esquire, lord of Ville-St. Marcellin, of Ormois. **8.** Thérèse Grandoyen, nun. **9.** Sébastien-Joseph, who later in life took up the name of his grandfather and was known as ***Sébastien-Joseph Grandoyen de Morisot*** (*7th great-granduncle, G.10*). He was Knight of the St. Empire, lord, high, median and lower judge of the chateau of Gresil Valleroy and Montreux-le-Sec, lands of Champagne in France. He was ennobled in Brussels by charter of Emperor Léopold on July 24, 1693, and reconfirmed by His Royal Majesty on January 25, 1714, and entered in the Chamber of Control on the 8th of the following March (*he was tutor to the royal children*). The crest is a golden lion with gold crown in an azure background. He died without children on September 2, 1730.

Huyn, (page 400)

Francois Huyn, chief Municipal Magistrate of the county of Vaudémont, second son of Claude Huyn II and Marguerite Pottier. He married Francoise Picqart, the daughter of Nicolas Picquart and Anne Rattel. He still lived with her in 1621. From that marriage he had: **1.** Francoise Huyn, who married Jean Pavé. **2.** Nicolas, who follows. **3.** Jean, a Jesuit monk. **4.** Claude, wife of Claude Martin.

Nicolas Huyn II, esquire, Councilor of State, Auditor of Accounts of Lorraine and president of the City Council of Nancy. On March 18, 1619, he married **Francoise Malcuit**, the daughter of **Bernard Malcuit** (7th great-granduncle, G.10) and **Marie Gennetaire**, from whom he had: **1.** Francois, who follows. **2.** Nicolas, esquire, lord of Ville-sur-Madon, Grand Bailiff of St. Diez. He died without ever marrying. **3.** Marie, wife of Christofle Rousselot. **4.** Ignace-Christine, wife of Adam Becel. **5.** Jean-Joseph Huyn, who established the Huyn branch in Germany, and will be reported here later. **6.** Baltazard, Councilor of state in the Royal Court. He died in Brussels without ever marrying.

Francois Huyn II, esquire, lord of Jarville in part, Councilor of State of His Highness and his Prosecutor General in the Royal Court of Lorraine and Barrois. On April 1, 1663, he married Louise Bricart, daughter of Francois Bricart and Anne Hiérard. From her he had: **1.** Francoise Huyn, who married Baltazard-Joseph-Dieudonné de Rennel, lord of Mehoncourt. **2.** Baltazard, who follows. **3.** Henriette, who married René de Wilmin de Heldenfelds, baron of the St. Empire and Colonel of the Einsberg Regiment in the service of the Empire. **4.** Francois Huyn, chaplain of His Royal Highness, First Prelate of the St. Siège Apostolic, and Canon of the Cathedral of Nancy. **5.** Marie-Catherine, who married **Denis Théodore de Hennezel de Champigny** (5th great-granduncle, G.8), captain in the Guards of His Royal Highness.

Maillart, (page 511)

Claude Maillart III, adjutant-general of Duke Charles IV, and Colonel of cavalry. He was killed around 1640 at the gate of the chateau of Morhanges by a vanguard commanded by the marquis of Hoquincourt. On December 16, 1632, he shared with his brothers-in-law the estate of his late father Claude Maillart. By a contract signed on August 10, 1634, he married Anne de la Grotte, the daughter of Antoine de la Grotte, Councilor-Secretary of Duke Henry. From her, he had Claude-Antoine, who follows.

Claude-Antoine de Maillart, lord of Labeuville, Villacourt and Attignéville in part, esquire of Marguerite de Lorraine, Duchesse of Orléans. By virtue of a certificate dated December 2, 1669, he was ennobled on April 8, 1721 (*posthumously*). By a contract dated next to the last day of March, 1660, he married Gabrielle Lescamoussier, daughter of Jean Lescamoussier, lord of Longeaux and Colonel of cavalry in the service of Charles IV, and of his wife Marie Thomassin. From that marriage he had: **1.** Charles-Nicolas, who follows. **2.** Étienne-Henry, reported here later. **3.** Marie-Charlotte de Maillart, who married, in 1727, Charles-Francois de Houx, esquire, lord of Dompaire, Bouxières-aux-Chennes, Lieutenant of the Guards of His Royal Highness. He died in 1734.

Charles-Nicolas de Maillart, knight, lord of Villacourt, captain of the grenadiers in the Royal-Roussillon Regiment. In his first marriage, he married **Barbe-Charlotte de Hennezel**, daughter of **Francois de Hennezel** and **Anne Francoise Grandoyen**. From this marriage he had Gabrielle Catherine-Antoinette de Maillart, who married, by the contract dated November 25, 1729,

Charles-Nicolas de Hennezel, knight, high, median and lower court judge of Punnerot and Bois-de-la-Marre. In his second marriage, he married Renée-Thérèse de la Forge, widow of Francois de la Ferandière, knight, lord of Attignéville and Punnerot, and of his wife Marguerite Petitgost.

Malcuit, (pages 523-525)

Bernard Malcuit (7th great-granduncle, G.10), member of the Council of state and Accountant of Lorraine, was ennobled by a brief of Duke Henry, issued on September 1, 1613, verified on February 18, 1614. He was nephew of Jean de Poursas (or Porsas) Captain Provost of Rupt. By a document passed on September 14, 1626, he and his wife founded the Brotherhood of the Rosary in the chapel that he had built in the parish of Affroicourt, under the invocation of Notre Dame du Rosaire, with the following duties and conditions:

1. one high mass to be given at the first Sunday of every month and during the main celebrations of St. Vierge, with procession in the evening of each of those days;
2. that on the said days, the chaplain will have to hear the confessions of the members of the brotherhood;
3. that he (*the chaplain*) will celebrate four anniversaries and masses of requiem for the souls of the deceased brothers the day after each of the four high celebrations of St. Vierge;
4. he will say three simple masses each week, the first one to be St. Esprit on Sunday, the second a Beata (*for blissfulness*) on Wednesday and the third for the dead on Friday.

He gave the chaplain, who was bound to his residence, a house in the said Affroicourt, 300 franks of Lorraine currency and to the church warden ten franks on the condition that he and his cleric will attend the celebration of the masses of the brothers and sing the high notes for them. Bernard Malcuit married **Marie Gennetaire**, the widow of Claude d'Andernach, 'gruier' (*Chief of Forestry*) of Dompaire, and daughter of **Mengin Gennetaire** and Philippe de Poursas, or Porsas. They had the following children: **1.** Louis, who follows; **2.** Francoise Malcuit, who married, on March 18, 1619, Nicolas Huin, esquire member of the Council of State, Accountant of Lorraine and president of the administration of Nancy.

Louis Malcuit, member of the Council of State of His Highness, public Prosecutor of Vosges. He married, about 1625, **Anne de Bermant**, daughter of **Antoine de Bermant**, lord of Uzemain, and his wife Christine de Chastenoy, with whom he had, among other children: **1.** N. Malcuit, who married, in 1655, Georg Maimbourg II, lord in part of Pulligny, Ceintrey and Voinemont; **2.** Marie-Thérèse, who married, by contract on October 19, 1649, Francois Alba; **3.** Nicolas Malcuit.

Charles Gabriel Malcuit (*son of Francois, 5th great-granduncle, G.8*), lawyer in the Ducal Court of Lorraine & Barrois, ennobled by Duke Léopold in Lunéville on September 15, 1716 with the explanation: "...that by the brief of September 1, 1613, in which Duke Henry ennobled Bernard Malcuit, member of the Council of State and Chief of the Chamber of Accounting of Lorraine, from which his male posterity died out and he requests to revive the title of the said Bernard Malcuit, his grand uncle". (*Pelletier did not know that Hubert and Charles Gabriel were brothers and the grandsons of Francois Malcuit and Jeanne Clement in Removille.*)

Hubert Malcuit, (*brother of Charles Gabriel*) who was appointed on March 17, 1741 the Chief Councilor to the Chamber of Accounting and on March 30 of the same year the Commissar and 'independent judge of last resort' in the Municipality of Salm. He married Catherine Boislinel,

daughter of Michel Boislinel, Paymaster of the Troops in Toul, from whom he had Marie Anne, Gabrielle, Élisabeth, Francois-Hubert-Gerard Malcuit. *(From Pelletier Vol. 2: the son was educated at the University of Sraasbourg and in 1722, he was a member of the Parliament at Metz).*

Nicolas Francois Malcuit (see discussion on pages 150-153), ennobled by duke Léopold in Lunéville on June 15, 1723, ratified on August 2 of the same year stating “.. that his father **Paul Malcuit**, after serving for thirty-two years in the campaigns of the troops of Duke Charles IV, proved his courage and prudence and merited the honor to make the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Boisompierre regiment. Sometime after that he had the misfortune of becoming prisoner of war at the defense of Arras, just as the petitioner (*the son*), who during the same time served as captain with his father in the same regiment. They lost their horses together with their freedom and were only released by the victors (*French*) on the condition that they return to Lorraine and never wear arms again. Also, Antoine and Étienne, brothers of the petitioner, proved their valor and zeal for the interest of the Duke and were killed; Antoine died in the defense of Mothe and Étienne died in Hungary under the command of Duke Charles V. Sir Charles le Noir, who married Catherine Malcuit, the aunt of the petitioner, after gloriously defending the town of Cherleroy, where he had the honor of being the commander of the king of Spain, was made governor of the place that was besieged and was killed in the siege. The petitioner had five sons, three of whom (*Paul, Charles-Joseph and André*) died in Hungary in the service of His Imperial Majesty, and his last son, George-Affricain Malcuit, has served thirteen years in His Royal Highness' gendarme.”

Masselin, (page 542)

Charles de Masselin (*9th great-grandfather, G.12*), financial manager of madam princess of Brunswick and former financial assistant of His Highness. He was ennobled by the brief of Duke Charles of Lorraine issued in Nancy on April 18, 1596 and confirmed on May 15 of the same year. The brief read: “...in consideration of his services and of those of the late **Jean Masselin** (*10th great-grandfather, G.13*), his father, superintendent of the chateau of Point-de-Mousson over a period of sixty years, ...etc.” He married Antoinette la Ricq (*9th great-grandmother, G.12*), with whom he had the following children: **1. Mayelle de Masselin** (*8th great-grandmother, G.11*), second wife of **Gérard de Blistain** (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*), Councilor-Secretary and Treasurer of Charles de Croy, the Marquis d'Havré; **2. Jean-Baptiste**; **3. Nicolas Masselin**, to whom the said Jean-Baptiste made a property transfer, on March 11, 1621, before *Baradot*, a notary in Nancy. *(From the last Will of both Charles Masselin and his wife we know that they also had a third son called Jean Jacques. Interestingly the Wills do not mention a daughter.)*

Saulxures (page 740)

Mengin Schouel, called de **Saulxures** was the falconer of the king. In 1520, upon the resignation of Guillaume de Mallaviller, Duke Antoine granted him the office of Captain-Provost and Treasurer of Bouconville and eventually elevated him to the duty of Grand Falconer of Lorraine. He acquired the estate of Domp martin-sous-Amance and married Catherine de Clemery, daughter of Antoine Warin also called Clemery, seigneur of the said place and Treasurer of Lorraine, and of his wife Claude de Revigny. From this marriage were born: **1. Antoine**, who follows; **2. Philippe**, high prelate of St. Siège; **3. Bernardin de Saulxures**, who died without descendants.

Antoine de Saulxures, seigneur of Domp martin-sous-Amance, signed a settlement with Mengette Colart, widow of Didier Bertrand and with René de Warin, seigneur of Clemery, on January 8, 1544, in connection with the movable property of his mother (*Catherine de Warin-Clemery*). He married Antoinette d'Augy, dame of Sorcy in part, with whom he still lived in 1539. Antoinette was daughter of Pierre d'Augy, seigneur of Sorcy, and Catherine de Guermanges according to one source and the daughter of Claude d'Augy and Béatix de Custine, according to another. In either case, from this marriage were born: **1.** Claude, who follows; **2.** Daniel de Saulxures, who settled in Switzerland and married, by the contract signed on April 1, 1575 at the chateau de Coppet, **Marie de Hennezel** (*9th great-grandaunt, G.12*), daughter of **Nicolas (II) de Hennezel**, former seigneur of Vioménil, the seigneur of Essert and St. Martin in Switzerland, and of his wife Catherine Garnier; **3.** Jean; **4.** Moyse; and several other sons and daughters, one of whom was Anne de Saulxures, who in 1580 married **Pierre de Hennezel** (*9th great-granduncle, G.12*), seigneur of la Robellas in Switzerland. After Antoine's death, his widow remarried to Jean Gerle, the Chief of Accounts of Lorraine.

Claude de Saulxures, seigneur of Domp martin-sous-Amance. By a contract signed before the notaries of Philippe Platel and Albin Marchant of St. Mihiel, in his name as well as in the names of Antoine de Saulxures and Antoinette d'Augy his father and mother together with his brothers and sisters, he sold, the family house, the chateau, the land and estate, in colloquial language called 'le chateau down at Sorcy' to Bernard de St. Vincent, grand falconer of Lorraine and to his wife Marguerite de Saulxures. This was described in the letter of confirmation done by the said Bernard de St. Vincent on September 27, 1566.

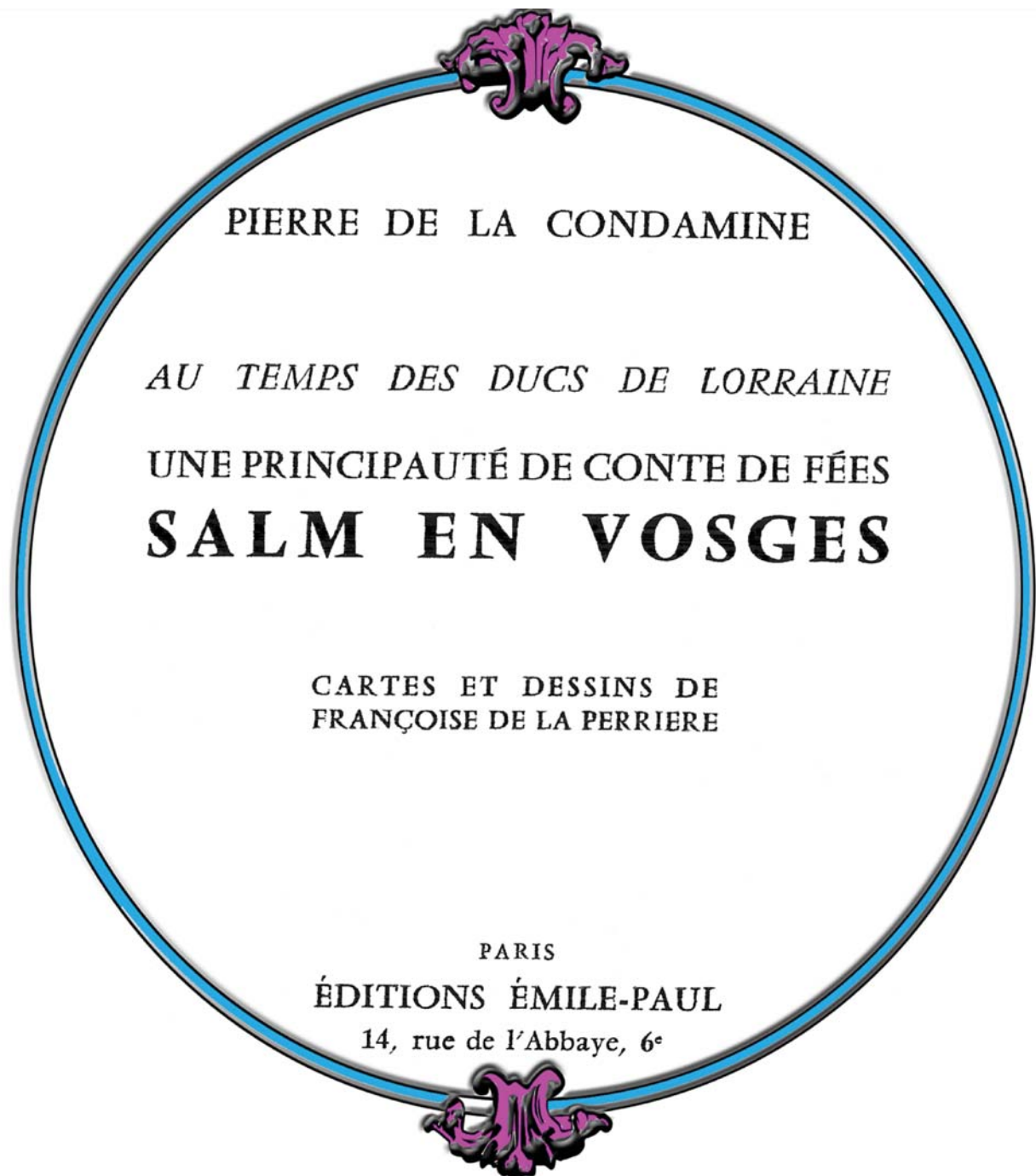
Simony (page 753)

Francois de Simony (*13th great-grandfather, G.16*) came from Sienne in Italy and settled in Chatillon-sur-Seine (*Cote d'Or*), where he still lived in 1497 with his wife **Guilamette Taceponne** (*13th great-grandmother, G.16*). They had the following children: **1.** Pierre Simony, who was mentioned in a Power of Attorney document, dated September 20, 1497; **2.** Martin, who follows; and perhaps **3.** Isabelle (*12th great-grandmother, G.15*), the wife of **Didier I de Hennezel** (*12th great-grandfather, G.15*), esquire. **Martin Simony** married, in 1497, Maguerite de Combles, daughter of Jean de Combles, a noble family. From this marriage they had: **1.** Hector Simony, seigneur of Buffière. He died as the elected president (*mayor*) of Chaumont on February 18, 1581, without children from his wife Didière Monginot, who remarried later to Simon Corberon, treasurer of France; **2.** Pierre Simony, who married, first, Jeanne Harodel, and the second time Francoise Boisot. He was the father of Jacques Simony, who with his wife N. Mongeot had six daughters; **3.** Claude, who follows. The brothers Claude and Hector were ennobled by a brief issued in Nancy on November 23, 1571 that read: "...in consideration of who they were, the grandsons of Marguerite de Combles, noble woman, with permission to carry the coat-of-arms of the said Marguerite de Combles".

Claude Simony was seigneur of Villeneuve-au-Fresne and Orquevaux, married Suzanne Tabouret, from whom he had **1.** Claude, who followed; **2.** Hector Simony, who created the branch of the seigneurs of Germainvilliers.

(The translations of Pelletier's articles about the Bouvier and Tervenus families can be found under BouvierFamilySBt. and TervenusFamilySBt. respectively.)

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



The Malcuit Family

Based on archival research and on two books : 'Nobiliaire, ou Armorial General de la Lorraine et du Barrois' by Dom Ambroise Pelletier, Nancy, 1758 (B23, some of which is discussed on pages 147-147) &, 'Au temps des Ducs de Lorraine, Salm en Vosges', by Pierre de La Condamine, Paris, 1995 (B71

Bernard Malcuit is the first known member of the Malcuit clan. He was State Councilor and the Auditor of Accounts of Lorraine. He received nobility from Duke Henry on September 1 in 1613. He married Marie Gennetaire the widow of Claude d'Andernach, the officer of forestry of Dompaigne, and daughter of Mengin Gennetaire and Philippe de Poursas or Porsas, their children were: 1. Louis, who follows. 2. Francoise Malcuit, who on March 18, 1619 married Nicolas Huin., State Councilor, auditor of the Comptes de Lorraine and mayor of Nancy.

Louis was State Councilor and Prosecutor General of Vosges. He married Anne de Bermand in 1625, daughter of Antoine de Bermand and of Christine de Chastenoy. Their children, amongst others were: 1. N. Malcuit, a daughter, who married Georges Maimbourg in 1655. 2. Marie Thérèse, who married Francois Alba on October 29, 1649. 3. Nicolas Malcuit. This Malcuit line died out with him or with his sons. The Bernard branch appeared to be centered in Nancy and in Saint Firmin about 30 km south of Nancy, both in Meurthe-et-Moselle.

There were two other Malcuit families in the same area of Lorraine. One of them was our branch headed by Francois Malcuit. The other branch was headed by Paul Malcuit. These two families were hinted at by Ambrose Pelletier in his book entitled '*Nobiliaire de la Lorraine*' published in 1758. However, Pelletier did not appear to have known enough about the genealogy of these families to say how they were related to each other and to the branch of Bernard Malcuit. The relationship had to be discovered by research. Pelletier told us the following:

❖ In the second half of the **1600s**, there was a **Francois Malcuit**, whose wife was Jeanne Clement (7th great-grandparents, G.10) and their daughter, Anne married Charles Joseph Tervenus.

❖ In **1716**, a **Charles Gabriel** Malcuit obtained nobility from Duke Leopold, on the basis that Bernard Malcuit was his grand uncle, and since Bernard's line had died out, Charles Gabriel wished to renew it. In the document, he is called the 'petit neveu' of Bernard (*son of Bernard's nephew*), so Bernard had to be his granduncle. The document does not mention who the parents or grandparents of Charles Gabriel were. In those days it was probably known or perhaps that information was left out of the extant official record, which he researched.

❖ Six years later, in **1722**, a **Humbert** Malcuit petitioned for and obtained nobility on the basis that he was the '**brother of Charles Gabriel**' (*both brothers 5th great-granduncles G.8*), and since the latter had died in 1719 without descendants, Humbert wished to step into his brother's place. The above nobility briefs can be found in **Book 6** amongst the documents. These nobility briefs come from the departmental archives of Meurthe-et Moselle. They are also quoted in the Pelletier's book mentioned above in the titles above, but again there was no mention of the parentage of Humbert.

❖ In 1723, a **Nicolas Francois Malcuit**, was ennobled by Duke Léopold in Lunéville based on the fact that the petitioner's father, **Paul Malcuit**, after serving in thirty-two campaigns with the troops of Duke Charles IV, became prisoner of war at the defense of Árras, along with the petitioner (*his son*), who during the same time served as captain in the same regiment. They were only released by the victors on the condition that they would return to Lorraine and would never wear arms again. **Antoine and Étienne**, brothers of the petitioner, proved their valor and zeal for the interest of the Duke and were killed in battle – Antoine in Lorraine, Étienne in Hungary. Three of the five sons of the petitioner died in battles of the Duke of Lorraine. Another son was serving his 13th year in the gendarmes of the Duke. The petition was approved and the petitioner was given the right to use the family crest of Bernard Malcuit. This means that he must have produced proof of his family relation to him.

(In the above, notes like this are comments by the translator Eugene Bercel)

The rest of this chapter on the Malcuit family is a description of the research and findings of the author, Eugene Bercel.

From church records I gathered that Anne Malcuit (6th great-grandmother, G.9) had a brother Charles Malcuit, who was a priest, and I even had a signature from him and from each of his parents at baptisms of Anne's children in Vézelize. That is where my Malcuit research languished for years, while I was doing some sporadic and largely unsuccessful needle-in-the-haystack search for Francois Malcuit's family in the church records of various places in the departments of Meurthe-et-Moselle and Vosges provinces of Lorraine. Then came a very lucky break. Antoine d'Hennezel, in Bruxelles, with whom I shared genealogical information from time to time, stumbled onto a book (*entitled 'Au Temps des Ducs de Lorraine', by Pierre de la Condamine*), which had a short article about the descendants of Francois Malcuit and Jeanne Clement. He sent me photocopies of the relevant pages and reading them I could see that the writer's primary interest was the illustrious carriers of the descendants of a grandson and a great-grandson of Francois Malcuit. They were called Humbert (*or Hubert*) and Charles Gérard Humbert respectively. Also, in 1790, one of the ancestors of La Condamine married Gérard Hubert's sister, the great-granddaughter of Francois Malcuit.

I found out from Condamine's book that Francois Malcuit was the Fiscal Attorney of the Marquisate of Removille and he even included a family tree of the descendants of Francois Malcuit, covering four generations. I could see that it was partial, because it only showed one child of Francois, a son called Nicolas. Our connection to that family, Anne Malcuit and her brother Charles were not shown, and amongst the descendants there was no Charles Gabriel. Finally knowing that the family lived in Removille, I was able to obtain and research the town's church records. Unfortunately, they only went back to 1664 and there were several gaps in the records. Most of Francois' children were grown-ups by 1664. I researched the family into the early 1700s. Subsequently I went to Épinal and in the departmental archives of Vosges I researched the extant notarial records of Removille from 1642 up to also the early 1700s. The names I found in those records began to shed light to the genealogy of not only the Francois Malcuit branch, but also to that of the Paul Malcuit branch of the clan. Removille, in Vosges is about 30 km directly west of Saint Firmin. There were indications in the church records that the

members of the three families attended each other's baptisms and marriages. It seemed very likely that the three families were related. This is what I found:

- ❖ Several children of **Francois** Malcuit were identified in church and notarial records. That included his son Nicolas, who became the Fiscal Attorney of Removille after his father died. There was a **Paul** Malcuit, who was the Provost of Removille. Several of his children were also identified in the various records. He and an adult son of his, called **Nicolas Antoine** (*6th great-granduncle, G.9*), signed a document in 1642.
- ❖ This Paul, we can call him **Paul I** (*7th great-granduncle, G.10*), must have been the brother of Francois, but he could not have been the father of the petitioner Nicolas Francois mentioned in the 1723 petition. Paul I was not a military man and died between 1671 and 1673. He would have been too old and Nicolas Francois would have been too young to serve together in the military. He probably had a son **Paul II** (*6th great-granduncle, G.9*), who became a military man and he was the father of Nicolas Francois (*5th great-granduncle, G.8*), the above petitioner.
- ❖ There was an **Étienne** Malcuit in the church book in Removille, who baptized children in 1705 and 1707. He may have been the brother mentioned by that petitioner or more likely a son of that brother.
- ❖ Then, in a baptism record, dated June 6, 1702 in Removille, the name of **Charles Gabriel** Malcuit appeared. He was the godfather at a baptism and was described as 'the son of the late Monsieur Malcuit, Principal Financial Officer of Removille'.
- ❖ From the church records I could determine that the positions, which could be called 'Principal Financial Officer' of Removille in the late 1600s were held by Francois and his son Nicolas Malcuit (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*), and possibly Francois's brother Paul. Church records in Removille and notarial records found in Épinal proved conclusively that Nicolas was the son of Francois Malcuit.
- ❖ Knowing that, and discovering from Pierre de La Condamine's book that **Humbert** Malcuit was the son of Nicolas proved that Charles Gabriel had to be the son of Nicolas Malcuit and the grandson of Francois Malcuit (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*) since he was the brother of Humbert (*both brothers are 5th great-granduncles, G.8*).

The above data indicated, with high certainty, that there were three Malcuit brothers, who were born around 1580-1615 to a Malcuit and perhaps from two wives. They were Bernard, Paul Sr. and Francois. Bernard was ennobled based on his own merits in 1613. Neither Paul Sr. nor Francois was ever ennobled. The grandsons of Francois: brothers Charles Gabriel and Humbert were ennobled in 1716 and 1722 respectively on the basis of the merits of Bernard Malcuit and their relation to him. The grandson of Paul Sr., Nicolas Francois was ennobled based on his father's and on his own military merits. Both of the latter two branches used variations of the family crest of their granduncle Bernard Malcuit. So, there is no doubt that they were related by blood. The above constructed relationship of the three men being brothers is supported by the extant documents.

We do not know where the three brothers originated. Neither do we know that about Jeanne Clement, the wife of Francois, or whether she was his first wife. On March 27, 1667 Francois signed a notarial document with his son Charles. On November 8, 1668, a child called Jean

Francois was baptized in Removille. He was said to be the son of the late Francois Malcuit, Fiscal Attorney of the Marquisate of Removille. So, Francois must have died between December 1667 and January 1668. This is all we know about Francois Malcuit. From that date on Jeanne Clement was always identified in the many church and notarial records as his widow. She survived her husband by at least thirty-two years since there are extant notarial records with her signature to at least 1700. They had at least one estate, management of which involved signing contracts with the villagers of the estate. She signed ten such documents between 1680 and 1700. She had a bold signature that remained almost as consistent in appearance for thirty years as a rubber stamp. We know of eight of their children – three sons and five daughters. One of their daughters, Anne Malcuit married Charles Joseph de Tervenus in Vézelize and became the progenitor of our Tervenus ancestor. A sister of Anne and one of their brothers, Nicolas were married in Removille. Another brother, Charles became a priest and eventually the curé of Removille. The above Nicolas inherited his father's position in the Marquisate of Removille. He married Elisabeth Roussel, daughter of the Principal Attorney of the Bailiff of Vaudémont. One of their children, Marie Elisabeth married Nicolas Francois Bilistein, Grand Bailiff and Paymaster of the principality of Salm. One of their sons, Humbert became Councilor of the Sovereign Court of Lorraine and Chief Judge of the principality of Salm. He married in 1726 Catherine de Boislinel, daughter of the Paymaster Extraordinaire of Wars in Toul. One of his sons became the Prosecutor General of the principality of Salm.

Nobility brief of Charles Gabriel de Malcuit



Karel Chytil

DIONYS MISERONI, PRAŽSKÝ ŘEZAČ DRAHOKAMŮ,
A JEHO VZTAHY K MALÍŘŮM.

O rodu Miseronů měl jsem přednášky v »Kruhu« dne 3. listopadu a 1. prosince 1932 a 16. března 1933. Téhož předmětu se týkala přednáška v Umělecko-průmyslovém museu dne 19. února 1933: »Řezba do drahých kamenů a křišťálu v XVII. století v Čechách.

**Dionysio Miseroni in Prague, Excerpts from the book by Karel Chytil entitled:
'Dionys Miseroni, Prazsky Resaz Drahokamu, a Jaho Vzťahy k Malírum'
(Dionysio Miseroni, Prague's gem cutter, and his relationships to artists) (B44)
from Pages 67 & 68**

"I had lectures about the Miseroni family in "Circle" on November 3, 1932 and March 16, 1933. A lecture on same subject was given in the Museum of Applied-Industrial Arts on February 19, 1933: "Cutting of precious stones and crystals in the 17th century in Bohemia."

"The first member of the Miseroni family in Milan, who was invited to Prague in 1588, where he was appointed as the royal court's precious stone cutter, was Octavian or Octavio (7th great-grandfather, G.10), who was followed by a few of his brothers. The father of Octavio, Girolamo [Hieronymus] Misseroni and his brothers were not mentioned in court documents issued by Prague, but I found him in a later Prague source, namely in the legacy of Jan Octavio from year of 1690, where in the inventory of his possessions included a whole family portrait gallery (in German): *"Portrait of my great-grandfather Hieronymus Misiron and his wife Isabella, my grandfather Octavio Misiron and his wife Laura, my father Dionysio and my mother Judit"*. We know that Girolamo spent time in Spain with Octavio and some of the brothers (son Giuilo was in Spain and not Ottavio and not with his father); in Bohemia the Miseron family began with Octavio in 1588 and continued until it died out in the second half of 18th century. Octavio was the chief (Schatzmeister) of the Imperial Treasure Camera (Schatzkammer, which was a depository of the imperial jewelry, personal and ceremonial, and valuables and included workshops for the making of jewelry and objets d'art), where at his request, while he was still alive, his son Dionysio became gemstone cutter. Dionysio later became aid to Schatzmeister Jan Karel König (he got the post after Octavio's death in 1624) and eventually he became the Schatzmeister after König's death¹.

Naturally, Octavio Miseron and with him all his family in Prague, were in contact with all other personnel of the artists at the royal Court of Rudolf II. Around the year of 1600 there were already many painters at Prague's royal court such as Spranger, Jan Von Achen, Josef Heinz, Petr Stevens, engraver Jilji Sadeler, gemstone cutter Octavian and Ambrosius Miseron, Mates Kratsch, Kaspar Lehman and other specialists. Even after death of Rudolf II, many from his group remained in Prague. Adrian de Vries passed away there in 1627, Jilji Sadeler in 1629. Whole families besides the Miseroni's continued to work there. For example the Stevens family, originally from Malin, obtained nobility in Prague with the praedicate 'von Steinfeld'. In the inventory of the Miseroni family's legacy, we do not find names of Rudolf's artists, except repeated on several occasions there is the name of Carlo Scretta – later called Karel Skréta (painter) who came to Prague with new ideas from Italy.

1.) Rybicka [in Rieger's N. Sl] writes in his elaborate (book) 'Art in Prague of the Rudolf II Era', about a Dionysio [Divis] senior, who belonged to the older generation of Miseronis and who came to Prague in 1600 and listed him as a "schatzmeister". In 1904, I accepted these data for fact, but I never found any proof. Compare my treatise of 1925 about the last artists of Rudolf II in Prague. The Chief of Rudolf's gem gallery was then Octavio Strada. There was only one Dionysio Miseroni schatzmeister, the one mentioned above. He is however not a descendant of a mysterious Divis, but the son of Octavio Miseroni."

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"The first genealogical record of the Miseronis is inconclusive. We do not know for example when Octavio's son Divis [Dionysius] (6th great-grandfather, G.9) was born. An entry in the birth register of Saint Vitus indicates that on June 28, 1607 a son of Octavio Miseroni and Laura was baptized, but the priest forgot to enter not only the maiden name of the mother, but also the given name of the baptized boy. In the year of 1609 on June 7, their daughter named Lucia Polixena (6th great-grandaunt, G.9) was baptized in the same church. It is only possible to estimate the age of Dionysio by Octavio's 1623 application, in which he requests that his gem stone cutter's salary of 15 gulden be transferred to his son Dionysio, who

as he said *'was not worse in his profession than himself'*. So it seems that Divis was then, in 1623, already an adult, at least 20 years old and therefore probably born in beginning of 17th century.

I judged by the name Laura, that his mother was the daughter of Ferante de Castello (8th great-grandfather, G.11), who was a headdress and jewelry maker at the imperial court. He came from Milan and settled on St. Thomas street or Pisecka street. He donated the portal leading from entrance to the chapel of Saint Barbara in the convent of Saint Thomas. The sign reads: *'Feres Castellus civis Mediosis'* (Ferante Castello citizen of Milan). Along with his sons Karel and Jan Baptista, Ferante Castello also had a number of daughters: Laura, Octavio Miseroni's wife, Anna Maria married to Matern, Marketa and Klara. Later Ferante Castello bought the house in Mostecká street next to the house called 'White Rose', which in the year of 1625 the heirs of the then recently deceased Octavio Miseroni had acquired. Most of the foreign artists were good financiers, who earned a secondary income from lending money for interest and from providing housing. Conditions that started after the battle of White Mountain gave to Ferdinand II huge possibilities through confiscations, so he could settle many debts of Rudolf and Matyas before him, and on top of that, he could award sizable gifts for merits. Also, the property confiscations came to be useful for some to acquire cheaper real estate properties. Octavian Miseroni lived to see times of confiscations and its enforcement, whose origin and benefits require a separate chapter." (The confiscations were part of a political and religious reprisal by the Emperor against rebellious Protestant Czech patriots, who opposed the Hapsburg rule.)

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"The properties of both neighboring houses, the No 261 'Trotovsky' [in the Czech language 'Drozdovsky'] and the No. 260 'Old hospital House' were occupied in successive decades by families of Pič, König von Königsfeld, Mayers von Burgrieden and Abraham Günzel von Günzelsfeld. The family of Dionysio Miseroni also settled in this neighborhood. Matters of possessions, which we are not going to concern ourselves with, are mixing with matters of relationships. After Petr Pič, in 1618 Jan Karel König moved here (in the No. 260 house). He was the schatzmeister at the Prague's Castle. In 1624, he bought the No. 261 house from Vaclav Trosta from Tiefental. That house stood between the 'Old Hospital' house and the house, which at one time was called 'Skalovsky' house owned by Mr. Daniel von Deutschenberg, lawyer and chief Magistrate of the Smaller Town (a district of Prague).

In the family relations the female members played a special role. A female that was related to the family was called 'Muhme'. Anna Pič was the wife of Petr Pič and Anna Günzel, born Pič, was their daughter. The family was closely tied to the wealthy landowner and trader Jiri Mayer von Burgrieden. In Mayer's Will from August 2, 1628, it came to light, that from his second marriage with Kateřina, the former Petr Pič's daughter, he had daughters Judit and Anna (actually her name was Anna Kateřina; so, the parents of Judit and Anna Kateřina Mayer were Jiri Mayer and Kateřina Pič, their aunt was Anna Günzel born Pič). With this we come to Dionysio Miseroni who married Judit Mayer. At that time, he was known as an assistant to the then schatzmeister Jan Karel König. The wife of Jan Karel König von Königsfeld [Kynik from Kyniksfeld] was Anna Pič von Lilienfeld (Petr Pič was ennobled in 1602 with the praedicat 'von Lilienfeld'). König von Königsfeld died in 1634 in Ceske Budejovice, where he had gone to hide part of the imperial treasure endangered by war times. Shortly after that, his widow, Anna Pič von Lilienfeld remarried to Abraham Günzel von Günzelsfeld, councilman of the Bohemian Chamber. She wrote her Will on March 16, 1639 and died in the same year². This is how the house at one-time called 'Trostovsky' came from the ownership of the König family into the ownership of Günzel family and from then on it was called "The Three Crowns". In her will, Anna Pič von Lilienfeld (married Günzel) left 3000 florins from the 6000 florins value of the house to her niece Anna (Kateřina) Mayer, Judit's sister, who was unmarried."

2.) AMT. 2176--B 28. v. Ksaft (inventory of legacy) Petra Pič . 1610. -- D. 32 Ksaft Jiriho Mayera z Purkriedu. 1628. -- F.2. Závet (Will) Anny Günzlové Anna Pič z Lilienfeldu, vdovy Janu Karlu Königovi, 16 brezna 1639, dalsi jednání 17. srpna 1645, F. 2--5.

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"In 1648, Miss Anca (*Anna Kateřina Mayer, Judit's sister*), as the family called her, passed away without leaving a Will. Consequently, the 'Trostovsky' house was inherited by Jan Octavius, Ferdinand Eusebius and Václav, the sons of Dionysio and Judit. (*Perhaps Abraham Günzel could not pay the 3000 florins Miss Anca bequeathed, or the house was not worth much more than that sum.*) At the request of Dionysio, description and inventory of all movables left behind by Anna [Anca] Mayer was prepared on July 9, 1648. First of all, the house named 'Trostovsky' had been built of stone between the houses of the noble gentlemen Abraham Günzel and Santino Bossi. The living quarters were on the main floor and also on the first floor facing the street and the back court. In the rooms there were paintings and also a chapel with an altar and a painting of 'Christ taken off the Cross'. There were other paintings too in the chapel and in the back room. In one room of the house with windows facing the back court, in a small frame, there was an obligation brief from Mr. Abraham Günzel for 300 Gulden dated March 7, 1647³.

In the year of the peace treaty of 1648, the immovable properties of the family of Dionysio Miseron were the house 'White Rose' sometimes called 'Dyrynkovsky' house on Mostecká street, half of the 'Golden Pike' house [the 'Silver Pike' house was the one, which was later connected with 'The White Rose' house and the two were then called the 'Kounicky' house] and the 'Trostovsky' house, then some garden and vineyard in Ujezd. Forming a separate part of the properties were those of the second wife Marie Ludmilla Major von Grossenau.

It is very strange, how soon after the end of the war there is amazing gemstone work unfolding in the workshops of the Royal Court in Prague. It provides evidence of unvented energy, concentrated in the leader of the workshop and in the group of employees. Amongst the sons of Girolamo (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*) there were several precious stone cutters. Amongst the sons of Ottavio only Dionysio and Girolamo [Hieronymus] chose that profession. All the sons of Dionysio, with the exception of one, left their father's occupation. That son was Ferdinand Eusebius (*5th great-grandfather, G.8*), about whom Dionysio said in his Will (*in German*): '... he is a learnt gem-cutter and he is devoted to his profession'. In the inventory of the estate of this son of Dionysio [died in July 17, 1684] we are discovering a number of paintings, amounting a whole gallery. One interesting family memorial, which originated shortly after the peace treaty was a large piece painted by Screta depicting the late Dionysio Miseroni together with his wife and all their children. When his estate was divided, the most precious pieces were put aside under a title: 'was ungetheilt geblieben' (*'the undistributed remainder'*) and in the list we can see: "*Item das Bild der Miseronischen Familie mit abgemahlten Steinschneiderzeich, so von Screta gemalt und pr. 500 Gulden geschätzt worden*" (*'the Miseroni family with the stone workshop, painted by Screta and estimated at 500 gulden in value'*). It was probably the same painting of the Miseron family, which according to the inventory from September 16, 1747, was in the possession of Jan Pavel (*Johann Paul*), the son of Ferdinand Eusebius, who was Registrar of the Provincial Board. It was described in the inventory as "*An Bildern, Die Miseronische Familie 150*" [*A hl. M. P., Man. IV – 4115*] (*'a picture of the Miseroni family estimated worth 150 gulden'*). In the year of 1796, an Ignac Vesely, member of the "Association of friends of patriotic art", loaned the painting to the art gallery." (*In 2004, it was in the National Gallery in Prague.*)

(3) AMP. 2216. July 11, 1645. Mentioned partly in Dionysio's Will. 2177. B. 37. May 4, 1659. -- 2135. B.7. Inventory of the legacy of Anna Mayer from June 9, 1648. The 'Trostovsky' house was later called the 'Golden Lion'.

from Pages 74 & 75

"In the inventory of the legacy of Ferdinand Eusebius, there was a portrait of a person depicted with his whole family. The painter of the work is reliably confirmed to be Karel Skréta. The main personage is Dionysio Miseroni sitting at one end of the table. Also seated at the table is his second wife Marie Ludmilla Major von Grossenau. The father, Dionysio, holding an onyx vase, is turning toward a young man, standing behind Dionysio's chair and turning towards him. Behind them, another of the brothers is

reaching for an exquisite vessel placed amongst crystal works on the shelf. They are Jan Octavian and Ferdinand Eusebius, sons from the first marriage of Dionysio. At the other end of the table the third brother, Václav is handing a crystal ball to Ignacz, a boy from second marriage. Next to the mother, the older sister is playing with pearls and other gems placed on the table. The younger one is in the front placing her little head in the father's open hand; the girls are daughters Laura and Marie Anna (*from the second marriage*). In the background, on the left, partly casually placed, partly arranged are some crystal creations. Also in the background on the right, a large workshop is visible with four windows, where large grinding wheels are standing with several workers operating them. By the ages of children and other circumstances it is possible to judge that the painting was done in the years 1651-1653.

Let us follow the further destiny of the participants of this painting. First of all, father Dionysio wrote his Will on May 4, 1659 and parted with life on 29th of June 1661. Before the 22nd of February, 1662 Václav, the youngest of three brothers from first marriage with Judit Mayer von Burgrieden also died. Those three brothers were heirs of the 'Trostovsky' house after mother and aunt Anca. Later, the two remaining brothers, Jan Octavio and Ferdinand Eusebius shared and settled the inheritance by Jan Octavio paying out his brother Ferdinand. Agreement about the 'Trostovsky' house between brothers was signed on February 22, 1662. Eventually, the house passed on to Jan Octavio's wife Anna Polexina born Dobsicky. The widow Maria Ludmilla born Major wrote her Will on March 19, 1662 shortly before her death. Jan Octavio was educated and he dedicated himself to administration and became Council man and Speaker at the Commission of Revision and Liquidation. Ferdinand Eusebius followed in his father's profession and became his successor as the royal Schatzmeister. Dionysio's son from his second marriage, Ignacius Frantisek was in school at the time of his mother's death. He studied clerical work and became clerk at Provincial Accounting Office. In 1690, he was still alive. In 1669 Dionysio's daughter, Maria Anna was married to a Ferdinand Marangoni. There is no further information known about the second daughter Laura.

Dionysio Miseroni and other important members of his family were personal friends of artists, mainly Karel Skreta's. That Octavio and his brothers knew all the artists at the court of Rudolf II is natural. During and even after Rudolf's reign, members of the family were witnesses and godparents of families of artists and vice versa at weddings and baptisms. In Dionysio's and his wife's legal documents, there is an often mentioned neighbor, builder Santino de Bossi with his well-known motto: *'affermo quanto sopra si contiene'*."

from Pages 76 & 77

(*in Skreta's painting of Dionysio and his family*) "Amongst the half-finished results of polisher's and cutter's work stands a striking large tall vase. In front of that piece stands a young man, probably Ferdinand Eusebius. He was an apprentice in cutting and engraving gem stones. The shape of the vase is familiar. It is the most important part of the so called 'Pyramid', a famous work of the Miseroni family. Visible is the top ornament of vine leaves and eye catching are the two miniature heads placed on opposing sides. The 'Pyramid', to this day kept in Vienna's collection, is a technical masterpiece. There is an old entry by the Vienna's Treasury Board of 1677:

"Ein grosses Pokal von Crystall, in Form eines Pyramidis, wohl 2 ellen hoch, welches von dem Prager Schatzmeister Hieronymo de Miseroni [dessen Sohn noch im leben] verfertiget, hat 3 Pfeiffen, welche können zerlegt werden, deren jeder Theil ein Pokal Praesentirt, ist dannoch aus einem Stück, und wird geschätzen auf 20,000 Reichsthaler..." [*a larger crystal goblet in the form a pyramid perhaps 2 ellen (1.5 meters) high, which the Prague Schatzmeister Hieronymo de Miseroni, his son still living, created, it had 3 parts, which could be disassembled, each of those made a goblet by itself, it was made out of one piece and is estimated to be worth 20,000 Reich thalers...*']

According to this, each of the three top cylinders were cut out from the inside of the piece below it and made into separate goblets, connected together with goldsmith's work. Individual sections are covered with engraved symmetric ornamentation. However, the name of the artist is not correct. Then Schatzmeister [in 1677] was Ferdinand Eusebius, whose father was Dionysio. Also there was no Schatzmeister by the name of Hieronymus. The creator of the 'Pyramid' was Dionysio. Hieronimus was the name of Dionysio's grandfather in Milan as well as the name of a Dionysio's brother born in Prague. The signature on the crystal creation belongs to Dionysio alone. Next to the monogram of Ferdinand III, with letters C.A. [Caesar Augustus] is the 1653 monogram of artist: D.M. = Dionysio Miseroni. Also there is no doubt that Skreta's painting represents Dionysio's family, so the signature D.M. excludes any other name."

from Pages 78 & 79

"The inventory of the legacy of Ferdinand Eusebius from September 1, 1684 could be read as an extract from the collection of Rudolf II. (*Eusebio and his family lived in the Royal Castle*) The living quarters of the Schatzmeister were already furnished this way, partly, at the time of Dionysio's death. At least, the paintings in the family gallery point in the most part to Dionysio. Other family portraits, starting with Girolamo (*father of Octavio*), we find in the estate of Jan Octavius. In the large sitting room of the home of the Schatzmeister (in der grossen Stuben) was found the famous group painting from Skréta. Hanging on the walls were portraits of Kaisers Maxmilian II, Ferdinand III, Matyas with his wife Anna, Leopold with 2 wives, Arch Prince Leopold Vilem and Carolus Joseph.

In a neighboring bedroom was: "*Ein grosses Stück, Loth und zwei Töchtern*" ('one larger piece, Loth and two daughters') and "*Ein nackendes Weiberbrustbild, die ihren Vater mit der Brust säugt*" ('picture of a naked female bus, of his father breastfeeding'). Portraits of: Karl König, former Schatzmeister, General Königsmark (*Swedish General, who invaded and looted Prague in 1648*), Königin Christine (*the Swedish Queen, who ordered General Königsmark to invade Prague*). In a room above the arch were paintings of animals and still life, the portrait of the deceased gentleman, holding crystal vessel in his hands [Dionysio without any doubt]. In the upper room there was a portrait of the Schuster family, related to Ferdinand Eusebio, whose (*first*) wife was a daughter of Magister Karel F. Schuster. There were the pictures of Karel Felix Schuster, Tobias Schuster his father and that of the mother of Karel Felix Schuster von Goldburg. In the children's room there were portraits of Dionysio Miseroni (*labeled*) "*how young he still was*" (*and*) "*when he was 18 years old*" (*and*) "*Lady Mother together with her Man*" (*and*) "*when he was a small child*". According to a document from January 5, 1690, found in the estate Jan Octavius, the older son of Dionysio and Secretary at the Commission for Revision, there were other paintings beside the family portraits. There were two portraits of the wife of Jan Octavio Lisel-Elisabet Terezie born Vorisek von Kundratic, one painted by Zimbrecht and the other attributed to Demuci [otherwise unknown]. There were also two larger paintings. One was a portrait of Herr Dionysio with the comment "*painted by the late Herr Skréta with his own hand*". The other one was "Bachus with the Satyrs" after Rubens [A.M.P.IV.1634]".

(Translated by Dana JuneK, an Internet acquaintance from Toronto.)

(Notes like this are comments by Eugene Bercel.)

Excerpts from (B48), 'Sammlungen des alterhöchsten Kaiserhauses', Bd. 7
Accounts of the royal household, compiled and published by, Adolf Holzhausen
Vienna, 1888

K. k. Hofbibliothek.

- 4982** 1565 April 20, Wien.
Dem Caspar Missirono von Mailand werden für etliche in die Kammer Kaisers Maximilian II. gelieferte krystallene Gläser 736 Gulden 40 Kreuzer ausbezahlt. Hofzahlamts-Rechnung 1515, Fol. 82'.
- 5169** 1569 August 26, Wien.
Caspar Miseronno erhält über kaiserlichen Befehl 1630 Thaler ausbezahlt. Rationarium des Kämmerers Kaisers Maximilian II., Folio-band, Papier mit Ledereinband, bez. Cod.-Mscrpt. Nr. 9089 (Hist. prof. 372), Fol. 78. — Derselbe erhält am 31. October für etliche krystallene Gläser 532 Gulden 40 Kreuzer und an dem gleichen Tage Francisco Thortarino für ein grosses krystallenes Glas 700 Gulden.
- 5260** 1571 September 15.
Dem Caspar Miseron, christallenmacher von Mailand, bei welchem Kaiser Maximilian II. zwei krystallene Gläser angekauft hatte, werden hiefür 340 Gulden rheinisch zugesendet. Hofzahlamts-Rechnung 1571, Fol. 535.
- 5497** 1589 December 23, Prag.
Octavio Missiron wird über kaiserlichen Befehl vom 22. Jänner 1588 als Edelsteinschneider mit einer Hofbesoldung von monatlich 15 Gulden angestellt. Hofzahlamts-Rechnung 1589, Fol. 380.
- 5532** 1593 November 19, Prag.
Octavio Misseron, Kaisers Rudolf II. Edelsteinschneider, erhält für ein dem Kaiser überreichtes krystallenes in Silber gefasstes Kreuzchen und für ein Schiffchen von Achat 325 Kronen ausbezahlt. Hofzahlamts-Rechnung 1593, Fol. 428'.

4982 1565 April 20, Vienna

Paid to Caspar Missironi (8th great-granduncle, G.11), crystal maker from Milan, 736 gulden and 40 kreuzer will be paid for some crystal drinking glasses delivered to the Camera of Emperor Maximilian II.

5169 1569 August 26, Vienna

By imperial order, 1630 thalers is paid to Caspar Missironi.

'Accounts of the Treasurer of Emperor Maximilian II', folio volume, paper with leather binding, area Cod. - Mscpt . No. 9089 (Hist. prof. 372) Fol. 78. – the same received on October 31, for some crystal glasses 532 gulden and 40 kreuzer and on the same day Francisco Thortarino for a large crystal glass 700 gulden.

(compare the prices of the crystal glasses bought from Gaspar Miseroni in Milan with the monthly pay of Ottavio Miseroni, who was actually well paid, 5497 below.)

5260 1571 September 15

To Caspar Miseroni, crystal maker in Milan, from whom Emperor Maximilian has purchased two crystal drinking glasses, 340 gulden will be sent herewith.

5497 1589 December 23, Prague

By imperial order, Ottavio Miseroni was employed from January 22, 1588 as gem-cutter with a court salary of 15 gulden per month.

5532 1593 November 19, Prague

Ottavio Miseroni, gem-cutter of Emperor Rudolf II, was paid 325 kronen for a crystal cross in silver mount and a boat made of agate presented to the Emperor.

(Gaspar Miseroni was the uncle of Ottavio Miseroni. He had a gem and crystal cutting workshop in Milan in partnership with his brother Gerolamo, who was the father of Ottavio.)

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

HISTORIA DELL'ANTICHITA' DI MILANO,

DIVISA IN QUATTRO LIBRI.

DEL R. P. E. PAOLO MORIGIA MILANESE,
dell'Ordine de' Gesuiti di San Girolamo.

*Nella quale si racconta brevemente, & con bell'ordine da quante nationi
questa Città è stata signoreggiata, dal principio della sua fondazione
fino l'anno presente M D X C I.*

Et chi primieramente diede il Battesimo a' Milanesi, col numero de' gli
Arcueuoli, Santi, Chiese, Monasterij, discipline, case pie, & Scuole.

*Con l'antichità, e nobiltà di molte famiglie, & huomini Illustri, così nell'armi, come
nelle lettere, & altre professioni; insieme con altre cose degne di memoria, auenute
non solo in questa Città, ma anco in diverse parti del mondo, di tempo, in tempo.*

Con due copiosissime Tavole, vna de' Capuoli, l'altra de' cose Notabili.

CON PRIVILEGI



IN VENETIA, Appresso i Guerra. M D X C I I.

The Miseronis, from the book: 'Historia Dell Antichita Di Milano', 1592 by Paulo Morigia (B54)

Many things I have to write about Gasparo and Girolamo Missironi.

These were brothers, Gasparo has died, and Girolamo (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*) is alive. They were apprentices of Giacomo of Trezzo and of Benedetto Poligino, who was the first in Milano to work on crystal vases. However these Missironi have succeeded so far beyond expectation in the shaping of crystal objects that they hold first status in this art and they have discovered rare secrets in the art of crystal as well as in the making of objects in agate, in diaspore and other precious stones.

Giovanni Ambrogio Missironi, son of said Girolamo and apprentice to the great Trezzo, has exceptional talent in the art of engraving of gems, and in small gems he does wonders which seems to improve on nature. He has the secret of engraving in diamonds.

In particular, in this year of 1589, he has incised a ruby, the size of a fingernail, in the likeness of the Imperial eagle with the shield of the Emperor on the chest and with an inscription. It is a rare wonder to admire. This intaglio was carried by the illustrious Count Claudio Trivultio this October 1589 to Emperor Rodolfo (*Rudolf II*) and was valued at six hundred Scudi.

Also Giulio Missironi (*half-brother of Ottavio*), son of said Girolamo, lives presently in Spain at the Court and in the service of the Great King Fillippo and in the profession of engraver of crystal and gems in which his workmanship is exceptional. This Milanese is the one who for the most part has crafted the repository where the remains of the Holiest Sacraments of the King are kept (*El Escorial near Madrid*). The repository is now completed and is valued at more than three hundred thousand Scudi. It can be said that the great Catholic King has a deep affection for this Missironi and entertains him regularly in conversations, taking great pleasure in listening to his reasoning and admiring him for his intelligence and talents.

Now I shall speak about Ottavio, brother of the two aforementioned Missironi, who is himself a son of Girolamo and an emulator of his father and his brothers in this Art of intaglio and works in gems and Cameo. He is in service to the Emperor Rodolfo and is himself much appreciated. He does wonders in intaglio of cameos, and also has made a portrait of said Emperor in a cameo, so much like the subject, that whoever sees it marvels. This cameo (*now in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna*) is very exceptional and perhaps unique in the world.

These Missironis are worthy of praise, since they are so very ingenious. They also have a brother, a Friar in the Order of Mount Oliveto, who himself is of a very studious nature and who at this time is a Lecturer at the respected monastery of San Vittore in Milano. In the art of argumentation he is very keen and is a young man with a great future and worthy of great praise.

I do not wish to exhaust myself in naming the other famous men who were excellent in many honorable arts and in things worthy of praise and possessing rare secrets. Nor will I list the paintings, the rare sculptures, all worthy of praise, and worthy to be seen, created by the talented hands of many noble spirited Milanese. They are found in various Churches, Monasteries, and Palaces belonging to this City, which everyone can visit at his own leisure.

*(Translated from Italian by Nicole Rolando, a friend in Naples, Florida.)
(Notes like this are those of Eugene Bercel.)*

LA NOBILTA' DI MILANO.

DESCRITTA DAL R. P. F. PAOLO MORICI
De' Gesuati di San' Girolamo ;

Nella quale si ha piena notizia di tutte le Reliquie notabili, Corpi Santi Milanesi, Edificij di Chiese, & altri luoghi Pad'ella Città, Papi, Cardinali, & altri Graduati Ecclesiastici, Letterati, e Compositori Milanesi, Imperatori, & altri huomini famosi nell'Armi, Pittori, Scultori, & altri Artifici; della grandezza de' Milanesi, nobiltà de' loro famiglie, anticaglie, & altre cose curiose, e degne di memoria.

*Aggiuntomi il supplemento in questa nona impressione del Sig.
GIROLAMO BORSIERI.*

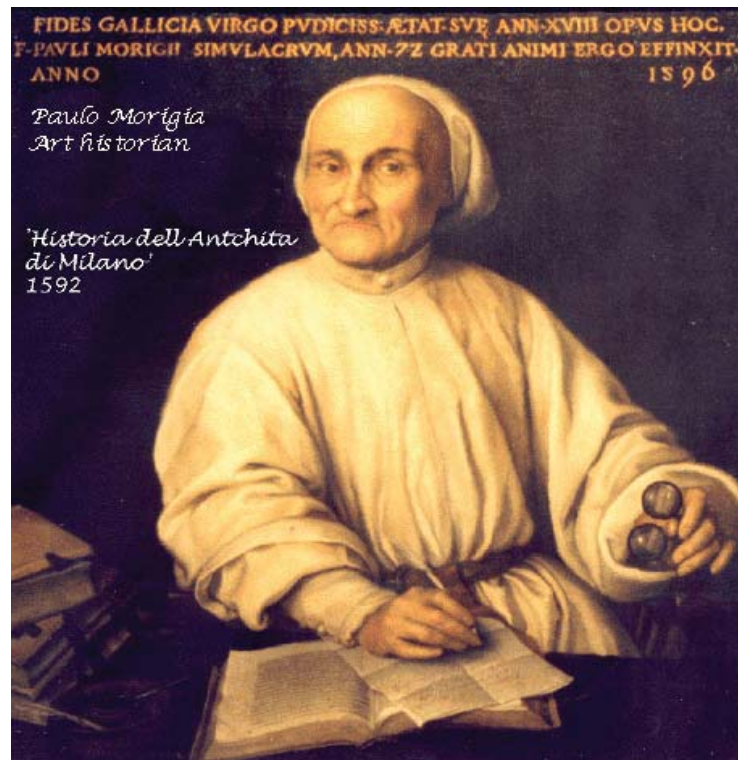
A L. M. II LVSTRE SIG. ERCOLE VISCONTE
Sig. di Maffino, Feudatario d'Inuorio, Paruzzaro &c..



IN MILANO, Appresso Gio. Battista Bidelli. 1615.
Con licenza de' Superiori, & Privilegio.

The Misseronis, from the book: 'La Nobilita Di Milano', 1615 by Paulo Morigia (B55)

The Misseroni, who are superior in engraving in crystal, diamond and other gems. There are many things to write about Girolamo and Gasparo (*8th great-grandfather and great-granduncle, G.11*) Misseroni who were apprentices of the most praised Trezzo and of Benedetto di Poligino. However, these Misseroni have succeeded very brilliantly in working objects in rock crystal, objects in diaspore, agate and other precious stones. It is Giovanni Ambrogio, the son of Girolamo, apprentice of the Great Trezzo, and great talented man, who is exceptional in engraving gems. In small gems, he does extraordinary things, which improve on nature. He possesses the secret of engraving in Diamonds. This exemplary artisan in the year 1589 has incised a ruby, the size of a fingernail, in the shape of an Imperial Eagle and on its chest a shield with the Coat of Arms of the Emperor and with an inscription. This thing is not only rare, but beautiful to contemplate, and was sent to His Royal Majesty Emperor Rodolfo via the hands of Count Claudio Trivultio and was valued at six hundred Scudi. This noble Misseroni engraved images of contemporaries in crystal. Praise also Ottavio Misseroni (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*), son of Girolamo, who also followed in his father's footsteps, and those of the brothers, in the art of intaglios and works in crystal, in gems and he is beyond compare in intaglios of cameos. He was in the service to His Royal Majesty Emperor Rodolfo, who esteemed and favored him. He made a design in the likeness of the Emperor in a cameo which seemed so real that anyone who saw it marveled.



Another Misseroni named Giulio (*half-brother of Ottavio*), brother of the two already named, died two years ago. This one has been diligent in working with crystal and other gems and worked mainly with diasporas and other mixed stones, which can be seen in the stupendous Repository of the Court of Spain (*El Escorial near Madrid*). Following the death of the supreme Trezzo, he was a favorite and esteemed by His Majesty our Catholic King.

(Translated from Italian by Nicole Rolando, a friend in Naples, Florida.)
 (Notes like this are those of Eugene Bercel.))

Miseroni family in Nové Strašeci from book by František Vacek, 1930 (B66)

*Excerpts from the book 'Dejiny Mesta Nového Strasecí'
by František Vacek*

Dům někdy Petra Rosy v místech nyn. domu č. p. 58

Antonín Maxm. Los, prve řečený, od r. 1711, Jan Karel Miseroni z Lisonu od r. 1717, hrabě Herkules Pius z Montekukuli od r. 1722, svobodný pán Kazimír Stöcker od r. 1729, Frant. Theofil Kleo z Roudné od r. 1731, Jan Karel Miseroni z Lisonu od r. 1734. Povšimnutí je hodno, že rytíř Miseroni r. 1717 koupil ten dům za 3350 zl., kdežto ve dražbě konané v r. 1734 obdržel jej i s domem U černého orla za 400 zl. Rozdíl způsobila velikost pozemkového příslušenství.

Od Billera koupil ten statek František Ant. Lužický, zeř Ostrovského a potomní vrchní hejtman polabských lobkovických panství, za 925 zl. (r. 1700); i po-
držel jej 36 let.

Dům č. 57 vznikl roku 1753, kdy Josef Rota, koupiv od vdovy Barbory Miseronové spáleniště bývalého stavení v tom místě, vystavěl na něm domek. Za spáleniště a právo k půl várce piva mu postoupené dal paní Miseronové 50 zl. Při tom bylo se mu zavázati, že bude platiti ročně 32 kr. 3 den. šosu, věřtel žita a věřtel ovsa farního desátku a že bude ze svého domu vypravovati na ptyňskou senoseč jednoho sekáče a jednoho hrabáče.

Majetník domů č. p. 58, 59 a poustky v místech nyn. domu č. p. 57 s jejich pozemkovým příslušenstvím, rytíř Jan Karel Miseroni z Lisonu, bývalý štalmistr hraběte Jana Josefa v Valdštejna, zemřev asi v r. 1740, zůstavil své manželce Barboře a dětem statek nemálo zadlužený. Syn jeho Václav Michal dospěl věkem teprve za poručnictví matčina. Největšího věřitele Miseronských dědiců, Jiřího Arnolda z Dobroslavína, u něhož Jan Karel Miseroni zadlužil se v 1000 zl., spokojil v r. 1748 Matěj Vašírovský, tchán Václava Michala, ale tak, že si vy-
mínil spravovati statek Miseronský.

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House Number 58 in Nové Strašeci.

Antonin Maximillian Los was the first owner from 1711.

Jan Karel (*4th great-grandfather, G.7*) Miseroni de Lisone from the year 1717,

Count Hercules Pius de Montekukuli from the year 1722,

Mr. Kazimir Stöcker from the year 1729,

Frantisek Theofil Kleo de Roudna from the year 1734.

It is interesting to note that in 1717 Knight Jan Karel Miseroni de Lisone bought this house for 3350 zl., while in 1734 he purchased it on auction together with the Black Eagle house for 400 zl. The difference was in the attached land properties.

House Number 80 in Nové Strašeci.

.....In the year 1700, Frantisek Antonin Lužiczka (*brother of Barbara Lužicka*), the son-in-law of Ostrovsky and the former District Chief of the Labe Lobkowitz estate, bought that house from Friedrich Biller for 925 zl. and he kept it for 36 years.

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House Number 57

The number 57 house was built in 1753, when Josef Rota bought the burnt ruins of a house from widow Barbora (*Lužicka, 4th great-grandmother, G.7*) Miseroni and built a new house on it. For the burnt ruins and the rights to one half of a beer brewery he paid 50 zl. to Barbora Miseroni.

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House numbers 58 & 59

The owner of these houses and of the land of today's number 57 house was Knight Jan Karl Miseroni de Lisone, former Stable Master of Count Jan Josef von Waldstein. Jan Karl Miseroni died in 1740 and left to his wife Barbara (*Lužicka*) and their children a very indebted estate. His son Václav Michal was his mother's trustee. The most important creditor of the Miseroni heirs was Jiri Arnold von Dobroslavin, to whom Jan Karl owed 1000 zl. He was paid in 1748 by Vaclav Michal's father-in-law, Matej Vasirovsky, but under the condition of the right to administer the Miseroni estate.

(Notes like this are those of Eugene Bercel.)

Miseronis in Prague

from book "Italští umělci v Praze: renesance, mannerismus, baroko"
by Pavel Preiss in Praha Panorama, 1986 (B45)
excerpts about the Miseroni artisan family members in Prague

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..... In Prague he (*Ottavio Miseroni*, 7th great-grandfather, G.10) married Laura, daughter of Ferante de Castello (8th great-grandfather, G.11), a citizen of Milan, who settled in 1590 in Pisecka [Tomaské] street [on the portal of St. Barbara's chapel in the St. Thomas' convent that he donated, he refers to himself as "Feres Castellus civis Mediosis"]. *[272] He was a headress and jewelry maker at the imperial court and stayed in Prague even in bad times after Rudolf's death, in years of financial depression, which he could only elude for short periods of time by the promise of serious orders for empress Anna, wife of Kaiser Matyas.

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..... Ottavio evidently belonged to the most important members of Rudolf's artistic group. At the baptism of one of his sons, held in 1607 in Saint Vitus Cathedral, there were members of the high ranking Czech nobility present. In 1609, Countess Polyxena Fürstenberg and even the most influential person of Prague's diplomatic circle, the ambassador of his highest Catholic majesty of Spain, Don Baltazar Zuniga were godparents to his daughter Lucia Polyxena. In Prague, at first, Ottavio was often in company of Prague's wealthy bourgeois Mates Kratsch [a functionary in Prague from 1589 to 1604], who was probably the operational soul of the emperor's workshops. Although, he was also gem cutter [about his work in art, mentioned in legal documents, is nothing known], he was mainly a domestic and international entrepreneur. Artistically Ottavio undoubtedly surpassed him greatly.

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When Ottavio Miseroni was dying, Dionysio (6th great-grandfather, G.9) was already in charge of the imperial workshop. He was the only one of Ottavio's sons, who was skilled in his father's art. It was evidently a well thought out choice of the most talented, rather than choosing the oldest. Two sons were born before Dionysio. They were Dominican Aurelius [died perhaps in 1631] and perhaps also Hieronymus, chancellor of Prague's Johanit's convent [died in 1654]. The date of the birth of Dionysio is uncertain. Hardly could the entry of christening of an unnamed son of Ottavio at Saint Vitus church on June 28, 1607 have anything to do with Dionysio. Ottavio's declaration [in 1623] that Dionysio was not worse than he himself and therefore the official duty of a gem cutter could be transferred to Dionysio, could hardly refer to a sixteen year old boy. That baptism was probably that of Frantisek, who later became a wealthy provincial bourgeois and owner of the estate and castle Krasov [1656]. The next child was Karel Jan Ambroz [1611-1657], who was later wealthy burgher of Newtown. In year 1650 Dionysio was rewarded with a compensation of 12,000 gulden. Besides other things, he was rewarded for his loyalty at the

time of the Swedish occupation. The reward mentions twenty two years of his services, counting the years from 1627-1628, when he evidently began. *[349] With Dionysio, without a doubt the most distinguished gem cutter of his time, the Miseroni family tradition reached its peak. He also gained an important official position. He soon became aid to Schatzmeister [August 1, 1630] with salary of 20 gulden (*per month*) [higher than he had as a manager of the castle's cutting workshop] and from 1634 he also became the successor to Jan Karel König, the keeper of the imperial gem collections. In 1635 he made an inventory of the castle's collection of Imperial treasures and later he had to defend himself against unjust accusations from König's heirs. When Prague was in immediate danger, he organized the transfer of those collections from Prague to Vienna [in 1631, 1634, 1639], which as it was later shown, became rescue work. With that came the end of the famous collection. Miseroni was forced to release keys and the original inventory to general Königsmark, who at the order of the Swedish queen Kristina invaded Prague (*July 26, 1648*) at the eve of the Westfal's peace treaty. He occupied the part of the city on the left bank and carried out systematic looting.

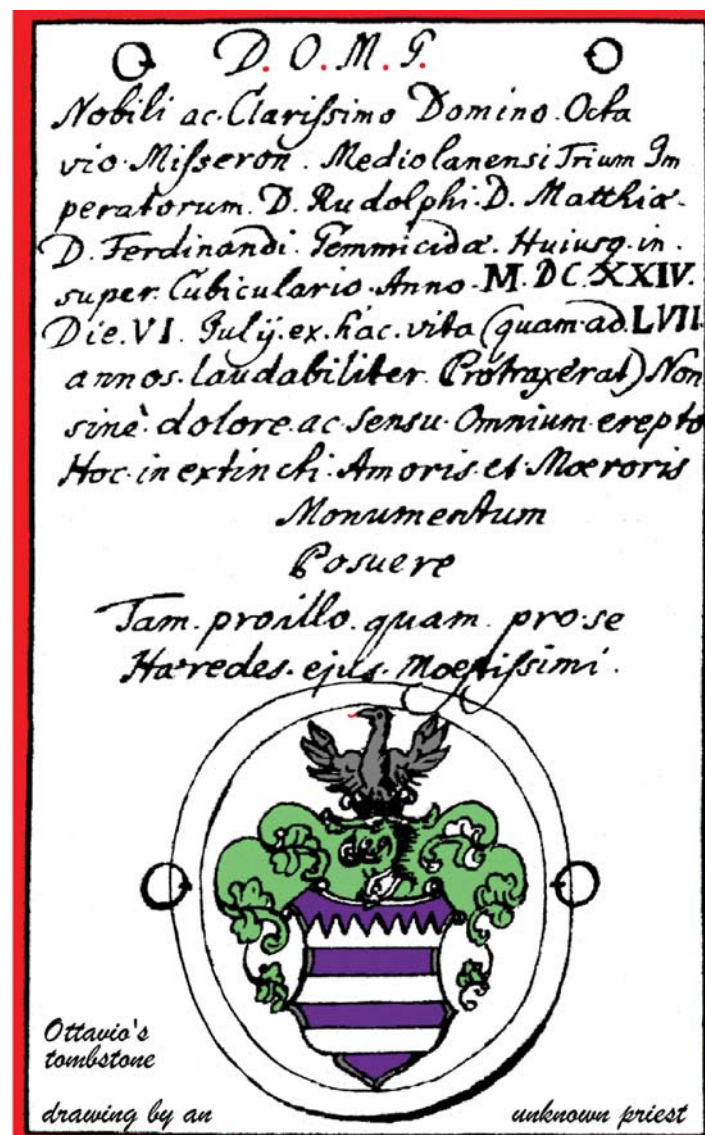
Dionysio Miseroni did not compromise his position by contact with occupying forces and kept his reputation as a faithful servant to the emperor. He was later ennobled with an improved coat of arms and the praedicat "de Lisone" [April 10, 1653]. Even though, the court still owed him very much, Dionysio did well and acquired considerable wealth. In 1648 he owned the house called White Rose [Dyrinkovsky] in Mostecká street, the house called Trostovsky on Vlasske [Malostranske] square, half of the house called Golden Pike and also some gardens and vineyards in Ujezd. *[350] He married his first wife, Judit (*6th great-grandmother, G.9*) [daughter of the wealthy small-town landowner and entrepreneur Jiri Mayer von Burgrieden] with whom he had three surviving sons, Jan Oktavius [born around 1630, died in or around 1690], Ferdinand Eusebius [1639 -1684] (*5th great-grandfather, G.8*) and Václav Eusebius [1644 –1661]. After the death of Judit, Dionysio married Marie Ludmilla Major von Grosenau, who gave birth to his next son Ignacz (Franz) František [1647 – 1717] and three daughters, Marie Laura [1648 -1667], Kristofa Renáta [1649- about1653] and Marie Anne (born 1658). *[353]

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..... After his brother's (*Ferdinand Eusebio's*) death [in 1684], Jan Ottavio Miseroni, although he was not qualified for glyptic (*carving*) work, tried his utmost to run the imperial workshop. In a real desperate struggle, he tried to protect the livelihood of his sister-in-law Marie Elizabeth, who found herself suddenly in the position of a "*poor widow with six small, minor children – pitiful orphans*". She claimed that in the workshop her husband had left "*many pieces of crystal, belonging to His Majesty*". There was also work "*which my husband partly completed and for which there are partly finished drawings and designs, which in most instances he himself prepared*". She was giving supporting evidence that she could be in charge of the workshop herself, especially if she could have those journeymen with her, "*who learned as apprentice from my deceased husband and not long ago were hired by him*". The Czech Camera agreed and the widow was allowed to continue living in her residence in the castle and the journeymen worked on stones for her. Jan Ottavio looked after the family interests even to the point of using threats and violence. The crystal cutter at the castle, Vaclav Ferdinand Felix asked the Czech Chamber

for permission to examine the many precious stones, which had been stored for so many years in the castle's cellar, and suggested "to polish them, so that their character would be brought to daylight". The Camera agreed, but Felix got into conflict with the last of the Miseronis (Jan Ottavio), who in his action saw a threat to the interest of the family. Perhaps it was about stones bought by Ferdinand Eusebio for future creations. Only that could explain, why Felix had to complain about Jan Ottavio to the Camera [May 10, 1696] "that he pursued him and threatened him with beating", which he had just escaped and saved himself on two occasions. He requested therefore intervention and protection. *[383] These incidents were an embarrassing finale for the once highly reputable cutting workshop and to the story of Italian glyptic art in the Czech land from the time of Rudolf II to its decline during the era of Leopold I.

(Translated by Dana Juneck, an Internet acquaintance from Toronto.)
 (Notes like this are those of Eugene Bercel.)



BERNÍ RULA

*Generální rejstřík ke všem svazkům
(vydaným i dosud nevydaným)
berní ruly z roku 1654
doplněný (tam, kde se nedochovaly)
o soupis poddaných z roku 1651*

*Sestavili
Václav Červený & Jarmila Červená*

II. svazek / M–Ž

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Miseroni properties in Prague

Excerpts from publications 'Studie o Praze pobelohorské III: zmeny v domovnim majetku a konfikace' by V. Liva, Prague 1935 (B46) & 'Berni Rula', by V. & J. Cerveny, Prague 2003 (B47)

1. Study of houses confiscated in Prague in the 17th century, V, Liva
2. Berni Rula, General property tax index (1600s), Prague city, District of Saint Stephan, V. & J. Cerveny

Note 1. (Both books dealt with the history of Prague houses. For every house, one excerpt is shown on images 'MiseroniProptiesSP1 through SP3', taken either from one of the above two books. However the translation of the history of the houses given below contains in most cases information from both books.)

Excerpts from image SP1

3/4, Mr. Miseroni's House, and Tavern, 4 zl 45 kr *(image from book 2., text from books 1. & 2.)*
House **number 797**, Wenceslas Square, belonged to Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone (6th great-granduncle, G.9), Tax Collector and community alderman. He acquired it by marriage to Anna, widow of Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld, who had bought it from the Bohemian Chamber on September 18, 1638 for 845 zl. It was the house of **emigrant** Jan Procházka [who had bought it in 1608 for 1050 kop. mis]. *(emigrant here means protestant opponents of the Hapsburg rule, who left Prague to avoid persecution or prosecution; their properties were subsequently confiscated by the ruling authorities)*

1, Mr. Ambrosio Miseroni Tax Collector 6 zl 45 kr *(image from book 2., text from books 1. & 2.)*
House **number 699** "U Vodicku" (called 'At Vodicka's), Vodickova Street, belongs to Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone. He acquired it through marriage to Anna, widow of Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld. She had bought it with her previous husband, royal custodian Michalov Rittrsicov von Ritterfeld on November 29, 1635. Formally it belonged to emigrant¹ Jan Hendrich Myslich von Wilenstein.

1/8, Kaspar Vita, 32 ½ kr *(image from book 2., text from books 1. & 2.)*
House **number 631**. At Slehla's, Stepanska street. Kaspar Vitu correctly Vitku, bought it on March 28 1628 for 1200 kop. mis. through power of attorney of emigrant¹ Matouse Svika von Lukonos, who had inherited it from his mother in 1615. However, he remained in debt for the entire purchase price. The house was then taken over by the Czech Chamber and was transferred to Svika's brother-in-law Ondreje Ludvika Hresju, from whom, the house was bought by wine and beer Tax Collector Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone on November 9, 1646 for 750 kop. mis.

1/2, house of Mr. Miseroni at Slehlu, 4 zl and 7 1/2 kr *(image from book 2., text from books 1. & 2.)*
House **number 630**, not at Slehla's, but next to Slehla's, Stepanska street. It used to belong to emigrant¹ Václav Hubek. When he fled the country, on February 3, 1628 the house was confiscated and turned over to royal custodian Michalov Rittrsicov von Ritterfeld. His widow Anna married Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld and when widowed again, she married Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone.

Excerpts from image SP2

(image from book 1., text from book 1.)

House Na Korabe. House **number 544**, Jecna/Stepanska Street, first bought by Jan Weyspart on August 3, 1620 for 930 kop. mis. From Marian Pergerové von Castolovic and her son Jiljiho B. von C. Then in an unknown manner it was sold to Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld and later through his widow it was acquired by Jan Ambros Miseroni von Lison.

1/4, Mr. Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone, 2 zl 5 kr

(image from book 2., text from books 1. & 2.)

House **number 502a**, Karl's (*Charles*) Square. Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone acquired it by marriage to Anna, who was the widow of Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld and before that the widow of Michalov Rittrsicov von Ritterfeld. The latter had bought it from the city with another house from emigrant¹ Isaiáse Suller, who had bought it on February 22, 1619 for 530 kop. mis. from Lukáse Karbana von Volsan. This house used to belong to Kopovsky house [502b, also owned at one time by Michalov Rittrsicov von Ritterfeld], but it has been separated in the city's property books.]

1, House and Tavern, Restaurant of Mr. Miseroni, 5 zl 15 kr

(image from book 1., text from books 1.)

House **number 1130** Na Kukliku, Petr's Square/Zlatnicka Street, belongs to Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone, who acquired it by marriage to Anna, who was the widow of Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld. In 1618, it was the property of Martin Naypaur.

(image from book 1., text from books 1. & 2.)

1, pond lot of Esquire Miseroni also with Houses and Tavern, 4 zl 42 kr

House **number 1235**, pond Babackovske, Novomlynska/Klimentaska Street, belonging to Jo. Ambrosio Miseroni de Lisone, with the vacant Jablecnikovsky pond lot. He acquired the property by marriage to Anna, who was the widow of Jiriho Jeska von Ritterfeld and before that the widow of Michalov Rittrsicov von Ritterfeld. The latter had bought it on November 17, 1625. Formerly it belonged to emigrant¹ Jan Mechejr, [who inherited it, as well as two neighboring houses, from his mother Katerine M. on March 5 1625].

Excerpts from image SP3

1/4, House at White Rose, Tavern, 2 zl 10 kr

(image from book 2., text from book 2.)

House **number 276** Mostecká street. On December 4, 1629, it was bought by Aurelio, Dionysio, Frantisek and Jo. Ambrosio (*brothers, G.9*), the sons of late gemstone cutter Ottavio Miseroni de Lisone for 8200 zl. It had been confiscated from emigrant¹ Janovi Fridrichov von Bruk and Rottenperk. In 1653 it was held by Dionysio Miseroni, the Schatzmeister at the Prague's castle (*it was called the 'White Rose' house*).

1, Frantisek Miseroni, Tavern, 3 zl 12 kr

(image from book 2., text from books 1. & 2.)

House **number 270**, house Kocinovsky, Slysiperkovsky, At Golden Key, Malostranske square. It belonged to Frantisek Miseroni de Lisone (*6th great-granduncle, G.9*), prominent clerk at provincial tax collections. He acquired it on April 10, 1646 from Jacob Guttman von Guttenau in exchange for house number 119 (and a surcharge of 1400 zl), which he had bought on September 19, 1628 for 3000 zl through power of attorney of emigrant¹ Anna Kechlové von Hollenstein.

3/4, Dionysio Miseroni Tavern, 2 zl

(image from book 1., text from book 1.)

House **number 261**, House Trostovsky, Malostranske square. It belonged to Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*), His Majesty's Schatzmeister in the Prague Castle. Formerly it belonged to Jan Karl König von Königsfeld, His imperial Majesty's Councilor in the Prague Castle, who had bought it for 4150 thaler from Jan Trost von Tiefenthal on July 9, 1624.

1/2, Dionysio Miseroni, 1 zl 45 kr

(image from book 1., text from books 1.)

House **number 208**, Dionysio Miseroni acquired it through marriage to Maria Ludmilla Major von Grossenau from her brother Veit Wilhelm Major von Grossenau [Expeditor at the Bohemian Chancellory and Registrar of the German Chancellory to Kaiser Leopold] on November 5, 1652 [6000 zl.]. The latter had inherited it from his father, Wilhelm Major von Grossenau [physician of the Palace, who purchased the house in 1617 for 3300 kop. mis.].

Abbreviations (on images and above):

Bilek = name

C.P. = House number

kop. mis. = some unknown monetary unit

kr = kreuzer, 1/60 zloty (1/60 gulden)

Nasl. = Con't.

Sezn. = short for: Seznam = List

St. = Strana = Page

zl = zloty (probably = gulden)

(Translated by Dana Junek, an Internet acquaintance from Toronto and by Eugene Bercel.)

(Notes like this are those of Eugene Bercel.)



**The Miseronis in Milan, from 'Nouve Ricerche sulla Biografia Dei Fratelli Gasparo e
Girolamo Miseroni'**

(New Research on the Biographies of Brothers Gasparo and Girolamo Miseroni)

by Rudolf Distelberger, (B53)

From a collection of publications entitled: "Firenze e la Toscana dei Medici nell'Europa del '500"
Firenze (Florence), MCMLXXXIII, page 77-84

From Mrs. Willemijn Foch's publication in *Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst* (1976)¹, we know that beginning from the mid-1500s to 1573, Gasparo Miseroni continuously provided the Florentine court with works of rock crystal, heliotrope (*bloodstone*), agate or lapis. These objects are among the best of their kind. Even today, the *Museo degli Argenti* carries the main works done by him personally or by his workshop², and precisely here in Florence, the key to his artistic production³ was found. However, no biographical information regarding Gasparo⁴ was ever found. There was also only sporadic information found concerning his brother Girolamo (^{8th} great-grandfather, G.11). With the help of documents of legal proceedings from the State Archives in Milan, a few questions which so far had gone unanswered can be clarified.

Information on the Miseroni family in Milan goes back to the 15th century. Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni (^{9th} great-grandfather, G.12), the father of the brothers in question, son of Francesco, living near "Porta Cumana, parrocchia of Santi Michaeli ad Gallum", died in 1525. With a court proceeding of April 22, 1525, his widow Lucia Longhi de Leucho becomes guardian of their minor children. On this occasion, the children are mentioned for the first time, along with their respective ages⁵. Francesco, the oldest of the brothers, was between 17 and 19 years old, from which we deduct that his date of birth must be circa 1507. Our famous Gasparo was around 6 or 7 years old, thus he was born in 1518. Giovanni Antonio follows, aged 4 or 5, and the famous Girolamo, 2 or 3 years old, born therefore in 1522. Earlier, Ernst Kris had assumed that Girolamo had to have been born between 1520 and 1530. Kris came to that conclusion from a portrait-medal (see image 'MiseroniMedalSP.') made by Andrea Cambi also known as Bombarda, which portrays Girolamo at the age of 42. That medal was made between 1560 and 1570⁶.

In the 1525 document, the daughters of Ambrogio Matteo and Lucia were not mentioned, but they appear in other legal proceedings. Francesca Mattea, named after her grandfather and father, seems to be the oldest of the sisters and at the same time, the firstborn. Already in 1520 she had married a certain Bartolomeo Scoperti de Cairate, to whom in 1522 Ambrogio Matteo transferred 400 ducats as part of his daughter's dowry⁷. The total amount of the dowry is not ascertained. However, the sum paid is an indication of remarkable prosperity. The happiness of the young couple was brief. Francesca Mattea died in 1524 without having had children⁸. Her husband had preceded her in death. A trial ensued for their inheritance between Giovanni Pietro Scoperti, her husband's brother who seized the will, and Lucia Longhi de Leucho, as guardian of Gasparo and Girolamo, the brothers of Francesca Mattea. The trial dragged on until 1532 and ended in a compromise. The age of the brothers was again mentioned in a document issued on Nov. 9, 1532 by Ferdinando II Sforza (a member of the Sforza family, that ruled Milano for about a century), regarding the inheritance: Gasparo was approximately 14 years old and Girolamo was approximately 11⁹. Thus the birth years of 1518 for Gasparo and 1522 for Girolamo are again determined. Francesco, who died in 1526¹⁰ and Giovanni Antonio were no longer alive in 1532.

In 1522, Bianca Girolama, Ambrogio Matteo's second daughter, married Cristoforo Busseri "*the son of Ambrosius, emancipated from his father and living in Porta Cumana parish of St. Thomas in Milano*". Her dowry included land measuring "24 *perticis*" and a garden¹¹. Therefore, in 1525 the two daughters no longer lived in the paternal house. Additionally, the inheritance of Orsina, the third daughter, had already been arranged because in the same year, she was betrothed to a certain Giovanni Domenico Lorenzi¹². Last, but not least, Giulia, probably a posthumous child, married Alberto Magni in 1544. As her dowry, she received the sum of 2,075 imperial pounds from her mother Lucia and her brothers Gasparo and Girolamo. A list of bridal expenses shows a sum of 1,227 pounds, 11 solidi, 6 denari. It is additionally stated that she also received several jewels, a coral crown, 2 gold chains, etc. One can deduce that the brothers lived very comfortably¹³.

In the 1525 legal proceedings there is also a list of debts and assets of the deceased from which one can surmise that Ambrogio Matteo Miseroni was a goldsmith. The most significant sum of the debts was 777 pounds, 9 solidi, and 3 denari¹⁴. His wife Lucia also descended from a family of goldsmiths, of whom we shall speak later. Both children (*Gasparo and Girolamo*) would continue the tradition in the workshop operated by their father while alive.

As for the goldsmith training of Gasparo and Girolamo, there is no mention of it in the documents. In Morigia's book, 'The Nobility of Milan', printed in 1595, it is stated that they were pupils of Jacopo da Trezzo and Benedetto Poligino¹⁵. It is important to say that Morigia is not always reliable in his statements. For example, he states the same thing about Giovanni Ambrogio Miseroni, son of Girolamo. That is quite improbable for the pupil would have had to follow the maestro to Spain, since Trezzo had lived there since 1555. Both brothers (*Gasparo and Girolamo*) belong to the same generation as Trezzo, who was born in 1514, only 4 years before Gasparo¹⁶. Since the College of Goldsmiths required 8 years of study and practice with the maestro before becoming a proper goldsmith, Trezzo himself was in training when Gasparo started his studies. At most, Gasparo might have been able to join him in the last phase of his preparation. The father's workshop is to be excluded, since Ambrogio Matteo had passed away (*before his two sons were old enough to be apprentices*). As far as Benedetto Poligino, mentioned by Morigia, the ties to his professional development are baseless.

What is certain is that in Milan, goldsmiths and stone cutters belonged to the same association. In a document from Emperor Carlo VI of 1737, there is reference to "*Abbas Camerae Aurificum et Gemmariorum huius urbis*"¹⁷ ("*Abbot of the Camera of Goldsmiths and Gemologists of this city*"). All activity that involved the making and sale of jewels, silver, pearls, corals, crystals and other precious stones was the jurisdiction of the College of Goldsmiths¹⁸. Therefore, we can be certain that Gasparo and Girolamo Miseroni were trained both as goldsmiths and stone cutters. Gasparo's list of deliveries to the Florentine court, published by Mrs. Foch in '*Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*' (1976)¹⁹, confirms this dual training. On the list, next to crystal vases and other hard stones, are found cameos, jewels and "*a large silver cup decorated with gold*". There is no reason to believe that they did not come from the Miseroni workshop. However, one cannot affirm with certainty that the Miseroni did all the work in gold and silver with their own hands.

There is a contract from 1541 between a certain "*Camillus de Vignoni, son of Ludovisio of Porta Cumana of the St. Michael parish of Milano on the one part and master Gaspare de Missironibus, son of the late master Ambrogio Matteo of the said Porta and parish from the other part*"²⁰. In the contract, Camillo Vignoni agrees "*to work for one year with the said Gasparo in the art and in the trades associated with the art ('in arte et circa artem zoiearum') that the said master Gasparo is engaged in*". On his part, Gasparo agrees to "*teach the said Vignoni all of the said art he can and to give him a wage of six imperial solidos for each working day*". The expression "*in arte et circa artem zoiearum*" (meaning goldsmith work) could not have been used, if Gasparo had not been a certified goldsmith, since lawyers were very precise in their work. In a contract drawn up by Girolamo Miseroni 5 years later, on Nov. 2, 1546, with the same Camillo Vignoni, with a similar text, the type of work is clearly stated. Vignoni commits to "*work with the said master Girolamo for one year and to spend the committed time working in the art and all around the art of working with crystals and all that is done by the said master Girolamo in the workshop of master Girolamo*" for compensation of 7 solidos per working day²¹. The different ways of creating jewelry and working crystals are written in the contract of Camillo Vignoni. From the documents one can learn that the Miseroni brothers occasionally hired other artists for their workshop, when the work load required it. For this reason, only by studying their style can one deduct which works of art were actually made by the Miseroni themselves. Gasparo's fine hand in the cut is recognizable. However, we cannot yet distinguish Girolamo's work.



In spite of this, Girolamo also undoubtedly must have possessed remarkable qualities. In 1550 Girolamo finished a crystal vase for the convent Santa Maria of Mount Oliveti in Rome. The vase must have been an exceptional piece judging from its high price of 800 gold scudi²². To compare, let it be said that at the beginning of 1557, 300 scudi were paid for Gasparo's famous large heliotrope vase, that is now in the Museo degli Argenti (*in Florence*). The creation of Girolamo's vase involved the collaboration of Girolamo's maternal grandfather, Bernardino Longhi de Leucho (*10th great-grandfather, G.13*) and his brother Andrea. Soon after that, Andrea Longhi died and his children and heirs, Ludovico, Francesco and Paolo received his share of the honorarium. Girolamo paid Bernardino and his 3 nephews 122 gold scudi²³ on April 22, 1550, and 200 gold scudi²⁴ on November 15 of the same year. The reason for the payment is given in detail in the first legal proceedings with the following paragraph:

"Et hoc pro parte solutionis istius portionis dicti domini Bernardini et dictorum minorum nepotum suorum unius vasi cristalli aureati fabricati pro dicto Hieronymo con viribus expensis inter dictum dominum Hieronymum et dictum dominum Bernardinum et dictum quondam dominum Andream eius fratris venditi praesentis diebus reverendissimo et venerabili domino abbati et monacis monasterii denominatae Sanctae Mariae ordinis montis Oliveti de urbe et nomine ipsius congregationis pro pretio scutorum octocentum auri Italiae, ex quibus quidem scutis octocentum dictus dominus Hieronymus habuit et recepit ab agentibus pro dicta congregatione scuta quatuorcentum auri Italiae etc."

("This is for the payment of the share of the said Bernardino and his said younger nephews for the goldsmith work of one crystal vase for the said Girolamo in a joint effort amongst the said dominus Girolamo and the said dominus Bernardino and the said late dominus Andrea, his brother, who helped to sell it to the most respected and venerable dominus Abbot of the Saint Maria convent of the order of Mount Oliveti from the city and for his congregation for a price of eight hundred Italian gold scudi, from which said eight hundred scudi, the said dominus Girolamo received and kept from the representatives of the said congregation four hundred Italian gold scudi.")

Thus we not only learn that three people worked on the precious vase, but that the Longhi de Leucho family also practiced the same trade as the Miseroni family and they collaborated.

New information on the Miseroni brothers is available regarding their marriages. The younger one, Girolamo, was first to marry. He wed a certain Prudentia Rossi, daughter of Giovanni Domenico Rossi and Caterina Solari, who lived in "*Porta Romana of the parish of St. Stephano in Milano*". The betrothal was dated March 22, 1549²⁵. As a dowry, Prudentia brought Girolamo half of a property that included buildings, meadows and their yields, etc., near Porta Vecchia "*of the parish of St. Victorino at the Theatre*" in Milan. This was estimated at 1,100 pounds. Additionally, Girolamo received 900 imperial pounds in cash, for a total of 2,000 pounds. (*The father of Prudentia may have been related to the famous gem cutter Giovanni Antonio di. Rossi.. Prudentia must have died within a few years after their marriage, because from Paola Venturelli's article we know that Girolamo married a second time some-time between 1563 and 1565.*) Gasparo's betrothal was dated Dec. 10, 1552²⁶. Since during the Advent period marriage ceremonies were not performed, the actual ceremony took place in 1553. The bride, Aurelia Borsani, daughter of Giovanni Giacomo Borsani and Margarita Busti, living in "*Porta Romana parish of St. Nazaro in Milano*", brought a dowry of 2,200 pounds.

The brothers lived in their paternal home and collaborated on various orders. From 1553 they are not mentioned in legal proceedings for 14 years. In 1567 we find them with a new address which they never again change: "*Porta Cumana parish of St. Tomaso in Terra Amara in Milano*"²⁷. In a document dated Jan. 18, 1572, they are mentioned together for last time²⁸. In the notarial document Giovanni Ambrogio Miseroni, son of Girolamo, signed an agreement for payment with a certain Cesare Pagani. Only Girolamo is named in the document. Gasparo is only mentioned as "*and his late brother*"²⁹. In the death registries of 1572 and 1573, I did not find the name Gasparo Miseroni (*if he was said to be dead in January 1572, he could not have died in 1573, he must have died in 1571 or even earlier*). He probably did not die in Milan. His last delivery to Florence dates to this period, and consists of lapis vases and other works which were paid for on April 24, 1573³⁰. Supposedly, he died returning from this Florentine trip.

I could not find any descendants of Gasparo. A certain Bernardo Miseroni, mentioned in a document on August 13, 1572, living in a town near Milan and being a father of four³¹, cannot be his son. A son of our Gasparo would not have been more than 19 years old in that year.

Girolamo appears one last time in a document dated May 25, 1584³² in Milan. As noted, that year he went to Spain where at the court of Philipp II, he worked with Jacopo da Trezzo. In his workshop in Milan, for ten years he had been working on his own with his son Giovanni Ambrogio. We do not know when Girolamo died (*from Venturelli we know that according to the 1586 census, in that year he was still alive*). As stated in another publication, the Miseroni family's workshop continued its operation through the first two of decades of the 17th century³³.

Footnotes:

(1) C.V.Fock, Vase en lapis-lazuli des collections in Médiécennes du seizième siècle, 'Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst', XXVII, 1976, pp. 119-154.

(2) Cfr. R. Distelberger, Beobachtungen zu den Steinschneidewerksätten der Miseroni in Mailand und Prag, 'Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen in Wien', 74, 1978, pp. 79 152.

(3) C. W. Fock, op. cit., p. 121 sg.

(4) Cfr. E. Kris, Meister und Meisterwerke der Steinschneiderkunst in der italischen Renaissance, Wien, Schroll 1929 (Reprint 1979), p. 88.

(5) Archivio di Stato Milano (=ASM), fondo notarile (=f.n.), filza 7008, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto quondam Tomaso, atto n. 4131 ³/₄: "Comparuerunt domina Lucia de Longis de Leucho filia domini Bernardini etc. et uxor quondam Ambrosii Matthei de Missironibus matri Francisci maioris annorum decem et septem et minoris annorum decem et novem, Gasparis maioris annorum sex et minoris annorum septem, Jo: Antonii maioris annorum quattour et minoris annorum quinque et Ironimi maioris annorum duorum et minoris annorum trium, omnes filli dicti domini Ambrosii Matthei et dictae dominae Lutiae (sic) "

(6) E. Kris, loc. cit., p. 88, nota 15.

(7) ASM, f.n., filza 7004, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 3307, 11 agosto 1522.

(8) ASM, f.n., filza 7006, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 3800, 12 marzo 1524; testamento di Francesca Mattea.

(9) ASM, f.n., filza 7015, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 5891, 12 novembre 1532 con allegato del 9 Novembre 1532.

(10) ASM, f.n., filza 7009, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 4522, 10 marzo 1526; testamento di Francisco Miseroni.

- (11) ASM, f.n., filza 7005, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 3340, 27 settembre 1522.
- (12) ASM, f.n., filza 7007, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 4082, 4 novembre 1525.
- (13) ASM, f.n., filza 7028, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 9093, 13 maggio 1544.
- (14) V. nota 5.
- (15) P. Morigia, 'La nobilita di Milano, Milano 1595, p. 291.
- (16) Su Trezzo cfr. J. Babelon, Jacopo da Trezzo et la construction de l'Escorial, Bordeaux-Paris, Feret & Fils 1922.
- (17) ASM, Commercio, antico 222; 30 agosto 1737: "Ordine del Senato Eccellentissimo di Milano spedito alli 30 agosto 1737, con cui si comanda à signori giudici, che non decretino catture contro alcun orefice, o gioielliere, per titolo di compra di robe rubate, se non vi saranno iudici di dolo contro tale compratore." (*Italian*) "Carolus sextus dei gratia Romanorum Imperator ... et Mediolani Dux. Alexander Tantalora uti Abbas Camerae Aurificum & Gemmariorum huius urbis ... repetitis ordinibus, editis diebus 27 aprilis 1569 & 26 aprilis 1632, sanxit excellentiss. Medionali Senatus ad preces camerae aurificum & gemmariorum civitatis mediolani, ne illi a iudicibus ulla molestia affici possent ex titulo emtionis rerum furatorum nisi de dolo subessent iudicia." (*Latin*)
 (17) ASM, Commerce, Antiqua 222; August 30, 1737: "By order of the outstanding Senate of the city of Milan, issued on August 30, 1737, with whose command to the judges, not to lay charge on any goldsmith or jeweler, for buying stolen property, unless fraud is shown against such a buyer." (Carl the sixth Holy Roman Emperor and Prince of Milan. Alexander Tantalora as the Abbot of the Chamber of Goldsmiths and Gemologists of this city by repeated orders, issued on April 27, 1569 & April 26 1632, the most excellent Senate of Milan decreed, at the request of the Chamber of Goldsmiths and Gemologists of the city of Milan, that no trouble should come to them from the judges as a result of the purchase of stolen goods and only when such action is deliberate should they come under the courts.)
- (18) Così una grida del principe Eugenio di Savoia, 6 giugno 1709. ASM, Commercio, antico 257/1.
- (19) Cfr. Nota 1, p. 147.
- (20) ASM, f.n., filza 7025, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 8271, 19 luglio 1541.
- (21) ASM, f.n., filza 7030, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 9562, 2 novembre 1546.
- (22) ASM, f.n., filza 7034, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 10633 ½, 15 novembre 1550.
- (23) ASM, f.n., filza 7034, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 10671, ½, 22 aprile 1550.
- (24) Cfr. Nota 22.
- (25) ASM, f.n., filza 7034, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 10550, 22 marzo 1549.
- (26) ASM, f.n., filza 7036, notaio Castiglioni Benedetto q. Tomaso, atto n. 11015, 10 dicembre 1552.
- (27) ASM, f.n., filza 15942, notaio Bosisio Placido q. Giovanni Maria, atto n. 703, 27 ottobre 1567.
- (28) ASM, f.n., filza 14238, notaio Carcani Alessandro q. Battista, atto n. 1962, 18 gennaio 1572. Pagamento verso Pagani Cesare Davide q. Petri Antonii.
- (29) ASM, f.n., filza 14240, notaio Carcani Alessandro q. Battista, atto n. 2048/49, 14 dicembre 1573. Patti verso Pagani Cesare q. Petri Antonii.
- (30) C. W. Fock, loc. Cit., p. 147.
- (31) ASM, f.n., filza 14237, notaio Carcani Alessandro q. Battista, atto n. 1827, 13 agosto 1572. Patti verso Cremona Alessandro.
- (32) ASM, f.n., filza 20651, notaio Martignoni Giuseppe q. Giovanni Antonio, atto n. 21, 25 Maggio 1584. Confessio a Giovanni Giacomo Trezzi.
- (33) R. Distelberger, v. nota 2. Un figlio di Girolamo, Ottavio, andava a Praga nel 1588, dove la bottega dei Miseroni lavorava fino a 1684. Cfr. R. Distelberger, Dionysio und Ferdinand Eusibio Miseroni, 'Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen in Wien', 75, 1979, pp. 109-188.

(Translated from Italian by Grace Mannino in Marco Island in Florida, the Latin translation and the notes like this are mine, Eugene Bercel.)



The Miseronis in Milan, from Gioielli e Gioiellieri Milanesi — Storia, Arte, Moda (1450-1630)

Jewelry and Jewel Makers of Milan, History, Art, Fashion (1450-1630)
by Paola Venturelli, Silvana Editoriale, Milano 1996, excerpt (B56)

page 15, Goldsmiths in Milan

..... This type of work together in general with that of gem stones and crystals was in fact practiced also by master goldsmiths, and the same trade guild seemed to control the qualifications of engravers of gem stones and lapidary, at least between 1569 and 1632. In fact, even in Milan, the world of the masters seemed much more diverse and varied from what would be concluded from the simple classification of their trades. One could see in studying the biographies of various artisans, such as the celebrated Miseronis, who were registered in the corporation of goldsmiths even though their principal competence was in the art of cutting crystals and gem stones, or the just as the famous Saracchi, stone cutter and goldsmith, or Annibale Fontana, sculptor, engraver and even goldsmith.

page 15-16 The organization in the city

..... In this period, we find them concentrated (*the jewelry makers*), for the most part, in the goldsmiths' quarters around the church of St. Michael of Gallo, in the center of the city. According to city documents, the artisan shops, which represented over 50 per cent of the self-employed population of the city, were transferred to there in 1311 from the parish of St. Catherine al Ponte dei Fabbri. Around 1674, the church of St. Michael was still in the middle of two quarters that "*within a straight and narrow line remain reserved to the goldsmiths*". They lived therefore in the vicinity of the piazza dei Mercanti (*Merchants' square*), that is in the center of the city, where the mercantile and trade elite of the Lombard capital was concentrated and the metalworking crafts gathered [in second place in the city's industrial production after textile] including in addition to the goldsmiths' quarter, that of the gunsmith, that of the silverware trade and the district of the sword smiths.

page 19, The family relationships and professions

..... As in the case of the gem cutter and goldsmith Gerolamo Miseroni (*8th great-grandfather, G.11*), sometimes whole buildings were owned and occupied by various nuclear families of the same dynasty practicing the same trade. In 1586, we find Gerolamo, now 60 years old, in a house on his own property, with his second wife, the 40 years old Isabella Borsani (*8th great-grandmother, G.11*) and with fourteen children, the first of whom, the gem cutter Ambrogio, was also living there with his own family. Besides the place of settlement and the relations with the neighborhood, even making family ties was based on precise strategies that were certain to weave useful alliances within the profession. From this point of view, the community of the Milanese jewelers seems quite closed. For example, Miseroni (*Ambrogio Matheo, Gerolamo's father*) married into the well-known goldsmith family Longhi de Leucho, while Annibale Fontana married Ippolita Saracchi, the sister of the gem stone cutters and goldsmiths Giovanni Ambrogio, Simone and Michele. A useful source for the verification of the certainly not open character of the group is the "Registry of Marriages and Baptisms". In its contents we can observe the same people alternating in the roles of lead actor, support actor and extras.

pages 25, 28, 33 Associations and activity in the goldsmith shops

In the case of specific goldsmith shops, well established artisans would sometimes associate for a determined length of time to work with other artisans, working in related fields or with colleagues less established or less expert than themselves. They did that in order to complete some urgent and complex work requiring diverse expertise. This is indicated by some records about the Miseroni and the Saracchis. On the 19th of July in 1541, Gasparo Miseroni (*8th great-granduncle, G.11*) signed a contract with the much lesser known Camillus Vignono, who committed himself for one year “*exercere cum dicto Gaspare in arte et circa arte zoiearum quae per dictum dominum Gaspare exercetur*” (“*to work with the said Gasparo in the art and in the trades associated with the art that the said master Gasparo is engaged in*”), a trade that the same Gasparo was obligated to teach him, and promised Vignono to give him “*pro eius mercede solidos sex imperials quolibet die laborative*” (“*as his wage six imperial solidos for each working day*”) and to put at his disposal the tools of the trade. Five years later, on the 2nd of November, Camillo Vignono reappears in the records. **p. 28** This time, with Gerolamo Miseroni, the brother of Gasparo, for one year “*in arte et circa artem laborandi in operibus cristalli, et aliis quae exercetur per dictum Dominum Hieronymum*” (“*to work in the art and all around the art of working with crystals, and all that is done by the said master Gerolamo*”) in the house of Gerolamo for a compensation of seven imperial solidos for a day’s work. Evidently, now and then, the Miseroni involved in their workshops other artisans, when the urgency and the quantity of work necessitated it, resorting however, for the same reasons already mentioned, to the families, who were also goldsmiths. In 1550, in the crafting of a crystal vase for the monastery of Saint Mary of the Mount Oliveti order in Rome [an exceptional piece for which 800 gold scudi was paid], Gerolamo worked with his maternal grandfather Bernardino Longhi de Leucho and with Andrea, the brother of the same. ...

p. 33

..... Even the most luxurious demands of other prestigious courts found fulfillment thanks to the work of the Milanese. In 1559, the famous sculptor and gem cutter Jacopo da Trezzo [1515ca-1589] moved permanently to the court of Spain, working for Philip II, son of Carlo V. He was joined by Gerolamo Miseroni in 1584. His (*Gerolamo's*) tabernacle for the basilica dell'Escorial in jasper gem stones mounted in gilded bronze would be one of the emblematic examples of the Reformation, but certainly his work as a jeweler was equally important, contributing to creating the assonance noticeable between the Spanish glazed art and the Milanese glazed art of the second half of the 16th century. From the activity of Trezzo in this field attests the list of jewels from various times during his Iberian stay. All include pieces with finely cut gems showing the coat of arms or the portrait of the patron, cameos [even for use as buttons] in enamel or with niello inlay.

..... Veteran artists from various places came into contact with the Spanish court. Even Giulio Miseroni [half-brother of Ottavio, died in 1593 in Spain] and the ‘caesarian sculptor’ Leone Lioni (1509ca-1608) with his son Pompei [bef. 1533-1608].

..... The increased demand for jewels, required for elegant life, induced cities like Vienna and Prague to turn to the Milanese for making objects in gem stones and crystal. The lapidary Alessandro Masnago was one of them. Ottavio Miseroni (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*), highly esteemed gem cutter of Emperor Rudolf II as well as his brother Giovanni Ambrogio moved to Prague in 1588 and established a workshop there, still immersed in the style of Mannerism. After Ottavio’s death (1624), his son Dionysio operated the workshop until (*his death in*) 1663.

pages 202-204 Biography

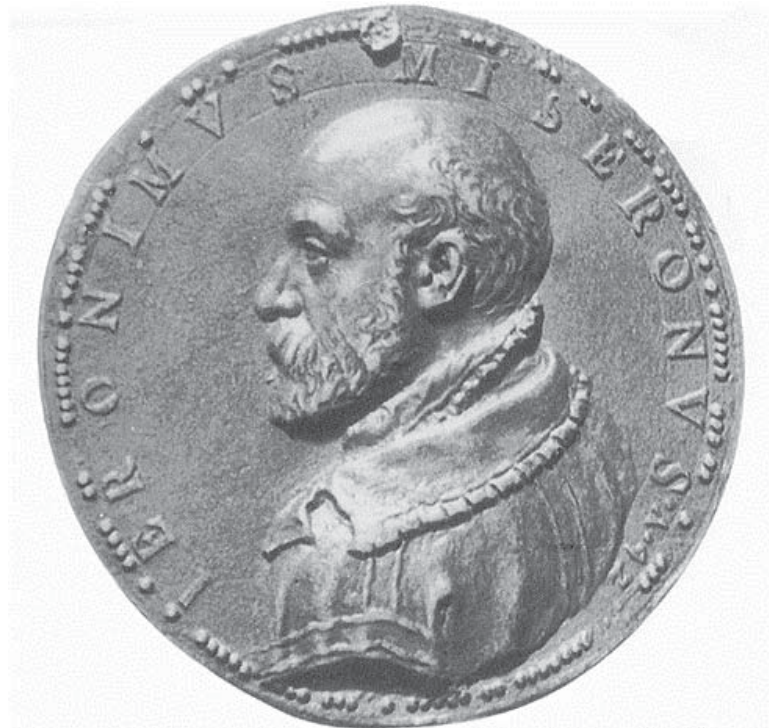
Miseroni (Missironi, Misuroni, Missironibus, Misironus, Missininus, documented from 1453 to 1684)

Despite of the recent findings of new documents amongst the papers of the Milanese archives, where the surname Miseroni appears repeatedly in contexts related to the activities of goldsmiths, the form of the name is still partly determined. The founder of this celebrated and even today much noted dynasty of goldsmiths and crystal cutters appears to be Giovanni Francisco (*10th great-grandfather, G.13*) (*the proven founder, I have found several Miseroni names in the Archivio di Stato Milano in 1401, which is about as far back as the notary records go, 1401*). This is attested in the records of the Corporation of Goldsmiths of Milan starting from 1453, when notification of his insignia [a monkey] is shown. Furthermore, he was an officer of the Corporation in 1468 and in 1475, and held the post of Abbott in 1480 and in 1488. His son Ambrogio Matteo was also an officer of the Corporation of Goldsmiths in 1500 and in 1507. He lived in the parish of St. Michael ad Gallo and appeared in the census in 1524 with 1500 ducats. He died in 1625, leaving the widow Lucia Longhi de Leucho [also from a noted goldsmith family] guardian of the minor children Francesco [between 17 and 19 years old], Gasparo [between 6 and 7], Giovanni Antonio [between 4 and 5] and Gerolamo [between 2 and 3].

As for the female children of Matteo Ambrogio Miseroni, Francesca Mattea [perhaps the first born] was already married in 1520 to Bartolomeo Scoperti da Cairate. She died without children in 1524 predeceased by her husband; Bianca Girolama married in 1522 to Cristoforo Busseri; Orsina was engaged to Giovanni Domenico Lorenzi in 1525, while Giulia, a posthumous daughter married in 1544 either to Alberto Magni or more likely to Gaspare Seregno. As for the male children, in 1526, Francesco was already dead, and by 1532, Giovanni Antonio was no longer alive. Gasparo and Gerolamo must have received training both as goldsmiths and gem cutters (*there is evidence that they may have learnt the trade with their mother's, the Longhi de Leucho family*). This is apparent in the 1541 contract between Gasparo and Camillo Vignono son of Ludovisio for working in the art 'zoiearum' [gold smith work], which Gasparo practiced. Two years later the same Camillo Vignono signed a contract with Gerolamo to work in the art of crystal works.

The name of Gasparo appears repeatedly in 'The Book of Secret Treasury of the Pope' receiving payments: on May 14, 1542 for having made 'the pear shaped pearl' given to the Pope; on July 3, of the same year for the mounting of a ruby, an emerald, a diamond taken from the stem of a Eucharistic cup; on October 18, 1543 for the mounting of a beautiful emerald for the Pope; on May 18, three years later for the shaping, cleaning and mounting of sapphire in the ring the Pope gave to the Cardinal of Naples; on May 5, 1557 he received through maestro Bartolomeo Bulgari 150 scudi for a 'cup of natural crystal' and on June 1 two years later he was paid for a 'crown of granite' sent as a gift by the Cardinal of Trento to the fourth daughter of "His Majesty, having made already five crowns for other daughters". In 1550, Gerolamo delivered a crystal vase to the convent of St. Maria of the Mount Oliveti order in Rome. It had been crafted with the cooperation of his maternal grandfather Bernardino Longhi de Leucho and Andrea, Bernardino's brother. Gerolamo married Prudenza Rossi, daughter of Giovanni Domenico Rossi and Catharine Solari [who lived in the Porta Romana (*the gate to Rome*) district in the parish of St. Stephano in Brolo]. The betrothal was held on March 22 in 1549. The name Giovanni Domenico Rossi came from Distelberger (*currently the Director of the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna*) and it is not clear whether he was in some way related to the famous gem cutter Giovanni Antonio di

Rossi, quoted by Vasari and Morigia (*art historians of old*). As for Gasparo, he married Aurelia Borsani in 1553, daughter of Giovanni Giacomo and Margherita Busti. It seems that the two brothers lived together in their paternal home in St. Michael ad Gallo as documented from 1554 to 1567. Later we find them in St. Tommaso in Terra Amara (*Bitter Earth*), an address, which they will not change again. They seem to have been mentioned together for the last time in 1572. In 1573 the name of Giovanni Ambrogio, the son of Gerolamo, appears. It is a date that signals the exit of Gasparo. His last supply for Florence, center of which was the principal trade of vases made of hard stones, was in fact on April 24 of that year. Gerolamo appeared in Milan (*in the documents*) on May 25, 1584, the year in which he went to Spain to work with Jacopo Trezzo. The contact between Gerolamo and Trezzo is also documented from 1588, when he received a sum of money from Jacopo, through Giovanni Jacopo Sormano, "*for certain things that he bought for me*". According to a census document from 1586, Gerolamo on that date was said to be 60 years of age and resided in a house on his property in the parish of St. Tommaso in Terra Amara with his wife Isabella Borsani, who was 40 years old [probably a second marriage] and with his children Giovanni Antonio, 30 years old, Pompanio 25, Giulio 24, Aurelio 20, Horatio 19, Ottavio 17, Vittoria 15, Cesare 14, Alessandro 13, Laura 12, Aurelia 10, Giulia 9, Elena 7.



Gerolamo Miseroni, 42 years old (circa 1564)

With Gerolamo's family lived two servants, Prudenza and Giovanni Andrea di Binicorsi [15 and 10 years old respectively]; also in the same house lived Giovanni Ambrogio 34, the son of Gerolamo, with his wife Appolita de Vighi and their children Annibale 2 years old and Gaspare 1. About four years later, the family of Giovanni Ambrogio increased with Giovanni Antonio 4, Christiano 3, Bianca 2 and Giovanni Battista 4 months old. In the 1610 census, 24 years later only Isabella Miseroni, her son Aurelio and two servants were living in the same house. She declared to be a widow and 66 years old. Her son was 47. In 1631 [when many parishioners were out of town on account of an epidemic] in the house of '*Misurone*' lived only Giovanni

Battista, who was said to be 20 years old. In 1633, there is no trace of the Miseroni family in the documents of St. Tommaso di Terra Amara.

According to Morigia, from whom the primary information about Gasparo and Gerolamo Miseroni originates, both would have been students of Jacopo da Trezzo [a claim still to be proven, and put in doubt by the fact that the three people would have been almost the same age] and they would have been also the students of Benedetto da Poligno. Even Ambrogio, one of the sons of Gerolamo, would have been a student of Trezzo. Ambrogio's specialty was engraving gems, especially diamond. In 1589 he would have *"engraved a ruby the size of a fingernail"* with the imperial eagle on its chest with the words: *"who possesses the Emperor & the collar of fleece"*. It was given to Emperor Rudolf II in Prague by Count Trivulzio. Ambrogio's brother Giulio [died around 1593], working in Spain for king Philipp II, was skillful in working with crystal and jewels. Ottavio, who stayed in the service of Rudolf in Prague for a long time, created among other things a portrait of the Emperor in cameo and worked on jewels and other cameos. He established himself in Prague in 1588, where he died in 1624. In the spring of 1623, he requested the Emperor to appoint his son Dionysio as his paid assistant. Dionysio ran the paternal workshop until his death in 1663. His son Ferdinand Eusebio took over the shop but never reached the stature of his father in the engraving of crystal vases. He died in 1684.

*(Translated from Italian by friend Paula Martino from Naples, Florida in 2004.)
(Notes like this and the translations from Latin are those of Eugene Bercel.)*



Milano 2004, Porta Cumana on Via Porta Comasina



The Miseroni in Prague, Excerpts from two articles by Rudolf Distelberger, Director of the Kunsthistorischen Museum in Vienna

‘Beobachtungen zu den Steinschneiderwerkstätten der Miseroni in Mailand und Prag’ (B51)

(The Stone Cutting Workshops of the Miseroni in Milan and Prague)

(*Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen in Wien*, No. 74, 1978)

Page 125

We cannot connect the name of any artist with the gem and crystal workshop in Prague except the Miseroni family name. In other words, the next step of the research has to be the Miseroni family, and that can only be done with the help of the research carried out in the Archive of Milan. The starting point of all previous research has been 1588, when Ottavio Miseroni (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*) moved to Prague, and the Miseroni workshop in Milan was ignored. From that workshop Giovanni Ambrogio in 1598 and Alessandro in 1605 followed their brother to Prague, and around 1608 some objets d’art were delivered to the Kaiser. It is possible that after the death of Rudolf II, Ottavio’s two brothers returned to Milan, since they disappeared from the Prague scene after 1612. It is certain that the Milan workshop continued its operation in the 17th century. We have samples of their creations, which were always characterized by classical forms.

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Daniel Fröschl, in his 1607 – 1611 inventory, only mentions the goldsmith’s name (*who made the gold hardware in the restoration of a large jasper pitcher from Milan*). In the case of such a magnificent piece, he would have mentioned the name of the stone cutter if he had known him, that is if the pitcher had come from Ottavio’s workshop as a newly made piece. The pitcher arrived to the Treasury at the time Fröschl was preparing his inventory. Only Ottavio could have done the restoration of the very valuable piece after 1608, as he was the Chief of the stone cutting shop and the founder of the Academy of Stone Cutting in Prague. As mentioned earlier, Giovanni Ambrogio and after 1606 his other brother Alessandro were receiving a monthly salary of 12 gulden from the Court as stone cutters. Alexander must have been a frequent traveler for the Kaiser between Prague and Milan. On August 22 in 1600, Rudolf II issued a passport to his “loyal and dear Alexander Miseroni”. In the draft the two words “nach Italien” were crossed out⁹⁷. We do not yet know anything about the creations of Ottavio’s two brothers.

‘Dionysio und Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni’ (B52)

(*Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen in Wien*, No. 75, 1979)

Page 109 – 110

We do not know when Dionysio (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*) was born. Urban (*an author*) questions the 1607 date. On June 28 of that year, at the St. Vitus Cathedral (*in the Castle*), a son of Ottavio Miseroni and his wife Lady Laura (*7th great-grandmother, G.10*) was baptized. However, the priest forgot to enter the name of the infant². Many years later, Prince Karl von Liechtenstein wrote a petition to Kaiser Ferdinand II on behalf of Ottavio Miseroni (*for a pay increase*) in which he mentioned that Ottavio had “nine living children” to support, of whom four were sons³. The date of the letter was October 5, 1621. The oldest child was either our Dionysio or his brother Hyeronimus, named after his grandfather Gerolamo. This son of Ottavio was first employed as a War Correspondent and later as War Secretary by the Court in Prague⁴. He must have died

before April 9, 1650, because on that date a sum of 912 florins was paid to his brother Franz on his behalf⁵. Franz also worked for the Crown in the capacity of Tax Administrator of the Bohemian Kingdom. He died at the end of 1657 or at the beginning of 1658⁶ and left behind two sons, namely Norbert Adolph and Johann Augustin, whom Dionysio took under his wings⁷. The fourth brother was Johann Ambrose, named after his uncle Giovanni Ambrogio. He appeared on the scene in 1645 as Beverage Tax Collector for Bohemia⁸. However, the birth year 1607 is questionable for another reason. At Ottavio's request "*che le mie provisioni ordinarie passion nella persona di Dionysio mio figliuolo, il quale nella professione di lapidario non é punto inferiore à me*" (that my regular salary go to the person of Dionysio, my son, who is not inferior to me in the profession of stone polishing)⁹, on May 12, 1623, Kaiser Ferdinand II transferred the 15 florins per month pay of a stone cutter from the father to his son Dionysio. While the artists employed by the Imperial Court were outside the jurisdiction of the Artisan Guild, still it is probable that Dionysio had to be older than a mere 16-year old boy. On the other hand, everything was very quiet about the workshop for a very long time after the death of Ottavio on June 6, 1624 and only the "Miseroni heirs" are mentioned in the sources. In 1628, work on the unfinished creations left behind by Ottavio were still not completed¹⁰. With a 5000-florin royal gift already promised to Ottavio before he died, and with some of their own money, his heirs were able to buy a house on Brückengasse of Prague called 'the White Rose' (No. 276 on Mostecká street). That house was one of the houses confiscated by the Crown (as political-religious retribution Protestant Czech rebels)¹¹. The wife of Ottavio was Laura, the daughter of Ferante de Castello (8th great-grandfather, G.11) from Milan, who was a beret and jewelry maker at the royal court and settled in Prague in 1590. He bought the also confiscated house next to the White Rose in 1625¹².

Dionysio married twice. His first marriage with Judith brought some interesting connections. She was the daughter of Georg Mayer von Burgrieden (7th great-grandfather, G.10), a wealthy merchant and landowner, who received a title of nobility on April 7, 1593¹³. **Page 111** Georg Mayer's second wife was Katerina Pitsch (Pič)¹⁴. Katerina's father, Peter Pič (8th great-grandfather, G.11) was a military man, who was ennobled, on July 16, 1602, with the predicate 'von Lilienfeld'. He was the owner of the No. 260 house (also called Old Hospital house, on Malostranská square) at the south pergola of the Kleinseitner Ring. Katerina's sister, Anna (Pič von Lilienfeld) was the aunt of Dionysio's first wife. Her first husband was a treasurer of Rudolf II, who allegedly left a large fortune to her. Her second husband was Johann Karl König von Königsfeld, the successor of Ottavio Miseroni, the Schatzmeister in the Prague castle. (The Schatzmeister was the keeper of the treasure, or treasure vault, where the personal and official ceremonial jewelry, objets d'art, ornamental vessels and other valuables associated with the imperial household were kept.) Dionysio was appointed as his assistant on August 1, 1630 with a salary of 20 florins per month. Since 1618, Karl König had lived in the above mentioned No. 260 house and in 1624, evidently with the help of his wife's money, he bought the adjacent No. 261 house¹⁵ (also called Trostovsky house, on Malostranská square). Santino Bossi, a master builder, purchased the next house, which was No. 262. After König passed away in 1634, Dionysio succeeded him as Schatzmeister. However, a formal appointment could not have taken place, since in a letter dated April 14, 1635, he was still mentioned as Schatzmeister-Adjunct¹⁶. In 1637, the widow (Anna Pič von Lilienfeld) of König married a third time to Abraham Günzel von Günzelsfeld, with whom Dionysio later had various problems¹⁷. In her Will, written March 16, 1639, Anna (Pič von Lilienfeld, who died in that year) left a 3000 fl portion of the value of the No. 261 house to Anna Katerina Mayer, the unmarried sister of Judith, Dionysio's wife. Judith died in 1645. When Anna Katerina

Mayer died in 1648, without leaving a Will, the sons of Judith, who were still minors, inherited the house¹⁸. The entire set of characters that appeared here, including the Miseroni, were ennobled under Rudolf II and they were of the same rank. They took great care to stick together.



*In the
Liechtenstein
Family's*

Collection

*Smokey Quartz Vase
Dionysio Miseroni, 1639*

Dionysio had three sons from Judith. The oldest of them was Johann Octavian (*usually called Jan Octavio*), who married a certain woman called Anna Polyxena Dobschitzky. He became a civil servant working for the Crown. In 1650, he was working as a butler without pay. Beginning June 1 in 1654 he received 20 florins per month, which was the usual Court salary at the time. After the death of Kaiser Ferdinand III, he was laid off and began to work for the Bohemian Revisions and Liquidations Office as secretary¹⁹. In 1684, after the death of his brother Ferdinand Eusebio (*5th great-grandfather, G.8*), he applied for the vacant Schatzmeister position in Prague. However, the position was given to Franz Leux von Leuxstein. Johann Oktavian died in 1690²⁰. Ferdinand Eusebio, the second born will be discussed in great detail later (*but only his work, so it was omitted here*). The third son, Wenzel (*Václav*) Eusebio died in February 1662 (*he was only 17 years old*). We know nothing more about him. After Wenzel's death, Johann Oktavian sold his share of the No. 261 house to Ferdinand Eusebio²¹. The second wife of Dionysio was Maria Ludmilla Major von Grossenau, who died in 1662, shortly after her husband's death. The Major family received their nobility title from Rudolf II in 1610, **Page 112** in the persons of Dr. med. Phil. Wilhelm Major physician at the royal court, the father, and his children Maria Ludmilla and her brother Vitus Wenzel²². Maria Ludmilla is in the center of the family portrait painted by Karl Skréta, in which she and Dionysio are depicted with their children. Next to the mother are Marie Laura, their older daughter, and Ignacz (Franz) František. Their younger daughter, Anna Marie is depicted placing her head in Dionysio's hand. At the extreme right is Wenzel Eusebius. Behind Dionysio is the black haired Johann Oktavian and Ferdinand Eusebio, who reaches for



the famous crystal Pyramid²³ (*whose creation was a technological marvel in its time, page 198*).

Let us now follow the life of Dionysio. After he became Schatzmeister, a host of responsibilities fell upon him. Kaiser Ferdinand III came to the throne in the middle of February in 1637. On July 2 of the same year, he issued an edict, which granted Dionysio a share of the annual income of the city zoo and the Bubeneč (*Bubeneč park and Zoo*) mill of up to 500 florins²⁴. This indicates that Dionysio was already an accomplished and respected figure at the Court. In April of 1638 the Kaiser informed the Bohemian Chamber that he had decided to renovate several rooms in the Prague castle for the use of the Empress and to build a new staircase to serve those rooms. Furthermore a knight room and two antechambers would be constructed to complement the suite. **Page 113** This is why *“the foreign houses on this square had to be demolished and cleared away”*. The new rooms had to be on the same level with the Emperor’s rooms, so that *“this way the Empress on occasion could come there on foot”²⁵*. The construction work progressed very slowly for Ferdinand III, for this reason, in March of 1642, he entrusted Dionysio with the management of the project with the order that *“the previous construction reports did not mention even the slightest problem, but in the future they will have to disclose everything”²⁶*. For a long time, the entrusted Meister had been occupied with so many special assignments that at his request, the Emperor from January 1, 1642 approved for him, in addition to his gemstone cutter and Schatzmeister salaries, the payment of a butler’s salary as well²⁷ (*this is the most innovative way ever invented to get around Court bureaucracy*). At the end of 1643, the work on the palace expansion was finished and for Dionysio a benefaction of 1000 imperial thalers, or of 1500 florins, was *“graciously approved for his efforts”*; at the same time, Giuseppe Matthei, the master builder had to be satisfied with 500 thalers²⁸. It appears that in the meantime, the reports of the shipments and payments of completed vessels (*cut crystals from Dionysio’s workshop*) were many.

However, in the books of the Court none can be found during that period²⁹. Soon after the completion of the palace expansion, in the middle of January in 1643, another imperial order arrived, according to which *“in our Prague Castle a chapel has to be built and Miseroni is ordered to take care of the purchasing of the required material during this winter”³⁰*. The Bohemian Chamber was informed that *“again, our Schatzmeister of the Prague Castle, Dionysio Miseroni has been entrusted with the direction of this construction.”* The Chamber was also instructed to provide him with all the necessary assistance and to grant him the right to sign contracts with the various building and artisan masters in accordance with the previous terms. Furthermore, he was to be entrusted with the artistic direction as in the case of the *“already completed expansion work in the Castle”³¹*. On April 9th, the Bohemian Chamber received the letter regarding *“the demolition and clearing away of the guardroom in the Prague Castle, because it will obstruct the façade of the planned chapel”³²*. Already in February of 1645, Dionysio was seeking a *“something visually delightful in connection with the building of the newly proposed chapel”*, however, his request was turned down by citing the large sum of money expended on the building project in the Castle³³. In the middle of December of 1644 was the first order issued for the large altar for the castle-chapel, for which Dionysio proposed to build a tabernacle out of gemstones³⁴. The payments for that continued until 1653.

With this large project Dionysio’s workshop was very occupied in those times. To that attests a petition written to the Emperor on May 4, 1648, which until now has not received much attention. In it, the Meister states that:

"I have spent four and one half years working on the chapel, dealing with payments to the people, with diamonds, polishing materials, buying lead, copper and other necessities, from one week to the other",

2004 gulden was not enough to make ends meet, even without considering his own efforts. The expenditures already amounted to 3640 fl.

"When the stonework is still ahead and even half a year is not enough for it, and worst still the setting of the granite and its carving, the crucifix, and other goldsmith work will come to an additional 700 fl. However, I cannot afford to assume further expenses."

He (*Dionysio*) hopes that the Emperor will consider his efforts and his already incurred expenses *"while for such work as this, I would expect 5000 thalers, or at least 4000 thalers, after the deduction of the already received 1000 thalers, 3000 thalers in installments will assure that my learned talents will not have been employed gratis"*

and then he continues to say that *"even the chickens do not like to be called to gather around for nothing."*³⁵

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In April of 1650, *Dionysio* was commissioned to build in the center of Prague a Maria Column, which was similar to the one in the Viennese Court³⁶. This shows that his duties were many sided, and of course, because of the lengthy war times, he had to make preparations for the hiding and safekeeping of contents of the imperial treasures vault³⁷. For the repair and restoration of the art objects in the treasury 300 florins were provided annually. For example, in 1648, Wolf Klein, a purse-maker, lined the ten treasure chests of the treasury³⁸, shortly before the troops of Swedish General Königsmark emptied the treasure vault on July 26. It appears that *Dionysio* personally saved what could be saved, because in a letter dated 1650 January 24, the Emperor announced that he had:

"graciously considered Dionysio's 22 years of loyal and obedient service as well as his work on a (large) emerald and not less importantly his efforts during the recent attack by Königsmark on the Small Town of Prague and the Royal Palace, when he (Dionysio) averted the burning of the Palace and protected the treasure vault against plunder and destruction by the enemy, thereby exhibiting outstanding loyalty and care, therefore to Dionysio Miseroni a well-deserved imperial favor of 12,000 florins is accorded". However, this favor came with the restriction that *Dionysio* had to return an earlier imperial favor document for 10,000 florins, which he had received for his above mentioned work on the (large) emerald³⁹ (*this demonstrates the frugality of the Imperial Court*). If we work back the 22 years of service from 1650, we arrive in years 1627-1628, that is into exactly the time period, when *Dionysio* was continuing the work on the vessels his father had started. It appears that that was the time, when he was recognized at the Court as a gemstone cutter, even though he had been on the Court's payroll since 1623. In 1650, *Dionysio* was instructed to cooperate with inventory commissars Dietzler and Molitor to take an inventory of *"the few items of artistic value that were still to be found in the imperial treasure vault"*, and to present the list to the Imperial Chamber⁴⁰.

From the not too clearly worded official record of October 1651: *"concerning the dwelling and furnishing of the Palace Captain and the Schatzmeister of the Prague Castle, Dionysio Missiron"*⁴¹, Klapsia and Lhotsk (*other historians*) surmised, without any foundation, that *Dionysio* became Palace Captain. The situation was really the following. On April 12, 1651, the Court informed the Bohemian Chamber that *"the dwelling and its furnishing belonging to the Palace*

Captain of the Prague Castle needed renovation that should be carried out as promptly as possible. Furthermore, the other rooms should remain at the disposal of His Majesty's Schatzmeister (Dionysio) Miseroni"⁴². The Bohemian Chamber wanted to use this occasion to force out Miseroni from the Royal Palace and Miseroni complained about this to the Emperor⁴³. Following that, on October 1, the Emperor issued an order for the refurbishment of Dionysio's dwelling quarters⁴⁴. On October 21, the Bohemian Chamber reported that *"in accordance with the April 12 order of the Imperial Court, the living quarters of the Prague Palace Captain as well as the other rooms, where the imperial Schatzmeister resided, had been refurbished and that the refurbishment of the two residences cost 4000 florins. However, since Miseroni already owns two beautiful houses on Kleinseitner (Kleinseitner Ring, a fashionable district in Prague including today's Malostranska square). One of those houses he rents out for income, but in the other house he could have a very comfortable dwelling on the first floor, while on the second floor there would be sufficient room for his work. Therefore, in the opinion of the Bohemian Chamber, Miseroni could settle in his own house and thereby the Palace Captain, who by the nature of his duties must live in the Palace, and preferably near to the gate, could continue to live in his now refurbished residence, which he is in the process of moving into. Should the Emperor wish that Miseroni also reside in the Palace, then the Chamber recommends that since the house, newly renovated and refurbished for the Palace Captain, is rather large, Miseroni should occupy the upper floor and the Palace Captain's living quarters be on the lower level"*⁴⁵.

On October 31, the Emperor sent the following message to the Czech Chamber:

*".... whenever We spend time there (at the Palace), Miseroni should be on hand at all times", therefore Page 115 the entire house in the castle should be occupied by Miseroni, "partly as his residence and partly as his workshop, and without any further questions the required arrangements should be carried out"*⁴⁶. Beyond that, *"it has to be figured out how the Palace Captain can be accommodated"*⁴⁷. From this, it is very clear that not only was Dionysio an important personage for the Emperor and therefore he easily squeezed out the Palace Captain, but it is also shown that he was not the Palace Captain. Besides the two houses in Prague, Dionysio also had two farms and a sloop in the royal Brandeis estate. At the end of October in 1652, the Emperor exempted him from the compulsory work tax⁴⁸. It is certain that Skréta's painting (picture 89) depicts the above mentioned quarters in the Palace. During that time, early in the 1650s, began the great blossoming of Dionysio's studio, when he was employing as many as fourteen people in his workshop⁴⁹. It was then, that his most important rock crystal works were created, which were to earn him timeless praise.

In a document dated March 10, 1653, the Emperor confirmed the nobility status of our Meister and his (three) brothers, for his numerous merits, which their father Ottavio received (in 1608), he also accepted the improvement of their family crest and granted them (to the four brothers) the predicate 'von Lisone' as well as the 'Privilegium Nominandi', that is the right to name themselves after any land property they owned then or would acquire at any time in the future. After that, Dionysio still took care of his son and successor Ferdinand Eusebio by arranging the transfer to him of his own gemstone cutter stipend⁵⁰. On June 29 in 1661, death ended his earthly career⁵¹.

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This Unique piece is the world's largest polished emerald. It weighs 2680 karats. It was found in Colombia and was acquired by the Habsburg family at the beginning of the 17th century. In 1641, Kaiser Ferdinand III asked the famous precious stone cutter Dionysio Miseroni in Prague to develop the stone. It turned out to be a difficult and lengthy process that took Dionysio two years to complete. In shaping and polishing, he followed the irregular shape of the stone and incorporated only a subtle leaf motif into the finished design. Still, the losses were very large. He created a covered vessel, whose legs and cover were made of pieces trimmed off the emerald in the shaping process. The result was a wonderful masterpiece, which radiated the power and wealth of the imperial house. Towards the end of the thirty-year war, in 1645, Ferdinand III tried to borrow money in Genoa against the emerald masterpiece. The precious stone merchants of the city refused to appraise it. Because of its enormous size, they were at a loss how to go about appraisal. In Moscow, several cases of pearls were offered for it in exchange, and the Prince of Florence offered three tons of gold for the masterpiece.



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

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Already in 1874 there was a mention, in a treasury inventory, of an 18th century copper engraving by Boulland, which depicts a (*crystal*) jug. The inscription accompanying the engraving relates that the raw crystal block was found in 1652 in Switzerland (*it weighed about 150 kg. and Dionysio made six large pieces out of it*), in 1655 it was carved and finished in Prague and presented to Ferdinand III. Erwin Neumann found the object of Boulland's engraving amongst the etchings of Dancker Danckerts (*a Dutch artist, who was Dionysio's contemporary*) (*picture 142*). There is detailed inscription with the following text:

"Hanc Crystallum in Helvetia 1652 repertam FERDINANDUS III. Electus Dei gratia Romanorum Imperator Semper Augustus, Hungariae ac Bohemiae Rex etc. a Perillustri et Generoso Dno Sebastiano Bilgein Zwaier de Eurbach, S. C. M^{is} constituto Colonello indeptus est, atque per Dionysium Missiron de Lisone S. C. M^{is} Cubicularium, Thesaurarium, nec non Gemmicidam, in praesentem Amphorae formam, cuius cavitates tredecim Sextarios mensurae Pragensis continet, affabre curavit elaborari Pragae A. 1655".

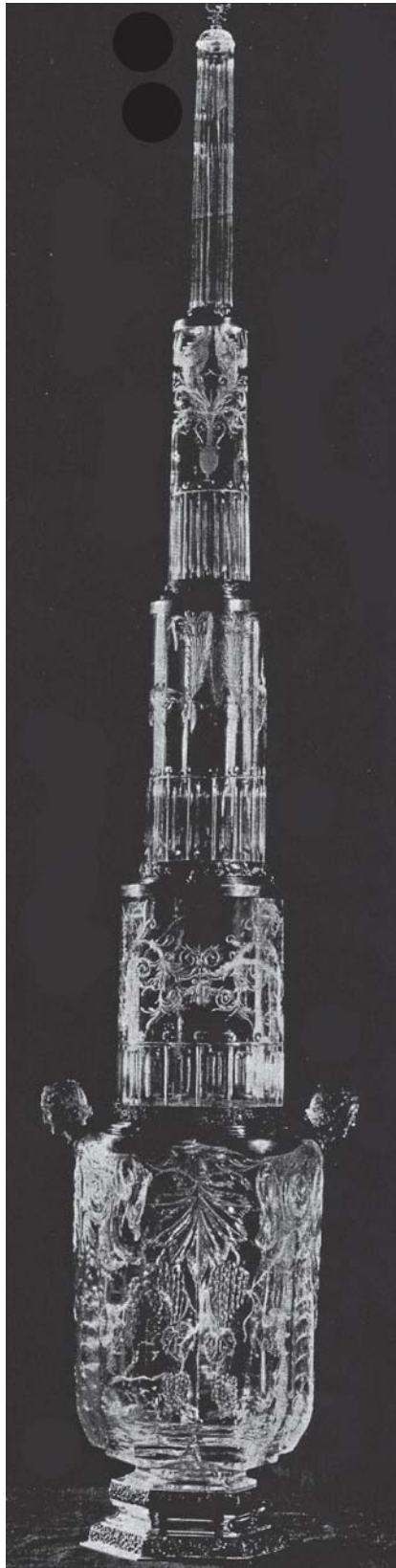
("This crystal was found in Switzerland in 1652. Ferdinand III, by the grace of God elected Holy Roman Emperor always majestic, king of Hungary and Bohemia etc., received it from the highly honored, noble minded Dominus Sebastian Bilgein Zwaier de Euerbach, His sacred Majesty's General {he was the Emperor's representative in the catholic Uri province of Switzerland}, and Dionysio Miseroni de Lisone, His Sacred Majesty's Schatzmeister and also gemologist, made it masterly into its present amphora shape, whose volume holds thirteen Prague sectarus measures {about six liters in total}, in the year 1655").

In the lower right-hand corner is the signature: "Dancker Danckertß sculptsit." ("Dancker Danckerts engraved it.") With this work, as he did in connection with the Pyramid, Danckers, as Dionysio, who were contemporary artist, expressed his view that the jug, because of its size, was something extraordinary. This is proven by another, even more competent source – Skréta's portrait of Dionysio and his family, which shows the jug at the extreme left [picture 129]¹⁸³. The large piece was still unfinished at the time of the painting of the picture, so that Skréta showed only the outlines and not the deeper engravings. .

Miseroni's art

Dancker Danckers'
 sketch





*The rock crystal Pyramid
by Dionysio Miseroni
1657*

*Each of the upper four
cylinders were made from
the material removed from
the inside of the one below it*

Footnotes:

- 2.) CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 68; DERS., Acta Upm, S. 90.
- 3.) Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen (in Hinkunft abgekürzt: Jahrbuch), Bd. XXXIII, Regest 20521, Beilage 4.
- 4.) These data were extracted from the unpublished notes, which Ernst von Ritter Birk († 1891) collected in the Hofkammerarchiv in connection with the Miseroni family. These data are kept in the so-called BIRK-Nachlaß carton in the Österreichischen Staatsarchiv, under the location number 192 (in the register of BIRK-Nachlaß under the 161 number). For the discovery of these valuable documents I am indebted to Herr Herbert Haupt. Spot checks verified that Birk's location references in the Hofkammerarchiv (HKA) are correct. For this reason, his data will be cited. Only the Bohemian documents, which in the meantime have been transferred to Prague, do not agree with the given archive data. The material will be cited, as in the case of the data relating to Hyeronimus: BIRK-Nachlaß. HKA, 1630, 30, January, R.780, fol. 487 v and 1641, 6 Nov., E. fol. 563.
- 5.) BIRK-Nachlaß. HKA, Gedenkbuch, 1850, fol. 345v – 346.
- 6.) On January 17, 1658 appeared the heirs of Franz Miseroni in the documents. In 1638 Franz appeared in the documents. (BIRK-Nachlaß. HKA, R. 851 fol.16). In 1640 on September 1, a royal directive was issued stating that Franz Miseroni should be paid 200 imperial thalers for the cutting of a Hungarian diamond. (BIRK-Nachlaß. HKA, R. 767, fol. 434). This is a unique case, indicating that the civil servant brothers may have been occasionally employed by Dionysio. In 1650, Franz submitted a petition to the Kaiser requesting a good will grant for the 22 years of loyal service he had rendered to the Crown in various posts. (BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, R. 818, fol. 63 v).
- 7.) (BIRK-Nachlaß. HKA, 1658, January 19, E. 849, fol. 49). In 1677, the brothers request a royal good-will grant for their father's services. (BIRK-Nachlaß. HKA. 1677 August 14, R. 927, fol. 342). Norbert Adolf Miseroni, Ritter von Lison, was mentioned in 1673 as the Lord of Kraschau (*now Krasov*). B. SCHEINPFLUG, 'Beitrage zur Geschichte der Burg Kraschau aus der Zeit der Feudalherrschaft' in: Mitteilungen des Vereines für Geschichte der Deutschen in Böhmen, Prag 1878, Jahrgang 16, S. 316 – 320.
- 8.) BIRK-Nachl. HKA, R. 796, fol. 294.
- 9.) Jahrbuch, Bd. XXXI, 1914, Regest 20335.
- 10.) Jahrbuch, Bd. XXXIII, 1916, Regest 20608, Beilage 7.
- 11.) BIRK-Nachl. HKA, 1624,26. November, R. 710, fol. 436; Chytil, a. a.), S. 69.
- 12.) CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 69
- 13.) All ennoblement data were taken from: KARL FRIEDRICH V. FRANK, 'Standeserhebungen und Gnadenakte', 5 Bde., Schloß Senftenegg 1972.
- 14.) CHYTIL., a. a. O., S. 70f.
- 15.) CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 70. HEINRICH ZIMMERMANN, 'Das Inventar der Prager Schatz – und Kunstkammer vom 6. Dezember 1621'. Einleitung; in: Jahrbuch, Bd. XXV, 1905, S. XV.
- 16.) EDUARD v. ENGERTH, – Kunsthistorische Sammlungen des Allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses. Gemälde. Beschreibendes Verzeichnis, Bd. III, Regest Nr.17. It is very certain that in the interim no one filled that post. On April 28 in 1644, a royal edict was issued to the Bohemian Camera, ordering an investigation in connection with the 1621 treasury inventory. It specifically ordered "*the investigation of all the living heirs of the late Karl König former Royal Schatzmeister for information and responsibility and the findings to be reported*", (BIRK – Nachlaß HKA, R. 792, fol. 225 v). The investigation lasted until 1647 and involved every person connected to the Treasury, even Abraham Günzel von Günzeldorf, who in the interim married the widow of the late Carl König the former Schatzmeister. From the correspondence, published by Zimmermann (Jahrbuch XXV, 1905, S. XIII ff.), it is evident that Dionysio was the Schatzmeister after König. In a letter written by Günzel and dated November 19, 1644, we read the following: "*while Sir König was alive, Sir Miseroni was the Schatzmeister – adjunct, later he was the appointed Schatzmeister*" (Regest 19438). In the archived documents he is so mentioned on December 10, 1636 for the first time (BIRK- Nachlaß. Ehem. HKA, böhm. Akten d.d.1680 July 24. as an attachment to a petition by Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni). (Klapsia, a.a.O., S. 302; A. Lhotsky, Festschrift des Kunsthistorischen Museums, Bd. II, Die Geschichte der Sammlungen, S. 322). This is why it had to be discussed in the above detail.
- 17.) Chytil was not certain that Anna Günzel, born Pic and Anna von Lilienfeld were the same person.
- 18.) CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 71f.

- 19.) CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 75. BIRK-Nachlaß. ehem. HKA, böhm. Akten d. d. 7. February 1681. At that time he received a full secretarial salary.
- 20.) BIRK-Nachlaß. HKA, 1684, 23. July, E. 957, fol. 612v. CHYTIL, a.a.O., S. 79.
- 21.) CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 74f.
- 22.) FRANK, a. a. O.
- 23.) CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 74. OLDRICH J. BLAZICEK, 'Karel Skrěta, Die Familie des Edelsteinschneiders', Prag 1964. KARL M. Swoboda (Hrsg.), Barock in Böhmen, München 1964, Abb. 122 und S. 324. JAROMIR NEUMANN, 'Das böhmische Barock', Wien 1970, S. 208f. und Abb. 258. Ignaz Franz was also a civil servant and in 1690 was still alive. (CHYTIL, a. a. O., S. 75).
- 24.) KLAPSIA, a. a. O., Regest 12.
- 25.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, 1631 April 14. Gedenkbuch, Böhmen, fol. 138-139.
- 26.) KLAPSIA, a. a. O., Regest 49.
- 27.) KLAPSIA, a. a. O., Regest 44 & Birk-Nachlaß, HKA, 1641 Aug. 9 Gedenkbuch, Böhmen, fol. 500-501.
- 28.) KLAPSIA, a. a. O., Regest 79.
- 29.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, 1641 August 9. Gedenkbuch, Böhmen, fol. 393 v: "...for the completed gemstone vessels listed in the attached record, whose indicated production and material cost amounted to 1142 empire thalers, Dionysio Miseroni received only 1000 thalers from the Emperor"; and 1642 April 2, E. 782, fol. 166 = Klapsia a.a.O., Regest 51: "the list submitted by Dionysio Miseroni, prepared in Prague for His Majesty."
- 30.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, 1644 January 13. Jb. fol. 4v-5.
- 31.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, Gedenkbuch, Böhmen, Nr. 339, fol. 12.
- 32.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, R 792, fol. 196v.
- 33.) KLAPSIA, a. a. O., Regest 91.
- 34.) KLAPSIA, a. a. O., Regest 88, 90 und passim.
- 35.) BIRK-Nachlaß, without reference; vgl. with it KLAPSIA, a. a. O., Regest 118.
- 36.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA 1650, 9. April, R. 818, fol. 174; 1650, 29. April, Schreiben Dionysio Miseronis an den Hofkammerpräsidenten unter 4. Mai 1650 liegend, böhmische Akten. Klapsia, a. a. O., Regest 132, 133, 135, 136.
- 37.) Etwa 1639, als die Schweden gegen Prag rückten. Engerth, a. a. O., Regest 21. Klapsia a. a. O., Regest 29-31.
- 38.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, Gedenkbuch, Böhmen 186, fol. 643-650.
- 39.) BIRK-Nachlaß, HKA, Gedenkbuch, 340, fol. 308-309.
- 40.) Engerth, a. a. O., Regesten 30-35.
- 41.) Klapsia a. a. O., Regest 153.
- 42.) BIRK-Nachlaß, ehem. HKA, böhm. Akten, Faszikel 15902, d. d. 31. Oktober 1651 liegend.
- 43.) Engerth, a. a. O., Regest 38.
- 44.) Klapsia a. a. O., Regest 151.
- 45.) BIRK-Nachlaß, ehem. HKA, wie Anm. 42.
- 46.) Engerth, a. a. O., Regest 40.
- 47.) BIRK-Nachlaß, wie Anm. 42.
- 48.) Klapsia a. a. O., Regest 163.
- 49.) Klapsia a. a. O., Regest 154.
- 50.) Kaiserliche resolution vom 16. September 1656, zitiert im Hofkammerbericht über die Bewerbung Ferdinand Eusebios für den Schatzmeisterposten. BIRK-Nachlaß, ehem. HKA, böhm. Akten d. d. 12. Aug. 1661. Urban, Ferdinand Eusebio, S. 11, Anm. 1: bewilligt am 29. Juni 1653, realisiert ab Anfang 1657. Vgl. dazu Klapsia, a. a. O., Regesten 170, 194, 196, aus denen eindeutig hervorgeht, daß die Besoldung mit 1. Oktober 1656 beginnt. Dieses Datum wird später auch von der Hofkammer und von Ferdinand Eusebio selbst immer angeführt.
- 51.) Engerth, a. a. O., Regest 45. Die familie des Schatzmeister Dionysio Miseroni zeigt dessen am 29. Juni erfolgten Tod an.
- 97.) Haus-, Hof und Staatsarchiv, Familienakten, Karton 98, Geleitbriefe und Pässe. This is the earliest mention of Alessandro so far known. The source was found by Dr. Herberet Haupt and I thank him for the permission to use it.
- 183.) Diese Beobachtung machte als erster Erwin Neumann, vgl. a. a. O.

(Translated from German by Dr. Joseph Marinov. He and his wife Gertrude, our good friends, used to spend winters in Naples, Florida to get away from the cold weather in the little town of Zwingenberg near Heidelberg in Germany, where they had another home.)

(Notes like this and the translation from Latin are by Eugene Bercel.)

**Excerpts from Imperial Finance Records from Prague compiled and published in the
'Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen', Bd. 31, by F. Tempsky, Vienna, 1914 (B49)**

20308 May 4 1621, Prague

Prince Karl von Liechtenstein requests Emperor Ferdinand II to allow the payment of the claim of gem-cutter Ottavio Miseroni (7th great-grandfather, G.10):

"To Your Majesty I obediently report, that Octavio Miseroni, precious stone cutter, [as everyone knows, a devout upright man, has served Your highly laudable House of Österreich loyally and usefully for thirty-four years, burdened with nine living children, and he performed various kinds of work for Rudolph and Matthia], he expressed himself to me and confided to me the following:

It is about his well-deserved pay for the mentioned work he had commenced for the former Emperor Matthia, of most laudable memory. So he told me of the great difficulties he faces and the bad state of affairs he is in because of the sizeable outstanding amount of 4000-5000 gulden [his well-earned pay]. And because he would not like to get caught up in these approaching unpleasant problems, he not only must suffer needs but he also had to stop the support for the studies of his already mentioned children and furthermore, contrary to his intention, he will be forced to reduce their welfare in the future. For that reason, with the most obedient intercession, I want to recommend him to Your Imperial Majesty, thereupon I would like to satisfy him and his family's support as well as to have all the work completed that is now in progress.

Well now, the present extreme difficulty is a matter, whose existing seriousness with the break-out of the war is sufficiently known to me. However, we are running out of available confiscated rebel lands, houses and deserted vineyards, so the time is quite unfavorable, few buyers registered to date and easy to remember them. The longer things drag on in such state, the more ravages of war and more buyers will come. With all due respect towards Your most gracious Imperial Majesty, I would like to suggest that for their sake, You do for me as much as to most graciously consider to satisfy Miseroni, not of all his outstanding, but a part of it, with something like a piece of land. Besides fulfilling the duty of payment towards him, it will be an expression of charitable character as well as to bring [without doubt to please Your most gracious Majesty] the completion of more of the already commenced work.

Given in Prague on the fourteenth of May in year 1621.

*Your Roman Imperial Majesty's humblest most obedient prince and servant
Carl v. L."*

20312 September 3, 1621, Vienna

Emperor Ferdinand II authorizes Prince Karl von Liechtenstein, to pay gem-cutter Octavio Miseroni one half of his outstanding salary of 5000 florins from the proceeds of confiscated properties. The letter goes like this:

"Ferdinand etc. What kindness of you to Us that on May 4 of this year you humbly suggested to pay Octavio Miseroni, gemstone cutter, the outstanding amount for his finished and delivered work, which amounts to 5000 fl., out of the confiscated houses and vineyards of the Bohemian rebels – it is very good We heard that. When We made up our minds and graciously approved on this, the said Miseroni will be helped regarding his lamented need and feebleness, and with this he will be motivated to complete and finish all the work on his hand. And for this time his

outstanding amount will be reduced by the half share, using the suggested funds. We desire, thanks to your most gracious kindness, that by virtue of the above the Miseroni will be completely satisfied by arrangements to be made later.

Vienna September 3, 1621. To Prince von Liechtenstein" (by Ferdinand II)

Enclosed with the letter was the following petition written by Hieronymus Miseroni, the son of Ottavio, to the Emperor. (from Latin)

"With the most humble petition of Hieronymus Miseroni to the Holy Imperial Majesty, most merciful leader and lord.

Most holy Emperor. Always hoping, I delayed this letter after so frequent, varied and broad requests to Your Majesty, but finally (I request), if not a payment, at least the granting of some properties in Bohemia in payment for what is owed to my father in consideration of his distinguished service to Emperor Matthias, whose glorious memory is always to be remembered. In reality not only did I not get any result, but despite of continuous expense of time, which I could have used to take care of other affairs of mine, I have labored and I am forced to linger on with this matter in vain. Out of extremely urgent necessity, on my knees I most humbly return for it again to Your Majesty, strenuously appealing to you, so you may deign to approve this allotment (idea) of mine [if payment is not preferred] that this be granted for my father, that for the considerable losses he suffered and for the loyalty he maintained towards Your Majesty in those tumultuous times. As in Your Majesty's collateral letters, it may be reiterated in a worthy, clearly seen way, so it may revive him, and I may return to his house to what is waiting for me to be carried on. Which I hope to accomplish by the grace and mildness of Your Majesty, for whose wellbeing I pray that God may preserve it for a long time. To whom I most humbly recommend myself. Given in Vienna, on the 17th day of the month of August in the year 1621. Your Holy Imperial Majesty's most humble servant Hieronymus Miseroni m.p." (m.p. 'manu propria' means 'by own hand').

With the document, there was a request by Prince Karl Liechtenstein, dated August 6, 1621 in Prague, in which he, with the reference to his letter of May 4, 1621, gives more description of the facts for the Emperor and asks that on account of his special art and skills, at least one half of the payment owed to him be paid to Ottavio Miseroni, as he was already in the greatest difficulties.

The Court Treasurer submitted to the Emperor a likewise enclosed report, in which, after explaining the facts associated with various requests, he proposed that 1500 fl be paid to Ottavio Miseroni as an interim payment out of the proceeds of the confiscated properties. Under that is the comment in pencil: *'dicit Caesar halben theil, wie es gerathen'* (half part, says the Emperor, as it is advised). This is certainly reference to the proposal that Prince Carl Liechtenstein made in his letter on May 4, 1621 (previous page).

20316 October 25, 1621, Vienna

Ferdinand II ordered that a report be issued about the status of and the payments for the work commissioned under Emperor Rudolf and entrusted to the court employee precious stone cutter Miseroni (*to determine*) what had already been paid to him as an advance to his claim. (*Rudolf II died in 1612, followed by Matthias, who died in 1619 and was followed by Ferdinand II*),

“Since We have learnt that the late Emperor and his warmly beloved spouse, both in Our Christ blessed remembrance, commissioned many works with Ottavio Miseroni precious stone cutter, and some of that work has been completed and some is still incomplete, some have been paid and some have not, therefore we herewith order that it be enquired from the Bohemian Treasury what payments he has received until now and what is still to be paid so it can be reported to Us. Given in Vienna, on October 25, 1621. (By Ferdinand II)

To this document was attached the following petition of the mentioned Ottavio Miseroni – written probably in Italian (*the author gave the German translation only*):

*“To the Holy Roman imperial Majesty, also Hungarian and Bohemian royal Majesty, etc., my most gracious Lord, a most humbly submitted petition from me,
Ottavio Miseroni:*

“Most majestic, powerful Roman Emperor and king of Hungary and Bohemia etc., most gracious Lord. Your imperial Majesty most graciously arranged through the praiseworthy Court Chamber, an advance for me for my service and completed work under the late Emperor Matthias, of our most gracious remembrance. It would have been one half of the whole amount, and in all humility and most gratefully I accepted it.

However, the half amount was not sufficient for me and for the support of my nine poor children and for the payment of the debt incurred in the execution of the works with which, Your Majesty had entrusted me. Those works are in part finished as the attached accounting shows. His princely grace von Liechtenstein and his brother, as well as his grace Herr Gundackher saw all of them in my place. Also, there are the expenses of completing the rest: the required diamond, polishing material and the provisions of the workers and helpers. When your Majesty receives my most humble pleading and request, please deign to arrange that all my outstanding amount be paid in accordance with the attached accounting, so that I shall be able to pay all my debts and that I shall be able to continue your Majesty’s work — which is here prepared in good order, as your Majesty can undoubtedly confirm and clarify with the already mentioned two princes and gentlemen — as I most humbly, the earliest and with the utmost diligence wish to do. I hope, that such grace I can expect from your imperial Majesty, since it is not only to serve me, but much rather it is to serve the full completion of your Majesty’s distinguished works. Most humbly I recommend myself into your imperial graces.”

Prague, September 25 in 1621.

Your Roman imperial Majesty’s most humble and most obedient

Ottavio Miseroni m.p. (by own hand)

Attached to the petition was the following list of the delivered and still unfinished works.

September 18, 1621 in Prague

This is the listing of the drinking and other vessels of his Roman imperial Majesty, on which I have worked and which I have protected from the rebels. Some are completed and some are not yet finished, as it follows:

Completed work

Quantity	Description	Estimated value
1	Large bowl out one piece of oriental jasper together with handle, make-up charge	ss 1200
1	Champaign glass, cut from the above piece, which can serve with a cover	600
1	Another bowl out of oriental jasper	300
1	As above, smaller	140
2	Bowls, out of doppas	300
1	Bowl out of Bohemian diamond	80
1	Dish from Bohemian jasper, half blue, half yellow	300
1	Dish or fingerbowl out of Bohemian diamond, which in the last stage collapsed twice, but was remade	35
1	Bowl out of Bohemian green transparent jasper, with cover	200
1	Beautiful little dish with its cover from Bohemian agate	180
1	Oval ring from black Bohemian jasper	60
1	Little dish from Bohemian chalcedony	35
1	Little dish from pressed prase (chalcedony)	80
1	Very beautiful large dish from ischada, which in the finishing stage required more turning work because of inclusions and the stem had to be made	100
1	Little dish from lighter prase (chalcedony), which in the last stage had inclusions	---
The total of the first part is		3610

Incomplete work

1	Large dish from oriental jasper, on which I have already worked	700
	when finished, the make-up cost of this will be at least ...	3000 fl
1	Large bowl together with cover, made of oriental agate in the form of a shell, inside finished, on which I have already worked.....	600
	when this is finished, the make-up cost will be at least	1200
2	More bowls made of Bohemian diamond the work on it	150
	when this is finished, the make-up charge will be at least ...	400
1	Half-finished bowl of Bohemian jasper, on this the work is	300
	when this is finished, the make-up charge will be at least ...	600
1	Half -finished bowl of Bohemian doppas, on this the work is	150
	when this is finished, the make-up charge will be at least ...	300
1	Half -finished Champaign glass out of Bohemian jasper on which the work is	100
	when this is finished, the make-up charge will be at least ...	200
22	Dishes already started, out of various precious stones, with the other 25 pieces, together	550
	when these are finished, the make-up charge will be at least	2000 fl

Incomplete work cont'd

Quantity	Description	Estimated value
1	Dish made of chalcedony, which is almost finished for His Grace Herr von Meggau from His imperial Majesty Matthia of kindest remembrance, it was later exchanged for another thing	300
1	For various work efforts according to the agreements of August 26, 1611 with His imperial Majesty Rudolf of kindest remembrance, and His Grace Herr von Meggau as overseer	<u>488</u>
	The total of all done	6948
	Now when, such vessels are all completed, there still remains for me in addition to the foregoing list	4362
	The earlier sum	6948
	Total sum	<u>11310</u>
	Total in Rhenish florins	13195
	Then , I have received from the Bohemian Chamber on the orders of His most gracious Majesty Matthia of kindest remembrance, in year 1617	1000 fl
	Also , another time from the mentioned Chamber	500
	From Herr Court Paymaster in Regensburg	300
	There remains to me 47 Crowns in gold, that times 2 gold florins in coins	<u>94</u>
	Total	1894 fl
	Besides this, there remains for me for work done for Her Majesty the Empress of most Christ praising remembrance, on the little altar, which is quite finished except for a small picture that belongs in the middle, approximately	1200
	More remains to me on account of my monthly salary from Emperor Matthias, of kindest remembrance	<u>1200</u>
	Total	2400 fl
	Total sum	15595 fl
	Then , I received the four above mentioned sums, namely	<u>1894</u>
	Still remains for me	13701 fl

In this accounting above, your Majesty can most gracefully see, whose most gracious will and whose wise experts opinions I do not question, that if they consider the high value of today's money, then they will assess the value of these works more highly. Especially since during the four years of the expenses, both mine and of those associated with the work, the money used had a much lower value, which resulted no little losses to me.

Ottavio Miseroni m.p.

Furthermore, there is a letter from Prince Karl von Liechtenstein, dated October 5, 1621 in Prague, attached to the document, in which he supports most enthusiastically Miseroni's petition. Finally, there is a report attached to the document from the Court Accounting, which quotes the data in the list and suggests strongly that some of the items should be examined by experts in order to ascertain that some of Miseroni's claims are not exaggerated.

20335 May 12, 1623, Prague

Emperor Ferdinand II ordered the Bohemian Chamber that the monthly salary until now paid to the precious stone cutter Octavio Miseroni, be paid to his son Dionysio from now to his lifetime. To Miseroni (*Ottavio*) a confiscated house (*confiscated from the Czech rebels*) is to be awarded in Bohemia up to a maximum value of 5000 fl as a gift of imperial grace; Miseroni is obligated to pay any amount above that.

"Ferdinand etc. Therefore We, at the most obedient urging and plea of Our precious stone cutter and truly loved Octavio Miseroni, wish that the support of monthly 15 fl, until now paid to him by Our, to you subordinate, Bohemian Pension Office be transferred onto his son Dionysio, and to him the same be paid for the duration of his life by the Bohemian Pension Income Office. Further concerning Miseroni, as an award and favor for his lengthy and most loyal service, We have granted him as a gift of grace a confiscated house conceded for sale for 5000 fl in Our hereditary kingdom of Bohemia. He is to make the choice, but he is to pay the difference if it costs more. We hereby command you to remember the said Miseroni in Our name and to make the required arrangements in the required places. This conveys Our most gracious will and intention. Given at Prague on May 12 in year 1623. (by Kaiser Ferdinand II)

To the Bohemian Chamber about a grant of 5000 fl to Miseroni for a house and 15 fl monthly pension to his son.

The above was the Kaiser's response to the petition below, written personally by Octavio Miseroni (*in Italian*) to the Kaiser. It was in an attachment (*to the above document*) :

"Sacra cesarea maestà, signore, signore mio clementissimo. La fedelissima servitù prestata da me per lo spatio di 36 anni continui alla gloriosa memoria degli imperatori Rudolfo e Matthias, e successivamente a vostra sacra cesarea maestà et il trovarmi hora vecchio indisposto e carico di famiglia, mi move a supplicar humilissimamente la maestà vostra (come quella, che col calore de raggi della sua benignità e clemenza è solita di riscaldare il gelo delle necessità e bisogni de suoi vecchi e fedeli servitori) che si degni non solo di concedermi, che le mie provisioni ordinarie passino nella persona di Dionisio mio figliuolo, il quale nella professione di lapidario non è punto inferiore à me et servira fedelmente à vostra maestà; ma di consolarmi ancora in questa mia vecchiezza con una gratia sopra qualche casa confiscata qui in Praga, il valor della quale mentre eccedesse la detta gratia ch' io spero ottenere dalla maestà vostra m' eshibisco prontissimo di pagar in contanti quel di più, che potesse importare. Il tutto riceverò per segnalatissima mercede dalla pietà della maestà vostra per la cui prosperità e salute non cessarò di pregar continuamente dio nostro signore. A vostra sacra cesarea maestà humilissimo e fedelissimo servo Ottavio Miseroni m. p."

"Ottavio Miseroni m.p."

(Holy Imperial Majesty, Lord, my most clement Lord.

After my 36 continuous years of most loyal service to emperors Rudolf and Matthias, of our glorious remembrance, and later to Your Holy Imperial Majesty, I find myself in my old age weak and weighed down with family. I am forced to most humbly implore Your Majesty (as the one, who with the warmth radiated from his kindness and mercy is able to warm the chill of the poverty and the needs of Your old and loyal servant) that You deign not only to allow that my regular salary go to the person of Dionysio, my son, who in the profession of gem cutter is not at all inferior to me and will serve Your Majesty loyally, but also to comfort me still in this old age of mine with a favor of a confiscated house here in Prague. In case the value of that (house) should exceed the above mentioned grace that I hope to receive from Your Majesty, I obligate myself to most promptly pay the difference in cash, which can be important. All that I will receive as the most remarkable mercy through the compassion of Your Majesty for whose prosperity and health I shall never cease to pray to God our lord. To Your Holy Imperial Majesty from the humblest and most loyal servant,

Ottavio Miseroni m.p.)

*Outside of the letter: To the Holy imperial Majesty, Lord my most merciful Lord
Most humble petition of Ottavio Miseroni.*

(Attached note of the Chancellery)

*"His Majesty approved to the petitioner that an ordinary salary be diverted to his son Dionysio. In another approval a gift of 5000 florins for a confiscated house here in Bohemia was granted to him, and if it should cost more, it is his obligation to pay the difference.
For resolution in the Bohemian Chamber, sent May 11, 1623."*

20344 August 29, 1623, Vienna

With this letter the Court Chamber sent to the Bohemian Chamber two debenture bonds signed by Ferdinand II, one for 7000 fl. for the precious stone cutter Ottavio Miseroni, the other for 12,000 fl for the businessman (probably money lender) called Gottfried Klat.

"Referring to the letters, from the gentlemen written to us on the 15th of last July, then also the one we wrote to you on the 2nd of the same month. This here confirms that letter by sending two separate debentures with his Imperial Majesty's gracious signature. One is for his majesty's precious stone cutter Ottavio Miseroni for 7000 fl. and the other is for Gottfried Klat, dealer in the Small Town of Prague, for 12,000 fl. His imperial Majesty has no doubt that action will follow (i.e. they should get on with what needs to be done), since any further needs they will be able to handle. To us both sides, divine protection shall be given. Done in Prague on August 29 in year 1623. To the Bohemian Chamber."

(Attachment 1: Court Chamber report about the debenture bond of Ottavio Miseroni)

"Most gracious Emperor and Lord. We had Your Majesty's precious stone cutter Octavius Miseroni in the Bohemian Accounting Office to cash Your 7000 Rhenish-florin loan. He presented an imperial authorization from the Bohemian Chamber with Your most gracious signature. Also there was another debenture for 12000 fl., which Gottfried Klat loaned (presumably to the Kaiser), a dealer from Small Town in Prague, it was authorized by the Court Chamber. And while it is not suspect itself, it is handled in accordance with normal Bohemian custom, so reported Your humblest (servant) without a doubt."

“Resolved in a hearing with most eminent Principal von Eggenberg on August 25, 1623. Present were sir von Harrach and sirs Muschinger, Teuffel, Weber, Unterh.”

Attachment 2 & 3: Original letter from the Bohemian Chamber. Attachment 4: Draft of debenture bond for Miseroni.

20369 August 14, 1624, Vienna

The Court Chamber requests the Bohemian Chamber to report and advise about the petition of the heirs of Ottavio Miseroni, requesting that the 5000 fl gift of grace for the Court cutter's house in Prague approved a year earlier be given to them.

“Since from the Roman Imperial Majesty, our most gracious Lord, the heirs of the late Octavio Miseroni requested that the 5000 fl gift of grace his Imperial Majesty granted to their father a year ago for his housing, when he was still alive, be divided amongst the four of them for a confiscated house. As for the payment of the remainder, there is more that their claim amount to, and they most humbly request that it to be settled. Such have the petitioning gentlemen requested in this petition we hold. Regarding the same, we are kindly requesting that you let us have your report and unburdened opinion, so we can know how the same should be done. With that, to us and to both sides, God's protection we wish. Given in Vienna on the 14th of August in 1624.”

20380 February 1, 1625, Vienna

Emperor Ferdinand II ordered the Bohemian Chamber that to the heirs of Ottavio Miseroni the sum of 7000 fl, in what was called in those days older currency, to be paid out.

“We have most graciously heard and examined, what you on the 8th of the last month of January most humbly reported and recommended in regards to Our most gracious command about the requests the Miseroni heirs had most humbly submitted to Us. That the 7000 Rhein florins transferred to Our Bohemian Pension Office on the account of their deceased father be paid to them in older currency for good passing and acceptance, also one part from it, the sale price (of the house they had bought), to be completely disbursed in currency from the Thuringian House (probably Rhenish florins).

So, then the proposed 7000 florins Miseroni debt of the indicated composition should be granted and paid out by Our mentioned Bohemian Pension Office as such outstanding moneys that the above mentioned petitioners' father earned in reward and salaries for his work. When We have them completely satisfied with the advance of the already approved 5000 fl gift of grace, the still remaining 3200 fl unpaid loan, We most graciously wish it to be liquidated by the Pension Office, without any delay, in whatever way it is good and acceptable.

And furthermore We most graciously command you herewith to communicate this most gracious resolution of Ours to the petitioners in Our name, and above that as a final reminder to arrange in the proper places the correct resolution of any further necessities.

We trust you to do the most obediently what you can, and sent you this will and intent of Ours. Given in Our abode in Vienna on the first day of February in year 1625.” (by Ferdinand II)

To the Bohemian Chamber, Your Majesty approved that the Miseroni heirs claim for good money, submitted at the Pension Office, to be accepted and to be paid.

(Notes like this are those of the translator of the German and Latin text, Eugene Bercel; Eva Bercel did the Italian translation.)



HISTOIRE GÉNÉALOGIQUE DES ANCIENS SIRES DE SALINS.

Qui comprend l'Histoire des anciens Sires de
Salins , depuis l'an 941. jusqu'à l'an 1775.

JEAN BAPTISTE GUILLAUME

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF RAINCOUR

Based on the books: 'Introduction à l'Histoire Gènealogique de la Maison de Raincourt'

by P. Pidoux de LaMaudéra/1933 Paris (B24) & 'Histoire Gènealogique des anciens sire de Salins an comté de Bourgogne' by Jean-Baptiste Guillaume 1775, vol. 2, pp. 320-338, (B58) (both in the Bibliothèque National de France, Paris)

P. Pidoux de LaMaudéra (copying or photographing this book was not permitted, only notes were allowed)

I. Aymé de Raincour (23rd great-grandfather, G.26) was the primary benefactor of the Abbey of Clairefontaine founded in 1132. He is the first Raincour mentioned in the documents of Franche-Comté.

II. Around 1180, **Guillaume I de Raincour** (22nd great-grandfather, G.25) was a witness in a document associated with a donation to the Abbey of Charlieu by Knight Guy de Chaumont. In 1189, Guillaume de Raincour, with the consent of his sons Calon, Pierre (*Payen*), Simon (*I*) and Guillaume (*II*) made a donation 'deux meix' of land (probably two acres) to the same Abbey. The mother of Calon was Simonette. We do not know her family name. From other documents researchers surmised that Aymé was born around 1080, his son Guillaume (*I*) around 1120 and his grandson Calon around 1150.

III. Pierre (*Payen*) de Raincour (21st great-grandfather, G.24). According to other documents, Guillaume I had five sons: Viard, Calon, **Pierre**, Simon (*I*) and Guillaume (*II*). Simon married Adeline de Montagné. In 1216, Adeline made a donation the Abbey of Charlieu, she was already a widow. Pierre disappeared from the scene in 1204 and he probably participated in the Crusades in 1204 and in the following years along with the LaRoche family. Most likely the Payen de Raincour, who appeared in 1211, was Pierre de Raincour, son of Guillaume (*I*). In 1211, Payen de Raincourt donated one and one half arpents (1 arpent was about 3500-5000 square meters) of grazing land to the same Abbey of Charlieu. There is a record in 1212 of the consent to this donation from his wife Cecile and his children Robert, Étienne, Élisabeth and Agnotte de Raincourt. In the same year, Varnier and Hugues de Raincour, two brothers, approved the donations of their late father Payen to the same Abbey and added 10 journaux (an unknown unit of measure) of land in Raincourt and 4 arpents of grazing land in Betaucourt. Pierre de Raincour had six children, who were named in documents in 1211 and 1212.

IV. Varnier de Raincour (20th great-grandfather, G.23). According to some documents, Viard was still alive in 1199 and had a son named Calon de Raincour. In 1216, Guillaume II was dead, a year when his two sons Pierre and Hugues de Raincour, together with their mother made a donation to the Abbey of Charlieu. Pierre (*I*) (the son of Guillaume II) married but later entered the Abbey of Charlieu as a monk. GuillaumeII probably had a third son named Simon (*II*). He was a priest. In 1250, as an act of charity, Jobert I de Raincour, probably Simon's nephew, and Jobert's daughter Felicité placed Simon (*II*) in the Abbey of Charlieu to enjoy the remaining of his life there. For the privilege, they donated one meix (unknown unit) of land and a house lot in the village of Raincour to the Abbey and paid six denari every Christmas Monday for his keep. The children of Pierre (*Payen*) de Raincour (the son of Guillaume I) named in the 1211 and 1212 documents were: **Varnier**, Hugues, Robert, Étienne, Élisabeth and Agnotte. In 1220, Varnier and Hugues de Raincour granted the right to the Abbey to have their livestock graze within their land and the brothers desisted on all the claims they had against the Abbey of Charlieu. Varnier made donations to the Abbey again in 1222. Among the donations was land 'near Betacourt'. He died around 1277.

V. Jobert II de Raincour (19th great-grandfather, G.22). It is likely that the above Jobert I de Raincour, mentioned in connection with Simon de Raincour, and who is also mentioned in a document in 1202, was the son of Calon (and the grandson of Viard). In that document the LaRoche family gave a donation to the Abbey of Charlieu. There seemed to be some sort of alliance between these two families. In 1277, Jobert II de Raincour appeared, who was the owner of the property that formerly belonged to Vernier de

Raincour. According to a 1290 document, Jobert II had married Mariette Maignansse de Seignay. However, he must have died before 1281, because in that year his son Guillaume III inherited his property (*a discrepancy*).

VI. Guillaume III de Raincour (*18th great-grandfather, G.21*). Felicité was the daughter Jobert I and the great-granddaughter of Viard de Raincour. Guillaume III was the son of Jobert II and the grandson of Varnier de Raincour.

VII. Thiery de Raincour (*17th great-grandfather, G.20*), Knight, was the son of Guillaume III. His name appeared in a 1331 document, while he was still alive, recording the distribution of his property between his two sons Orry and Étienne de Raincour.

VIII. Orry de Raincour (*16th great-grandfather, G.19*), Lord of Raincour, married Marguerite de Bethaucour. He shared the family fortune with his brother Estienne in 1331. He was a witness in 1335 to a donation by Liebaud de Baufremont to his brother Huard de Baufremont. He was also witness on March 16, 1353, when Reynier de Champagnole rendered homage to the Abbey of Charlieu from whom he possessed Betaucour. Orry de Raincour wrote his Last Testament on October 22, 1360 in which he listed his children: Étienne, Jean and Philipp.

Beginning with their generation, the history of the Raincour House has been well documented (*i.e. since 1360*).

Jean-Baptiste Guillaume (B58)

(This is the translation of the nineteen pages of Raincour history in Guillaume's book. Roman numerals indicate generations.)

The House of Raincour, which still exists, takes its name from the village of Raincour situated on the border of Lorraine near Jussey (*Raincourt is in Département Haute-Saone, south of Vosges*). That land belonged to the ancient branch of this House up to the end of the 16th century. It was sold by decree along with the other possessions of Ambroise de Raincour, the last male member of this branch. François de Saint Belin, the husband of the oldest daughter of Ambroise de Raincour, Valentine de Raincour, executed the decree (*in 1592*). It passed into the possession of the House of Vesoul through the marriage of Philipotte de Saint Belin to George de Vesoul. Marguerite de Vesoul, the granddaughter of George de Vesoul took it to her husband François de Jouffroy Squire, Lord of Novillars. It was later acquired by the House of Deüilly. Finally, it was repurchased by Jean-Baptiste Marquis de Raincour (*165 years later*) in the month of February of the present year of 1757 (*the author's present year*), who is the chief of the name and crest of this House.

Guillaume (I) de Raincour (*22nd great-grandfather, G.25*) was a witness around 1180 to a donation to the Abbey of Charlieu by Guy de Chaumont, Knight. In 1211, Pierre (*Payen*) de Raincour, Knight, donated to the same Abbey one and a half 'arpent' (*3500-5000 square meters to an 'arpent'*) of grazing land with the consent of his wife Cecile and their children Robert, Étienne, Élisabeth and Agnotte de Raincour. In the same year, Varnier and Hugues de Raincour, brothers, approved the donations of their late father, **Payen** (*Pierre I*) de Raincour, to the Abbey and added ten 'journaux' of land at Raincour and four 'arpents' of grazing land at Betaucour. In 1220, they gave grazing rights to the Abbey on their land and renounced all demands they had against the Abbey.

VIII. Orry de Raincour (*16th great-grandfather, G.19*), Squire, Lord of the said village, Cyé, Bourbévelle and Cemboing in part; he was a witness in 1353, when Reynier de Champagnole rendered homage to the Abbey of Charlieu from which he possessed Betaucour. Orry de Raincour was buried in the church of Saint Thiebaut of Jussey according to the last testament of his grandson Pierre de Raincour. His wife was Marguerite de Betaucour with whom he had the following children:

1.) **N....** de Raincour (*this was Étienne according to P. Pidoux de LaMaudèra*), Lord of the village of Raincour, who had for sons: **Pierre** (II), who served the Duke of Burgundy in Artois at the end of the month of May in 1414 under the banner of Antoine de Vergy. He wrote his Last Testament in the middle of October in the following year in the presence of Pierre d'Amance the Prior of Jussey. He was buried in the church of Saint Thiebaud of Jussey in the crypt of Orry de Raincour, his grandfather. He left the use of his land of Terre de Maignant to his brother Thiebaud de Raincour, who was a monk at the monastery of Mollemes. As his heirs, he made his sister Adeline de Raincour, and his nephews Guillaume and Gérard de Boinge, the children of Guillaume de Boing, Squire, and of Jeanette de Raincour, his sister. He appointed Jean de Raincour, Squire (*his uncle*), Thiebaud de Raincour, his brother, monk at the Mollemes monastery and Batard de Blondfontaine as the executors of his Will.

2.) Alix de Raincour, who married Jeannon de Dambelin, Squire, who took into fief in 1358 from Eudes de Pierresite, the Abbot of Charlieu the property, which he had at Betaucour through his wife, in the presence of Jean, Simon and Jacob Favez de Gevigney, Squires. This lady (*Alix*) was mentioned in 1396, along with her mother and Jean her brother, in the renewal of the fief of Étienne de Delu, Squire, against Jean, the Abbot of Charlieu. She was a widow at the time.

3.) **Jean I** de Raincour, who continued the line of posterity (*IX below*).

4.) Philipp de Raincour, who started a new branch (*see page 214, IX*).

IX. Jean I de Raincour (*15th great-grandfather, G.18*), Squire, Lord of the said village, Betaucour, Melin, Blondfontaine and of Jussey. In 1382, he was named in the fief in the estate of Genevrey by Gérard, Lord of Aucelle, against Étienne d'Oifelet, Lord of La Villeneuve, and in 1396 in that of Étienne de Delu, Squire, against the Abbot of Charlieu. He was mentioned in the official roll of Terre de Demangevelle, prepared by Didier de Cicon for the Duke and Count of Burgundy. He executed the Will of his nephew Pierre de Raincour in 1415. He had married Marguerite de Jussey, from whom he had:

1.) Thiebaud de Raincour, who followed him (*in the succession, X below*).

2.) George de Raincour, Squire, who received, in a 1434 property division, one third of a new house of the Chateau de Jussey, the estate of Pont d'Arcy and was involved in the squabbles of Chateaufilain. He was dead in 1445 and left no legitimate descendants. He left only a natural daughter (*illegitimate*) called Jeanette mentioned in the Last Testament of Thiebaud de Raincour.

3.) **Simon** (III) de Raincour (*14th great-grandfather, G.17*), who continued the posterity (*X. on next page*).

4.) Richard de Raincour, Squire, who received, in a 1434 property division one house at Chateau de Jussey and the properties of Saulsy, Messigny and Vernon. He never married.

5.) Jeanette de Raincour, spouse of Henry de Messey, Squire. She was named in the testament of Thiebaud de Raincour, her brother.

6.) Yolande de Raincour, Chanoinesse at the convent of Poussay. She was mentioned in the property division along with her brothers in 1434.

7.) Agnès de Raincour, mentioned in the 1447 donation made by Thiebaud de Raincour to Simon de Raincour, his brother.

X. Thiebaud de Raincour (*brother of Simon*), Squire, Bailiff and Governor of Jonvelle for the high and powerful Lord Jean de la Trimouille of Jonvelle. On August 8, 1420, he received the commission with Guyot de Vautravers, Squire, for guarding the Chateau of Jussey and to defend it against surprise attack. In 1433, he rendered homage in his as well as in the names of his brothers and sisters to Philipp, Duke and Count of Burgundy for the houses and properties he owned at Jussey and for the fief that Henry de Jussey, Squire, son of Thiebaud de Jussey, held from him in the same place. The following year he shared with his brothers the estate of Jean de Raincour and Marguerite de Jussey his father and mother. Present were at the division Jean d'Arhoul, Henry de Jussey and Jean de Boeuf, Squires. He also received one third of the new house of Chateau de Jussey. The Inherited properties, with their subjects, were situated in the same territory and at Terre de Melin. He wrote his Last Testament in 1445 and chose to be buried in the church of the Priory of Jussey in the crypt of his predecessors, where his wife Isabelle de Gémolles had been put to rest. He founded the custom of the anniversary of his father, Jean de Raincour, to be held in that church. He ordered that 60 franks be paid to his sister Jeanette de Raincour,

the widow of Henry de Messey, which he owed her. He named Jean de Raincour, his nephew, the heir of his properties as well as of those of his deceased brothers George and Richard de Raincour. He named Simon de Raincour, his brother, substitute heir and asked Jean de Boeuf, Squire, Lord of Guyonville to execute his Will. Thiebaud de Raincour was still alive in 1447, when on April 16 of that year he gave a donation to Simon de Raincour, his brother, in consideration of the services he had rendered. He gave him one tenth of the estates Vauchoux, Cyé and Graterly, which he had inherited, when George de Raincour, his brother, died without children. He also gave him the part of the estate of Raincour that would have gone to George de Raincour, a house in ruins in Jussey and a good house lot in the Chateau of that town. He also willed in the same document that all the property that formed his share and those of his brothers should go to Simon de Raincour.

X. Simon (III) de Raincour (14th great-grandfather, G.17), Squire, Lord of the said village in part, Blondefontaine, etc., third son of Jean (I) de Raincour and Marguerite de Jussey was the Bailiff of Jonville in 1432. In 1434, he partook in the sharing of the family fortune with his brothers. He received a third of the new house of Chateau de Jussey, the properties of Jonville and Bourbévelle and several rental and other revenues. In 1443, he took into fief, in the name of his wife against the Count of Burgundy, the tower and the heritance he possessed in the territory of Jussey. Thiebaud de Raincour named him as substitute heir for Jean de Raincour, his nephew, in his 1445 last testament. In the presence of Étienne de Maileroncour, Squire, Jean Barressol de Vesoul, Thiebaud also gave him as gift one tenth of the estates of Vauchoux, Cyé and Graterly and ordered that all the shares of his brothers be given to him. In 1449, Simon de Raincour appeared in the court of Jussey against Didier de Cicon, to whom he reaffirmed the rights of usage of the woods of Gevigney and Mercey. He had married Marguerite de Boigne, daughter of Huguenin de Boigne, Squire, from whom he had son **Jean**, who follows.

XI. Jean (II) de Raincour (13th great-grandfather, G.16), Squire, Lord of the said village, Bourbévelle, Blondefontaine, Betaucour, Gevigney, Mercey, etc. He was named heir in the Last Testament of his uncle, Thiebaud de Raincour in 1445. In 1469, he and Nicolas de Raincour gave a ruinous house to the habitants of Raincour. On July 15, 1483, he took into fief the Raincour estate from Louïs de la Trimouille, Lord of Jonville. He was still alive in 1497 and was mentioned in the Will of Catherine de Gevigney, widow of Guillaume de Vy, Squire, which was written that year. He had married Marguerite d'Augicour, who gave him the children:

- 1.) **Pierre (IV) de Raincour**, Squire, who follows (*in the succession*) (XII below).
- 2.) Poincard de Raincour, who was mentioned in the official roll of 'la Terre de Mercey' prepared by his brother in 1501. He died before 1521.

XII. Pierre (IV) de Raincour (12th great-grandfather, G.15), Squire, Lord of the said village. On May 6, 1501, he submitted a population count of his possessions in Gevigney and Mercey in connection with a property division with his cousin Guillaume de Boigne in his as well as in the names of his brother Poincard de Raincour and Marguerite de d'Agincour, his mother, the widow of Jean (II) de Raincour. He had married Jeanne de Guyonville, who in 1502 made an agreement with the habitants of Raincour about the river (*r. Mance*) of that area. He died before 1539, leaving behind the following children:

- 1.) **Vaubert** de Raincour, who continued the line (XIII below).
- 2.) Jean de Raincour, who died before 1540.
- 3.) Jacquette de Raincour, wife of Jaques de Saint Crix, Squire, Lord of Villers-Saint-Marcellin.
- 4.) **Catherine de Raincour** (11th great-grandmother, G.14, married Nicolas I de Hennezel, not mentioned by Guillaume).

XIII. Vaubert de Raincour, Squire, Lord of the said village, Betaucour, Blondefontaine, etc. By an Act dated December 13, 1539, he gave up his claim of an annual sum of ten franks against Jeanne Terrier, widow of Antoine Sonner, who had bought from Pierre de Raincour, his father, a portion of Gevigney and Mercey estates at a low price. A sale he wanted to reverse by way of prejudice. He had married Jeanne de Roncevaux, who in 1540, as his widow and guardian of their children **Ambroise**, Catherine and Françoise de Raincour negotiated with Jacquette de Raincour, her sister-in-law and wife of Jaques de Saint Crix, in the division of the estate of Pierre de Raincour and Jeanne de Guyonville the father and mother of Jacquette de Raincour. An accord was reached with the mediation of Ambroise le Boeuf, priest

of Jussey, Baptiste de Vy, Lord of Mercey and Étienne de Citey, Squires. Jeanne de Roncevaux married a second time to N. de Vandelinour, Squire. From her first marriage she had:

- 1.) **Ambroise** de Raincour, who follows (*XIV below*).
 - 2.) Catherine de Raincour, who married first Jean Joffrillet, Squire, Lord of Saint Julien; the second time Jean de la Rochelle, Squire, Lord of Eschenoz-le-Sec. She wrote her Last Will in the city of Besançon on November 8, 1600. She had been widowed from both husbands and chose to be buried in the Collegial church of Saint Madeleine, where her first husband was buried. She left to Nicolas-Baptiste de Vendelinour, Squire, her maternal brother 20 sols (*1 sol was 1/20 of a French pound*) and a similar amount to her nieces Valentine and Catherine de Raincour. The rest of her belongings she left to her cousin Jaques Masset de Besançon.
 - 3.) Françoise de Raincour.
- XIV. Ambroise** de Raincour, Squire, Lord of the said village, Blondefontaine, Betacour, etc. He married Jeanne d'Augicour. He dissipated the wealth of his House and after his death, which arrived before 1588, his properties had to be sold (*in 1592*) by court order. From his marriage he had the following children:
- 1.) Valentine de Raincour, wife of François de Saint Belin, Squire. This gentleman ended the Raincour estate in accordance with the court order regarding the properties of his father-in-law. In 1592, for 2600 francs, he bought the rights that Simon de Saint Loup, Squire, and his wife Marguerite de Vy had in this land (*Raincour*) and in Betaucour. (*later, the village and estate of Raincour was passed on to several other owners and did not return into the possession of the Raincour family until 165 years later*). Simon de Saint Loup was dead in 1616, according to the record of a settlement between his widow and Catherine de Raincour, her sister. The subject was the estate of their father Ambroise de Raincour.
 - 2.) Catherine de Raincour married Claude de Hou, Squire.
 - 3.) Anne de Raincour, wife of Jean Pochard d'Aultigney.

The First Branch of the House of Raincour (*continued from page 212*)

IX. Philipp de Raincour, Squire, Lord of the said village in part, Cemboing, Cyé, etc., son of Orry de Raincour and of Marguerite de Betaucour. He was the recognized fief holder of the Count of Burgundy on account of his (*the Count's*) Chateau de Jussey, a house in Cemboing and several subject serfs at the said place over whom he held supreme justice. He was dead in 1395. He had the following sons:

- 1.) **Philibert** de Raincour, who follows (*X below*).
- 2.) **Joffroy** de Raincour, who created a new branch (*X on next page*).

X. Philibert de Raincour, Squire, Lord of the said village in part and Cemboing. In 1395, he authorized Joffroy, his brother, to pay homage to Guy, Lord of Demangevelle from whom he held a fief. In that document he was called 'son of Philipp'. He was dead in 1434, leaving his son **Pierre** who follows (*XI below*).

XI. Pierre (III) de Raincour, Squire, Lord of the said place. Gentleman of the House of the Lord of Jonvelle. He served the Duke of Burgundy and marched in the review parade at Beauvais, on the last day of the month of August in 1417, with the troops, which the Duke assembled in raising his army. He was alive in 1449 and with time became the father of Nicolas, who follows (*XII below*).

XII. Nicolas de Raincour, Squire, Lord of the said village in part. In 1469, with Jean de Raincour, co-Lord of the village, he donated a ruinous house to the habitants of Raincour. His posterity is unknown.

The Second Branch of the House of Raincour *(continued from previous page)*

X. Joffroy de Raincour, Squire, Lord of Cyé, Combergeon, Faimbe and Falon in part, the younger son of Philipp de Raincour, Squire, Lord of the said village in part. He was mentioned as son of the above Lord in the homage paid, in 1395 on the Tuesday after the day of Saint Madeleine, to Guy, Lord of Demangevelle, Knight, for what he (*Joffroy de R.*) possessed in the town and in the territory of Combergeon near Vesoul, and for the fief that Jean de Jussey, son of the late Henniquel de Jussey held from him at Cyé. The document was written in the presence of Pierre de Rupt, Prior of Saint Marcel-les-Jussey and Étienne de Sainge, Squire. In it he is authorized by Philibert de Raincour, his older brother. In 1400, with Jean de Navenne, Squire, he was the executor of the Will of Étienne de Faimbe, his father-in-law. On September 10, 1438, he freed one family of his subjects he had at Falon. In 1440, he gave up the one-tenth and one-hundredth taxes on his territory in favor of Thomas de Grammont, Squire. The following year, he sold the one tenth taxes to Léonard Mouchet, Lord of Abbenens. Before the year 1400, he married Guillemette, the only daughter and heir of Étienne de Faimbe, Squire, Lord of the said place. Her maternal Grandmother was Marguerite de Saint Mauris, daughter of Conrad de Saint Mauris-sur-le-Doubs, Knight. From this marriage was born Nicolas, who continued the posterity.

XI. Nicolas de Raincour, Lord of Falon in part; he married Alix de Saint Martin, daughter of Huguenin de Saint Martin, called Cheneviere, Squire and of Marguerite, daughter of Richard de Cendrecour, Squire. In her May 12, 1472 Testament, Alix left to this lady, her mother, a part of her property at Cendrecour, in case her brother Simon de Cendrecour, who was at the siege of Nancy with Charles the Duke of Burgundy, should be killed in that war. Nicolas de Raincour was still alive in 1492. He was the father of:

1.) **Pierre** (*V*) de Raincour, who follows (*XII below*).

2.) **Claudine** de Raincour, wife of George Calot de Cromary, Squire. She was the mother of Pierre and Claudine Calot. The latter wrote her Last Testament on December 23, 1533 and named Antoine, Charles, Claudine and Marguerite her heirs, who were the children from her first marriage to the late George Pomey, Knight.

XII. Pierre (*V*) de Raincour, Squire, Lord of Falon in part. He married, in 1496, Alix de Montbéliard, also called de Franquemont, sister of Henry and Pierre de Montbéliard, Squires, called de Franquemont. Present were at the contract Bernard, the Abbot of Lieu-Croissant, and Claude de Franquemont, Squire. The two spouses made a reciprocal donation of their possessions on January 18 of the following year on account of not having children. Alix de Montbéliard was dead in 1536. Her children were:

1.) **Étienne** de Raincour, who follows (*XIII below*).

2.) **Guillaume** de Raincour, who created a new branch (*XIII on page 220*).

3.) Jean de Raincour, Canon of Montbéliard and priest of Chastenoy. He wrote his Last Testament in 1567 and selected to be buried in the church of Chastenoy. He bequeathed to the children of Claudine, his sister, to Françoise and Simone de Raincour, the daughters of the late Guillaume de Raincour, his brother, and to Henry de Franquemont, his nephew. He gave to his natural son Nicolas de Raincour 91 Basel pounds, and to his natural son André de Raincour he left a house in Montbéliard. He gave ten gold pieces to his natural daughter Françoise de Raincour, wife of Vernier Boisson, burgher of Montbéliard. To his natural daughters Claudine and Henriette de Raincour he left 50 francs each (*5 illegitimate children of a priest*). For his heirs he named Claude, son of Étienne de Raincour, Squire, his brother, and Marc and Jean de Raincour, children of Guillaume de Raincour, Squire, his late brother. His intention was to conform to the distribution made in the past by Pierre de Raincour, their grandfather.

4.) **Claudine** de Raincour, wife of nobleman Jean Bourreleret, also called de Moffans. She was the mother of Jean, François, Robert and Georgine Bourreleret, called de Moffans and named in the last testament of Jean de Raincour, their uncle.

XIII. Étienne de Raincour, Squire, Lord of Falon in part. On June 9, 1544, he paid homage to Christofle, Duke of Virtemberg and Count of Montbéliard, from whom he held his fief of the county of Montbéliard. He had married Henriette de Lambrey, daughter of Simon de Lambrey, Squire, Lord of

Sorans, and Guillemette de Grammont. Henriette was the sister of Adrien de Lambrey, Squire, Lord of Sorens. Étienne was dead in 1564 according to a document of that year, by which his widow sold the one-tenth tax of Falon to Pierre de Moustier, Squire, Lord of Cubry for 50 écus of gold. Their children were:

1.) **Claude** de Raincour, who continued the line (*XIV below*).

2.) Françoise de Raincour, who married, on February 3, 1573, Étienne de Maisières, Squire, Lord of Chaux, son of Simon de Maisières, Squire, Lord of the said place, and of Françoise de Pointe.

XIV. Claude de Raincour, Squire, Lord of Falon and Montarlot in part. He married twice. First he married Calvaire de Montarlot, widow of Humbert de Saint Loup, Squire, and daughter of the late Étienne de Montarlot, Squire, Lord of the said place, and of Marguerite de Maisières. On December 3, 1566, that lady (*Calvaire*) signed an agreement with her mother regarding her claims. She did that conjointly with her sisters Cecile de Montarlot, wife of Claude de Butte, Squire, and with Françoise de Montarlot, wife of Antoine de Petitepierre, Squire, Lord of Brotte. The following year, she and Cecile sold the Montarlot estate for the sum of 26,000 francs to Claude, Baron of Oiselet and to Anne de Falerans, the wife of that Lord. Calvaire wrote her Last Testament on Mach 6, 1577 in the presence of Jean-Louis and Nicolas de Lavanche and Étienne de Maisières, Squires. She left a legacy of 400 pounds to Simon de Saint Loup, her son from her first marriage and named her children from her second marriage as heirs. She appointed her husband and Jean de Foucherans, Squire and Lord of the said place as her executors. The second time, Claude Raincour married Françoise de Grammont, daughter of the late Jean de Grammont, Squire, Lord of the said place, and of Françoise Despotots. She was the Lady of Miserey by a treaty signed on January 24, 1578 in the presence of her brothers Claude and Remy de Grammont, Squires. She made another agreement with her brothers on August 9, 1587 on the subject of a donation made to them by their mother Françoise Despotots. She (*Claude's second wife*) died without descendants and named her husband as her heir. This arrangement was the source of many difficulties, which only ended after much suffering and expense. On January 27, 1584, Claude de Raincour took into fief from Frédéric, Count of Montbéliard, the mill of Bavans. In 1586, he was admitted into the Brotherhood of Saint George and proved his paternal lines of Raincour and Franquemont and his maternal lines of Lambrey and Grammont. In 1596, he was present at the marriage treaty of Claude de Grammont, Lord of the said place and Marguerite de Saint Mauris. He was still alive in 1601 and died a short time later, leaving behind the following children from his first wife:

1.) **Étienne** de Raincour, who continued the line (*XV below*).

2.) Claudine de Raincour, who married Adam Dumant, Squire. She was the recipient of a sum of three franks by the Testament of 1633 of her sister Claude-Antoinette de Raincour.

3.) Marguerite de Raincour died without ever marrying.

4.) Claude-Antoinette de Raincour married nobleman Nicolas d'Auvignot. She wrote her Last Testament on July 17, 1633 and made her husband her heir.

5.) Adrienne de Raincour, wife of the Lord of Lavanche, from whom she was a widow in 1633, according to the Testament of her sister.

XV. Étienne de Raincour, Squire, Lord of Falon in part, Bremondans, Leugney, etc. He was Captain of a company of the Burgundy infantry and Governor of the Chateau of Chatelneuf-en-Venne. In 1613, he had a peculiar lawsuit before the Lieutenant General of the County of Vesoul against the inhabitants of Falon. The source of the conflict was the refusal of the young men of that village to dance on the day of Pentecost (*the seventh Sunday after Easter*) festival in a meadow belonging to the Lord of the village and selected by him. Étienne de Raincour held the view that he had the right to oblige the young men of that land to dance on the holiday under the penalty of 60 sols (*cents*) and that before the start of their dance they must offer him a rose, as it had been done since ancient times. The inhabitants of the village argued in their defense that they danced on that holiday since time immemorial; they had done that voluntarily for their pleasure and not in order to conform to a right, which they did not claim to recognize. It was true that they were obliged to give to this Lord a rose to ask his permission to dance, when they felt like dancing. However, since they did not want to dance, they cannot be forced to do so. As no suitable

judgment could be rendered for this disagreement, it was believed that the parties should terminate it by an amiable accommodation (*we do not know what 'amiable accommodation' was reached*). Étienne de Raincour married, on March 16, 1600, Jeanne-Baptiste Tanchard, daughter of Pierre Tanchard, Squire, Lord of Bremondans, and of Jeanne de Villeneuve. The relatives of Étienne de Raincour, who were present at that treaty were Claude de Raincour, his father, and Simon de Saint Loup, his maternal brother and Antoine d'Orsans, Lord of the said place. Those named on the part of Jeanne-Baptiste Tanchard were Jeanne de Villeneuve, her mother, Pierre d'Albamey, Lord of Bellevaux, Henry de Villeneuve, Lord of Champvans, Jean Frédéric de Sagey, Lord of Pierrefontaine and François de Crosey co-Lord of the said place. Étienne de Raincour died before 1626, leaving behind the following children:

- 1.) **Christofle Louis** de Raincour, who continued the line (*XVI below*).
- 2.) Anne-Dorothéa de Raincour, nun at the Convent of Annonciades de Pontarlier.

XVI. Christofle Louis de Raincour, Knight of Saint George, Lord of Bremondans, Falon in part, etc. Captain of a company of 200 men, later Master of Camp (*probably Field Marshal*) of one terce (*probably three companies*) of the Burgundy Infantry. He participated with courage in the defense of the County of Burgundy in the war of 1636. He established himself in the Ville de Lons-le-Saunier, of which he was made Governor, and where he resisted to the bitter end all the efforts of the Duke of Longueville, who took the place under siege. The Parliament of Dole, which was the government of this province at the time, entrusted him with guarding the most important posts and ordered him to enter Pesmes, which was threatened by the enemy, with a party of his troops. On that subject, they wrote him the following letter.

"Monsieur de Raincour. It will be necessary in the service of the King and of the Province that as soon as you receive this, you go with the whole of your regiment (to Pesmes) passing by Dole and taking your march most directly and attracting the least attention possible along the settlements and villages you pass by. Drop off 200 men in Grey and 200 men in Dole and settle down with the rest of your troops in Pesmes to guard that post. You have the orders enclosed to which we expect you to conform, and exhibiting in this, as on all other occasions, your affection to the service of His Majesty, the Count of the Province. On hoping this, we pray to God that he take you in his sacred protection. In Salins, on the 14th of November, 1636. The Vice President and the people holding the sovereign court of parliament at Dole.

The clerk at the Government of the Province of Burgundy, by order of Esterno. P.S. You will not permit entry into the said Pesmes to any troops without our order."

This Lord wrote his Last Testament in 1638, when he was about to leave for the army to Italy. He chose to be buried in the church of Falon, like his ancestors, in case he died in Burgundy. He left the income from his properties to Jeanne-Baptiste Tanchard, his mother, whom he named as the guardian of his children (*he must have been a widower already*). He made those children his heirs, substituting them for one another. In case of their death, he selected Louis and Jean de Maisières, his brothers-in-law, Louïse, Prospère and Anna de Maisières, his sisters-in-law as heirs and appointed Philibert de Moustier, Lord of Bermont for accomplishing his wishes. Cristophle de Raincour was killed in Italy at the siege of Vercel, where he was at the head of his regiment. He had married, by a contract signed on February 2, 1626, to Barbe de Maisières, daughter of Jean de Maisières, Knight, Lord of Chaux, Falon, Noires, etc., Master of Camp of one Terce of Vallons in the service of the King of Spain, Governor of the villages of Frankendal and Bréda. He was a member of the Secret Council of War of His Majesty and belonged to the Anne-Baptiste of Cambaron. From this marriage were born:

- 1.) **Jean** de Raincour, who follows (*XVII on next page*).
- 2.) Jerome de Raincour, monk and Master of the refectory in the Priory of Gigny.
- 3.) Anne-Louïse de Raincour.

XVII. Jean de Raincour, Knight, Lord of Bremondans and Falon in part. He married Anne-Marceline du Tartre, daughter of Jean-Charles du Tartre, Knight, Baron and Lord of Vincelles, Chilly etc.,

Commissioner General of the troops of His Majesty in the Province of Burgundy, and of Catherine de Salins-Vincelles. The marriage contract was signed at Dole on May 15, 1648 in the presence of Hugues de Sagey, Lord of Naisey, Benigne Thomassin, Lord of Crissey, Councilor-Clerk in the Parliament of Dole, Antide de Grammont, Baron of the said place, Commander in the city of Dole, Laurent-Théodore de Grammont, Baron of Mélisey, and François Merceret, Squire, Lord of Vandrey. The couple wrote their joint Last Testament on September 4, 1661, bequeathing 3,000 francs to each of their daughters and named Guillaume de Raincour, their son as their universal heir. Their children were:

- 1.) **Guillaume** de Raincour, who continued the line (*XVIII below*).
- 2.) Marie-Hyacinthe de Raincour, nun in the Bénédictine convent at Besançon: She died in 1734.
- 3.) Joséphine de Raincour, who died unmarried.
- 4.) Peronne de Raincour, who married, on July 22, 1673, Matthieu Franchet d'Estavay, Squire, Lord of Maron.
- 5 & 6.) Jeanne and **Thérèse** de Raincour, who both died unmarried.
- 7.) Marguerite de Raincour, wife of N. de Crosey, Squire, Lord of the said place and of Rans.

XVIII. Guillaume de Raincour, Marquis, Knight of Saint George, Lord of Falon, Bremondans, Leugney, etc. Cavalry Captain in the service of His Majesty in the Regiment of Saint Mauris. In 1719, he made the lands of Falon, Bournois, Leugney and Bremondans into a marquisate under the Raincour name by a title charter registered in the Parliament of Besançon and at the Chamber of Nobility of Dole. He married Dorothea de Champagne, daughter of Charles de Champagne, Lord of Chilley, and of Anne-Gasparine de Grivel-Perrigny, according to the marriage contract signed at Lielle on March 5, 1696, in the presence of Claude de Villers-la-Faye, Baron of Vaugrenant, Claude-François de Grivel, Knight, Lord of Perrigny, Gabriel-François de Jouffroy, Lord of Gonssans, Denis-François Bourrelrier de Mantry, Knight of Malta, Claude-François de Crosey, Lord of the said place, and Joseph-Geoffroy de Jouffroy, Lord of Villers-Saint-George. From this marriage were born ten sons, of whom three died young and two daughters, who died young. Those that survived were:

- 1.) Charles-Gayet de Raincour, born December 24, 1697. He was the Canon and Provost of the noble chapter of Saint Pierre de Macon and Knight of Saint George.
- 2.) Gabriel-Gaspard de Raincour, born December 28, 1698. He was Grand Prior of the noble Abbey de Baum and Knight of Saint George.
- 3.) Léon-Antide de Raincour, he was the Canon and premier Archdeacon of the Cathedral of Saint Claude.
- 4.) **Jean-Baptiste**, who follows (*XIX below*).
- 5.) Christophle-Marie-Joseph de Raincour, born July 25, 1707. He was he Canon and second Archdeacon of the Cathedral of Saint Claude.
- 6.) Humbert-Joseph de Raincour, born in October 1714. He was Captain and later Major of the cavalry in the Régiment de Bourbon-Busset, and Knight of Saint George.
- 7.) Charles-Prospère de Raincour, born in March 1716. He was Major and Commander of a battalion in the infantry Régiment de Belsunce, and Knight of Saint George.

XIX. Jean-Baptiste de Raincour, Marquis, Lord of the said village, Falon, Leugney, Orsans, etc. Senior Captain in the infantry Régiment de Tallard, Knight of Saint George. He was born on April 14, 1706. He married, by a contract signed at the Chateau de Villersexel on February 24, 1737, Hélén-Antoinette de Grammont, daughter of Michel-Dorothee, Marquis de Grammont, Baron de Villersexel, Lieutenant-Général des Armées of the King, Knight of Honor of the parliament of Besançon, Grand Bailiff of the sword of Autun, of the Land of Moncenis and Semur and of Barbe-Maurice de Berbis, the Countess of Dracy. Jean-Baptiste de Raincour acquired the land of his name in February of 1757, which had left his House more than one and one half centuries earlier. He had the following children from his marriage:

- 1.) Pierette-Dorothee de Raincour, born July 28, 1740. She was Canoness in the Abbey Royale de Baume.

- 2.) Loüis-Gabriel de Raincour, born September 7, 1742. He was Canon of the noble Chapter of Saint Pierre de Macon.
- 3.) Michel-Joseph-Christophle de Raincour, born April 13, 1745.
- 4.) Charles-Victoire de Raincour, born July 22, 1747. He was Lieutenant in the infantry Régiment de Belsunce.
- 5.) Antoine-Pierre de Raincour, born April 5, 1754.
- 6.) Anonime de Raincour, a son born on the same day as above, *(died before baptism)*.
- 7.) Anonime de Raincour, a daughter born September 13, 1755 *(died before baptism)*.



The Third Branch of the House of Raincour *(continued from page 216)*

XIII. Guillaume de Raincour, Squire, younger son of Pierre de Raincour, Squire, Lord of Falon, and of Alix de Montbéliard, also called de Franquemont. He is mentioned with Jean his younger brother in a document of 1536, as the son of Pierre (*I*) de Raincour. On June 9, 1544, *(with his older brother, Étienne de Raincour)*, he rendered homage to Christophle, the Duke of Virtemberg *(this is probably Württemberg)* and Count of Montbéliard, from whom he held his subinfeudation *(the subdivision of his estate by a vassal)*. And in 1559, he took in fief from this Count the mill of Bavans, both in his own name and in the names of the children of his late brother Étienne de Raincour. He married Charlotte de Montmartin, who was widow from him in 1570 and guardian of Marc, Jean, Françoise and Simone de Raincour *(her children)*. In 1567, Marc and Jean de Raincour were heirs in half of the properties of Jean de Raincour, their uncle, Canon of Montbéliard. They died without posterity.

(The Chateau of Raincour still stands today and the family also survives with many known members and probably even more members unknown to the public. The most prominent Rancour today is Henri de Raincour, who in 2012 was the head of the Cooperation Branch under the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. (Notes like this are those of the translator, Eugene Bercel.)



The Schell Family

Based on: 'Genealogisches Taschenbuch der Freiherrlichen Häuser' Volume year 1853' (B10)
& Volume year 1899 (B11)

Imperial Baron title, Vienna May 12, 1731, for Karl Ludwig Knight von Schell-Bauschlott, Electoral Pfalz Chamber President (*a judicial position*).

This family originated from Westfalen, where in 1517 a younger son of the family was ordained in the clergy and accepted the Lutheran faith. For that reason, he was disowned by his family and had to leave Westfalen. Later, he married and became the founding father of a new line. For almost 100 years, his descendants lived in complete isolation in Alsace and Switzerland until **Johann Christian Schell** (*7th great-grandfather, G.10*) [born in 1632] appeared in Tübingen in the principedom of Württemberg as an Appeal Court attorney. He married a noble woman from Fürtenbach. He left only a small estate to his son **Johann Philipp von Schell** (*6th great-grandfather, G.9*), who after strengthening his financial situation, bought four estates at Bauschlott, Mönchsroth, Großelfingen and Stetten in Swabia. Later, these properties were sold by his family. After his family spent three generations in Alsace and Switzerland under the above mentioned circumstances, in total isolation and without their status, proof of their old nobility was discovered. On June 8, 1695, Kaiser Leopold I granted the family the Knight status with the 'von Bauschlott' predicate. In 1714, they received the Free Imperial Knight title in the Kocher Canton of Swabia.

Knight Philipp von Schell-Bauschlott was followed by his son **Karl Ludwig** (*5th great-grandfather, G.8*), who married **Sophie** (*5th great-grandmother, G.8*), the daughter of J. J. **de Hamel-Bruyninx** accredited envoy of the Staaten General (*the parliament of the United Netherlands*) at the Imperial court (*in Vienna*), lord of Nieuwenrooy (*Niuwenrode*). Their son **Friedrich** (*Alexander Friedrich*), married **Marie-Anne de Hennezel de Champigny** (*4th great-grandparents, G.7*), out of which marriage was born **Karl Laktanz**.

Family Tree

Karl Laktanz von Schell (*3rd great-grandfather, G.6*), married twice. I. **Theresia Nell von Nellenburg** und Denamacher. II. **Marie Anna** (*actually she was Maria Juliana Antonia*) **Countess Berchtold** (*3rd great-grandmother, G.6*). Children from first marriage were:

1. **Alexander** baron von **Schell-Bauschlott** (*2nd great-granduncle, G.5*), born November 18, 1781, k.k. Commander and General Major. Married (February 14, 1822) **Maria** (born April 11, 1792, died October 10, 1830) daughter of **Joseph Rudolph** baron von **Hackelberg-Landau**, k.k. Chamberlain and Councilor and his wife Christine countess Clary-Aldringen. Children:

1. Joachim Rudolph (born February 20, 1827) k.k. Lieutenant in the 15th infantry regiment of Prince von Nassau.
2. Eugen (born February 8, 1829).

Children from second marriage:

2. **Joachim** baron von **Schell-Bauschlott** (*2nd great-grandfather, G.5, born December 9, 1783 died November 21, 1837*) k.k. Colonel and Adjutant of Archduke Johann, married twice.

- I. with **Regina** (born December 1, 1800, died November 5, 1830) daughter of Johann **Monaldi von Monaldeschi** and his wife Katharina von Bezontina.
- II. with **Cornelia** (August 11, 1831, born April 6, 1810) daughter of k.k. baron von **Trenck** Field Marshal-Lieutenant and his wife **Eleonora** countess **Berchtold** baroness of Ungarschütz.

There was a son from his first marriage:

1. **Johann Baptist** (born March 31, 1827), married (December 2, 1848) with **Therese von baroness Rotz-Dobrz**, widow of count von Vratislav

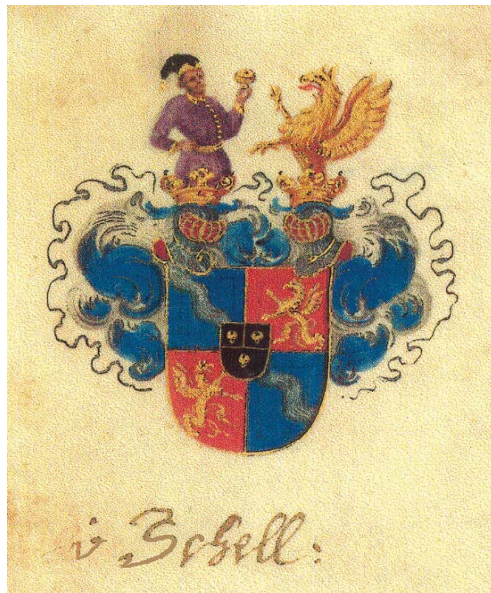
Children from second marriage:

2. **Karl** (born September 29, 1832) cadet at the Technical Military Academy (in Vienna).
3. **Emilie** (born in 1786) married (July 17, 1804) with **Karl count Berchtold**, baron of Ungarschütz, k.k. Chamberlain, widower.

*Comment by the author: [In his Last Testament, Joachim Schell von Bauschlott mentions a young man called **Alexander Carl Bauschlott** (1st great-grandfather, G.4, born September 27, 1815), who at the time was a cadet at the 'Theresianische Militär-Akademie' in Wiener-Neustadt, and whose education he supported. In his Will he instructed his family to continue to support Alexander Carl until he completed his studies at the Academy, and to pay him after that an annuity of 30 gulden per month for the rest of his life. From the contents and wording of the Testament it is concluded that Alexander Carl Bauschlott was Joachim's illegitimate son, fathered at least ten years before the first marriage of Joachim.]*

(In the above genealogy, compiled around 1853, probably by Alexander Schell von Bauschlott or a genealogist hired by him, there are several errors, omissions and 'family-lore' type of narrative. Undoubtedly, both the errors and omissions were a result of the difficulty and therefore the time and expense required in conducting research of this type in the first half of the 19th century. For the sake of continuity and completeness of the narrative, guesses and inventions were used, where the required facts were unknown..

A few of the errors and omissions have been corrected by the Translator, as shown in this type of italics. Most have not – in order to avoid too many comments. However, all known errors and omissions were corrected or added in the genealogical database and in the biographies of the various members of the Schell family, starting with Johann Philip Schell.)



1695

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

Genealogy of the Bouvier-Tervenus family of Vézélise

Translated from French from the books: (B23), 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois', Pages 82, 766-768, by R.P. Dom Ambroise Pelletier, Religieux Bénédictin, Curé de Senones (1758) and from 'Nobiliaire Universel de France', (B63) page 334, by M. Saint-Calais, Paris 1872. The notes in italiques correct or supplement the above authors' material based on the research of the Translator.

Tardvenu¹ (Tervenus)

Francois Tardvenu (11th great-grandfather, G.14) was ennobled by Duke Antoine in a brief dated the last day of June, 1528. The ennoblement of Francois Tardvenu was granted in consideration of his merits and on the recommendation of his brother Sébastien Tardvenu, who was the Abbot of Longeville, prior of the Notre Dame church of Nancy and Councilor-secretary of Duke Antoine. Francois Tardvenu had another brother, Claude, who is reported later in the book (*the Saulxerotte branch on page 768*). We only know of a daughter, called Idetta, who survived him.

I. Idetta Tardvenu, married **Demange Bouvier** (10th great-grandparents, G.13) mayor of the town of Vézélise. From this marriage were born: 1. Francois Bouvier and 2. Antoine Bouvier. Francois was ennobled in 1566 and went on to continue the Bouvier branch of the family. Eventually, he became the Lieutenant Bailiff of the county of Vaudémont. His brother was

II. Antoine Bouvier, (9th great-grandfather, G.12) later also called Tervenus (*although there was no evidence in the church records of Antoine using the 'Tervenus' or 'Tardvenu' name*), served as the mayor of Vézélise for thirty years. He died in 1607. He married Élisabeth St. Genest (9th great-grandmother, G.12, died in Vézélise on May 14, 1589). From their marriage was born Jean (*three children were recorded in Vézélise between 1579 and 1585, but not Jean*):

III. Jean Bouvier (Tervenus), (8th great-grandfather, G.11) (*from another source: in 1627, he had been the mayor of Vézélise for many years. The next year was going to be the centennial of the occasion that his great-grandfather, Francois Tardvenu was ennobled by Duke Antoine of Lorraine in 1528. He submitted a petition to the Duke of Lorraine requesting his permission to use the family name and the nobility title of his great-grandfather Francois Tardvenu. He wanted to revive the name of that old family of Vézélise*) He obtained permission from Duke Charles IV to take on the family name and crest of his maternal great-grandfather Francois de Tardvenu. The document was dated December 9, 1627 and verified January 8, 1628. He was already reported on page 116 in some detail under 'Bouvier'. Jean Bouvier (*Tervenus*) died in 1637. He had married Élisabeth Étienne (8th great-grandmother, G.11) from whom he had son (*born on November 27, 1600*):

IV. Antoine² de Tervenus II (Bouvier), (7th great-grandfather, G.10) who was the municipal Magistrate of the county of Vaudémont; he married, in 1628, Anne Blistain (*today Bilistein, 7th great-grandmother, G.10*) daughter of Gérard Blistain, seigneur of Belmont, Councilor-Secretary and Treasurer of the Marquis d'Havré, and of Mayelle Masselin his second wife. She died on July 10, 1655 at the age of fifty-four years; her husband joined the priesthood in the same year. He died on August 28, 1661 and was buried in the parish church of Vézélise beside his wife. From their marriage were born: **1.** Charles-Joseph, who follows; **2.** Jean-Claude, who died as the priest and cure of Forcelles-St.Gergonne; **3.** A daughter N., who married N. Curtignon a nobleman from Picardy; **4.** Anne-Marie, who married Louis de Leisquevin de Baconval, lieutenant colonel of the regiment de Schulemberg and lieutenant of the regiment called T.C. à Marsal. Anne-Marie de Tervenus was his second wife; **5.** Marie-Anna de Tervenus, who died as a girl; **6.** Francoise de Tervenus.

V. Charles-Joseph de Tervenus, (6th great-grandfather, G.9) esquire, municipal Magistrate of the bailiwick of the county of Vaudémont, later Chief Magistrate of the said bailiwick. In 1661 or 1662, he married Anne Malcuit (6th great-grandmother, G.9), with whom he acquired, by the

contract dated June 22, 1682, from Claude-Antoine de Maillart and his wife Gabrielle Lescamoussier, a pasture fief at Puxe, at the ban of the Alloeuuff (*probably a foreclosure of an ostracized family*). Anne Malcuit was the daughter of Francois and his wife Jeanne Clement (*7th great-grandparents, G.10*). From this marriage were born: **1.** Charles-Francois, doctor of theology, curé of Epinal, later at St. Roch in Nancy, also distinguished by his knowledge, which with all the other virtues make an excellent priest and pastor; **2.** Jean-Francois, who follows; **3.** Anne, Carmelite nun, eventually the Mother Superior of the of the great Convent of Nancy; Marie-Anne, who married, by contract dated February 17, 1703, to Nicolas-Francois Floriot, Councilor at the bailiwick of Nancy, later at the Chamber of Accounts and finally at the court of the Duke of Lorraine and commissioner for the borders of the province; **5.** (*Anne*) **Charlotte**, who married, on April 1, 1709, Dominique-Joseph-Francois de Hennezel de Champigny (*5th great-grandparents, G.8*), knight, seigneur of Bazailles, les-Trois-Vallois, Jasonville, and captain-lieutenant in the regiment of guards of His Royal Highness. **VI. Jean-Francois de Tervenus**, knight, seigneur of Estreval and Mehon, Advocate General, later member of the Council of State and Finances of His Royal Highness and finally Chief of Ordinary Petitions for his administration. He married, by a contract dated April 17, 1703, Anne-Catharine Floriot, daughter of Florentin Floriot, special Magistrate in the Bailiwick of Mirecourt, and of his wife Élisabeth Guillemain, from whom were born: **1.** Charles, doctor of theology, Canon of the school of St. Georges and later Canon of the Bishopry of Nancy; **2.** Domonique, officer in the regiment of Alsace; **3.** Antoine, who follows; **4.** Léopold, Antoniste monk; **5.** Auguste; **6.** Marie-Thérèse; the first wife, married in 1725, of Charles-Remy de Lombillon, seigneur of Abocourt and of the fief of St. Évre. He was president of magistrates in the parliament of Lorraine; **7.** Anne-Charlotte de Tervenus II, married Nicolas-Joseph Doré de Crespy, Councilor in the court of the Duke of Lorraine and Barrois. **VII. Antoine de Tervenus III**, seigneur of Estreval, he married Marie-Anne Pescheur, and died as the Advocate General of the Chamber of Accounts of Lorraine and Barrois.

Branch of Tardvenu de Saulxerotte

Claude Tardvenu, the brother of Francois, was ennobled by Duke Antoine in a brief issued on November 3, 1528. He took on the name 'Saulxerotte' of the territory he inherited from his brother Sébastien Tardvenu, who was the Abbot of Longeville. Claude married Isabelle de Bettanges, who later as a widow remarried to Balthazar Bernard as his second wife.

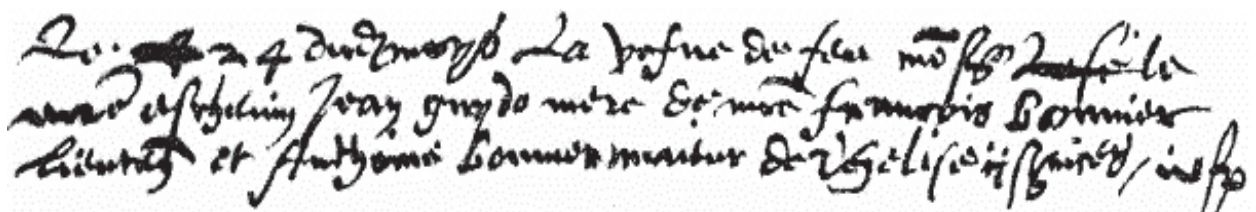
I. Nicolas de Saulxerotte, (*the son of Claude Tardvenu and Isabelle Bettanges*) was the horseman of the stable of his lordship the count of Vaudémont. Later he became manager of the salt works of Chateausalin after the resignation of his stepfather, the said Balthazard Bernard. In 1598, he received his share of the estate of Lesse owed to him by the death of his mother Isabelle de Bettanges, and married N. Bertrand, the daughter of Balthazar Bertrand and his first wife Catherine le Clerc. From that marriage was born Nicolas, who follows.

II. Nicolas de Saulxerotte, seigneur of Lesse and manager of the of the salt works of Chateausalin. He married, first, Louise de Rennel, daughter of Nicolas de Rennel, seigneur of the fief of Rennel situated at Delme, and the General Manager of the mansion of his lordship of Vaudémont, and of his wife Hellouis Janin. His second marriage was with Diane de Beaufort, widow of Georges de Gaillard, the lady of Alberstroff and daughter of Jacques de Beaufort, general manager of the fortifications of Lorraine, and of his first wife Alix de

Girmont. She (*Diane de Beaufort*) was Nicolas' widow in 1604. In 1611 and again in 1612, she received her shares of the estate of Lesse, which was in her name as well as in the name of Anne de Saulxerotte, (*her and*) Nicolas' daughter. From the first marriage was born Louise or Hellouis de Saulxerotte, lady of Lesse in part. She married, in 1605, Nicolas Magnien, seigneur of Arismesnil, manager of Chateausalin. From the second marriage came Anne de Saulxerotte, the other lady of the estate Lesse. She married Francois de Bronne de Montagu, English nobleman, grand huntsman of Lorraine, then colonel of infantry in the service of his Catholic Majesty.

1. (*Pelletier does not mention the origin of the 'Tardvenu – Tervenus' name. It is possible that Tervenus was an old Latin name, whose written form became francized over time into the form Tardvenu and even Tarvenu. The pronunciations of the names Tervenus and Tardvenu must have been almost identical, so it became Tardvenu in the written form because it made sense to the French speaking priests and clerks that way (tard venu in French meant 'the one who arrived late'). Those that did not spell too well, wrote the name as Tarvenu, which is also the same pronunciation. Antoine, perhaps knowing that the original name was Tervenus, began to write his name that way. It is also possible that the original form was Tardvenu and Antoine invented the form Tervenus because it was more elegant. This is how names like Smyth and Smythe were derived from their obvious more common sounding original form. In the 15th and 16th century and especially earlier, names were written in a phonetic way to reflect what they sounded like in the language of the writer. In fact, in the 1600s and early 1700s, when the family already used the Tervenus form, many of the church records had it as Tervenu, leaving off the 's', which in French was not pronounced.*)

The son of Jean Bouvier (Tardvenu), Antoine, was born as Bouvier in 1600. When he married in 1628, he followed his father's example and his marriage was registered in the church book as the marriage of Antoine Tarvenu and Anne Bilstain. Their children were baptized with the Tarvenu name, but the death of both Antoine and his wife Anne was registered as Tervenus. So Antoine was born as Bouvier, married as Tarvenu and died as Tervenus. His son Charles Joseph was baptized as Tarvenu, but as a grown up always used the Tervenus form. His descendants never deviated from that.)

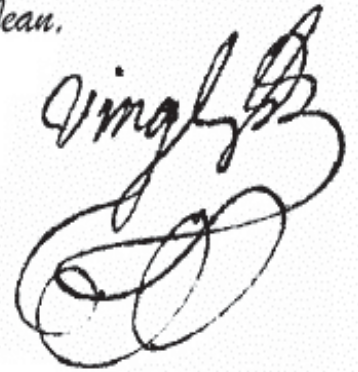


*on the 24th day of the said month from the widow of Jean,
 the late Assistant Mayor, for the mother of Francois
 Bouvier Lieutenant General and Anthoine Bouvier
 Mayor of Vézélise. 3 franks*

November 1585

R. C. church of Vézélise

(that mother was Idatte Tardvenu)



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

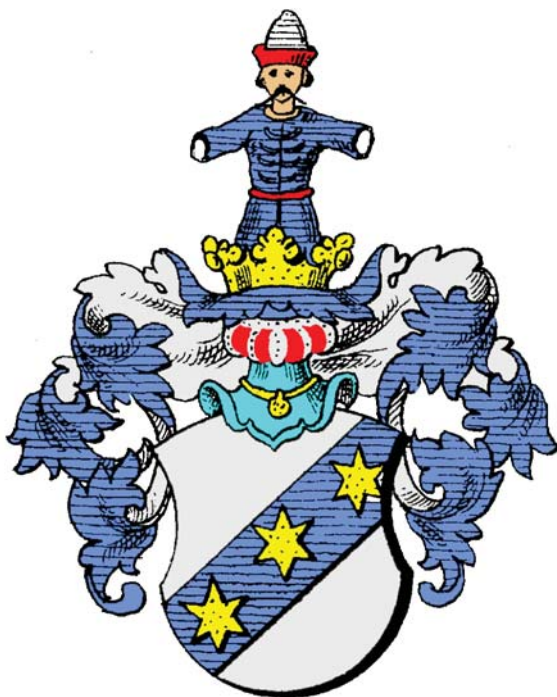
The Tichtel von Tüzingen family

(Translation from (B61), J. Siebmacher's 'Böhmischen Adel' 1886. Corresponding image: TichtelFamilySB.tif)

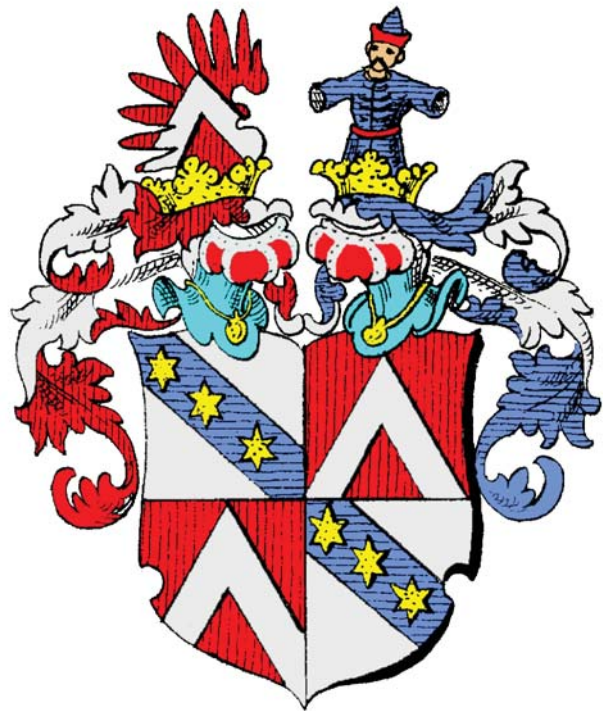
They originated from Bavaria. Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I bestowed nobility on Bernard Tichtel for his brave service against the enemy (circa 1500). On November 19 in 1580, Kaiser Rudolf II raised the brothers George and Paul Tichtel to Imperial nobility status and approved the enhancement of their crest. George and Paul were cousins of the above mentioned Bernhard. After that time, several members of the family moved to Bohemia and entered the service of the lords of the land and the church. In 1598, August Leopold Tüzingen was the forest master of the Zedtwitz'schen estate of Königswart in the county of Pilsner. In the first half of the 18th century, a man called 'Michael Tichtel von Tüzingen' was in the service of Count Sinzendorf for 50 years. In the end, he was the manager of all Sinzendorf estates. His three sons, Michael, Franz and Rudolf were civil servants. On January 10, 1736, they received from Kaiser Carl VI the confirmation of their nobility and permission for another improvement of the family crest.

(August Leopold Tüzingen may have been the father of Maria Elisabeth Tichtel von Tüzingen)

TICHTL v. TUCZINGEN, I.



TICHTL v. TUCZINGEN, II.



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

The Vrtby Family

(Translation from **B61**, J. Siebmacher's 'Böhmischen Adel' 1886. Image: VrtbyFamilySB.bmp)

Vrtby was the first influential branch of the House of Hroznata, founded by a son of Sezima, who fell in the battle of Lodenic in 1179. In the 12th century (*in 1179*), Hroznata founded a monastery for the Prämonstraten order in the Chotesau estate, donating the use of the entire estate. It was eventually closed and abolished in 1782 by Joseph II (*Kaiser*). In 1193, Hroznata also founded the Prämonstraten monastery of Tepl in the county of Eger, giving it 7091 hectares of land. In the Franciscan church of Votic in Tabor county, on the right-hand side of the main altar, there is a picture of Hroznata, the already mentioned founder of the Prämonstraten monasteries in Chotesau and Tepl. He is portrayed in a Prämonstraten robe with martyr palm in his right hand. The reason for the martyr palm is unknown. At his feet, before a tree lie deer antlers. The inscription under the painting reads:

“the god blessed Hroznata, from princely blood of Bohemia, from the Zupan (Count) family of Vrtby, received from the hand of Pope Coelestini II the Prämonstraten robe in consideration for the generous founding of the church of Tepl as well as the convent of Chotesau, and was taken to the glorious heaven with the palm of martyrdom. Anno 1228”.

From the 14th century on, the seat of the Vrtby branch of Hroznata was the Vrtba castle in Bela in the county of Pilsen. They wore the title Zupan, which was the rank of Hroznata, and which was equivalent of the later rank of 'Count'. From 1723 on, the Counts of Vrtby wore the title of 'Supreme Treasurer of the Kingdom of Bohemia'. The first Count of Vrtby was also called Sezima (8th great-grandfather, G.11). He was a member of the Upper House of Bohemia. His wife was Barbara Eusebia (8th great-grandmother, G.11), the daughter of Jaroslav Borita imperial count von Martinic. Sezima died on March 8, 1648 at the age of 70. His wife remarried to Christian Wilhelm von Brandenburg, who was a marquis. The sons of Sezima and Barbara Eusebia were Johann Franz (7th great-grandfather, G.10), Ferdinand Franz, Jaroslav Franz and Wenzel Franz. They also had a daughter Marie Franziska, who married in her first marriage to count Johann Weichard von Vresovic and the second time to Johann Christian von Heissenstein baron von Starkenheim, royal Chamberlain and lord of Schwamberg, Bezdrizic (Weseritz) and Guttenstein. Some years after the death of count Sezima von Vrtby, his four sons divided the paternal properties. On April 21, 1657, Johann Franz received Amschelberg with Vojkau and Roth Hradek; Ferdinand Franz got Votic, and Janovic; to Jaroslav Franz went Krimic; and Wenzel Franz received Nezdasov. The latter two sons died without descendants. Ferdinand Franz founded the Voticer line, which died out in 1807 with Adam Franz. Johann Franz (*married Barbara Franciska von Korokowetz, 7th great-grandmother, G.10*) founded the Konopister line, which died out in 1830 with Franz Joseph.

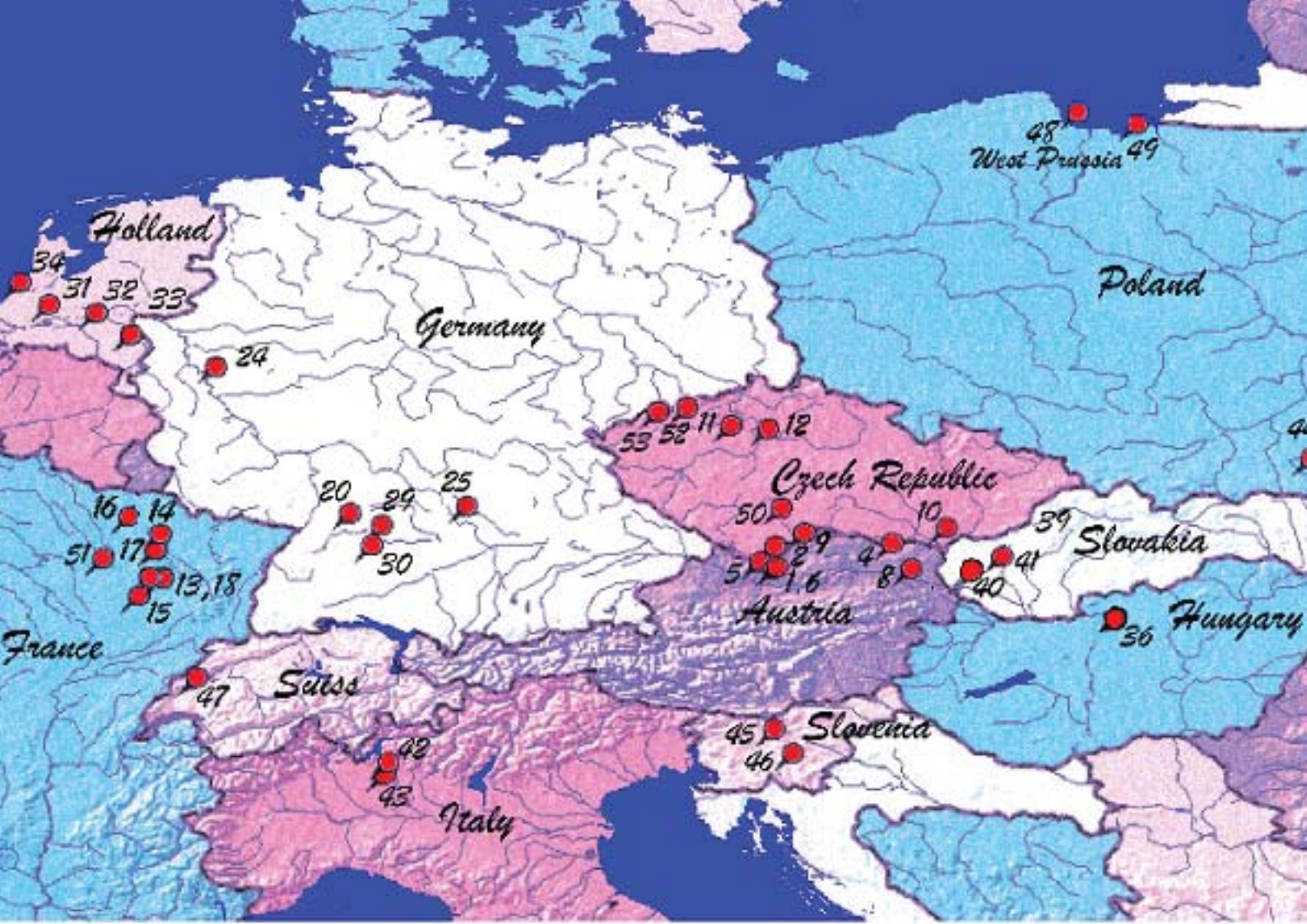
(Notes like this are those of the translator Eugene Bercel.)



228 *The hills of Buda, the Danube, the Parliament and St. Margit island viewed from*

Appendix 'F'

Research Data Tables



230 *Locations of the birth and/or residence of the ancestors of Maria Etel Guzike* 230

Church Records (*images of which are included in the genealogy report*)

File name	Description of event	Date	Language		Church	Place of e
			& Pages			
BauschlottAlexCD.	death of Alexander Carl (son of Joachim Shell v. B.)	1890, Mar. 13	HU	1	St. Erzsébet	Pest, Hun
BauschlottAlexCMx.	marriage of Alexander Carl and Carolina Lesser	1855, Nov. 25	LA	2	Terézváros R.C.	Pest, Hun
BauschlottEmiliaCB.	birth, 3rd wife of Joseph Slanicka II	1849, Aug. 23	HU	1	Terézváros R.C.	Pest, Hun
BerchtoldAntPaulJoCB.	birth, Anton Paul, husband of Maria Anna von Reviczky	1728, Jun. 12	LA	1	St. Nicolas	Tyrnau, Slo
BerchtoldJacPhilCB.	birth, husband of Katharina Dorothea von Rican	1634, Apr. 8	LA	2	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, A
BerchtoldJohJacCD.	death, Johann Jacob, husband of Regina Katharina Ritz	1641, May 28	DE	2	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, A
BerchtoldJohJacCMA.	Johann Jacob's first marriage to Dorothea N.	1613, Sep. 1	DE	2	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, A
BerchtoldMarJulAntCBx.	birth, daughter of Anton Paul, wife of Karl Laktanz Schell	1753, May 23	LA	2	St. Nicolas	Tyrnau, Slo
BerchtoldFamilySBax.	the genealogical data of all other related persons of the Berchtold family		DE	9		
<i>BerchtoldSBax.</i>	<i>obtained from J. Siebmacher's Wappenbuch 1919 - Band IV.7. Columnss: 231 through 242: (B13)</i>					
BilisteinAnneCD.	death, wife of Antoine de Tervenus	1655, Jul. 10	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, L
BöschMSusannaCD.	death, wife of Johann Philipp von Schell	1712, Jul. 29	DE	1	Luth. Stiftskirche	Stuttgart, G
BouvierAnneCB.	birth, daughter of Antoine Bouvier and Alix N.	1602, Apr. 13	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, L
BouvierFrancois1CD.	death, Francois I, brother of Antoine Bouvier	1589, May 19	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, L
BouvierFrancois2CB.	birth, Francois II, son of Antoine Bouvier	1584, Oct. 5	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, L
BraunnerAnnBarbCB.	birth Anna Barbara daughter of Ferdinand Braunner	1725, Jan. 12	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerAntoninCB.	birth, nephew of Anna Maria Braunner	1837, May 28	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerFerdFrzCB.	birth, Ferdinand Franz & twin brother, sons of Ferdinand	1735, Aug 16	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerFerdFrzCD.	death of husband of Anna Maria, father of Franz	1813, May 13	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerFerdFrzCM.	Franz Ferdinand married Anna Maria Miseroni	1760, Feb. 13	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerFerdinandCD.	death, husband of Anne N., father of Ferdinand Franz	1743, Nov. 4	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerFranzCB.	birth, son of Ferdinand Franz and Anna Maria	1777, Jul. 21	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerFranzCD.	death, Franz, son of Ferdinand Franz, spouse of T. Köstler	1843, Nov. 20	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BraunnerFranzCM.	Franz, son of Ferd. Franz, married Teresia Köstler	1804, Feb. 14	DE	1	Maria pod retezem	RC church,
BraunnerMAnnaCB.	Maria Anna, daughter of Franz & Teresie Köstler (Swestka)	1810, Feb 14	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
BruynincxGijsbertCB.	birth, son of Gerard Hamel Bruynincx	1663, May 6	DU	1	Dutch Reformed	Cologne Ge
BruynincxJacJohCB.	birth, Jacob Johan son of Gerard	1661, Sep. 7	DU	2	Dutch Reformed	Cologne Ge
BruynincxJacJohCDx.	death of above Jacob Johan	1738, Mar. 1	DE	3	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, A
BruynincxMartFerdCBx.	birth of Martin Ferdinand, son of Gerard	1664, Jun. 16	DU	2	Dutch Reformed	Cologne Ge
DankoBorbalaCD.	death, first known wife of Joseph Slanicka II	1878, Aug. 2	HU	1	Terézváros, R.C.	Pest, Hun
EnglerthCReginaCB.	birth, daughter of Joseph, & Regina, wife Dominic Lesser I	1772, Aug. 2	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S
EnglerthJosephCD.	death of Joseph, husband of Regina Leitinger	1772, Apr. 30	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S
EnglerthJosephCMb.	Joseph, a widower, married Regina Leitinger	1769, Jan. 29	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S
EnglerthMReginaCB.	birth of Maria-Anna Regina, sister of Catharina Regina	1770, Jul. 2	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S

Maria-Etel Guzik Genealogy Report, Church Records

File name	Description of event	Date	& Pages		Church	Place of e
EyerlsbergSoElisabethCB.	birth, (father Friedrich) spouse Johann Anton Berchtold	1704, Jan. 22	LA	1	St. Nicolas	Tyrnau, Slo
GuzikFerencCBx.	birth, son of Joannes, father of Maria Etel	1877, Sep. 30	LA	2	R.C. church	Krosno, Po
GuzikFerencCMax.	marriage with Anna Slanicka, daughter of Joseph II	1904, Jul. 11	HU	4	R.C. church	Ujpest, Hu
GuzikMariaCBx.	birth, daughter of Ferenc, wife of Rezső Bercel Vitzthum	1904, Dec. 6	HU	3	R.C. church	Ujpest, Hu
GuzikMariaCD.	death certificate of mother of Eugene (Vitzthum) Bercel	1980, Dec. 9	H/E	1	Civil Registry	Ujpest, Hu
HamelGijsbertCMB.	son of Dirck, his 2nd marriage to Anna Bom	1630, Apr. 26	DU	1	Dutch Reformed	Dordrecht, N
HennezelAndreLouisCBx.	birth, son of Dominique Joseph Francois H. de Champigny	1712, Mar. 27	FR	2	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lo
HennezelAnneFrancCB.	birth, daughter of Nicolas Francois H. de Champigny	1691, Mar. 31	FR	1	St. Étienne	Escles, Lo
HennezelAnneMarieCBx.	birth, daugh. of Dominique J. Francois H. de Champigny	1714, Jun. 13	FR	2	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lo
HennezelClaudeMarieCBx.	birth Claude Francois, son of Denis H. de Champigny	1663, Mar. 3	FR	1	St. Étienne	Escles, Lo
HennezelClaudeMarieCBx.	<i>and his twin sister Marie Anne (two records)</i>			1		
HennezelDJFrancoisCB.	birth, son of Nicolas Francois Hennezel de Champigny	1681, Oct. 23	FR	1	St. Étienne	Escles, Lo
HennezelDJFrancoisCD.	death, Dominique Joseph Francois H. de Champigny	1747, Apr. 19	FR	1	St. Roch	Nancy, Lo
HennezelDJFrancoisCMx.	Dominique Joseph Francois married A. C. de Tervenus	1709, Apr. 1	FR	4	St. Jean Baptiste	Toul, Lor
HennezelJBAnthoineCB.	birth, son of Dominique Joseph Francois H. de Champigny	1721, Feb. 3	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lo
HennezelJeanFrancoisCB.	birth, son of Dominique J. Francois H. de Champigny	1717, May 9	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lo
HennezelMarieAnneCB.	birth, father Dominique J. F. de Ch, spouse F.A. v. Schell	1727, Nov. 10	FR	1	St. Sebastian	Nancy, Lo
HennezelNicFrancoisCB.	birth, Nicolas Francois, son of Denis H. de Champigny	1754, Jun. 8	FR	1	St. Étienne	Escles, Lo
HennezelPierreAlexisCB.	birth, son of Nicolas Francois H. de Champigny	1687, Nov. 13	FR	1	St. Étienne	Escles, Lo
HermannAnnaCM.	daughter of Jakob, her marriage with Johann Seefeld	1710, May 27	DE	1	Three Wise Man	Elbing, West
HermannChristinaCB.	birth, daughter of Jakob, wife of Heinrich Seedrach II	1696, May 15	DE	1	Three Wise Man	Elbing, West
HermannChristinaCMB.	her second marriage, to David Conrad Pröwe	1732, Sep. 2	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
HermannElisabethCM.	daughter of Jakob, her marriage with Gabriel Freymouth	1726, Jan. 22	DE	1	Three Wise Man	Elbing, West
HermannJakobCB.	birth, son of Peter & Anna, N., wife Maria N.	1652, Sep. 3	DE	1	Corpus Christi	Elbing, West
HermannJohannCB.	birth, son Peter & Anna N., brother of Jakob	1647, Oct. 27	DE	1	Corpus Christi	Elbing, West
HermannMariaCM.	daughter of Jakob, married to Hans Lorenz	1708, May 1	DE	1	Three Wise Man	Elbing, West
KoestlerJosephaCMB.	2nd marriage of Josepha N. (Köstler) to Wenzel Swestka	1791, Aug. 9	DE	1	Maria pod retezem	RC church,
KoestlerTeresiaCD.	death, wife of Franz Braunner, mother of Maria Anna	1856, Jun. 26	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
KuceraBarboraCD.	death, widow of Jan Slanicka	1836, Nov. 14	DE	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
KuceraFranzBarbCD.	death, Barbora N., wife of Frantisek Kucera	1806, May 26	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Rynholec, C
KuceraFranzBarbCD.	death Frantisek Kucera, (widower of above) on same page.	1806, Aug. 1	CZ			
LeitingerFranzCB.	birth, son of Johann Philipp & Barbara N.	1738, Dec. 3	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S
LeitingerJosephCB.	birth, son of Johann Philipp & Barbara N.	1742, Dec. 20	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S
LeitingerReginaCD.	death, daughter of Johann Philipp, wife of Jos. Englerth	1800, Feb. 11	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S
LeitingerReginaCMB.	Regina, widow (Englerth), 2nd marriage to Stephan Krezl	1773, Apr. 25	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S
Lesser(N)AnatasiaCD.	death of wife of Anton Lesser, her family name unknown	1782, Oct. 6	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, S

Maria-Etel Guzik Genealogy Report, Church Records

File name	Description of event	Date	& Pages		Church	Place of event
LesserAntonCD.	death, father of Dominic I, husband of Anastasia N.	1803, Aug. 7	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, SL
LesserAntonCM.	married Anastasia N., the widow of Jacob Saler	1756, Nov. 24	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, SL
LesserCarolinaCB.	birth, daughter of Dominic II, wife of A.C. Bauschlott	1822, May 4	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hun
LesserDominic1CB.	birth, son of Anton, husband of Catharina Regina Englerth	1760, Aug. 6	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, SL
LesserDominic1CD.	death, father of Dominic II, husband of C. Regina Englerth	1816, Mar. 20	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hun
LesserDominic1CM.	married Catharina Regina Englerth, daughter of Joseph	1790, Sep. 7	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, SL
LesserDominic2CB.	birth, son of Dominic I, husband of Carolina Naller	1795, May. 13	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, SL
LesserDominic2CD.	death, father of Carolina, husband of Carolina Naller	1855, Jul. 6	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hun
LesserDominic2CM.	married Carolina Naller, daughter of Jacob Naller	1821, Aug. 13	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hun
LesserJosephCB.	birth, son of Dominic I, brother of Dominic II	1798, Aug. 23	LA	1	St. Martin	Pozsony, SL
LužickaBarboraElisCD.	death, wife of Jan Carl Miseroni de Lisone	1758, Nov. 3	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
MalcuitCathDianCB.	birth to Nicolas & E. Roussel, Jeanne Clement was present	1692, May 29	FR	1	R.C. church.	Removille, I
MalcuitHumbertCB.	birth to Nicolas & E. Roussel, Anne Malcuit was present	1694, Sep 20	FR	1	R.C. church.	Removille, I
MalcuitJeanneCM.	marriage, Jeanne, daughter of Francois & Jeanne Clement	1683, Feb. 22	FR	1	R.C. church.	Removille, I
MalcuitMarElisCMx.	marriage, Maria Elisabeth, daughter of Nicolas Malcuit	1716, Feb. 19	FR	2	R.C. church.	Removille, I
MalcuitNicolasCMx.	marriage, Nicolas son of Francois & Jeanne Clement	1685, Nov. 20	FR	2	R.C. church.	Removille, I
MiseroniAnBaCB.	daughter of Ferdinand Eusebio from his first marriage	1663, Aug. 23	LA	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniAnnaMCB.	birth, daughter of Jan Carl, wife of Ferdinand F. Braunner	1734, Mar. 10	LA	1	St. Aegida, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniAnnaMCD.	death, wife of Ferdinand Franz Braunner	1810, Jan. 19	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
MiseroniBarboraTeCB.	birth, daughter of Jan Carl & Barbora	1721, Oct. 23	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
MiseroniFeEuCB.	birth of Ferdinand Eusebio, son of Dionysio	1637, Jul. 8	CZ	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniFeEuCD.	death of Ferdinand Eusebio, father of Jan Carl	1684, July 17	LA	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniFeEuCMbx.	Eusebio's 2nd marriage with Maria Elisabeth Tichtel	1672, Apr 25	CZ	2	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniFerdJosCB.	birth, son of Jan Carl & Barbara Lužicka	1731, Mar. 15	LA	1	St. Aegida, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniImWenceslausCB.	birth, son of Jan Carl, husband of Marie Vasinovska	1723, Nov. 14	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
MiseroniJanIgFrCB.	birth, son of Eusebio, husband of Katerina Maternovska	1673, Mar. 15	LA	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniJoannesNMCB.	birth, son of Jan Carl & Barbara Lužicka	1726, Feb. 19	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
MiseroniJohAmbCB.	birth, son of Ottavio & Laura Castello, (spouse of Petersdorf)	1611, May 3	LA	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniJohCarlCB.	birth, son of Eusebio, husband of Barbora E. Lužicka	1674, Jul. 5	LA	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniJosAntCB.	birth, son of Jan Oktavio & Anna Polixena Dobsicka	1670, Mar. 17	CZ	1	St. Stepan, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniOttavioCDx.	epitaph on Ottavio's tomb in Prague (publication P59)	1624, July 6	LA	2	St. Maria M. Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniPolixena&BrCB.	birth, daughter of Ottavio & Laura Castello (pub. P43)	1607, Jun. 28	LA	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniPolixena&BrCB.	birth, unnamed son of Ottavio & Laura, same page	1609, Jun. 7	LA			
MiseroniWDionysioCD.	death of Dionysio Miseroni (publication P43)	1661, Jul. 1	LA	1	St. Vit, Prague	Czech Rep
MiseroniWenDioSimCBx.	birth, son of Jan Oktavio & Elisabeth Vorikovska	1674, Oct. 19	CZ	2	St. Stepan, Prague	Czech Rep
NallerCarolinaCB.	birth, daughter of Jacob, wife of Dominic Lesser II	1802, Feb. 15	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hun

Maria-Etel Guzik Genealogy Report, Church Records

File name	Description of event	Date	& Pages		Church	Place of event
NallerFranz1CB.	birth, son of Maximilian, husband of Sybilla Reich	1710, Sep. 18	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
NallerFranz1CD.	death, husband of Sybilla Reich, father of Joseph	1773, Oct. 19	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerFranz1CM.	married Anna Sybilla Reich	1736, Jan. 24	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerFranz2CD.	death, son of Franz I & Sybilla Reich	1814, Nov. 13	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerJacobCB.	birth, son of Joseph, husband of Magdalena Tribusch	1773, Jul. 6	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerJacobCD.	death, husband of Magdalena Tribusch father of Carolina	1846, Jan. 18	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerJacobCM.	married Magdalena Tribusch, daughter of Joseph B.	1801, Apr. 23	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerJoanFrancCB.	birth, son of Lorenz & Maria Regina Neumayr	1679, Jun. 18	LA	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NallerJosephCB.	birth, son of Franz I & Sibylla, wife Anna Maria Strasser	1743, Jan. 31	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerJosephCD.	death, husband of Anna Maria Strasser, father of Jacob	1789, Apr. 24	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerJosephCM.	married Anna Maria Strasser the widow of Jacob Wind	1768, Dec. 25	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerLorenzCD.	death, husband of Regina Neumayr, father of Maximilian	1684, Sep. 12	DE	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NallerLorenzCM.	married Maria Regina, daughter of Bernhardt Neumayer	1677, Aug. 10	DE	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NallerMathiasCD.	death, son of Franz I, brother of Joseph	1813, Mar. 26	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
NallerMaximilianCB.	birth, posthumous son of Lorenz & Maria Regina Neumayr	1685, Jan. 11	DE	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NallerMaximilianCM.	married Caecilia Neidler, daughter of Georg Neidler	1708, Aug. 7	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
NallerTwinsJoMaCB.	birth, Joannes B. & Maria S., twins of the late Maximilian	1713, May 15	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
Neidler(N)JulianaCD.	death of Juliana N., second wife of Georg Neidler	1694, Jul. 4	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
Neidler(N)MariaCD.	death, Maria N., the first wife of Georg Neidler	1662, Feb. 2	DE	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
NeidlerCaeciliaCB.	birth, daughter of Georg, wife of Maximilian Naller	1675, Nov. 18	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
NeidlerCaeciliaCD.	death, wife of Maximilian Naller	1740, Feb. 25	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
NeidlerGeorgCD.	death, widower of Juliana N., father of Caecilia	1700, Jan. 2	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
NeidlerGeorgCMb.	marriage with Juliana N., his 2nd wife	1666, Mar. 3	LA	1	St. Katharina	Freistadt, Austria
NeumayrAnnaMargCB.	daughter of H. Georg Regens Chori & Maria Matellena	1646, Jul. 26	DE	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NeumayrCFaelicitaCM.	Christina F., Bernhardt's daughter married Joannes Egger	1680, Jun. 17	DE	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NeumayrHGeorgCM.	married N. Mayr, daughter of Regens Chori of Linz church	1638, Jun. 1	LA	1	Stadtpharre	Linz, Upper Austria
NeumayrMariaMargCB.	birth, daughter of H. Georg, & Maria Matellena Mayr	1644, Dec. 6	DE	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NeumayrMElisabethCB.	birth, Maria E., daughter of Bernhardt & Maria (Eva) N.	1664, Sep. 8	DE	1	St. Marien	Enns, Upper Austria
NeumayrMElisabethCM.	daughter of Bernhardt, Maria E. married Vinzenz Wimmer	1684, Apr. 30	DE	1	Königswiesen	Upper Austria
NeumayrMReginaCD.	death, daughter of Bernhardt, widow of Lorenz Naller	1699, Dec. 15	DE	1	Mathausen	Upper Austria
Reich(N)ClaraCD.	death, Maria Clara N., 1st wife of Peter, mother of Sybilla	1741, Jan. 23	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
ReichASybillaCB.	birth, daughter of Peter, wife of Franz Naller I.	1720, May 24	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
ReichASybillaCD.	death, wife of Franz Naller I, mother of Joseph Naller	1780, Dec. 21	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
ReichFranciscusCB.	birth, son of Peter Reich & Maria Clara N.	1723, Sep. 10	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
ReichMariaCB.	birth, sister of Peter Reich, daughter of Wenceslaus	1690, Feb. 12	LA	1	R.C. church	Lednice, Moravia
ReichPeterCD.	death, 2nd husband of Maria Clara N., father of Sybilla	1762, Jul. 26	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary

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File name	Description of event	Date	& Pages		Church	Place of e
ReichPeterCMb.	married second wife, Barbara Lang	1741, Apr. 10	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hun
RitzReginaCathCD.	death, Regina Catharina wife of Johann Jacob Berchtold	1655, May 22	DE	1	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, A
RosenawAnnaCB.	birth, daughter of Nicolaus II & Regina N.	1637, Aug. 2	LA	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
RosenawMauritiusCB.	birth, son of Nicolaus I and Anna Schwartz	1607, Apr. 3	DE	1	St. Marien	Danzig, West
RosenawNicolaus1CM.	married Anna Schwartz, daughter of Mathias	1603, Dec. 8	DE	1	St. Peter-Paul	Danzig, West
RosenawNicolaus2CB.	birth, son of Nicolaus I and Anna Schwartz	1608, May 11	DE	1	St. Marien	Danzig, West
SchellBAlexanderHCB.	birth, son of Karl Laktanz & Thersia von Nellenburg	1781, Nov. 18	DE	1	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, A
SchellBAlexanderHCD.	death of Alexander, brother of Joachim	1855, Sep. 12	DE	1		Vienna, A
SchellBAlexanderHCM.	married Maria Josepha Johanna von Hackelberg Landau	1822, Feb. 14	DE	1	Maria Treu	Vienna, A
SchellBJoachimCB.	birth, son of Karl Laktanz, husband of Kornelia v.Trenck	1784, Dec. 9	LA	1	R.C. church	Weitra, Uppe
SchellBJoachimCD.	death, father of illegitimate son Alexander C. Bauschlott	1837, Nov. 21	DE	1		Vienna, A
SchellBJoachimCMax.	Joachim's first marriage with Regina von Monaldi	1823, Nov. 19	DE	4	Mölken Hof Chapel	Vienna, A
SchellCarlLCB.	birth, son of J. Philipp, & Susanna Magdalena Bösch	1693, Apr. 9	DE	1	Luth. Stiftskirche	Stuttgart, G
SchellFriedAlexCMx.	married Marie Anne daughter of Dominique JF Hennezel	1751, Dec. 2	FR	3	St. Roch	Nancy, Lo
SchellJohMartinCD.	death, son of Johann Christian or Johann Philipp Schell	1741, Apr. 12	DE	1	Luth. Stiftskirche	Stuttgart, G
SchellJohPhilCBx.	birth record of Johann Philipp from his tombstone	1661, Jun. 16	DE	2	St. Oswald, Luth.	Mönchsroth,
SchellJohPhilCDx.	death, father of Carl Ludwig	1732, Nov. 1	DE	2	St. Oswald, Luth.	Mönchsroth,
SchellKarlLactanzCMax.	1st marriage to Theresia von Nellenburg, Joachim's father	1780, Oct. 18	DE	2	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, A
SchellLudwWilhCB.	birth, son of J. Philipp, & Susanna Magdalena Bösch	1701, Jul. 22	DE	1	Luth. Stiftskirche	Stuttgart, G
SchwartzAnnaCB.	birth, daughter of Mathias & Anna (w. of N. Rosenaw I)	1577, Feb. 17	LA	1	St. Peter-Paul	Danzig, West
SchwartzJacobCB.	birth, son of Mathias & Anna N.	1574, Jul. 20	LA	1	St. Peter-Paul	Danzig, West
SeedrachAbrahamCM.	married Charlotte Sittmann, son of Heinrich II	1756, Oct. 12	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
SeedrachAnnaElisabCB.	posthumous daughter of Heinrich II & Christina Hermann	1731, May 23	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
SeedrachHeinrich1CM.	married Anna Weitenkampf, daughter of Peter	1685, Dec. 3	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
SeedrachHeinrich2CB.	birth, son of Heinrich I, husband of Christina Hermann	1686, Oct. 25	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
SeedrachHeinrich2CMa.	first marriage of Heinrich II with Maria Gross	1714, Nov. 20	DE	1	Corpus Christi	Elbing, West
SeedrachHeinrich2CMb.	second marriage of Heinrich II with Sabina Kleinert	1718, May 5	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
SeedrachHeinrich2CMc.	third marriage of Heinrich II with Christina Hermann	1719, Oct. 24	DE	1	Three Wise Men	Elbing, West
SeedrachMariaCB.	birth, daughter of Heinrich II, wife of Johann Tribusch	1726, Feb. 8	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West
SeedrachMariaCD.	death, widow of Johann Tribusch, mother of Joseph B. T.	1803, Jan. 31	DE	1	St. Nicolai	Elbing, West
SegerJacobCD.	death, first husband of Martha Barbara (N.) Strasser	1716, Apr. 11	LA	1	Sarlós Boldogassz.	Buda Ujlak, H
Slanicka(N)KaterinaCD.	death of Kateřina N., wife of Anton Slanicka	1798, Dec. 3	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Rynholec, C
SlanickaAnnaCB.	birth, daughter of Joseph II, wife of Ferenc Guzik	1879, Jul. 16	LA	1	Terézváros, R.C.	Pest, Hun
SlanickaAntonCD.	death, widower of Kateřina N. father of Jan Slanicka	1810, Mar. 7	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Rynholec, C
SlanickaJanCMb.	2nd marriage with Barbora Kucera, daughter of Franz	1801, Nov. 15	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Rynholec, C
SlanickaJoseph1CB.	birth, son of Jan, husband of Maria Anna Braunner	1809, Nov. 1	CZ	1	R.C. church.	Rynholec, C

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File name	Description of event	Date	& Pages		Church	Place of event
SlanickaJoseph1CMx.	marriage of Joseph I to Anna Maria Braunner	1835, Feb. 23	CZ	2	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
SlanickaJoseph2CBx.	birth, son of Joseph I, husband of Bauschlott Emilia	1835, Dec. 26	CZ	2	R.C. church.	Nové Strasec
SlanickaJoseph2CMb.	marriage with Borbala Danko, his 1st or 2nd wife	1868, Oct. 11	LA	1	Terézváros, R.C.	Pest, Hungary
SlanickaJoseph2CMcx.	marriage with Emilia Bauschlott, his 2nd known wife	1878, Sep. 16	LA	2	Terézváros, R.C.	Pest, Hungary
StGenestElisabethCD.	death, wife of Antoine Bouvier, mother of Jean Bouvier-T.	1589, May 14	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
Strasser(N)MagdalCD.	death of Magdalena N., 1st wife of Lorenz Strasser	1775, Apr. 28	LA	1	St Anna, Viziváros	Buda, Hungary
Strasser(N)MarthaCD.	death, Martha Barbara N., widow of Stephan Strasser	1766, Jan. 9	LA	1	St Anna, Viziváros	Buda, Hungary
Strasser(N)MarthaCMc.	Martha's 3rd marriage to Johann Michael Fuchs	1727, Nov. 19	LA	1	Sarlós Boldogassz.	Buda Ujlak, Hungary
StrasserAMariaCB.	birth, daughter of Lorenz, wife of Joseph Naller	1748, Nov. 27	LA	1	St Anna, Viziváros	Buda, Hungary
StrasserAMariaCD.	death, wife of Joseph Naller, mother of Jacob Naller	1838, Jul. 30	LA	1	St. Rokus	Pest, Hungary
StrasserAMariaCma.	1st marriage of Anna-Maria Strasser to Jacob Wind	1767, Nov. 8	LA	1	St Anna, Viziváros	Buda, Hungary
StrasserLorenzCB.	birth, son of Stephan & Martha, husband of Magdalena N.	1720, Aug. 10	LA	1	Sarlós Boldogassz.	Buda Ujlak, Hungary
StrasserLorenzCD.	death, husband of Magdalena N., father of Anna Maria	1780, Aug. 15	LA	1	St Anna, Viziváros	Buda, Hungary
StrasserLorenzCMb.	marriage of Lorenz with Magdalena Güttler, his 2nd wife	1775, Jul. 24	LA	1	St Anna, Viziváros	Buda, Hungary
StrasserStephanCD.	death, 2nd husband of Martha Barbara N., father of Lorenz	1727, Feb. 3	LA	1	Sarlós Boldogassz.	Buda Ujlak, Hungary
StrasserStephanCM.	married Martha Barbara N., widow of Jacob Seger	1717, Aug. 13	LA	1	Sarlós Boldogassz.	Buda Ujlak, Hungary
TervenusACharlotteCB.	birth, daughter of Charles Joseph, wife of DJF Champigny	1686, Nov. 15	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusACharlotteCD.	death, mother of Marie Anne Hennezel de Champigny	1759, Jan. 19	FR	1	St. Roch	Nancy, Lorraine
TervenusAntoineCB.	birth, son of Jean Bouvier Tervenus & Elisabeth Estienne	1600, Nov. 27	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusAntoineCD.	death, father of Charles Joseph, widower of A. Bilistein	1661, Aug. 20	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
<i>TervenusAntoineCD.</i>	also on the same page the burial of his sister Catherine	1661, Oct. 28	FR	0		
TervenusAntoineCM.	married Anne Bilistein, daughter of Gérard	1628, Jun. 5	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusCharlesFraCB.	birth, son of Charles Joseph Tervenus & Anne Malcuit	1672, Nov. 20	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusCharlesJosCB.	birth, son of Antoine Tervenus & Anne Bilistein	1639, May 22	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusCharlesJosCD.	death, spouse of Anne Malcuit, father of Anne Charlotte	1706, Oct. 13	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusFrancoisCB.	birth, son of Charles Joseph Tervenus & Anne Malcuit	1665, Apr. 4	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusIdatteCda.	m. service for Idatte by sons Antoine & Francois Bouvier	1585, Nov. 24	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusIdatteCdb.	memorial service for Idatte by widow of Didier Crettnuot	1599, Nov. 19	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusJeanClaudeCB.	birth, son of Antoine Tervenus and Anne Bilistein	1629, Mar. 24	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TervenusLouisCB.	birth, son of Charles Joseph Tervenus & Anne Malcuit	1666, May 18	FR	1	R.C. church	Vézélise, Lorraine
TrenckJosephHCM.	Joseph Heinrich married Maria Eleonora Berchtold	1795, Nov. 15	DE	1	St. Stephan Dome	Vienna, Austria
TribuschJohannCD.	death, husband of Maria Seedrach, father of Joseph B.	1758, Mar. 29	LA	1	St. Nicolai	Elbing, West Prussia
TribuschJohannCM.	married Maria Seedrach, daughter of Heinrich II	1746, May 5	LA	1	St. Nicolai	Elbing, West Prussia
TribuschJosephCB.	birth, son of Johann & Maria Seedrach, wife Anna Zelzer	1749, May 23	LA	1	St. Nicolai	Elbing, West Prussia
TribuschJosephCD.	death, husband of Anna Zelzer, father of Magdalena	1824, Sep. 15	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
TribuschJosephCM.	married Anna Zelzer	1779, May 13	LA	1	St Anna, Viziváros	Buda, Hungary

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File name	Description of event	Date	& Pages		Church	Place of event
TribuschMarReginaCB.	birth, daughter of Johann & Maria Seedrach	1747, Mar. 29	LA	1	St. Nicolai	Elbing, West Prussia
TribuschMarReginaCD.	death, daughter of Johann & Maria Seedrach	1804, Mar. 29	LA	1	St. Nicolai	Elbing, West Prussia
VrtbyBarbFrancCBx.	birth, B. Francisca, wife of Franz Ferdinand P. Berchtold	1659, Oct. 22	LA	2	St. Nicolas, Prague	Czech Republic
VrtbyJohFrancCMx.	married Barbara Theresia Francisca Korokowovetz	1658, Nov. 11	LA	2	St. Nicolas, Prague	Czech Republic
WeitenkampfAnnaCB.	birth, daughter of Peter & Anna Rosenaw	1663, Oct. 9	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West Prussia
WeitenkampfAnnaCMb.	second marriage of Anna to Georg Thiem	1696, Dec. 28	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West Prussia
WeitenkampfCatherinaCB.	birth, daughter of Peter, sister of Anna, wife of J. Beye	1672, Dec. 2	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West Prussia
WeitenkampfCatherinaCM.	marriage with Jacob Beye	1695, Jan. 10	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West Prussia
WeitenkampfMariaCB.	birth, daughter of Stephan Weitenkampf & wife Ursula	1625, April 6	DE	1	St. Marien	Danzig, West Prussia
WeitenkampfPeterCM.	married Anne Rosenaw, daugh. of Nicolaus II & Regina N.	1660, Nov. 8	DE	1	St. Marien	Elbing, West Prussia
ZelzerAnnaCD.	death, wife of Joseph Tribusch, mother of Magdalena	1827, Dec. 7	LA	1	Belváros R.C.	Pest, Hungary
	Statistics of the above listed vital records					
Sources	Sources by country	Records by language				
		Language		Qty.		
Archives 8	Austria					Buda-Pest
Publications 2	Czech Republic	Czech	CZ	27		Danzig
Churches 40	France	French	FR	39		Dordrecht
Towns 25	Germany	Holland	DU	4		Elbing
Countries 8	Holland	Latin	LA	93		Enns
	Hungary	Hungarian	HU	6		Escles
	Poland/Prussia	German	DE	56		Freistadt
	Slovakia					Köln
		Records		224		Königswie
		images		266		Krosno
						Lednice
N.B.: CB, CM, CD abbreviations of events - birth, marriage and death.						Linz
Names in bold characters are direct ancestors.						Mathausen
LDS = 'The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints'						
The church records on microfilms in the 'Országos Levéltár' in Budapest were produced by the LDS during the years of						
'Danzig' and 'Elbing' were German cities in Prussia. Today they are the Baltic cities of Poland called : Gdansk and						
'Tyrnau' was the German name for the Hungarian city 'Nagyszombat'. Today it belongs to Slovakia and its name is Trnava.						
'Pozsony' was a Hungarian city. Its German name was 'Pressburg'. Today it belongs to Slovakia and is called Bratislava.						

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			Documents by Name (CO, LI, LW, PH, PL, PV, RC, RJ, RO, SR, WR)				
Source				Lang.			
Code	File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura		
A22- 1.0	BauschlottAlexROa.	His resignation from the Austrian military, Pest	1840, Mar. 12	DE	1	G 4/41	
A22- 2.0	BauschlottAlexRObx.	Acceptance of his resignation, Pest	1840, Mar. 14	DE	3	G 4/41	
A22- 3.0	BauschlottAlexROc.	Continuation of above process by the Hofkriegsrath (War Council)	1840, Mar. 21	DE	1	G 4/41	
A22- 4.0	BauschlottAlexROd.	Completion of discharge and payment	1840, Apr. 3	DE	1	G 4/41	
A41- 1.0	BerchtoldFranzFeROx.	New tax scheme for Prague is communicated in his name	1711, Nov. 16	DE	3	AMP PPL I-243/13	
A51- 1.0	BilisteinGerardROx.	Gerard Bilistein & Louise Collignon acquire property	1594, Jun. 13	FR	2	Notary 3E-1997	
A51- 2.0	BouvierFrancoisROa.	Appointment, Tabellion Général du Duché de Lorraine	1565, Jan. 23	FR	1	T4, B36, f166, (LPDL)	
A51- 3.0	BouvierFrancoisRObx.	Appointment, Lieutenant Baillif of Vaudémont	1566, Mar. 29	FR	3	T4, B37, f105, (LPDL)	
A51- 4.0	BouvierFrancoisROcx.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1566, Nov. 16	FR	5	T4, B37, f196v-197v,	
A51- 5.0	BouvierFrancoisROdx.	Acquisition of a garden and a pavillion in Vézelize (LPDL)	1588, Jul. 7	FR	3	T5, B57, f176v-177v	
A51- 6.0	BouvierJeanROx.	Ennoblement and change of name to Tardvenu (LPDL)	1627, Dec. 9	FR	6	T7, B100, f170v-173	
A40- 1.0	BruynincxJohJacROax.	From Vienna to Prince Eugen of Savoy, re. payment to Hogendorp	1728, Mar. 12	FR	8	GC 83b	
A40- 2.0	BruynincxJohJacRObx.	Fom Vienna to Prince Eugen of Savoy about the city of Emden	1729, Apr. 12	FR	4	GC 83b	
A40- 3.0	BruynincxJohJacROcx.	From Vienna to Prince Eugen of Savoy about Turkish affairs	1731, Oct. 22	FR	2	GC 83b	
A41- 3.0	CastelloFeranteLWx.	Last testament of Ferante Castello	1622, Mar. 17	CZ	7	2176 D22V-D25V	
A41- 2.0	CastelloJoBapLWx.	Ferante distributes Splendida's estate to their three common children	1617, Oct. 10	CZ	9	2216 B20V-B22	
A41- 4.0	CastelloJoBapLWx.	Last testament of Johann Baptist Castello	1653, Jul. 8	DE	7	2177 A34-A36V	
A41- 5.0	CastelloJoBapROx.	Agreement between Castello and Anna Maria Miseroni, widow	1641	CZ	3	2216 M11V-M12V	
A41- 5.1	CastelloJoBapROx.	of Alexander (brother of Ottavio) about Barbora their daughter,					
A41- 5.2	CastelloJoBapROx.	who was the wife of Jo. Bap. Castello; Dionysio was witness					
A41- 6.0	CastelloSplendidaROx.	Discussion of the estate of Splendida N., 2nd wife of Ferante Castello	1616, Jul. 19	CZ	5	2176 C11V-C12V	
A51- 7.0	ChampignyDmelleROx.	Demoiselle Champigny (daughter of D.J.F. Hennezel) sells the	1783, Mar. 18	FR	6	Carton 183, Inv. Sommaire	
A51- 7.1	ChampignyDmelleROx.	Trois Vallois and Jezonville estates inherited from her father				E-231, archive civil Série B	
A50- 1.0	ClementJeanneROax.	Contract with estate villagers	1672, Jun. 12	FR	2	5E4-178	
A50- 2.0	ClementJeanneROb.	Statement written by Jeanne Clement in her own hand	1680, Apr. 17	FR	1	5E4-180	
A50- 3.0	ClementJeanneROc.	Letter by Jeanne Clement in her own hand	1684, Mar. 28	FR	1	5E4-181	
A51- 8.0	EstienneDidierROx.	Appointed for position: Public Prosecutor for Pont-à-Mousson	1579, Apr. 7	FR	6	T4, B48, f95v-97, (LPDL)	
A11- 1.0	FuchsJohMichLWx.	Last testament of Johann Michael, 3'd husband of Martha Strasser	1750, Jan. 23	DE	3	IV.1002/Y, 503-I	
A50- 4.0	GranddoyenJDRO.	Note by J. D. Garandoyen about Barbe Charlotte d'Hennezel	1687, Aug. 16	FR	1	5E_336B	
A41- 7.0	GunzelAnnaLWx.	Last testament of Günzel (Pic) Anna, published in 1645	1639, Mar. 16	DE	7	2176 F2V-F7	
A00- 51.0	GuzikMariaSRa.	The final grades of Maria in her 6th year at the Lyceum	1922, Jun. 29	HU	1	School documents	
A00- 52.0	GuzikMariaSRb.	Class standing after the final year of Maria in the Lyceum	1924, May 12	HU	1	School documents	
A00- 53.0	GuzikMariaSRcx.	Lyceum matriculation material and list of the students	1924	HU	2	School documents	
A00- 54.0	GuzikMariaWR.	Maria's appointment, head of the Ujpest foodstamp office	1943, Mar. 30	HU	1	Official documents	
A51- 9.0	HennezelChristopheRJx.	Pardon for Christophe & son for homicide done (LPDL)	1621, Dec. 1	FR	6	T5, B92, f246-247v	
A50- 5.0	HennezelDenisROa.	Contract with villages on his estate	1659, Feb 24	FR	1	5E-1674A	
A50- 6.0	HennezelDenisRObx.	Contract with villages on his estate	1659, May 6	FR	3	5E-1674A	
A50- 7.0	HennezelDenisROcx.	Contract with villages on his estate	1662, Jun. 3	FR	2	5E-1674B	
A50- 8.0	HennezelDenisROdx.	Contract with villages on his estate	1662, Nov. 4	FR	6	5E-1674B	
A50- 9.0	HennezelDenisROex.	Contract with villages on his estate	1670, Jan. 7	FR	2	5E-1664B	
A50- 10.0	HennezelGabrielleROax.	Marriage Contract of Gabrielle to Jean Baptiste de Thietry	1672, Nov. 5	FR	5	5E-1664B	
A50- 11.0	HennezelGabrielleRObx.	About the marriage contract of Gabrielle's parents in 1650	1676, Nov. 17	FR	5	5E-1666A	
A47- 1.0	HennezelLouisROx.	Notaire E. Demonthauz, marriage contr. of Louis d'Hennezel	1597, May 31	FR	9	Vol. 60, F90-92	
A51- 10.0	HennezelMarieAnneROx.	Inheritance related, Inventaire Sommaire, Archives Civil	1763, Nov. 22-4	FR	8	Series B, Carton 183	

**Maria-Etel Guzik Genealogy Report,
Document List by Name**

Source					Lang.	
Code		File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura
A50-	12.0	HennezelNicBomLWx.	Last testament of Nicolas d'Hennezel de Bomont	1675, Sep. 5	FR	5 5E-1666A
A50-	13.0	HennezelNicFranROax.	Nicolas & fiancée Antoinette Granddoyen receive donation	1677, Sep. 26	FR	6 5E-1666A
A50-	13.1	<i>HennezelNicFranROax.</i>	<i>from Jean Dominique Granddoyen curé of Escles</i>			
A50-	14.0	HennezelNicFranRObx.	Contract with other Hennezel family members	1682, Jun. 20	FR	3 5E-335
A50-	15.0	HennezelNicFranROcx.	Further agreements amongst the above Hennezel family members	1683, Aug. 30	FR	2 5E-335
A50-	16.0	HennezelNicFranROdx.	A cancelled business agreement	1690, Jun. 30	FR	2 5E-337A
A48-	1.0	HennezelNicolas2PLax.	Nicolas buys Essert from Jonas Merveilleux of Neufchâtel,	1573, Sep. 28	FR	3 Ba33C, folio 158-159
A48-	1.1	<i>HennezelNicolas2PLax.</i>	<i>for the price of 1650 florins and 120 écus d'or de Roi de France</i>			
A48-	2.0	HennezelNicolas2PLbx.	The authorities in Bern pledge their part of Essert to Nicolas Hennezel	1578, Dec. 6	FR	2 Ba33C, folio 385-385V
A48-	3.0	HennezelNicolas2PLcx.	Acknowledgement of the sale of property (land, mines and	1579, Nov. 3	FR	13 Fj-57, folio 757V-763V
A48-	3.1	<i>HennezelNicolas2PLcx.</i>	<i>ironworks) to Nicolas Hennezel by the Priory of Vallorbe</i>			
A49-	1.0	HennezelNicolas2PLdx.	Nicolas buys land and pasture in Vallorbe from G. Baatard	1591, Oct. 24	FR	6 E series 12
A49-	2.0	HennezelNicolas2RC.	Burgher brief from Vallorbe to Nicolas and Pierre Hennezel	1589, Oct. 26	FR	1 E series 113
A51-	11.0	HennezelNicolas2ROax.	Nicolas Hennezel handles some property purchase in Coppet	1570, Jan. 27	FR	6 Notary 3E-2254
A49-	3.0	HennezelNicolas2RObx.	Nicolas & Pierre Hennezel and the people of Vallorbe sign agreement in-	1589, Oct. 26	FR	8 M series 2
A49-	3.1	<i>HennezelNicolas2RObx.</i>	<i>volving 200 gold crowns from David Tschärner of Bern to Vallorbe</i>			
A48-	4.0	HennezelNicolas2ROcx.	The Bern authorities confirm his possession of the mines & iron-	1590, Dec. 11	FR	3 Ba33E folio 100-100V
A48-	4.1	<i>HennezelNicolas2ROcx.</i>	<i>works against (the complaints of?) Johan Francois Cajon of Orbe</i>			
A49-	4.0	HennezelNicolas2ROdx.	For 200 gold crowns the people of Vallorbe will supply charcoal to the	1591, Oct. 24	FR	3 M series 3
A49-	4.1	<i>HennezelNicolas2ROdx.</i>	<i>Hennezel ironworks to refine and forge 80 thousand pounds of iron</i>			
A22-	5.0	KostlerFranzROx.	Muster List 1786/88, personal data of Franz Joseph. Köstler	1786/87, Sep.	DE	4 Gruppe 1, Karton 7964-65
A51-	12.0	LaRiqueAntoinetteLWx.	Last Testament of Ant. La Ricque, wife of Charles Masselin	1618, Jan 10	FR	8 Notary 3E-1334
A26-	1.0	LeidingerJoPhROax.	Household accounts (w/ names) de le Duc de Lorraine	1737	FR	2 372.LXXVIII/b, K223
A26-	2.0	LeidingerJoPhROb.	Household accounts (w/ names) de le Duc de Lorraine	1738	FR	1 372.LXXVIII/b, K223
A20-	1.0	LesserAntonPHx.	Anton & wife Anastasia acquire house from their debtor	1774, Feb. 1	DE	2 4m36 page 520-521
A21-	1.0	LesserAntonROa.	Protocol of Merchants, title page & Anton's incorporation	1754/1775	DE	1 Gr. 13, page 120
A19-	1.0	LesserAntonROb.	Burgher tax book entry for Anton Lesser	1775	DE	1 2e4, page 206
A03-	1.0	LesserAntonROcx.	Inventory of Lessár merchant in Pest mentions Anton Lesser	1790	DE	3 IV.1202CC, 254 am
A05-	1.0	LesserDomJrCOax.	Petition to Pest city council for confectioner licence	1821, Mar. 10	DE	2 IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
A05-	2.0	LesserDomJrCOb.	Dominic asks city council's permission to make Swiss pastry	1832, Jul. 9	DE	1 IV.1202/K, Iparügyek 3238
A05-	3.0	LesserDomJrCOcx.	Dominic again asks for permission to make Swiss pastry	1833	DE	2 IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
A05-	4.0	LesserDomJrCOdx.	He claims poverty and asks again permission for Swiss pastry	1834, Nov. 7	DE	2 IV.1202/H, Relations 1488
A05-	5.0	LesserDomJrCOex.	Dominic describes the Swiss pastry he wants to make	1834, Nov. 21	DE	2 IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
A05-	6.0	LesserDomJrCOfx.	Other confectioners complain about Dominic's practices	1836, Aug. 20	DE	2 IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
A05-	7.0	LesserDomJrROx.	Employment references from five master confectioners	1815 - 1820	DE	7 IV.1202/K, Iparügyek, Cuk.
A21-	2.0	LesserDomSrROax.	Chamber of Merchants of Pozsony inducted Dominic I	1803, Nov. 4	DE	3 Gr. 6, page 558
A21-	3.0	LesserDomSrROb.	Incorporation certificate of Dominic I. Pozsony	1803, Nov. 4	DE	1 Gr. 13, page 162
A44-	1.0	LonghiLutiaRJax.	Notary record of guardianship of the Miseroni children	1525, Apr. 22	LA	2 F 7008/4131
A44-	2.0	LonghiLutiaRJbx.	The court decision by Franciscus II Mediolani Dux regarding the	1532, Nov. 9	IT	4 F 7015/5891
A44-	2.1	<i>LonghiLutiaRJbx.</i>	<i>inheritance suit Lutia Longhi de Leuco vs Pietro Scoperti de Cairate</i>			
A44-	3.0	LonghiLutiaRJcx.	Notary record dealing with the effects of the above suit on sons	1542, Oct. 18	IT	5 F 7026/8627
A44-	4.0	LonghiLutiaRJdx.	Notary record of the bethrothal of Giulia, Lutia's youngest child	1544, May 13	IT	5 F 7028/9093
A43-	1.0	LuzickaBarboraRO.	Jan Carl Miseroni's widow pays debt by giving up inheritance	1749	CZ	1 Nové Strašeci Registratura
A25-	1.0	MajorWilhelmROx.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1610, Aug. 4	DE	4 by name & date

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A51-13.0	MalcuitAnneROa.	Financial matters	1707, Jan. 12	FR	1 notary E2-27
A51-14.0	MalcuitAnneROb.	Financial matters	1709, Apr. 10	FR	1 notary E2-27
A51-15.0	MalcuitAnneROcx.	Financial matters (Archives Civil, series B)	1710, Apr. 18	FR	2 Carton 183
C69-1.0	MalcuitBernardRJ.	unknown Malcuit witness at marriage rehabilitation in Heroué church	1703, Feb. 23	FR	1 Haroué, church
A51-16.0	MalcuitBernardROx.	Appointment, Councilor of Council of State of Lorraine	1610, Nov. 2	FR	3 T6, B80, f195-196, (LPDL)
A51-17.0	MalcuitCGabrielRO.	The first page of the ennoblement of Charles Gabriel	Sep. 15, 1716	FR	1 Tome 8, ennoblements
A50-17.0	MalcuitFrancoisROa.	A contract witnessed by Francois Malcuit	1663, Apr 27	FR	1 5E4-176
A50-18.0	MalcuitFrancoisRObx.	Agreement signed by F. Malcuit and Charles J. Tervenus	1664, Dec. 7	FR	2 5E4-176
A50-19.0	MalcuitFrancoisROcx.	Contract witnessed by Francois Malcuit and son Charles	1666, Jul. 28	FR	2 5E4-177
A50-24.0	MalcuitPaulRO.	Paul and his son Nicolas Antoine sign a statement	1642	FR	1 5E4-176, f141
A51-18.0	MasselinCharlesLWx.	Last Testament of Charles Masselin	1616, Apr. 5	FR	9 Notary 3E-1332
A51-19.0	MasselinCharlesROax.	Succession papers of some property by Charles Masselin	1586, Aug. 30	FR	6 Notary 3E-1696
A51-20.0	MasselinCharlesRObx.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1596, Apr. 28	FR	9 T5, B64, f208-209, (LPDL)
A51-21.0	MasselinJeanRO.	Appointed churchwarden of collegial St. Criox in P-à-Mousson	1502, Jan. 25	FR	1 T1, B9, f12, (LPDL)
A51-22.0	MasselinMargueriteROx.	Jean's widow appointed concierge of Chateau de Pont-à-Mousson	1588, Feb. 4	FR	5 T5, B57, f19-20v, (LPDL)
A41-8.0	MayerGeorgeLWx.	Last testament of Georg (Jiri) Mayer	1628, Aug. 2	CZ	7 2176 D32-D35
A25-2.0	MayerGeorgeRO.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1593, Apr. 7	DE	1 by name & date
A40-4.0	MiseroniAlexanderROx.	Passport issued to Alexander by Kaiser Rudolf II personally	1600, Aug. 22	DE	3 Familien Akten 98
A44-5.0	MiseroniAMatteoRO	Notary Augusto Manteguzza, A. Matteo Miseroni vs. Castello	1506, May 6	LA	3 F5377 A652
A41-9.0	MiseroniDionysioLWx.	Last Testament of Dionysio Miseroni	1659, May 4	DE	17 2177 B37-B45
A45-1.0	MiseroniDionysioROax.	Kaiser Ferdinand to Bohemian parliament: new chapel will be built	1644, Jan. 16	DE	2 Gnadenbuch 339 f12-13
A45-1.1	<i>MiseroniDionysioROax.</i>	<i>in royal castle of Prague, Dionysio appointed as project manager</i>			
A41-10.0	MiseroniDionysioRObx.	The grand-maternal and paternal inheritance of late Judith Mayer	1645, Jul. 11	DE	2 2216 N16-N16V
A41-11.0	MiseroniDionysioROcx.	Dionysio, A. Maria Matternova (d.of F. Castello) and S. de Bossi	1646, Jul. 3	CZ	2 2216 N26V-N27
A45-2.0	MiseroniDionysioROdx.	A 12,000-florin imperial gift is granted to Dionysio for his merits	1650, Jan. 24	DE	2 Gnadenbuch 340 f308-309
A45-3.0	MiseroniDionysioROex.	Dionysio appointed as the Inspector of Prague's Bubanec park	1659, Oct. 1	DE	4 Gnadenbuch 345 f454-455V
A45-4.0	MiseroniDionysioROfx.	Dionysio to receive 3,000 of 6,000 florins of outstanding royal gift	1661, Jan. 28	DE	2 Gnadenbuch 346 f18-19
A46-1.0	MiseroniDionysioROg.	The oldest son of Dionysio (Jan Ottavio) gets married	1661, May. 14	DE	1 Finanzbuch R863 f292
A45-5.0	MiseroniDionysioROhx.	Dionysio's heirs to receive some of the 6,000 florins outstanding	1662, Feb. 20	DE	2 Gnadenbuch 346 f290-290V
A45-6.0	MiseroniDionysioROix.	Dionysio's heirs to receive the rest of the 6,000-florin royal gift	1662, Mar. 7	DE	2 Gnadenbuch 346 f303-304
A44-6.0	MiseroniDominicoRO.	Notary record about Dominico Miseroni, son of Tadeolo	1400, Jan.	IT	1 F 46/333
A46-2.0	MiseroniElisabethROa.	Widow asks to keep Eusebio's crystal shop & their living quarters	1684, Jul. 23	DE	1 Finanzbuch E957 f612V
A46-2.1	<i>MiseroniElisabethROa.</i>	<i>same page, Jan Ottavio applies for the Schatzmeister post</i>	1684, Jul. 23	DE	
A46-3.0	MiseroniElisabethROb.	Prince Gundacker von Dietrichstein to Elisabeth, exhibit to ROg	1685, Feb. 15	DE	1 Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-4.0	MiseroniElisabethROcx.	The new Schatzmeister's letter to Elisabeth, Exhibit to ROg	1685, Feb. 23	DE	2 Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-5.0	MiseroniElisabethROdx.	Elisabeth submits list to the new Schatzmeister, Exhibit to ROg	1685, Mar. 14	DE	2 Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-6.0	MiseroniElisabethROex.	Elisabeth asks Kaiser to help with money owed to her by Prague	1690, Sept. 28	DE	4 Finanzbuch E981 f902
A46-7.0	MiseroniElisabethROfx.	Elisabeth recieves help from Official in Vienna on above request	1690, Oct. 5	DE	4 Finanzbuch E981 f902
A46-8.0	MiseroniElisabethROgx.	Elisabeth asks Kaiser's help to get debt owed for her husband's work	1696, Jun. 2	DE	5 Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-9.0	MiseroniElisabethROhx.	The Accounting Office in Prague comments on the request above	1696, Aug. 4	DE	3 Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-10.0	MiseroniElisabethROix.	Elisabeth and the orphans submit the same request again	1696, Aug. 21	DE	6 Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-11.0	MiseroniFeEuROa.	Eusebio appointed as Schatzmeister Adjunct at 15 fl. per month	1658, Mar. 15	DE	1 Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-12.0	MiseroniFeEuRObx.	Petition by Ferdinand Eusebio for his father's Schatzmeister post	1661, Jul.	DE	3 Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-13.0	MiseroniFeEuROcx.	Ferdinand Eusebio's second application for Schatzmeister job	1661, Jul.	DE	4 Finanzbuch R863 f375

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A46-14.0	MiseroniFeEuROdx.	A high ranking supporter of Eusebio urges the Imperial Council to	1661, Aug. 6	DE	3 Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-14.1	<i>MiseroniFeEuROdx.</i>	<i>transfer the job and salary of the late Dionysio to his son Eusebio</i>			
A46-15.0	MiseroniFeEuROex.	Above supporter accepts the idea of Franz Luex for the job	1661, Aug. 6	DE	3 Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-16.0	MiseroniFeEuROfx.	Eusebio & Jan Ottavio inherit brother Wenzel's share (3,000 florins)	1668, Apr. 10	DE	3 Finanzbuch E981 f902
A45-7.0	MiseroniFeEuROgx.	Eusibio is asked to make drinking glasses from 'Oriental stone'	1668, Aug. 13	DE	2 Gnadenbuch 349 f105-105V
A45-8.0	MiseroniFeEuROhx.	Further discussion of the 'Oriental stone' drinking glasses	1668, Aug. 19	DE	2 Gnadenbuch 349 f106-106V
A41-12.0	MiseroniFeEuROi.	Prague exempts Ferdinand and son Leopold from burgher duties	1678, Dec. 6	DE	1 AMP PPL IV-5023
A41-13.0	MiseroniFeEuROj.	Same as ROi, but from the burgher book	1678, Dec. 6	DE	1 Liber Civium, volume 3
A46-17.0	MiseroniFeEuROk.	Bohemian parlament about Eusebio as Inspector of Bubaneec park	1680, Jul. 24	DE	1 Finanzbuch R941 f322
A41-14.0	MiseroniFranciscaROx.	Receipt from Ludmilla Francisca Collet to her four brothers for	1644, Mar. 10	DE	2 2216 M39
A41-14.1	<i>MiseroniFranciscaROx.</i>	<i>her dowry of 1000 florins from her late father, Octavio Miseroni</i>			
A41-15.0	MiseroniFranzLWx.	Last testament of Franz Miseroni (Dionysio's brother)	1656, Jul. 21	DE	14 2177 A44-A50V
A41-16.0	MiseroniFranzROx.	Business contract of Franz M., J.J. Guttman, J.B. Castello	1646, Apr. 10	CZ	5 2216 N27V-N29
A44-7.0	MiseroniGasparRJax.	Bethrottall contract between Gaspar and bride Aurelia Borsani	1552, Dec. 10	IT	3 F 7036/11015
A44-8.0	MiseroniGasparRJbx.	Marriage contract between Gasparo and Aurelia de Borsani	1553, Jul. 10	IT	4 F 7036/11170
A44-9.0	MiseroniGerolamoRJax.	Gerolamo hires Camillus Vignino to work in his shop for one year	1546, Nov. 2	LA	3 F 7030/9563
A44-10.0	MiseroniGerolamoRJb.	Contract between Cesare Pagani and brothers Gerolamo & Gaspar	1572, Jan. 18	IT	1 F 14238/1962
A44-11.0	MiseroniGerolamoRJcx.	Contract, Gerolamo & churchman Sanchio Gebraro y Padilla	1583, Jan. 8	IT	2 F 13946/2828
A44-12.0	MiseroniGiovanniRO.	Notary record about Giovanni Miseroni son of Bonafelde	1401, Jun. 13	IT	1 F 46/480
A41-17.0	MiseroniJAnnaROx.	Letter of Anna Petersdorf, wife of J. Ambrose Miseroni	1657, Nov. 6	CZ	3 AMP PPL IV-10158
A41-18.0	MiseroniJanOttROax.	Jan Octavio released by the Smalltown of Prague to move to the	1668, May 11	DE	3 AMP PPL IV-5080
A41-18.1	<i>MiseroniJanOttROax.</i>	<i>Newtown of Prague and is exempted from burgher tax in the latter</i>			
A41-19.0	MiseroniJanOttRObx.	Jan Octavio buys the 'Kluckych' house at the Prague horse market	1674, Mar. 15	CZ	2 AMP PL IV-10246
A41-20.0	MiseroniJAugustinLWx.	Last Testament of Augustus, son of Franz Miseroni & Splendida	1679, Nov. 22	DE	5 2177 K14V-K16V
A41-21.0	MiseroniJohAmbROx.	Letter from the mayor of Prague about A. Miseroni council member	1645, Nov. 16	CZ	4 AMP PL IV-5128
A43-2.0	MiseroniJohCarlPHax.	Johann Carl bought house and property in Nové Strašeci	1717, Jan. 24	DE	2 Liber Constructum
A43-3.0	MiseroniJohCarlPHbx.	Johann Carl sold house and property in Nové Strašeci	1722, Dec. 1	DE	4 Liber Constructum
A43-4.0	MiseroniJohCarlROax.	Letter from Prague to the Magistrate of Nové Strašeci	1734, Jan. 12	CZ	1 Registratura
A43-5.0	MiseroniJohCarlRObx.	Letter from Prague to the Magistrate and mayor of Nové Strašeci	1737, Feb. 15	DE	3 Registratura
A43-5.1	<i>MiseroniJohCarlRObx.</i>	<i>about problems with registration of purchase contracts there</i>			
A41-22.0	MiseroniJohPaulLx.	Inventory of legacy of Johann Paul, son of Ferdinand Eusebio	1747, Nov.16	DE	36 AMP PL IV-4115
A43-6.0	MiseroniJohPaulROx.	Petition to Magistrate of Nové Strašeci for nephew Wenzel, son	1746, Apr. 15	DE	3 Registratura
A43-6.1	<i>MiseroniJohPaulROx.</i>	<i>of Barbara Lužicka, to mortgage land to secure her debt</i>			
A41-23.0	MiseroniJOTerKatLx.	Inventory of legacy of Theresia Katarina, Jan Ottavio's wife	1682, Jul. 1	CZ	6 AMP PL IV-2378
A41-24.0	MiseroniMarLudLWx.	Last testament of Maria Ludmilla, Dionysio's second wife	1662, Mar. 19	DE	17 2177 E17-E25
A25-3.0	MiseroniTit1608ROx.	Ottavio and his three brothers receive nobility from Rudolf II	1608, Sep. 2	LA	10 by name & date
A25-4.0	MiseroniTit1653ROx.	Dionysio & his three brothers receive nobility from Ferdinand III	1653, Mar. 10	DE	11 by name & date
A50-20.0	MorizotJDominiqueROx.	Jean Dominique signs mortgage document	1664, feb. 7	FR	2 5E_348
A50-21.0	MorizotNicolasROx.	Contract: notary Nicolas & his son Charles student of theology	1672, Sep. 14	FR	2 5E_1665
A06-1.0	NallerElisKollmanPH.	Widow Elisabeth Kollman (daughter of FranzI Naller) sold house	1806, Sep. 3	DE	1 IV.1215/D, L10-F175
A03-2.0	NallerFranzJrLx.	Inventory and auction of the estate of Franz Naller Junior, Pest	1813, Nov. 14	DE	10 IV.1202/CC
A03-3.0	NallerFranzJrLWx.	The last testament of Franz Naller Junior	1813, Apr. 12	DE	3 IV.1202/CC
A14-5.0	NallerFranzJrPVa.	Franz Jr. buys No. 1968 vineyard in Deutschenthall, Buda	1782, Feb. 19	DE	1 IV.1009/C, L23-P526
A14-6.0	NallerFranzJrPVb.	Franz Jr. inherits parents' No. 3078 vineyard on Sashegy, Buda	1791, Feb. 11	DE	1 IV.1009/C, L29-P20

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A14-	7.0	NallerFranzJrPVcx.	Sale, repossession and resale of above two vineyards	1791 - 1793	DE 5 IV.1009/C, L29 & L30
A04-	1.0	NallerFranzSrCOa.	Letter to Neukirchen about fraud by employee of Naller tavern	1747, Oct. 31	DE 1 IV.1202/G, Missiles 2316
A04-	2.0	NallerFranzSrCOb.	Reply from Neukirchen, culprit has no assets to repay money	1747, Nov. 14	DE 1 IV.1202/G, Missiles 2316
A06-	2.0	NallerFranzSrPHx.	Franz Sr. buys No. 596 house, his heirs sell same 50 years later	1743 & 1793	DE 3 IV.1215/C, L3-P333 & L5
A14-	8.0	NallerFranzSrPVx.	Franz & Sybilla buy N0. 3078 vineyard on Sashegy, Buda	1746, Mar. 18	DE 2 IV.1009/C, L12-F437
A01-	1.0	NallerFranzSrRCa.	Franz Sr. is hired as city musician by the City of Pest	1735, Oct. 17	DE 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	2.0	NallerFranzSrRCb.	Franz Sr. applies to the City of Pest for housing	1736, Jan. 9	DE 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	3.0	NallerFranzSrRCc.	Franz Sr. applies to the City of Pest for housing in natura or pay	1737 Nov. 8	DE 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	4.0	NallerFranzSrRCd.	Franz Sr. complains about his director and he is reprimended	1738, Sep. 3	DE 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	5.0	NallerFranzSrRCe.	Franz Sr. admitted into the ranks of city burghers	1742, Sep. 15	DE 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	6.0	NallerFranzSrRCf.	Franz Sr. asks for the promised lodgement-money	1749, Dec. 19	DE 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	7.0	NallerFranzSrRCg.	Franz Sr. asks that his son (Mathias) be considered for musician job	1764, Apr. 7	DE 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A02-	1.0	NallerFranzSrROa.	Pest Council announces decree prohibiting street performances	1755, Dec. 10	DE 1 IV.1202/C, Intimata 3563
A02-	2.0	NallerFranzSrRObx.	Musicians ask for pay increase in lieu of lost street income	1756, Dec. 16	DE 3 IV.1202/C, Intimata 3638
A04-	3.0	NallerFranzSrROc.	Pest Council asks War Council to release Franz Jr. from military	1772, Jun. 1	DE 1 IV.1202/G, Missiles 5121
A04-	4.0	NallerFranzSrROd.	Pest Council asks regiment Commandant Count Pállfy for above	1772, Jun. 6	DE 1 IV.1202/G, Missiles 5121
A03-	4.0	NallerJacobCOa.	Receipts for the expenses of caring for his uncle Franz Jr. Naller	1814	DE 1 IV.1202/CC
A03-	5.0	NallerJacobCOb.	Receipts for the expenses of caring for his uncle Franz Jr. Naller	1814	DE 1 IV.1202/CC
A03-	6.0	NallerJacobLWx.	The Last Testament of Jacob Naller	1841, Mar.21	DE 4 IV.1202/CC
A06-	3.0	NallerJacobPHx.	Jacob and Magdalena buy house in Inner City of Pest	1806, Aug. 29	DE 2 IV.1215/C, L10-F174
A01-	8.0	NallerJacobRCa.	Jacob is admitted into the ranks of burghers of City of Pest	1802, Nov. 18	LA 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	9.0	NallerJacobRCb.	Jacob Last Testament is read in the Pest Council	1846, Jan. 23	HU 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A05-	8.0	NallerJacobRO.	Based on masterpiece, the Guild declares Jacob master tinsmith	1800, Oct. 19	DE 1 IV.1202/K, Tinsmith Guild
A04-	5.0	NallerJosephCOx.	Complaint letter to Buda Council for insult by Franz Freidhoffer	1768, Oct. 18	LA 2 IV.1202/G, Missiles 4432
A03-	7.0	NallerJosephLlx.	Inventory of the estate of Joseph Naller, Pest	1789, Aug. 20	DE 16 IV.1202/CC
A06-	4.0	NallerJosephPHa.	Joseph, master tinsmith, still unmarried, buys house in Inner City	1768, Oct. 8	DE 1 IV.1215/C, L4-F177
A06-	5.0	NallerJosephPHb.	Joseph and Anna Maria Strasser buy second house in Inner City	1782, Jun. 14	DE 1 IV.1215/C, L5-F44
A06-	5.1	NallerJosephPHba.	translation of above 2 documents		EN 1
A01-	10.0	NallerJosephRC.	Joseph is admitted into the ranks of burghers of City of Pest	1768, Jan. 30	LA 1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A08-	1.0	NallerJosephRJax.	Joseph sued for owing 1450 florins for the house he bought in 1768	1771, Sep. 26	LD 2 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-	2.0	NallerJosephRJbx.	Anna Maria sued for owing butcher 97.5 Rhine florins	1782, Apr. 19	LD 3 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A05-	9.0	NallerJosephROa.	Based on masterpiece, the Guild declares Joseph master tinsmith	1768, Jun. 20	DE 1 IV.1202/K, Tinsmith Guild
A02-	3.0	NallerJosephRObx.	Marriage contract of Joseph and widow Anna Maria Strasser	1768, Nov. 25	DE 3 IV.1202/CC
A02-	4.0	NallerJosephROc.	Statement of 562 fl 30 kr loan from brothers Mathias and Franz	1781, May. 18	DE 1 IV.1202/CC
A30-	1.0	NallerMaximilianLlx.	Inventory of the estate of Maximilian Naller, Freistadt	1713, Jul. 1	DE 6 Bg-1 Inventare No. 357
A29-	1.0	NallerMaximilianRCa.	Maximilian is admitted as burgher of the City of Freistadt	1708, Oct. 13	DE 1 Burgher Book of Freistadt
A28-	1.0	NallerMaximilianRCb.	Maximilian asks Freistadt to guarantee a loan of 250 florins	1709, Feb. 23	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A31-	1.0	NallerMaximilianROx.	Lists of innkeepers, who did or did not pay music tax, Freistadt	1709-1711	DE 2 Freistadt Innkeepers
A28-	2.0	NeidlerGeorgRCa.	Georg applies (with many others) for a vacated measurement job	1652, Dec.14	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	3.0	NeidlerGeorgRCb.	Georg again applies for the post vacated by Abraham Lechteller	1653, Jan. 2	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A29-	2.0	NeidlerGeorgRCc.	Georg is admitted into the ranks of burghers of Freistadt	1653, May 3	DE 1 Burgher Book of Freistadt
A28-	4.0	NeidlerGeorgRCd.	He complains that the wrong bushel is used at the Bohemian gate	1656, Sep. 19	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	5.0	NeidlerGeorgRCe.	George asks for Almshouse vacancy or food to be brought to him	1698 & 16999	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	6.0	NeidlerGeorgRCf.	Georg again asks abut vacancy for him in the Almshouse	1699, Dec. 15	DE 1 Freistadt City Council

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Code	File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura	
A27-	1.0	NeumayerBernardRCa.	Pfleger Bernard wants sworn statements from tenant farmers	1664, Dec. 19	DE	1 Enns City Council
A27-	2.0	NeumayerBernardRCb.	Letter about Jacob Schulz unlawfully driving cattle off pasture	1665, Oct. 9	DE	1 Enns City Council
A27-	3.0	NeumayerBernardRCc.	Another letter about Jacob Schulz driving cattle off pasture;	1665, Dec. 30	DE	1 Enns City Council
A27-	3.1	NeumayerBernardRCc.	Baron Scherffenberg's letter supporting his Pfleger on above issue	1665, Dec. 30	DE	Enns City Council
A27-	4.0	NeumayerBernardRCd.	Bernard asked by Imperial Tax Office to explain about Erla tavern	1667, Apr. 13	DE	1 Enns City Council
A27-	5.0	NeumayerBernardRCe.	Bernard asks Council about finances of Spielberg jurisdiction;	1667, May 9	DE	1 Enns City Council
A27-	5.1	NeumayerBernardRCe.	Bernard to Council that Tax Office is starting proceedings at Erla	1667, May 9	DE	Enns City Council
A27-	6.0	NeumayerBernardRCf.	Bernard to Council that he needs reliable answers about Erla;	1667, May 27	DE	1 Enns City Council
A27-	6.1	NeumayerBernardRCf.	Bernard wants a conference with Enns Council and Baron of estate	1667, May 27	DE	Enns City Council
A27-	6.2	NeumayerBernardRCf.	Bernard to Enns Council to take over wine money collected at Erla	1667, Aug. 9	DE	Enns City Council
A27-	7.0	NeumayerBernardRCg.	Alias Puchner is the new Pfleger at Spielberg	1670 Aug 12	DE	1 Enns City Council
A54-	1.0	NeumayerBernardRO.	Personal note from Gabrielle Lobmeyr about Bernard Neumayer	1999, May 15	DE	1
A54-	1.1	NeumayerBernardRO.	showing him as the pfleger at Spielberg from 1664 to 1667			
A27-	8.0	NeumayerJohGeorgRCa.	Local tenorist asks for position of the late Hans Georg Neumair	1662, May 5	DE	1 Enns City Council
A27-	9.0	NeumayerJohGeorgRCb.	About inventory of estate of H.Georg Neumayer and blind daughter	1662, May 12	DE	1 Enns City Council
A41-	25.0	PicPeterLWx.	Last testament of Peter Pic von Lilienfeld	1610, Mar. 3	CZ	6 2176 B28V-B29V
A25-	5.0	PicPeterROx.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1602, Jul. 16	DE	3 by name & date
A52	1.0	Private Source	Private collections of Miseroni documents			
A03-	8.0	Reich(N)ClaraLWx.	Last testament of Clare N., Peter Reich's first wife	1740, Dec. 21	DE	3 IV.1002/CC
A06-	6.0	ReichPeterPHx.	Peter and wife Clara buy No. 549 house in Inner city of Pest	1728, Oct. 1	DE	2 IV.1215/C, L3-F155
A01-	11.0	ReichPeterRCa.	Peter asks that Christoph Cristovic be forced to repay him	1734, Jan. 9	DE	1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	12.0	ReichPeterRCb.	Peter submits complaint to Kaiser: he cannot get burgher status	1734, Feb. 22	DE	1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	13.0	ReichPeterRCcx.	Peter receives letter from Kaiser granting him burgher status	1735, Jul. 27	DE	2 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	13.1	ReichPeterRCcx.	and asks Council to give him status and grocery license			
A01-	14.0	ReichPeterRCd.	Peter submits bills for groceries supplied to St. Lazareth hospital	1739, Nov. 13	DE	1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	15.0	ReichPeterRCe.	Same as above for groceries supplied in November 1739	1739, Dec. 4	DE	1 IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A01-	15.1	ReichPeterRCe.	same for June 1740	1740, Jun. 18	DE	IV.1202/A, Pest Council
A04-	6.0	ReichPeterROax.	Letter to Debrecen by Reich, woman called Cerelli owes 20 florins	1723, Jan. 4	LA	3 IV.1202/G Missiles 564
A04-	7.0	ReichPeterRObx.	Letter to Debrecen Council from Pest Council, same subject	1724, Apr. 15	LA	2 IV.1202/G Missiles 564
A04-	8.0	ReichPeterROcx.	Debrecen can jail Cerelli but cannot pay, Reich should sue there	1724, Apr. 15	LA	2 IV.1202/G Missiles 564
A02-	5.0	ReichPeterROdx.	Letter from Count Eszterházy to Pest Council to help Peter Reich	1732, Mar. 9	LA	2 IV.1202/C Intimata 1918
A02-	6.0	ReichPeterROe.	Reich receives a statement of his service record from Pest Council	1734, Jan. 7	DE	1 IV.1202/C Intimata 1918
A02-	7.0	ReichPeterROfx.	Reich's letter to Kaiser to ask for burghership and grocery license	after Jan. 1734	LA	2 IV.1202/C Intimata 1918
A02-	8.0	ReichPeterROgx.	Letter from Kaiser to Pest Council asking for Reich's file	1734, Feb. 12	LA	2 IV.1202/C Intimata 1918
A02-	9.0	ReichPeterROhx.	Second letter from Kaiser to Pest Council asking for Reich's file	1734, Oct. 5	LA	3 IV.1202/C Intimata 1918
A04-	9.0	ReichPeterROi.	Pest Council to High Court: daughter's lawsuit can destroy Reich	1759, Feb. 8	LA	1 IV.1202/G Missiles 3450
A08-	3.0	ReichPeterSybRJax.	Sybilla's legal deposition, abstract from her mother's testament	1755 Ap. 11	DE	2 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-	4.0	ReichPeterSybRJbx.	Peter's first statement asking to have Sybilla appear in court	1755 Sep. 6	LA	3 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-	5.0	ReichPeterSybRJcx.	Statements of witnesses for Peter Reich	1756, Jan. 16	LH	2 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-	6.0	ReichPeterSybRJdx.	Peter's 2'd statement: he has given to daughter more than required	1756, Apr. 6	LA	4 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-	7.0	ReichPeterSybRJex.	Statements of witnesses for Sybilla Reich	1757, Sep. 13	LH	2 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-	8.0	ReichPeterSybRJfx.	First two of many pages of statements at first trial in 1755	1755	LA	2 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-	9.0	ReichPeterSybRJgx.	Final verdict by judge Illésházy	1758, Mar. 6	LA	3 IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A02-	10.0	ReichSybillaROax.	Sybilla asks Pest Council's help the release son Franz fom military	1773, Nov. 13	DE	2 IV.1202/C Intimata 4945

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Source				Lang.	
Code	File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura
A02-11.0	ReichSybillaRObx.	Pest Council to War Council about above release to help his parents	1773, Nov. 24	LA	2 IV.1202/C Intimata 4945
A02-12.0	ReichSybillaROcx.	Sybilla puts up security bond for son's business; Release of bond	1776/1821	LD	4 IV.1202/C Intimata 1757
A51-23.0	Saint-GenotAnneROx.	Acquisition of a house, by exchange, in Vitrey in M-et-M (LPDL)	1599, May 5	FR	5 T5, B70, f50v-51v
A23-1.0	SchellBAlexanderCOx.	Receipt for the debt of his deceased brother Joachim	1839, Apr. 5	DE	2 J.W. 235/55
A23-2.0	SchellBAlexanderLIx.	Inventory of Alexander's library	1855, Oct. 8	DE	4 J.W. 273/4
A23-3.0	SchellBAlexanderLWx.	Last testament of Alexander Schell von Bauschlott	1854, May 5	DE	7 J.W. 273/3
A22-6.0	SchellBAlexanderROx.	Performance review of Oberstlieutenant Alexander by the military	1831, Oct. 28	DE	4 3/1831
A23-4.0	SchellBJoachimCOa.	Loan receipt from Rittmeister Franz Frosch	1834, June 25	DE	1 J.W. 235/55
A23-5.0	SchellBJoachimCOb.	Loan receipt from brother Alexander	1837, May 10	DE	1 J.W. 235/55
A23-6.0	SchellBJoachimLIx.	Inventory of the legacy of Joachim von Schell	1837, Dec. 9	DE	18 J.W. 235/55
A23-7.0	SchellBJoachimLWx.	Last testament of Joachim Schell von Bauschlott	1831, Sep. 20	DE	4 J.W. 235/1
A23-8.0	SchellBJoachimPLa.	Transfer document of the Ebendorf estate after Joachim's death	1837, Nov. 24	DE	1 J.W. 235/55
A23-9.0	SchellBJoachimPLb.	Transfer document of the Ebendorf estate after Joachim's death	1839, May 23	DE	1 J.W. 235/55
A23-10.0	SchellBJoachimROax.	Interim distribution of the legacy of Joachim von Schell	1838	DE	5 J.W. 235/50
A23-11.0	SchellBJoachimRObx.	Final distribution of the legacy of Joachim von Schell	1838, Nov. 19	DE	4 J.W. 235/129
A33-1.0	SchellBoschLWx.	Joint testament of Johann Philipp & wife Susanna Magdalena Bösch	1712, Mar. 29	DE	27 B575 Bü 936
A00-62.0	SchellBStephanCO.	Letter from the 92-year old Stephan Schell von Bauschlott	2000, Apr. 6	DE	2 Correspondence
A33-2.0	SchellCarlLCOax.	Nördlingen loan taken, by Carl & wife Sophie Charlott H-Bruynincx	1732, Feb. 14	DE	4 B575 Bü 908
A33-3.0	SchellCarlLCOb.	Letter from Vienna to Verwalter Wiedmann in Nördlingen	1735, Jan. 19	DE	1 B575 Bü 898
A33-4.0	SchellCarlLCOcx.	From Eßlingen to Royal Commission judicating Mönchsroth debt	1743, Aug. 2	DE	7 B575 Bü 907
A33-5.0	SchellCarlLCOdx.	Reply to above from the Royal Commission in Eßlingen	1743, Aug. 6	DE	2 B575 Bü 907
A33-6.0	SchellCarlLCOex.	From Eßlingen complaint letter to the Kaiser about Ritterschaft	1744, Jun. 15	DE	2 B575 Bü 903
A33-7.0	SchellCarlLCOfx.	Wilhelm v. Schell to Nördlingen about his brother, Carl's death	1746, Sep. 13	DE	3 B575 Bü 900
A33-8.0	SchellCarlLCOgx.	Wilhelm v. Schell to Eßlingen about his brother, Carl's death	1746, Sep. 15	DE	3 B575 Bü 900
A33-9.0	SchellCarlLRJax.	Joint lawsuit of Carl and father-in-law against Nördlingen	Nov. 16, ~1735	DE	20 B575 Bü 899
A33-10.0	SchellCarlLRJbx.	Joint lawsuit of Carl and father-in-law against the Ritterschaft	1744, Jun. 9	DE	11 B575 Bü 903/BB
A25-6.0	SchellCarlLROax.	Imperial Expectanz declaration to offer Nördlingen job to Carl if	1724, Aug. 30	DE	3 VB 13049 818/A
A25-7.0	SchellCarlLRObx.	Petition for an imperial baronage title	1731, May 12	DE	12 VB 13049 818/A
A40-5.0	SchellFriedACOax.	From Nancy in Lorraine letter of thanks to Count Cobenzl	1751, Sep. 24	FR	2 GC 377
A40-6.0	SchellFriedACOb.	Reply from Count Cobenzl (governor of Austrian Netherland)	1751, Oct. 5	FR	1 GC 377
A38-1.0	SchellJohPhilCOa.	From Stuttgart to Markgraf, confirming purchase of Bauschlott	1699, Feb. 19	DE	1 B229/6010
A38-2.0	SchellJohPhilCObx.	From Stuttgart about Bauschlott schloß and estate	1699, Apr. 22	DE	2 B229/5984
A38-3.0	SchellJohPhilCOcx.	From Menningen to Markgraf, about the Bauschlott house	1700, May 11	DE	2 B229/6011
A38-4.0	SchellJohPhilCOdx.	Markgraf Baad to the Federation of Dukedom about von Schell	1700, Jun. 2	DE	2 B229/6011
A38-5.0	SchellJohPhilCOe.	From Stuttgart to Markgraf, about the purchase of Bauschlott	1700, Dec. 25	DE	1 B229/6187
A33-11.0	SchellJohPhilCOfx.	Nördlingen, to Schwab Ritterschaft about son Wilhelm Gottfried	1719, Jul. 14	DE	3 B575 Bü 889
A33-12.0	SchellJohPhilCOgx.	In Mönchsroth about a mortgage for son Johann Friedrich	1724 Mar. 15	DE	2 B575 Bü 898
A33-13.0	SchellJohPhilCOhx.	To a Councilor about the purchase of the Mönchsroth property	unknown	DE	3 B575 Bü 924
A33-14.0	SchellJohPhilLIax.	Distribution of maternal inheritance amongst the Schell children	1721, Aug. 26	DE	26 B575 Bü 934
A33-15.0	SchellJohPhilLIbx.	Inventory of Johann Philipp's library	1733	DE	8 B575 Bü 898
A38-6.0	SchellJohPhilPLa.	Bauschlott property notes	1699/1708	DE	1 B229/6010
A53-1.0	SchellJohPhilPLb.	Mönchsroth property paper	1727	DE	1 none
A53-1.1	SchellJohPhilPLb.				
A25-8.0	SchellJohPhilROx.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1695, Jun. 8	DE	5 by name & date

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Source				Lang.	
Code	File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura
A33-16.0	SchellLWilhelmCOx.	Letters of Princess Altenburg to Wilhelm about his employment	1744,-45,-46	FR	4 B575 Bu 893
A41-26.0	SchusterKarlFeROax.	Statement from the office of the mayor of Prague regarding C. Schuster	1644, Aug. 5	CZ	3 I-451-33
A41-27.0	SchusterKarlFeRObx.	Letter, Carl gives character reference for one of his exemployees	1649, Jan. 27	CZ	2 IV - 10777
A41-28.0	SchusteroVaROx.	Dated 1630 & 1654, Benigni Barbora & Karl Schuster named in 1654	1630, Mar. 16	CZ	4 IV - 9952
A42-1.0	SlanickaFamilyRO.	Pedigree of Frantisek (brother of Joseph I) and their father Johann	1838	CZ	1 Rynholec church book
A03-9.0	StrasserAnnaMLWx.	The unopened (lost) last testament of Anna Maria Strasser	1817, Dec 10	DE	7 IV.1202/CC, 3174-77
A13-9.0	StrasserAnnaMPHax.	Anna Maria inherits and sells father's house, Fő ut 187, Buda	1782, Dec 28	DE	2 IV.1009/C L3 F169
A06-7.0	StrasserAnnaMPHb.	Anna Maria traded a Pest Inner city house for two house lots	1802, Sep.	DE	1 IV.1215/C L12-P30
A14-22.0	StrasserAnnaMPVa.	Anna Maria sells Pálvölgy vineyard bought by her grandparents	1784, Nov. 30	DE	1 IV.1009/C L24-P550
A14-23.0	StrasserAnnaMPVb.	Anna Maria inherits her father's vineyard on Sashegy	1795, Apr. 20	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 32-P231
A14-24.0	StrasserAnnaMPVc.	Anna Maria inherits father's vineyard on Gellérthegey	1795, Apr. 20	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 32-P232
A11-8.0	StrasserLorenzLWx.	Last testament of Lorenz Strasser, father of Anna Maria	1780, May. 9	DE	3 IV.1002/Y, 2664-I
A13-10.0	StrasserLorenzPH.	Lorenz inherits his mother's house, Fő utca 188, Viziváros Buda	1768, Feb. 13	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 2-F456
A14-25.0	StrasserLorenzPVa.	Lorenz and Magdalena buy vineyard on Gellérthegey	1768, May 25	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 18-P629
A14-26.0	StrasserLorenzPVb.	Lorenz and Magdalena buy vineyard on Sashegy	1771, Jan. 24	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 19-P334
A09-19.0	StrasserLorenzRCa.	Complaint that Guild does not accept him as master shoemaker	1751, Mar.29	DE	1 IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09-20.0	StrasserLorenzRCb.	Lorenz asks direct support from the Council against the Guild	1751, Jul. 1	DE	1 IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09-21.0	StrasserLorenzRCc.	Lorenz is admitted as burgher of Buda & accepted by the Guild	1751, Nov. 8	DE	1 IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09-22.0	StrasserLorenzRCdx.	Last will of Lorenz read in the Council, daughter Anna Maria raised	1780, Aug. 23	DE	2 IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09-22.1	StrasserLorenzRCdx.	objections on behalf of self and her absent younger brother, David			
A09-23.0	StrasserLorenzRCe.	Relations committee ask for official distribution of Strasser estate	1781, Feb. 12	DE	1 IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A11-9.0	StrasserMagdalena2LWx.	Last testament of second wife of Lorenz, Magdalena Gütler	1788, Aug. 24	DE	3 IV.1002/Y, 2711-I
A09-24.0	StrasserMagdalenaRC.	Magdalena N. asks the separation of maternal and paternal assets	1766, Mar. 3	DE	1 IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A11-10.0	StrasserMarthaLWx.	Last Will of Lorenz's mother (Martha Seeger, Strasser, Fuchs)	1766, Jan. 13	DE	4 IV.1002/Y, 532-I
A13-11.0	StrasserMarthaPHax.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy house Fő utca 187, Viziváros Buda	1737, Aug. 10	DE	2 IV.1009/C L 2-F60
A13-11.1	StrasserMarthaPHax.	Martha & Michael Fuchs sell above house Fő utca 187	1741, Jun. 15	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-F97
A13-12.0	StrasserMarthaPHbx.	Martha & Michael Fuchs inherit the house of Stephan Strasser	1739, Apr. 17	DE	2 IV.1009/C L 2-F12
A13-12.1	StrasserMarthaPHbx.	Martha & Michael Fuchs sell above house in Buda Újlak	1741, Mar. 17	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-F25
A13-13.0	StrasserMarthaPHcx.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy house, Fő utca 188/189 Viziváros	1744, Jan. 22	DE	3 IV.1009/C L 2-P126
A13-13.1	StrasserMarthaPHcx.	Martha & Michael Fuchs sell half of above house, Fő utca 188	1746, Aug. 1	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-P151
A13-13.2	StrasserMarthaPHcx.	Martha & Michael Fuchs keep half of the house, Fő utca 189	1746, Aug. 1	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-P152
A13-14.0	StrasserMarthaPHd.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy another house, Fő utca, Viziváros	1749, Feb. 3	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 2-P169
A14-27.0	StrasserMarthaPVa.	Jacob Seeger, Martha's first husband buys vineyard on Judenberg	1706, Oct. 18	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 1-P184
A14-28.0	StrasserMarthaPVb.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy vineyard on Sashegy; on this	1724, May 22	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 7-F241
A14-28.1	StrasserMarthaPVb.	document the name 'Rosina' was changed to 'Martha' at later date			
A14-29.0	StrasserPaulPV.	Paul inherited a vineyard of his brother Stephan after Stephan died	1727, Jan. 17	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 8-P180
A14-30.0	StrasserStephanPVa.	Stephan and wife Martha buy vineyard in Pálvölgy	1718, Aug. 26	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 5-P401
A14-31.0	StrasserStephanPVb.	Stephan and wife Martha buy vineyard in Pálvölgy for 95 florins	1726, Feb. 22	DE	1 IV.1009/C L 7-P620
A09-25.0	StrasserStephanRC.	Stephan is admitted into the ranks of burghers of Buda	1722, May 15	DE	1 IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A51-24.0	TardvenuClaudeRO.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1528, Nov. 3	FR	1 T2, B17, f22
A51-25.0	TardvenuFrancoisRO.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1528, Jun. 30	FR	1 T2, B17, f173v
A51-26.0	TervenusCatherineROx.	Marriage contract of daughter of Jean Bouvier Tervenus	1638, Dec. 27	FR	6 Notary 3E-3438
A51-27.0	TervenusCharFranLWx.	Last will of Charles Francois II, doctor of theology, canon	1777, Oct. 5	FR	10 Notary 16E-143
A51-27.1	TervenusCharFranLWx.	of the Cathedral of Nancy, nephew of Anne Charlotte de Tervenus			

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Document List by Name**



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			Documents by Source Code (CO, LI, LW, PH, PL, PV, RC, RJ, RO, SR, WR)				
Source				Lang.			
Code	File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura		
A00- 51	GuzikMariaSRa.	The final grades of Maria in her 6th year at the Lyceum	1922, Jun. 29	HU	1	School documents	
A00- 52	GuzikMariaSRb.	Class standing after the final year of Maria in the Lyceum	1924, May 12	HU	1	School documents	
A00- 53	GuzikMariaSRcx.	Lyceum matriculation material and list of the students	1924	HU	2	School documents	
A00- 54	GuzikMariaWR.	Maria's appointment, head of the Ujpest foodstamp office	1943, Mar. 30	HU	1	Official documents	
A00- 62	SchellBStephanCO.	Letter from the 92-year old Stephan Schell von Bauschlott	2000, Apr. 6	DE	2	Correspondence	
A01- 1	NallerFranzSrRCa.	Franz Sr. is hired as city musician by the City of Pest	1735, Oct. 17	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 2	NallerFranzSrRCb.	Franz Sr. applies to the City of Pest for housing	1736, Jan. 9	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 3	NallerFranzSrRCc.	Franz Sr. applies to the City of Pest for housing in natura or pay	1737 Nov. 8	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 4	NallerFranzSrRCd.	Franz Sr. complains about his director and he is reprimended	1738, Sep. 3	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 5	NallerFranzSrRCe.	Franz Sr. admitted into the ranks of city burghers	1742, Sep. 15	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 6	NallerFranzSrRCf.	Franz Sr. asks for the promised lodgement-money	1749, Dec. 19	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 7	NallerFranzSrRCg.	Franz Sr. asks that his son (Mathias) be considered for musician job	1764, Apr. 7	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 8	NallerJacobRCa.	Jacob is admitted into the ranks of burghers of City of Pest	1802, Nov. 18	LA	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 9	NallerJacobRCb.	Jacob Last Testament is read in the Pest Council	1846, Jan. 23	HU	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 10	NallerJosephRC.	Joseph is admitted into the ranks of burghers of City of Pest	1768, Jan. 30	LA	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 11	ReichPeterRCf.	Peter asks that Christoph Cristovic be forced to repay him	1734, Jan. 9	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 12	ReichPeterRCb.	Peter submits complaint to Kaiser: he cannot get burgher status	1734, Feb. 22	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 13	ReichPeterRCcx.	Peter receives letter from Kaiser granting him burgher status	1735, Jul. 27	DE	2	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 13.1	ReichPeterRCcx.	and asks Council to give him status and grocery license					
A01- 14	ReichPeterRCd.	Peter submits bills for groceries supplied to St. Lazareth hospital	1739, Nov. 13	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 15	ReichPeterRCe.	Same as above for groceries supplied in November 1739	1739, Dec. 4	DE	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 15.1	ReichPeterRCe.	same for June 1740	1740, Jun. 18	DE		IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A01- 16	TribuschJosephRC.	Joseph Tribusch admitted into the ranks of burghers of Pest	1792, May 5	LA	1	IV.1202/A, Pest Council	
A02- 1	NallerFranzSrROa.	Pest Council announces decree prohibiting street performances	1755, Dec. 10	DE	1	IV.1202/C, Intimata 3563	
A02- 2	NallerFranzSrRObx.	Musicians ask for pay increase in lieu of lost street income	1756, Dec. 16	DE	3	IV.1202/C, Intimata 3638	
A02- 3	NallerJosephRObx.	Marriage contract of Joseph and widow Anna Maria Strasser	1768, Nov. 25	DE	3	IV.1202/CC	
A02- 4	NallerJosephROc.	Statement of 562 fl 30 kr loan from brothers Mathias and Franz	1781, May. 18	DE	1	IV.1202/CC	
A02- 5	ReichPeterROdx.	Letter from Count Eszterházy to Pest Council to help Peter Reich	1732, Mar. 9	LA	2	IV.1202/C Intimata 1918	
A02- 6	ReichPeterROe.	Reich receives a statement of his service record from Pest Council	1734, Jan. 7	DE	1	IV.1202/C Intimata 1918	
A02- 7	ReichPeterROfx.	Reich's letter to Kaiser to ask for burghership and grocery license	after Jan. 1734	LA	2	IV.1202/C Intimata 1918	
A02- 8	ReichPeterROgx.	Letter from Kaiser to Pest Council asking for Reich's file	1734, Feb. 12	LA	2	IV.1202/C Intimata 1918	
A02- 9	ReichPeterROhx.	Second letter from Kaiser to Pest Council asking for Reich's file	1734, Oct. 5	LA	3	IV.1202/C Intimata 1918	
A02- 10	ReichSybillaROax.	Sybilla asks Pest Council's help the release son Franz fom military	1773, Nov. 13	DE	2	IV.1202/C Intimata 4945	
A02- 11	ReichSybillaRObx.	Pest Council to War Council about above release to help his parents	1773, Nov. 24	LA	2	IV.1202/C Intimata 4945	
A02- 12	ReichSybillaROcx.	Sybilla puts up security bond for son's business; Release of bond	1776/1821	LD	4	IV.1202/C Intimata 1757	
A03- 1	LesserAntonROcx.	Inventory of Lessár merchant in Pest mentions Anton Lesser	1790	DE	3	IV.1202CC, 254 am	
A03- 2	NallerFranzJrLlx.	Inventory and auction of the estate of Franz Naller Junior, Pest	1813, Nov. 14	DE	10	IV.1202/CC	
A03- 3	NallerFranzJrLWx.	The last testament of Franz Naller Junior	1813, Apr. 12	DE	3	IV.1202/CC	
A03- 4	NallerJacobCOa.	Receipts for the expenses of caring for his uncle Franz Jr. Naller	1814	DE	1	IV.1202/CC	
A03- 5	NallerJacobCOb.	Receipts for the expenses of caring for his uncle Franz Jr. Naller	1814	DE	1	IV.1202/CC	
A03- 6	NallerJacobLWx.	The Last Testament of Jacob Naller	1841, Mar.21	DE	4	IV.1202/CC	
A03- 7	NallerJosephLlx.	Inventory of the estate of Joseph Naller, Pest	1789, Aug. 20	DE	16	IV.1202/CC	
A03- 8	Reich(N)ClaraLWx.	Last testament of Clare N., Peter Reich's first wife	1740, Dec. 21	DE	3	IV.1002/CC	
A03- 9	StrasserAnnaMLWx.	The unopened (lost) last testament of Anna Maria Strasser	1817, Dec 10	DE	7	IV.1202/CC, 3174-77	

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Source				Lang.	
Code	File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura
A03-10	TribuschJoAnLWx.	Joint testament, Joseph Bernard Tribusch and wife Anna Zelzer	1822, Dec. 27	DE 4	IV.1202/CC
A03-11	TribuschMagdalenaLlx.	Inventory of the assets of Magdalena, wife of Jacob Naller	1840, May 8	DE 2	IV.1202/CC 2482/45
A04-1	NallerFranzSrCOa.	Letter to Neukirchen about fraud by employee of Naller tavern	1747, Oct. 31	DE 1	IV.1202/G, Missiles 2316
A04-2	NallerFranzSrCOb.	Reply from Neukirchen, culprit has no assets to repay money	1747, Nov. 14	DE 1	IV.1202/G, Missiles 2316
A04-3	NallerFranzSrROc.	Pest Council asks War Council to release Franz Jr. from military	1772, Jun. 1	DE 1	IV.1202/G, Missiles 5121
A04-4	NallerFranzSrROd.	Pest Council asks regiment Commandant Count Pálffy for above	1772, Jun. 6	DE 1	IV.1202/G, Missiles 5121
A04-5	NallerJosephCOx.	Complaint letter to Buda Council for insult by Franz Freidhoffer	1768, Oct. 18	LA 2	IV.1202/G, Missiles 4432
A04-6	ReichPeterROax.	Letter to Debrecen by Reich, woman called Cerelli owes 20 florins	1723, Jan. 4	LA 3	IV.1202/G Missiles 564
A04-7	ReichPeterRObx.	Letter to Debrecen Council from Pest Council, same subject	1724, Apr. 15	LA 2	IV.1202/G Missiles 564
A04-8	ReichPeterROcx.	Debrecen can jail Cerelli but cannot pay, Reich should sue there	1724, Apr. 15	LA 2	IV.1202/G Missiles 564
A04-9	ReichPeterROi.	Pest Council to High Court: daughter's lawsuit can destroy Reich	1759, Feb. 8	LA 1	IV.1202/G Missiles 3450
A05-1	LesserDomJrCOax.	Petition to Pest city council for confectioner licence	1821, Mar. 10	DE 2	IV.1202/K, Iparügýek, Cuk.
A05-2	LesserDomJrCOb.	Dominic asks city council's permission to make Swiss pastry	1832, Jul. 9	DE 1	IV.1202/K, Iparügýek 3238
A05-3	LesserDomJrCOcx.	Dominic again asks for permission to make Swiss pastry	1833	DE 2	IV.1202/K, Iparügýek, Cuk.
A05-4	LesserDomJrCOdx.	He claims poverty and asks again permission for Swiss pastry	1834, Nov. 7	DE 2	IV.1202/H, Relations 1488
A05-5	LesserDomJrCOex.	Dominic describes the Swiss pastry he wants to make	1834, Nov. 21	DE 2	IV.1202/K, Iparügýek, Cuk.
A05-6	LesserDomJrCOfx.	Other confectioners complain about Dominic's practices	1836, Aug. 20	DE 2	IV.1202/K, Iparügýek, Cuk.
A05-7	LesserDomJrROx.	Employment references from five master confectioners	1815 - 1820	DE 7	IV.1202/K, Iparügýek, Cuk.
A05-8	NallerJacobRO.	Based on masterpiece, the Guild declares Jacob master tinsmith	1800, Oct. 19	DE 1	IV.1202/K, Tinsmith Guild
A05-9	NallerJosephROa.	Based on masterpiece, the Guild declares Joseph master tinsmith	1768, Jun. 20	DE 1	IV.1202/K, Tinsmith Guild
A05-10	TribuschJosephROa.	The Tinsmith Guild accepts Joseph as master tradesman	1780, Jun. 1	DE 1	IV.1202/K, Tinsmith Guild
A05-11	TribuschJosephROb.	The Tinsmith Guild incorporates Joseph as master tinsmith	1792, Jun. 20	DE 1	IV.1202/K, Tinsmith Guild
A06-1	NallerElisKollmanPH.	Widow Elisabeth Kollman (daughter of FranzI Naller) sold house	1806, Sep. 3	DE 1	IV.1215/D, L10-F175
A06-2	NallerFranzSrPHx.	Franz Sr. buys No. 596 house, his heirs sell same 50 years later	1743 & 1793	DE 3	IV.1215/C, L3-P333 & L5
A06-3	NallerJacobPHx.	Jacob and Magdalena buy house in Inner City of Pest	1806, Aug. 29	DE 2	IV.1215/C, L10-F174
A06-4	NallerJosephPHa.	Joseph, master tinsmith, still unmarried, buys house in Inner City	1768, Oct. 8	DE 1	IV.1215/C, L4-F177
A06-5	NallerJosephPHb.	Joseph and Anna Maria Strasser buy second house in Inner City	1782, Jun. 14	DE 1	IV.1215/C, L5-F44
A06-5.1	NallerJosephPHba.	translation of above 2 documents		EN 1	
A06-6	ReichPeterPHx.	Peter and wife Clara buy No. 549 house in Inner city of Pest	1728, Oct. 1	DE 2	IV.1215/C, L3-F155
A06-7	StrasserAnnaMPHb.	Anna Maria traded a Pest Inner city house for two house lots	1802, Sep.	DE 1	IV.1215/C L12-P30
A06-8	TribuschJosephPHa.	Joseph and Anna buy house lot in Leopold Stadt of Pest	1802, Apr. 21	DE 1	IV.1215/c, L10-P5L
A06-9	TribuschJosephPHb.	Joseph & Anna buy house on above lot in Leopold Stadt of Pest	1802, Jun. 4	DE 1	IV.1215/d, L10-P29C
A08-1	NallerJosephRJax.	Joseph sued for owing 1450 florins for the house he bought in 1768	1771, Sep. 26	LD 2	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-2	NallerJosephRJbx.	Anna Maria sued for owing butcher 97.5 Rhine florins	1782, Apr. 19	LD 3	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-3	ReichPeterSybRJax.	Sybilla's legal deposition, abstract from her mother's testament	1755 Ap. 11	DE 2	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-4	ReichPeterSybRJbx.	Peter's first statement asking to have Sybilla appear in court	1755 Sep. 6	LA 3	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-5	ReichPeterSybRJcx.	Statements of witnesses for Peter Reich	1756, Jan. 16	LH 2	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-6	ReichPeterSybRJdx.	Peter's 2'd statement: he has given to daughter more than required	1756, Apr. 6	LA 4	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-7	ReichPeterSybRJex.	Statements of witnesses for Sybilla Reich	1757, Sep. 13	LH 2	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-8	ReichPeterSybRJfx.	First two of many pages of statements at first trial in 1755	1755	LA 2	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A08-9	ReichPeterSybRJgx.	Final verdict by judge Illésházy	1758, Mar. 6	LA 3	IV.1223/C, Civil Suits Pest
A09-19	StrasserLorenzRCa.	Complaint that Guild does not accept him as master shoemaker	1751, Mar.29	DE 1	IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09-20	StrasserLorenzRCb.	Lorenz asks direct support from the Council against the Guild	1751, Jul. 1	DE 1	IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09-21	StrasserLorenzRCc.	Lorenz is admitted as burgher of Buda & accepted by the Guild	1751, Nov. 8	DE 1	IV.1002/A, Buda Council

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A09- 22	StrasserLorenzRCdx.	Last will of Lorenz read in the Council, daughter Anna Maria raised	1780, Aug. 23	DE 2	IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09- 22.1	<i>StrasserLorenzRCdx.</i>	<i>objections on behalf of self and her absent younger brother, David</i>			
A09- 23	StrasserLorenzRCe.	Relations committee ask for official distribution of Strasser estate	1781, Feb. 12	DE 1	IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09- 24	StrasserMagdalenaRC.	Magdalena N. asks the separation of maternal and paternal assets	1766, Mar. 3	DE 1	IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A09- 25	StrasserStephanRC.	Stephan is admitted into the ranks of burghers of Buda	1722, May 15	DE 1	IV.1002/A, Buda Council
A11- 1	FuchsJohMichLWx.	Last testament of Johann Michael, 3'd husband of Martha Strasser	1750, Jan. 23	DE 3	IV.1002/Y, 503-I
A11- 8	StrasserLorenzLWx.	Last testament of Lorenz Strasser, father of Anna Maria	1780, May. 9	DE 3	IV.1002/Y, 2664-I
A11- 9	StrasserMagdalena2LWx.	Last testament of second wife of Lorenz, Magdalena Gütlér	1788, Aug. 24	DE 3	IV.1002/Y, 2711-I
A11- 10	StrasserMarthaLWx.	Last Will of Lorenz's mother (Martha Seeger, Strasser, Fuchs)	1766, Jan. 13	DE 4	IV.1002/Y, 532-I
A13- 9	StrasserAnnaMPHax.	Anna Maria inherits and sells father's house, Fő ut 187, Buda	1782, Dec 28	DE 2	IV.1009/C L3 F169
A13- 10	StrasserLorenzPH.	Lorenz inherits his mother's house, Fő utca 188, Viziváros Buda	1768, Feb. 13	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 2-F456
A13- 11	StrasserMarthaPHax.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy house Fő utca 187, Viziváros Buda	1737, Aug. 10	DE 2	IV.1009/C L 2-F60
A13- 11.1	<i>StrasserMarthaPHax.</i>	<i>Martha & Michael Fuchs sell above house Fő utca 187</i>	1741, Jun. 15	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-F97
A13- 12	StrasserMarthaPHbx.	Martha & Michael Fuchs inherit the house of Stephan Strasser	1739, Apr. 17	DE 2	IV.1009/C L 2-F12
A13- 12.1	<i>StrasserMarthaPHbx.</i>	<i>Martha & Michael Fuchs sell above house in Buda Újlak</i>	1741, Mar. 17	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-F25
A13- 13	StrasserMarthaPHcx.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy house, Fő utca 188/189 Viziváros	1744, Jan. 22	DE 3	IV.1009/C L 2-P126
A13- 13.1	<i>StrasserMarthaPHcx.</i>	<i>Martha & Michael Fuchs sell half of above house, Fő utca 188</i>	1746, Aug. 1	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-P151
A13- 13.2	<i>StrasserMarthaPHcx.</i>	<i>Martha & Michael Fuchs keep half of the house, Fő utca 189</i>	1746, Aug. 1	DE	IV.1009/C L 2-P152
A13- 14	StrasserMarthaPHd.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy another house, Fő utca, Viziváros	1749, Feb. 3	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 2-P169
A14- 5	NallerFranzJrPVa.	Franz Jr. buys No. 1968 vineyard in Deutschenthall, Buda	1782, Feb. 19	DE 1	IV.1009/C, L23-P526
A14- 6	NallerFranzJrPVb.	Franz Jr. inherits parents' No. 3078 vineyard on Sashegy, Buda	1791, Feb. 11	DE 1	IV.1009/C, L29-P20
A14- 7	NallerFranzJrPVcx.	Sale, repossession and resale of above two vineyards	1791 - 1793	DE 5	IV.1009/C, L29 & L30
A14- 8	NallerFranzSrPVx.	Franz & Sybilla buy N0. 3078 vineyard on Sashegy, Buda	1746, Mar. 18	DE 2	IV.1009/C, L12-F437
A14- 22	StrasserAnnaMPVa.	Anna Maria sells Pálvölgy vineyard bought by her grandparents	1784, Nov. 30	DE 1	IV.1009/C L24-P550
A14- 23	StrasserAnnaMPVb.	Anna Maria inherits her father's vineyard on Sashegy	1795, Apr. 20	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 32-P231
A14- 24	StrasserAnnaMPVc.	Anna Maria inherits father's vineyard on Gellérthevy	1795, Apr. 20	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 32-P232
A14- 25	StrasserLorenzPVa.	Lorenz and Magdalena buy vineyard on Gellérthevy	1768, May 25	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 18-P629
A14- 26	StrasserLorenzPVb.	Lorenz and Magdalena buy vineyard on Sashegy	1771, Jan. 24	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 19-P334
A14- 27	StrasserMarthaPVa.	Jacob Seeger, Martha's first husband buys vineyard on Judenberg	1706, Oct. 18	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 1-P184
A14- 28	StrasserMarthaPVb.	Martha & Michael Fuchs buy vineyard on Sashegy; on this	1724, May 22	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 7-F241
A14- 28.1	<i>StrasserMarthaPVb.</i>	<i>document the name 'Rosina' was changed to 'Martha' at later date</i>			
A14- 29	StrasserPaulPV.	Paul inherited a vineyard of his brother Stephan after Stephan died	1727, Jan. 17	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 8-P180
A14- 30	StrasserStephanPVa.	Stephan and wife Martha buy vineyard in Pálvölgy	1718, Aug. 26	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 5-P401
A14- 31	StrasserStephanPVb.	Stephan and wife Martha buy vineyard in Pálvölgy for 95 florins	1726, Feb. 22	DE 1	IV.1009/C L 7-P620
A19- 1	LesserAntonROb.	Burgher tax book entry for Anton Lesser	1775	DE 1	2e4, page 206
A20- 1	LesserAntonPHx.	Anton & wife Anastasia acquire house from their debtor	1774, Feb. 1	DE 2	4m36 page 520-521
A21- 1	LesserAntonROa.	Protocol of Merchants, title page & Anton's incorporation	1754/1775	DE 1	Gr. 13, page 120
A21- 2	LesserDomSrROax.	Chamber of Merchants of Pozsony inducted Dominic I	1803, Nov. 4	DE 3	Gr. 6, page 558
A21- 3	LesserDomSrROb.	Incorporation certificate of Dominic I, Pozsony	1803, Nov. 4	DE 1	Gr. 13, page 162
A22- 1	BauschlottAlexROa.	His resignation from the Austrian military, Pest	1840, Mar. 12	DE 1	G 4/41
A22- 2	BauschlottAlexRObx.	Acceptance of his resignation, Pest	1840, Mar. 14	DE 3	G 4/41
A22- 3	BauschlottAlexROc.	Continuation of above process by the Hofkriegsrath (War Council)	1840, Mar. 21	DE 1	G 4/41
A22- 4	BauschlottAlexROd.	Completion of discharge and payment	1840, Apr. 3	DE 1	G 4/41
A22- 5	KostlerFranzROx.	Muster List 1786/88, personal data of Franz Joseph. Köstler	1786/87, Sep.	DE 4	Gruppe 1, Karton 7964-65

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A22-	6	SchellBAlexanderROx.	Performance review of Oberstlieutenant Alexander by the military	1831, Oct. 28	DE 4 3/1831
A23-	1	SchellBAlexanderCOx.	Receipt for the debt of his deceased brother Joachim	1839, Apr. 5	DE 2 J.W. 235/55
A23-	2	SchellBAlexanderLIx.	Inventory of Alexander's library	1855, Oct. 8	DE 4 J.W. 273/4
A23-	3	SchellBAlexanderLWx.	Last testament of Alexander Schell von Bauschlott	1854, May 5	DE 7 J.W. 273/3
A23-	4	SchellBJoachimCOa.	Loan receipt from Rittmeister Franz Frosch	1834, June 25	DE 1 J.W. 235/55
A23-	5	SchellBJoachimCOb.	Loan receipt from brother Alexander	1837, May 10	DE 1 J.W. 235/55
A23-	6	SchellBJoachimLIx.	Inventory of the legacy of Joachim von Schell	1837, Dec. 9	DE 18 J.W. 235/55
A23-	7	SchellBJoachimLWx.	Last testament of Joachim Schell von Bauschlott	1831, Sep. 20	DE 4 J.W. 235/1
A23-	8	SchellBJoachimPLa.	Transfer document of the Ebendorf estate after Joachim's death	1837, Nov. 24	DE 1 J.W. 235/55
A23-	9	SchellBJoachimPLb.	Transfer document of the Ebendorf estate after Joachim's death	1839, May 23	DE 1 J.W. 235/55
A23-	10	SchellBJoachimROax.	Interim distribution of the legacy of Joachim von Schell	1838	DE 5 J.W. 235/50
A23-	11	SchellBJoachimRObx.	Final distribution of the legacy of Joachim von Schell	1838, Nov. 19	DE 4 J.W. 235/129
A25-	1	MajorWilhelmROx.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1610, Aug. 4	DE 4 by name & date
A25-	2	MayerGeorgeRO.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1593, Apr. 7	DE 1 by name & date
A25-	3	MiseroniTtlI608ROx.	Ottavio and his three brothers receive nobility from Rudolf II	1608, Sep. 2	LA 10 by name & date
A25-	4	MiseroniTtlI653ROx.	Dionysio & his three brothers receive nobility from Ferdinand III	1653, Mar. 10	DE 11 by name & date
A25-	5	PicPeterROx.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1602, Jul. 16	DE 3 by name & date
A25-	6	SchellCarlLROax.	Imperial Expectanz declaration to offer Nördlingen job to Carl if	1724, Aug. 30	DE 3 VB 13049 818/A
A25-	7	SchellCarlLRObx.	Petition for an imperial baronage title	1731, May 12	DE 12 VB 13049 818/A
A25-	8	SchellJohPhilROx.	Wappenbrief (nobility title)	1695, Jun. 8	DE 5 by name & date
A25-	9	TichtelTitleROax.	Petition for nobility by Tichtel brothers	1580	DE 14 by name & date
A25-	10	TichtelTitleRObx.	Nobility title brief for Tichtel brothers	1580, Nov. 19	DE 15 by name & date
A26-	1	LeidingerJoPhROax.	Household accounts (w/ names) de le Duc de Lorraine	1737	FR 2 372.LXXVIII/b, K223
A26-	2	LeidingerJoPhROb.	Household accounts (w/ names) de le Duc de Lorraine	1738	FR 1 372.LXXVIII/b, K223
A26-	3	TervenusJeanFrCOx.	His letter as financial adviser to Francis Stephen Duke of Lorrain	1736, Feb. 6	FR 4 372.LXXVIII/b, K223
A27-	1	NeumayerBernardRCa.	Pfleger Bernard wants sworn statements from tenant farmers	1664, Dec. 19	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	2	NeumayerBernardRCb.	Letter about Jacob Schulz unlawfully driving cattle off pasture	1665, Oct. 9	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	3	NeumayerBernardRCc.	Another letter about Jacob Schulz driving cattle off pasture;	1665, Dec. 30	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	3.1	NeumayerBernardRCc.	Baron Scherffenberg's letter supporting his Pfleger on above issue	1665, Dec. 30	DE Enns City Council
A27-	4	NeumayerBernardRCd.	Bernard asked by Imperial Tax Office to explain about Erla tavern	1667, Apr. 13	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	5	NeumayerBernardRCe.	Bernard asks Council about finances of Spielberg jurisdiction;	1667, May 9	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	5.1	NeumayerBernardRCe.	Bernard to Council that Tax Office is starting proceedings at Erla	1667, May 9	DE Enns City Council
A27-	6	NeumayerBernardRCf.	Bernard to Council that he needs reliable answers about Erla;	1667, May 27	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	6.1	NeumayerBernardRCf.	Bernard wants a conference with Enns Council and Baron of estate	1667, May 27	DE Enns City Council
A27-	6.2	NeumayerBernardRCf.	Bernard to Enns Council to take over wine money collected at Erla	1667, Aug. 9	DE Enns City Council
A27-	7	NeumayerBernardRCg.	Alias Puchner is the new Pfleger at Spielberg	1670 Aug 12	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	8	NeumayerJohGeorgRCa.	Local tenorist asks for position of the late Hans Georg Neumair	1662, May 5	DE 1 Enns City Council
A27-	9	NeumayerJohGeorgRCb.	About inventory of estate of H.Georg Neumayer and blind daughter	1662, May 12	DE 1 Enns City Council
A28-	1	NallerMaximilianRCb.	Maximilian asks Freistadt to guarantee a loan of 250 florins	1709, Feb. 23	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	2	NeidlerGeorgRCa.	Georg applies (with many others) for a vacated measurement job	1652, Dec.14	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	3	NeidlerGeorgRCb.	Georg again applies for the post vacated by Abraham Lechteller	1653, Jan. 2	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	4	NeidlerGeorgRCd.	He complains that the wrong bushel is used at the Bohemian gate	1656, Sep. 19	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	5	NeidlerGeorgRCe.	George asks for Almshouse vacancy or food to be brought to him	1698 & 16999	DE 1 Freistadt City Council
A28-	6	NeidlerGeorgRCf.	Georg again asks about vacancy for him in the Almshouse	1699, Dec. 15	DE 1 Freistadt City Council

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A29-	1	NallerMaximilianRCa.	Maximilian is admitted as burgher of the City of Freistadt	1708, Oct. 13	DE	1	Burgher Book of Freistadt
A29-	2	NeidlerGeorgRCc.	Georg is admitted into the ranks of burghers of Freistadt	1653, May 3	DE	1	Burgher Book of Freistadt
A30-	1	NallerMaximilianLx.	Inventory of the estate of Maximilian Naller, Freistadt	1713, Jul. 1	DE	6	Bg-1 Inventare No. 357
A31-	1	NallerMaximilianROx.	Lists of innkeepers, who did or did not pay music tax, Freistadt	1709-1711	DE	2	Freistadt Innkeepers
A33-	1	SchellBoschLWx.	Joint testament of Johann Philipp & wife Susanna Magdalena Bösch	1712, Mar. 29	DE	27	B575 Bü 936
A33-	2	SchellCarlLCOax.	Nördlingen loan taken, by Carl & wife Sophie Charlott H-Bruyninex	1732, Feb. 14	DE	4	B575 Bü 908
A33-	3	SchellCarlLCOB.	Letter from Vienna to Verwalter Wiedmann in Nördlingen	1735, Jan. 19	DE	1	B575 Bü 898
A33-	4	SchellCarlLCOcx.	From Eblingen to Royal Commission judicating Mönchsroth debt	1743, Aug. 2	DE	7	B575 Bü 907
A33-	5	SchellCarlLCOdx.	Reply to above from the Royal Commission in Eblingen	1743, Aug. 6	DE	2	B575 Bü 907
A33-	6	SchellCarlLCOex.	From Eblingen complaint letter to the Kaiser about Ritterschaft	1744, Jun. 15	DE	2	B575 Bü 903
A33-	7	SchellCarlLCOfx.	Wilhelm v. Schell to Nördlingen about his brother, Carl's death	1746, Sep. 13	DE	3	B575 Bü 900
A33-	8	SchellCarlLCOgx.	Wilhelm v. Schell to Eblingen about his brother, Carl's death	1746, Sep. 15	DE	3	B575 Bü 900
A33-	9	SchellCarlLRJax.	Joint lawsuit of Carl and father-in-law against Nördlingen	Nov. 16, ~1735	DE	20	B575 Bü 899
A33-	10	SchellCarlLRJbx.	Joint lawsuit of Carl and father-in-law against the Ritterschaft	1744, Jun. 9	DE	11	B575 Bü 903/BB
A33-	11	SchellJohPhilCOfx.	Nördlingen, to Schwab Ritterschaft about son Wilhelm Gottfried	1719, Jul. 14	DE	3	B575 Bu 889
A33-	12	SchellJohPhilCOgx.	In Mönchsroth about a mortgage for son Johann Friedrich	1724 Mar. 15	DE	2	B575 Bu 898
A33-	13	SchellJohPhilCOhx.	To a Councilor about the purchase of the Mönchsroth property	unknown	DE	3	B575 Bü 924
A33-	14	SchellJohPhilLJax.	Distribution of maternal inheritance amongst the Schell children	1721, Aug. 26	DE	26	B575 Bü 934
A33-	15	SchellJohPhilLJbx.	Inventory of Johann Philipp's library	1733	DE	8	B575 Bü 898
A33-	16	SchellLWilhelmCOx.	Letters of Princess Altenburg to Wilhelm about his employment	1744,-45,-46	FR	4	B575 Bu 893
A38-	1	SchellJohPhilCOa.	From Stuttgart to Markgraf, confirming purchase of Bauschlott	1699, Feb. 19	DE	1	B229/6010
A38-	2	SchellJohPhilCObx.	From Stuttgart about Bauschlott schloß and estate	1699, Apr. 22	DE	2	B229/5984
A38-	3	SchellJohPhilCOcx.	From Menningen to Markgraf, about the Bauschlott house	1700, May 11	DE	2	B229/6011
A38-	4	SchellJohPhilCOdx.	Markgraf Baad to the Federation of Dukedom about von Schell	1700, Jun. 2	DE	2	B229/6011
A38-	5	SchellJohPhilCOe.	From Stuttgart to Markgraf, about the purchase of Bauschlott	1700, Dec. 25	DE	1	B229/6187
A38-	6	SchellJohPhilPLa.	Bauschlott property notes	1699/1708	DE	1	B229/6010
A40-	1	BruyninexJohJacROax.	From Vienna to Prince Eugen of Savoy, re. payment to Hogendorp	1728, Mar. 12	FR	8	GC 83b
A40-	2	BruyninexJohJacRObx.	Fom Vienna to Prince Eugen of Savoy about the city of Emden	1729, Apr. 12	FR	4	GC 83b
A40-	3	BruyninexJohJacROcx.	From Vienna to Prince Eugen of Savoy about Turkish affairs	1731, Oct. 22	FR	2	GC 83b
A40-	4	MiseroniAlexanderROx.	Passport issued to Alexander by Kaiser Rudolf II personally	1600, Aug. 22	DE	3	Familien Akten 98
A40-	5	SchellFriedACOax.	From Nancy in Lorraine letter of thanks to Count Cobenzl	1751, Sep. 24	FR	2	GC 377
A40-	6	SchellFriedACOb.	Reply from Count Cobenzl (governor of Austrian Netherland)	1751, Oct. 5	FR	1	GC 377
A41-	1	BerchtoldFranzFeROx.	New tax scheme for Prague is communicated in his name	1711, Nov. 16	DE	3	AMP PPL I-243/13
A41-	2	CastelloFeranteROx.	Ferante distributes Splendida's estate to their three common children	1617, Oct. 10	CZ	9	2216 B20V-B22
A41-	3	CastelloFeranteLWx.	Last testament of Ferante Castello	1622, Mar. 17	CZ	7	2176 D22V-D25V
A41-	4	CastelloJoBapLWx.	Last testament of Johann Baptist Castello	1653, Jul. 8	DE	7	2177 A34-A36V
A41-	5	CastelloJoBapROx.	Agreement between Castello and Anna Maria Miseroni, widow	1641	CZ	3	2216 M11V-M12V
A41-	5.1	CastelloJoBapROx.	of Alexander (brother of Ottavio) about Barbora their daughter,				
A41-	5.2	CastelloJoBapROx.	who was the wife of Jo. Bap. Castello; Dionysio was witness				
A41-	6	CastelloSplendidaROx.	Discussion of the estate of Splendida N., 2nd wife of Ferante Castello	1616, Jul. 19	CZ	5	2176 C11V-C12V
A41-	7	GunzelAnnaLWx.	Last testament of Günzel (Pic) Anna, published in 1645	1639, Mar. 16	DE	7	2176 F2V-F7
A41-	8	MayerGeorgeLWx.	Last testament of Georg (Jiri) Mayer	1628, Aug. 2	CZ	7	2176 D32-D35
A41-	9	MiseroniDionysioLWx.	Last Testament of Dionysio Miseroni	1659, May 4	DE	17	2177 B37-B45
A41-	10	MiseroniDionysioRObx.	The grand-maternal and paternal inherence of late Judith Mayer	1645, Jul. 11	DE	2	2216 N16-N16V

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A41- 11	MiseroniDionysioROcx.	Dionysio, A. Maria Matternova (d.of F. Castello) and S. de Bossi	1646, Jul. 3	CZ	2	2216 N26V-N27
A41- 12	MiseroniFeEuROi.	Prague exempts Ferdinand and son Leopold from burgher duties	1678, Dec. 6	DE	1	AMP PPL IV-5023
A41- 13	MiseroniFeEuROj.	Same as ROi, but from the burgher book	1678, Dec. 6	DE	1	Liber Civium, volume 3
A41- 14	MiseroniFranciscaROx.	Receipt from Ludmilla Francisca Collet to her four brothers for	1644, Mar. 10	DE	2	2216 M39
A41- 14.1	<i>MiseroniFranciscaROx.</i>	<i>her dowry of 1000 florins from her late father, Octavio Miseroni</i>				
A41- 15	MiseroniFranzLWx.	Last testament of Franz Miseroni (Dionysio's brother)	1656, Jul. 21	DE	14	2177 A44-A50V
A41- 16	MiseroniFranzROx.	Business contract of Franz M., J.J. Guttman, J.B. Castello	1646, Apr. 10	CZ	5	2216 N27V-N29
A41- 17	MiseroniJAAnnaROx.	Letter of Anna Petersdorf, wife of J. Ambrose Miseroni	1657, Nov. 6	CZ	3	AMP PPL IV-10158
A41- 18	MiseroniJanOttROax.	Jan Octavio released by the Smalltown of Prague to move to the	1668, May 11	DE	3	AMP PPL IV-5080
A41- 18.1	<i>MiseroniJanOttROax.</i>	<i>Newtown of Prague and is exempted from burgher tax in the latter</i>				
A41- 19	MiseroniJanOttRObx.	Jan Octavio buys the 'Kluckych' house at the Prague horse market	1674, Mar. 15	CZ	2	AMP PL IV-10246
A41- 20	MiseroniJAugustinLWx.	Last Testament of Augustus, son of Franz Miseroni & Splendida	1679, Nov. 22	DE	5	2177 K14V-K16V
A41- 21	MiseroniJohAmbROx.	Letter from the mayor of Prague about A. Miseroni council member	1645, Nov. 16	CZ	4	AMP PL IV-5128
A41- 22	MiseroniJohPaullLx.	Inventory of legacy of Johann Paul, son of Ferdinand Eusebio	1747, Nov.16	DE	36	AMP PL IV-4115
A41- 23	MiseroniJOTerKatLlx.	Inventory of legacy of Theresia Katarina, Jan Ottavio's wife	1682, Jul. 1	CZ	6	AMP PL IV-2378
A41- 24	MiseroniMarLudLWx.	Last testament of Maria Ludmilla, Dionysio's second wife	1662, Mar. 19	DE	17	2177 E17-E25
A41- 25	PicPeterLWx.	Last testament of Peter Pic von Lilienfeld	1610, Mar. 3	CZ	6	2176 B28V-B29V
A41- 26	SchusterKarlFeROax.	Letter, Carl gives character reference for one of his exemployees	1644, Aug. 5	CZ	3	I-451-33
A41- 27	SchusterKarlFeRObx.	Letter, Carl gives character reference for one of his exemployees	1649, Jan. 27	CZ	2	IV - 10777
A41- 28	SchusterovaROx.	Dated 1630 & 1654, Benigni Barbora & Karl Schuster named in 1654	1630, Mar. 16	CZ	4	IV - 9952
A42- 1	SlanickaFamilyRO.	Pedigree of Frantisek (brother of Joseph I) and their father Johann	1838	CZ	1	Rynholec church book
A43- 1	LužickaBarboraRO.	Jan Carl Miseroni's widow pays debt by giving up inheritance	1749	CZ	1	Nové Strašeci Registratura
A43- 2	MiseroniJohCarlPHax.	Johann Carl bought house and property in Nové Strašeci	1717, Jan. 24	DE	2	Liber Constructum
A43- 3	MiseroniJohCarlPHbx.	Johann Carl sold house and property in Nové Strašeci	1722, Dec. 1	DE	4	Liber Constructum
A43- 4	MiseroniJohCarlROax.	Letter from Prague to the Magistrate of Nové Strašeci	1734, Jan. 12	CZ	1	Registratura
A43- 5	MiseroniJohCarlRObx.	Letter from Prague to the Magistrate and mayor of Nové Strašeci	1737, Feb. 15	DE	3	Registratura
A43- 5.1	<i>MiseroniJohCarlRObx.</i>	<i>about problems with registration of purchase contracts there</i>				
A43- 6	MiseroniJohPaulROx.	Petition to Magistrate of Nové Strašeci for nephew Wenzel, son	1746, Apr. 15	DE	3	Registratura
A43- 6.1	<i>MiseroniJohPaulROx.</i>	<i>of Barbara Lužicka, to mortgage land to secure her debt</i>				
A44- 1	LonghiLutiaRJax.	Notary record of guardianship of the Miseroni children	1525, Apr. 22	LA	2	F 7008/4131
A44- 2	LonghiLutiaRJbx.	The court decision by Franciscus II Mediolani Dux regarding the	1532, Nov. 9	IT	4	F 7015/5891
A44- 2.1	<i>LonghiLutiaRJbx.</i>	<i>inheritance suit Lutia Longhi de Leuco vs Pietro Scoperti de Cairate</i>				
A44- 3	LonghiLutiaRJcx.	Notary record dealing with the effects of the above suit on sons	1542, Oct. 18	IT	5	F 7026/8627
A44- 4	LonghiLutiaRJdx.	Notary record of the bethrottal of Giulia, Lutia's youngest child	1544, May 13	IT	5	F 7028/9093
A44- 5	MiseroniAMatteoRO	Notary Augusto Manteguzzo, A. Matteo Miseroni vs. Castello	1506, May 6	LA	3	F5377 A652
A44- 6	MiseroniDominicoRO.	Notary record about Dominico Miseroni, son of Tadeolo	1400, Jan.	IT	1	F 46/333
A44- 7	MiseroniGasparRJax.	Bethrottal contract between Gaspar and bride Aurelia Borsani	1552, Dec. 10	IT	3	F 7036/11015
A44- 8	MiseroniGasparRJbx.	Marriage contract between Gasparo and Aurelia de Borsani	1553, Jul.10	IT	4	F 7036/11170
A44- 9	MiseroniGerolamoRJax.	Gerolamo hires Camillus Vignino to work in his shop for one year	1546, Nov. 2	LA	3	F 7030/9563
A44- 10	MiseroniGerolamoRJb.	Contract between Cesare Pagani and brothers Gerolamo & Gaspar	1572, Jan. 18	IT	1	F 14238/1962
A44- 11	MiseroniGerolamoRJcx.	Contract, Gerolamo & churchman Sanchio Gebraro y Padilla	1583, Jan. 8	IT	2	F 13946/2828
A44- 12	MiseroniGiovanniRO.	Notary record about Giovanni Miseroni son of Bonafelde	1401, Jun. 13	IT	1	F 46/480
A45- 1	MiseroniDionysioROax.	Kaiser Ferdinand to Bohemian parlament: new chapel will be built	1644, Jan. 16	DE	2	Gnadenbuch 339 f12-13
A45- 1.1	<i>MiseroniDionysioROax.</i>	<i>in royal castle of Prague, Dionysio appointed as project manager</i>				

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A45-	2	MiseroniDionysioROdx.	A 12,000-florin imperial gift is granted to Dionysio for his merits	1650, Jan. 24	DE 2	Gnadenbuch 340 f308-309
A45-	3	MiseroniDionysioROex.	Dionysio appointed as the Inspector of Prague's Bubenec park	1659, Oct. 1	DE 4	Gnadenbuch 345 f454-455V
A45-	4	MiseroniDionysioROfx.	Dionysio to receive 3,000 of 6,000 florins of outstanding royal gift	1661, Jan. 28	DE 2	Gnadenbuch 346 f18-19
A45-	5	MiseroniDionysioROhx.	Dionysio's heirs to receive some of the 6,000 florins outstanding	1662, Feb. 20	DE 2	Gnadenbuch 346 f290-290V
A45-	6	MiseroniDionysioROix.	Dionysio's heirs to receive the rest of the 6,000-florin royal gift	1662, Mar. 7	DE 2	Gnadenbuch 346 f303-304
A45-	7	MiseroniFeEuROgx.	Eusibio is asked to make drinking glasses from 'Oriental stone'	1668, Aug. 13	DE 2	Gnadenbuch 349 f105-105V
A45-	8	MiseroniFeEuROhx.	Further discussion of the 'Oriental stone' drinking glasses	1668, Aug. 19	DE 2	Gnadenbuch 349 f106-106V
A46-	1	MiseroniDionysioROg.	The oldest son of Dionysio (Jan Ottavio) gets married	1661, May. 14	DE 1	Finanzbuch R863 f292
A46-	2	MiseroniElisabethROa.	Widow asks to keep Eusebio's crystal shop & their living quarters	1684, Jul. 23	DE 1	Finanzbuch E957 f612V
A46-	2.1	MiseroniElisabethROa.	same page, Jan Ottavio applies for the Schatzmeister post	1684, Jul. 23	DE	
A46-	3	MiseroniElisabethROb.	Prince Gundacker von Dietrichstein to Elisabeth, exhibit to ROg	1685, Feb. 15	DE 1	Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-	4	MiseroniElisabethROcx.	The new Schatzmeister's letter to Elisabeth, Exhibit to ROg	1685, Feb. 23	DE 2	Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-	5	MiseroniElisabethROdx.	Elisabeth submits list to the new Schatzmeister, Exhibit to ROg	1685, Mar. 14	DE 2	Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-	6	MiseroniElisabethROex.	Elisabeth asks Kaiser to help with money owed to her by Prague	1690, Sept. 28	DE 4	Finanzbuch E981 f902
A46-	7	MiseroniElisabethROfx.	Elisabeth receives help from Official in Vienna on above request	1690, Oct. 5	DE 4	Finanzbuch E981 f902
A46-	8	MiseroniElisabethROgx.	Elisabeth asks Kaiser's help to get debt owed for her husband's work	1696, Jun. 2	DE 5	Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-	9	MiseroniElisabethROhx.	The Accounting Office in Prague comments on the request above	1696, Aug. 4	DE 3	Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-	10	MiseroniElisabethROix.	Elisabeth and the orphans submit the same request again	1696, Aug. 21	DE 6	Finanzbuch R1007 f646
A46-	11	MiseroniFeEuROa.	Eusebio appointed as Schatzmeister Adjunct at 15 fl. per month	1658, Mar. 15	DE 1	Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-	12	MiseroniFeEuRObx.	Petition by Ferdinand Eusebio for his father's Schatzmeister post	1661, Jul.	DE 3	Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-	13	MiseroniFeEuROcx.	Ferdinand Eusebio's second application for Schatzmeister job	1661, Jul.	DE 4	Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-	14	MiseroniFeEuROdx.	A high ranking supporter of Eusebio urges the Imperial Council to	1661, Aug. 6	DE 3	Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-	14.1	MiseroniFeEuROdx.	transfer the job and salary of the late Dionysio to his son Eusebio			
A46-	15	MiseroniFeEuROex.	Above supporter accepts the idea of Franz Luex for the job	1661, Aug. 6	DE 3	Finanzbuch R863 f375
A46-	16	MiseroniFeEuROfx.	Eusebio & Jan Ottavio inherit brother Wenzel's share (3,000 florins)	1668, Apr. 10	DE 3	Finanzbuch E981 f902
A46-	17	MiseroniFeEuROk.	Bohemian parliament about Eusebio as Inspector of Bubenec park	1680, Jul. 24	DE 1	Finanzbuch R941 f322
A47-	1	HennezelLouisROx.	Notaire E. Demonthauz, marriage contr. of Louis d'Hennezel	1597, May 31	FR 9	Vol. 60, F90-92
A48-	1	HennezelNicolas2PLax.	Nicolas buys Essert from Jonas Mervelleux of Neufchatel,	1573, Sep. 28	FR 3	Ba33C, folio 158-159
A48-	1.1	HennezelNicolas2PLax.	for the price of 1650 florins and 120 écus d'or de Roi de France			
A48-	2	HennezelNicolas2PLbx.	The authorities in Bern pledge their part of Essert to Nicolas Hennezel	1578, Dec. 6	FR 2	Ba33C, folio 385-385V
A48-	3	HennezelNicolas2PLcx.	Acknowledgement of the sale of property (land, mines and	1579, Nov. 3	FR 13	Fj-57, folio 757V-763V
A48-	3.1	HennezelNicolas2PLcx.	ironworks) to Nicolas Hennezel by the Priory of Vallorbe			
A48-	4	HennezelNicolas2ROcx.	The Bern authorities confirm his possession of the mines & iron-	1590, Dec. 11	FR 3	Ba33E folio 100-100V
A48-	4.1	HennezelNicolas2ROcx.	works against (the complaints of?) Johan Francois Cajon of Orbe			
A49-	1	HennezelNicolas2PLdx.	Nicolas buys land and pasture in Vallorbe from G. Baatard	1591, Oct. 24	FR 6	E series 12
A49-	2	HennezelNicolas2RC.	Burgher brief from Vallorbe to Nicolas and Pierre Hennezel	1589, Oct. 26	FR 1	E series 113
A49-	3	HennezelNicolas2RObx.	Nicolas & Pierre Hennezel and the people of Vallorbe sign agreement in-	1589, Oct. 26	FR 8	M series 2
A49-	3.1	HennezelNicolas2RObx.	volving 200 gold crowns from David Tschanner of Bern to Vallorbe			
A49-	4	HennezelNicolas2ROdx.	For 200 gold crowns the people of Vallorbe will supply charcoal to the	1591, Oct. 24	FR 3	M series 3
A49-	4.1	HennezelNicolas2ROdx.	Hennezel ironworks to refine and forge 80 thousand pounds of iron			
A50-	1	ClementJeanneROax.	Contract with estate villagers	1672, Jun. 12	FR 2	5E4-178
A50-	2	ClementJeanneROb.	Statement written by Jeanne Clement in her own hand	1680, Apr. 17	FR 1	5E4-180
A50-	3	ClementJeanneROc.	Letter by Jeanne Clement in her own hand	1684, Mar. 28	FR 1	5E4-181
A50-	4	GranddoyenJDRO.	Note by J. D. Garandoyen about Barbe Charlotte d'Hennezel	1687, Aug. 16	FR 1	5E_336B

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A50-	6	HennezelDenisRObx.	Contract with villages on his estate	1659, May 6	FR 3 5E-1674A
A50-	7	HennezelDenisROcx.	Contract with villages on his estate	1662, Jun. 3	FR 2 5E-1674B
A50-	8	HennezelDenisROdx.	Contract with villages on his estate	1662, Nov. 4	FR 6 5E-1674B
A50-	9	HennezelDenisROex.	Contract with villages on his estate	1670, Jan. 7	FR 2 5E-1664B
A50-	10	HennezelGabrielleROax.	Marriage Contract of Gabrielle to Jean Baptiste de Thietry	1672, Nov. 5	FR 5 5E-1664B
A50-	11	HennezelGabrielleRObx.	About the marriage contract of Gabrielle's parents in 1650	1676, Nov. 17	FR 5 5E-1666A
A50-	12	HennezelNicBomLWx.	Last testament of Nicolas d'Hennezel de Bomont	1675, Sep. 5	FR 5 5E-1666A
A50-	13	HennezelNicFranROax.	Nicolas & fiancée Antoinette Granddoyen receive donation	1677, Sep. 26	FR 6 5E-1666A
A50-	13.1	HennezelNicFranROax.	from Jean Dominique Granddoyen curé of Escles		
A50-	14	HennezelNicFranRObx.	Contract with other Hennezel family memberes	1682, Jun. 20	FR 3 5E-335
A50-	15	HennezelNicFranROcx.	Further agreements amongst the above Hennezel family members	1683, Aug. 30	FR 2 5E-335
A50-	16	HennezelNicFranROdx.	A cancelled business agreement	1690, Jun. 30	FR 2 5E-337A
A50-	17	MalcuitFrancoisROa.	A contract witnessed by Francois Malcuit	1663, Apr 27	FR 1 5E4-176
A50-	18	MalcuitFrancoisRObx.	Agreement signed by F. Malcuit and Charles J. Tervenus	1664, Dec. 7	FR 2 5E4-176
A50-	19	MalcuitFrancoisROcx.	Contract witnessed by Francois Malcuit and son Charles	1666, Jul. 28	FR 2 5E4-177
A50-	20	MorizotJDominiqueROx.	Jean Dominique signs mortgage document	1664, feb. 7	FR 2 5E_348
A50-	21	MorizotNicolasROx.	Contract: notary Nicolas & his son Charles student of theology	1672, Sep. 14	FR 2 5E_1665
A50-	22	ThysacElizabethROax.	Contract with other Hennezel family memberes	1671, Sep. 25	FR 2 5E-1664B
A50-	23	ThysacElizabethRObx.	Further agreements amongst the above Hennezel family members	1672, Jan. 7	FR 2 5E-1665
A50-	24	MalcuitPaulRO.	A cancelled business agreement	1642	FR 1 5E4-176, f141
A51-	1	BilisteinGerardROx.	Gerard Bilistein & Louise Collignon acquire property	1594, Jun. 13	FR 2 Notary 3E-1997
A51-	2	BouvierFrancoisROa.	Appointment, Tabellion Général du Duché de Lorraine	1565, Jan. 23	FR 1 T4, B36, f166, (LPDL)
A51-	3	BouvierFrancoisRObx.	Appointment, Lieutenant Baillif of Vaudémont	1566, Mar. 29	FR 3 T4, B37, f105, (LPDL)
A51-	4	BouvierFrancoisROcx.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1566, Nov. 16	FR 5 T4, B37, f196v-197v,
A51-	5	BouvierFrancoisROdx.	Acquisition of a garden and a pavillion in Vézélise (LPDL)	1588, Jul. 7	FR 3 T5, B57, f176v-177v
A51-	6	BouvierJeanROx.	Ennoblement and change of name to Tardvenu (LPDL)	1627, Dec. 9	FR 6 T7, B100, f170v-173
A51-	7	ChampignyDmelleROx.	Demoiselle Champigny (daughter of D.J.F. Hennezel) sells the	1783, Mar. 18	FR 6 Carton 183, Inv. Sommaire
A51-	7.1	ChampignyDmelleROx.	Trois Vallois and Jezonville estates inherited from her father		E-231, archive civil Série B
A51-	8	EstienneDidierROx.	Appointed for position: Public Prosecutor for Pont-à-Mousson	1579, Apr. 7	FR 6 T4, B48, f95v-97, (LPDL)
A51-	9	HennezelChristopheRJx.	Pardon for Christophe & son for homicide done (LPDL)	1621, Dec. 1	FR 6 T5, B92, f246-247v
A51-	10	HennezelMarieAnneROx.	Inheritance related, Inventaire Sommaire, Archives Civil	1763, Nov. 22-4	FR 8 Series B, Carton 183
A51-	11	HennezelNicolas2ROax.	Nicolas Hennezel handles some property purchase in Coppet	1570, Jan. 27	FR 6 Notary 3E-2254
A51-	12	LaRiqueAntoinetteLWx.	Last Testament of Ant. La Rique, wife of Charles Masselin	1618, Jan 10	FR 8 Notary 3E-1334
A51-	13	MalcuitAnneROa.	Financial matters	1707, Jan. 12	FR 1 notary E2-27
A51-	14	MalcuitAnneROb.	Financial matters	1709, Apr. 10	FR 1 notary E2-27
A51-	15	MalcuitAnneROcx.	Financial matters (Archives Civil, series B)	1710, Apr. 18	FR 2 Carton 183
A51-	16	MalcuitBernardROx.	Appointment, Councilor of Council of State of Lorraine	1610, Nov. 2	FR 3 T6, B80, f195-196, (LPDL)
A51-	17	MalcuitCGabrielRO.	The first page of the ennoblement of Charles Gabriel	Sep. 15, 1716	FR 1 Tome 8, ennoblements
A51-	18	MasselinCharlesLWx.	Last Testament of Charles Masselin	1616, Apr. 5	FR 9 Notary 3E-1332
A51-	19	MasselinCharlesROax.	Succession papers of some property by Charles Masselin	1586, Aug. 30	FR 6 Notary 3E-1696
A51-	20	MasselinCharlesRObx.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1596, Apr. 28	FR 9 T5, B64, f208-209, (LPDL)
A51-	21	MasselinJeanRO.	Appointed churchwarden of collegial St. Criox in P-à-Mousson	1502, Jan. 25	FR 1 T1, B9, f12, (LPDL)
A51-	22	MasselinMargueriteROx.	Jean's widow appointed concierge of Chateau de Pont-à-Mousson	1588, Feb. 4	FR 5 T5, B57, f19-20v, (LPDL)

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Source					Lang.		
Code		File name	Description	Date	Page	Signatura	
A51-	23	Saint-GenotAnneROx.	Acquisition of a house, by exchange, in Vitrey in M-et-M (LPDL)	1599, May 5	FR 5	T5, B70, f50v-51v	
A51-	24	TardvenuClaudeRO.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1528, Nov. 3	FR 1	T2, B17, f22	
A51-	25	TardvenuFrancoisRO.	Ennoblement (Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine, B)	1528, Jun. 30	FR 1	T2, B17, f173v	
A51-	26	TervenusCatherineROx.	Marriage contract of daughter of Jean Bouvier Tervenus	1638, Dec. 27	FR 6	Notary 3E-3438	
A51-	27	TervenusCharFranLWx.	Last will of Charles Francois II, doctor of theology, canon	1777, Oct. 5	FR 10	Notary 16E-143	
A51-	27.1	<i>TervenusCharFranLWx.</i>	<i>of the Cathedral of Nancy, nephew of Anne Charlotte de Tervenus</i>				
A51-	28	TervenusCharFranROax.	Execution of the last testament of Charles Francois II	1778, Mar. 30	FR 3	Notary 16E-143	
A51-	29	TervenusCharFranRObx.	Addendum to the execution of last testament of Charles Francois II	1778, Mar. 31	FR 3	Notary 16E-143	
A51-	30	TervenusCharlesJosROx.	He swore homage to duke Charles IV for the Bouzanville fief	1669, May 10	FR 6	Carton 231, Inv. Sommaire	
A51-	30.1	<i>TervenusCharlesJosROx.</i>				<i>E-231, Archives Civil Séries</i>	
A52	1	Private Source	Private collections of Miseroni documents				
A53-	1	SchellJohPhilPLb.	Mönchsroth property paper	1727	DE 1	none	
A53-	1.1	<i>SchellJohPhilPLb.</i>					
A54-	1	NeumayerBernardRO.	Personal note from Gabrielle Lobmeyr about Bernard Neumayer	1999, May 15	DE 1		
A54-	1.1	<i>NeumayerBernardRO.</i>	<i>showing him as the pfleger at Spielberg from 1664 to 1667</i>				
C45-	1	TervenusIdatteCDa.	memorial service for Idatte by sons Anthoine & Francois Bouvier	1585, Nov. 24	FR 1	Vézélise church	
C45-	2	TervenusIdatteCDb.	memorial service for Idatte by widow of Didier Crettnuot	1599, Nov. 19	FR 1	Vézélise church	
C69	1	MalcuitBernardRJ.	unknown Malcuit witness at marriage rehabilitation in Heroué church	1703, Feb. 23	FR 1	Haroué, church	
		Explanatory notes:					
		The 'Axx' - 'yy' code provides a unique label for each document. The primary use of these codes is in the 'SourceCodesIndividuals' table to					
		ideintify the archival data sources relevant to the individuals, where such sources exist.					
		The folowing suffixes are used in the file names for the various types of documents:					
		CO = correspondence; LI = estate inventory; LW = last testament; PH, PL, PV = property records (<i>house, land, vineyards</i>)					
		RC = town council records; RJ = court records; RO = official records; SR = school records; WR = work records					
		Examples: SchmidtJohannPHax. = house purchase or sale record, older than the next record, contains more than one page					
		SchmidtJohannPHb. = house purchase or sale record, more recent than the one above, contains only one page					
		Language code:	CZ = Czech; DE = German; EN = English; FR = French; HU = Hungarian; IT = Italian; LA = Latin; LD = Latin & German				
		LDS = Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints					
		LPDL = Lettres Patentes des Ducs de Lorraine.					
		Today, the region called Lorraine consists of the French administrative departments					
		of Meurthe et Moselle, Meuse and Vosges. Nancy is the capital of M-et-M.					
		Karlsruhe, Pforzheim & Ludwigsburg are in Baden-Württemberg in Germany.					
		Rakovnik is in the Czech Republic, west of Prague. Linz and Enns are along the Danube					
		in Upper and Lower Austria respectively. Öttingen and Harburg are in Bavaria, Germany.					
		Geneva and Vallorbe are cities in the Swiss cantons of Genève and Vaud respectively.					

**Maria-Etel Guzik Genealogy Report,
Document List by Source Code**



<i>Places of Birth and Residence of Direct Ancestors</i>				
Name of Town	Region	Country	Family names	Period
Hollabrunn	Lower Austria	Austria	Stephan Strasser	~1680--~1718
Vienna	Lower Austria	Austria	Berchtold, Revitzky, Ritz, Schell	1630-1838
Vienna	Lower Austria	Austria	Gerard & Johan Jacob Hamel-Bruyninx	~1670--1738
Vienna	Lower Austria	Austria	Bauschlott, Schell, Schell von Bauschlott	1780-1840
Weitra	Lower Austria	Austria	Karl L. v. Schell, Joachim Schell von Bauschlott	1783
Enns	Upper Austria	Austria	Lorenz & Max Naller, Bernhardt & Regina Neumayer	1664-1684
Enns	Upper Austria	Austria	Hans Georg Naumayr, Maria Matellena Mayr	1644-1662
Freistadt	Upper Austria	Austria	Caecilia & Georg Neidler, Juliana N.	1662-1700
Freistadt	Upper Austria	Austria	Maximilian & Franz Naller, Caecilia Neidler	1675-1740
Mathausen	Upper Austria	Austria	Maria Regina Neumayer	~1684-1699
Budweis (Budejovice)	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Josefa (Köstler) N.	~1741
Groß Körbitz (Saatz)	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Franz Joseph Köstler	~1751--~1766
Merklin	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Berchtold	1659-1693
Nové Strašeci	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Braunner, Köstler, Luzicka, Miseroni, Slanicka, Anne N.	1725-1856
Prague	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Castello, Castellova, Miseroni, Mayer, Pič	1588-1734
Prague	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Berchtold, Eyerl, Rican, Tichtel, Vrtby	1658-1710
Prague	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Braunner, Köstler, Josefa N.	1785-1804
Rynholec	Bohemia	Czech Rep.	Kucera, Slanicka, Barbora N., Katerina (Anna) N.	1786-1841
Eisgrub (Lednice)	Moravia	Czech Rep.	Wenceslaus, Peter & Maria Reich, Anna N.	~1674-1690
Nancy	Meurthe-et-Moselle	France	Bilistein, Hennezel, Masselin, LaRicq, Tervenus	1616-1759
Point-à-Mousson	Meurthe-et-Moselle	France	Bilistein, Étienne, Masselin, LaRicq	1536-1619
Vézelize	Meurthe-et-Moselle	France	Étienne, LaRicq, Masselin, Marguerite N.	1579-1778
Escles	Vosges	France	Grandoyen, Hennezel, Morisot, Thysac	1654--~1691
Removille	Vosges	France	Jeanne Clement, Francois & Anne Malcuit	1641-1710
Vioménil	Vosges	France	Nicolas I d'Hennezel, Nicolas II de Vioménil d'Hennezel	1506-1569
Raincourt	France	Haute Saone	Augicour, Betaucour, Boigne, Guyonville, Juffey	1130-1700
Raincourt	France	Haute Saone	N. Cecil & Simonette, Raincour, Seignay	1130-1700
Bauschlott	Baden	Germany	Johann Philipp Schell	1692-1725
Köln	Nordrhein-Westfalen	Germany	Gerard, Johan Jacob Hamel-Bruyninx	1661-1664
Mönchsroth	Bavaria	Germany	Johann Philipp Schell; Alexander Karl Bauschlott	1712-32; 1815
Stuttgart	Württemberg	Germany	Schell, Bösch	1691-1712
Delft	near The Haag	Holland	Bilistein	before 1564
Heusden	near Eindhoven	Holland	D'Oorschot, Hamel	1610-1628
's-Gravenhaag	The Haag	Holland	Hamel-Bruyninx	~1690--~1700
's-Hertogenbosch	South Holland	Holland	Bruyninx, D'Oorschot, Hamel, Sweerts, Villanova	1629-1676
Buda	Budapest	Hungary	Strasser, Martha Barbara N., Magdalena N.	1717-1780
Pest	Budapest	Hungary	Naller, Reich, Maria Clara N.	1718-1773
Pest	Budapest	Hungary	Domonic I & II Lesser, Anna-Maria Strasser	1768-1890
Pest	Budapest	Hungary	Joseph & Magdalena Tribusch, Anna Zelzer	~1779-1827
Pest	Budapest	Hungary	Bauschlott, Guzik, Slanicka	1840-present
Milan	Milano	Italy	Borsani, Castello, Longhi de Leucho, Miseroni	1453--~1610
Danzig (Gdansk)	Baltic coast	Poland	Rosenaw, Schwartz, Weitenkampf	1574--~1635
Danzig (Gdansk)	Baltic coast	Poland	Elisabeth & Anna & Ursula N.	1574--~1635
Elbing (Elblag)	Baltic coast	Poland	Hermann, Rosenaw, Seedrach, Tribusch	~1603-1803
Elbing (Elblag)	Baltic coast	Poland	Weitenkampf, Anna, Maria & Regina N.	1746-1804
Krosno	Galicia	Poland	Guzik, Anna N., Pudelko	1877-1900
Nagyszombat (Trnava)	West Sl.	Slovakia	Anton P. & Maria Juliana Berchtold, Sophia E. Eyerl	1704-1753
Pozsony (Bratislava)	West Sl.	Slovakia	Englerth, Leitinger, Lesser, Barbara & Anastasia N.	1756-1800
Reichnitz (Ribnica)	South of Ljubljana	Slovenia	Lesser (Anton & ancestors)	bef. 1756
Vallorbe/Yverdon	Switzerland	Canton Vaud	Catherine Garnier, Nicolas II Hennezel de Vioménil	1573-1600



*The high altar in the royal chapel of El Escorial near Madrid
(Gerolamo Miseroni worked on this altar with Jacopo da Trezzo 1584-85)*

SOURCE CODES FOR VITAL RECORDS			
Description	Code	Description	Code
Hungary		France	
<i>Bercel</i> family archive C00	C00	<i>Escles</i> , St. Étienne R.C. church, LDS microfilms	C44
<i>Buda</i> , Szt. Anna R.C. church in Felső Viziváros	C01	<i>Vézelise</i> , R.C. church, LDS microfilms	C45
<i>Pest</i> , Belvárosi Plébánia R.C. church (Inner City)	C02	<i>Nancy</i> , St. Roch, R.C. church, LDS microfilms	C46
<i>Buda</i> , Buda Újlak R.C. church	C03	<i>Nancy</i> , St. Sébastien, R.C. church, LDS m.films	C47
<i>Buda</i> , Krisztinaváros R.C. church	C04	<i>Toul</i> , St. Jean de Baptiste R.C. church, LDS m.film	C48
<i>Buda</i> , German Lutheran church in Castle	C05	Hungary	
<i>Buda</i> , Józsefváros R.C. church	C06	<i>Pest</i> , Szt. Rókus, on LDS microfilm	C52
<i>Pest</i> , Terézváros R.C. church	C07	Czech Republic	
<i>Pest</i> , Erzsébetváros R.C. church	C08	<i>Rynholec (Bohemia)</i> , R.C. church	
Slovakia		in Statny Oblastny Archiv V Praze (Prague)	C53
<i>Pozsony (Bratislava)</i>		Austria	
St. Martin R.C. church, from LDS microfilms	C12	<i>Vienna</i> , St. Michael R.C. church	C54
Czech Republic		Germany	
<i>Nové Strašecí (Bohemia)</i> , R.C. church		<i>Köln</i> (Dutch Reformed Church on LDS microfilm)	C55
in Statny Oblastny Archiv V Praze (Prague)	C15	Netherlands	
Hungary		<i>Dordrecht</i> (St. Augustine church on LDS microfilm)	C56
<i>Pest</i> , Újpest R.C. church	C18	Czech Republic	
<i>Pest</i> , Újpest Lutheran church	C19	<i>Prague</i> , St. Vitus, R.C. church	C57
Austria		<i>Prague</i> , St. Mikuláš, R.C. church	C58
<i>Enns</i> , St. Laurenz - St. Marien R.C. churches	C20	<i>Prague</i> , St. Stepan, R.C. church	C59
<i>Freistadt</i> , St. Katharina R.C. church	C21	<i>Prague</i> , P. Maria pod retezem, R.C. church	C60
<i>Linz</i> , Stadtarchiv, church records on microfilm	C27	Slovakia	
<i>Linz</i> , Landesarchiv, Heider Index for O.Ö.	C28	<i>Nagyszombat, (Trnava or Tyrnau in Slovakia)</i>	
West Prussia (Germany) (on LDS microfilms)		St. Nicolas R.C. church, on LDS microfilm	C61
<i>Elbing</i> , St. Nicolai R.C. church	C31	Austria	
<i>Elbing</i> , St. Marien Protestant church	C32	<i>Königswiesen</i> , R.C. church	C62
<i>Elbing</i> , Corpus Cristi Protestant church	C33	<i>Mauthhausen</i> , R.C. church	C63
<i>Elbing</i> , Three Wise Men Protestant church	C34	<i>Vienna</i> , Mölken Hof chapel	C64
<i>Danzig</i> , St. Marien Protestant church	C35	Czech Republic	
<i>Danzig</i> , Peter-Paul Protestant church	C36	'Pamitky archaeologicke', Antonin Podlaha, 1914	C65
(note: now Elbing = Elbląg, Danzig = Gdansk, in Poland)		<i>Prague</i> , St. Aegida, R.C. church (Kloster Svatého)	C66
Poland		France	
<i>Krosno</i> , R.C. church	C37	<i>Removille, Vosges</i> , R.C. church, LDS microfilms	C67
Austria		<i>Nancy</i> , Saint Epovre, R.C. church, LDS microfilms	C68
<i>Weitra</i> , R. C. church	C38	<i>Haroué</i> , R.C. church, LDS microfilms	C69
<i>Vienna</i> , St. Stephan R.C. cathedral	C39	<i>Les Vallois</i> , R.C. church, LDS microfilms	C70
<i>Vienna</i> , Maria Treu R.C. church	C40	Czech Republic	
<i>Vienna</i> , City Death Records, LDS microfilm	C41	<i>Lednice</i> , R.C. church	C71
Germany			
<i>Stuttgart</i> , Lutheran Collegiate church, LDS m.film			
(Stiftkirche, in die Alte Stadt)	C42		
<i>Mönchsroth</i> , Lutheran church	C43		
		Note: LDS stands for 'The Mormon Church of	
		Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints'	



The author in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna

SOURCE CODES FOR CITY, REGIONAL and NATIONAL ARCHIVES			
Description	Code	Description	Code
Hungary		Hungary	
<i>Bercel</i> , family archive	A00	<i>Budapest, Piarista Levéltár</i> (Piarist Archive)	
<i>Budapest Főváros Levéltára</i> (Capital Archive)		Student records	A34
Pest		<i>Budapest Főváros Levéltára</i> (Capital Archive)	
Tanácsi Jegyzőköny (City Council records) 1002/a	A01	Anyakönyvi Osztály (Civil records after 1895)	A35
Intimata (sensitive documents) 02/c	A02	Buda Újlak házak (houses in Buda Újlak)	A36
Testamenta et Inventaria (wills & probate) 02/cc	A03	A pesti Bádógos Céh iratai (records of the	
Missiles (correspondence before 1786) 02/g	A04	Tinsmith Guild of Pest)	A37
Vegyes iparügyek (misc. trade matters) 02/k	A05	Germany	
Belvárosi házak (inner city houses) 15/c	A06	<i>Pforzheim</i> , Baden, <i>Kreisarchiv</i> Be 229	A38
Szöllők (vinyards) 15/f	A07	Austria	
Polgári perek (civil lawsuits) 23/c	A08	<i>Vienna, Stadt und Landesarchiv</i>	A39
Buda		<i>Vienna, Österreichisches Staatsarchiv</i>	
Tanácsi Jegyzőköny (City Council records) 1002/a	A09	Haus & Hof (the imperial family & court)	A40
Puppilaria (orphan matters) 02/p	A10	Czech Republic	
Testamenta (wills) 02/y	A11	<i>Prague, Archiv hlavního Mesto Prahy</i>	
Inventaria (probate records) 02/z	A12	Last testaments, contracts & city council records	A41
Budai házak (houses in Buda) 09/c	A13	<i>Prague, Státní oblastní archiv Prahy</i> ,	
Budai szőlők (vinyards in Buda) 09/c	A14	church records from Nové Strašeci	A42
Polgári perek (civil lawsuits) 14/d	A15	<i>Rakovník, Státní okresní archiv Rakovník</i>	
Slovakia		Archive material from Nové Strašeci	A43
<i>Pozsony (Pressburg - Bratislava)</i>		Italy	
<i>Archiv Hlavného Mesta SR Bratislava</i>		<i>Milano, Archivio di Stato di Milano</i>	A44
Burgher Tax Book	A19	Austria	
Property Records	A20	<i>Vienna, Österreichisches Staatsarchiv</i>	
Protocoll Handel Standes (Commercial Licenses)	A21	Hofkammerarchiv (imperial treasury archive)	A45
Austria		Finanzarchiv (imperial financial archive)	A46
<i>Vienna, Österreichisches Staatsarchiv</i>		Switzerland	
<i>Kriegsarchiv</i>		<i>Geneva, Archives d'État de Genève</i>	A47
Military service records	A22	<i>Lausanne, Archives Cantonales Vaudoises</i>	A48
Judicium Wien	A23	<i>Vallorbe, Archive Communal de Vallorbe</i>	A49
Traungs Protocoll (marriage register)	A24	France	
Ennoblements	A25	<i>Epinal, Archives Départementales des Vosges</i>	A50
Lotharingisches Hausarchiv, 372LXXVIII/b - K223	A26	<i>Nancy, Archives Départementales</i>	
<i>Enns, Stadt Archiv</i> , Rath Protocoll	A27	<i>de Meurthe et Moselle</i>	A51
Linz, Landesarchiv		Germany	
Rath Protocoll from <i>Freistadt</i>	A28	<i>Berlin</i> , private archive of the Jurziczek family	A52
Burgher Book from <i>Freistadt</i>	A29	<i>Harburg, Bavaria, Schloß Harburg</i>	
Testamenta et Inventaria, from <i>Freistadt</i>	A30	<i>Fürst zu Öttingem Spielbergisches Archiv</i>	A53
Innkeeper Taxes, <i>Freistadt</i>	A31	Austria	
Germany		<i>Steyregg</i> , private archive of the Weissenwolff family	A54
<i>Amberg, Bavaria, Staatsarchiv</i>	A32	Belgium	
<i>Ludwigsburg, Württemberg, Staatsarchiv</i>	A33	<i>Brussels</i> , private archive on Antoine d'Hennezel	A55
		Czech Republic	
		<i>Brno, Archiv Moravsky Zemsky</i>	A56



SOURCE CODES FOR PUBLICATIONS			
Description	Code	Description	Code
Hungary		Germany	
book: 'Adreßbuch der Stadt Pesth, 1803'	B01	book: 'Der Kanton Kocher der Schwäbischen Reichsritterschaft', by Thomas Schulz, 1986	B20
book: 'Adreßbuch der königlichen freyen Stadt Pesth', by Joseph Vojdisek, 1822	B02	France	
book: 'Pest 1767 óta választott Külső és Belső Tanács tagjainak és választott polgárságnak jegyzéke' (List of the members of the Inner and outer Council of Pest elected since 1767 and a list of all elected burghers of the city), by Joseph Patachich, 1834	B03	book: 'Généalogy de la Maison de Hennezel' 1392-1902', by Jehan Marie-Francois de Hennezel Ormois, printed in 1902	B21
book: 'Buda és Pest Név és Cim Jegyzéke' 1867-1928 (Name and address register of Pest-Buda, 1867-1928)	B04	book: 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse', by M. De La Chenaye-Desbois, Paris 1774	B22
book: 'Régi Pest' (Old Pest) by Rómer Flóris Budapest, 1873	B05	book: 'Nobiliaire ou Armorial Général de la Lorraine et du Barrois', by R.P. Dom Ambrois Pelletier, Religieux Bénédictin, Nancy 1758	B23
book: 'Adalékok Budapest Székesfőváros történetéhez' (Addenda for the History of Budapest) by Schmall Lajos, Budapest 1899	B06	book: 'Introduction à l'Histoire Généalogique de la Maison de Raincourt', by Pierre Pidoux de la Maduéra, Dijon 1933	B24
book: 'Buda és Pest zenei művelődése (1686-1873)' (Musical life in Buda and Pest), by Isoz Kálmán	B07	Switzerland	
book: 'Catalogus Religiosorum Provinciae Hungariae Ordinis Scholarum Piarum 1666-1997' (Register of the teachers of the Piarist gymnasiae in Hungary from 1666 through 1997), Budapest 1998	B08	publication: 'Les nobles de Hennezel du Pays de Vaud', from the journal: 'Archives Héraldiques Suisses', by Marc Henrioud, Zurich 1906	B25
Austria		Germany	
book: 'Die Cistercienser von Baumgartenberg (1607-1784)', by Älred Pexa, Wien 1953	B09	book: Der Windsheimer Zwölfbotenaltar, 1955 Poensgen, Georg	B26
book: 'Genealogisches Taschenbuch der freiherrlichen Häuser', Jahr 1853	B10	book: G.T.f.H., Jahr 1999	B27
book: G.T.f.H., Jahr 1899	B11	Hungary	
book: G.T.f.H., Jahr 1976	B12	book: 'Tanulmányok Budapest multjából', XIII 'A cukrász ipar története' (Studies of Budapest's past), Vol. 13, History of the confectioner trade)	B28
book: 'J. Siebermacher's Wappenbuch' Steyermärkischer Adel, Nürnberg, Jahr 1919	B13	book: by Dr. Illyefalvi, 'Pest & Buda polgár jogot nyert lakósai' I.; (Burgher Book, Pest)	B29
book: 'Schematism Militär', register of the officers of the Austrian military from the 1700s.	B14	book: by Dr. Illyefalvi, 'Pest & Buda polgár jogot nyert lakósai' II.; (Burgher Book, Buda)	B30
book: 'Die Theresianische Militär-Akademie zu Wiener Neustadt und ihre Zöglinge'		Austria	
by Johann Svoboda, Wien 1894	B15	book: 'Geschichte der k.u.k. Technischen Militär-Akademie', Friedrich Gatti, Wien 1901	B31
Germany		Germany	
book: 'Ortssippenbuch Bauschlott'		Hungary	
by Ernst Hahner, 1991	B16	book: 'Budai és pesti cukrászművesség a XIX sz. első felében', (Confectionery art in Buda and Pest in the first half of the 19th century) by M. Rózsa	B33
book: 'Die Matrikel des Gymnasiums zu Elbing'		Germany	
by Hugo Abs, LDS	B17	book: 'Presbyteriologia Elbingensis'	
book: 'Die Matrikeln der Universität Tübingen', Band 3 1710-1817, LDS	B18	by Eduard Rhode, LDS	B34
book: by Walter Pfeilsticker; Stuttgart 1975		Netherlands	
'Neues Württembergisches Dienerbuch'	B19	book: 'Armorial Général', by J. B. Rietstap	

SOURCES: BOOKS and PUBLICATIONS, cont'd			
Description	Code	Description	Code
Germany		Austria	
book: 'Zur Musikgeschichte der Stadt Elbing'		publication: 'Dionysio und Ferdinand Eusebio	
Dr. Herbert Gerigk, Elbing Year Book, No. 8 in 1929.	B36	Miseroni', Distelberger, Rudolf in Jahrbuch der	
book: 'Geschichte der Hansestadt Elbing'		kunsthistorischen Sammlungen in Wien, 75, 1979	B52
Carsten, Eward; 1937	B37	Italy	
book: 'Das Deutsche Danzig'		publication: 'Nuove Ricerche Sulla Biografia dei	
Mohr, Adrian: Berlin 1939	B38	Fratelli Gasparo e Girolamo Miseroni', Distelberger,	
Austria		Rudolf, in Biblioteca di Storia Toscana Moderna e	
book: 'Der Adel in der Trauungsmatrik der Pfarre		Contemporanea, Studi e Documenti, 26,	
in Wien I'; Graf Gudenus, Philipp Georg volumes 1-5	B39	Firenze 1983	B53
book: 'Index Nominum', volumes 1-5, marriages in		book: 'Historia dell Antichita di Milano',	
Vienna, 1780 through 1850 by Mansfeld, Herbert	B40	Morigia, Paulo, in Venetia, 1592	B54
Netherlands		book: 'La Nobilita di Milano', Morigia, Paulo,	
publication: 'De Nederlandse Leeuw'		in Milan, 1615	B55
No. 82, pages: 252 through 261 & 297 through 300	B41	publication: 'Gioielli e Gioiellieri Milanesi - storia,	
Czech Republic		arte, moda (1450-1630)', Venturelli, Paola, in	
book: 'Encyklopaedie Obennych Vedemosti',		Sylvana Editoriale, Milano 1996	B56
J. Otto, Praha 1901	B42	England	
publication: 'Pamatky Archaeologicke, roc., vol. 26,		book: 'Portrait Medals of Italian Artists of	
by Podlaha, Antonin, Praha 1914	B43	the Renaissance', Hill, G. F., London 1912	B57
publication: 'Dyonis Miseroni, Prazsky Resac		France	
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publication: 'Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen		book: 'J. Siebmacher's Wappenbuch'	
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publication: 'Beiträge zur Geschichte der Burg		book: 'Nobiliaire Universal de France',	
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publication: 'Beobachtungen zu den Steinschneide-		by Louis Moréri, Paris 1759	B64
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Distelberger, Rudolf in Jahrbuch der		by Henry de Woelmont de Brumagne, Paris 1924	B65
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Statue of Philipp II & fourth wife Anna of Austria in El Escorial

SOURCE CODES FOR INDIVIDUALS					
Individuals	Gen no.	Birth	Marriage	Burial	Source Codes for Other data and information
Adeler, Anna	13	---	C36	---	C36 (f.: Stenzel; s.: Lucas Rosenaw)
Adeler, Stenzel	14	---	---	---	C36 (w: N. N.)
Bajza, Ilona	4	---	---	---	B12 (s.: Franz Beniczky von Benicze)
Barabás, Anton	5	---	---	---	A03-6 (2nd spouse of Francisca Naller)
Barthodeiszky, Anna Maria	8	---	---	---	B13 (wife of Johann Franz Reviczky)
Bauschlott, Alexander Karl	4	B15 A22	C07	C08	A22-1-4, A23-7, 10, 11; B04, B14, B15
<i>Bauschlott, Alexander Karl</i>					(f.: Joachim von Bauschlott; w.: Carolina Lesser)
Bauschlott, Emilia Anna-Maria	3	C07	C07	---	(f.: Alexander Karl; s.: Joseph II Slanicka)
Bauschlott, Irena Eugenia Barbara Josepha	3	C07	---	---	(f.: Alexander Karl)
Bauschlott, Maria Regina	3	C07	---	C07	(f.: Alexander Karl)
Bauschlott, Paulina Barbara Margaretha	3	C07	---	---	(f.: Alexander Karl)
Bäyer, Catherina Verona	7	---	---	---	A52 (2nd wife of Johann Paul Miseroni, no origin)
Beye, Jacob	10	---	C32	---	(spouse of Catharina Weitenkampf)
Berchtold, Adam Ignatz	8	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Franz Karl; w.: M. A. v. Aichpichl)
Berchtold, Alexander	5	B13	---	B13	(son of Karl Gustav)
Berchtold, Alois	6	B13	---	B13	(son of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Anna Katharina	9	B13	---	B13	(daughter of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Anna Luzia Katharina	10	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Johann Jakob; s.: H. Hartmann v. Welz)
Berchtold, Anton	11	---	B13	B13	B39 (f.: Mathias I; w.: Anna Pfillerin)
Berchtold, Anton Ferdinand	9	B13	---	B13	(f.: Jakob Philipp; w.: Anna J. v. Kaaden)
Berchtold, Anton Johann	5	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Karl Gustav; w.: Maria v. Henniger)
Berchtold, Anton Maria	6	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Anton Paul; w.: Maria Anna Huszár)
Berchtold, Anton Paul	7	C61 B13	B13	B13	(f.: Johann Anton; w.: Maria A. Reviczky)
Berchtold, Ernst	6	B13	---	B13	(f.: Prosp. Anton; w.: Karola Lászlóffy)
Berchtold, Eva Polyxena	9	B13	B13	---	(f.: Jakob Philipp; s.: Joach. H. v. Mosel)
Berchtold, Ferdinand Ernst	9	B13	---	---	(son of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Ferdinand Leopold	8	---	---	---	B13 (son of Franz Karl)
Berchtold, Franz	7	---	---	B13	(son of Johann Anton)
Berchtold, Franz Anton	8	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Franz Karl; w.: M. E. v. Sinzendorf)
Berchtold, Franz Benedikt	10	B13	B13	B13	B39 (f.: Johann Jakob; w.: Susanna E v Zollner)
Berchtold, Franz Ferdinand	9	B13	---	---	A41-1 (son of Mathias Ernst B.)
Berchtold, Franz Ferdinand Philipp	9	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Jakob Philipp; w.: Barbara F. v. Vrtby)
Berchtold, Franz Gotthard	9	B13	---	B13	(son of Franz Benedikt)
Berchtold, Franz Josef	8	B13	B13	B13	(son of Franz Karl)
Berchtold, Franz Karl	9	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Mathias Ernst; w.: E. E. v Praschma)
Berchtold, Franz Moritz	6	---	---	B13	(son of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Franziska	6	B13	---	B13	(daughter of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Friedrich	6	B13	---	B13	(son of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Heinrich Bartolomaus	6	B13	---	B13	(son of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Jakob Philipp	10	B13 C39	B13	B13	(f.: Johann Jakob; w.: Katharina D. v. Rican)
Berchtold, Johann Anton	8	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Franz Ferd. Philipp; w.: Sophia E. v. Eyerlsbeg)
Berchtold, Johann Baptist	12	---	---	B13	(brother of Mathias I; spouse of Susanna Moll)
Berchtold, Johann Benedict	9	B13	---	---	(son of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Johann Ignaz	10	B13	---	---	(son of Johann Jakob)
Berchtold, Johann Jacob Josef	9	B13	---	B13	(son of Franz Benedikt)
Berchtold, Johann Jakob	11	---	C39	C39	B13, B39 (f.: Mathias I; w.: Regina K. Ritz)
Berchtold, Johann Josef	8	B13	---	B13	(son of Franz Karl)
Berchtold, Johann Josef Franz	8	B13	---	B13	(son of Franz Ferdinand Philipp)

Individuals	Gen	Source Codes for			
	no.	Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Berchtold, Johanna Antonia	6	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Prosp. Anton; s.: Anton J.N. v Rican)
Berchtold, Johanna Salomena	9	---	---	B13	(f.: Jakob Philipp; s.: Johann Andr. Knodt)
Berchtold, Joseph Emerich	7	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Johann Anton; w.: B. W. v Horstenstein)
Berchtold, Karl Gustav	6	B13	B10 B13	B13	B10 (f.: Prosp. Anton;
<i>Berchtold, Karl Gustav</i>					w.: Emilie Schell von Bauschlott)
Berchtold, Karl Nerbert	8	B13	---	B13	(son of Franz Karl)
Berchtold, Karl Philipp	5	B13	B13	B13	(Karl Gustav; w.: Caecilia von Lodron)
Berchtold, Klara	6	---	---	---	B13 (daughter of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Kreszenzia Anna	6	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Prosp. Anton; s.: Franz v Stubenberg)
Berchtold, Leopold	6	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Prosp. Anton; w.: Maria J. V. Magnis)
Berchtold, Leopold Konstantin	9	B13	---	---	(son of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Luzia	11	---	---	---	B13 (daughter of Mathias I)
Berchtold, Maria Agnes	9	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Mathias Ernst; s.: Karl F. v. Poppen)
Berchtold, Maria Anastasia	9	B13	---	B13	(daughter of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Maria Anna	8	---	---	---	B13 (daughter of Franz Karl)
Berchtold, Maria Anna	9	B13	---	---	(daughter of Mathias Ernst)
Berchtold, Maria Anna	9	B13	---	---	B13 (daughter of Franz Benedikt)
Berchtold, Maria Anna	7	B13	B13	---	(f.: Johann Anton; s.: Joh W. v. Horstenstein)
Berchtold, Maria Anna (I)	6	B13	---	B13	(f.: Prosp. Ant.; s.: Johann E. v. Stomm)
Berchtold, Maria Anna (II)	6	B13	---	B13	(f.: Prosper Anton; s.: Peter P. Morzin)
Berchtold, Maria Anna (III)	6	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Prosper Anton; s.: Franz von Stomm)
Berchtold, Maria Anna Barbara	6	---	B13	B13	(f.: Joseph Emerich; s.: Joseph E.W. v Horstenstein)
Berchtold, Maria Anna Franziska	9	B13	---	B13	(daughter of Franz Benedikt)
Berchtold, Maria Anna Theresia	9	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Franz Benedikt; Franz C. v Schrattenbach)
Berchtold, Maria Antonia	8	B13	---	B13	(daughter of Franz Karl)
Berchtold, Maria Barbara	10	B13	---	---	(daughter of Johann Jakob)
Berchtold, Maria Eleonora	8	---	---	---	B13 (daughter of Franz Karl)
Berchtold, Maria Eleonora	9	B13	B13	---	(f.: Franz Benedikt; s.: Rudolf C. v. Witten)
Berchtold, Maria Eleonora	6	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Pros. Anton; s.: Joseph H. v. Trenck)
Berchtold, Maria Eleonora	5	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Karl Gustav; s.: Karl H. v. Sombeck)
Berchtold, Maria Elisabeth	9	B13	---	B13	(f.: Mathias Ernst;
<i>Berchtold, Maria Elisabeth</i>					s.: Rudolf C. Premysl von Witten)
Berchtold, Maria Elisabeth	9	B13	---	B13	(daughter of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Maria Franziska	9	B13	---	---	(f.: Mathias Ernst; s.: Johann E. v. Schip)
Berchtold, Maria Josefa	9	B13	---	---	(daughter of Franz Benedikt)
Berchtold, Maria Josefa	6	B13	---	---	(daughter of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Maria Juliana Antonia	6	B13 C61	B13	B13	C38 (f.: Anton Paul;
<i>Berchtold, Maria Juliana Antonia</i>					s.: Karl Laktanz von Schell)
Berchtold, Maria Katharina	10	B13	---	B13	(f.: Johann Jakob; s.: Sieg. L. v. Herberstein)
Berchtold, Maria Maximiliana	9	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Franz Benedikt; s.: Simon P. v. Rolsperg)
Berchtold, Maria Susanna	9	B13	---	---	(daughter of Franz Benedikt)
Berchtold, Mathias I	12	---	---	---	(father of Johann Jakob; br. of Johann Baptist)
Berchtold, Mathias	9	B13	---	---	(p.: Jakob Philipp & Katharina Dorothea)
Berchtold, Mathias Ernst	10	B13	B13	B13	B39 (f.: Johann Jakob; w.: Susanna .v. Mansfeld)
Berchtold, Maximiliana Eleonora	9	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Jakob Philipp; s.: Franz E. v. Oppersdorf)
Berchtold, Otto Adolf	9	B13	---	---	(son of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Prosper	5	B13	B13	B13	(Karl Gustav; w.: Maria E. von Wratislav)
Berchtold, Prosper Anton	7	---	B13	B13	(f.: Franz Anton; w.: Maria T. v. Peterswald)
Berchtold, Renata	9	B13	---	---	(daughter of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Siegmund	9	B13	---	---	(son of Jakob Philipp)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Berchtold, Sophie Elisabeth	7	B13	---	---	(daughter of Johann Anton)
Berchtold, Theresia	9	B13	---	---	(daughter of Jakob Philipp)
Berchtold, Theresia	6	---	---	---	B13 (daughter of Prosper Anton)
Berchtold, Vinzenzia	5	B13	B13	B13	(Karl Gustav; s.: Philipp von Spangen)
Berchtold, Wenzel Franz	8	B13	---	B13	(son of Franz Ferdinand Philipp)
Berchtold, Wenzel Franz	8	B13	---	---	(son of Franz Karl & Esther)
Bornemissza, Zsófia Kászoni	10	---	---	---	B68 (wife of János Spáczay, no origin)
Borsani, Aurelia	11	---	A44-8	---	A44-7 ; B53, B56 (f.: Giovanni; s.: Gasparo Miseroni)
<i>Borsani, Aurelia</i>					(f.: Giovanni; s.: Gaspar Miseroni)
Borsani, Giovanni Giacomo	12	---	---	---	A44-7, 8 ; B53, B56 (w.: Margareta Busti)
Borsani, Isabella	11	---	---	---	B44, B56 (wife of Gerolamo Miseroni)
Borsiczky, Anna Mária	11	---	---	---	B68 (wife of Imre Nedeczky)
Bösch, Susanna Magdalena	9	---	---	C42	A33-1 ; B16, B19 (wife of Johann Philipp Schell)
Bossánszky, Julia	2	---	---	---	C18 (wife of József Frigyes Slanicka, no origin)
Boucher, Barbe	11	---	---	---	B23 (wife of Jean Pertois)
Bourrelet, Jean	14	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Claudine II de Raincour, no origin)
Bouvier, Anne	11	C45	---	---	(daughter of Antoine & his 2nd wife Alix)
Bouvier, Claudette	11	C45	---	---	(daughter of Antoine & Élisabeth Saint-Genest)
Bouvier, Demange	13	---	---	---	B23, B63 (spouse of Idatte de Tardvenu)
Bouvier, Francois I (see de Bouvier)	12	---	---	C45	see de Bouvier
Bouvier, Francois II	11	C45	---	---	(son of Antoine & Élisabeth Saint-Genest)
Bouvier, Francoise	11	C45	---	---	(daughter of Antoine & Élisabeth Saint-Genest)
Bouvier, Jean (see 'de Tervenus' J. Bouvier)	11	---	---	B23	A51-6 ; B23 (f. Antoine; w.: Élisabeth de Estienne)
Bouvier, Nicole	11	C45	---	---	(daughter of Antoine & his 2nd wife Alix)
Brauner, Agnes Maria	5	C15	---	---	(daughter of Anton Dominik & Apollonia)
Brauner, Anna Barbara	6	C15	---	---	(daughter of Ferdinand & Anne N.)
Brauner, Anna Catharina	5	C15	---	C15	(daughter of Anton Dominik & Apollonia)
Brauner, Anna Maria	6	C15	---	---	(daughter of Ferdinand & Anne N.)
Brauner, Anton Dominik	6	C15	---	C15	(f.: Ferdinand; w.: Apollonia)
Brauner, Anton Maximilian	5	C15	---	---	(son of Anton Dominik & Apollonia)
Brauner, Antonin	3	C15	---	---	(son of František II from 1st marriage N.N.)
Brauner, Barbara	5	C15	---	---	(daughter of Ferdinand Franz, Anna Maria Miseroni)
Brauner, Benedikt Simon	5	C15	---	---	(son of Ferdinand Franz & Anna Maria Miseroni)
Brauner, Eleonora Anna	5	C15	---	---	(daughter of Anton Dominik & Apollonia)
Brauner, Ferdinand	7	---	---	C15	(spouse of Anne N.)
Brauner, Ferdinand Franz	6	C15	C15	C15	(f.: Fedinand; w.: Anna Maria Miseroni)
Brauner, (Franz) František	5	C15	C60	C15	(f.: Ferdinand Franz; w.: Teresia Anas. Köstler)
Brauner, František I	4	C15	---	---	(son of (Franz) František & Teresia Anastasia)
Brauner, František II	4	C15	C15	---	(f.: (Franz) František; w.: Eleonore Kucinka)
Brauner, František III	3	C15	---	---	(son of Jan & Barbora Hundbori)
Brauner, Franz	5	---	---	C15	(son of Ferdinand Franz & Anna Maria Miseroni)
Brauner, Franz Bartholome	5	C15	---	---	(son of Anton Dominik & Apollonia)
Brauner, Jan	4	---	---	---	C15 (f.: (Franz) František; w.: Barbora Hundbori)
Brauner, Jan Ferdinand	5	C15	---	---	(son of Anton Dominik & Apollonia)
Brauner, Jan Nepom	3	C15	---	---	(son of Jan & Barbora Hundbori)
Brauner, Joseph	5	C15	---	---	(f.: Ferdinand Franz; w.: Katerina Oswald)
Brauner, Maria Anna	4	C15	C15	---	C07 (f.: (Franz) František; s.: Joseph I Slanicka)
Brauner, Maria Eleonora	3	C15	---	---	(daughter of František II from 1st marriage N.N.)
Brauner, Maria Margareta	5	C15	---	---	(daughter of Ferdinand Franz, Anna Maria Miseroni)
Brauner, Rosalia Ludmilla	5	C15	---	---	(daughter of Ferdinand Franz, Anna Maria Miseroni)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Brauner, Václav	6	C15	---	---	(son of Ferdinand & Anne N.)
Brauner, Václav Medard	5	C15	---	---	(son of Anton Dominik & Apollonia)
Brauner, Veronica	5	C15	---	C15	(daughter of Ferdinand Franz, Anna Maria Miseroni)
Bruynincx, Christina	11	---	B41	B41	B41 (f.: Gerard; s.: Gijsbert Hamel)
Bruynincx, Christina Hamel	9	---	B41	B41	B41 (f.: Gerard Hamel Bruynincx; s.: Willem Vogel)
Bruynincx, Ferdinand Marten Hamel	9	B41 C55	B41	---	B41 (f.: Gerard Hamel Bruynincx; w.: Maria Fligerius)
Bruynincx, Gerard	12	---	---	B41	B41 (spouse of Jenne D'Oorschot)
Bruynincx, Gerard Hamel	10	B41	B41	B41	A25-7; B35, B41 (f.: Gijsbert Hamel;
<i>Bruynincx, Gerard Hamel</i>					(w.: Wilhelmina Outshoorn, Sara Sweerts)
Bruynincx, Gijsbert Christiaan Hamel	9	B41 C55	---	---	B41 (son of Gerard Hamel Bruynincx)
Bruynincx, Gratiana Louisa Hamel	9	---	---	---	B41 (daughter of Gerard Hamel Bruynincx)
Bruynincx, Henrietta Margaretha Hamel	9	---	---	---	B41 (daughter of Gerard Hamel Bruynincx)
Bruynincx, Idila Hamel	9	---	B41	---	B41 (f.: Gerard Hamel Bruynincx; s.: A. Geestevelt)
Bruynincx, Jacob Johan Hamel	9	C55	---	C39 C41	(f.: Gerard Hamel Bruynincx) A25-6, 7
<i>Bruynincx, Jacob Johan Hamel</i>		---	---	---	A33-9, 10, A40-1-3; B10, B35, B41
Bruynincx, Jan Hamel	10	B41	B41	---	B41 (f.:Gijsbert Hamel; s.: Anna v. Outshoorn)
Bruynincx, Margaretha Hamel	10	B41	---	---	B41 (p.: Gijsbert Hamel & Christina Bruynincx)
Bruynincx, Maria Hamel	10	B41	B41	---	B41 (f.:Gijsbert Hamel; 2nd wife of Johan Hamel)
Bruynincx, Maximiliaan Hamel	10	B41	---	---	B41 (p.: Gijsbert Hamel & Christina Bruynincx)
Bruynincx, Sophie Charlotte Hamel	8	---	---	---	A25-7, A33-2; C46 (f.: Jacob Johan;
<i>Bruynincx, Sophie Charlotte Hamel</i>					s.: Carl Ludwig von Schell)
Busseri, Cristoforo	11	---	B53 B56	---	B53, B56 (w.: Bianca Gerolama Miseroni, n. o.)
Busti, Margarita	12	---	---	---	A44-7, 8; B53, B56 (s.: Giovanni G. Borsani)
Cassinis, N.	8	---	---	---	A52 (w.: Anna Marketa de Binago, no origin)
Cervený, Anna	4	---	C15	---	(wife of František Slanicka, broth. of Joseph I)
Clement, Jeanne	10	---	---	---	(wife of Francois Malcuit)
<i>Clement, Jeanne</i>					A50-1-3; B23, B71; C67
Collignon, Louise	11	---	---	---	A51-1; B23 (1st wife of Gérard Bilstein, no origin)
Dankó, Borbála	3	---	C07	C07	C07 (f.: Johann; s.: Joseph II Slanicka)
Dankó, Johann	4	---	---	---	C07 (father of Borbala; spouse of Elisabeth König)
d'Andernach, Claude	10	---	---	---	B23 (1st spouse of Marie Gennetaire)
d'Apurillon, Marguerite	12	---	B22	---	B22 (wife of Laurent de Chargerés, no origin)
d'Attignéville, Charles III Hennezel	8	B21	B21	---	(f.: Charles IV d'Hennezel; w.: Jeanne A. de Champigny)
d'Attignéville, Charles Nicolas Hennezel	7	---	B21 B23	---	B22 (f.: Charles III; w.: Gabrielle A. de Maillart)
d'Attignéville, Jean Claude Hennezel	7	B21	B21	---	B22 (f.: Charles III; w.: Thérèse de Thomassin)
d'Augicour, Marguerite	16	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Jean II de Raincour)
d'Augy, Antoinette	13	---	---	---	B21, B25 (s.: Anthoine de Saussures, no origin)
d'Auvignot, Nicolas	12	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Claude-Antoinette de Raincour, no origin)
d'Avril, Jean	10	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Marguerite de Bilstein)
d'Esch, Isabeau	18	---	---	---	B21, B22 (wife of Henry I de Hennezel, no origin)
de Baconval, Louis de Leisquevin	9	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Anne Marie de Tervenus)
de Ballard, Claudine	13	---	B22 B65	---	(f.: Jean; w.: Jean de Chargerés)
de Ballard, Jean	14	---	---	---	B22, B65 (w.: Étienne des Jours, no origin)
de Barizey, Alix	16	---	---	---	B21 (f.: André; s.: Jehan de Thysal)
de Barizey, André	17	---	---	---	B21, B22 (w.: Béatrix de Thiaucourt)
de Barizey, Béatrix	16	---	B21	---	B22 (f.: André; s.: Jehan I de Hennezel)
de Barizey, Biérix	16	---	---	---	B21 (daughter of André)
de Barizey, Georges	16	---	---	---	B21 (son of André)
de Beauffremont, Marie	18	---	B64	---	B21 (wife of Jehan II de Bouzey)
de Berzevicze, Lilian Berzeviczy	3	B12	B12	B12	B12 (wife of Ernst Schell v. Bauschlott, no origin)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Berzevicze, Rosalie Berzeviczy	4	---	---	---	B12 (s.: Franz M. de Márkusfalva, no origin)
de Bermand, Anne	9	---	C68	C68	B23, B63 (wife of Louis (de) Malcuit)
de Betacour, Alix	19	---	---	---	B24, B58 (daughter of Jean)
de Betacour, Jean	20	---	---	---	B24, B58 (father of Marguerite & Alix)
de Betacour, Marguerite	19	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Jean; s.: Orry de Raincour)
de Bettanges, Isabeau	14	---	---	---	B23 (wife of Claude de Tardvenu)
de Biécourt, Francois	10	---	---	---	B23 (spouse of Antoinette de Bilistein)
de Bilistein, Anne	10	---	C45	C45	B23 (f.: Gérard; s.: Antoine de Tervenus)
de Bilistein, Antoine Andreu	12	---	---	---	B23 (father of Gérard)
de Bilistein, Antoniette	10	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Gérard; s.: Francois de Biécourt)
de Bilistein, Charles	10	---	B23	---	B23 (f.: Gérard; w.: Jeannot N.)
de Bilistein, Christine	8	---	---	---	B23 (daughter of Jean II)
de Bilistein, Gérard	11	---	---	---	A51-1 ; B23 (f.: Antoine A.; w.: Louise
<i>de Bilistein, Gérard</i>					Collignon & Mayelle de Masselin)
de Bilistein, Jean I	10	---	B23	---	(f.: Gérard; w.: Francoise Pertois)
de Bilistein, Jean II	9	B23	---	---	(f.: Jean I; w.: Barbe de Maimbourg)
de Bilistein, Jean Philippes	9	---	---	---	B23 (son of Charles)
de Bilistein, Marguerite	10	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Gérard; s.: Jean d'Avril)
de Bilistein, Marianne	8	---	---	---	B23 (daughter of Jean II)
de Bilistein, Nicolas Francois	8	---	C67	C47	B23, B71 (f.: Jean II; w.: Marie Elisabeth Malcuit)
de Bilistein, Pierre	9	---	---	---	B23 (son of Charles)
de Binago, Anna Marketa	8	---	---	---	A52 (f.: Antonio; s.: N. Cassinis)
de Binago, Antonio	9	---	---	---	A52 (w.: Dionysia Miseroni, no origin)
de Bisseval Anne	11	---	B21	---	(wife of Claude V de Hennezel, no origin)
de Boigne, Gérard	16	---	---	---	B58 (son of Guillaume & Jeanette II Raincour)
de Boigne, Guillaume	17	---	---	---	B58 (spouse of Jeanette II de Raincour)
de Boigne, Guillaume	16	---	---	---	B58 (son of Guillaume & Jeanette II Raincour)
de Boigne, Huguenin	18	---	---	---	B58 (father of Marguerite)
de Boigne, Marguerite	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Huguenin; s.: Simon III de Raincour)
de Boislinel, Catherine	8	---	B71	B71	(wife of Humbert Malcuit)
de Bourgogne, Claude	11	---	B63	---	(f.: Jean; husband: Olric de Bouvier)
de Bourgogne, Jean	12	---	---	---	B63 (w.: Élisabeth de Malvoisin, no origin)
de Bouvier, Antoine	12	---	---	B23	B23, C45 (f.: Demange; w.: Élisabeth Saint-Genest)
de Bouvier, Claude	11	C45	---	---	(daughter of Francois I & Anne Saint Genot)
de Bouvier, Francois I	12	---	---	C45	A51-2-5 ; B23, B63
<i>de Bouvier, Francois I</i>					(f.: Demange; w.: Anne de Saint-Genot)
de Bouvier, Francoise	11	C45	---	---	(daughter of Francois I & Anne Saint Genot)
de Bouvier, Pierre	10	B63	B63	B63	(f.: Olric; w.: Barbe-Francoise Malcuit)
de Bouvier, Very (Olric)	11	C45 B63	B63	B63	(f.: Francois I; w.: Claude de Bourgogne)
de Bouzey, Catherine	17	---	---	---	B64 (f.: Jehan II; s.: & F. Houecourt & É. Changy)
de Bouzey, Catherine	15	---	---	---	B21-B23 (2nd wife of Didier I de Hennezel, no origin)
de Bouzey, Francoise	13	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Charles Thysac, no origin)
de Bouzey, Guillaume	17	---	---	---	B64 (f.: Jehan II; w.: Jeanne de Malain)
de Bouzey, Jean III	17	---	B64	---	(f.: Jehan II; w.: Marie de Saint-Germain)
de Bouzey, Jehan II	18	---	B64	---	B21 (spouse of Marie de Beaufremont, no origin)
de Bouzey, Jehanne	14	---	---	---	B21 (s.: Claude II Hennezel, son of Didier I, no origin)
de Bouzey, Liébault II	17	---	---	---	B64 (f.: Jehan II; w.: Catherine Thuillieres)
de Bouzey, Lyze	17	---	---	---	B21-B22 (f.: Jehan II; s.: Henry II d'Hennezel)
de Bouzey, Thiriet	18	---	---	---	B21, B64 (brother of Jehan II, no origin)
de Bouzey, Vautrin II	17	---	---	---	B64 (son of Jehan II & Marie Beaufremont)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Bricard, Francois	10	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Anne Hiérard, no origin)
de Bricard, Louise	9	---	B21	---	(f.: Francois; wife of Francois I Huyn de Jarville)
de Cairate, Bartolomeo Scoperti	11	---	---	---	A44-2 ; B53, B56 (w.: Francesca M. Miseroni)
de Castello, Anna Maria	10	---	---	---	A41-2, 11 (Testament of Ferrante)
<i>de Castello, Anna Maria</i>					B44 (f.: Ferrante; married name Matternova)
de Castello, Ferante	11	---	---	---	A41-2, 3, 6 ; B44-45, B52 (father of Laura)
de Castello, Giovanni Baptista	10	---	---	---	A41-2-4 (f.: Ferrante; w.: Anna B. Miseroni)
de Castello, Karel	10	---	---	---	A41-2-3, 6 ; B44 (son of Ferrante)
de Castello, Katerina	10	---	---	---	A41-2-3, 6 ; B44 (daughter of Ferrante)
de Castello, Klara	10	---	---	---	A41-2 ; B44 (daughter of Ferrante)
de Castello, Laura	10	---	---	---	A41-2 (f.: Ferrante; s.: Dionysio Miseroni)
<i>de Castello, Laura</i>					B44-45, B52, C57
de Castello, Marketa	10	---	---	---	A41-2 ; B44 (daughter of Ferrante)
de Castello, Octavia	10	---	---	---	A41-2-3, 6 ; B44 (daughter of Ferrante)
de Castello, Wenzeslaus	9	---	---	---	A41-4 (p.: Giovanni Baptista & Anna Barbora Miseroni)
de Cendrecour, Marguerite	17	---	---	---	B58 (s.:Huguenin de Saint-Martin, no origin)
de Champigny, Andres Louis Hennezel	7	C45 B21	---	---	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champigny, Anne Francoise Hennezel	8	C44 B21	---	---	(p.: Nicolas Francois & Antoinette Grandoyen)
de Champigny, Anne Louise Hennezel	7	C45	---	C45	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champigny, Anne Marie Hennezel	7	C45	---	---	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champigny, Anne Thérèse Hennezel	7	C47	---	A51-7	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champ., Charles F. Anthoine Hennezel	7	C45 B21	---	---	A51-10, B72, C46 (son of Dominique J. Francois)
de Champigny, Charles J. Francois Hennezel	7	C45 B21	B69	B72	A51-10 , B69-70, 72 (son of Dominique J. Francois;
<i>de Champ., Charles J. Francois Hennezel</i>					w.: Jeanne Henriette Charlotte von Zerbst)
de Champ., Charlotte Franc. T. Hennezel	7	C45	---	C45	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champ., Claude Francois Hennezel	9	C44	B21 B22	---	(f.: Denis de Hennezel; w.: Claude de Finances)
de Champigny, Denis Hennezel	10	B21	B21	---	A50-5-9 ; B22
<i>de Hennezel, Denis</i>					(f.: Daniel; s.: Francoise :Élisabeth de Thysac)
de Cham., Dominique Jos. F. Hennezel	8	C44	C48	C46	A51-10, 15 ; B21, B22, B23, B69, B70, B72
<i>Dominique Jos. F. Hennezel</i>					(f.:Nicolas Francois; w.:A. Char. de Tervenus)
de Champ., Elisabeth Thérèse Hennezel	7	C47	---	---	(daughter of Dominique J. Francois)
de Champ., Jean B. Anthoine Hennezel	7	C45	---	C45	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champigny, Jean Francois Hennezel	7	---	---	C45	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champigny, Jean Francois Hennezel	7	C45	---	C45	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champigny, Jean Nicolas Hennezel	8	C44	---	C45	B21 (son of Nicolas Francois & Antoinette Grandoyen)
de Champ., Jeanne Anthoinette Hennezel	8	C44 B21	B21	---	(f.:Nicolas F.; s.:Charles III d'Atignéville)
de Champigny, Marguerite Hennezel	9	---	---	---	(p.: Denis de Hennezel & F. Elisabeth de Thysac)
de Champigny, Marie Anne Hennezel	9	C44 B21	---	---	(p.: Denis de Hennezel & F. Elisabeth de Thysac)
de Champigny, Marie Anne Hennezel	7	C47 B21	C46	---	A51-10 ; B10, C39 (Friedrich A. Schell)
<i>de Champigny, Marie Anne Hennezel</i>					(f.: Dominique J. F.; s.: Friedrich A. von Schell)
de Champigny, Marie Thérèse Hennezel	7	C45	---	C45	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champ., Marthe Francoise Hennezel	7	C47	---	---	(p.: Dominique J. Francois & Anne Charlotte Tervenus)
de Champ., Nicolas Francois Hennezel	9	C44	B21 B22	B72	A50-13, 14, 15, 16
<i>de Champ., Nicolas Francois Hennezel</i>					(f.: Denis de H.; w.: Antoinette de Grandoyen)
de Champigny, Pierre Alexis Hennezel	8	C44 B21	--	--	(p.: Nicolas Francois & Antoinette Grandoyen)
de Champigny, Remy Joseph Hennezel	9	C44 B21	B21 B22	---	(f.: Denis de Hennezel ; w.: Marie M. Maigrot)
de Champ., Théodore Denis Hennezel	8	C44 B21	C68 B21	C68	(f.: Nicolas Francois.; w.: Marie C. Huyn de Jarville)
de Changy, Étienne	17	---	---	---	B64 (2nd spouse of Catharine de Bouzey)
de Chargerés, Antoine	16	---	---	---	B22 (spouse of Anne du Crest, no origin)
de Chargerés, Charles	13	---	---	---	B22, B65 (f.: Nicolas; s.: Jeanne de La Boutière)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Chargereres, Charles	12	---	---	---	B22 (f.: Jean; w.: Marguerite de Gand)
de Chargereres, Claude	12	---	B22	---	(f.: Jean; w.: Francoise de Gontier)
de Chargereres, Denis	13	---	B22	---	(f.: Nicolas; w.: Bénédicte de Vingles)
de Chargereres, Denis	12	---	---	---	B22 (son of Jean and Claudine de Ballard)
de Chargereres, Durand	15	---	---	---	B22 (f.: Antoine; w.: Philippe des Vernois)
de Chargereres, Francois	12	---	---	---	B22 (f.: Charles; w.: Francoise de Vichy)
de Chargereres, Gaspard	14	---	---	---	B22 (son of Durand and Philippe des Vernois)
de Chargereres, Hugues	12	---	---	---	B22 (son of Jean and Claudine de Ballard)
de Chargereres, Jean	13	---	B22 B65	---	B65 (f.: Nicolas; w.: Claudine de Ballard)
de Chargereres, Laurent	12	---	B22	---	B22 (f.: Jean; w.: Marguerite d'Apurillon)
de Chargereres, Louis	13	---	---	B22	(son of Nicolas and Anne de La Menue)
de Chargereres, Madeleine I	12	---	B21 B22	---	(f.: Jean; s.: Hugues Crest de Ponay)
de Chargereres, Madeleine II	11	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Charles; s.: Jean I de Hennezel)
de Chargereres, Marie	12	---	---	---	B22 (f.: Jean; s.: Jean Mizard)
de Chargereres, Nicolas	14	---	B22 B65	---	B65 (f.: Durand; w.: Anne de La Menue)
de Chargereres, Pierre	13	---	---	---	(son of Nicolas and Anne de La Menue)
de Chargereres, Pierre	12	---	---	---	B22 (f.: Jean; w.: Jeanne de Merans)
de Chissey, Anne	16	---	---	---	B22 (wife of Francois des Vernois, no origin)
de Combles, Jean	16	---	---	---	B23 (father of Marguerita, no origin)
de Combles, Marguerite	15	---	B23	---	B23 (f.: Jean; s.: Martin de Simony)
de Courtignon, Antoine	9	---	B23	---	(spouse of Élisabeth de Tervenus, no origin)
de Crespy, Nicolas Joseph Doré	7	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Anne Charlotte II de Tervenus)
de Cromary, George Calot	15	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Claudine I de Raincour, no origin)
de Dambelin, Jeannon	18	---	---	---	B24, B58 (w.: Alix de Raincour, no origin)
de Die, Matteo Zanetti	9	---	A52	---	A52 (spouse of Ottavia Miseroni, no origin)
de Die, Ottavia Zanetti	8	A52	---	---	A52 (f.: Matteo; s.: N. Evancicka)
de Donneval, Nicolas	9	---	B23	---	(spouse of Didiere de Grandoyen, no origin)
de Douhars, Philiberte	13	---	---	---	B22 (wife of Jacques de Vichy, no origin)
de Estienne, Didier	12	---	---	B23	A51-8 (w.: Perette Mahusson, no origin)
de Estienne, Élisabeth	11	---	---	---	B23, C45 (f.: Didier; s.: Jean Bouvier Tervenus)
de Estienne, Laurent	11	---	---	---	B23 (son of Didier)
de Faimbe, Étienne	18	---	---	B58	(father of Guillaumette, no origin)
de Faimbe, Guillemette	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Étienne; s.: Joffroy de Raincour)
de Finance, Adam	10	---	B21	---	(spouse of Jeanne I de Hennezel, no origin)
de Finance, Joseph	9	B21	---	---	(son of Adam & Jeanne Hennezel)
de Finances, Christophe	10	---	---	---	B21, B22 (w.: Claude de Hennezel, no origin)
de Finances, Claude	9	---	B21 B22	---	(f.: Christophe; s.: Claude F. Hennezel Champigny)
de Floriot, Anne Catherine	8	---	B23	---	(f.: Florentin; s.: Jean Francois de Tervenus)
de Floriot, Anne Elisabeth	7	--	B23	--	(f.: Nicolas-F.; w.: Jean Francois du Houx)
de Floriot, Florentin	9	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Élisabeth de Guillemain, no origin)
de Floriot, Francoise	8	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Florentin; s.: Charles des Noyers)
de Floriot, Jean Francois	7	---	---	B23	(son of Nicolas Francois)
de Floriot, Marie Anne	7	---	---	---	B23 (daughter of Nicolas Francois)
de Floriot, Nicolas Francois	8	---	B23	---	(f.: Florentin; w.: Marien Anne de Tervenus)
de Franchemont, Nicolas Collet	9	---	A52	---	A41-14 , A52 (w.: L. Francisca Miseroni)
de Fricandel, Manne	12	---	---	---	B21, B22 (s.: Hector Hennezel de Vioménil, no origin)
de Gand, Marguerite	12	---	---	---	B22 (wife of Charles de Chargereres, no origin)
de Garnier, Catherine	13	---	B21	---	B22, B25 (f.: Nicolas; s.: Nicolas II de Vioménil)
de Garnier, Nicolas	14	---	---	---	B21, B22 (father of Catherine, no origin)
de Gémolles, Isabelle	17	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Thiebaud II de Rancour, no origin)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Generald, Claude	13	---	---	---	B22 (1st husband of Bénédicte de Vingles, no origin)
de Gontier, Francoise	12	---	B22	---	(wife of Claude de Chargerres, no origin)
de Grammont, Claude	13	---	---	---	B58 (p.: Jean & Francois despotots de Miserey)
de Grammont, Francoise	13	---	B58	---	(f.: Jean; 2nd wife of Claude de Raincour)
de Grammont, Guillamette	15	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Simon de Lambrey, no origin)
de Grammont, Jean	14	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Francoise Despotots de Miserey, no origin)
de Grammont, Remy	13	---	---	---	B58 (p.: Jean & Francois despotots de Miserey)
de Grançon, Claude Bourgeois	12	---	---	---	B21, B25 (w.: Esther Hennezel de Vioménil, no origin)
de Grandoyen, Anne Franciose	9	---	---	---	B23 (wife of Francois V de Hennezel, no origin)
de Grandoyen, Antoinette	9	---	B21 B22	B72	A50-13 (wife of Nicolas Francois d'Hennezel)
de Grandoyen, Barbe	9	---	--	--	B23 (f.: Dominique; s.: Charles V Hennezel)
de Grandoyen, Barde-Héleine	9	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Dominique; s.: Claude Francois N.)
de Grandoyen, Didiere	9	---	B23	---	(f.: Dominique; s.: Nicolas de Donneval)
de Grandoyen, Dominique	10	---	B23	---	(spouse of Barbe de Morisot, no origin)
de Grandoyen, Jean Damascene	9	---	---	---	B23 (son of Dominique & Barbe Morisot)
de Grandoyen, Jean Dominique	9	---	---	---	A50-4 ; B23 (son of Dominique & Barbe Morisot)
de Grandoyen, Sébastien Joseph	9	---	---	B23	B72 (son of Dominique & Barbe Morisot)
de Grandoyen, Sébestienne	9	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Dominique; s.: Charles Francois N.)
de Grandoyen, Thérèse	9	---	---	---	B23 (daughter of Dominique & Barbe Morisot)
de Guyonville, Jeanne	15	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Pierre IV de Raincour, no origin)
de Hennezel, Adam I	13	---	---	---	B21 (son of Christophe I & N.N)
de Hennezel, Adam II	11	---	---	---	A51-9 ; B21 (son of Christophe II)
de Hennezel, Anne I	10	---	---	---	B21 (daughter of Daniel & Bénédicte de Ponay)
de Hennezel, Anne II	14	---	---	---	B21 (daughter of Claude I, grand-d. of Jehan I)
de Hennezel, Antoine	12	---	---	---	B21 (son of Claude IV & Claudine de Montagu)
de Hennezel, Barbe	13	---	B21	---	(f.: Francois II; s.: Humbert de Hennezel)
de Hennezel, Barbe Charlotte	8	---	C70	---	A50-4 , B23 (f.: Francois V; s.: Charles Nic. de Maillart)
de Hennezel, Béatrix	15	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Jehan I; s.: Jean de Pilliers)
de Hennezel, Charles I	11	---	---	---	B21 (son of Thiébault and Louise de Thysac)
de Hennezel, Charles II	11	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Hector de Vioménil; w.: Jeanne de Ponay)
de Hennezel, Charles III	10	B21	---	---	B22 (f.: Claude V; w.: Madeleine de Vaillant)
de Hennezel, Charles IV	9	---	B21	B21	B22 (f.: Charles III; w.: C. Nicole de La Forge)
de Hennezel, Charles V	9	---	--	--	B23 (w.: Barbe de Grandoyen, no origin)
de Hennezel, Christienne	12	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Jacques I de Hennezel, no origin)
de Hennezel, Christophe I	14	---	---	---	B21 (son of Didier I & Isabella Simony)
de Hennezel, Christophe II	12	---	B21 B22	---	A51-9 (f.: Claude IV; w.: Marguerite de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Claude I	15	---	---	---	B21 (son of Jehan I; married N.N.)
de Hennezel, Claude II	14	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Didier I; w.: Jehanne de Bouzey)
de Hennezel, Claude III	14	---	---	---	B21 (w.: Isabellon de Hennezel, no origin)
de Hennezel, Claude IV	13	---	B21 B22	---	(f.: Guillaume; w.: Claudine de Montagu)
de Hennezel, Claude V	11	---	B21	---	(f.: Thiébault; w.: Anne de Bisseval)
de Hennezel, Claude	10	---	---	---	B21 (s.: Christophe de Finance, no origin)
de Hennezel, Claude Francois	10	---	B21	B21	(f.: Josué II; s.: Elisabeth de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Claudine	12	---	B21	---	(s.: Nicolas du Houx de Vioménil, no origin)
de Hennezel, Daniel	11	---	B21	---	B21-22 (f.: Hector de Vioménil; w.: Bénédicte de Ponay)
de Hennezel, David	10	---	---	---	B21 (son of Daniel & Bénédicte de Ponay)
de Hennezel, Didier I	15	---	---	---	B21, B22, B23
<i>de Hennezel, Didier I</i>					(f.: Jehan I; w.: Isabella Simony & Cathrine Bouzey)
de Hennezel, Didier II	14	---	---	---	B21, B22 (p.: Didier I & Catherine de Bouzey)
de Hennezel, Francois I	14	---	---	---	B21 (son of Claude I, grandson of Jehan I)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Hennezel, Francois II	14	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Didier I, w.: Jehanne I de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Francois III	13	---	---	---	B21 (son of Claude II & Jehanne de Bouzey)
de Hennezel, Francois IV	10	---	---	---	B21 (son of Charles II & Jeanne de Ponay)
de Hennezel, Francois V	9	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Anne Francoise de Grandoyen, no origin)
de Hennezel, Gabrielle	9	---	B21	---	(f.: Claude-Francois; s.: Jean-Baptiste de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Guillaume	14	---	---	---	B21, B22 (son of Didier I & Isabelle Simony)
de Hennezel, Henry I	18	---	---	---	B21, B22 (spouse of Isabeau d'Esch, no origin)
de Hennezel, Henry II	17	---	---	---	B21, B22 (f.: Henry I; w.: Lyze de Bouzey)
de Hennezel, Hugues	10	---	B21	---	B22 (f.: Daniel; w.: Marie de Ponard)
de Hennezel, Humbert	12	---	B21	---	(f.: Claude; s.: Barbe de Hennezel)
de Hennezel, Isaac I	13	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Christophe I; s.: Jehanne II de Tiétry)
de Hennezel, Isaac II	12	---	B21	---	B25 (f.: Isaac I; s.: Yolande Houx de Vioménil)
de Hennezel, Isaac III	10	---	B21	---	(f.: Daniel; s.: Barbe de Thiétry & Elisabeth de Vezet)
de Hennezel, Isabelle	14	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Didier I; s.: Anthoine du Houx)
de Hennezel, Isabellon	14	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Didier I; s.: Claude III de Hennezel)
de Hennezel, Jacques I	12	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Claude IV; w.: Christienne de Hennezel)
de Hennezel, Jacques II	11	---	---	---	B21 (son of Humbert & Barbe Hennezel)
de Hennezel, Jean I	11	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Hector de Vioménil; w.: Madeleine II Chageres)
de Hennezel, Jean II	10	---	B21	---	(f.: Daniel, w.: Jeanne G. de Mazeray)
de Hennezel, Jean III	10	---	---	---	B21, (son of Charles II & Jeanne de Ponay)
de Hennezel, Jean Claude	9	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Claude-Francois & Elisabeth de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Jeanne I	10	---	B21	---	(f.: Charles II; s.: Adam de Finance)
de Hennezel, Jeanne II	9	---	---	---	B21 (daughter of Jean II & Jeanne de Mazeray)
de Hennezel, Jeanne Francoise	10	---	---	---	B21 (daughter of Daniel & Bénédicte de Ponay)
de Hennezel, Jehan III	12	---	---	---	B21 (son of Isaac I & Jehanne II de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Jehan I	16	---	B21	---	(f.: Henry II; w.: Béatrix de Barizey)
de Hennezel, Jehan II	15	---	---	---	B21, B22 (f.: Jehan I; w.: Jehanne Mailleroncourt)
de Hennezel, Joseph	11	---	B21	---	(spouse of Judith de Hennezel, no origin)
de Hennezel, Josué I	12	---	---	---	B21 (son of Claude IV & Claudine de Montagu)
de Hennezel, Josué II	11	---	B21	---	(f.: Humbert; s.: Marthe de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Judith	11	---	B21	---	(f.: Hector de Vioménil; s.: Joseph Hennezel)
de Hennezel, Louis	10	---	---	---	B21 (son of Josué II and Marthe de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Marthe	11	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Cristophe de Thiétry, no origin)
de Hennezel, Nicolas I	14	---	B21	---	B22 (f.: Didier I; w.: Catherine de Raincour)
de Hennezel, Philibert	10	---	---	---	B21 (son of Daniel & Bénédicte de Ponay)
de Hennezel, Pierre I	12	---	---	---	B21 (son of Claude IV & Claudine de Montagu)
de Hennezel, Pierre II	11	---	---	---	B21 (son of Humbert & Barbe de Hennezel)
de Hennezel, Samuel	12	---	---	---	B21 (son of Isaac I & Jehanne II de Thiétry)
de Hennezel, Thiébault	12	---	B21	---	(f.: Claude IV; w.: Louise de Thysac)
de Houecourt, Francque	17	---	---	---	B64 (1st spouse of de Catherine Bouzey, no origin)
de Huyn, Claude	10	---	---	---	B23, (p.: Francois & Francoise de Picquart)
de Huyn, Francois	9	---	---	---	B23, (spouse of Francoise de Picquart, no origin)
de Huyn, Jean	9	---	---	---	B23, (P.: Francois & Francoise de Picquart)
Huyn, Nicolas	9	---	B23	---	(f.: Francois; w.: Francoise de Malcuit)
de Jarville, Baltazard Huyn	8	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Francois I & Louise de Bricard)
de Jarville, Francois I Huyn	9	---	B21	---	(spouse of Louise de Bricard, no origin)
de Jarville, Francois II Huyn	8	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Francois I & Louise de Bricard)
de Jarville, Francoise Huyn	8	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Francois I & Louise de Bricard)
de Jarville, Henriette Huyn	8	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Francois I & Louise de Bricard)
de Jarville, Marie Catharine Huyn	8	C68 B21	C68 B21	B21	(f.: Francois I; s.: T. Denis H. de Champigny)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
<i>de Juffey, Marguerite</i>	18	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Jean I de Raincour, no origin)
de La Boutière, Charles	14	---	---	---	B22 (w.: Philiberte de Saint-Clement, no origin)
de La Boutière, Jeanne	13	---	---	---	B22 (wife of Charles de Chageres)
de La Forge, Charles	10	---	---	---	B21, B22 (w.: Marguerite de Petogost, no origin)
de La Forge, Claude Nicole	9	---	B21	---	B22 (f.: Charles; s.: Charles IV de Hennezel)
de La Forge, Renée Thérèse	9	---	---	---	B21 (2nd wife of Nicolas de Maillart)
<i>de La Menue, Anne</i>	14	---	B22, B65	---	B65 (wife of Nicolas de Chageres, no origin)
<i>de La Pagerie, Marguerite</i>	11	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Francois de Thysac, no origin)
de Lambrey, Adrien	14	---	---	---	B58 (son of Simon & Guillaumette de Grammont)
de Lambrey, Henriette	14	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Simon; s.: Étienne IV de Raincour)
de Lambrey, Simon	15	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Guillemette de Grammont, no origin)
de Lavanche, N.	12	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Adrienne de Raincour, no origin)
de Lenoncourt, Nicole	14	---	---	---	B21 (wife of N. de Montagu, no origin)
<i>de Leucho, Ludovico Longhi</i>	14	---	---	---	A44-3 ; B53, B56 (father of Andrea & Bernardino)
de Leucho, Andrea Longhi	13	---	---	B53	A44-3 ; B56 (son of Ludovico)
<i>de Leucho, Bernardino Longhi</i>	13	---	---	---	A44-1 ; B53, B56 (son of Ludovico)
<i>de Leucho, Lucia Longhi</i>	12	---	---	---	A44-1-4 ; B53, 56 (f.: Bernardino; s.: Ambrogio Miseroni)
de Lisone, Anna Barbara Miseroni	7	C57	---	---	A52 (f.: Eusebio; s.: Mattias von Ehrenkrone)
de Lisone, Anna Elizbeta Miseroni	8	A52	---	A52	A52 (p.: Franz & Splendida v. Gräffenburg)
de Lisone, Anna Ludmilla Miseroni	8	C57	---	A52	(p.: Dionysio & Judith Mayer)
<i>de Lisone, Anna Maria Miseroni</i>	6	C66	C15	C15	A52 (f.: Jan Carl; s.: Ferdinand Franz Braunner)
de Lisone, Anna Marie Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovska)
de Lisone, Anna Marie W. Miseroni	8	A52	---	A52	B44-45, B52 (f.: Dionysio; s.: F. Marangani)
de Lisone, Anna Miseroni	5	A52	---	A52	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovska)
de Lisone, Anna Rosalinde Miseroni	7	A52	---	---	(p.: Jan Ottavio & Anna Dobsicka)
de Lisone, Anton Bernhard Miseroni	6	C66	---	C15	(p.: Jan Carl & Barbora E. Luzicka)
de Lisone, Barbara Katharina Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovska)
de Lisone, Barbora Teresie Miseroni	8	C57	---	A52	(p.: Dionysio & Judith Mayer)
de Lisone, Barbora Theresia E. Miseroni	6	C15	A52	---	(f.: Jan Carl; s.: Jan Svoboda)
<i>de Lisone, Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni</i>	8	C57	C58	C57	A41-12, 13, A45-7, 8, A46-11-17 ;
<i>Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni</i>					B44-45, 52, 59-60 (f.: Dionysio; w.: Benigna v.
<i>Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni</i>					Goldburg & Elisabeth v. Tützingen)
de Lisone, Ferdinand Joseph Miseroni	6	C66	---	---	(p.: Jan Carl & Barbora E. Luzicka)
de Lisone, Franz Gabriel Miseroni	5	A52	---	A52	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovska)
de Lisone, Franz Miseroni	9	C57 B43	A52	A41-15	A25-4, A41-15-16 ; B45-47, B50, 52
<i>de Lisone, Franz Miseroni</i>					(f.: Ottavio; w.: Splendida v. Gräffenburg)
de Lisone, Gothard Miseroni	7	---	---	B42	A52 (f.: Norbert Adolf; w.: Katerina N.)
de Lisone, Hieronymo Miseroni	9	---	---	A52 B52	A25-4 ; B44, 45 (p.: Ottavio & Laura de Castello)
de Lisone, Ignacz Franz Miseroni	8	C57	A52	A52	B44-45, B52 (f.: Dionysio; w.: Ludmilla v. Hostine)
<i>de Lisone, Jan Carl Miseroni</i>	7	C57	---	A52	(f.: Eusebio; w.: Barbora Luzicka)
<i>de Lisone, Jan Carl Miseroni</i>					A43-2-5 ; B66; C15
de Lisone, Jan Ignacz Franz Miseroni	7	C57	---	A52	(f.: Eusebio; w.: H. K. Maternovska)
de Lisone, Jan Ignacz Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovska)
de Lisone, Jan Karel Miseroni	8	A52	---	A52	A52 (p.: Franz & Splendida v. Gräffenburg)
de Lisone, Jan Karl Miseroni	8	A52	---	A52	(p.: Dionysio & Judith Mayer)
de Lisone, Jan Miseroni	6	A52	---	A52	(p.: Jan Ignac Franz & H. K. Maternovska)
de Lisone, Jan Ottavio Miseroni	8	B45	A46-1	B44	A41-18-19 ; B44-45, B52, B59 (father: Dionysio;
<i>de Lisone, Jan Ottavio Miseroni</i>					w.: 1. Dobsicka; 2. Vorikovska; 3. Ebenauerova)
de Lisone, Jan Václav Miseroni	6	A52	---	---	B44 (p.: Johann Paul & Catherina V. Bayer)
de Lisone, Jan Wenzeslaus Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovska)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Lisone, Joannes Nepomus M. Miseroni	6	C15	---	C15	(p.: Jan Carl & Barbora E. Luzicka)
de Lisone, Johann Augustin Miseroni	8	A52	---	A41-20	A41-20, 52; B52 (p.: Franz & Splendida v. Gräffenburg)
de Lisone, Johann Paul Miseroni	7	C57	A52	A41-22	A43-2, 6; B44; C15 (f.: Ferdinad Eusebio; w.: Ludmilla Wirt & Catherina V. Bayer)
<i>de Lisone, Johann Paul Miseroni</i>					
de Lisone, Josef Anton Miseroni	7	C59	---	A52	(p.: Jan Ottavio & Anna Dobsicka)
de Lisone, Josef Pavel Miseroni	6	A52	---	---	B44 (p.: Johann Paul & Catherina V. Bayer)
de Lisone, Josefa Miseroni	5	A52	---	A52	(f.: Wenceslaus Martin; s.: Peter Kuchynka)
de Lisone, (Karel) Johann Ambr. Miseroni	9	C57	A52	A52 B45	A25-4; B45-47, B52
<i>de Lisone, Johann Ambr. Miseroni</i>					(f.: Ottavio; w.: Anna v. Petersdorf)
de Lisone, Katerina Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Krystofa Renata Miseroni	8	A52	---	A52	B 44-45, 52 (p.: Dionysio & Maria Ludmilla Major)
de Lisone, Laura Katarina Miseroni	8	A52	---	---	A52 (p.: Franz & Splendida v. Gräffenburg)
de Lisone, Leopold Joseph Miseroni	7	C57	---	A52	A41-12 (p.: Eusebio & Benigna von Goldburg)
de Lisone, Ludmilla B. E. Miseroni	7	A52	---	---	(p.: Jan Ottavio & Anna Dobsicka)
de Lisone, Marie Teresia Miseroni	7	C57	---	---	A52; C15; (f.: Eusebio; s.: B. Rudorfer)
de Lisone, Maria Elisa Miseroni	7	A52	---	---	(p.: Jan Ottavio & Anna Dobsicka)
de Lisone, Marie Elisabeth Miseroni	7	C57	---	A52	A52 (f.: Eusebio; s.: J. K. Schöppenknecht)
de Lisone, Maria Eva Miseroni	5	A52	---	A52	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Marie Josefine Miseroni	5	A52	---	A52	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Marie Katerina Miseroni	7	C57	---	A52	(p.: Eusebio & Benigna von Goldburg)
de Lisone, Marie Laura Miseroni	8	A52	---	A52	B44-B45, B52 (f.: Dionysio; s.: F. von Aschfeld)
de Lisone, Maximilian A. E. Miseroni	7	A52	---	---	(p.: Jan Ottavio & Anna Dobsicka)
de Lisone, Norbert A. Miseroni	7	A52	---	---	(p.: Jan Ottavio & Anna Dobsicka)
de Lisone, Norbert Adolf Miseroni	8	A52	---	A52	B50, 52 (f.: Franz; w.: Anna J. von Dlouhe-Vsi)
de Lisone, Oktavian Miseroni	8	A52	---	---	A52 (p.: Franz & Splendida v. Gräffenburg)
de Lisone, Teresie Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Teresie Miseroni	5	A52	---	A52	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus A. B. Miseroni	7	A52	---	---	(p.: Jan Ottavio & Anna Dobsicka)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni	9	---	---	C57 B43	A25-4, A41-9-11, A45-1-6, A46-1; B43-47,
<i>Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni</i>					B49, B52, B56, B60 (f.: Ottavio; w.: Judith v.
<i>Wenceslaus Dionysio Miseroni</i>					Burgrieden & Marie Ludmilla von Grossenau)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus Dio. Simon Miseroni	7	C59	---	A52	(f.: Jan Ottavio; m.: E. T. Vorikovska)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus Eusebio Miseroni	8	C57	---	B52	B44-45, B52 (p.: Dionysio & Judith Mayer)
de Lisone, Wences. F. Adalbert Miseroni	7	C57	---	A52	(p.: Eusebio & Benigna von Goldburg)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus Martin Miseroni	6	C15	---	C15	A43; B66 (f.: Jan Carl; w.: Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus Martin Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus Martin Miseroni	5	A52	---	---	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lisone, Wenceslaus Miseroni	5	A52	---	A52	(p.: Wenceslaus Martin & Marie Vasirovka)
de Lombillon, Charles Remy	7	---	B23	---	(w.: Marie Thérèse de Tervenus, no origin)
de Maillart, Charles Nicolas	8	---	C70	---	B23 (w.: Barbe Charlotte de Hennezel, no origin)
de Maillart, Gabrielle Antoniette	7	B21	B21 B23	B21	B22 (f.:C.Nicolas; s.:C.N. d'Attaignéville)
de Mailleroncourt, Jehanne	15	---	---	---	B21, B22 (wife of Jehan II de Hennezel, no origin)
de Maimbourg Barbe	9	---	---	---	B23 (wife of Jean II de Bilistein, no origin)
de Maiséres, Étienne	13	---	B58	---	B58 (w.: Francoise I de Raincour, no origin)
de Maiséres, Marguerite	14	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Étienne de Montarlot, no origin)
de Malain, Jeanne	17	---	---	---	B64 (wife of Guillaume de Bouzey)
de Malcuit, Bernard	10	---	---	---	(brother: Francois; w.: Marie Gennetaire)
<i>de Malcuit, Bernard</i>					A51-16; B23
de Malcuit, Francoise	9	---	B23	---	(f.: Bernard; s.: Nicolas de Huyn)
de Malcuit, Louis	9	---	C68	---	B23, B63 (f.: Bernard; w.: Anne de Bermand)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Malvoisin, Élisabeth	12	---	---	---	B63 (wife of Jean de Bougogne, no origin)
de Márkusfalva, Franz Máriássy	4	---	---	---	B12 (w.: Rosalie B. de Becevicze, no origin)
de Márkusfalva, Rosalie Máriássy	3	B12	B12	B12	(wife of Julius F. Joseph Schell v. Bauschlott)
de Masselin, Charles	12	---	---	A51	A51-18-20; B23 (f.: Jean; w.: Antoinette La Ricque)
de Masselin, Jean	13	---	---	---	A51-20, 21; B23 (spouse of Marguerite N.)
de Masselin, Jean Baptiste	11	---	---	---	A51-12, 18-19; B23 (p.: Charles & Antoinette LaRicque)
de Masselin, Jean Jacques	11	---	---	---	A51-12, 18-19; B23 (p.: Charles & Antoinette LaRicque)
de Masselin, Mayelle	11	---	---	---	B23; C45 (f.: Jean; s.: Gérard Bilistein)
de Masselin, Nicolas	11	---	---	---	A51-12, 18-19; B23 (p.: Charles & Antoinette LaRicque)
de Mathieu, Jean	12	---	---	---	B22 (2nd s. of Madeleine I de Chargerés, no origin)
de Mathieu, Louise	11	---	---	---	B21 (s.: René de G. de Mazeray, no origin)
de Mazeray, Jeanne de Guillot	10	---	B21	---	(f.: René; s.: Jean II de Hennezel)
de Mazeray, René de Guillot	11	---	---	---	B21 (w.: Louise de Mathieu, no origin)
de Merans, Jeanne	12	---	---	---	B22 (wife of Pierre de Chargerés, no origin)
de Messey, Henry	17	---	---	---	B58 (spouse of Jeanette I de Raincour, no origin)
de Miserey, Francoise Despotots	14	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Jean de Grammont, no origin)
de Montagné, Adeline	24	---	---	---	B24, B58 (wife of Simon I de Raincour, no origin)
de Montagu, Claudine	13	---	---	---	B21 (f.: N. Montagu; s.: Claude IV de Hennezel)
de Montagu, Guillaume	13	---	---	---	B21 (p.: N. Montagu & Nicole Lennncour)
de Montagu, N.	14	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Nicole de Lenoncourt, no origin)
de Montarlot, Calvaire	13	---	---	B58	B58 (1st wife of Claude de Raincour)
de Montarlot, Étienne	14	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Marguerite de Maisières, no origin)
de Montbéliard, Alix	15	---	---	---	B58 (s.: Pierre V de Raincour, no origin)
de Montbéliard, Henry	15	---	---	---	B58 (brother of Alix, no origin)
de Montbéliard, Pierre	15	---	---	---	B58 (brother of Alix, no origin)
de Montmartin, Charlotte	14	---	---	---	B58 (s.: Guillaume IV de Raincour, no origin)
de Morisot, Barbe	10	---	B23	---	(wife of Dominique de Grandoyen, no origin)
de Morisot, Jean Dominique	10	---	---	---	A50-20; B23 (brother of Barbe Morisot, no origin)
de Moroges, Philipp	14	---	---	---	B22 (1st spouse of Anne de La Menue, no origin)
de Petogost, Marguerite	10	---	---	---	B21, B22 (s.: Charles de La Forge, no origin)
de Pilliers, Jean	15	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Béatrix de Hennezel, no origin)
de Ponard, Marie	10	---	---	---	B21, B22 (wife of Hugues de Hennezel, no origin)
de Ponay, Bénédicte du Crest	11	---	B21	---	B22 (f.: Hugues; s.: Daniel de Hennezel)
de Ponay, Hugues du Crest	12	---	B21 B22	---	(w.: Madeleine I de Chargerés, no origin)
de Ponay, Jeanne du Crest	11	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Hugues; s.: Charles II Hennezel)
de Poursas, Philippe	11	---	---	---	B23 (wife of Mengin Gennetaire, no origin)
de Raincour, Adeline	17	---	---	---	B58 (daughter of Étienne III)
de Raincour, Adrienne	12	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Claude; s.: N. de Lavanche)
de Raincour, Agné	17	---	---	---	B58 (daughter of Jean I & Marguerite Juffey)
de Raincour, Agnotte	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (daughter of Pierre-Payen & Cecile N.)
de Raincour, Alix	18	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Orry; s.: Jannon de Dambelin)
de Raincour, Anne-Dorothea	11	---	---	---	B58 (son of Étienne V & Jeanne B. Tranchard)
de Raincour, Aymé	26	---	---	---	B24, B58 (father of Guillaume I, no origin)
de Raincour, Calon I	24	---	---	---	B24, B58 (p.: Guillaume I & Simonette N.)
de Raincour, Calon II	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (son of Viard, father of Jobert I)
de Raincour, Catherine	14	---	B21	---	B22 (f.: PierreIV; s.: Nicolas I de Hennezel de V.)
de Raincour, Christofle-Louis	11	---	---	---	B58 (son of Étienne V & Jeanne B. Tranchard)
de Raincour, Claude	13	---	B58	---	B58 (f.: Étienne IV; w.: Calv. de Montarlot)
de Raincour, Claude-Anthoinette	12	---	---	B58	B58 (f.: Claude; s.: Nicolas d'Auvignot)
de Raincour, Claudine I	15	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Nicolas I; s.: George C. de Cromary)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Raincour, Claudine II	14	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Pierre V; s.: Jean Bourreleret)
de Raincour, Claudine III	12	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Claude; s.: Adam Dumont)
de Raincour, Élisabeth	23	---	---	---	B58 (daughter of Pierre-Payen & Cecile N.)
de Raincour, Étienne I	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (son of Pierre-Payen & Cecile N.)
de Raincour, Étienne II	19	---	---	---	B24, B58 (son of Thierry & N.N.)
de Raincour, Étienne III	18	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Orry; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Étienne IV	14	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Pierre V; w.:Henriette de Lambrey)
de Raincour, Étienne V	12	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Claude; w.: Jeanne B. Tranchard)
de Raincour, Felicité	21	---	---	---	B24, B58 (daughter of Jobert I & N.N.)
de Raincour, Francoise I	13	---	B58	---	B58 (f.: Étienne IV; s.: Étienne de Maisières)
de Raincour, Francoise II	13	---	---	---	B58 (p.: Guillaume IV & Charlotte de Montmartin)
de Raincour, George	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Jean I; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Guillaume I	25	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Aymé; w.: Simonette N.)
de Raincour, Guillaume II	24	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Guillaume I; w.: N. N))
de Raincour, Guillaume III	21	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Jobert II; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Guillaume IV	14	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Pierre V; w.: Charlotte de Montmartin)
de Raincour, Hugues I	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (son of Pierre-Payen & Cecile N.)
de Raincour, Hugues II	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (p.: Gillaume II & N.N.)
de Raincour, Jacquette	14	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Pierre IV; s.: Jacques de Saint-Crix)
de Raincour, Jean I	18	---	---	---	B24, 58 (f.: Orry; w.: Marguerite de Juffey)
de Raincour, Jean II	16	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Simon III; w.: Marguerite d'Augicour)
de Raincour, Jean III	14	---	---	---	B58 (son of Pierre IV & Jeanne de Guyonvelle)
de Raincour, Jean IV	14	---	---	---	B58 (son of Pierre V)
de Raincour, Jean V	13	---	---	---	B58 (p.: Guillaume IV & Charlotte de Montmartin)
de Raincour, Jeanette I	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Jean I; s.: Henry de Messey)
de Raincour, Jeanette II	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Étienne III; s.: Guillaume de Boigne)
de Raincour, Jeanette III	16	---	---	---	B58 (daughter of George & N.N.)
de Raincour, Jobert I	22	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Calon II; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Jobert II	22	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Varnier; w.: Mariette de Seignay)
de Raincour, Joffroy	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Philipp; w.: Guillemette de Faimbe)
de Raincour, Marc	13	---	---	---	B58 (p.: Guillaume IV & Charlotte de Montmartin)
de Raincour, Marguerite	12	---	---	---	B58 (daughter of Claude & Calvaire Montarlot)
de Raincour, Nicolas I	16	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Joffroy; w.: Alix de Saint-Martin)
de Raincour, Nicolas II	15	---	---	---	B58 (son of Pierre III)
de Raincour, Orry	19	---	---	---	B24, 58 (f.: Thierry; w.: Marguerite de Betaucour)
de Raincour, Philibert	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Philipp; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Philipp	18	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Orry; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Pierre I	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (son of Guillaume II & N.N)
de Raincour, Pierre II	17	---	---	---	B58 (son of Étienne III)
de Raincour, Pierre III	16	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Philibert; w.: N. N.)
de Raincourt, Pierre IV	15	---	---	---	B21, B22, B24, B58 (f.: Jean II; w.: Jeanne de Guyonvelle)
de Raincour, Pierre V	15	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Nicolas I; w.: Alix de Montbéliard)
de Raincour, Pierre-Payen	24	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Guillaume I; w.: Cecile N.)
de Raincour, Poincard	15	---	---	---	B58 (son of Jean II & Marguerite d'Augicour)
de Raincour, Richard	17	---	---	---	B58 (son of Jean I and Marguerite Juffey)
de Raincour, Robert	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (son of Pierre-Payen & Cecile N.)
de Raincour, Simon I	24	---	---	---	B24, 58 (f.: Guillaume I; w.: A. de Montagné)
de Raincour, Simon II	23	---	---	---	B24, B58 (son of Guillaume II & N.N)
de Raincour, Simon III	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Jean I; w.: Marguerite de Boigne)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Raincour, Simone	13	---	---	---	B58 (p.: Guillaume IV & Charlotte de Montmartin)
de Raincour, Thiebaud I	17	---	---	---	B58 (son of Étienne III & N.N.)
de Raincour, Thiebaud II	17	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Jean I; w.: Isabelle de Gémolles)
de Raincour, Thierry	20	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Guillaume III; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Varnier	23	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Pierre-Payen; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Vaubert	14	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Pierre IV; w.: Jeanne de Rancevaux)
de Raincour, Viard	24	---	---	---	B24, B58 (f.: Guillaume I; w.: N. N.)
de Raincour, Yoland	17	---	---	---	B58 (daughter of Jean I & Marguerite Juffey)
de Rancevaux, Jeanne	14	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Vaubert de Raincour, no origin)
de Saint-Clement, Philiberte	14	---	---	---	B22 (wife of Charles de La Boutière, no origin)
de Saint Crix, Jacques	14	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Jacquette de Raincour, no origin)
de Saint-Genot, Anne	12	---	---	---	A51-23 ; B23, B63 (s.: Francois I de Bouvier)
de Saint-Germain, Gabrielle	7	---	---	---	B23 (2nd w. of Charles R. de Lombillon, no origin)
de Saint-Germain, Marie	17	---	B64	---	B64 (wife of Jean III de Bouzey, no origin)
de Saint-Loup, Humbert	13	---	---	---	B58 (1st s. of Calvaire de Montarlot, no origin)
de Saint-Loup, Simon	12	---	---	---	B58 (son of Humbert & Calvaire de Montarlot)
de Saint-Martin, Alix	16	---	---	B58	B58 (f.: Huguenin; s.: Nicolas I de Raincour)
de Saint-Martin, Huguenin	17	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Marguerite de Cendrecour, no origin)
de Saussures, Anne	12	---	B21 B23	---	B25 (f.: Antoine; s.: Pierre H. de Vioménil)
de Saussures, Anthoine	13	---	---	---	B21, B23, B25 (w.: Antoinette d'Augy, no origin)
de Saussures, Claude	12	---	---	---	B21, B23, B25 (son of Antoine & Antoinette D'Augy)
de Saussures, Daniel	12	---	B21,23,25	---	(f.: Antoine; w.: Marie Hennezel de Vioménil)
de Saussures, Jean	12	---	---	---	B21, B23, B25 (son of Antoine & Antoinette D'Augy)
de Saussures, Moyse	12	---	---	---	B21, B23, B25 (son of Antoine & Antoinette D'Augy)
de Seignay, Mariette Magnansse	22	---	---	---	B24, B58 (s.: Jobert II de Raincour, no origin)
de Simony, Francois	16	---	---	---	B21, 23 (w.: Guillemette Taceponne, no origin)
de Simony, Isabella	15	---	---	---	B21, 23 (f.: Francois; s.: Didier I de Hennezel)
de Simony, Martin	15	---	B23	---	(p.: Francois and Guillemette Taceponne de Vicanne)
de Simony, Pierre	15	---	---	---	B23 (p.: Francois and Guillemette Tac. de Vicanne)
de Soisson, Dominique Lespilé	9	---	C67	---	(spouse of Claude Malcuit, no origin)
de Tardvenu, Claude (de Saulsxerotte)	14	---	---	---	B23 (spouse of Isabeau de Bettanges, no origin)
de Tardvenu, (Tervenus), Francois	14	---	---	---	B23 (father of Idatte; brother of Claude)
de Tardvenu (Tervenus) , Idatte	13	---	---	---	B23, C45 (f.: Francois; s.: Demange Bouvier)
de Tardvenu, Sébastien	14	---	---	---	B23 (brother of Claude, no origin)
de Tervenu, Nicolas (de Saulsxerotte)	13	---	---	---	B23 (son of Claude & Isabeau de Bettange)
de Tervenus, Anne Anthoinelle	8	C45	---	---	(daughter of Charles Joseph & Anna Malcuit)
de Tervenus, Anne Charlotte	8	C45	C48	C46	A51-10, 15, A99-5 ; B21, B22, B23 (f.: Charles Joseph; s.: Dominique J. Francois de Champigny)
<i>de Tervenus, Anne Charlotte</i>					
de Tervenus, Anne Charlotte II	7	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Jean-Francois; s.: Nicolas J. de Crespy)
de Tervenus, Anne Marie	9	C45	---	---	B23 (f.: Antoine; s.: Louis Leisq. de Baconval)
de Tervenus, Anthoine	8	C45	---	---	(son of Charles Joseph & Anna Malcuit)
de Tervenus, Antoine	10	C45	C45	C45	A51-26 ; B23
<i>de Tervenus, Antoine</i>					(f.: Jean Bouvier Tervenus; w.: Anne de Bilistein)
de Tervenus, Antoine II	7	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Jean-Francois; w.: Marie Anne Pecheur)
de Tervenus, Auguste	7	---	---	---	B23 (p.: Jean-Francois & Anne C. de Floriot)
de Tervenus, Catherine	10	---	A51-26	C45	A51-26 (f.: Jean Bouvier; s.: Jean de Carmaing)
de Tervenus, Charles Francois	8	C45	---	---	B23, C45 (p.: Charles Joseph & Anne Malcuit)
de Tervenus, Charles Francois II	7	---	---	A51-28	A51-10, A51-27, 28, 29 ; B23
<i>de Tervenus, Charles Francois</i>					(p.: Jean-Francois & Anne Catherine de Floriot)
de Tervenus, Charles Joseph	9	C45	B23	C45	A50-18, A51-30, A99-4 ; C67

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Tervenus, Claude Nicolas	8	C45	---	C45	(son of Charles Joseph & Anna Malcuit)
de Tervenus, Dominique Francois	7	C45	---	---	B23 (p.: Jean-Francois & Anne C. de Floriot)
de Tervenus, Élisabeth	9	C45	B23	---	(f.: Antoine; s.: Antoine de Courtignon)
de Tervenus, Francois	8	C45	---	---	(son of Charles Joseph & Anna Malcuit)
de Tervenus, Jean Bouvier	11	---	---	B23	A51-6, A-26; C45 (f.: Antoine Bouvier;
<i>de Tervenus, Jean Bouvier</i>					w.: Élisabeth de Estienne)
de Tervenus, Jean Claude	9	C45	---	---	B23 (son of Antoine & Anne de Bilistein)
de Tervenus, Jean Francois	8	C45	B23	---	A26-3 (f.: Charles Joseph; w.: Anne C. de Floriot)
de Tervenus, Léopold	7	---	---	---	B23 (p.: Jean-Francois & Anne C. de Floriot)
de Tervenus, Louis	8	C45	---	---	(son of Charles Joseph & Anna Malcuit)
de Tervenus, Magdalena Francoise	8	C45	---	---	(daughter of Charles Joseph & Anna Malcuit)
de Tervenus, Marie Francoise	9	C45	---	---	B23 (daughter of Antoine & Anna de Bilistein)
de Tervenus, Marie Thérèse	7	---	B23	---	(f.: Jean-Francois; s.: Charles R. de Lombillon)
de Tervenus, Marien Anne	8	C45	B23	---	B23 (f.: Charles Joseph; s.: Nicolas-Francois de Floriot)
de Tervenus, Mauge	8	C45	---	---	(daughter of Charles Joseph & Anna Malcuit)
de Thiaucourt, Didier	18	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Catherine Barbe N., no Origin)
de Thiaucourt, Béatrix	17	---	---	---	B21, B22 (f.: Didier; s.: André Barizey)
de Thiétry, Barbe	10	---	B21	B21	B22 (f.: Josué; s.: Isaac III de Hennezel)
de Thiétry, Christophe	11	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Marthe de Hennezel, no origin)
de Thiétry, Claudine	12	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Francois de Thiétry, no origin)
de Thiétry, Deille	14	---	---	---	B21 (father of Henry, wife and origin unknown)
de Thiétry, Élisabeth	10	---	B21	---	(f.: Christophe; s.: Claude-Francois de Hennezel)
de Thiétry, Francois	12	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Claudine de Thiétry, no origin)
de Thiétry, Gabrielle	14	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Nicolas du Houx, no origin)
de Thiétry, Henry	13	---	B21	---	B21 (f.: Deille; w.: Catherine H. de Vioménil)
de Thiétry, Jacques	13	---	B21	---	(1st spouse of Barbe de Henneze, no origin)
de Thiétry, Jean-Baptiste	9	---	B21	---	B21 (spouse of Gabrielle de Hennezel, no origin)
de Thiétry, Jehanne I	14	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Francois II de Hennezel, no origin)
de Thiétry, Jehanne II	13	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Isaac I de Hennezel, no origin)
de Thiétry, Josué	11	---	---	---	B21, B22 (father of Barbe, wife & origin unknown)
de Thiétry, Marguerite	12	---	B21 B22	---	(wife of Christophe II de Hennezel, no origin)
de Thiétry, Marthe	11	---	B21	---	(f.: Francois; s.: Josué II Hennezel)
de Thomassin, Claude Nicolas	8	---	---	---	B21, B22 (spouse of Marguerite Soufflet)
de Thomassin, Thérèse	7	---	B21 B22	---	(f.: Claude N.; s.: Jean Claude Hennezel d'Attignéville)
de Thuillieres, Cathrine	17	---	---	---	B64 (spouse of Liébault II de Bouzey, no origin)
de Thysac, Catherine	13	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Jehan; s.: Christophe H. de Vioménil)
de Thysac, Charles	13	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Francoise de Bouzey, no origin)
de Thysac, Charles	13	---	B21	B21	(2nd spouse of Catherine de Viomenil, no origin)
de Thysac, Francois	11	---	---	---	B21, B22 (w.: Marguerite de La Pagerie, no origin)
de Thysac, Francoise Elisabeth	10	---	B21	---	A50-22, 23; B21; C44
<i>de Thysac, Francoise Elisabeth</i>					(f.: Francois; s.: Denis de Hennezel)
de Thysac, Jehan	14	---	---	---	B21 (father of Catherine, wife & origin unknown)
de Thysac, Jehan	13	---	B21 B22	---	(spouse of Nicole H. de Vioménil, no origin)
de Thysac, Louise	12	---	B21	---	(f.: Charles; s.: Thiébault de Hennezel)
de Thysal, Jehan	16	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Alix de Barizey)
de Vaillant, Madeleine	10	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Charles III de Hennezel, no origin)
de Vassan, Christophe	13	---	---	---	B21, B25 (spouse of Perette Python, no origin)
de Vassan, Marie	12	---	B21 B22	---	A47-1; B25 (f.: Christophe; s.: Louis H. de Vioménil)
de Vezet, Elisabeth Huot	10	---	B21	---	(2nd wife of Isaac III de Hennezel, no origin)
de Vicanne, GuillemetteTaceponne	16	---	---	---	B21, B23 (s.: Francois de Simony, no origin)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
de Vichy, Francoise	12	---	---	---	B22 (f.: Jacques; s.: Francois de Chargerres)
de Vichy, Jacques	13	---	---	---	B22 (w.: Philiberte de Douhars, no origin)
de Vighi, Appolita	10	---	---	---	B56 (s.: Giovanni Ambrogio Miseroni, no origin)
de Villanova, Johanna Lopez	11	---	---	---	B41; C55 (wife of Jacob Sweerts, no origin)
de Vileneuve, Jeanne	13	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Pierre Tranchard, no origin)
de Vingles, Bénédicte	13	---	B22	---	(s.: C. Generald & of Denis Chargerres, no origin)
de Vioménil, Catherine Hennezel	13	---	B21	---	(f.: Nicolas I; s.: Henry de Thiéry)
de Vioménil, Christophe Hennezel	13	---	---	B21	B22 (f.: Nicolas I; w.: Catharine de Thysac)
de Vioménil, Claude du Houx	12	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Francois & Yolande d'Hennezel de Vioménil)
de Vioménil, Esther Hennezel	12	---	---	---	B21, B25 (f.: Nicolas II; s.: Claude B. de Grançon)
de Vioménil, Francois du Houx	12	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Francois & Yolande d'Hennezel de Vioménil)
de Vioménil, Georges du Houx	12	---	---	---	B21 (p.: Francois & Yolande d'Hennezel de Vioménil)
de Vioménil, Hector Hennezel	12	---	---	---	B21, B22 (f.: Nicolas II; w.: Manne de Fricandel)
de Vioménil, Isabeau Hennezel	13	---	B21	---	(f.: Nicolas I; s.: Guillaume du Houx)
de Vioménil, Louis Hennezel	12	---	B21 B22	---	A47-1, B25 (f.: Nicolas II; w.: Marie de Vassan)
de Vioménil, Marie Hennezel	12	---	B21 B25	---	(f.: Nicolas II; s.: Daniel de Saussures)
de Vioménil, Nicolas du Houx	12	---	---	---	B21 (f.: Francois; w.: Claudine Hennezel)
de Vioménil, Nicolas II Hennezel	13	---	B21	---	A48-1-4, A49-1-4, A51-11; B22, B25
<i>de Vioménil, Nicolas II Hennezel</i>					(f.: Nicolas I d'Hennezel; w.: Catherine de Garnier)
de Vioménil, Nicole Hennezel	13	---	B21 B25	---	(f.: Nicolas I; s.: Jehan de Thysac)
de Vioménil, Pierre Hennezel	12	---	B21 B23	---	B21, B25 (f.: Nicolas II; w.: Anne de Saussures)
de Vioménil, Rabe Hennezel	12	---	B21 B25	---	(f.: Nicolas II; s.: N. Tysse)
de Vioménil, Yolande Hennezel	13	---	B21	---	(f.: Nicolas I; s.: Francois du Houx)
de Vioménil, Yolande du Houx	11	---	B21 B25	---	(f.: Nicolas; s.: Isaac II de Hennezel)
de Wisse, Francoise	13	---	---	---	B21 (1st wife of Guillaume du Houx, no origin)
des Jours, Étienne	14	---	---	---	B22, B65 (wife of Jean de Ballard, no origin)
des Noyers, Charles	8	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Francoise de Floriot, no origin)
des Vernois, Francois	16	---	---	---	B22 (spouse of Anne de Chissey, no origin)
des Vernois, Philippe	15	---	---	---	B22 (f.: Francois; s.: Durand de Chargerres)
du Crest, Anne	16	---	---	---	B22 (wife of Antoine de Chargerres, no origin)
du Houx, Anthoine	14	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Isabelle de Hennezel, no origin)
du Houx, Francois	13	---	B21	---	(f.: Guillaume; w.: Yolande H. de Vioménil)
du Houx, Guillaume	14	---	B21 B22	---	(f.: Nicolas; w.: Franc. Wisse & Isabeau H. de Vioménil)
du Houx, Jean Francois	7	--	B23	---	(spouse of Anne de Floriot, no origin)
du Houx, Nicolas	15	---	---	---	B21 (spouse of Gabrielle de Thiéry, no origin)
du Moulin, Jeanne	8	---	C67	---	(daughter of Louis & Marie Malcuit)
du Ru, Pierre	9	---	C67	---	A50; C67 (spouse of Marie Malcuit, no origin)
Dessewffy, Luise	4	B12	B12	B12	(wife of Joachim Rudolf v. Bauschlott)
Dobsicka, Anna Polixena	8	---	---	---	A52; B44, B52; C59 (1st wife of Jan Ottavio de Lisone)
D'Oorschot, Jenne	12	---	---	B41	(wife of Gerard Bruynincx, no origin)
Dumont, Adam	12	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Claudine III de Raincour, no origin)
Ebenauerova, Terese Katarina	8	---	---	---	A52 (3rd wife of Jan Ottavio de Lisone, no origin)
Egger, Joannes	10	---	C20	---	(w.: Christiana Faelicita Neumayr, no origin)
Elek, Andor	1	A00	A00	A00	A00 (m.: Veronika; w.: Anna Guzik)
Elek, Veronika	2	---	A00	A00	A00 (2nd w. of Thomas Ferencz Guzik, no origin)
Englerth, Catherina Regina	6	C12	C12	---	(f.: Joseph; s.: Dominic I Lesser)
Englerth, Joseph	7	---	C12	C12	(1st pouse of Regina Leitinger, no origin)
Englerth, Maria-Anna Regina	6	C12	C12	---	(f.: Joseph; s.: Michael Glückswerth)
Evancicke, N.	8	---	---	---	A52 (w.: Ottavia Zanetti de Die, no origin)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Fetter, Johann	5	---	---	---	A03-6 (2nd spouse of Francisca Naller)
Fligerius, Maria	9	---	B41	---	(s.: Ferdinand Marten Hamel Bruynincx)
Florentin, Mengin	13	---	---	---	(2nd s. of Marguerite, Jean Masselin's widow, no origin)
Fontány, Irén	2	---	---	A35	(f.: Pál; s.: Henrik Slanicka)
Fontány, Pál	3	---	---	---	A35 (spouse of Appolonia Kakas, no origin)
Freymutb, Gabriel	9	---	C34	---	(spouse of Elisabeth Hermann, no origin)
Frölich, Joseph	7	---	---	---	A11-8 (adopted son of Lorenz Strasser, no origin)
Frölich, N.	8	---	---	---	(1st spouse of Magdalena N., no origin)
Fuchs, Joannes Michael	9	---	C03	C01	(3rd husband of Martha Barbara N., no origin)
<i>Fuchs, Joannes Michael</i>					A11-1, A13-11, 12, 13, A14-23; B30
Fuchs, Josephus	8	C03	---	C01	(son of Joannes Michael and Martha Barbara)
Geestevelt, Abraham	9	---	B41	---	(spouse of Idila Hamel Bruynincx, no origin)
Gennetaire, Marie	10	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Mengin; s.: Bernard Malcuit)
Gennetaire, Mengin	11	---	---	---	B23 (spouse of Philippe de Pursas, no origin)
Gérard, Élisabeth	10	---	---	---	B71, C67 (wife of Jean Roussel, no origin)
Glückswerth, Michael	6	---	C12	---	(w.: Maria-Anna Regina Englerth, no origin)
Gottlieb, Eleonora Thekla	7	---	B13	B13	(2nd w. of Prosper Anton Berchtold, no origin)
Gross, Christoph	10	---	---	---	C33 (father of Maria, no origin)
Gross, Maria	9	---	C33	---	(f.: Christoph; s.: Henrich II Seedrach)
Guillemin, Élisabeth	9	---	---	---	B23 (wife of Florentin de Floriot, no origin)
Gütler, Magdalena	8	---	C01	C01	A11-9 (2nd wife of Lorenz Strasser, no origin)
Guzik, Albina	1	---	A00	---	(f.: T. Franciscus; s.: József Patkó)
Guzik, Anna	1	A00	A00	---	(f.: T. Franciscus; s.: Andor Elek)
Guzik, Carolina	4	---	---	---	C37 (wife of Thomas Pudelko, no origin)
Guzik, Iлона	1	---	A00	---	(f.: T. Franciscus; s.: János Kern)
Guzik, Joannes	3	---	---	---	C37 (f.: Stanislas; w.: Balbina Pudelko)
Guzik, Kamilla	1	A00	A00	---	(f.: T. Franciscus; s.: Kálmán Kiss)
Guzik, Katalin Matild	1	A00	---	C18	(daughter of T. Franciscus, died as an infant)
Guzik, Maria Etel	1	C18	C19	A35	(f.: T. Franciscus; s.: Rezső Bereel Vitzthum)
<i>Guzik, Maria Etel</i>					A00-51-54
Guzik, Stanislas	4	---	---	---	C37 (w.: Anna N.; son Joannes, no origin)
Guzik, Tamás Ferencz	2	C37	C18	C18	B04, C37 (f.: Joannes; w.: Anna Slanicka)
Guzik, Veronika	1	A00	---	---	(f.: T. Ferencz; s.: Tibor Pokornyi)
Guzik, Vilmos	1	---	---	---	(f.: T. Ferencz; w.: Elizabet Papp)
Hamel, Dirck	12	---	---	---	B41 (father of Gijsbert and Wouter, no origin)
Hamel, Gerrit	10	---	---	---	B41 (p.: Gijsbert & Anna.; w.: M. Meerwijek)
Hamel, Gijsbert	11	---	C56	B41	(f.: Dirck; w.: Christina Bruynincx &
<i>Hamel, Gijsbert</i>					Anna Bom van Cranenburgh)
Hamel, Johan	10	B41	B41	B41	(p.: Gijsbert & Anna.; w.: Cath. Vloots)
Hamel, Wouter	11	---	---	---	B41 (son of Dirck)
Hays, William	0	---	B27	---	(2nd s.: of Katharina von Bauschlott, no origin)
Hegenmüller, Johann Ruprecht	12	---	---	---	(spouse of Maria M. Weitmar, no origin)
Hegenmüller, Maria Magdalena	11	---	B13	---	(2nd wife of Johann Jakob Berchtold)
Herman, Anna	9	C34	C34	---	(f.: Jakob;; s.: Johann Seefeld)
Herman, Christina	9	C34	C34	---	(f.: Jakob;; s.: Henrich II Seedrach & David C. Pröwe)
Herman, Elisabeth	9	C34	C34	---	(f.: Jakob; s.: Gabriel Freymuth)
Herman, Israel	9	C34	---	---	(p.: Jakob & Maria N.)
Herman, Jakob	10	C33	---	---	(f.: Peter; w.: Anna N.)
Herman, Jacob	9	C34	---	---	(p.: Jakob & Maria N.)
Herman, Johann	10	C33	---	---	(p.: Peter & Anna N.)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Herman, Maria	9	C34	C34	---	(f.: Jakob; s.: Hans Lorenz)
Herman, Peter	11	---	---	---	(spouse of Anna N., no origin)
Herman, Peter	10	C33	---	---	(son of Peter)
Herman, Regina	10	C33	---	---	(daughter of Peter)
Herman, Regina	9	C34	---	---	(p.: Jakob & Maria N.)
Hiérard, Anne	10	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Francois de Bricard, no origin)
Holzman, Christoph	10	---	C28 C62	---	(spouse of Elisabeth Wimmer, no origin)
Hundbori, Barbora	4	---	---	---	C15 (wife of Jan Braunner, no origin)
Hunyady, Klára	8	---	---	---	(wife of Christian Paluska, no origin)
Huszár, Maria Anna	6	B13	B13	B13	(wife of Anton Maria Berchtold, no origin)
Jozefka, N.	1	---	---	---	A00 (1st spouse of Albina Guzik, no origin)
Kakas, Apollonia	3	---	---	---	A35 (wife of Pál Fontány, no origin)
Kapronczai, Joannes, Michael	8	C01	---	C01	(son of Nicolas & Maria Clara N.)
Kapronczai, Mathias	8	---	---	C01	(son of Nicolas & Maria Clara N.)
Kapronczai, Nicolaus	9	---	---	C01	(1st spouse of Maria Clara N., no origin)
Kern, János	1	---	A00	A00	(spouse of Ilona Guzik, no origin)
Kiss, Kálmán Sr.	1	---	A00	A00	(spouse of Kamilla Guzik, no origin)
Kleinert, Sabina	9	---	C32	---	(2nd wife of Henrich II Seedrach)
Kleinert, Samuel	10	---	---	---	C32 (father of Sabina, no origin)
Knodt, Johann Andreas	9	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Johanna Salomena Berchtold, no origin)
Kohlman, N.	7	---	---	---	A03-9, A06-1 (spouse of Elisabeth Naller, n. o.)
König, Elisabeth	4	---	---	---	C07 (wife of Johann Danko, no origin)
Köstler, Franz Carl	5	A22-5	---	---	(son of Franz Joseph)
Köstler, Franz Joseph	6	---	---	---	A22-5 (spouse of Josepha N., no origin)
Köstler, Teresia Anastasia	5	A22-5	C60	C15	f.: Franz Joseph; s.: Franz František Braunner)
Köstler, Vincenz	5	A22-5	---	---	(son of Franz Joseph)
Krazl, Stephanus	7	---	C12	---	(2nd spouse of Regina Leitinger, no origin)
Kučera, Anna	5	---	C53	---	(f.: František I; s.: N.N.)
Kučera, Barbora	5	---	C53	C15	(f.: František I; 2nd wife of Jan Slanicka)
Kučera, František I	6	---	---	C53	(spouse of Barbora N., no origin)
Kučera, František II	5	---	C53	---	C53 (f.: František I, w.: N.N.)
Kučera, Jan	5	---	---	---	C53 (son of František I)
Kučera, Ludmilla	5	---	---	C53	(daughter of František I)
Kučera, Magdalena	5	C53	---	C53	(daughter of František I)
Kuchynka, Peter	5	---	---	---	A52 (spouse of Josefa de Lisone, no origin)
Kučinka, Eleonora	4	---	C15	---	(wife of František II Braunner, no origin)
La Ricque, Antoinette	12	---	---	---	A51-12, 18-19; B23 (s.: Charles de Masselin, no origin)
Lang, Barbara	9	---	C02	C02	(2nd wife of Peter M. Reich, no origin)
Lászlóffy, Karola	6	---	---	---	B13 (wife of Ernst Berchtold, no origin)
Leitinger, Elizabeth	7	C12	---	---	(p.: Johann Philipp & Barbara N.)
Leitinger, Franciscus	7	C12	---	---	(p.: Johann Philipp & Barbara N.)
Leitinger, Joannes Philippus	8	---	---	---	C12 (spouse of Barbara N., no origin)
Leitinger, Josephus	7	C12	---	---	(p.: Johann Philipp & Barbara N.)
Leitinger, Marcus Antonius	7	C12	---	---	(p.: Johann Philipp & Barbara N.)
Leitinger, Regina	7	---	C12	C12	(f.: Johann Philipp; s.: Joseph Englerth)
Lesser, Aloysa	4	C02	---	---	A03-6 (daughter of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Anna-Maria Theresia	6	C12	---	---	(daughter of Anton Lesser & Anastasia N.)
Lesser, Anton	7	---	C12	C12	A03-1, A19-1, A20-1, A21-1
<i>Lesser, Anton</i>					(2nd spouse of Anatasia N., no origin)
Lesser, Antonius De Padua	5	C12	---	B08	(p.: Dominic & Catherina Regina Englerth)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Lesser, Augustina	4	C02	---	---	A03-6 (daughter of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Carolina Catharina Regina	4	C02	C07	A35	A03-6 ; B28, B33 (f.: Dominic II; s.: A. Karl Bauschlott)
Lesser, Dominicus I	6	C12	C12	C02	A21-2, 3 (f.: Anton; w.: Catharina R. Englerth)
Lesser, Dominicus II Joannes Nepom	5	C12	C02	C02	A05-1-7 ; B02, B03, B28, B29, B33
<i>Lesser, Dominicus II Joannes Nepom</i>					(f.: Dominic I; w.: Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Emericus	4	C02	---	---	A03-6 (son of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Franciscus Joannes	6	C12	---	---	(son of Anton Lesser & Anastasia N.)
Lesser, Henrietta	4	C02	---	C02	(daughter of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Hermina	4	C02	---	C02	A03-6 (daughter of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Josephus	5	C12	---	C12	(p.: Dominic & Catherina Regina Englerth)
Lesser, Leopoldina	4	C02	---	---	A03-6 (daughter of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Ludovicus	4	C02	---	C02	(son of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Paulina	4	C02	---	C02	(daughter of Dominic II & Carolina Naller)
Lesser, Regina Anastasia	5	C12	---	---	(p.: Dominic & Catherina Regina Englerth)
Lesser, Stephanus Antonius	5	C12	---	---	(p.: Dominic & Catherina Regina Englerth)
Lorenz, Hans	9	---	C34	---	(spouse of Maria Hermann, no origin)
Lorenzi, Giovanni Domenico	11	---	---	---	B53, B56 (w.: Orsina Miseroni, no origin)
Lužicka, Barbora Elisabeth	7	---	---	C15	A43-1, 6 ; B66 (wife of Jan Carl Miseroni)
Lužicka, Franz Anton	7	---	---	---	A43-3 ; B66; C15, (brother of Barbora Elisabeth)
Magni, Alberto	11	---	A44-4	---	B53, B56 (w.: Giulia Miseroni, no origin)
Mahusson, Perette	12	---	---	B23	(wife of Didier de Estienne, no origin)
Maigrot, Marie Marguerite	9	---	B21 B22	---	(s.: Remy Joseph de H. de Champigny, no origin)
Malcuit, Anne	9	---	B23	---	A51-13-15, A99-4 ; C67
<i>Malcuit, Anne</i>					(f.: Francois; s.: Charles Joseph de Tervenus)
Malcuit, Ann Francois	8	---	---	---	C67 (son of Nicolas & Elisabeth Roussel)
Malcuit, Anne Francoise	9	C67	---	---	(daughter of Paul I & Anna Claude N.)
Malcuit, Antoine	8	---	---	---	B23 (son of Paul II & N.N.)
Malcuit, Barbe Thérèse	9	---	---	---	C67 (daughter of Francois)
Malcuit, Barbe-Francoise	8	---	B63	B63	(f.: Louis; s.: Pierre de Bouvier)
Malcuit, Catherine	9	---	---	---	C67 (daughter of Francois & Jeanne Clement)
Malcuit, Catherine Diane	8	C67	---	---	(daughter of Nicolas & Elisabeth Roussel)
Malcuit, Charles	9	---	---	---	A50-19 ; C67 (son of Francois & Jeanne Clement)
Malcuit, Charles G. Hubert	7	---	B71	---	B71 (son of Humbert & Catherine de Boislinel)
Malcuit, Charles Gabriel	8	---	---	B23	A51-17 ; C67 (p.: Nicolas & Elisabeth Roussel)
Malcuit, Claude	9	---	C67	---	(f.: Paul I; s.: Dominique Lespilé de Soisson)
Malcuit, Étienne	8	---	---	---	B23, C67 (son of Paul II)
Malcuit, Francois	10	---	---	---	A50-17-19 ; B23, B71; C45, C67
<i>Malcuit, Francois</i>					(older brother: Bernard, w.: Jeanne Clement)
Malcuit, Gabrielle Élisabeth	7	---	B71	---	B71 (p.: Humbert & Catherine de Boislinel)
Malcuit, Georges-Affricain	7	---	---	---	B23 (son of Nicolas Francois & N.N.)
Malcuit, Humbert	8	C67	---	---	B71 (p.: Nicolas & Elisabeth Roussel, died age 3)
Malcuit, Humbert	8	B71	B71	---	(f.: Nicolas, w.: Catherine de Boislinel)
Malcuit, Jean Francois	9	C67	---	---	(son of Francois & Jeanne Clement)
Malcuit, Jeanne	9	---	C67	---	A50, C67 (f.: Francois; s.: Pierre du Ru)
Malcuit, Jeanne Claude	9	C67	C67	---	(f.: Paul I; s.: Jean Viellaume)
Malcuit, Marie	9	---	C67	---	A50, C67 (f.: Francois; s.: Louis du Moulin)
Malcuit, Marie Elisabeth	8	---	C67	B71	B23 (f.: Nicolas; s.: Nicolas Francois de Bilistein)
Malcuit, Marie Anne	7	---	---	B71	B71 (p.: Humbert & Catherine de Boislinel)
Malcuit, Marie Elisabeth	7	---	B71	---	B71 (p.: Humbert & Catherine de Boislinel)
Malcuit, Nicolas	9	---	C67	C47	A50, B71 (f.: Francois; w.: Élisabeth Roussel)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Malcuit, Nicolas Antoine	9	---	---	---	A50-24 , B23 (son of Paul I & Anne Claude N.
Malcuit, Nicolas Francois	8	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Paul II; s.: N.N.)
Malcuit, Paul I	10	---	---	---	A50-24 ; B23; C67
<i>Malcuit, Paul I</i>					(brother of Francois; w.: Anne Claude N.)
Malcuit, Paul II	9	---	---	---	B23 (f.: Paul I; w.: N. N.)
Marlow, William	0	---	B12	---	(1st s. of Katharina von Bauschlott, no origin)
Marangoni, Ferdinand	8	---	---	---	B44, 45 (spouse of Anna Marie W. Miseroni, no origin)
Maternovska, Helena Katerina	7	---	---	---	A52 (wife of Jan Ignac Franz Miseroni, no origin)
Mayr, Brigitte	8	---	C01	---	(wife of Michael Strasser, no origin)
Mayr, Maria Matellena	11	---	C27	---	(wife of Hans Georg Neumayr, no origin)
Miseroni, Alessandro	10	B56	---	---	A25-3 , A40-4 ; B52
<i>Miseroni, Alessandro</i>					(f.: Girolamo; w.: Anna Maria N.)
Miseroni, Ambrogio Matteo	12	---	---	A44-1	A44-1-3 , 5 , 9-10 ; B53, B56
<i>Miseroni, Ambrogio Matteo</i>					(f.: Giovanni Francesco; w.: Lutia de Longhi)
Miseroni, Anna Barbora	9	---	C58	A52	A41-2 (f.: Alessandro; s.: Giovanni B. de Castello)
Miseroni, Aurelio	10	B56	---	---	A25-3 (p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Aurelio	9	A52	---	A52	A41-9 , 15 , B45, 47 (p.: Ottavio & Laura Castello)
Miseroni, Aurelia	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Bianca Girolama	11	44-1	B53 B56	---	(f.: Ambrogio Matteo; s.: Cristoforo Busseri)
Miseroni, Cesare	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Dionysia	9	---	---	---	A52 (f.: Ottavio; s.: Antonio de Binago)
Miseroni, Elena	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Francesca Mattea	11	44-1	---	B53 B56	A44-2 , 3 (s.: Bartolomeo de Cairate)
Miseroni, Francesco	11	44-1	---	---	44-1 ; B53, B56 (p.: Ambrogio & Lutia de Leucho)
Miseroni, Gasparo	11	44-1	A44-8	---	A44-1-4 , 7 , 8 , 10 ; B48 , B 53-56
<i>Miseroni, Gasparo</i>					(f.: Ambrogio; w.: Aurelia Borsani)
Miseroni, Gerolamo	11	44-1	---	---	A44-1-4 , 9-11 ; B44, 53-57
<i>Miseroni, Girolamo</i>					(f.: Ambrogio; w.: Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Giovanni Ambrogio	10	B56	---	---	A25-3 ; B44, B51, B54-55
<i>Miseroni, Giovanni Ambrogio</i>					(f.: Gerolamo; w.: Appolita de Vighi)
Miseroni, Giovanni Antonio	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Prudenza Rossi)
Miseroni, Giovanni Antonio	11	44-1	---	---	44-1 ; B53, B56 (p.: Ambrogio & Lutia de Leucho)
Miseroni, Giovanni Francesco	13	---	---	---	B53, B56 (father of Ambrogio Mattheo, no origin)
Miseroni, Giulia	11	---	A44-4	---	B53, B56 (f.: Ambrogio; s.: Alberto Magni)
Miseroni, Giulia	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Giulio	10	B56	---	---	B44, 54-56 (p.: Gerolamo & Prudenza Rossi)
Miseroni, Horatio	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Laura	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Miseroni, Lucia Polixena	9	C57 B43	---	---	B43-45, B51 (p.: Ottavio & Laura de Castello)
Miseroni, Ludmilla Francisca	9	A52	A52	A52	A41-14 (f.: Ottavio; s.: N.C. Franchemont, no origin)
Miseroni, Orsina	11	---	---	---	B53, B56 (f.: Ambrogio; s.: Giovanni D. Lorenzi)
Miseroni, Ottavia	9	---	A52	---	A52 (f.: Ottavio; s.: Matteo Zanetti de Die)
Miseroni, Ottavio	10	B56	---	B59	A25-3 ; B44-46, B48-49, B51-55
<i>Miseroni, Ottavio</i>					(f.: Gerolamo; w.: Laura de Castello)
Miseroni, Pompinio	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Prudenza Rossi)
Miseroni, Vittoria	10	B56	---	---	(p.: Gerolamo & Isabella Borsani)
Mizard, Jean	12	---	---	---	B22 (spouse of Marie de Chargerres, no origin)
Moll, Susanna	12	---	---	---	(wife of Johann Baptis Berchtold, no origin)
Monsky, Johann	6	---	---	---	A03-2 , 9 (spouse of Anna Naller, no origin)
Morzin, Peter Prokop	6	---	---	B13	(spouse of Maria Anna II Berchtold, no origin)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Müller, Winzenz	6	---	---	---	A03-2, 9 (spouse of Magdalena Naller, no origin)
N., Alix	12	---	---	---	C45 (second wife of Antoin Bouvier)
<i>N., Anastasia</i>	7	---	C12	C12	(wife of Anton Lesser)
<i>N., Anna1</i>	4	---	---	---	C37 (wife of Stanislas Guzik)
<i>N., Anna2</i>	10	---	---	---	C71 (wife of Wenceslaus Reich)
<i>N., Anna3</i>	11	---	---	---	C33 (wife of Peter Hermann)
<i>N., Anna4</i>	14	---	---	---	C36 (1st wife of Mathias Schwartz)
N., Anna Barbara	9	---	---	---	C32 (1st wife of David Conrad Pröwe)
N., Anna Maria	10	---	A52	---	A41-5, A52 (wife of Alessandro Miseroni)
<i>N., Anne1</i>	7	---	---	---	C15 (wife of Ferdinand Braunner)
<i>N., Anne2</i>	11	---	---	---	A41-25 (wife of Peter v. Lilienfeld)
N., Anne Claude	10	---	---	---	C67 (wife of Paul I Malcuit)
N., Apollonia	6	---	---	---	C15 (wife of Anton Dominik Braunner)
<i>N., Barbara</i>	8	---	---	---	C12 (wife of Johann Philipp Leitingner)
<i>N., Barbora</i>	6	---	---	C53	(wife of František I Kucera)
<i>N., Catherine Barbe</i>	18	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Didier de Thiaucourt)
<i>N., Cécile</i>	24	---	---	---	B58 (wife of Pierre-Payen de Raincour)
N., Charles Francois	9	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Sébestienne de Grandoyen)
N., Claude Francois	9	---	---	---	B23 (w.: Barde-Héleine de Grandoyen)
N., Dorothea Katharina	11	---	C39 B39	B13	(1st wife of Johann Jakob Berchtold)
<i>N., Elisabeth</i>	14	---	---	---	C36 (wife of Matz Rosenaw)
<i>N., Eva Maria</i>	11	---	---	---	C20, C62 (wife of Bernhardt Neumayr)
N., Františka	5	---	---	---	C 53 (1st wife of Jan I Slanicka)
N., Grethi	14	---	---	---	C36 (2nd wife of Mathias Schwatz)
N. Jeannot	10	---	B23	---	(wife of Charles Bilistein)
<i>N., Josepha</i>	6	---	C60	---	C60 (wife of Franz J. Köstler & W. Svestka)
<i>N., Juliana</i>	10	---	C21	C21	(2nd wife of Georg Neidler)
<i>N., Kateřina (Anna)</i>	6	---	---	C53	(wife of Anton Slanicka)
N., Katerina	7	---	---	A52	A52 (wife of Gothard Miseroni de Lisone)
<i>N., Magdalena</i>	8	---	---	C01	A9-24 (1st wife of Lorenz Strasser)
<i>N., Marguerite</i>	13	---	---	---	A51-22; B23 (wife of Jean Masselin)
N., Maria	10	---	---	C21	C21 (1st wife of Georg Neidler)
N., Maria	11	---	---	---	C28 (wife of Jeremias Wimmer)
<i>N., Maria</i>	10	---	---	---	C34 (wife of Jakob Hermann)
<i>N., Maria Clara</i>	9	---	---	C02	A03-8; C01, C02 (1st wife of Peter M. Reich)
<i>N., Martha Barbara</i>	9	---	C03	C01	A11-10, A13-11-14, A14-27, 28
<i>N., Martha Barbara</i>					(wife of J. Seger, S. Strasser & J. M. Fuch)
<i>N., Regina</i>	12	---	---	---	C32 (wife of Nicolas Rosenaw II)
<i>N. Simonette</i>	25	---	---	---	B24, 58 (wife of Guillaume I de Raincour)
<i>N. Splendida</i>	11	---	---	A41-6	A41-6 (second wife of Ferante Castello)
<i>N., Ursula</i>	12	---	---	---	C35 (wife of Stephan Weitenkampff)
Naller, Anna	6	C02	---	---	A03-2, 9 (f.: Joseph; s.: Johann Monsky)
Naller, Anna Maria	7	C02	---	C02	(daughter of Franz I & Sibylla Reich, died young)
Naller, Antonius	7	C02	---	---	(son of Franz I & Sibylla Reich, died as child)
Naller, Antonius	7	C02	---	---	A3-2, 3, A34; B08 (son of Franz I & Sibylla Reich)
Naller, Augustina Rosina	5	C02	---	C07	A03-6 (f.: Jacob; s.: Károly Tóth)
Naller, Augustinus	5	C02	---	---	(son of Jacob & Magdalena Tribusch)
Naller, Barbara	5	C02	---	C02	(daughter of Jacob & Magdalena Tribusch)
<i>Naller, Carolina</i>	5	C02	C02	---	A03-6 (f.: Jacob; s.: Dominic II Lesser)
Naller, Carolus	7	C02	---	---	A03-2, 3, A34; B08 (p.: Franz I & Sibylla Reich)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Naller, Clara	6	C02	---	---	A03-2-3 (f.: Joseph; s.: A. Schaffmann & C. Tschirofsky)
Naller, Elisabeth	7	C02	---	C02	A06-1 (f.: Franz I; s.: N. Kohlman)
Naller, Ferdinandus Josephus	9	C20	---	C20	(son of Lorenz C. & Maria Regina Neumayr)
Naller, Francisca	5	C02	---	---	A03-6 (f.: Jacob; s.: J. Fetter & Anton Barabás)
Naller, Franciscus I Michael	8	C21	C02	C02	A01-1-7, A02-1, 2, A04-1-4, A06-2, A14-8;
<i>Naller, Franciscus I Michael</i>					B03, B05, B06, B07, B29
<i>Naller, Franciscus I Michael</i>					(f.: Maximilian; w.: Sibylla Reich)
Naller, Franz II	7	C02	---	C02	A02-4, A03-2, 3, A04-3, 4, A14-5-7; B01,
<i>Naller, Franz II</i>					B03, B06, B29 (son of Franz I & Sibylla Reich)
Naller, Gottfried Anton	8	C21	---	C21	(son of Maximilian & Maria Cecilia Neidler)
Naller, Hermina	5	C02	---	C02	(daughter of Jacob & Magdalena Tribusch)
Naller, Jacob	6	C02	C02	C02	A34, A01-8-9, A03-2-6, A05-8, A06-3, A13-9;
<i>Naller, Jacob</i>					B01, B02, B03, B29
<i>Naller, Jacob</i>					(f.: Joseph; w.: Magdalena Tribusch)
Naller, Jacobus	7	C02	---	---	A3-2, 3, A34; B08 (son of Franz I & Sibylla Reich)
Naller, Joannes	7	C02	---	---	(son of Franz I & Sibylla Reich)
Naller, Joannes Baptista	9	C02	---	---	(son of Lorenz C. & Maria Regina Neumayr)
Naller, Joannes Franciscus	9	C20	---	B09	B09 (son of Lorenz C. & Maria Regina Neumayr)
Naller, Johann Bernard	8	C21	---	C21	(son of Maximilian & Maria Cecilia Neidler)
Naller, Joseph	7	C02	C02	C02	A34, A01-10, A02-3-4, A03-7, A04-5, A05-9,
<i>Naller, Joseph</i>					A06-4, 5, A08-1, 2; B03, B06, B29
<i>Naller, Joseph</i>					(f.: Franz I; w.: Anna Maria Strasser)
Naller, Josephus	6	C02	---	C02	(son of Joseph & Anna Maria Strasser)
Naller, Josephus	5	C02	---	---	(son of Jacob & Magdalena Tribusch)
Naller, Laurentius	6	C02	---	---	(son of Joseph & Anna Maria Strasser)
Naller, Lorenz Christoph	10	---	C20	C20	(spouse of Maria Regina Neumayr, no origin)
Naller, Magdalena	6	C02	---	C02	A03-2, 9 (f.: Joseph; s.: Winzenz Müller)
Naller, Maria Aloysia	5	C02	---	C02	(daughter of Jacob & Magdalena Tribusch)
Naller, Maria Helena Juliana	8	C21	---	C21	(daughter of Maximilian & Maria Cecilia Neidler)
Naller, Maria Sophia	8	C21	---	C21	(daughter of Maximilian & Maria Cecilia Neidler)
Naller, Maria-Anna	7	C02	---	---	(daughter of Franz I & Sibylla Reich)
Naller, Mathias	7	C02	---	C02	A01-7, A02-4; B01, B06 (p.: Franz I & Sibylla Reich)
Naller, Maximilian Ernest	9	C20	C21	---	A28-1, A29-1, A30-1, A31-1
<i>Naller, Maximilian Ernest</i>					(f.: Lorenz Christoph; w.: Maria Cecilia Neidler)
Nedeczky, Erazmus	14	---	---	B68	(f.: Miklós; w.: N. N.)
Nedeczky, Gábor	12	---	---	B68	(f.: Rafael; w.: N. N.)
Nedeczky, Imre	11	---	---	B68	(f.: Gábor; w.: Anna Mária Borsiczky)
Nedeczky, János II	10	---	---	B68	(f.: Imre; w.: Zsuzsa Ordódy)
Nedeczky, János I	18	---	---	B68	(father of Peter, wife & Origin unknown)
Nedeczky, Julia	9	---	---	---	B67, B68 (f.: János; s.: Sándor Reviczky)
Nedeczky, Márton	16	---	---	B68	(f.: Péter; w.: N. N.)
Nedeczky, Miklós	15	---	---	B68	(f.: Márton; w.: N. N.)
Nedeczky, Péter	17	---	---	B68	(f.: János; w.: N. N.)
Nedeczky, Rafael	13	---	---	---	B68 (f.: Erasmus; w.: Ilona Okolicsányi)
Neidler, Anna Justina	9	C21	---	---	(daughter of Georg & Juliana N.)
Neidler, Clara	9	C21	C21	---	(f.: Georg; s.: Christoph Adam Sandtner)
Neidler, Euphrosina	9	C21	---	---	(daughter of Georg & Juliana N.)
Neidler, Franz	9	C21	---	---	(son of Georg & Juliana N.)
Neidler, Georg	10	---	C21	C21	A28-2-6 (w.: Maria N. & Juliana N., no origin)
Neidler, Maria	9	C21	---	C21	(daughter of Georg & Maria N.)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Neidler, Maria Cecilia	9	C21	C21	C21	(f.: Georg; s.: Maximilian Ernest Naller)
Neidler, Mathias	9	C21	---	---	(son of Georg & Maria N.)
Neumayr, Anna Lizabeth	10	C20	---	---	(daughter of Hans Georg & Maria M. Mayr)
Neumayr, Anna Margaretha	10	C20	---	---	(daughter of Hans Georg & Maria M. Mayr)
Neumayr, Bernhardt	11	---	---	---	A27-1-7, A54-1; C20 (spouse of Eva Maria N., no origin)
Neumayr, Christiana Faelicita	10	---	C20	---	(f.: Bernhardt; s.: Joannes Egger)
Neumayr, Felicitas	10	C20	---	---	(daughter of Hans Georg & Maria M. Mayr)
Neumayr, Hans Georg	11	---	C27	---	A27-8, 9 (spouse of Maria Matellena Mayr, no origin)
Neumayr, Maria Elisabeth	10	C20	C62	C62	(f.: Bernhardt; s.: Vinzenz Wimmer)
Neumayr, Maria Margaretha	10	C20	---	---	(daughter of Hans Georg & Maria M. Mayr)
Neumayr, Maria Matellena	10	C20	---	---	(daughter of Hans Georg & Maria M. Mayr)
Neumayr, Maria Regina	10	---	C20	C63	(f.: Bernhardt; s.: Lorenz Christoph Naller)
Nyáry, Countess	7	---	---	---	(2nd wife of Anton Paul Berchtold, no origin)
Okolicsányi, Ilona	13	---	---	---	B68 (wife of Rafael Nedeczky, no origin)
Okolicsányi, Zsófia	10	---	---	---	B67 (wife of János Reviczky, no origin)
Ordódy, Zsuzsa	10	---	---	---	B68 (wife of János Nedeczky, no origin)
Oswald, Katerina	5	---	---	---	C15 (wife of Joseph Braunner, no origin)
Paluska, Anna Maria	7	---	---	---	(f.: Christian; 1st w. of Joseph Emerich Berchtold)
Paluska, Christian	8	---	---	---	(spouse of Klára Hunyadi, no origin)
Pancer, Clara	9	---	C01	---	C01 (1st wife of Jacob Seger, no origin)
Papp, Erzsébet	1				A00 (wife of Vilmos Guzik, no origin)
Patkó, József	1	---	A00	A00	A00 (2nd spouse of Albina Guzik, no origin)
Pecher, Marie Anne	7	---	---	---	B23 (wife of Antoine II de Tervenus, no origin)
Pertois, Francoise	10	---	B23	---	(f.: Jean; s.: Jean I de Bilistein)
Pertois, Jean	11	---	---	---	B23 (spouse of Barbe Boucher, no origin)
Pfillerin, Anna	11	---	B13 B39	---	(wife of Anton Berchtold, no origin)
Pflug Schon, Petr	7	---	---	---	A52 (3rd spouse of Marie Teresia de Lisone, no origin)
Pokorny, Tibor	1	---	A00	---	(spouse of Veronika Guzik, no origin)
Pröwe, Anna Barbara	8	C32	---	---	(p: David Conrad & Anna Barbara N.)
Pröwe, Catharina Regina	8	C32	---	---	(p: David Conrad & Anna Barbara N.)
Pröwe, Christoph Gottlieb	8	C32	---	---	(p.: David Conrad & Christina Hermann)
Pröwe, David Conrad	8	C32	---	---	(p.: David Conrad & Christina Hermann)
Pröwe, David Conrad	9	---	C32	---	(2nd spouse of christina Hermann, no origin)
Pröwe, Johann Carl	8	C32	---	---	(p.: David Conrad & Christina Hermann)
Pröwe, Johann Fredrich	8	C32	---	---	(p: David Conrad & Anna Barbara N.)
Pröwe, Johann Fredrick	8	C32	---	---	(p: David Conrad & Anna Barbara N.)
Pröwe, Maria Elisabeth	8	C32	---	---	(p: David Conrad & Anna Barbara N.)
Puchleitner, Ursula	12	---	---	---	B13 (wife of Christoph Karl Ritz, no origin)
Pudelko, Balbina	3	---	---	---	C37 (f.: Thomas; s.: Joannes Guzik)
Pudelko, Thomas	4	---	---	---	C37 (spouse of Carolina Guzik, no origin)
Python, Perette	13	---	---	---	B21, B25 (wife of Christoph de Vassan, no origin)
Rafazeder, Eva Marie	10	---	C28	C28	(2nd wife of Vinzenz Wimmer, no origin)
Reich, Anna Elisabeth	8	C02	---	C02	(daughter of Peter M. Reich & Maria Clara N.)
Reich, Anna Sybilla	8	C02	C02	C02	A02-10-12, A08-3-9,
<i>Reich, Anna Sybilla</i>					(f.: Peter Maximilian; s.: Franz I Naller)
Reich, Franciscus Josephus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Maria Clara)
Reich, Franciscus Josephus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Maria Clara)
Reich, Joannes Petrus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Maria Clara)
Reich, Josephus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Maria Clara)
Reich, Josephus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Barbara Lang)

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		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Reich, Josephus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Barbara Lang)
Reich, Maria	9	---	---	C71	(daughter of Wenceslaus & Anna N.)
Reich, Michael	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Barbara Lang)
Reich, Peter Maximilian	9	---	C02	C02	A01-11-15, A02-5-9, A4-6-9, A06-6, A8-3-9
<i>Reich, Peter Maximilian</i>					B03, B05, B06, B29
<i>Reich, Peter Maximilian</i>					(w.: Maria Clara N. & Barbara Lang)
Reich, Petrus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Barbara Lang)
Reich, Petrus	8	C02	---	C02	(son of Peter M. Reich & Barbara Lang)
Reich, Petrus	8	C02	---	---	(son of Peter M. Reich & Barbara Lang)
Reich, Wenceslaus	10	---	---	---	C71 (father of Peter Maximilian, s: Anna N.)
Reimezberger, Maria	10	---	C28 C62	---	(wife of Johann Wimmer, no origin)
Reviczky, Bálint	16	---	---	---	B67 (f.: Dénes; w.: N N.)
Reviczky, Benedek	15	---	---	---	B67 (f.: Bálint; w.: N N.)
Reviczky, Dénes	17	---	---	---	B67 (f.: Lovdán; w.: N N.)
Reviczky, György	13	---	---	---	B67 (f.: János; w.: N N.)
Reviczky, János II	10	---	---	---	B67 (f.: Tamás; w.: Zsófia Okolicsányi)
Reviczky, János I	14	---	---	---	B67 (f.: Benedek; w.: N N.)
Reviczky, Johann Franz	8	---	---	---	B13, B67 (f.: Sándor; w.: A. M. Barthodeiszky)
Reviczky, Lovdán	18	---	---	---	B67 (spouse of N. N.; father of Dénes)
Reviczky, Maria Anna	7	B13	B13	B13	B67 (f.: Joh. Franz; s.: Anton Paul Berchtold)
Reviczky, Sámuel	12	---	---	---	B67 (f.: György; w.: N N.)
Reviczky, Sándor	9	---	---	---	B67 (f.: János; w.: Julia Nedeczky)
Reviczky, Tamás	11	---	---	---	B67 (f.: Sámuel; w.: N N.)
Ritz, Christoph Karl	12	---	---	---	B13 (spouse of Ursula Puchleitner, no origin)
Ritz, Regina Katharina	11	---	---	C39, 41	B13 (f.: Christoph K.; 3rd w. of Johann Jakob Berchtold)
Rosenaw, Anna	11	C32	C32	---	(f.: Nicolaus II; s.: Peter Weitenkampf)
Rosenaw, Barbara	12	C35	---	---	(daughter of Nicolas I & Anna Schwartz)
Rosenaw, Bartholome	12	C35	---	---	(son of Nicolas I & Anna Schwartz)
Rosenaw, Daniel	11	---	C35	---	(f.: Nicolas II; w.: Dorothea Schubert)
Rosenaw, David	11	C32	---	---	(son of Nicolas II & Regina N.)
Rosenaw, Elisabeth	13	C36	---	---	(daughter of Matz Rosenaw & Elisabeth N.)
Rosenaw, Engel	13	C36	---	---	(daughter of Matz Rosenaw & Elisabeth N.)
Rosenaw, Georg	11	C32	---	---	(son of Nicolas II & Regina N.)
Rosenaw, Johann	11	C32	---	---	(son of Nicolas II & Regina N.)
Rosenaw, Lucas	13	---	C36	---	C36 (f.: Matz; w.: Anna Adeler)
Rosenaw, Martin	12	C35	---	---	(son of Nicolas I & Anna Schwartz)
Rosenaw, Matz	14	---	---	---	C36 (spouse of Elisabeth N., no origin)
Rosenaw, Mauritius	12	C35	---	---	(son of Nicolas I & Anna Schwartz)
Rosenaw, Nicolaus I	13	---	C36	---	C36 (f.: Matz; w.: Anna Schwarz)
Rosenaw, Nicolaus II	12	C35	---	---	(f.: Nicolas I; w.: Regina N.)
Rossi, Giovanni Domenico	12	---	---	---	B53, B56 (spouse of Caterina Solari, no origin)
Rossi, Prudenza	11	---	---	---	B53, B56 (f.: G. Dominico; s.: Gerolamo Miseroni)
Roussel, Élisabeth	9	---	C67	---	B71 (f.: Jean; s.: Nicolas Malcuit)
Roussel, Humbert	9	---	---	---	C67, B71 (son of Jean)
Roussel, Jean	10	---	---	---	C67, B71 (spouse of Élisabeth Gérard, no origin)
Rudorfer, Bonavent	7	---	---	---	C15 (1st spouse of Marie Teresia de Lisone, no origin)
Rusitska, Simon	7	---	C02	C02	A03-9; B02 (3rd spouse of Anna-Maria Strasser)
Saint-Genest, Élisabeth	12	---	---	C45	B23, C45 (wife of Antoine Bouvier)
Saler, Jacob	7	---	---	---	C12 (1st spouse of Anastasia N., no origin)
Sandtner, Christoph Adam	9	---	C21	---	(spouse of Clara Neidler, no origin)

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		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Schaffmann, Aloys	6	---	---	---	A03-2, 9 (1st spouse of Clara Naller, no origin)
Schaffmann, Maria	5	---	---	---	A03-9 (daughter of Aloys)
Schaffmann, Theresia	5	---	---	---	A03-9 (daughter of Aloys)
Schell, Johann Christian	10	---	---	---	B10, B19, B26; C42
<i>Schell, Johann Christian</i>					(father of Johan Philipp von Schell, no origin)
Schell, Johann Martin	9	---	---	C42	(f.: Johann Christian Schell)
Schöppenknecht, Jiri Cristoph	7	---	---	---	A52 (w.: Maria Elisabeth de Lisone, no origin)
Schöppenknecht, Lysa	6	---	---	---	A52 (p.: Jiri Christoph & Maria Elisabeth Miseroni)
Schrenz, Christina	9	---	C01	---	(wife of Paul Strasser, no origin)
Schuben, Dorothea	11	---	C35	---	(f.: Jacob; s.: Daniel Rosenaw)
Schuben, Jacob	12	---	---	---	C35 (father of Dorothea)
Schwartz, Anna	13	C36	C36	---	f.: Mathias; s.: Nicolaus I Rosenaw)
Schwartz, Jacob	13	C36	---	---	(son of Mathias & Anna N.)
Schwartz, Mathias	14	---	---	---	C36 (spouse of Anna N. & Grethi N., no origin)
Schwartz, Mathias	13	C36	---	---	(son of Mathias & Grethi N.)
Schwartz, Orty	13	C36	---	---	(daughter of Mathias & Grethi N.)
Sedeler, Joseph	7	---	---	---	A52 (2nd spouse of Marie Teresia de Lisone, no origin)
Seedrach, Abraham	8	C32	C32	---	(f.: Heinrich II; w.: Charlotte Sittmann)
Seedrach, Abraham Gottfried	7	C32	---	---	(son of Abraham & Charlotte Sittmann)
Seedrach, Anna	9	C32	---	---	(daughter of Henrich I & Anna Weitenkampf)
Seedrach, Anna Christina	8	C32	---	---	(daughter of Henrich II & Christina Hermann)
Seedrach, Anna Elisabeth	8	C32	---	---	(daughter of Henrich II & Christina Hermann)
Seedrach, Anna Maria	9	C32	---	---	(daughter of Henrich I & Anna Weitenkampf)
Seedrach, Carl Henrich	7	C32	---	---	(son of Abraham & Charlotte Sittmann)
Seedrach, Christina	8	C32	---	---	(daughter of Henrich II & Christina Hermann)
Seedrach, Henrich I	10	---	C32	---	(spouse of Anna Weitenkampf, no origin)
Seedrach, Henrich II	9	C32	C34	---	(f.: Heinrich I; w.: M. Gross,S. Kleinert & C. Hermann)
Seedrach, Henrich III	8	C32	---	---	B17 (son of of Henrich II & Christina Hermann)
Seedrach, Johann Henrich	8	C33	---	---	B17 (son of Heinrich II & Maria Gross)
Seedrach, Maria	8	C32	C31	C31	(f.: Heinrich II; s.: Joannes N. Tribusch)
Seedrach, Peter	9	C32	---	---	(son of Henrich I & Anna Weitenkampf)
Seefeld, Johann	9	---	C34	---	(spouse of Anna Hermann, no origin)
Seger, Jacobus	9	---	C01	C03	(w.: Clara Panczer & Martha Barbara N., no origin)
Seger, Jacobus Antonius	8	C01	---	C03	(son of Jacob & Clara Panczer)
Seger, Maria Elisabeth	8	C01	---	---	(daughter of Jacob & Clara Panczer)
Seger, Martin	8	C01	---	---	(son of Jacob & Clara Panczer)
Seger, Nicolaus	8	C01	---	C03	(son of Jacob & Clara Panczer)
Seger, Paulus	8	C01	---	C01	(son of Jacob & Clara Panczer)
Seger, Petrus	8	C03	---	---	(son of Jacob & Martha Barbara N.)
Seger, Rosina	8	C03	---	C03	(daughter of Jacob & Martha Barbara N.)
Sigray, Klara	3	B12	B12	B12	(f.: Philipp; s.: Joseph Schell von Bauschlott)
Sigray, Philipp	4	---	---	---	B12 (w.: Klara Augusz von Magura, no origin)
Sittmann, Charlotte	8	---	C32	---	(f.: Gottfried; s.: Abraham Seedrach)
Sittmann, Gottfried	9	---	---	---	C32 (father of Charlotte, no origin)
Slanicska (Slanička), Anna	2	C07	C18	C18	(f.: Josef II; s.: Thomas Ferencz Guzik)
Slanička, Anna	4	C53	---	C53	(daughter of Jan I & Františka N.)
Slanička, Anton	6	---	---	C53	(spouse of Katerina N., no origin)
Slanička, Barbora	4	C53	---	---	(daughter of Jan I & Barbora Kucera)
Slanicska, Béla Pál	2	C07	---	C07	(son of Josef II & Borbála Dankó)
Slanicska, Borbála	2	C07	---	---	(daughter of Josef II & Borbála Dankó)

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Slanicska, Ferenc Ignác	2	C07	---	C07	(son of Josef II & Borbála Dankó)
Slanička, František	4	C53	---	C53	(son of Jan I & Františka N.)
Slanička, František	3	C53	---	---	(son of Josef I & Maria Anna Braunner)
Slanička, František	4	C53	C15	---	A42-1 (f.: Jan I; w.: Anna Cerveny)
Slanicska, Gyula	2	C07	---	---	(son of Josef II & Borbála Dankó)
Slanicska, Henrik	2	C18	---	A35	(f.: Joseph II; w.: Irén Fontány)
Slanicska, Ignác	2	C07	---	---	(son of Josef II & Borbála Dankó)
Slanička, Ilynek	3	C53	---	---	(son of František & Anna Cerveny)
Slanička, Jan	4	C53	---	---	(son of Jan I & Barbora Kucera)
Slanička, Jan	4	C53	---	C53	(son of Jan I & Františka N.)
Slanička, Jan	3	C53	---	---	(son of Josef I & Maria Anna Braunner)
Slanička, Jan I	5	---	C53	---	(f.: Anton; w.: Františka N. & Barbora Kucera)
Slanička, Josef	3	C53	---	---	(son of František & Anna Cerveny)
Slanička, Josef	4	C53	---	---	(son of Jan I & Barbora Kucera)
Slanička, Josef	4	C53	---	C53	(son of Jan I & Františka N.)
Slanička, Joseph I	4	C53	C15	---	A42-1 (f.: Jan I; w.: Maria Anna Braunner)
Slanička, Joseph II	3	C15	C07	C18	(f.: Joseph I; w.: B. Dankó & Emilia Bauschlott)
Slanicska, József Frigyes	2	C07	---	---	B04 (f.: József II; w.: Julia Bossánszky)
Slanička, Julia	1	C18	---	---	(daughter of József Frigyes & Julia Bossánszky)
Slanička, Maria	4	C53	---	C53	(daughter of Jan I & Františka N.)
Slanička, Maria Anna	4	C53	---	---	(daughter of Jan I & Barbora Kucera)
Slanicska, Maria Carolina	2	C07	---	---	(daughter of Josef II & Borbála Dankó)
Slanička, Václav Michael	3	C53	---	---	(son of Josef I & Maria Anna Braunner)
Solari, Caterina	12	---	---	---	B53, B56 (wife of Giovanni D. Rossi, no origin)
Soufflet, Marguerite	8	---	---	---	B21 (wife of Claude Nicolas de Thomassin)
Spáczay, Dóra	16	---	---	---	B68 (wife of Tamás, no origin)
Spáczay, János III	10	---	---	---	B68 (f.:Pál; w.: Zsófia Kászoni Bornemissza)
Spáczay, János II	12	---	---	---	B68 (f.:János; w.: N. N.)
Spáczay, János I	13	---	---	---	B68 (f.:Mihály; w.: N. N.)
Spáczay, Márton	17	---	---	---	B68 (father of Tamás, no origin)
Spáczay, Mihály II	14	---	---	---	B68 (f.:Mihály; w.: N. N.)
Spáczay, Mihály I	15	---	---	---	B68 (f.:Tamás; w.: N. N.)
Spáczay, Pál	11	---	---	---	B68 (f.:János; w.: N. N.)
Spáczai, Sophie (see von Korompa)	9				(p.: János & Zsófia K. Bornemissza; see von Korompa)
Spáczay, Tamás	16	---	---	---	B68 (f.:Márton; w.: Dóra Spáczay)
Strasser, Anna-Maria	7	C01	C01 C02	C52	A02-3, A03-7, 9, A06-5, 7, A08-1, 2,
<i>Strasser, Anna-Maria</i>					A09-22, A11-8, 10, A13-9, 10, A14-22-24;
<i>Strasser, Anna-Maria</i>					(f.: Lorenz; s.: J. Wind, J. Naller & S. Rusitzka)
Strasser, Joannes David	7	C01	---	---	A11-8, 10, A13-9 (son of Lorenz)
Strasser, Lorenz	8	C03	C01	C01	A09-19-23, A11-8, 10, A13-10, A14-23-26;
<i>Strasser, Lorenz</i>					B30 (f.: Stephan; w.: Magdalena N. & M. Gütlér)
Strasser, Mathias	8	C03	---	---	(son of Stephan & Martha N.)
Strasser, Michael	8	C03	C01	---	(f.: Stephan; w.: Brigitte Mayr)
Strasser, Paul	9	---	C01	---	A14-29 (Stephan's brother ?; w.: Christina Schrenz)
Strasser, Philippus Jacobus	8	C03	---	---	(son of Stephan & Martha N.)
Strasser, Stephan	9	---	C03	C03	A11-10, A13-12, A14-29-31; B30
<i>Strasser, Stephan</i>					(2nd spouse of Martha N., no origin)
Strauss, Anna	5	B13	B13	---	(2nd wife of Karl Philipp Berchtold, no origin)
Süess, Veit	11	---	---	B13	C39 (1st spouse of Dorothea Katharina N., no origin)
Svestka, (Wenzel) Václav	6	---	C60	---	C15 (2nd spouse of Josepha N., no origin)

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Svoboda, Jan	6	---	---	---	A52 (w.: Barbora T. Elisabeth de Lisone, no origin)
Sweerts, Jacob	11	---	---	---	B41 (w.: Johanna Lopez de Villanova, no origin)
Sweerts, Sara	10	---	B41	---	(f.: Jacob; 2nd wife of Gerard Hamel Bruynincx)
Thiem, Christian	9	C32	---	---	(son of Georg and Anna Weitenkampff)
Thiem, David	9	C32	---	---	(son of Georg and Anna Weitenkampff)
Thiem, Georg	10	---	C32	---	(2nd spouse of Anna Weitenkampff, no origin)
Thiem, Gottfried	9	C32	---	---	(son of Georg and Anna Weitenkampff)
Thiem, Johann	9	C32	---	---	(son of Georg and Anna Weitenkampff)
Thiem, Maria Elisabeth	9	C32	---	---	(daughter of Georg and Anna Weitenkampff)
Tóth, Károly	5	---	---	---	C07 (spouse of Augustina Rosina Naller, no origin)
Tranchard, Jeanne Baptiste	12	---	---	---	B58 (f.: Pierre; s.: Étienne V de Raincour)
Tranchard, Pierre	13	---	---	---	B58 (w.: Jeanne de Villeneuve, no origin)
Tribusch, Joannes Benedict	7	C31	---	C31	(son of Joannes Nepomus and Maria Seedrach)
Tribusch, Joannes Nepomus	8	---	C31	C31	B36 (spouse of Maria Seedrach, no origin)
Tribusch, Joannes Nepomus	7	C31	---	C31	(son of Joannes Nepomus and Maria Seedrach)
Tribusch, Josephus Bernardus	7	C31	C01	C02	A01-16, A03-2, 10, A05-10, 11, A06-8, 9;
<i>Tribusch, Josephus Bernardus</i>					B01, B02, B03, B06, B29
<i>Tribusch, Josephus Bernardus</i>					(f.: Joannes Nepomus; w.: Anna Zelzer)
Tribusch, Magdalena	6	---	C02	---	A03-11 (f.: Joseph Bernard; s.: Jacob Naller)
Tribusch, Maria Barbara	7	C31	---	C31	(daughter of Joannes Nepomus & Maria Seedrach)
Tribusch, Maria Regina	7	C31	---	C31	(daughter of Joannes Nepomus & Maria Seedrach)
Tschirofsky, Cristoph	6	---	---	---	A03-9 (2nd spouse of Clara Naller, no origin)
Tysse, N.	12	---	B21 B25	---	(w.: Rabe Hennezel de Vioménil, no origin)
Vallee, Meline	12	---	---	---	A51-1 (mother of Louise Collignon)
van Cranenburgh, Anna Bom	11	---	C56	B41	(2nd wife of Gijbert Hamel, no origin)
van Meerwijk, Maria	10	---	---	---	B41 (wife of Gerrit Hamel, no origin)
van Outshoorn, Anna	10	---	B41	---	(wife of Jan Hamel Bruynincx, no origin)
van Outshoorn, Wilhelmina	10	---	---	---	B41 (1st wife of Gerard Hamel Bruynincx, n. o.)
Vasirovska, Marie	6	---	---	---	A52; B66 (f.: Matej; s.: Wenceslaus M. de Lisone)
Vasirovsky, Matej	7	---	---	---	B66 (father of Marie, no origin)
Viellaume, Jean	9	---	C67	---	(spouse of Jeanne Claude Malcuit, no origin)
Viellaume, Jeanne	8	C67	---	---	(daughter of Jean & Jeanne Claude Malcuit)
Vloots, Catharina	10	---	B41	---	(wife of Johan Hamel, no origin)
Vogel, Willem	9	---	---	---	B41 (spouse of Christina Hamel Bruynincx, no origin)
von Adelebs, Henrietta Louisa	9	---	A33	---	B16, 69-70 (2nd wife of Johann Phil. Schell, no origin)
von Aichpichl, Maria Anna	8	B13	B13	B13	(wife of Adam Ignatz Berchtold, no origin)
von Anguisola, Eleonora Klaudia	10	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Johann Franz von Kolovrat, no origin)
von Aschfeld, Ferdinand Windisch	8	---	---	---	A52 (spouse of Marie Laura de Lisone, no origin)
von Bauschlott, Alexander Jakob Schell	1	B27	---	---	(p.: Stephan Rudolf & Gabriella v. Meldegg)
von Bauschlott, Alexander Schell	3	B12	B12	B12	(f.: Joachim Rudolf; w.: Sophie v. Bombelles)
von Bauschlott, Alexander H. Schell	5	C39	C40	C41	A22-6, A23-1-3, A24; B10, B14
<i>von Bauschlott, Alexander H. Schell</i>					(f.: Karl Laktanz; w.: Maria Josepha v. Hackelberg)
von Bauschlott, Carl Schell	4	B10	---	---	B31, A23-10-11 (p.: Joachim & Kornelia v. Trenck)
von Bauschlott, Claudia Gabriella Schell	1	B27	---	---	(daughter of Stephan Rudolf & Maria v. Saad)
von Bauschlott, Emil Schell	4	---			A23-10-11 (p.: Joachim & Kornelia v. Trenck)
von Bauschlott, Emilie Schell	5	B10 B13	B13	B13	(f.: Karl Laktanz von Schell; s.: Karl Gustav Berchtold)
<i>von Bauschlott, Emilie Schell</i>					
von Bauschlott, Ernst Schell	3	B12	B12	B12	(f.: Joachim Rudolf; w.: Lilian B. v. Berzevicze)
von Bauschlott, Eugen Schell	4	B10	---	---	(son of Alexander H. & Maria J. Hackelberg)
von Bauschlott, Franz Alexander Schell	2	B12	---	---	(p.: Julius Fr. Joseph & Rosalie M. de Márkusfalva)

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von Bauschlott, Franz Schell	3	B12	B12	B12	B15 (f.:Joachim Rudolf; w.: Agathe B. v. Benicze)
von Bauschlott, Joachim Rudolf Schell	4	B12	B12	B12	B10, B11, B12, B14, B31 (f.:Alexander; w.: Luise Dessewffy & Ernestine Pálffy v. Erdöd)
<i>von Bauschlott, Joachim Rudolf Schell</i>					
von Bauschlott, Joachim Schell	5	C38	C64 A24	B10 C41	A23-4-11 ; B11, B14 (f.: Laktanz v. Schell; w.: Regina v. Monaldeschi & Kornelia M. v. Trenck)
<i>von Bauschlott, Joachim Schell</i>					
von Bauschlott, Johann Baptist Schell	4	B10	B10-11	---	A23-8-11 (f.: Joachim; w.: Theresia Rotz v. Dobk)
von Bauschlott, Joseph Schell	3	B12	B12	B12	(f.: Joachim Rudolf; w.: Klara Sigray)
von Bauschlott, Julius Fr. Joseph Schell	3	B12	B12	B12	(f.: Joachim Rudolf; w.: Rosalie M. de Márkusfalva)
von Bauschlott, Julius Schell	2	B12	---	---	(p.: Julius Fr. Joseph & Rosalie M. de Márkusfalva)
von Bauschlott, Katharina Schell	1	B12 B27	B12 B27	---	(f.: Paul; s.: Wiliam Marlow & William Hays)
von Bauschlott, Ladislaus Schell	1	B27	---	---	(son of Stephan Rudolf & Maria v. Saad)
von Bauschlott, Louise Anne Schell	2	B12	---	---	(p.: Julius Fr. Joseph & Rosalie M. de Márkusfalva)
von Bauschlott, Maria Antonia Schell	2	B12	B12	B12	(f.: Franz; s.: Franz Haller v. Hallerstein)
von Bauschlott, Marie Schell	3	B27	B27	B27	(f.: Joachim Rudolf; s.: Rudolf von Fiedler)
von Bauschlott, Paul Rudolf Schell	1	B12	---	---	(son of Paul & Katharina v. Szék)
von Bauschlott, Paul Schell	2	B12	B12	---	(f.: Julius Fr. Joseph; w.: Katharina v. Szék)
von Bauschlott, Peter Gergely Schell	1	B12	---	---	(son of Paul & Katharina v. Szék)
von Bauschlott, Peter Schell	2	B12	---	---	(p.: Julius Fr. Joseph & Rosalie M. de Márkusfalva)
von Bauschlott, Sarolta	3	B11	---	---	(p.: Joachim Rudolf & Ernestine Pálffy v. Erdöd)
von Bauschlott, Stephan Rudolf Schell	2	B27	B27	---	(f.: Franz; w.: M. v. Saárd & G. v. Meldegg)
von Benicze, Agatha Beniczky	3	B12	B12	B12	(f.: Franz; s.: Franz Schell von Bauschlott)
von Benicze, Franz Beniczky	4	---	---	---	B12 (spouse of Ilona Bajza)
von Benzontina, Catharina	6	---	---		B10 (s.: Johann B. v. Monaldeschi, no origin)
von Bombelles, Sophie	3	B12	---	B12	(wife of Alexander Schell v. Bauschlott, no origin)
von Brandenburg, Christian Wilhelm	11	---	---	---	B61 (2nd s. of Barbara E. von Martinic, no origin)
von Burgrieden, Anna Katerina Mayer	9	---	---	---	B44-45, B52 (sister of Judith Mayer)
von Burgrieden, Georg Mayer	10	---	---	A41-8	A41-8, A25-2 ; B44-45, 47, 52
<i>von Burgrieden, Georg Mayer</i>					(2nd wife: Katerina Pic Lilienfeld)
von Burgrieden, Judith Mayer	9	---	---	---	C57; B44-45, 52 (f.: Georg; s.: Dionysio Miseronu)
von Clary-Aldringen, Christine	6	---	---	---	B10 (s.: Joseph R. v. Hackelberg Landau, no origin)
von Der Nath, Gerhard Konstantin	9	---	B13	B13	(2nd s. of Maria Anna Teresia Berchtold, no origin)
von Dlouhe-Vsi, Anna Johanka Chanovska	8	---	---	---	A52 (wife of Norbert Adolf de Lisone, no origin)
von Dobk, Theresia Rotz	4	B11	B11	B11	(1st wife of Johann Baptist v. Bauschlott, no origin)
von Dossan, Joachim Friedrich	8	---	B16	---	(1st spouse of Christina Sidonia Schell, no origin)
von Edling, Johann Philipp	7	---	---	---	(spouse of Maria Anna Lanthieri, no origin)
von Edling, Maria Anna	6	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Johann Philipp; s.: Karl Gustav Berchtold)
von Ehrenkrone, Anton Prishman	6	---	---	A52	(p.: Mattias & Anna Barbara Miseroni)
von Ehrenkrone, Franz Prishman	6	---	---	A52	(p.: Mattias & Anna Barbara Miseroni)
von Ehrenkrone, Joseph Prishman	6	---	---	A52	(p.: Mattias & Anna Barbara Miseroni)
von Ehrenkrone, Mattias Prishman	7	---	---	---	A52 (w.: Anna Barbara de Lisone, no origin)
von Erdöd, Ernestine Pálffy	4	B12	B12	B12	(2nd wife of Joachim Rudolf v. Bauschlott, no origin)
von Eyerlsberg, Anton Jacob Eyerl	8	C61	---	---	(p.: Friedrich & Sophie Spáczay)
von Eyerlsberg, Friedrich Eyerl	9	---	---	---	C61, B13 (w.: Sophie Spáczay v. Korompa, no origin)
von Eyerlsberg, Sophia Elisabeth Eyerl	8	C61	B13	B13	(f.: Friedrich; s.: Johann A. Berchtold)
von Fiedler, Rudolf	3	B12	B12	B12	(w.: Maria Schell von Bauschlott, no origin)
von Goldburg, Benigna Barbara Schuster	8	---	---	---	A41-28 ; B44 (1st wife of F. Eusebio Miseroni)
von Goldburg, Karl Felix Schuster	9	---	---	---	A41-26-28 ; B44, B47 (father of Benigna Barbara)
von Goldburg, Tobias Schuster	10	---	---	---	B44 (father of Karl Felix, no origin)
von Gräffenburg, Anna Splendida	8	---	A52	A41-20	A52; B42 (wife of Franz Miseroni, no origin)
von Grossenau, Marie Ludmilla Major	9	---	---	B52	A41-24 , B44-46 (f.: Wilhelm; s.: F. Eusebio Miseroni)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
von Grossenau, Vitus Wenzel Major	9	---	---	---	B46, B52 (brother of Marie Ludmilla)
von Grossenau, Wilhelm Major	10	---	---	---	B46, B52 (father of Marie Ludmilla, no origin)
von Günzeldorf, Abraham Günzel	10	---	---	---	B44, B52 (3rd s. of Anna Pic v. Lilienfeld, no origin)
von Hackelberg Landau, Joseph Rudolph	6	---	---	---	B10 (w.: Christine v. Clary-Aldringen, no origin)
von Hackelberg Landau, Maria Josepha J.	5	B10	C40 B10	B10	(f.: Joseph; s.: Alexander H. Schell von Bauschlott)
von Hallerstein, Franz Haller	2	B12	B12	B12	(w.: Maria Antonia Schell v. Bauschlott, no origin)
von Henniger, Maria	5	B13	B13	B13	(wife of Anton Johann Berchtold, no origin)
von Herberstein, Siegmund Ladislaus	10	---	---	B13	(spouse of Maria Katharina Berchtold, no origin)
von Hoditz, Leopold Karl	10	---	B13	---	(2nd spouse of Susanna P. v. Mansfeld, no origin)
von Horstenstein, Barbara Weiss	6	---	B13	---	(f.: Johann W.; s.: Joseph Em. Berchtold)
von Horstenstein, Johann Weiss	7	---	B13	B13	(w.: Maria Anna Berchtold, no origin)
von Horstenstein, Josef Edmund Weiss	5/6	---	B13	---	(w.: Maria Anna Barb. Berchtold, no origin)
von Hostine, Ludmilla Matysova	8	---	---	---	A52 (wife of Ignac Franz M. de Lisone, no origin)
von Kaaden, Anna Juliana	9	---	---	---	B13 (s. Anton Ferdinand Berchtold, no origin)
von Kolovrat, Johann Franz	10	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Eleonora K. von Anguisola, no origin)
von Kolovrat, Maria Antonia	9	B13	B13	B13	(f.: Joh. Franz; s.: Franz Karl Berchtold)
von Königsbrunn, Anton Karl	6	---	B13	B13	(2nd spouse of Maria Anna I Berchtold, no origin)
von Königsfeld, Johann Karl König	10	---	---	---	B44, 45, 52 (2nd s. of Anna Pic von Lilienfeld, no origin)
von Kopenitz, Leopold Klemens	7	---	---	---	B13 (1st s. of Maria Theresia v. Peterswald, no origin)
von Korokowetz, Barbara Franziska	10	---	C58	---	B13 (s.: Johann Franz v. Vrtby, no origin)
von Korompa, Sophie Spáczay	9	---	---	---	B13, C58 (f.: János; s.: Friedrich E. v. Eyerlsberg)
von Lanthieri, Maria Anna	7	---	---	---	B13 (wife of Johann Philipp von Edling, no origin)
von Lilienfeld, Anna Pič	10	---	B44	B52	(f.: Peter; s.: N.N, K. v. Königsfeld & A. v. Günzeldorf)
von Lilienfeld, Alžběta Pič	10	---	---	---	A41-25 (daughter of Peter & Anne N.)
von Lilienfeld, Jiří Pič	10	---	---	---	A41-25 (son of Peter & Anne N.)
von Lilienfeld, Kateřina Pič	10	---	---	---	A41-25; B44, 52 (f.: Peter; s.: Georg v. Burgrieden)
von Lilienfeld, Marie Pič	10	---	---	---	A41-25 (daughter of Peter & Anne N.)
von Lilienfeld, Peter Pič	11	---	---	A41-25	A25-5; B44, B52 (w.: Anna Picová, no origin)
von Lodron, Caecilia	5	B13	B13	B13	(wife of Karl Philipp Berchtold, no origin)
von Löwenstein, Louise M. Christine	8	---	---	---	B16 (wife of Wilhelm Gottfried v. Schell)
von Magnis, Maria Johanna	6	---	B13	---	(wife of Leopold Berchtold, no origin)
von Magura, Klara Augusz	4	---	---	---	B12 (wife of Philipp Sigray, no origin)
von Mansfeld, Philipp	11	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Margareta Katharine von Pepel, no origin)
von Mansfeld, Susana Polyxena	10	---	B13	B13	(2nd wife of Mathias Ernst Berchtold)
von Marinis, Josef Pittera	9	---	B13	---	(2nd s. of Maria Maxiliana Berchtold, no origin)
von Martinic, Barbara Eusebia Borita	11	---	---	---	B61 (f.: Jaroslav; s.: Sezima von Vrtby)
von Martinic, Jaroslav Borita	12	---	---	---	B61 (father of Barbara Eusebia)
von Meldegg, Gabriele Reichl	2	B27	B27	B27	(f.: Wolfgang; s.: Stephan Rudolf v. Bauschlott)
von Meldegg, Wolfgang Reichl	3	---	---	---	B27(w.: Gabriele zu Windisch-Grätz, no origin)
von Monaldeschi, Johann Baptist Monaldi	6	---	---	---	B10 (w.: Catharina von Bezontina, no origin)
von Monaldeschi, Regina Monaldi	5	B10-11	B10-11	B10-11	(f.: Johann B.; s.: Joachim v. Bauschlott)
von Mosel, Joachim Heinrich	9	---	B13	---	(w.: Eva Polyxena Berchtold, no origin)
von Nellenburg, Franz Anton Nell	7	B61	---	C39	B10 (w.: Felicitas Neuman v. Puchholz, no origin)
von Nellenburg, Theresia Nell	6	B11	C39	B11	B10 (1st wife of Karl Laktanz v. Schell)
von Nothaf Elisabeth Regina	9	---	B13	---	(1st wife of Franz Ferd. Phil. Berchtold, no origin)
von Oppersdorf, Benigna Konstanzia	10	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Karl Friedrich von Prashma, no origin)
von Oppersdorf, Franz Enseb	9	---	B13	B13	(w.: Maximiliana Eleonora Berchtold, no origin)
von Pepel, Margareta Katharine	11	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Philipp von Mansfeld, no origin)
von Petersdorf, Anna	9	---	---	---	B46 (wife of Karel J. Ambose de Lisone, no origin)
von Peterswald, Maria Theresia	7	---	B13	B13	(f.: Siegm. Karl; s.: Prosp. Ant. Berchtold)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
von Peterswald, Siegmund Karl	8	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Maria Kr. von Schrattenbach, no origin)
von Poppeu, Karl Franz	9	---	B13	B13	(spouse of Maria Agnes Berchtold, no origin)
von Praschma, Esther Elisabeth	9	---	B13	B13	(f.: Karl Friedrich.; s.: Franz Karl Berchtold)
von Praschma, Karl Friedrich	10	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Benigna K. v. Oppersdorf, no origin)
von Puchholz, Felicitas Neuman	7	---	---	---	C39 (s.: Franz Anton v. Nellenburg, no origin)
von Rican, Anton Johann Novak	6	---	B13	---	(s.of Johanna Antonia Berchtold, no origin)
von Rican, Katharina Dorothea	10	---	B13	B13	(wife of Jakob Philipp Berchtold, no origin)
von Ritterfeld, Jiriho Jeska	9	---	---	---	B46 (1st s. of Anna von Petersdorf, no origin)
von Ritterfeld, Michalov Rittrsicov	9	---	---	---	B46 (2st s. of Anna von Petersdorf, no origin)
von Rolsperg, Simon Piccoli	9	---	B13	---	(w.: Maria Maximiliana Berchtold, no origin)
von Rozdrazov, Maria	11	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Ferdinand W. v. Schwihowsky, no origin)
von Ruland, Johanna Catharina Louisa	8	---	B16	---	(wife of Philipp Gustav von Schell, no origin)
von Saárd, Maria Somssich	2	B27	B27	B27	(1st w. of Stephan Rudolf Schell v. Bauschlott, n o.)
von Salburg, Maria Margareta	11	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Joh. Florian v. Sprinzenstein, no origin)
von Schell, August Frederich Ludwig	7	B16	---	---	(p.: Johann Friedrich & Eleonora S. Uffelmann)
von Schell, Carl Ludwig	8	C42	---	A33-7, 8	A25-6-8, A33-1-10, 14;
<i>von Schell, Carl Ludwig</i>					B10, B12, B16, B18; A32 (f.: Johann Philipp;
<i>von Schell, Carl Ludwig</i>					w.: Sophie Charlotte Hamel Bruynincx)
von Schell, Christina Sidonia	8	C42	---	---	A25-8, A33-1, 14; B16 (f.: Johann Philipp;
<i>von Schell, Christina Sidonia</i>					s.: B. Dossan & J.F. Sternenfels)
von Schell, Ferdinand Gottlieb	8	C42	---	---	A33-1, 14 (p.: Johann Philipp & Susanna M. Bösch)
von Schell, Frederica Louisa	8	C42	---	---	A33-1, 14 (p.: Johann Philipp & Susanna M. Bösch)
von Schell, Friedrich Alexander	7	---	C46	---	A33-7-8, A40-5-6; B10
<i>von Schell, Friedrich Alexander</i>					(f.: Carl Luwig; w.: Marie Anne Champigny)
von Schell, Jakob Anton	8	C42	---	---	A33-1, 14 (p.: Johann Philipp & Susanna M. Bösch)
von Schell, Johann Friedrich	8	C42	---	---	A25-8, A33-1, 14; B16, B18 (f.: Johann
<i>von Schell, Johann Friedrich</i>					Philipp; w.: Eleonora S. Uffelmann)
von Schell, Johann Philipp	9	C43	A33	C43	A25-8, A33-1, 11-15, A38-1-6, A53-1,
<i>von Schell, Johann Philipp</i>		---	---	---	A22, B10, B16, B19, B20, B26, B32
<i>von Schell, Johann Philipp</i>					(f.: Christian; w.: Susanna Magdalena Bösch)
von Schell, Johanna Elisabetha Sophia	7	B16	---	---	(p.: Johann Friedrich & Eleonora S. Uffelmann)
von Schell, Karl Laktanz	6	B10	C39 B13	B13	B10, B11, C38, C39, C40 (f.: Alexander-Friedrich; w.:
<i>von Schell, Karl Laktanz</i>		B10	B13	B13	Theresia v. Nellenburg & Maria J.A. Berchtold)
von Schell, Ludwig Wilhelm Maximilian	8	C42	---	---	A33-1, 14, 16 (p.: Johann Philipp & Susanna M. Bösch)
von Schell, Philipp Gustav	8	C42	B16	C43	A33-1, 14; B18
<i>von Schell, Philipp Gustav</i>					(f.: Johann Philipp; w.: Johanna C.L. v. Ruland)
von Schell, Philipp Jacob	8	C42	---	---	A33-1, 14 (p.:Johann Philipp and Susanna Bösch)
von Schell, Ulrica Eleonora Frederica	7	B16	---	---	(p.: Johann Friedrich & Eleonora S. Uffelmann)
von Schell, Wilhelm Gottfried	8	C42	---	---	A33-1, 7-8, 14; B18; C43 (f.: Johann
<i>von Schell, Wilhelm Gottfried</i>					Philipp; w.: L.M. Christine v. Löwenstein)
von Schifer, Alexander	11	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Eva Katharina Tattenbach, no origin)
von Schifer, Eva Elisabeth	10	---	B13	B13	(f.: Alexander; s.: Franz B. Berchtold)
von Schipp, Johann Erdmann	9	---	---	B13	(w.: Maria Franziska Berchtold, no origin)
von Schrattenbach, Franz Christian	9	---	B13	B13	(w.: Maria Theresia Berchtold, no origin)
von Schrattenbach, Maria Kreszenzia	8	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Siegmund Karl Peterswald, no origin)
von Schwihowsky, Amabilia Anna	10	---	B13	---	(f.: Ferdinand W.; s.: Mathias Ernst Berchtold)
von Schwihowsky, Ferdinand Wenzel	11	---	---	---	B13 (spouse of Maria Rozdrazo, no origin)
von Sinzendorf, Maria Esther	8	---	B13	---	(1st wife of Franz Anton Berchtol, no origin)
von Sinzendorf, Maria Johanna	8	B13	B13	B13	(2nd wife of Franz Anton Berchtold, no origin)
von Sombeck, Karl Heinrich Boot	5	---	B13	B13	(w.: Maria Eleonora Berchtold, no origin)

Individuals	Gen no.	Source Codes for			
		Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
von Spangen, Philipp	5	---	B13	B13	(spouse of Vinzenzia Berchtold, no origin)
von Sprinzenstein, Johann Florian	11	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Maria Margareta Salburg, no origin)
von Sprinzenstein, Maria Elisabeth	10	---	B13	---	(f.: Joh. Florian; s.: Franz Benedikt Berchtold)
von Sternenfels, Bernhard	8	---	B16	---	(2nd spouse of Christina Sidonia Schell, no origin)
von Stomm, Franz	6	---	B13	B13	(w.: Maria Anna III Berchtold, no origin)
von Stomm, Johann Evangelist	6	---	---	B13	(w.: Maria Anna I Berchtold, no origin)
von Stubenberg, Franz	6	---	B13	B13	(w.: rKreszenzia Anna Berchtold, no origin)
von Szék, Joseph Teleky	1	---	---	---	B12 (spouse of Marie v. Szob, no origin)
von Szék, Katharina Teleky	2	B12	B12	---	(f.: Joseph; s.: Paul Schell v. Bauschlott)
von Szob, Marie Luczenbacher	1	---	---	---	B12 (wife of Joseph von Szék, no origin)
von Tattenbach, Eva Katharina	11	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Alexander von Schife, no origin)
von Trauttmansdorff, Maria Katharina	8	B13	B13	---	(2nd wife of Adam Ignatz Berchtold, no origin)
von Trenck, Josef Heinrich	6	B13	C39 B40	B13	(w.: Maria Eleonora Berchtold, no origin)
von Trenck, Kornelia	5	B13	B11	B11	A23-10-11 (f.: Joseph H.: s.: Joachim v. Bauschlott)
von Tützingen, Georg Tichtel	9	---	---	---	A25-9, 10; B47, B61; C58 (father of Maria E.)
von Tützingen, Maria Elisabeth Tichtel	8	---	C58	---	A46-2-10; B45, B59
<i>von Tützingen, Maria Elisabeth Tichtel</i>					(f.: George; s.: Ferdinand Eusebio Miseroni)
von Uffelmann, Eleonora Sophia	8	---	---	---	B16 (wife of Johann Friedrich v. Schell, no origin)
von Vitrovitz, Vratislav	4	---	---	---	B11 (1st spouse of Theresia Rotz von Dobk, no origin)
von Vrtby, Barbara Franziska	9	C58	B13	B13	(f.: J. Franz; s.: Franz Ferd. Phil. Berchtold)
von Vrtby, Ferdinand Franz	10	---	---	---	B61 (son of Sezima & Barbara Eusebia)
von Vrtby, Jaroslav Franz	10	---	---	---	B61 (son of Sezima & Barbara Eusebia)
von Vrtby, Johann Franz	10	---	C58	---	B13, B47, B61
<i>von Vrtby, Johann Franz</i>					(f.: Sezima; s.: Barbara F. v. Korokowetz)
von Vrtby, Maria Franziska	10	---	---	---	B61 (daughter of Sezima & Barbara Eusebia)
von Vrtby, Sezima	11	---	---	B61	(w.: Barbara E. Borita von Martinic, no origin)
von Vrtby, Wenzel Franz	10	---	---	---	B61 (son of Sezima & Barbara Eusebia)
von Waldorf, Gottfried Ignatz	8	---	B13	---	(1st s. of Maria Johanna v. Sinzendorf, no origin)
von Welz, Hieb Hartmann	10	---	B13	B13	(w.: Anna Luzia Katharina Berchtold, no origin)
von Witten, Rudolf Christoph	9	---	B13	---	(w.: Maria Eleonora Berchtold, no origin)
von Witten, Rudolf Christoph Premysl	9	---	---	B13	(w.: Maria Elisabeth Berchtol, no origin)
von Wratislav, Maria Emilia	5	B13	B13	B13	(1st wife of Prosper Berchtold, no origin)
von Zerbst, Jeanne Henriette Charlotte	7	---	B70	---	(wife of Charles Joseph Francois de Champigny)
von Zinzendorf, Anna Susamna	11	---	---	---	B13 (s.: Johann Gotthard von Zollner, no origin)
von Zollmann, Sophie	5	B13	B13	B13	(2nd wife of Prosper Berchtold, no origin)
von Zollner, Johann Gotthard	11	---	---	---	B13 (w.: Anna Susanna v. Zinzendorf, no origin)
von Zollner, Susanna Eleonora	10	B13	B13 B39	B13	(f.: J. Gotthard; s.: Franz B. Berchtold)
Vorikovska, Elisabeth Theresia	8	---	---	---	A52; C59 (2nd w. of Jan Ottavio de Lisone, no origin)
Weiser, Maria Anna	7	B13	B13 B39	B13	(3rd wife of Prosper Anton Berchtold, no origin)
Weitenkampf, Anna	10	C32	C32	---	(f.: Peter; s.: Henrich I Seedrach & Georg Thiem)
Weitenkampf, Antonius	10	C32	---	---	(son of Peter & Anna Rosenaw)
Weitenkampf, Catharina	10	C32	C32	---	(f.: Peter.; s.: Jacob Bege)
Weitenkampf, Henrich	10	C32	---	---	(son of Peter & Anna Rosenaw)
Weitenkampf Johannes	10	C32	---	---	(son of Peter & Anna Rosenaw)
Weitenkampf, Maria	10	C32	---	---	(daughter of Peter & Anna Rosenaw)
Weitenkampf, Maria	11	C35	---	---	(daughter of Stephan & Ursula N.)
Weitenkampf, Peter	11	---	C32	---	B34 (f.: Stephan; w.: Anna Rosenaw)
Weitenkampf, Peter II	10	C32	---	---	(son of Peter & Anna Rosenaw)
Weitenkampf, Stephan	12	---	---	---	C35 (spouse of Ursula N., no origin)
Weitmar, Maria Magdalena	12	---	---	---	B13 (wife of Johann R. Hegenmüller, no origin)

Individuals	Gen	Source Codes for			
	no.	Birth	Marriage	Burial	Other data and information
Wimmer, Eizabeth	10	---	C28 C62	---	(f.: Vinzenz; s.: Christoph Holzman)
Wimmer, Jeremias	11	---	---	---	C28 (spouse of Maria N., no origin)
Wimmer, Johann	10	---	C28 C62	---	(f.: Vinzenz; w.: Maria Reimezberger)
Wimmer, Vinzenz	10	---	C28 C62	---	(f.: Jeremias; w.: Maria Elisabeth Neumayr)
Wind, Jacobus	7	---	C01	C01	(1st spouse of Anna-Maria Strasser, no origin)
zu Windisch-Grätz, Gabriele Prussin	3	---	---	---	B27 (wife of Wolfgang Reichl v. Meldegg, no origin)
Wirt, Ludmilla	7	---	A52	---	(1st wife of Johann Paul de Lisone, no origin)
Zaruba, Franz Anton	9	---	---	B61	B27 (1st spouse of Barb. Francisca v. Vrtby, no origin)
Zelzer, Anna	7	---	C01	C02	A03-10 (s.: Joseph Bernard Tribusch, no origin)
Explanations					
Names of individuals in bold print indicate direct ancestors.					
d' = de; f. = father; m. = mother; p. = parents; s. = spouse; v. = von; w. = wife					
Used with family names ' de ', ' des ', ' du ', ' von ' and ' zu ' indicate nobility (as it appeared in documents).					
Some individuals of noble standing did not use these predicates.					
'no origin' means that the individual's origin is unknown					
'f.:', 'w.:', 'p.:', 's.:' XY, etc. = 'father of', 'wife of', 'parents of', 'son of XY' etc.					
A_{xy} , B_{xy} and C_{xy} : source codes for Archives, Books & Publications & Churches (primarily vital data) defined in the three tables 'Source Codes for Vital Data'/'.... for Archives'/'.... for Publications';					
B_{xy} in the vital data columns indicates published information about birth, marriage or death					
A_{xy} , B_{xy} or C_{xy} in a cell (regular print) indicates that the source contains information about the individual					
A_{xy-ij} in a cell (bold print) informs that the image of the document is presented in Books 5-8 .					
C_{xy} (bold print) in a cell informs that an image of the vital record is presented in Book 2 .					
B_{xy} (bold print) informs that the translation of the data in the published source is presented in Book 3 .					
In the ' Gen. no. ' column of the table the generation number of each individual is shown relative to Maria Etel Guzik, who is generation 1. The number of generations in the above table is 1+ 25 .					
		gen.	gen.	gen.	
The number of		2-26	1-14	15-26	
All ancestors and related individuals:		1468	1328	140	
All direct ancestors:		275	219	56	
Direct male ancestors:		157	121	36	
Direct female ancestors:		118	98	20	
Direct female ancestors, only first names:		25	22	3	

