

Jiří KUBEŠ et al.

## **Instructions for Noblemen in the Diplomatic Services of the Austrian Habsburgs (1650-1750)**

Upon his arrival in Vienna at the very end of November 1694, Hermann Jacob Tschernin von Chudenitz was officially notified of his nomination as the emissary of Emperor Leopold I for a diet in Warsaw, and started to prepare the trip immediately. Ideally, he would arrive in Warsaw for the start of the diet, planned for January 12. At the end of December, however, Tschernin was still in Vienna, waiting impatiently for the final dispatch from court and already aware that he would not reach Warsaw on time. The delay was caused not only by his failure to obtain all the necessary equipment but most importantly by the fact that his instruction was not yet prepared by the Imperial Chancellery, as Tschernin complained in his letters.<sup>1</sup> He was not the only envoy, however, who did not receive his instructions in time. One of his predecessors in the Polish-Lithuanian State, Christoph Wenzel von Nostitz, did not arrive early enough for the start of a diet in the Lithuanian city of Grodno in 1693, for the same reasons – he was kept waiting for his instruction.<sup>2</sup> Tschernin's instruction is dated 3 January 1695; the Count did not – due to further complications – get to Warsaw before the start of February. What was this instruction, a document to be awaited even at the cost of running the risk that the Emperor's interests will not be represented promptly and adequately in the neighbouring country? Why was it so essential and what exact purpose did it serve?

First of all, we need to point out that the term “instruction” can be perceived in two different ways. Firstly, it may refer to all the instructions or orders that the diplomatic envoy received from the emperor; more often, though, the meaning is narrowed down to the initial instruction, which the ambassador would be provided with before he set out on his journey. In the course of his trip, he would receive additional commands and orders in the form of so-

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<sup>1</sup> Already on December 15, he wrote to his future legation secretary Johann Eberhard von Hövel that he had no information as to the date of his departure, since conferences about his instruction were still in process. One week later, he repeated the same tidings. Another week later, on December 29, the situation had not changed. Tschernin kept waiting for his instruction, acknowledging resignedly that he would not be able to arrive in time for the start of the diet. Cf. Státní oblastní archiv Třeboň [=Třeboň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Jindřichův Hradec [=Jindřichův Hradec branch], Rodinný archiv Černínů z Chudenic [=Tschernin von Chudenitz family archives], temporarily kart. 283, fol. 6, 8 a 19.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Martin BAKEŠ, *Kryštof Václav z Nostic a jeho diplomatická cesta do Polska-Litvy v roce 1693* [=Christoph Wenzel von Nostitz and his Diplomatic Mission in Poland-Lithuania in 1693], *Východočeský sborník historický* 24, 2013, pp. 99-119.

called rescripts.<sup>3</sup> The significance of the instructions is further shown by the fact that they were mentioned in the diplomatic manuals and tracts from the 15<sup>th</sup> century to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (de Rosier 1436, Kirchner 1614, de Vera 1620, Wicquefort 1686, de Callières 1716, Stieve 1723, and so forth). In the Middle Ages, instructions were communicated to the envoy orally; the oldest written instructions appear no earlier than 14<sup>th</sup> century in Southern and Western Europe. In German, they were initially called “memory” or “memory signs” (*Gedechtnis*, *Gedenkzedl*); they were usually not very extensive and contained mostly general advice, leaving the rest to the judgment of the ambassador. Moreover, in some countries it was customary to submit the instructions to the host, so a practice developed in which both main (public) and supplementary (secret) instructions were provided. Over time, the scope of orders and commands broadened, rendering the instructions (commonly referred to as *Instruction und befehl*) more and more detailed. This was especially apparent in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the document with all its attachments would add up to a hundred pages of text.<sup>4</sup>

The importance of instructions has been highlighted and appropriately valued numerous times in research. As William James Roosen puts it: “... *attempts to understand any diplomat’s role must begin with his instructions*”.<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately, not all countries have bestowed adequate attention on these documents. In France and Great Britain, on one hand, diplomatic instructions were of such interest at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century that they received systematic publication. The country of the Gallic rooster started this practice earlier, providing the contemporary researcher with 31 tomes of the edition at their disposal;<sup>6</sup> across the Channel, the situation is not as excellent but there have still been some useful publications.<sup>7</sup> Within the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, on the other hand, instructions have been recognised and frequently used since 19<sup>th</sup> century but no publishing work has been in process – apart from a small number of exceptions.<sup>8</sup> This lack of editorial

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<sup>3</sup> Cf. William James ROOSEN, *The Age of Louis XIV: The Rise of Modern Diplomacy*, Cambridge: Mass. 1976, pp. 195-197; Klaus MÜLLER, *Das kaiserliche Gesandtschaftswesen in Jahrhundert nach dem Westfälischen Frieden (1648-1740)*, Bonn 1976, p. 35.

<sup>4</sup> The only general treatise on diplomatic instructions in Central Europe is a recent study by Jan Paul NIEDERKORN, *Diplomaten-Instruktionen in der Frühen Neuzeit*, in: Anita Hipfinger u. a. (Hg.), *Ordnung durch Tinte und Feder? Genese und Wirkung von Instruktionen im zeitlichen Längsschnitt vom Mittelalter bis zum 20. Jahrhundert*, Wien – München 2012, pp. 73-84.

<sup>5</sup> W. J. ROOSEN, *The Age of Louis XIV*, p. 196.

<sup>6</sup> See *Recueil des instructions données aux ambassadeurs et ministres de France depuis les Traités de Westphalie jusqu’à la Révolution française (1648-1789)*, 31 tomes since 1884. The last one so far was published in Paris in 1998.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. *British Diplomatic Instructions 1689-1789. Vol. I: Sweden, 1689-1727; Vol. II: France 1689-1721; Vol. III: Denmark; Vol. IV: France 1721-1727; Vol. 5: Sweden 1727-1789; Vol. VI: France 1727-1744; Vol. VII: France 1745-1789*, London 1922-1934.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. for instance Constantin HÖFLER, *Der Congress von Soissons. Nach den Instructionen des kaiserlichen Cabinetes und den Berichten des kaiserlichen Botschafters Stefan Grafen Kinsky*, Wien 1871; Anton

work might be due to the fact that the instructions are not assembled together in respective archives; moreover, for certain destinations, only very few documents have been preserved. This is especially the case of the *Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv* in Vienna, which contains the department *Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten*, holding eighteen dossiers with materials from 1568-1805. However, since these are placed within the *Reichskanzlei* fund, they mainly contain instructions for ambassadors heading to the individual regions of the Empire.<sup>9</sup> The instructions for diplomats sent outside Imperial borders are predominantly stored in the *Staatenabteilungen* fund, or more accurately in its individual departments, as this fund is organized around individual countries. Unfortunately, the materials are incomplete more often than not, and numerous instructions are entirely absent. This is also the case for the aforementioned mission of Hermann Jacob Tschernin von Chudenitz to Poland in 1695. The state of his predecessors' instructions (among them Francis Sigismund von Thun, Christoph Wenzel von Nostitz or George Adam von Martinitz) is hardly better; only the first and last page of Martinitz' instruction, which served as a draft for composing Tschernin's instruction, have been preserved in *Polen I*.<sup>10</sup>

In other words, in any future publishing project focusing on the diplomatic instructions dating from the period of Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the researchers' attention cannot be focused exclusively on the central funds in Vienna; it will be necessary to supply additional materials from individual family archives of the aristocratic clans. Our present edition, as well as the list following this introduction, wishes to draw attention to the fact that certain instructions absent from Viennese archives have been preserved here. This is not uncommon: the family archives of the House of Nostitz in Falkenau (Sokolov, CZ), for instance, contain several documents of this kind, usually pertaining to the activities of Franz Anton Berka, Count von Dubá.<sup>11</sup>

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GAEDECKE (Hg.), *Das Tagebuch des Grafen Bonaventura von Harrach während seines Aufenthaltes am spanischen Hofe in den Jahren 1697 und 1698. Nebst zwei geheimen Instructionen*, Archiv für österreichische Geschichte 48, 1872, pp. 163–302; Alois VELTZÉ, *Raimund Fürsten Montecuccoli. General-Lieutenant und Feldmarschall. III. Band: Geschichte (Kriegsgeschichte, Mémoires, Reisen)*, Wien – Leipzig 1900, pp. 317-324 (instruction from 24. 5. 1666 for his negotiations in Finale).

<sup>9</sup> Some instructions, however, can be located in other departments of the *Reichskanzlei* fund, especially *Friedensakten* and *Wahl- und Krönungsakten*.

<sup>10</sup> Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Staatenabteilungen, Polen I, kart. 82, Polonica 1691-1710, fol. 20-21.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Nostitz family archives in Falknov], inv. č. 947 AJ 1, kart. 149, Nine Instructions for Count Berka, 1681-1705.

**Table 1:** Instructions Issued to Habsburg Diplomatic Envoys (1650-1750)

<b>Date issued</b>	<b>Ambassador</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Reason of posting</b>
27 June <b>1658</b>	Resident ambassador in Poland Johann Christoph von Fragstein and Christoph Beuer von der Binne	Vilnius	Polish-Russian peace negotiations
13 July <b>1667</b>	Franz Maximilian von Mansfeld	Berlin	Condolences on the death of the Princess-electress
12 October <b>1685</b>	Anton Johann von Nostitz	Stockholm	
26 March and 31 October <b>1688</b>	Dominik Andreas von Kaunitz	Munich	Marriage of Joseph I., his Imperial Election and coronation
19 December <b>1691</b>	Ferdinand August von Lobkowitz	Regensburg	Principal Commissioner, Imperial Diet
3 January <b>1695</b>	Hermann Jacob Tschernin von Chudenitz	Warsaw	The Seim
7 July <b>1711</b>	Ernst Friedrich von Windischgrätz, Franz Ferdinand Kinsky and Kaspar Florentin von Consbruch	Frankfurt am Main	Election of the King of the Romans
3 July <b>1740</b>	Rudolph Joseph Colloredo	Augsburg	Election of a new bishop

In this selective edition from the years 1650-1750 we supply nine instructions (see Table 1), chosen more or less randomly from a rather large bulk present primarily in Czech and Moravian archives (see attachment below, which provides an inventory comprising roughly fifty instructions). These give evidence of the scope of the diplomatic activity of Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian nobility in different parts of Europe. The instructions were issued to ambassadors who were supposed to stay abroad for a longer period of time (Nostitz 1685), but also to those whose mission was a short-term one and who were supposed to return back home after a few weeks or months at best (Tschernin 1695). The inventory is not limited to visits to other monarchs, because many missions were accomplished within the borders of the Empire, with aristocratic ambassadors replacing the emperor as the supreme liege lord (Colloredo 1740) or representing the Habsburg ruler in his role as the King of Bohemia and one of the Prince-electors (Windischgrätz et al., 1711). No two missions were identical and the texts of the instructions reflect this visibly – not only by the varying extent but also by the difference in content and focus on different topics.

To sum up, while the starting position for this type of research relating to the Habsburg monarchy is not ideal, previous studies by Klaus Müller<sup>12</sup> and cited Jan Paul

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<sup>12</sup> K. MÜLLER focuses on instructions in *Das kaiserliche Gesandtschaftswesen*, pp. 35-42 (here especially on encryption), 338-342.

Niederkorn enable us to define the instructions' typical structure. In the Baroque period, the document usually started with an abridged intitulation of the monarch who issued it, similar to the one in the 1740 instruction for Count Colloredo: "*CARL der sechste, von GOTTes gnaden erwehlter römischer kayser, zu allen zeiten mehrer des reichs etc.*". If the Habsburg issuer was not the emperor, his royal titles were listed: "*Leopoldt von GOTTes gnaden zue Hungarn undt Behaimb könig, ertzherzog zu Österreich x.*" (Fragstein 1658). The intitulation was followed by the identification of the text as instruction, or instruction and command ("*Instruction und befehl*", see Montecuccoli 1666<sup>13</sup> or Colloredo 1740); sometimes, the word "memory" is used ("*Memoriale und befehl*", see Nostitz 1685). The orders were assigned to a specific person, which is why they contained the full intitulation of the ambassador and a description of the place where he was headed. In this section, the reasons for the nomination of the envoy could be specified, together with a favourable assessment of his abilities and experience (which is usually not the case in our examples); similar evaluation could also appear later in the text. Emperor Leopold I, for instance, justified his choice of Johann Markus Georg von Clary and Aldringen as his temporary representative in Saxony in early 1700 at the court of the Polish king Augustus II by saying that he trusts the man strongly, believes him to be reasonable and competent, and furthermore the Polish king knows the ambassador personally and has been very appreciative of him after his last visit.<sup>14</sup>

The instruction usually moves on to explain why the ambassador's services are necessary. In 1685, Count Nostitz could read in his instruction that he was going to Sweden because the need had arisen to send an envoy there as a return to the friendly gesture of the Swedish king, who had previously sent his ambassador to Vienna. Besides, it was necessary to further cultivate and develop the close cooperation which had lately grown between the two countries. Every alliance and every enmity was only temporary due to the everlasting tendencies to change the *status quo*; that is why the instructions explained, in more or less detail, the current state of international political and military affairs and their development, so that the ambassador was aware of the possible threats, knew who to turn to for help and whom

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<sup>13</sup> A. VELTZÉ, *Raimund Fürsten Montecuccoli*, s. 319.

<sup>14</sup> The instruction says: "...wir haben dannenhero auß sonderbaren zu ihme graffen tragenden gnädigsten vertrauen undt in betrachtung seiner guten vernunfft undt geschicklichkeit, absonderlich aber auch darumb, daß des königs ld. über seine bey iüngst gethaner bedienung gebrauchte conduite dero zufriedenheit verspühren laßen, denselben ahn sie abzuschicken nöthig erachtet..." This refers to the King's visit to Teplice in September 1699, where he was entertained by the owner of the estate – Johann Markus Georg von Clary and Aldringen himself. Cf. Státní oblastní archiv Litoměřice [=Litoměřice State Regional Archive], pracoviště Děčín [=Děčín branch], RA Clary-Aldringenů [=Clary-Aldringen family archives], inv. č. 172, kart. 72, unfol., instructions from 16 January 1700 (Vienna) and the letter of Count of Clary-Aldringen to the Emperor from Teplice dated 25 September 1699 (which describes the King's departure and the honours he received from the Count).

to avoid. All this was regularly confirmed by numerous documents, which the envoy received in transcripts. This type of information was only omitted in the instructions for missions whose main purpose was condolence or congratulation (as in Mansfeld, 1667).

Only then, the instruction proceeded to determine the primary and secondary goals of the legation and specify the ambassador's competencies. At the time, the customary objective of the ambassador was to arrange another monarch's cooperation with the emperor, or to keep the existing allies of the Habsburgs at their side to continue the war with French in the West or Turks in the South-East. Hermann Jacob Tschernin, for instance, was to persuade the Polish to stay in the Holy League, send more soldiers to the Hungarian battlefield or at least start their own armed conflict with the Turks. By all means, he was to prevent John III Sobieski from concluding separate peace with the Turks, which was the aspiration of the French diplomacy (see Tschernin 1695). If the mission was a visit to a monarch of an important European state, the instruction also contained sections which clarified the distribution of power at his court, presented the most important personalities and specified their value for Habsburg political interests. This information made it significantly easier for the envoy to find his bearings in the new environment and enabled him to blend in quickly. According to Tschernin's instruction, he was to rely on Crown Prince Jakub Sobieski, on Witwicki, the bishop of Poznań, members of the noble family of Lubomirski or the almost omnipotent Lithuanian magnates from the Sapieha family. If the ambassador found these people truly valuable for his mission, he could persuade them to cooperate by a promise of an annual pension from the Imperial funds.

One of the key parts of the instructions for regular ambassadors referred to ceremony, which had to correspond with the status of the current Habsburg sovereign.<sup>15</sup> This applied especially to the ceremonial arrival at the monarch's residence and the introductory audience with the ruler and his spouse. These sections of the instruction were sometimes very extensive, as they also contained speeches suggested for this occasion; at other times, the ambassador was only left with an attachment to the instruction that described the audiences

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<sup>15</sup> The instructions for the envoys of the lower rank (who have not been bestowed the rank of ambassador) do not usually contain these sections. For instance, the instruction for Johann Markus Georg von Clary-Aldringen from 1700 (for the visit to the Polish king in Saxony) says: "...so hat auch unser geheimber rath weder daß tractament eines bottschafters oder abgesandens, weder offentliche audienz zubegehren, sondern selbige privatim zunehmen undt auff diesfalls bey ihm beschehende anfrag zu melden, er seye ohne formal character zu dem endt abgeschicket, umb bey des königs Liebden bis zu dero abreysß zu verbleiben undt daß wir, wann nach derselben zuruckkunfft in Pohlen graff Sedlnizky sich von Ihro (wie er albereith befehlicht seye) beurlaubet haben wurde, jemandt andern hinein zu schicken entschlossen haben, der von unsertwegen bey Seiner Liebden sich aufhalten undt sie bedinen soll." See Státní oblastní archiv Litoměřice [=Litoměřice State Regional Archive], pracoviště Děčín [=Děčín branch], Rodinný archiv Clary-Aldringenů [=Clary-Aldringen family archives], inv. č. 172, kart. 72, unfol., instruction from 16 January 1700.

granted to his diplomatic predecessors (in 1695, Count Tschernin received copies of relevant relations by Karl Ferdinand von Waldstein from 1683 and Christoph Wenzel von Nostitz from 1693). Ceremonial questions were especially important in the negotiations preceding the election of a new emperor, where Habsburg ambassadors usually appeared as representatives of the King of Bohemia, the first among the secular Prince-electors – and, in accordance with the Golden Bull of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV., the only crowned Prince-electors. This signified the ceremonial precedence of the Bohemian ambassadors over the other Prince-electors or their envoys; the representatives of the King of Bohemia therefore always required royal treatment,<sup>16</sup> as the edited instruction from 1711 testifies. Moreover, it states that in case the ambassadors are not granted the traditional welcome by the Archbishop of Mainz as the President of the Electoral College, they should abandon the official visit altogether; departure from convention was viewed as unacceptable. Should it occur, they were to await further instructions and only communicate with the Prince-electors of Mainz unofficially with the aid of a third ambassador (Windischgrätz et al., 1711).

The instruction usually concludes with practical advice and guidelines for diplomatic correspondence (which the envoys should be “*fleissig*” in); this section also contained an explanation, albeit short, of the use of ciphers and encryption, should the need arise to keep something secret.<sup>17</sup> Only the main instructions issued at the start of the mission contained this type of information; hence, for instance, the instructions for Dominik Andreas von Kaunitz in 1688 do not mention any relations or ciphers (Kaunitz 1688). Anton Johann Count Nostitz only received a laconic instruction for his journey to Sweden, to the effect that for any important or secret messages he should use the encoding provided in attachment A for a letter to the Emperor and encoding from attachment B for composition of letters to other Imperial envoys across Europe – who were all equipped with an identical code (Nostitz 1685). Hermann Jacob Tschernin found out in the conclusion to his instruction in 1695 that the code was awaiting him at his destination, as the Imperial resident in Warsaw had the cipher at his disposal and had received a command to share it with Tschernin (Tschernin 1695).

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<sup>16</sup> More on this topic in Jiří KUBEŠ, *Trnitá cesta Leopolda I. za říšskou korunou (1657-1658). Volby a korunovace ve Svaté říši římské v raném novověku* [=The Thorny Road of Leopold I. toward the Imperial Crown (1657-1658). Elections and Coronations in the Holy Roman Empire during the Early Modern Period], České Budějovice 2009, pp. 150-156 and Jiří KUBEŠ, *Volba a korunovace Karla VI. římským císařem v roce 1711* [=Election and Coronation of Charles VI. as Holy Roman Emperor in 1711], *Český časopis historický* 111, 2013, 805-841, especially pp. 816-817.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. K. MÜLLER, *Das kaiserliche Gesandtschaftswesen*, pp. 36-41; W. J. ROOSEN, *The Age of Louis XIV*, especially pp.137-138.

The instruction usually closes with a simple declaration that the Emperor hopes that his wishes be fulfilled in every way. In that case, he promised to “remain generous” to the envoy and repay him on another occasion.

Let us sum up what the instructions have to offer to a researcher. First and foremost, they are an outstanding source for the study of international relations; they summarize the political situation of the time and express the goals that the sending party wanted to achieve at the expense of its enemies. In addition, they are a crucial source of information about the distribution of power in individual countries and they enable us to recognize the structure of factions which leaned to the French side or to the Emperor’s side. In some cases, they also contain details about the persons receiving a yearly allowance from the host side and a specification of the sum. In addition, the instructions clearly show what importance the rulers attributed to ceremony and how much they valued a proper welcome abroad. Finally, the documents can be examined as study material for the personal histories of the ambassadors as well as information about their merits and abilities.

It is also necessary to mention the segments of the history of diplomacy which *cannot* be found in the instructions. The list would be rather long, so let us limit our enumeration to the key elements. The documents contain no clues as to the extent and structure of the ambassador’s suite and usually do not explain the logistics of the operation of the embassy – they do not specify who served as the legation secretary, where the ambassador was lodging, whether he had a private chapel at his disposal, what he needed to bring from his home country and how his stay was financed. Obviously, the instructions do not tell us how long the mission lasted and how successful it was. These queries can only be answered with the help of additional sources – which exist in abundance, especially in the form of relations, private letters, diaries or accounting materials, which will be covered in different parts of this research project.

## **Inventory of Instructions for Diplomats from Bohemia and Moravia (as of 16 November 2014):**

### **1648-1659**

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes], inv. č. 634, kart. 111,  
instruction for Julius Heinrich von Sachsen-Lauenburg, 28. 9. 1648



Státní oblastní archiv Praha [=Prague State Regional Archive], Rodinný archiv Valdštejnů [=Family Archive of the Waldsteins], inv. č. 6089, kart. 331, fol. 35-44, instruction for Ferdinand Ernst von Waldstein to Saxony, 1652.

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Staatenabteilungen, Polen I, kart. 84, Polonica 1527-1699, fol. 321-324, instruction for Johann Christoph von Fragstein and Christoph Beüer von der Binne to Vilnius, 27. 6. 1658

Zámek Nelahozeves [=Nelahozeves Castle], Lobkovicové roudničtí – rodinný archiv [=Family Archive of the Lobkowitzes], sign. A 83, fol. 6-7 a 13-19, instructions for Wenzel Eusebius von Lobkowitz and the others to the election of the King of Romans to Frankfurt am Main, 15. 7. 1658 (Vienna) and 6. 8. 1657 (Prague),

Moravský zemský archiv Brno [=Moravian Land Archive in Brno], Rodinný archiv Collaltů [=Family Archive of the Collaltos], inv. č. 233, kart. 8, instruction for Claudio Collalto to Mantua and Savoy, 1. 6. 1659

### **1660-1669**

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 524, kart. 3, instruction for Gottlieb von Windischgrätz to Stockholm, 27. 11. 1663

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Staatenabteilungen, Polen I, kart. 76, Polonica (1660–1665), fol. 116r–118r, instruction for Franz Ulrich Kinsky to Poland, 27. 1. 1665

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Staatenabteilungen, Polen I, kart. 77, Polonica (1665–1673), fol. 233r–235r, instruction for Karl Ferdinand von Waldstein to Poland, 14. 6. 1667

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 9 (M-O), unfol., instruction for Franz Maximilian von Mansfeld to Berlin, 13. 7. 1667

### **1670-1679**

Archiv Národního muzea v Praze [=National Museum Archive in Prague], Rodinný archiv Šternberg-Manderscheid [=Family Archive of the Sternberg-Manderscheids], temporarily kart. 176b, instruction for Leopold Wilhelm von Königsegg to Bavaria, 21. 10. 1672

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 547, kart. 3, instruction for Gottlieb von Windischgrätz to Braunschweig (regional diet), 12. 5. 1673

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 549, sign. 524,  
kart. 3, instruction for Gottlieb von Windischgrätz to Denmark, 14. 7. 1673

Archiv Národního muzea v Praze [=National Museum Archive in Prague], Rodinný archiv Šternberk-  
Manderscheid [=Family Archive of the Sternberg-Manderscheids], temporarily kart. 174, fol. 130-  
139, instruction for Adolf Wratisslaus von Sternberg to Sweden, 7. 9. 1673

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 554, kart. 3,  
instruction for Gottlieb von Windischgrätz to Lower Saxony (regional diet), 8. 4. 1675

Archiv Národního muzea v Praze [=National Museum Archive in Prague], Rodinný archiv Šternberk-  
Manderscheid [=Family Archive of the Sternberg-Manderscheids], provisionally kart. 175,  
instruction for Adolf Wratisslaus von Sternberg to Brandenburg and Mainz, 1675

### **1680-1689**

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1,  
kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to Denmark, 27. 1. 1681

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die  
kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 9 (M-O), unfol., instruction for Georg Adam von Martinitz to  
Frankfurt am Main, 16. 10. 1682

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 571, kart. 4,  
instruction for Gottlieb von Windischgrätz to the Imperial diet in Regensburg, 23. 8. 1683

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1,  
kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to Sweden, 9. 10. 1683

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1,  
kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to Hamburg and Holstein-Gottorp, 5.  
11. 1683

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die  
kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 2 (Ca-Co), unfol., instructions for Johann Georg Markus von Clary-  
Aldringen to Saxony, 30. 9. 1684 and 4. 4. 1685

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch],  
Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1,  
kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to Italy, 17. 7. 1685

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 91 H 3, kart. 18, instruction for Anton Johann von Nostitz to Sweden, 12. 10. 1685

Moravský zemský archiv Brno [=Moravian Land Archive in Brno], Rodinný archiv Kouniců [=Family Archive of the Kaunitzes], inv. č. 2454, kart. 273, instruction for Dominik Andreas von Kaunitz to England, 1. 10. 1686 and 4. 12. 1686

Moravský zemský archiv Brno [=Moravian Land Archive in Brno], Rodinný archiv Kouniců [=Family Archive of the Kaunitzes], inv. č. 2588 (3), kart. 285, instruction to Dominik Andreas von Kaunitz to Bavaria, 1686

Moravský zemský archiv Brno [=Moravian Land Archive in Brno], Rodinný archiv Kouniců [=Family Archive of the Kaunitzes], inv. č. 2597, kart. 285, various instructions for Dominik Andreas von Kaunitz, 1687-1688

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 107 KK 7, kart. 22, instruction for Franz Anton count Berka to France, 4. 9. 1688

Moravský zemský archiv Brno [=Moravian Land Archive in Brno], Rodinný archiv Kouniců [=Family Archive of the Kaunitzes], inv. č. 2587, kart. 285, fol. 1-20, instructions for Dominik Andreas von Kaunitz to Bavaria, 26. 3. and 31. 10. 1688

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1, kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to the Netherlands, 28. 12. 1689

### **1690-1699**

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1, kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to Braunschweig-Lüneburg, 26. 6. 1691

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1, kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to Münster, 29. 7. 1691

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 2 (Ca-Co), unfol., instructions for Johann Georg Markus von Clary-Aldringen to Saxony, 16. 12. 1691 and 2. 4. 1693

Zámek Nelahozeves [=Nelahozeves Castle], Lobkovicové roudničtí – rodinný archiv [=Family Archive of the Lobkowitzes], sign. A 91, instruction for Ferdinand August von Lobkowitz to the Imperial diet in Regensburg, 19. 12. 1691

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 671, kart. 4, instruction for Ernst Friedrich von Windischgrätz to Saxony, 30. 6. 1694

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv, Familienarchiv Harrach, kart. 115/4, fol. 6-9, instruction for Aloys Thomas Raimund von Harrach to Saxony, 19. 8. 1694

Státní oblastní archiv Třeboň [=Třeboň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Jindřichův Hradec [=Jindřichův Hradec branch], Rodinný archiv Černínů z Chudenic [= Family Archive of the Tschernins von Chudenitz], temporarily kart. 284, fol. 11-24, instruction for Hermann Jakob Tschernin von Chudenitz to Poland-Lithuania, 3. 1. 1695

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Staatenabteilungen, Portugal, kart. 2, instruction for Karl Ernst von Waldstein to Portugal, 27. 8. 1699

### **1700-1709**

Státní oblastní archiv Litoměřice [=Litoměřice State Regional Archive], pracoviště Děčín [=Děčín branch], Rodinný archiv Clary-Aldringenů [=Family Archive of the Clary-Aldringens], inv. č. 172, kart. 72, instruction for Johann Georg Markus von Clary-Aldringen to Saxony, 16. 1. 1700

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Nosticů (Falknov) [=Family Archive of the Nostitzes (Falkenau)], inv. č. 947 AJ 1, kart. 149, instruction for Franz Anton Berka count Hovora to Venice, 30. 7. 1705

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 706, kart. 6, instruction for Ernst Friedrich von Windischgrätz to Salzburg, 22. 8. 1705

### **1710-1719**

Národní archiv v Praze [=National Archive in Prague], Česká dvorská kancelář [=Bohemian Court Chancellery], inv. č. 642, kart. 297, Nr. 19, instruction for Ernst Friedrich von Windischgrätz, Franz Ferdinand Kinsky and Kaspar Florentin von Consbruch to the election of the King of the Romans to Frankfurt am Main, 7. 7. 1711 (preserved also in Státní oblastní archiv Zámrsk [=Zámrsk State Regional Archive], Rodinný archiv Kinských (Chlumec nad Cidlinou) [=Family Archive of the Kinskys (Chlumec nad Cidlinou)], sign. 342, inv. č. 440, kart. 24)

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Staatenabteilungen, Italien, Rom, Korrespondenz, kart. 93, instruction for Johann Wenzel count Gallas to Rome, August 1713

Zámek Dírná [=Dírná Castle], Rodinný archiv Vratislavů z Mitrovic [=Family Archive of the Wratislavs von Mitrowitz], inv. č. 288, sign. III C 5 b1, kart. 151, unfol., instruction for Franz Bernard von Hartels to Poland, 16. 10. 1715

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Staatenabteilungen, Italien, Rom, Korrespondenz, kart. 100, instruction for Johann Wenzel count Gallas to Rome, 21. 4. 1717

Státní oblastní archiv Plzeň [=Plzeň State Regional Archive], pracoviště Klášter [=Klášter branch], Rodinný archiv Windischgrätzů [=Family Archive of the Windischgrätzes], inv. č. 738, kart. 8, instruction for Leopold Viktorin von Windischgrätz to the United Provinces, 2. 9. 1719

### 1720-1729

Moravský zemský archiv Brno [=Moravian Land Archive in Brno], Rodinný archiv Kouniců [=Family Archive of the Kaunitzes], inv. č. 122, kart. 34, instruction for Maximilian Ulrich von Kaunitz to the Pfalz-Neuburg elector, 1720

Zámek Dírná [=Dírná Castle], Rodinný archiv Vratislavů z Mitrovic [=Family Archive of the Wratislavs von Mitrowitz], inv. č. 287, sign. II C 5 a2, kart. 150, instruction for Franz Karl Wratislaw von Mitrowitz to Saxony, May 1723

Moravský zemský archiv Brno [=Moravian Land Archive in Brno], Rodinný archiv Kouniců [=Family Archive of the Kaunitzes], inv. č. 121, kart. 34, instruction for Maximilian Ulrich von Kaunitz to Rome (election of a new Pope), 1724

Zámek Dírná [=Dírná Castle], Rodinný archiv Vratislavů z Mitrovic [=Family Archive of the Wratislavs von Mitrowitz], inv. č. 287, sign. II C 5 a2, kart. 150, fol. 25-42 and 48-52, instructions for Franz Karl Wratislaw von Mitrowitz to Saxony and Poland, 3. 5. and 17. 5. 1724

Zámek Dírná [=Dírná Castle], Rodinný archiv Vratislavů z Mitrovic [=Family Archive of the Wratislavs von Mitrowitz], inv. č. 287, sign. II C 5 a1, kart. 150, fol. 21-23, instruction for Franz Karl Wratislaw von Mitrowitz (*Obristhofmeister* of Polish queen Maria Josepha), 14. 10. 1724

Zámek Dírná [=Dírná Castle], Rodinný archiv Vratislavů z Mitrovic [=Family Archive of the Wratislavs von Mitrowitz], inv. č. 288, sign. III C 5 b1, kart. 151, unfol., instructions for Franz Karl Wratislaw von Mitrowitz to the seim in Warsaw, 14. and 19. 10. 1724

### 1730-1739

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 3 (Colloredo), unfol., instruction for Rudolph Joseph Colloredo to the *Reich*, 8. 3. 1735

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 3 (Colloredo), unfol., instruction for Rudolph Joseph Colloredo to Mainz, 2. 4. 1735

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 3 (Colloredo), unfol., instruction for Rudolph Joseph Colloredo to the Northern *Reichskreise*, 24. 4. 1736

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 3 (Colloredo), unfol., instruction for Rudolph Joseph Colloredo to the *Bischofswahl* to Eichstatt, 17. 10. 1736

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 3 (Colloredo), unfol., instruction for Rudolph Joseph Colloredo to the Northern *Reichskreise*, 15. 7. 1737

### 1740-1749

Österreichisches Staatsarchiv Wien, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, Reichskanzlei, Instruktionen für die kaiserlichen Gesandten, kart. 3 (Colloredo), unfol., instruction for Rudolph Joseph Colloredo to the *Bischofswahl* to Augsburg, 3. 7. 1740

### Editorial note:

To this date, Czech historiography has been considerably diversified in its approach to the edition of German texts from the Early Modern period. On one hand, it has promoted the rule to consistently transliterate these texts (in contrast with the texts written in Czech).<sup>18</sup> Then again, as German historiography tends to move in the opposite direction and modernize the texts in order to make them more user-friendly, i.e. it not only supplies punctuation but also edits the quality of vowels, habitually writes abbreviations out in full and so forth,<sup>19</sup> numerous editors have recently adopted the same approach.<sup>20</sup> It must be emphasised that neither of these editorial solutions is ideal – a fact acknowledged even by the German scholars themselves, since transliteration is not very comfortable for the contemporary reader but varying forms of transcription limit the texts' value and benefit for linguistic research. Even after thoughtful consideration, contemporary editors largely tend to modernize the texts for publication.<sup>21</sup> Editors of major publishing enterprises from recent years have opted for this approach as well: see for instance Katrin Keller and Alessandro Catalano's work on the publication of the diaries and daily notes of Archbishop Ernst Adalbert von Harrach<sup>22</sup> or

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<sup>18</sup> Cf. for instance the edition of the diary of Franz Karl Liebsteinsky von Kolowrat from 1657-1658 in Jiří KUBEŠ, *Trnitá cesta Leopolda I. za říšskou korunou. Volby a korunovace ve Svaté říši římské v raném novověku* [=The Thorny Road of Leopold I. toward the Imperial Crown (1657-1658). Elections and Coronations in the Holy Roman Empire during the Early Modern Period], České Budějovice 2009, pp. 227-287.

<sup>19</sup> One of the most well-known and commonly used set of rules was established by Johannes Schultze already in 1930 and has received numerous reprints, most recently as Johannes SCHULTZE, *Richtlinien für die Edition von Quellen zur neueren deutschen Geschichte*, in: Walter Heinemeyer (Hg.), *Richtlinien für die Edition landesgeschichtlicher Quellen*, Marburg 2000, pp. 27-39.

<sup>20</sup> Cf. for instance Miroslava DURAJOVÁ – Rostislav SMÍŠEK (Hg.), *Hieronymus der Ältere Schlick: Das Tagebuch. Eine Selbstdarstellung aus den Jahren 1580-1582*, České Budějovice 2008, pp. 167-168.

<sup>21</sup> The gist of this discussion is available in Jacob WÜHRER – Martin SCHEUTZ, *Zu Diensten Ihrer Majestät. Hofordnungen und Instruktionsbücher am frühneuzeitlichen Wiener Hof*, Wien – München 2011, pp. 263-269.

<sup>22</sup> Katrin KELLER – Alessandro CATALANO (Hg.), *Die Diarien und Tagzettel des Kardinals Ernst Adalbert von Harrach (1598-1667)*, 7 Bände, Wien – Köln – Weimar 2010.

Jacob Wührer and Martin Scheutz' edition of court ordinances and instructions of the Habsburg court in Vienna.<sup>23</sup> We wish to maintain a similar approach, which is why we have established the following rules for our edition.<sup>24</sup>

### **1. Capitalization**

*First word of a sentence, proper names (not titles), nationalities, countries, places, mountains, rivers, holidays, days of the week, months, words Gott and Teufel and their synonyms (der Herr, der Allmächtige) – all capitalized. Also all geographical names, titles and addresses are capitalized (Lieden, Mayestätt). All other words are in lower case.*

### **2. Unification of varying sounds and characters**

*The transcription essentially copies the original form, with some exceptions: the sounds “u” and “v” as well as “i” and “j” are transcribed according to their sound quality (i.e. unnd instead of vnnd, bevor instead of beuor); “ÿ” is transcribed as “y”; the use of “w” corresponds to the primary text, unless “w” corresponds to “u” (neuen instead of newen...). Various s-forms stay as they are, i.e. we preserve “s”, “ss”, “ß”, but also “sß”. Roman and Arabic numerals stay the same as in the primary text; only ordinals are followed by a period.*

### **3. Compound words**

*The spelling of compound words is derived from contemporary usage.*

### **4. Punctuation**

*Punctuation should serve to make the reading more comfortable, which is why we use contemporary punctuation rules. We have modernized the hyphenation, i.e.: Singer-Straße instead of Singer=Straße. In the original texts, brackets are usually written like this: /: ... :/; in our edition we use parentheses: (...).*

### **5. Style Conventions for Abbreviations**

*Abbreviations are written out in full, apart from the cases when the abbreviation is still in use. The style of the abbreviation corresponds to the style of the writer of the primary source. E.g. Ihro Exc. is written out as Ihro Excellenz, abbreviation hr. is written out as herr, Ao as*

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<sup>23</sup> Cf. their complex treatise on editorial rules in J. WÜHRER – M. SCHEUTZ, *Zu Diensten Ihrer Majestät*, pp. 269-307 a 317-322.

<sup>24</sup> Cf. also *Archivschule Marburg, Grundsätze für die Textbearbeitung im Fachbereich Historische Hilfswissenschaften* (Stand: 13. 1. 2014), URL: <http://www.archivschule.de/content/409.html>.

anno, the clipped article d. respectively as der, die, das, dem, den or das etc. If the author refers to months with numeric abbreviations, we write the full names of the months. (Septembris instead of 7bris, Octobris instead of 8bris, Novembris instead of 9bris, Decembris instead of Xbris). If the writer used abbreviations for higher numbers – especially fractions m/20 R, m/30 R etc., we write these out in full as well ( 20000 R, 30000 R...). In case of doubt about the meaning of the abbreviation or in case it is used only exceptionally, we use square brackets for its extension, as in f[ürst] v[on] L[iechtenstein]. If the author abbreviates ordinals (in dates and elsewhere), then in this particular case we do not write them out and leave them as indexes, e.g. 8.<sup>ten</sup>, 1<sup>mo</sup>, and so forth. We do not write out abbreviations of currency (R = tolar, xr = kreutzer, fl. = Gulden, sß = threescore).

## **6. Crossouts, visible corrections, transcriptions, gloss etc.**

*In transcription, we use the corrected version of the manuscript, with the original preserved in the critical apparatus. Unclear reading is marked by [?] after the word.*