

## The Grunhofer Family (Grünhofer, Grunhoffer, Grundhofer, Gronowo (Polish))

**From Wilbur Hanson Kalb 06 Jun 2019**

You are right to believe that Wirbenitz was actually Bavarian. But its name has been shortened by time — to Wirbenz. And, yes, it still exists today — along with Hermann Grünhofer's old Hammer!!! They're both in the *Gemeinde* of Speicherdorf, 11 miles southeast of Bayreuth. Speicherdorf has articles in both the English and German Wikipedia but only the German Wikipedia has the goods on Wirbenz. As for Hermann Grünhofer's Hammer, it has a name and it's the "Teufelhammer" [ Devil's Hammer ]. Our old friend in Coburg, Ulrich Göpfert, wrote about it, complete with photos, a timeline and a legend ( of course ), in his blog and mentioned Herman Grünhofer in the timeline. The Hammer was mentioned for the first time in 1337 but it didn't get its present name until 1536. Here's the link to the article, <https://ulrich-goepfert.de/index.php/de/archiv/71-besonderes/9769-teufelhammer>, and I'll get out of your way.

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**On Jun 6, 2019, at 8:24 AM, James F. Thoma**

I have done more reading on all of the above in an attempt to find out more about Ott Grünhofer of Kaibitz and Herman Grünhofer of Wirbenitz. I am convinced that this Wirbenitz is not located in Poland. But instead is located on the Naab River under a, now, different name. There were hammer mills all over the area north of Sulzbach and Amberg. In the time frame that I am looking at, 1387, water was the power source for these mills.

Hammer Mills were then much more than a modern Hammer Mills. While today they are just used to crush stone; in medieval times, they crushed stone, melted the minerals, and semi-purified the metals, and some with forges further purified the metal. The mine operator / owner often lived in a nearby "castle" that was used as both protection and housing. As time progressed most Hammer Mill owners lived away from their Schloß(es). In the Grossen Hammermill we are really talking about iron extracting Hammer Mills.

With regard to Grünhofers, they were metal producers and not metal smiths. Herman, Otto, Paul, Philipp, Herman, and Hanns were nothing more than metal producers. While they mined iron, copper, and silver; they also procured, graded, and purified metals for the coin mints. They did not cut or make dies, draft sketches, make the coins; they just procured metals and supervised the mints. As that industry changed, so did the Grünhofers. Some attempted to join other merchant classes as with our Christoph; or enter the military service as Ermanno and one of his cousins. Another profession appears to be that of forestry which is now express as orchardist and farmers. I recently found a source with Ermanno securing forest land for Merano; likely for the mint or metal working. Today the Grünhofer of Merano are orchardist. While others in upper Bavaria are truck farmers

As an aside I found one record referring to Captain Ermanno as a Captain of Captains. He really, at various times was in charge of the southern Alps from the port of Marano to the Mint of Merano; with an additional duty of protecting at least one mountain pass.

I am spending entirely too much time on the Grünhofers and Rosenthalers (The Ursenthaler and Rosenthaler coats of arms are so dissimilar that am now included to be that are not of the same family); so, I am going to start to wrap it up.

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**From Wilbur Hanson Kalb 04 Jun 2019**

When I saw that book of abstracts at the end of your link, I grinned ear to ear because my father had been a geology major at college. He never planned for a career in journalism ; he made the switch only because he couldn't get a job as a geologist. But his degree still proved to a big help to his new career. It made him the Oil and Gas Editor in Lubbock

and the Science Editor in Oklahoma City. Anyway, the Ringenwechsel is untranslatable because it's the name of a mountain range. Here's my English version of a certain paragraph from page 85 :

The yield of the deposits in the three mountain districts, Falkenstein in the center, Ringenwechsel in the east and the Old Colliery in the area of the hamlet of Arzberg soon followed the influx of neighboring Tyrolean and Bavarian entrepreneurs from the Lower Inn Valley. In these first approximately seventy years, we meet here the tradesmen Stefan TÄNZL (died 1482), Hermann GRÜNHOFER (died 1483), Christian TÄNZL (died 1491), Jörg PERL (died 1491), Anton VOM ROß (bankrupt 1491), Hans PAUMGARTNER (died 1493), Hans STÖCKL D. Ä. (died 1493), Virgil HOFER (died 1496), Lamprecht ERLACHER (died 1497) and Hans FIEGER (died 1503).

I find it interesting that Hermann Grünhofer was mucking around the Falkenstein district. Falkenstein literally means in German "Falcon Stone". When Hans Grünhofer applied for his coat-of-arms for the first time, the bird's head in his shield was so black that someone felt compelled to add, also in German, "Falcon's head!" So you are right to believe that Hans had to be the son of Hermann. And, yes, Hans could do better than that! But all the best artists were too busy either engraving the dies at the Mint or painting in the *Franziskanerkloster* and the Tratzberg Castle to help him!

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**From James F Thoma 04 Jun 2019**

Not only was Herman the Münzmeister in Hall, but he was also a silver mine owner and producer. I read in another mining article that this period around 1473 were the most productive mining years in the Schwarz area. No wonder he was rich and also no wonder that Christoph squandered it in one generation.

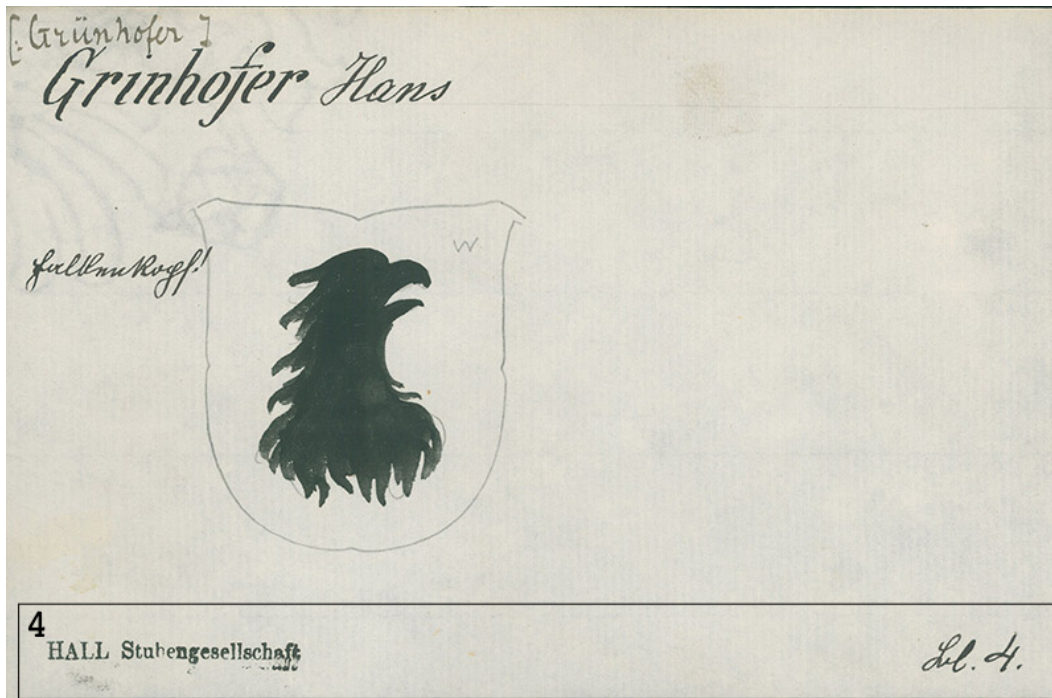
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[https://www.geologie.or.at/images/OEGG/About/AGs/Geschichte%20der%20Erdwissenschaften/Erbe-Symposium/BR0065\\_001\\_A.pdf](https://www.geologie.or.at/images/OEGG/About/AGs/Geschichte%20der%20Erdwissenschaften/Erbe-Symposium/BR0065_001_A.pdf)

The yield of the deposits in the three mountain districts, the central Falkenstein, the eastern Ringen change and the old colliery in the area of the hamlet Arzberg soon followed the influx of neighboring Tyrolean and Bavarian entrepreneurs from the Lower Inn Valley. In these first approximately seventy years we meet here the trades Stefan TÄNZL (died 1482), Hermann GRÜNHOFER (died 1483), Christian TÄNZL (died 1491), Jörg PERL (died 1491), Anton VOARTNER (died 1493) , Hans STÖCKL D. Ä. (died 1493), Virgil HOFER (died 1496), Lamprecht ERLACHER (died 1497) and Hans FIEGER (died 1503).

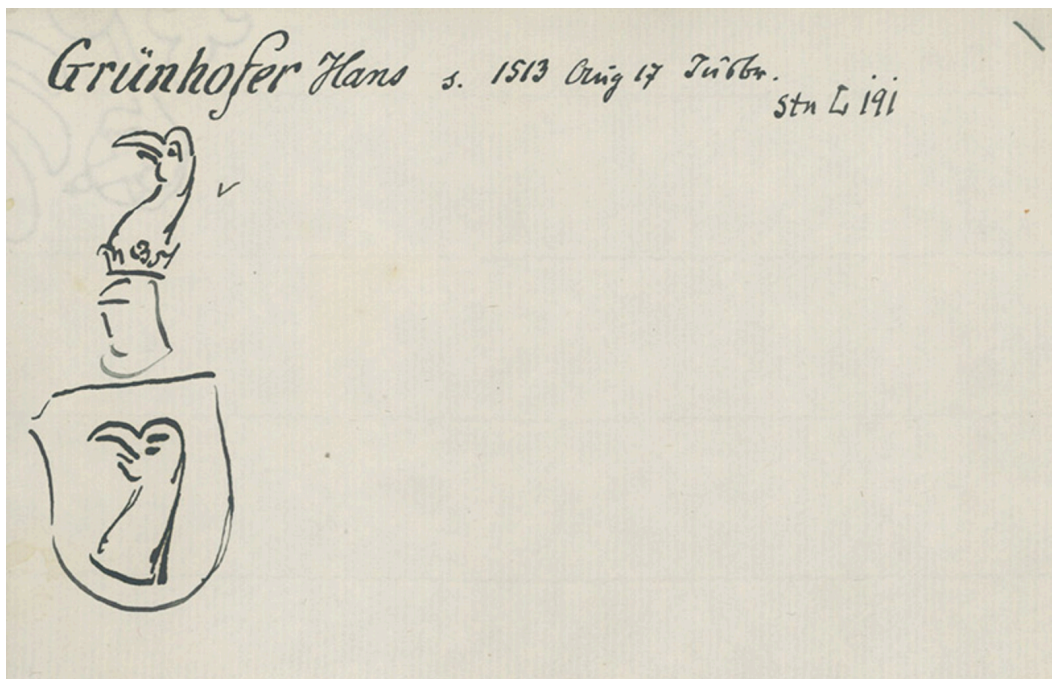
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**From James F Thoma on 04 Jun 2019**

[http://wappen.tiroler-landesmuseen.at:81/index34a.php?wappen\\_id=14781&drawer=Grah-He&tr=1#prev](http://wappen.tiroler-landesmuseen.at:81/index34a.php?wappen_id=14781&drawer=Grah-He&tr=1#prev)



The Hans Grünhofer coat of arms located in Hall, Tirol, Austria. Hans has got to be another son of Herman!  
The following is the Innsbruck 17 Aug 1513 coat of arms for Hans Grünhofer found at: [http://wappen.tiroler-landesmuseen.at:81/index34a.php?wappen\\_id=14782&drawer=Grah-He&tr=1#next](http://wappen.tiroler-landesmuseen.at:81/index34a.php?wappen_id=14782&drawer=Grah-He&tr=1#next)



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**From Wilbur Hanson Kalb**

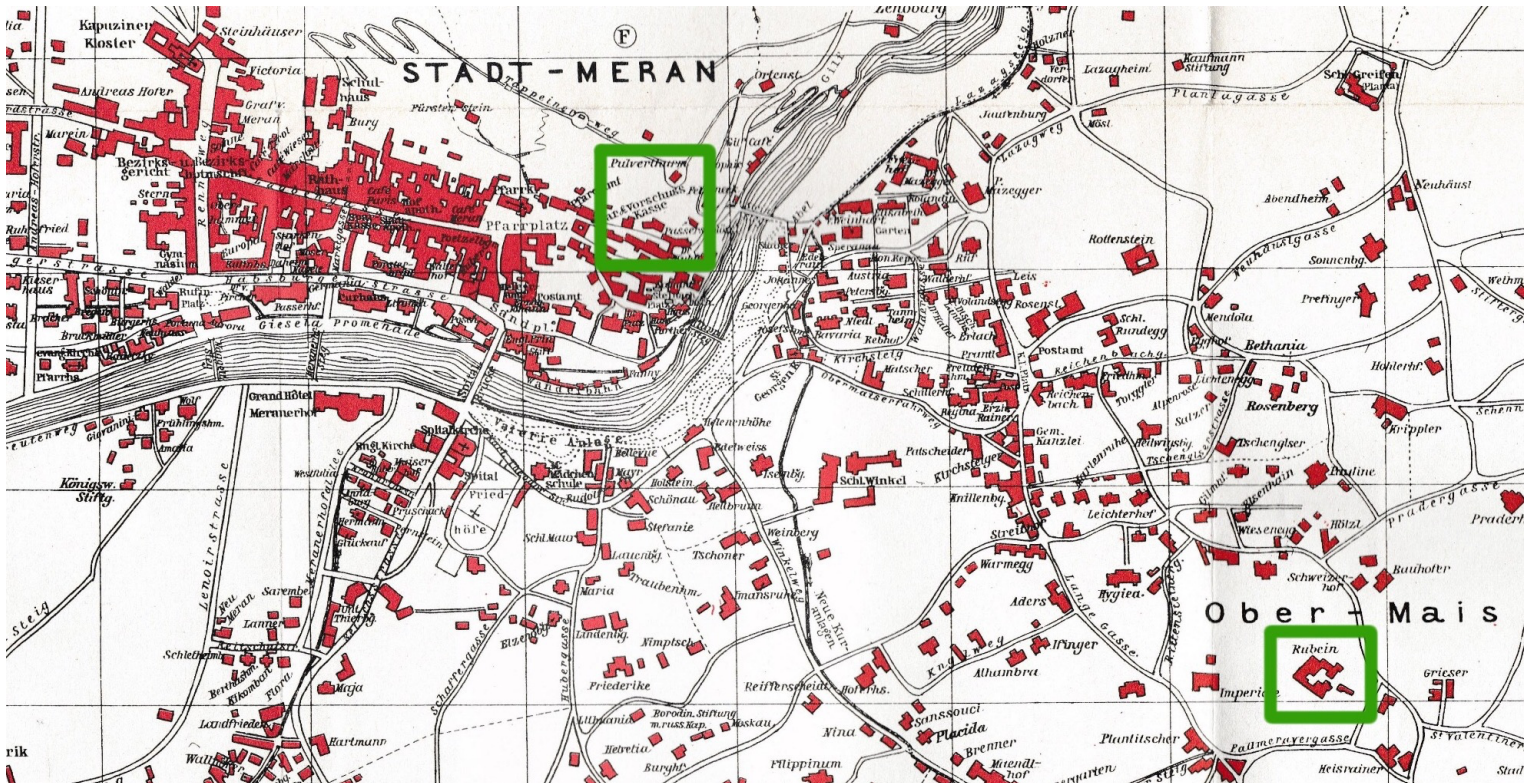
From <https://www.coingallery.de/Texte/Hall/Moeser-Dworschak.htm>

Hermann Grünhofer was, as already stated in the prehistory, the first mint-master in Hall. He was given the task of bringing the company out of Meran and rebuilding it in Hall. Master Hermann belonged to the Guild of the Meran Mint long before; as a simple coinmaker he had already proven 1451 to be a “master”, as he was called for the first

time at the beginning of the year 1462, as well as mint-master and citizen, in a document of 13 May 1462, as one of the three mint-masters then working together on 8 June 1465. Since 1471, soon after Master Pranz Kraus retired from this consortium, Grünhofer remained alone with Lukas Kuchenmann, the actual Head of the Meran Mint at this time. We are still uncertain about Grünhofer's origin. Even before the transfer of the mint operation of Meran to Hall, he was involved in the business of domestic mining, according to the *Kammermeister-Amtsraitung* [ Internal Revenue Administrator's District Accounts ] of the year 1473, Folio No 199. In a document of 5 May 1477, he appears under the "Schwazer Smelters", as which he is already listed in the overview of the mining activities in Falkenstein [ for the years between ] 1470-1535 from 1470 onwards, without that this information would not be verifiable. After the establishment of the new house Grünhofer remained in close communication with his former business partner Kuchenmann and with Meran at all; he also continued to maintain the rank of a board member of the St. Sebastian Brotherhood [ *St Sebastiansbruderschaft* ] there.

Grünhofer probably turned his attention less to the Mint than to his much more profitable mining operation. As a "master smelter [ *Schmelzherr* ]", he produced silver and copper in significant quantities, making him one of the first silver suppliers to the Hall Mint. For the period from 23 Feb. 1477 to 24 April 1478, the Tyrolean Chamberlain notes from his report for 1477 / 78, Folio No 324, that Grünhofer had melted 1403 *Mark* 13 *Lot* of silver [ = 701.9 lbs. *Mark* and *Lot* were old units of weight for smelting precious metals in the Middle Ages. 1 *Mark* equals 16 *Lot*. It also equals eight ounces or a half-pound so 2 *Mark* would be just one pound. 1 *Lot* equals an half-ounce so 2 *Lot* would be just one ounce and 32 *Lot* would make one pound. ] in his foundry. In 1483 / 4, he was in the list of the daily cash reports with 3,999 *Mark* [ = 1999.5 lbs ] in fourth place of the Schwazer traders after Virgil Hofer ( 6279 *Mark* [ = 3139.5 lbs ] ), Cristan Tenzel ( 4867 *Mark* [ = 2433.5 lbs ] ) and Jörg Perl ( 4168 *Mark* [ = 2084 lbs ] ) and before Hans Fueger ( 3659 *Mark* [ = 1829.5 lbs ] ). In these circumstances, he was probably not affected by the distance from the jurisdiction of the Mintmaster [ *Münzmeisteramte* ] in the summer of 1482 as his financial position had not been significantly affected. Grünhofer's negative opinion on the reforms suggested by Anthoni von Ross was discussed above in connection with their presentation. Grünhofer died in the first half of October 1484 ; even by himself and from his estate there were three items of "inventory of coins" [ *Münzzeug* ] in the value of 51 golden Rheinische coins purchased for Hall. At the end of January 1485, his son Hans appeared as the sole heir of the Schwazer Company. Since 1500, however, he disappeared from the list of traders. Around 1503 he was in possession of the Rubein Castle [ now *Castel* Rubein, still existing today in the Maia Alta neighborhood of Merano, just south of the downtown. You can see it online at its own website, <http://rubein.com/en-us> ] near Meran, but he was unable to keep his possessions as a result of the terrible financial difficulties in which he had in the meantime fallen. By 1520 he was already dead. Hermann Grünhofer's widow, Katharina, was still detected for several years after his death in Meran, where she lived in her house in the hollow [ on *Passeiergasse*, now *Vicolo Passiria*, the alley named after the *Passeiertal*, now *Val Passiria*, the valley north of Merano ] below [ the ] *Ortenstein* [ now the *Pulverturm*, German for "Powder Tower", the only surviving part of the castle, built in 1313 by the Counts of Görz-Tyrol ] in the Steinach [ neighborhood, the original Meran ] but sold it around 1487. Hermann's brother Pranz also worked as a coinmaker in Hall in 1486. In 1488 he returned to Meran, where he was the husband of Margareta, the heiress of the rich Heinrich Greußhaber, wealthy, and remained there until his death in 1498.

Here's the 1897 map of Meran, with all the streetnames in German and the Schloss Rubein and the Grünhofer townhouse boxed in green. The townhouse is supposed to be in the bottom right corner of the upper box, on that bend of *Passeiergasse*. I did try to look for the location of the Mint but so far I haven't been able to find it. Some people think that it's on the *Pfarrplatz* ( on the left side of the upper box ) but they were confused by the presence of the Kallmünz family townhouse.



The Last of the Schloss Ortenstein today.



*The Schloss Rubein as it looked on 3 October 1859.  
Obviously, the cows were not impressed by the sight.*

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**From Wilbur Hanson Kalb on 04 Jun 2019**

Very good but its English needs a little bit of proofreading. For example, you may already know this but, just to be sure, a *Weierhaus* is a fortified manor, not a pond house. That's a must for the rich people in a Free and Imperial City that's often threatened by bigger armies, like the ones from the Holy Roman Emperor. Another example is the *Zwingeranlage*. It is indeed a perfect place to let the dogs run around the castle but it's more like the open space between the outer walls and the inner walls. It doesn't have an English equivalent but it is sometimes translated as an outer courtyard. A *Montanunternehmer*, Kilian Frenzt's job, is a coal mining entrepreneur.

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**On Jun 3, 2019, at 6:00 PM, James F. Thoma wrote:**

<http://www.herrensitze.com/hummelstein.html>

**Hummelstein**

- Manor house, former fortified manor house

- Hummelstein 45
- City of Nuremberg

One of the better-known fortified manor houses in the south of the city of Nuremberg is Hummelstein. Its formation was preceded by the fact that the council of the imperial city in 1487 the Council jur. Nikolaus Hummel on inheritance several ponds left. In May 1487, the acquirer was then allowed to "pawen a lusthewlein" to his weyer, which should receive a massive basement storey. After the death of Nikolaus Hummel in 1501, the new summer residence came to Christoph Grünhofer. Allegedly, the Weiherhaus is said to have been destroyed in 1502 in connection with the Battle of Affalterbach by troops of the Margrave Casimir. However, in the exploration of the land area ordered by the council shortly before the outbreak of the Landshut War of Succession in 1504, "the Hummels weyerhaus" was noted with no restrictions whatsoever.

The seat fell in 1520 Anton Tetzl, after the widow Ursula Grünhofer was in financial trouble and had to sell. Wolf Horneck soon became the owner and in 1526 had a very extensive conversion carried out, which brought with it a significant expansion and attachment of the seat. In this measure, an outdoor corridor was built with four round corner towers as a punishment, provoking the Margrave to a vain suit at the Imperial Court.

In 1528, the new headquarters was in the hands of Dr. Ing. Sebald Horneck, who at that time was privileged by the council with a firewood law. This message also makes it clear that the seat was not a traditional, forested property. On Horneck followed by a marriage with Ursula Horneck of Montanunternehmer Kilian Flentz as owner. He was co-owner of the mining company Flentz & Tramel, which also operated the metallurgical plant at Dutzendteich. Flentz probably died before 1550. As a widow Ursula Flentz experienced in the Second Margrave War, as the castle was burnt down on May 24, 1552.

The ruin was initially not rebuilt. After the death of the widow, the destroyed property was sold by the heirs to the Nuremberg citizen and merchant Christoph Freydell / Friedell. The remains of the three-storey, tower-like main building were demolished and replaced by a building with a massive earthwork and a timber-framed upper floor, which was not built exactly in the old location. It is not certain whether the construction report from 1583, according to which Freydell's son of the same name had applied to the forestry department Timber for the "projecting speeches half to Hummelstein", refers to this building or outbuilding. The younger Freydell died in early 1591 leaving behind underage children. Their guardians Hummelstein sold in March 1593 to the robe dealer Melchior Büttel.

Apparently, the new building under the previous owner was not just high-quality, because around 1607 he was already considerably dilapidated and for Büttel's claims too small. After the originally planned extension of the forestry office had been prohibited, Büttel wanted 1607 still satisfied with an expansion of the roof and the renovation of the stables and the gardener's apartment. In 1613 he decided then but to demolish the mansion and a three-storey new building on the bottom of the 1552 destroyed castle.

However, the imperial city wanted to enforce a restriction to a two-storey construction, as the second floor of the destroyed predecessor allegedly consisted only of a gun ground, were placed on the four cannons. The death of Büttel in 1614 and the outbreak of the 30-year war prevented further measures, which had also been pursued for a time by the community of heirs. She then agreed to a transfer to co-heir Veit Christoph Büttel, who emigrated to 1625 to

Amsterdam. Büttel's brother-in-law, the Princely Brandenburg Councilor Christoph Agricola, married to Anna Sabina Büttel, acquired the seat as curator of his two underage daughters. Agricola wanted 1639 expand the stables in the forecourt. He did not stick to building regulations and argued for many years with the forest office and the council of the imperial city. The authorities also accused him of operating unauthorized cookers and transferring landmarks.

Probably by marriage with Anna Maria Agricola Georg Waldmann arrived from Neustadt / Aisch to the property, which is said to have sold him, meanwhile considerably dilapidated, before 1683 to the council clerk Johann Wöhrlein. In 1691, Dr. med. Michael Friedrich Lochner the degenerate Anstitz. Lochner was a well-known naturalist, was one of the Nuremberg scholar circle around Johann Christoph Volkamer and later became director of the Leopoldina, the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna. In Hummelstein, the scientist first created an artful bitter orange and lemon garden, which included the construction of an orangery for wintering the plants. On this occasion, it was first known that the Swedes in 1632 had created a hill in the castle garden, which has now been eliminated. After Dr. Lochner 1703 had built a new horse stable, he requested in 1706 the new building of the manor, whose dilapidation allegedly no longer allowed a safe dwelling. In the end, the new building was transformed into an extensive conversion and extension. 1710 was followed by a major renovation of the economy building and 1720 the Voithaus.

With the death of the builder in 1720 Hummelstein fell to the daughter Anna Maria, with the doctor. Christoph Ludwig Goeckel was married. From this marriage, four sons emerged, who inherited in 1759, but apparently did not even leave male heirs. The widow of Dr. jur. Heinrich Lorenz Goeckel sold the estate in 1774 to the deacon of St. Lawrence Hieronymus Conrad Wagner. The new owner had to endure in 1814 the seizure of the castle by the imperial Russian army. The military set up a powder and cartridge factory in the manor, causing great damage to the equipment. Even the ornate fountain in the garden should have been destroyed on this occasion.

After Wagner's death in 1820 had the daughter Carolina Maria, widowed Balbach, the manor until 1855. The Rostock Consul Paul Howitz acquired him and let the mansion by Karl Alexander Heideloff neo-Gothic redesign. According to plans of the master builder, the historicist chapel was also built in the garden, where Howitz was buried in 1880. The Heirs community Howitz sold the manor in 1895 to the city of Nuremberg, in 1925 at the castle create a school garden. In the bombing nights of the Second World War, the main building was only partially damaged, but the chapel was destroyed in 1944. Today, the city maintains an environmental education center in the mansion.

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From Wilbur Hanson Kalb – 03 Jun 2019

Kaibitz — that makes more sense as “Keywitz” than the ones in Bohemia and Silesia. In Ye Olde “Dutch”, “b” is sometimes used for “w” as it was for the word “zwischen” ( between ) in the Grünhofer family’s donation of free bread every Saturday evening to the hospital for the poor in Kitzbühl. Very good! Let’s go with it.

Poor Ermanno. His fortress of Marano ( *Marán* in the Venetian dialect ) is next to the Most Serene Republic of Venice and across the Adriatic Sea from the County of Görz. In the 1520s and 1530s, both Marano and the County belonged to the Austrian Circle of the Hapsburgs and the County itself had a long history with the Tyrol. Today the County is a province of Italy with a very Italian name, Gorizia. But, even then, back in Captain Grünhofer’s day, Görz already had a big number of ethnic Italians. The governor of the County must have been aware of this fact when he said no to the Captain’s plea. The Austrians had taken over Görz just a few years ago, when the last Sovereign Count died without a male heir, and the Italians probably did not like being pushed out of their places, including the monasteries, by the Austrians. Besides, the Austrians didn’t have enough soldiers and bureaucrats to keep the peace in the whole County



so they had to be really, really, really nice to the natives. It was the same for Marano. So it was no go for the Captain and his brother. Yes, I do think they're the grandsons of your Herman.

As for that place called Pletz, it took me a while, but I found it. There are several candidates but only one of them fits the bill. It belonged to the County of Görz in 1526, when Captain Grünhofer wrote his plea from it. At that time, it was one of the newest additions to the Hapsburg lands. Emperor Maximilian had taken it from the Venetians in 1509 at the end of the War of the League of Cambrai and added it to the County of Görz, which he got in 1500. It was on an old Roman road to the Predil Pass. If the Roman Legions wanted to invade Carinthia from Italy, this was the road they would have to take to the Predil Pass, the gate of Carinthia. They knew Pletz as *Ampletium*. In 1526, Captain Grünhofer was apparently on his way to his new post in Marano. Today Pletz is in Slovenia and its new name is Bovec. Its old name does look and sound German but the Germans knew it as *Flitsch*. Go figure. The Italians call it *Plezzo* but the Friulians say it as *Plèz*. Here's the map to show the location of Bovec :



## Location in Slovenia

And here's the shot of Bovec in front of Mt Kanin. It's a good place to write a letter, isn't it? Captain Grünhofer probably felt like he was looking at the House of GOD and thought of his brother.



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On Jun 3, 2019, at 9:51 AM, James F. Thoma

Or when is village not a castle, a castle not a hammer, a hammer not a mill, a mill not for iron, etc.

Katharina Grünhofer born around 1375 got hitched to Ulrich Loneysen. But isn't a Loneysen a Löneiß? But dear old Ulrich who was born 01 Jan 1370 on all the dates in history bought a hammer on 18 Jul 1418 in Keibitz. Really, you say Keibitz? No actually I meant Kaibitz, because Katharina was born in Kaibitz and it was her son that lived in Keibitz. In truth that is where was where Katharina and Ulrich Löneiß were both born. Really, a lie, Katharina, we are told came from Kaibitz and Zeissaw. But isn't Zeissaw not a town but really Schloss Weithersberg which for a very long times was owned by the Löneiß family? And by marriage came into possession of Schloss Kaibitz. But you say there is such a thing as a Hammer Castle, which would protect a Hammer Mühle. So on 18 Jul 1418 did Ulrich buy a Hammer Castle or a Hammer Mill; or both. Lord, knows and not Johann who sold him hammer; but Paul Grünhofer would know because he owned the hammer before Johann. And is not Paul Grünhofer the father of Katharina Grünhofer?

You know that I have already fibbed when I said that Ulrich was born in Schloss Kaibitz because most people believe it was in Sulzbach and he just owned the Schloss. There Ulrich was Mayor and latter Mayor of Amberg, the two cities

of Grossen Hammer which opposed Nuremberg? Yep that's right where and when Hermann Grünhofer owned a hammer in Keibitz or did they really mean Kaibitz where Paul Grünhofer once owned a hammer castle and hammer mill. Now what hammer did Otto own?

But I digress, Ulrich and Katharina had several known children. There is Adelaid who was born about 1410 in Sulzbach and in 1436 married a Grünhofer who was from Nuremberg. What, a Grünhofer from Nuremberg and not Sulzbach or Kaibitz? Perhaps she also founded a benefice in 1456 in St. Sebald in Nuremberg. Well that certainly bespeaks money, oil, black gold, money enough to make the world go around.

But there were Grünhofers in Nürnberg before Adelaid got there. One was Philipp who was born about 1400, married Maria Pömer (circa 1405). Now we know nothing about this couple other than they were the parents of Dorothea (1430-1483) and my dear 15<sup>th</sup> great grandfather Hermann (? -1482). Is it possible that Katharina and Philipp were brother and sister? Perhaps they were cousins.

But there is another notable in Nuremberg at this time. It is Erasmus Grünhofer who was a vicar at St. Lorenz Kirche in Nürnberg. We know that Erasmus died on 20 Sep 1459 was in charge of the Altar of St. Nicolai; a priest in the Regensburg diocese; and is buried in St. Sebald. He was a least notable enough to have a wood cut portrait. If you assume that he lived to the ripe age of 60 years then he would have been a contemporary of my 16<sup>th</sup> ggf, Philipp Grünhofer. I also note that Erasmus was buried in St. Sebald, where three years earlier Adelaid Löneiße Grünhofer had founded a benefice. Maybe that got Erasmus buried in the old premier church.

Are you not getting tired of Nuremberg? Let's make the trip upstream to Regensburg. There we know that from a least 1513 to 1519, Peter Grünhofer was mayor of that noble town. He appears to have gotten into a fight with the church. In age Peter would have been a contemporary of my dear 14<sup>th</sup> ggf, Hermann. Perhaps brother or son; or at the very least cousins. But where does that leave our dear Jakob Grünhofer who sold Schadenreuth and Kornhoff in 1551 to Adam von Streitberg. As you well know Rhyolite was mined in both of these towns. Why do all of the Grünhofers show up in dirty mining occupations.

So it appears that the Grünhofers were either numerous or moved around a lot. I am beginning to suspect that they did move around a lot. That they used a limited set of first names and loved rocks, mining, minerals, iron, silver, and gold. Herman, my 14<sup>th</sup> ggf is a prime example, supposedly born in Nuremberg, he lived and was a citizen of Merano from 1462 to 1473 but went to Hall in Tirol where he died on 09 Sep 1482. Did I mention that Hans Mörlein was a citizen of Merano from 1440 to 1467. But just a few years after the 14<sup>th</sup> ggf died in hall there is the 02 Jun 1500 mention of Johann (Hanns) Grünhofer in Kitzbühel, Austria; just east of Hall. Could he be a son of my 14<sup>th</sup> ggf?

So what am I so believe when in 1526 Ermanno (Herman) a captain of Pletz (Germany, Austria, Italy) in the Austrian army pleads with the County Goritz to allow his brother to enter the order of St Francis in Marano. They tell him that the rule is that no brother can come from outside Italy. Perhaps he should look to Austria for a place in the order. Not good news as in 1536 Ermanno was in charge of the fortress at Marano and dealing in the sale of that place to the Venetians. Turn about is fair play as in 1542 the Italians recaptured Marano and was holding Ermanno in is quarters. Ermanno Grünhofer, captain of the Austria forces, lost the town of Marano to the Italians. That is right, the Italians. But could this Ermanno (Herman) Grünhofer be a descendant of my 14<sup>th</sup> ggf Herman Grünhofer?

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**From James F Thoma 03 Jun 2019**

**From Istorìa della contea di Gorizia – Carlo Morelli di Schönfeld**

The following is the story of Capitan Ermanno [Herman} Grünhoffer of the Austria army while serving in Italy.

## CAPITOLO QUINTO.

Perdita della fortezza di Marano  
nell'anno 1542,  
inutili tentativi degli Austriaci per  
ricuperarla.



**A**BBIAMO vedato nella guerra contro, i Veneziani gli sforzi, e le sollecitudini della repubblica per riacquistare Marano occupato dalle armi austriache. Malgrado la pace stabilita (1523) dall'arciduca Ferdinando col Senato di Venezia, diffidavasi nella contea d'un vicino, che, vedendo di mal occhio quell'importante piazza in potere degli Austriaci, non cessava di pensare ai mezzi di ricuperarla. Quindi un anno dopo la pace impiegò il sovrano erario non piccole somme in ripararne, ed accrescerne le fortificazioni e non si risparmiò cura veruna per tenerla presidiata con buona guarnigione, e provveduta di munizioni e di viveri.

In tempo che il re Ferdinando era involto in una dispendiosissima guerra contro i Turchi, colse il Senato veneto l'occasione di fargli la proposizione dell'acquisto di Marano collo sborso d'una considerabile somma di denaro che gli fece offerire. Esiste fra le nostre carte una lettera, che il capitano *Ermanno Grünhoffer*, a cui era commesso il comando di quella fortezza, scrisse a Lopez di Soria, allora ambasciadore in Venezia di Carlo V, e del re Ferdinando, per impegnare quel ministro ad opporsi per quanto da lui dipendesse alla vendita d'una sì importante piazza. " *Ho inteso*, dice il capitano (26 marzo 1536) *che il veneto dominio abbia spedito al re il gentiluomo Dolfno (a) con*

a) Si può con molta probabilità supporre, che sia stato il medesimo Giovanni Dolfno, il quale fu ai congressi di Trento e di Gradisca.

grande somma di denaro per comperare, o per fare in qualunque altro modo l'acquisto del porto di Marano, perchè conoscono i Veneziani, che sia uno dei migliori d'Italia, e sì vicino a Venezia, che in sei ore di tempo si possa d'uno all'altro luogo venire: conoscono ancora di quanto danno questa piazza a loro sarebbe in tempo di guerra, imperciocchè quantunque tutti i passi in Italia fossero chiusi, sempre la Maestà Sua potrebbe per questo porto spedire e riavere de' soccorsi di truppe dalla Spagna, e dal regno di Napoli, come conoscono il pregiudizio, che lo stesso luogo arreca al loro commercio, per essere molto frequentato. Riflessi sì giusti farebbero onore a' lumi del secolo, in cui viviamo.

Ma quello, che non poterono fare le armi, nè i maneggi della repubblica per riacquistare il porto ed il forte di Marano, lo fece l'inganno, e la frode de' suoi sudditi. *Giulio Cipriani*, nativo di Brescia, denominato il Turchetto, in compagnia di *Bernardino di Castro* piranese, e di *Beltrando Sacchia* udinese, si presentò sotto le mura di Marano (2 gen. 1542) con due barche cariche in apparenza di grano, ma in fatti armate di sessanta uomini, tutti sudditi veneti. Questi smontati a terra s'introdussero nella fortezza, e la sorpresero. (a). Alcuni occuparono la casa del capitano *Ermanno Grünhofer* assicurandosi della persona di lui, ed altri animati dal rinforzo d'un corpo di gente situata nella vicina villa di *Muzzana*, che coll'avviso d'un segnale sopraggiunse, s'impadronirono delle porte della piazza (b). Furono costretti gli Austriaci a cedere alla sorpresa, e gli usurpatori alternavano, e confondevano le voci di *Francia, Francia*, con quelle di *Savorgnano* e *S. Marco*.

*Nicolò della Torre* capitano di *Gradisca*, non meno suddito fedele, che valoroso soldato, ne ricevè il primo la notizia. Si trasferì egli incontìnente a Gorizia, per concertare col governo le misure da prendersi contro un attentato, quanto audace, altrettanto offendente l'austriaca sovranità. Dimandasi perciò ragione al luogotenente di Udine, d'una violenza ripugnante ai diritti delle nazioni, ed a' trattati di pace tutt'ora in vigore fra il re *Ferdinando* e la repubblica, si fanno le opportune insinuazioni all'ambasciadore imperiale residente in Venezia, se ne rende esatto conto al sovrano, si sollecitano dal *Crugno* i necessari soccorsi, si sequestrano le merci e le derrate condotte da' mercadanti udinesi alla fiera di Gorizia, si rinforzano

a) *Andrea Morosini. Libro 6.*

b) *Giulio Cipriani. Storia di Gorizia. Lib. 1. Cap. 1.*

Transcribed in Italian

Storia

Capitolo Quinto

Perdita della fortezza di Marano

nell'anno ' 1542,

inutili tentativi degli Austriaci per

ricuperarla.

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And now in English:

History  
Capitlo Quinto  
Loss of the fortress of Marano  
in the year 1542,  
unnecessary attempts by the Austrians to  
recover it.

We saw in the guerrilla against the Venetians the efforts and the concerns of the republic to buy back Marano occupied by the Austrian arms. Despite the peace established (1523) by the Archduke Ferdinand with the Senate of Venice, he defied the county of a neighbor, who, seeing badly that important square in the hands of the Austrians, did not cease to think it was possible to recover it. Then one year after the peace the king of the Herodites employed no small sums to repair it, and to increase its strength, and no care was spared to keep it manned with a good garrison and provided with ammunition and provisions.

In time when King Ferdinand was involved in a costly war against the Turks, the Venetian Senate seized the opportunity to make him the proposition of the purchase of Marano with the disbursement of a considerable sum of money that he made him offer. Among our papers there is a letter, which Captain Ermanno Grünhofer, to whom the command of that fortress was committed, wrote to Lopez of Soria, then ambassador in Venice of Charles V, and of King Ferdinand, to commit that minister to oppose him for how much he depended on the sale of such an important square. "I understood, says the captain (March 26, 1536) that the Venetian domain has sent the gentleman Giovanni Dolfino to the king with a large sum of money to buy, or to do in any other way the purchase of the port of Murano, because they know the Venetians, who is one of the best in Italy, and close to Venice, who in six hours can be 'come to another place come: they still know how much they give this square to them would be in time of war, because although all the steps in Italy were closed, his Majesty could always send and get back troops from Spain, and from the kingdom of Naples, as they know the prejudice, that the same place brings to their trade, to be very busy. Reflection is right they would do honor to the lights of the century, in which we lived.

But that, which they could not make weapons, nor the republic's stables to repurchase the port and the fort of Murano, did the deception, and the fraud of his subjects. Giulio Cipriani, a native of Brescia, called the Turchetto, in the company of Bernardino di Castro piranese, and Beltrando Secchia udinese, presented himself under the walls of Murano (2 Jan. 1542) with two boats loaded in appearance with wheat, but in armed facts of sixty men, all Venetian subjects. These dismounted on the ground brought into the fortress and surprised her. Some occupied the house of Captain Ermanno Grünhofer making sure of the person of him, and others animated by the reinforcement of a body of people situated in the nearby villa of Muzzana, which with the signal of a signal arrived, seized the doors of the square. The Austrians were forced to give in to surprise, and the usurpers alternated, and filled the voices of France, France, with those of Savorguano and St. Marco.

Nicolò della Torre, captain of Gradisca, no less a faithful subject than a brave soldier, he received the first the news. He moved to incontinence in Gorizia, to discuss with the government the measures to be taken against an attack, as bold as the Austrian sovereignty. Thus the lieutenant of Udine, of a repugnant violence against the rights of nations, and of the treaties of peace still in force between King Ferdinand and the republic, is given the appropriate insinuations to the imperial ambassador residing in Venice. the sovereign is accounted for, the necessary assistance is solicited from the Cragno, the goods are seized and the commodities conducted by the udadean merchants in the Gorizia area, become stronger

This following section in again about Captain Ermanno Grünhoffer of the Austria army.

**La vigilanza degli stati non si limitava alla sola temporalità del convento: dipendeva da loro l'accettazione de' candidati religiosi, o almeno non poteva essere veruno ricevuto senza l'approvazione loro. Esiste un memoriale di Ermanno Grunhoffer, capitano di Pletz, con cui (5 giug. 1526) supplica lo stato nobile di-Gorizia d' accettare un suo fratello nel convento di s. Francesco ; ed abbiamo altresì un ordine degli stati, che prescrive al guardiano, di non ricevere alcun nuovo fratello, se non nazionale, e di non sortire dallo stato senza la loro permissione. Eleggevasi ancora dagli stati provinciali il superiore del convento ; ed appariscono fra le nostre scritture le sovrane lettere con cui Ferdinando (7 lugl. 1553) palesò loro il suo desiderio, perchè il guardiano attuale venisse confermato nel suo governo: esistono ancora le lettere de' nostri stati(29 nov. 1599), dalle quali rilevasi, aver essi passato officio al provinciale dell'Austria, perchè accettasse la guardianeria del loro convento, che desideravano di conferirgli.**

Page 276 in Italian

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In English:

The vigilance of the states was not limited to the temporality of the convent alone: it depended on them the acceptance of the religious candidates, or at least could not be received without the approval of them. There is a memorial of Ermanno [Herman] Grunholfer, captain of Pletz, with whom (5 June 1526) he begs the noble state of Gorizia to accept one of his brothers in the convent of Saint Francis; and we also have an order of the states, which prescribes the guardian, not to receive any new brother, if not national, and not to come from the state without their permission. Also elect the superior of the convent from the provincial states; and among our writings appear the sovereign letters with which Ferdinand (7 July 1553) revealed his desire to them, so that the present guardian would be confirmed in his government: there still exist the letters of our states (29 November 1599), from which to take notice of, having passed to the provincial of Austria, to accept the guardian of their convent, which they wished to confer on him.



# Auszüge aus den Original-Urkunden

des

fürsterzbischöfl. Consistorial-Archives zu Salzburg.

(1481—1500.)

Von **Adam Doppler**, f. e. wirkl. Consistorialrath zc.

Excerpts from the original documents

of

Archbishop, Consistorial Archive Salzburg.

(1481--1500,)

By Adam Doppler, f. e. Wirtl. Consistorial Council zc.

1513 Juni 26

Petrus Grünhofer, der nach dem Ableben des Kanonikus Johann Fürsich von Johann Mendl vom Stainfels, Dechant, Johann Hofer, Altherrn, und dem ganzen Kapitel z. a. K. eine Chorherrnpfründe erhielt, stellt dem Stiftskapitel den vorgeschriebenen Revers aus. — Bürgen: Wilhalm Peuscher und Christoff vom Praitenstain, beide Domherren zu Regensburg. S.: die beiden Bürgen und der Aussteller. 3 anh. W.-S., das 2. S. zbr.

1513 June 26

Petrus Grünhofer, who after the death of Canon Johann Fürsich of Johann Mendl vom Stainfels, Dechant, Johann Hofer, Altherrn, and the whole chapter z. a. K. received a canonical prerogative, issued the prescribed lappel to the chapter of the chapter. - Guarantors: Wilhalm Peuscher and Christoff vom Praitenstain, both canons at Regensburg. S.: the two guarantors and the exhibitor.

1513 Juli 1

Maister Peter Grünhofer, Chorherr z. a. K., reversiert, daß ihm Johann Menndl vom Stainfels, Dechant, Johann Hofer, Altherr, und das ganze Kapitel z. a. K. den großen und kleinen Zehent in der Stadt Regensburg und außerhalb in dem Burgfeld daselbst samt dem dazu gehörigen Haus und Stadel in der Schefftnerstraße auf Lebenszeit überlassen haben. — S.: Hanns Velber und Andreas Walcher, Chorherren z. a. K., und der Aussteller. 3 anh. W.-S.

July 1, 1513

Mayor Peter Grünhofer, choirmaster z. a. K., reverses that Johann Menndl vom Stainfels, Dechant, Johann Hofer, Altherr, and the whole chapter of his work are reversed. a. K. have left the big and small tehent in the city of Regensburg and outside in the castle field there along with the associated house and barn in the Schefftnerstraße for life. - S.: Hanns Velber and Andreas Walcher, canons z. a. K., and the exhibitor. 3 app. W.-S.

1517 Sept. 19      Gorg Hylbrannt, Richter zu Lenngfeld, erläßt in der  
an sambstag nach Streitsache zwischen dem durch den Chorherrn Mayster  
Lamperti.      Peter Grünhofer vertretenen Stiftskapitel z. a. K. und  
Ulrich Schmid von Reyffental einen Spruchbrief, dessen  
Hauptbestimmung dahin geht, Ulrich Schmid solle seinen  
Weingarten bei Reyffental, genannt „der Weydner“, an das  
Stiftskapitel z. a. K. um eine bestimmte Summe  
verkaufen. — S.: der Richter. Spruchleute: Erhart Höckel,  
Bürgermayster, Hanns Strennger und Jorg Prew, beide  
Bürger zu Lenngfeld. 1 aufgedr. W.-S. abgef. Papier.

1517 Sept. 19 on Saturday to Lamperti

Gorg Hylbrannt, judge of Lenngfeld, issues in the dispute between the chapter of the chapter represented by the mayor Peter Grünhofer. a. K. and Ulrich Schmid von Reyffental a letter saying whose main purpose is that Ulrich Schmid should his vineyard at Reyffental, called "the Weydner" to the collegiate chapter z. a. K. to sell a certain amount. - S.: the judge. Proclaimers: Erhart Höckel, Bürgermayster, Hanns Strennger and Jorg Prew, both citizens to Lenngfeld. 1 aufgedr. W.-S. Deflec. Paper.

1518 Juni 24      Steffan Furter, Verweser der Frühmesse in der Stiftskirche  
z. a. K., reversiert, daß Maister Peter Grünhofer, Chorherr  
z. a. K., den Zehent in der Stadt und im Burgfeld zu  
Regensburg samt dem dazu gehörigen Haus mit Stadel in  
der Schefftnerstraße, den dieser nach dem Ableben des  
Chorherrn Hanns Fürsich zu Leibrecht erhalten hatte, mit  
Genehmigung des Stiftskapitels auf seinen Leib  
übertragen habe. — Bürgen: Hanns Habmuet,  
Frawnambter, und Leonhard Widman, Frühmesser an der  
alten Kapelle. S.: Doctor Görg Prenner, Domherr und  
Generalvikar in Regensburg, und Hanns Habmuet. 2 anh.  
W.-S., zbr.

1518 June 24

Steffan Furter, administrator of the early Mass in the collegiate church z. a.K., reversed that Maister Peter Grünhofer, canon z. a. K., the Zehent in the city and in the castle field to Regensburg including the house belonging to it with Stadel in the Schefftnerstrasse, which this had received after the death of the canon Hanns Fürsich to body right, transferred with permission of the collegiate chapter on his body. - Citizens: Hanns Habmuet, Frawnambter, and

Leonhard Widman, Frühmesser at the old chapel. Senators: Doctor Görg Prenner, Canon and Vicar General in Regensburg, and Hanns Habmuet.

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From James F Thoma 03 Jun 2019

# Chronik von Siegritz

Beginning	tour	Left	Contact
timeline	Land	Anna Chapel	

*nach Josef Hösl*

Knight Erhard von Trautenberg is appointed guardian of the two sons in **1535**

The brothers of Streitberg split their fiefs. Adam von Streitberg receives Siegritz with his belongings. On May 24, 1535, he married Ann von Sparneck.

**1541**

Adam von Streitberg buys the villages of Grötschenreuth and Frauenberg from Hans von Muffling. On 1 August 1541 he swore his fidelity.

**1551**

Schadenreuth and Kornhof go by acquisition of Jakob Grünhofer to Adam von Streitberg about

**1556**

Adam von Streitberg dies and his only son Jörg von Streitberg inherits the fief.

**1557**

Schadenreuth and Kornhof are mining towns.

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From James F Thoma 02 Jun 2019

1500. (5. Juni.) Freytag nach s. Erasmtag. (Kitzbühel.)

Johann Grünhofer, Bürger zu Kitzbühel, und Andere, stifteten zum Siechenhause daselbst eine wochentliche Brodspende.

Hanns Grünhofer burger ze Kitzbühel, Barbara sein Eliche Haus=  
fraw des Nsm Schneyder beylent auch burger daselbst saligs Eliche tocht=  
ter, Freymbts Lünneger und Gyllg ballder paid burger daselbs als ger=  
haben und geschäfte ains burgermaisters und ratt der Stat daselbs  
Anstat Nsmen und Margreten gesbistraten gedachten Nsm Sneyder sal.  
anygl Bekennen miteinander Das sie aus geschafftee vermelten Sbecher  
Vater und Een saligs den Armen brechenhaftigen Ausmerckhigen men=  
schen Im Siechenhaus zu Kitzbüchl Auf ihrer Hausung und Hoffstat In  
der Stat Kitzbüchl an der Mittern zeyl gegen dem Statprunn über zbi=  
schen Larenngen Pännger und des Casparen Greuppen bayder hawser  
glegen dar Inn er selbs häuslich gessen und ihnen das erblich von Im  
angefallen ist. Zu Ebigen zeitenn alle Sambtagnacht sie und all ihre  
erben oder ber dj hausung und hoffstat Inhat Ain fierrer berd guz Sem=  
les oder bayges prot verfolgen lassen verschriben haben.

Siegler: Larenng Pännger Burgermeister zu Kitzbüchl.

Zeugen: Chonrad Hegler Cristan Müllner bayd des Rat vund  
Waltisar Samär burger ze Kitzbüchl.

Wachsfiegel.

This same Johann (Hanns) Grünhofer was a buyer and seller of silver mines in the Schwarz, Tirol, Austria area.

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From James F Thoma 01 Jun 2019

Der erste bekannte Münzmeister zu Hall ist Hermann Grünhofer, der nach S. 18 von 1470 bis 1483 auch unter den Schmelzherrn erscheint. Größer war sein Nachfolger, der diese Epoche machenden Münzen schuf und das Münzwesen in ganz Oberdeutschland verbesserte, nämlich Bernhard Behem (auch Beham, Bechem und Böheim etc.), Stämpelschneider aus dem kunstgepriesenen Nürnberg, der Vaterstadt Peter Vischer's, Albert Dürer's und so vieler Goldschmiede, z. B. Wenzel Jamnitzer's etc. Aus Nürnberg und Augsburg, den damaligen Centralpunkten deutscher Kunst, ging hauptsächlich die ältere deutsche Modellir- und Medaillenkunst hervor. In Behem's Jugendzeit, der um 1435 geboren seyn soll, beginnt mit dem Maler Vittore Pisano oder Pisanello von St. Vigilio sul Lago im Veronesischen († um 1450), Paolo di Ragusio, Matteo Pasti oder de Pastis, Antonio Maroseotto, Giovanni Boldu und Andern in Italien <sup>1)</sup> das Formen und Schaffen der Medaillen, was bei dem damaligen starken Verkehr mit Süddeutschland den kunstsinrigen und kunstfertigen Meistern jener beiden Städte, wie andere Schöpfungen der bildenden Kunst nicht lange verborgen bleiben konnte. Behem widmete sich frühzeitig der Graveurkunst, und wurde dann Münzmeister des Erzherzogs Sigismund. Als solcher brach er die Bahn zur schönern Gravirung, und wenn er auch als Künstler noch nicht vollendet dastand und selbst manche Mängel fühlte, so verdient er dennoch bleibende Anerkennung. Er gab das Prototyp für die deutsche größere Münze <sup>2)</sup>.

The first known minting master to full is Hermann Grünhofer, who appears after p. 18 from 1470 to 1483 also among the melting gentlemen. Greater was his successor, who created the coin this epoch and improved coinage in the whole of Upper Germany, namely Bernhard Behem (also Beham, Bechem and Böheim), Stämpel schneider from the art-praised Nuremberg, Peter Vischer's hometown, Albert Dürer's and so many goldsmiths , - z. B. Wenzel Jamnitzer's. From Nuremberg and Augsburg, the then central points of German art, the older German modellir and medal art emerged mainly. In Behem's youth, born about 1435, he began with the painter Vittore Pisan or Pisanello of St. Vigilio sul Lago in Veronese (died around 1450), Paolo di Ragusio, Matteo Pasii or de Pasiie, Antonio Maroseotto, Giovanni Boldu and Other in Italy, shaping and creating medals. which in the strong intercourse with Southern Germany at that time could not for long remain hidden from the artistic and artistic masters of those two cities, other creations of the fine arts. Behem devoted himself early to the art of engraving, and then he was usually the heir to the archdukes Sigiemund. As such, the railway broke for a more beautiful engraving, and although he as an artist was not yet perfected and himself felt many shortcomings, he nevertheless deserves lasting recognition. He gave the prototype for the German larger coin.

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**From Wilbur Hanson Kalb 23 May 2019**

You've been busy. Kielce and Radom are good clues. During the Middle Ages, Kielce was loaded with mines of all kinds and Radom was on the "Oxen Trail", which ran to Silesia from the Ruthenian lands ( Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine ) so they were indeed prosperous towns. But I rather doubt that the Kings of Poland and the Bishops of Krakow would let the Bohemians to sniff around Radom and Kielce ; they didn't need any more trouble from the Bohemians. In 1387, Kielce belonged to the Bishops of Kraków but they had the Kings of Poland to back them. In that year, it was a triple team — Jan Radlica, the Bishop of Kraków and the Grand Chancellor of Poland, Jadwiga, the Queen Regnant of Poland, and her husband, Jogaila, the Grand Duke of Lithuania. It would have been safer for the Bohemians to stick to Silesia ; their King, Wenceslaus IV, wasn't strong enough to protect them. Also, according to the *English Wikipedia*, there are actually 14 Polish places with the German name of Grünhof [ German, "green farm" ] and they are all in the north side of Poland, where ironmongers were rare. Nice try, but you're still stuck with Gliwice and Chřibská.

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**From James F Thoma 23 May 2019**

I have discovered a couple of new hints. From the CIA report on Poland's iron industry we know that Kielce or Kieice is where the low grade ore is located. Could that be Keynitz? Random is about 80km NE of Kielce. Also Grünhof is Gronowo in Polish and there is a town by that name.

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**From James F Thoma 23 May 2019**

I am sorry, I got excited when I discovered that the Grosse Hammereinung was a contract between Nuremberg, Amberg, and Sulzbach regarding the production, sales, and distribution of iron rails from the new Hammermills. You did not have to live where your hammermills were located. So the names of owners of the hammermills were from this area of Germany. But it gives links back into present day Czech and Poland.

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**From Wilbur Hanson Kalb 22 May 2019**

There's also a "*Peter Pehaym mit dem hammer in Rosenberg*". In the Bavarian dialect, the "p" and the "b" are interchangeable, especially in the old days, a fact I learned from my father's Bavarian cousins-in-law, the Birzers, so Peter is probably one of your Behaims. I don't think owning and running a hammer is a matter for the guilds ; guilds are traditionally limited to the cities and all these hammers are out in the country. If Nuremberg did have a guild for hammer owners at all, they would be known as ironmongers. Rosenberg is of course now a part of Sulzbach. I see that Wirbenitz / Wierzbnice is in Lower Silesia, a short drive from Glogau / Głogów. Very good!

But "Keywitz" is a different story. There are at least four candidates — two in Saxony, one in Silesia and one in Bohemia. In Saxony are Kiebitz, south of Eilenburg ( called "a blessed lard pit" by Martin Luther ) in north Saxony ( spelled as Keywicz in 1350 and Kywitz in 1394 ) and Kiebitz, south of Mügeln, in the middle of Saxony ( spelled as Kywicz in 1334, Kiebicz in 1378, Kywitz in 1543 ). Suggested by Google, Gleiwitz is in Upper Silesia but, when the *Grosse Hammereinung* was signed, it was in Bohemia. The Bohemians took it in 1335 and kept it until 1526. It's now known as Gliwice, 15.5 miles west of Katowice in Poland. Bohemia also had Kreibitz — its name was spelled as Keywitz in 1841 — and it's still in Czechya today with the name of Chřibská. It's across the mountains from Saxony and not far from Dresden.

Of the four candidates, Gleiwitz / Gliwice and Kreibitz / Chřibská are the most likely to be Ott Grunhofer's *Hammer* of Keywitz. They were both controlled by the Bohemians, on the trading routes from Nuremberg, and in the mountains. Gleiwitz was the center of the mining operations in Upper Silesia. In 1796, the first coke-fired blast furnace in the Continent was built in Gleiwitz. Kreibitz is the home of the oldest glassmaking factory in Europe but this factory was founded in 1514. However, Kreibitz is quite old. By 1352, it was already a *Pfarrdorf* ( town with its own parish ) ; its parish church has a cornerstone with the year 1144. The town was mentioned in 1383 as one of the Bohemian trading routes to Lusatia, the east side of Saxony. Speaking of Saxony, the Kiebitz twins are both on the north side, out of the way of the Bohemians ( who still trashed their neighborhood in 1429 ), and on the flatlands. Kiebitz bei Mügeln is primarily agricultural, halfway between Leipzig and Dresden. Kiebitz bei Eilenburg is also for the farmers. 12.5 miles northeast of Leipzig, it is close to the trading routes but these routes were running, more or less, west and east. So you should concentrate on Gleiwitz / Gliwice and Kreibitz / Chřibská as the ones with the Grunhofer connections.

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**From James F Thoma May 21, 2019**

On my browsing trip I located Eraseme who appears to have died in 1479 in Nuremberg and was at the St Lorenz vicarage. <https://books.google.com/books?id=PNUoAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA279&lpg=PA279&dq=eraseme+grunhofer&s>

[source=bl&ots=tzSXH18aFO&sig=ACfU3U3qRrZjhFyyQW0qMiAW7yb1Qf9ug&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiDi4DGwKzIAhWhd98KHajnBmYQ6AEwCHoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=eraseme%20grunhofer&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=WczsnGlplooC&pg=PA93&lpg=PA93&dq=erasemus+grunhofer+in+nuremberg&source=bl&ots=tzSXH18aFO&sig=ACfU3U3qRrZjhFyyQW0qMiAW7yb1Qf9ug&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiDi4DGwKzIAhWhd98KHajnBmYQ6AEwCHoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=eraseme%20grunhofer&f=false)

He earlier 1459 appears with two other portraits at the vicarage dedicated to St Nicolas <https://books.google.com/books?id=WczsnGlplooC&pg=PA93&lpg=PA93&dq=erasemus+grunhofer+in+nuremberg&source=bl&ots=ATQuOEZ3Sx&sig=ACfU3U3IFKxlxFCpUy4DodHjwqeg0-ZH2g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjZ19bvqxziAhWjGDQIHUSYCVIQ6AEwEnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false> it would seem that Erasmus could be a brother to Philip.

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### From James F Thoma May 21, 2019

I was browsing the web for my Grunhofer family and found several new references the first is from 07 Jan 1387 before the destruction of the guilds in Nuremberg and before the purge of the Jews. It is [http://amberg.de/fileadmin/Inhalte/Stadtarchiv/Downloads/Grosse\\_Hammereinung.pdf](http://amberg.de/fileadmin/Inhalte/Stadtarchiv/Downloads/Grosse_Hammereinung.pdf) and contains references to Hermann and Ott Grunhofer. Here is what I have on my Grunhofer, Grünhofer, Gronhofer to date:

The screenshot shows a family tree software interface. At the top, there are two profile cards for Philip and Maria Pömer. Philip's profile shows he was born around 1400 and died in Nürnberg, Bayern, Germany. Maria's profile shows she was born around 1405 and died in Nürnberg, Bayern, Germany. Below these profiles is a 'Marriage:' section with a table listing children. The table has columns for 'Go', 'Sex', 'Children: 2', 'Birth', and 'Death'. The first row shows a female child, Dorothea Grünhofer, born in 1430 and died on 26 Feb 1483 in Nürnberg, Bayern, Germany. The second row shows a male child, Hermann Grunhofer, born 'Unknown in Merano, Bolzano, Trentin...' and died on 09 Sep 1482 in Hall in Tirol, Innsbruck-Land, Tirol, Austria. There is an 'Add Child...' link below the second row.

So on the surface it appears that Hans and Ott could be ancestors of Philip. Now the hammermill is another story. This document is in German that Google translate does not like. But Wirbenitz in the year 1360 is the current name of Wierzbnice, Poland [http://turystyka.e-mucha.info/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/przydatne-plik/Miejscowosci\\_powiatu\\_nowosolskiego\\_rys\\_historyczny.pdf](http://turystyka.e-mucha.info/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/przydatne-plik/Miejscowosci_powiatu_nowosolskiego_rys_historyczny.pdf). I have not found a location for Keybitz. I believe the hammermill could have been either for grain or metal. Is this a guild matter or what?

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### From Wilbur Hanson Kalb: 25 Apr 2019

It was the publication of the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. Published in 1493, it was an instant bestseller in both Latin and German, not just in Germany but all over Europe. Only the Holy Bible sold better. The scholars and the Church knew the *Nuremberg Chronicle* by its Latin title, *Liber Chronicarum* [ *Book of Chronicles* ] but everybody else, including Christoph Grunhofer, knew it by its German title, *Der Schedelschen Weltchronik*.

Grunhofer might have thought that he was making money 💰💰💰 from a sure thing but the 1509 summary showed that 539 Latin editions and 60 German editions were still left in stock. Perhaps the prices might have been a problem — the version with black-and-white illustrations cost three guilders but the one with hand-colored illustrations cost six guilders. But Grunhofer shouldn't feel disappointed. That book was still, as the late Ed Sullivan might say, a "really big deal" and Grunhofer will forever be in the books in all languages about the *Nuremberg Chronicle* so he really did get his money's worth after all. 😊

You can read more about the *Nuremberg Chronicle* at [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg\\_Chronicle](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg_Chronicle) and its author, Dr Hartmann Schedel ( 1440 - 1514 ), at [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartmann\\_Schedel](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartmann_Schedel). The illustrators were Michael Wohlgemut and his step-son, Wilhelm Pleydenwurff, with assistance from Albrecht Dürer and possibly the Rosenthaler Brothers. Here's an example of their labors from the book, a traveler's view of Nuremberg, with St Sebaldus's Church identified :



On Apr 25, 2019, at 6:02 PM, James F. Thoma <[jfthoma@chartertn.net](mailto:jfthoma@chartertn.net)> wrote:

Das Tiruler Geldwesen unter Erzherzog Sigmond.

II. Die Personalien der neuen Münze von Hall aubelangend, so bestehen sie zunächst aus einem Münzmeister, als oberstem Leiter des Ganzen, Einem Vorstand der Abteilung für die Goldausmünzung und einem Münzsreiber. Diese personen werden in der Rechnung als besoldet angeführt und bekleiden somit die Stellung von Beamten. Im Gegensatz hiezn beziehen der Eisengraber (Stempel-schneider), der Versucher, der Aufzieher (Münzwäger), der Silberbrenner, der Tiegelwart und Weißbrenner gleich den Gesellen der Silber und der Goldmünze einen Lohn. Indeß hat zu Lebzeiten des ersten Münzmeisters Hermann Grünhofer ein Übergangsverhältnis bestanden, das mit seinem Tode abschließt.

Grünhofer wird von Anbeginn der Haller Münze als deren Münzmeister genannt. Da er nach der im Anhang II abgedruckten Urkunde Herzog Sigmunds von 1473 erst in diesem Jahr zusammen mit Lukas Kuchenmann als Münzmeister der Münze von Meran bestellt worden war, so ist wohl anzunehmen, daß er von dort unmittelbar nach Hall versetzt wurde. An seine Verbindung mit Meran erinnert auch, daß er mehreren Bucheintragungen zufolge noch im Jahre 1478 aus Meran Silber bezieht, das er noch selbst dort angekauft hatte. Bemerkenswert ist aber, daß der Absatz "Münzmeister sein Sold" während der Lebenszeit Grünhofers offen bleibt. Es geht hieraus hervor, daß Grünhofer tatsächlich in Hall keinen Sold bezogen hatte, vielmehr bestand sein Einkommen aus dieser Stellung in dem



Gewinne der geschäftlichen Gebarung der Münze. Der Rechnungsabschluß besagt jeweils, daß der Überschuß eine Forderung des Erzherzogs an den Münzmeister bilde oder umgekehrt.

Urkunde, der Schwazer Brand bei den Sechsern and Kreuzern mit 15 Lot, bei den Fieren aber mit 14 ½ Lot angesetzt wird. Auch zum Jahre 1513 merkt das F. M. an: Silber Schwazer brand hält die Mark fein 14 1/3 Lot. Ladnrner 307. Meine Vermutung geht dahin, daß überall in den Handschriften der Schwazer Brand mit ?iiii? (14 ½) Lot fein angegeben war, was dann später irrtümlich für ?iiii? (15) gelesen worden ist. In dieser Weise findet sich der Schwazer Brand bezeichnet in einer Urkunde König Maximilians von 1496. Für uns ist die Sache ohne großen Belang, da alles eingelöste Silber vor der Vermünzung abermals gebrannt wurde, weil es der Sprödigkeit wegen im eingelieferten Zustande zur Vermünzung nicht geeignet gewesen wäre.

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Auch der Vorstand der Goldausmünzung, Bernhard Beheim, bezieht in dieser Zwischenzeit keinen Sold. Er empfängt das nötige Gold und Silber und das sonstige Materiale aus den Händen des Münzmeisters. Auch versieht er zugleich die Stelle des Versuchers (Probierers) der Silbermünze, wofür er aber den Lohn bar bezieht<sup>51)</sup>. Er wird in den Rechnungen auch als Bernhard (der) Goldschmied oder schlechtweg als Meister Bernhard bezeichnet.<sup>52)</sup>

Grünhofer tritt in Sommer des Jahres 1482 zurück und ihm folgt Bernhard Beheim im Amte mit einem Münzmeistersold von 200 Mark, den er ab Montag nach Nativitatis Mariae dieses Jahres bezieht.<sup>53)</sup> Grünhofers Erbschaft wird für seine "Remincnz", das ist seine Forderung an den Erzherzog aus dem Betriebe von 1481 und 1482 im Betrage von 714 fl. rh. 1 Pf. 6 Kr. 3 P. erkannt. (Eintrag 1482 in "Aintzige Kostung".) Das laufende Einnehmen der Münze bis zu seinem Todestage wird berechnet auf 43.076 fl. rh. 4 Pf. 10 K. 1 F. 1 P. die Ausgraben, zuzüglich obiger Remincnz, auf 42.322 fl. rh. 3 Pf. 6 Kr. 3 P. Bestat die Erbschaft (als Schuldnerin) 754 fl. rh. 1 Pf. 3 K. 1 F. 2P. wovon noch in Abgang gebracht wird für Übernahme des dem Grünhofer gehörigen Münzzeuges und anderer Utensilien ein Betrag

<sup>51)</sup> Seine letzte Enthohnung hiefür, bevor er selbst zum Münzmeister vorrückt, erfolgt im Jahre 1482 für die Zeit von St. Dorothea (6. Februar) bis auf Montag nach St. Jakobstag, 29 Juli, mit 4 Fierern von je 3 Mark Wiener Gewicht aus 3261 M 3 L. 1 Q. und aus derselben Quantität bezieht der Münzschreiber Sigmund Ysergek den Augzieherlohn mit 1 Fierer von der Mark.

<sup>52)</sup> Nach einer Notiz im Sch. A. Rep. (Ladurner 292) war er 1474 noch Goldschmied zu Innsbruck. Siehe auch unten Seite 134 für 1479.

<sup>53)</sup> Dieser Tag, der 9. September 1482, wird im Rechenbuche für 1482 mehrfach in einem Zusammenhange angeführt, aus dem klar hervorgeht, daß gerade an diesem Tage der Amtsantritt Bernhard Beheims als Münzmeister von Hall stattgefunden hat. Das Ableben Hermann Grünhofers um jene Zeit kündigt sich ihm Haller Rechenbuche für 1482 (Abschluß Maria Lichtmeß 1484) in folgender Weise an. 1. Nach der Summierung der Ausgaben wird angemerkt: "Und der Restat als Grünhofer abgeschaiden is (what appear to be Arabic)" 2. Nach dem Rechnungsabschlusse wird angemerkt: "In dem Restatget ab für den Munntzweg (Münzzeug), der vor Herman Grünhofers gewesen ist vnd denselb Zeug. Tigl. Anpas. Reitterpek. Hämmer. Zanngen. Vnd anders nicht ausgenommen, hat Herman Grünhofer alles meinem genedigen Herrn

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von 45 fl. Rh. 2 Pf. 6 Kr. 2 F. 2-1/2 P. Die Stellung Grünhofers an der Haller Münze war also doch noch immer ein Mittelding zwischen einem Beamten und einem Münzpächter, was auch darin einen bezeichnenden Ausdruck findet, daß Grünhofer als Silberlieferant für eigene Rechnung in Hall nicht unerheblich beteiligt erscheint. Ein gewisses Quantum des von ihm in die Münze eingelieferten Silbers wird in den Haller Rechnungen als "ihm gefreit" bezeichnet, das ist frei von Abzuge des Schlagschatzes und diese Vergünstigung dürfte insbesondere als Entlohnung für seine Dienste als Münzmeister gedacht gewesen sein. Anderes Silber liefert er daneben ohne diese Freieung in die Münze.<sup>54)</sup>

II. Carrying out the personal details of the new coin of Hall, they consist at first of a mintmaster, as supreme head of the whole, a board member of the department for the gold coinage and a mint writer. These persons are listed on the invoice as salaried and thus hold the position of civil servants. In contrast, the iron engraver, the tempter, the mover, the silver burner, the potkeeper, and Weissbrenner, as well as the journeymen, receive a reward from the journeymen of silver and gold coins. However, in the lifetime of the first coin-master Hermann Grünhofer, there was a transitional relationship ending with his death.

Grünhofer is called from the beginning of the Haller coin as their mint master. Since he had been appointed as coinmaster of the Merano coin after Luke Kuchenmann's copy of Duke Sigmund's deed of 1473, it is probable that he was transferred from there directly to Hall. His connection with Merano also recalls that, according to several book entries, he still received silver from Meran in 1478, which he had still bought there himself. It is noteworthy, however, that the paragraph "Münzmeister seine Sold" remains open during Grünhofer's lifetime. It is clear from this that Grünhofer did not in fact receive any salary in Hall; rather, his income from this position consisted in the profits of the business of the coin. The clearance of the accounts states in each case that the surplus forms a demand of the archduke to the master of the mint or vice versa.

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Certificate, the Schwazer fire in the six and cruisers with 15 Lot, in the Fieren but with 14 ½ Lot is set. Also in the year 1513 notes the F. M.: Silver Schwazer brand holds the mark fine 14 1/3 Lot. Ladurner 307. My guess is that everywhere in the manuscripts the Schwazer Brand with? liii? (14 ½) Lot was given fine, which then spliter erroneously for? liii? (15) has been read. In this way the Schwazer fire is described in a document of King Maximilian of 1496. For us the matter is of no great importance, since all redeemed silver was burned before the coinage again, because its brittleness because of the delivered condition for vermünzung unsuitable would.

Also the board of the gold coinage, Bernhard Beheim, does not receive a pay in this time. He receives the necessary gold and silver and the other material from the hands of the Master of the Mint. At the same time, he also provides the place of the tempter of the silver coin, for which, however, he draws his wages bar<sup>51)</sup>. He is also referred to in the calculations as Bernhard (the) goldsmith or simply as Master Berhard.<sup>52)</sup>

Grünhofer resigns in the summer of 1482 and is succeeded by Bernhard Beheim in office with a Münzmeistersold of 200 marks, which he refers to Monday after Nativitatis Mariae this year.<sup>53)</sup> Grünhofers inheritance is for his "Remincnz", this is his demand on the Archduke from the holdings of 1481 and 1482 in the amount of 714 fl. Rh. 1 Pf. 6 Kr. 3 P. recognized. (Entry 1482 in "Aintzige Kostung".) The current ingestion of the coin until its death is calculated at 43,076 fl. Rh. 4 Pf. 10 K. 1 F. 1 P. the excavation, in addition to above reminiscence, on 42.322 fl. Rh. 3 Pf. 6 Kr. 3 P. Bestat the inheritance (as debtor) 754 fl. Rh. 1 Pf. 3 K. 1 F. 2P. of which is still brought to an end for taking over the Grünhofer coins and other utensils

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51) His last reward for this, before he himself advances to minting, takes place in 1482 for the period from St. Dorothea (6 February) to Monday after St. Jacob's Day, 29 July, with 4 Fierern of 3 Marks Vienna weight from 3261 M 3 L. 1 Q. and from the same quantity the codec Sigmund Yseregker obtains the Augzieherlohn with 1 Fierer of the Mark.

52) After a note in the Sch. A. Rep. (Ladurner 292) he was in 1474 still goldsmith to Innsbruck. See also below page 134 for 1479.

53) This day, the 9th of September, 1482, is repeatedly cited in the computation book for 1482, in which it is clear that on this very day Berhard heim took office as Hall's mintmaster. The passing away of Hermann Grünhofer at that time is announced in the following manner by Haller Rechenbuche for 1482 (conclusion Maria Lichtmeß 1484). 1.

After the totaling of the expenses is noted: "And the Restat as Grünhofer abgeschaiden is (2) After the clearance is noted:" In the restatget from the Munntzweg (coin), the front of Herman Grünhofers has been and the same stuff. TIGL. Anpas. Reitterpek. Hammers. Zanningen. And not excepted otherwise, Herman Grünhofer has everything to my ingenious master

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from 45 fl. Rh. 2 Pf. 6 Kr. 2 F. 2-1 / 2 P. The position of Grünhofer on the Haller coin was thus still a middle ground between an official and a coin tenant, which also finds a significant expression in this that Grünhofer appears as a silver supplier for his own account in Hall not insignificant involved. A certain quantity of the silver which he has brought into the coin is called "granted to him" in the Haller bills, that is free of deduction of the sweetheart and this allowance was thought to have paid in particular for his services as mintmaster. He delivers other silver to the coin without this freeing.<sup>54)</sup>

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From Wilbur Hason Kalb on Apr 26, 2019:

That is also my reaction when I saw my Ancestry DNA test results! No Jewish blood!?! How can that be??? Our surname is Jewish and we look Jewish!

Grünhofer, Behaim, Rosenthaler, Mörlin — all through the Tyrol to Franconia and Thuringia! Yes, your Mörlin line came from Vorarlberg but the Tyrol had a better PR team than Vorarlberg did in those days so Vorarlberg kept getting lumped with the Tyrol and the Bavarians and Württembergers couldn't tell the difference anyway. You could be right — these four families could have come out of Italy for Rhaetia and from there to western Austria and the Jews could have gone and mixed with them! That would explain the presence of a Jewish family of Rosenthalers in the Tyrol. And perhaps your other families were full of closet Jews. *Oy gevalt!*

Just the other day I was at Amazon looking at the books about Jewish DNA. I think I should buy one or two of them and read to see if "Southern Europe" ( Italy and Greece ) counts as Jewish blood. The Jews were called Italkim and Romaniotes down there and Ancestry tested for only the two largest Jewish groups — Ashkenazic and Sephardic.

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From Wilbur Hanson Kalb:

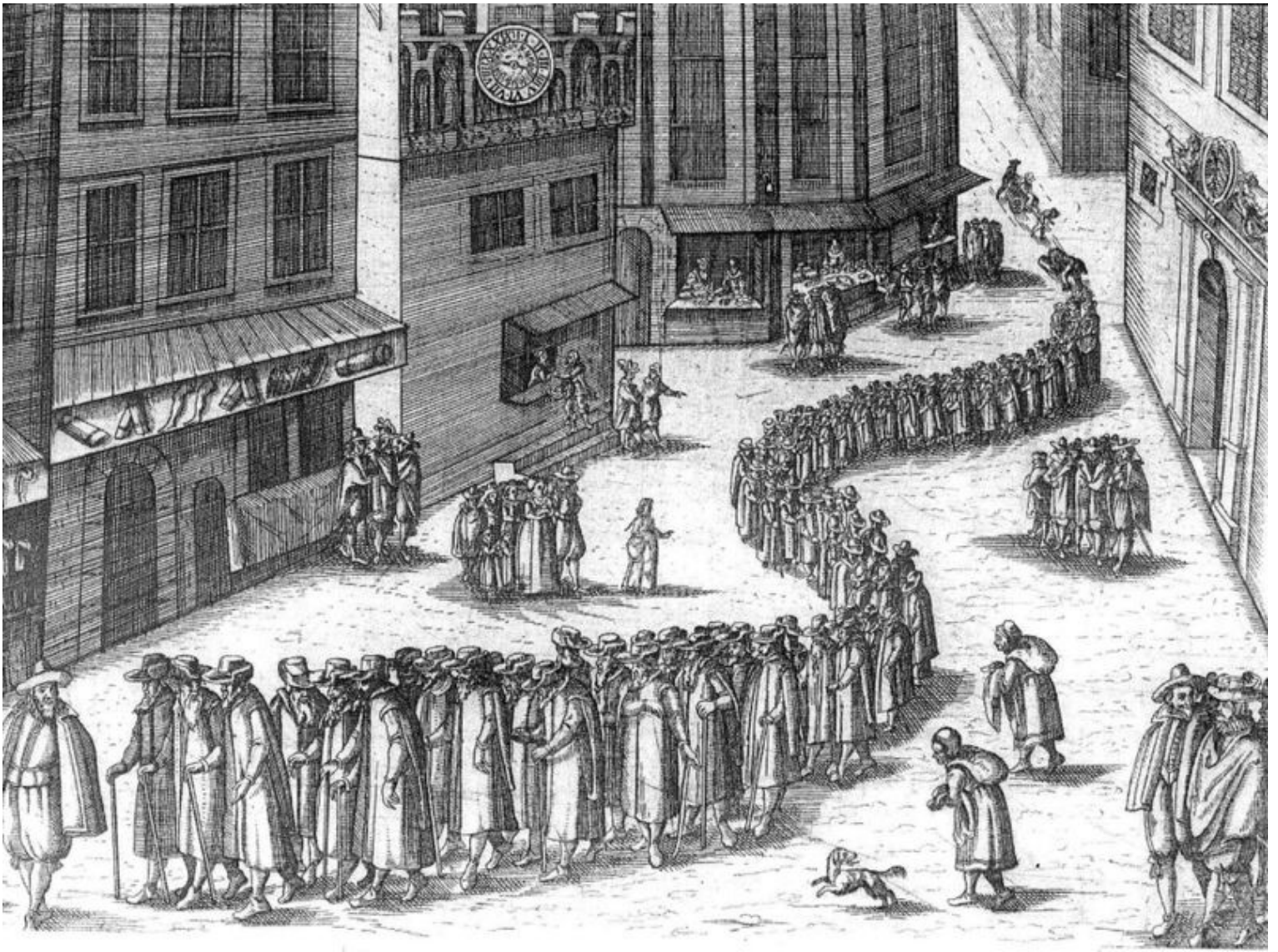
Here's the English translation of a certain paragraph from the German Wikipedia article about the Nuremberg Bourse :

"The public balance ( also called *Fronwage* [ "Mandatory Balance" ] ) was, since 1497, together with the *Herrenkrinkstube* [ "Gentlemen's Klink ( from the sound of dropped coins ) Room", in a building built by Hans Behaim [ *der Ältere*, dead by 1538, in the German Wikipedia but not in your line ]. Traders here were able to close deals and weigh their goods directly in a fraud-proof environment. The public exchangers had their booth near the *Schöner Brunnen* [ "Beautiful Fountain", still standing today at the northwestern corner of the *Hauptmarkt* — "Main Square" ]. They offered at first only an actual exchange of coins. Later, at the *Herrenmarkt* [ "Gentlemen's Market", around the *Schöner Brunnen* ], exchanges were also traded in the form of securities. In the mint exchange, which has been located next to the *Sebalduskirche* [ St Sebaldus's Church ] since 1520, merchants had had coins checked for their authenticity. This institution was also called *Schauamt* [ "Exchange Office" ] or *Alte Schau* [ "Old Exchange" ]."



This was how the Nuremberg Bourse looked in 1594 when Lorenz Strauch painted *Der Markt zu Nürnberg* [ *The Market in Nuremberg* ]. *Sebalduskirche*, the *Alte Schau* and the *Schöner Brunnen* all can be seen in the background on the left side. The long white building in the middle is the *Alte Rathaus* ( “Old City Hall” ), which is still standing today. The big black building on the other side is the *Frauenkirche* ( “Church of Our Lady” ), which is also still standing today.

The *Schöner Brunnen* has articles in the English and German Wikipedia. So does its builder, Heinrich Beheim, who built the fountain between 1385 and 1396. A stonemason and an architect, he died in 1403 but he is not in your line. The [Nuernberginfos.de](http://Nuernberginfos.de) website has articles in German for the *Schöner Brunnen*, the *Sebalduskirche*, Martin Behaim, Paul Pfinzing ( 1544 – 1599, the mathematician and cartographer who also has an article in the German Wikipedia but he is not in your line ), the *Alte Schau* ( as the *Hauptwache* = “Main Watch” ) and the *Bratwursthäusle* ( which opened in December 1960 ) but let’s concentrate on the *Alte Schau* for now. It has not always looked that fancy. It had a plain front ca 1682, when Johann Azelt did a sketch of the procession of the merchants that traditionally opened the *Herrenmarkt*. Note the bread booths around the choir of St Sebaldus’s Church.



That was the original look of the *Alte Schau*. The [Nuernberginfos.de](http://Nuernberginfos.de) quotes a 1910 guidebook, translated from the German, “. . . In place of the present building, which was used as the Main Watch until the last years, stood the *Alte Schau* completed in 1454, one of the most remarkable secular buildings of Late German Gothic. Unfortunately razed in 1809, the old *Hauptwache* [ ‘Main Watch’ ] was built in its place.” The new look was not popular in those days. It was considered an eyesore, a real disgrace, by the Nurembergers, who remembered the glory days of the Free Imperial City ( annexed by Bavaria in 1806 ). It was also ridiculed by Paul Luginsland ( alias Hanns Schödel ) in his 1963 booklet, *Das war’n halt noch Zeiten : Nürnberg um die Jahrhundertwende* [ *That was just in the old days : Nuremberg at the turn of the century* ], translated from the German :

“ . . . Take a look at this parade from last week : like the few Nuremberger strollers admire the miniature military spectacle at a discreet distance, you almost feel transported to the dwarf state of Monaco, when there this ‘little wing of the seven stiff’s’ follows exactly every regulation for the military event in front of all the people. In the safe shade of the balcony stands, so to speak, as ‘*Jupiter Tonans*’ [ Latin, ‘Thundering Jove’ ], a state sergeant who, in view of his 16 years of service, was also allowed to stand with an impressive belly out. With sharp eyes, the superior observed the actions of his subordinates . . . ”

The people must have been relieved when the *Alte Schau* got bombed into oblivion by the Allies during World War II. But they were not thrilled with the replacement and neither was the City of Nuremberg. The Lederer Brewery had already bought Rathausplatz 1 by then and wanted to open a restaurant there. There was quite a bit of bickering in the courts but eventually the Lederers got their way and, on 1 December 1960, the *Bratwursthäusle* opened. The Behringers took over on 1 October 1964 and they're still running it today.

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