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Register and Biographies of the Esterházy Musicians
1790–1809

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Register and Biographies of the Esterházy Musicians 1790–1809 Including a Register of the Nobility and Court Officials

Biographical information about the musicians employed between the years 1790 through 1809 has been taken from the Castle Forchtenstein documents mentioned after each biography together with additional biographical sources such as the *Acta Musicalia*. Further information and dates are from the latest research at Castle Forchtenstein and were provided by Josef Pratl (JP). Information about the court officials, who in these years were responsible for working with the musicians, was also found in selected documents in the Castle Forchtenstein Archives.¹

Altmann, Michael, trumpeter, was born in Eisenstadt in 1755. In September 1797 he, along with trumpeters Binder and Pfann, billed for their performances for the “Tafel” and “Ball Musik” and also for music services in the Bergkirche. In 1798 he and the two other trumpeters requested honoraria for their work in the church, the theater and for other occasions. Haydn wrote a letter to the prince between mid-July and September 1799 advising the prince that since Altmann and the other two trumpeters had been paid

¹ The Princely Esterházy Domain had an extensive administrative system of officials including directly under the Prince the Chancery Director, with ten chancery officials under him. Below the Chancery Director was the President (“Praeses”) who could also hold the honorary title of Regent. Directly beneath the President/Regent were four or five high officials each known as “Assessor”. After 1 April 1806 these officials were referred to by either the German title “Rat” (advisor) or by the Latin title “Consiliarius”. There were further four or five additional high officials known as Secretaries working for the President/Regent. The lower officials of the central administration had the title “Cancellist” and just below them were those with the title “Accessist”. In charge of a district (“Herrschaft”), such as Eisenstadt or Forchtenstein, was the head administrator (“Verwalter”). Other officials of the various districts were the finance officer (“Rentmeister”), the purveyor (“Kastner”), who dealt with items such as grain and wine, and the official (“Schaffer”), who took care of such items as wood and hay. Within the various offices headed by an official, was a clerk (“Schreiber”), who assisted in the office. All of these court officials managed the prince’s employees and lands. Not only did they negotiate the workings between the prince and his musicians, but some also performed music services. Information about the princely administration was provided by Josef Pratl. See also Felix Tobler, *Die Hochfürstlich Esterházyische Zentralverwaltung vom Ende des 17. bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, in: *Die Fürsten Esterházy. Magnaten, Diplomaten & Mäzene*, Eisenstadt, Schloss Esterházy, 1995.

per performance for several years for approximately 111 gulden annually, or 37 gulden for each trumpeter, it would be more advantageous for the prince to pay each musician an annual salary of 25 gulden plus 2 “Metzen”² of grain. For this salary the three trumpeters would be expected to attend all of the performances required. As a result of Haydn’s letter, Altmann began his official employment on 1 October 1799 and was granted the suggested annual salary of 25 gulden along with 2 “Metzen” of grain. According to the “Personnel and Salary List” of 1801 he earned 27 gulden that year, was forty-six years old, had been in service for one and one fourth years, and had had no prior regular position. In October 1801 he requested a raise for his work for the past five years in the princely church music as trumpeter and was granted a raise of 25 gulden, which doubled his salary to 50 gulden, plus he continued to receive 2 “Metzen” of grain. In 1802 Altmann was granted a raise of 4 “Metzen” of grain, and beginning 5 September until the end of December he was given an additional 2 “Metzen” of wheat and 2 “Metzen” of grain. Haydn supported Altmann’s request for some additional goods in kind in the spring of 1804. Two years later in 1806 his salary increased to 100 gulden. Michael Altmann, who had four children, died on 11 March 1808 at the age of fifty-three, and his widow Theresia began receiving 80 gulden yearly as her pension. Theresia Altmann died eighteen years later on 25 May 1826.

HM 1797 Sep F 6 N 10, CD 1798 N 1216, GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 36, ED 1799 N 3017, EMF 21 1799, RA 1800 N 106, EMF 21 1800, RA 1801 N 377, EK 1801 N 38, PR N 4718, EK 1802 N44, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, ED N 5096, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, EK 1805 N 49, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED N 5816, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, GC 1808 F 42 R 12 N 4931, GCHB 1809 <> AM 2442 <> CCLN, 159, 231

A l t m a n n, Theresia, wife of Michael Altmann

GC 1808 F 42 R 12 N 4931

A m i c i, Giuseppe, baritone with the chamber music, was taken into service with the Esterházy Kapelle on 6 March 1790. He earned that year an annual salary of 639 gulden along with 24 lbs. of

² “Metze” (measure) is a dry measurement that equals 3.44 liters.

candles and three cords of firewood, according to the "Convention" of 2 October 1790. By 9 October, when the musicians were dismissed following the death of Prince Nicolaus I, he was granted a six-weeks' severance pay of 74 F 33 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 54

Auer, Joseph, organist, violinist and violist, played for the town parish church (Stadtpfarrkirche) before he began his employment as organist for the Kapelle on 17 June 1808 with an annual salary of 400 gulden, three cords of firewood and 40 gulden for lodging. On the 1808 music service report of 12 November his name was added to the list of musicians as playing second violin for the theater rehearsal. In October 1810 he signed the contract for life-long service to the prince with the assurance of a better salary and a pension. In March 1811 when organist Franz Novak left the Kapelle, Auer was made his replacement, and the following year on the "Convention" of 1 January 1812 he was listed as violist and organist. Later on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he earned 782 F 12 xr as a violist in the church and chamber music, but after the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed as a violist with six-weeks' severance pay. He then petitioned the prince and was offered a full year's severance pay in cash. The original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. When he refused to accept his dismissal, Auer was transferred to Eszterháza on 17 June 1813. After intervention from the outside, he was permitted, as of 10 September 1813, to remain in Eisenstadt as a piano tuner and later became the organist of the Esterházy church ensemble. The salary list of 1814 confirmed that Auer was a violist earning annually 100 gulden. His pay increased to 160 gulden in 1815, to 400 gulden in 1817, and by 1820 he was earning an annual salary of 600 gulden. Auer received compensation for his piano tuning in January 1820, and again in January 1826 he was given an honorarium. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again, and on the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Auer was listed as earning a salary of 600 gulden as well as receiving free housing and six cords of wood. He was retained as organist following the reduction and continued with the same financial arrangements. On 15 July 1832 there was another reduction in the Kapelle. Before the reduction Auer received a salary of 960 gulden plus free housing and six cords of wood. After the reduction he was retained as organist, being paid a pension and an honorarium totaling 400 gulden plus

free housing and six cords of wood. Auer died on 24 May 1843, and by 14 June 1843 his position was replaced with a new musician. A few days later on 25 June his widow received her annual pension.

PR N 4985, ED 1808 N 1657, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, ED 1813 N 592, ED 1813 N 885 <> AM 112, 308, 2918, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74, 3466, 3496, 3619, 3844, 3851 <> HYB XV, 110

B a d e r Sr., Johann, bass singer, was born in 1764 in Gols in Hungary (today Austria) and was employed as the city teacher and bass singer in Eisenstadt. Bader often freelanced for performances with the Esterházy church music, especially between the years 1797 through 1800 when he was required to bill for each individual rehearsal and performance. His records provide valuable information about the music performed during those years. On 15 September 1800 he began receiving an annual salary of 50 gulden for his church music services instead of having to bill for each service. Bader had two sons Michael and Johann Jr., both members of the boys' choir. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 it was noted that he was earning 50 gulden, plus he received a raise of 44 F 30 xr. Additional information on the personnel list included that he was 37 years old, married, had three children and had been the bass singer for the Stadtpfarrkirche in Eisenstadt. He also received goods in kind in 1801 of 12 "Metzen" of grain, 8 "Metzen" of wheat, 2 "Eimer"³ of wine, and three cords of firewood. The next year from 5 September to the end of December he received an additional 1 "Eimer" of wine, 3 "Metzen" of wheat and 4 "Metzen" of grain. Haydn supported Bader's request for an increase in his salary of 25 gulden in November 1803. In July 1805 Bader relinquished his city service in Eisenstadt to be employed by Prince Nicolaus II, earning 400 gulden and receiving free lodging along with 3 "Eimer" of wine, 11 "Metzen" of wheat and 16 "Metzen" of grain. He was one of the musicians in the Kapelle obligated to participate in the theater music. Although Bader's goods in kind remained the same through 1808, he was provided an additional 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ "Metzen" of grain for his son Johann Jr., a singer in the boys' choir. Having the most seniority of the bass singers at that time with seven more years of service than Anton Schuster, in February 1809 he was chosen to be the replacement for the deceased Christian Specht. On 11 October 1810 after signing the life-long

³ An "Eimer" is a liquid measurement that equals approximately 35 liters.

contract with the prince, he was given the assurance of a pension. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, Bader earned 739 F 36 xr for his work in the church and chamber music. After the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, Bader was the only bass retained in the church music ensemble with a salary of 600 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. In September 1818 he received payment for teaching voice lessons. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again, and according to the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Bader received a salary of 600 gulden along with free housing and six cords of wood. He was not retained following the reduction but retired on 1 January 1828 with a pension. Bader died on 21 January 1829 at the age of sixty-five, and later that spring on 24 March his wife Anna received a pension as his widow.

AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, CD 1800 N 2819/8, PR N 4716, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, ED N 3285, EK 1801 N 38, PR N 4718, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, EK 1802 N44, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, CD 1804 N 3999, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5505, ED N 5508, EK 1805 N 49, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, GCHB 1808, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, EK 1808 N 51, CD 1809 N 836, DD 1809 N 877, GCHB 1809 <> AM 103, 308, 3259, 3661, 3682 <> CCLN, 221-22

B a d e r Jr., Johann, younger son of the bass singer Johann Bader Sr., was a member of the boys' choir. In 1806 he and his brother Michael both earned 25 gulden for their work in the theater music. On 10 July 1807 Regent Szent Gály reported that Bader, Jr. was to receive 40 gulden as a supernumerary and was capable of becoming a member of the boys' choir when a position became available. Later in July 1807 he was admitted as a full member of the boys' choir. In 1809 rather than boarding with the other choirboys in the institute, he ate instead with his parents at their home.

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, EK 1807 N 48 <> AM 207 in HYB XVIII, 132-33, 229 in HYB XVIII, 152, 154

B a d e r, Michael, older son of Johann Bader, Sr., was born in Neusiedl and began singing in the boys' choir when he was fourteen years old. In 1806 he and his brother Johann both earned 25 gulden for their work in the theater music, and in the same year

his father tried to find an internship for him. On 10 July 1807 Regent Szent Gály reported to the prince that Michael Bader had received 90 gulden, but that he was not capable of achieving at a high level and perhaps should be encouraged to do something else. Bader was then supported as a teacher. On 20 March 1810 he was employed as a bass singer and received a salary until 14 June 1812, but by 14 February 1813 he was no longer on the list of musicians. However, as a city teacher he regularly received remuneration for his help with the church music, beginning 1 May 1819 and continuing until 31 December 1827. According to the music personnel list of 1 January 1828, Michael Bader received remuneration of 200 gulden. A year later in 1829 he was still working as a city teacher and by late November of that year received further remuneration for his part-time work.

PR N 4985, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, GC 1812 F 29 N 3835 <> AM 207 in HYB XVIII, 132-33, 308, 3694, 4068 <> JP

B a r a n y a i, Josephus, Secretary

CC 1804 Nov N 39

B a u e r, Franz → Pauer

B a t t h y á n y, Joseph, His Eminence Princely Cardinal and Primas
CD 1794 N 1656

B a u e r, Anton, from Lockenhaus, became the organ bellows operator (“Orgeltretter”) at the Bergkirche on 25 October 1801, receiving the same salary as the former organ bellows operator Georg Rastetter. At this time he was retired from his work as a Grenadier. In 1804 he was referred to as the instruments’ attendant and music announcer in Eisenstadt, and on 1 April of that year he began receiving a uniform. In 1806 he earned a raise in his salary from 40 to 60 gulden and was granted an increase in wine to 3 “Eimer”. Bauer, who was listed as music announcer on the music service reports of 1808 and 1809, became the housemaster in Pressburg on 22 January 1810. Anton Bauer died on 7 January 1831. His widow Anna Maria Bauer began receiving on 22 March 1831 a yearly payment until her death on 11 September 1845.

CD 1801 N 2982, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, ED N 4708, CD 1804 N 1244, PR N 4985, DD 1806 N 1918, GCHB 1806

Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> JP

B a u m a n n, Frau, musician from Vienna

GC 1808 F 47 R 20 N 5315/10

B a u m g a r t n e r, Joseph, clarinetist, was a member of the "Harmonie" beginning in late 1790 under Prince Anton where he earned 35 F 25 xr a month along with a housing allowance. He also worked for the Kärntnertortheater in Vienna from 1791 to 1794. Prince Nicolaus II dismissed him from the "Harmonie" on 5 March 1794 along with the other wind players. Baumgartner received his final payment of 35 F 25 xr in April of that same year.

HM 1791 April N 9, HM 1791 Jul N 16, HM 1792 Mai N 6, CD 1794 N 1170, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5 <> AM 152/1-XVII in HYB XV, 178 <> Hellyer, 19

B e n, Secretary

CDEP 1805 N 2834, ED 1808 N 1510

B e n v e n u t i (Benvenuti), Barbara (Teresa), soprano in the chamber music under Prince Nicolaus I, was employed on 11 July 1788. As an opera singer she earned an annual salary of 832 gulden along with 48 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood in 1790, as noted in the "Convention" of 2 October. By 9 October with the dissolution of the chamber music she was dismissed along with the other members of the chamber music and was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 96 F 4 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 47

B e r g

CD 1800 N 2819/8

B e r g e r, Karl, trumpeter, was the 4th trumpeter who freelanced for the princely church music performing for the high masses and vespers in the Bergkirche and the palace chapel in 1800. On 17 October 1800 Berger billed for his services from 29 June through 12 September and earned 12 F 5 xr.

CD 1800 N 2820/8

B e v i l a q u a (Pevilaque), Abbé Paulus (Paul), tenor, was given the position of court chaplain with duties also as tenor on 1 March 1803. In November 1807 he received a raise of 200 gulden. On the slate of musicians in the Kapelle, as found on the "Rapport" forms in 1808–09, he was listed as a tenor soloist. In September 1809 when he did not sing at the princess's nameday festivities, the prince demanded his dismissal in a "Resolution", but he was reinstated shortly thereafter. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he earned the largest salary of all the seven male singers in the choir and chamber music with 960 F 15 xr. When the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, he was the only tenor to be retained in the church music ensemble with a salary of 600 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again, and on the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Bevilaqua was retained with a salary of 899 F 18 xr as well as free housing, 9 1/8 "Eimer" of wine and six cords of wood. Bevilaqua remained active for three and one half years more, retiring with a pension on 15 July 1832.

GC 1803 F 13 R 6 N 2462, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-74, ED 1807 N 2950, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836, GC 1809 F 31 R 9 N 3905 <> AM 308 <> JP

B f a h n, Johann → Pfann

B i c h l, Wenzel → Pichl

B i l l h o f e r, Barbara → Pilhofer

B i n d e r (Pinter), Sebastian, Grenadier fifer, drummer and trumpeter, was born in Mattersdorf (today Mattersburg) in 1766. He began his work on 4 July 1786 with the Grenadier Garde and continued in this position through 1801. In 1798 he and two other trumpeters requested honoraria for their performances in the church, theater and for other events. On 1 October 1799 all three trumpeters were granted an annual pay of 25 gulden along with 2 "Metzen" of grain after Haydn had written to the prince explaining that it would be better for the trumpeters to have an annual salary rather than be paid per performance. In July 1801 Binder requested to be dismissed from his former service with the Grenadier Garde in order to join the winds in the princely church music. His reasons for requesting this change were that, first, he had served fifteen

years partly as fifer and partly as drummer in the Princely Grenadier Company, second, he had for ten years played with the Princely Church Music and had received yearly 25 gulden and 2 "Metzen" of grain, third, because of so many music services, it was not possible for him to also be a part of the company, and fourth, he had to bill for each of the services for the company and for the church music. The prince responded to his request and took him into service in the church music and dismissed him from the Grenadier Garde. Binder received 300 gulden but no lodging. He was listed in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 as being thirty-five years old. Haydn supported Binder's request for some additional goods in kind in the spring of 1804, and he received a raise of 4 "Metzen" of wheat and 6 "Metzen" of grain beginning 1 April; that same amount continued through 1808. Binder was married and had four children. He was one of four trumpeters who played for the church and theater music services in 1808 and 1809 as shown on the reports for those years. In October 1810 he signed the life-long contract with the prince, receiving an annual salary of 800 gulden, a housing allowance of 100 gulden, six cords of wood and then, instead of 4 "Metzen" of wheat and 6 "Metzen" of grain, he received a raise of 100 gulden. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was listed as earning 839 F 36 xr for that year. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy's for twenty-six years including his time with the Grenadier Garde. When the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, Binder was dismissed with six-weeks' severance pay plus 100 gulden. After he petitioned the prince Binder was given an annual pension of 120 gulden but without severance pay. His pension was later in October increased to 180 gulden. Sebastian Binder died on 12 July 1836 at the age of seventy.

MP 7-18, CB 3, HM 1797 Sep F 6 N 10, CD 1798 N 1216, GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 36, ED 1799 N 3017, EMF 21 1799, RA 1800 N 106, EMF 21 1800, ED 1801 N 3633 1/2, EK 1801 N 38, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, ED N 4708, CD 1804 N 1244, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, EK 1805 N 49, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, GC 1836 F 68 N99 <> AM 126, 304, 308, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74 <> CCLN, 159, 231

B o l o g n a, Matilde (Mathilde), soprano in the chamber music under Prince Nicolaus I, was employed on 17 May 1781 and sang in many of the operas at Eszterháza. She earned in 1790 a salary of 1000 gulden as one of the two highest paid musicians in the Kapelle and also was given 24 lbs. of candles and twelve cords of firewood, according to the "Convention" of 2 October 1790. One week later on 9 October she received a six-weeks' severance pay of 116 F 40 xr when the entire chamber music was dissolved.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 47

B o r k e r t → Burkert

B r a c a t t i → Bragheti

B r a g h e t t i (Bracatti), Prospero, tenor, was officially employed by Prince Nicolaus I on 19 July 1781. Featured in many of the operas at Eszterháza, he earned in 1790 an annual salary of 873 F 20 xr plus 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood, as noted in the "Convention" of 2 October. Following the death of Prince Nicolaus I in late September the chamber music was dissolved, and Bragheti was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 101 F 52 xr on 9 October. He may have sung later in London, perhaps on the recommendation of Haydn.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 56, CCLN 293, 301

B r a u n e i s, Sebastian, administrator for the chancery and tenor in the Kapelle, began his employment in late February 1806 and was officially engaged on 14 April 1806 with an annual salary of 400 gulden. Brauneis died soon thereafter on 27 April 1806 and his widow received 50 gulden shortly after his death.

CD 1806 N 1604, CD 1806 N 1975, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75

B r e i n d l → Preindl

B r i n k e l (Brinkl), Michael, Grenadier Garde wind player, was one of the six members of the "Bandisten" from 1784 through 1790. Prince Anton dismissed all members of the "Bandisten" in 1790.

MP 1-7

B r i n n e r, Stephan, Grenadier clarinetist, was employed in the Grenadier Garde on 15 March 1803 and continued to be a part of the military music at least through 1808 according to the "Grenadier Compagnie Rechnung". Nine years later on 1 November 1817 he was engaged in the church music as clarinetist. Brinner died on 10 December 1823.

MP 20, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808 <> JP

B r i z z i → Prizzi

B u r g e r d → Burkert

B u r g s t e i n e r, Joseph → Purcksteiner

B u r k e r t (Burgerd, Burgerth, Borkert), Secretary

CD 1800 N 2817/12, CD 1800 N 2819/8, CD 1800 N 2820/8

C h e c h, Martin → Czech

C l a m e t h (Klameth, Clamet), Johann, cellist, was born in 1769 in Schönheide. He replaced Ignatz Manker as cellist on 15 April 1803 and received 600 gulden annually plus three cords of wood. Among his duties he taught cello lessons and was the teacher of the boy singer Anton Stadler. In 1806 he received a raise to 700 gulden. When the musicians were required to sign a three-year employment contract in February 1808, Clameth was the only one to write that he was signing for life. In the "Rapports" of the music services of 1808 and 1809, he was listed as principal cellist, and in the "General Cassa Handbuch" of 1809 he earned 840 gulden for that year. The following year in 1810 he signed the prince's contract for life-long service with the promise of a better salary and a pension. From the information in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he earned 839 F 36 xr. Following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Clameth was dismissed with six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince he was given a full year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. Clameth was not satisfied with his dismissal arrangement, however, and fought the case in the courts until 1818, eventually receiving a large severance pay.

GC 1803 F 13 R 6 N 2462, PR N 4727, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED N 5816, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, GC 1818 F 14 N 725 <> AM 114, 225, 308, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74 <> JP

C l e m e n t, Director of Music at the Theater an der Wien

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450

C o r n e g a (Kornega), Anna (Nanette), soprano, during her first visit to Eisenstadt stayed at an inn in town. She became a singer in the church and chamber music with additional duties required for the theater music on 14 August 1807, receiving an annual salary of 800 gulden along with free housing and six cords of firewood. Her salary actually began as of 1 July. She and her mother moved into the former quarters of Heinrich Schmidt in the Oberberg. In the "Rapports" of 1808 and 1809 Cornega was listed as one of the six soprano soloists in the Kapelle. Sometime between September and November 1810 she left her employment with the Kapelle and the violinist Lechner requested to move into her former apartment.

PR N 4985, DD 1807 N 5025, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4673, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, CDEP 1810 N 2285, CDEP 1810 N 5894

C o r n e g a (Kornega), Joseph, a singer in the boys' choir, lived with the director Joseph Rotter in 1809, and besides receiving his room and board, he also took lessons from Rotter. In February 1810 Mrs. Dorner, who was giving the boy singers their breakfasts, requested boarding money for the young Cornega, and on 26 December she was permitted to keep the extra board money received for that purpose. On 30 December 1810 Cornega received his board money.

CD 1810 N 864, CD 1810 N 6787 <> AM 249 in HYB XVIII, 175-77, 1845

C r e l l, Otto → Grell

C r o l l, Franz, major domo (“Haushofmeister”)

HM 1791 April N 9, HM 1791 Mai N 16, HM 1791 Jul N 16, HM 1791 Nov N 11, HM 1792 Mai N 6, CD 1801 N 32 77, ED N 3966

C r o l l - T o m a s i n i, Sophie, soprano, was born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz. She began her employment on 1 May 1807, earning an annual salary of 1,350 gulden along with free housing, free wood and candles. On 14 July 1808 she married Luigi Tomasini Jr., and the prince permitted the newly married couple to be dismissed in six weeks at their request. They then left for Sophie’s hometown of Mecklenburg-Strelitz where they were taken into the duke’s Kapelle.

PR N 4985, ED 1807 N 1455, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 3136, GCHB 1808

C s a u s á n s z k y, Joannes, official (“Rat/Consiliarius”)

DD 1801 N 5031, CD1803 N 643, ED N 5505, ED N 5507, ED N 5508, CD 1806 N 1604, ED N 7095, DD 1807 N 847, CD 1808 N 887, DD 1809 N 877, ED 1809 N 265

C s e c h, Martin → Czech, Martin

C s e c h, Wenzeslaus → Czech, Wenzeslaus

C s e r v e n k a, Joseph → Czerwenka

C z e c h (Chech, Csech, Zech), Martin, timpanist, trumpeter, choir attendant and music announcer, was born in Zebrak in Bohemia in 1777 and began his employment with Prince Nicolaus II in January 1801. On the 14 July 1801 “Personnel and Salary List” he was listed as earning 144 gulden as the music announcer and choir attendant. In 1802 his salary increased to 168 gulden along with free lodging. In September of 1804, upon the recommendation of Fuchs, the prince ordered that for his diligent service Czech be paid a salary of 400 gulden as a member of the “Harmonie” and in addition that he receive 40 gulden as housing allowance. Therefore, in 1805 he earned a salary of 440 gulden. Czech was married and spoke both German and Czech. His son, Wenzeslaus, was also taken into service with the Esterházy Kapelle. Martin Czech was also a composer, and on 21 November 1807 it was noted in a di-

rective that one of his compositions should be produced. In June 1808 Martin Czech's salary was increased to 600 gulden. His compositional success was recognized when Fuchs confirmed twelve of his composed processionals. In October 1810 he signed the life-long contract with the prince, receiving an annual salary of 800 gulden, a housing allowance of 100 gulden, six cords of wood and a personal raise of 200 gulden. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he was earning a salary of 839 F 36 xr for his work as a timpanist. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy for twelve years. When the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed with six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince Czech was given a full year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. At the end of 1813 he was still not satisfied with his severance pay and wanted a better compensation. It was much later in April 1817 when he received a legal decision on his additional payment, but the legal battles continued and the settlement was still an issue until the spring of 1821 when the process was successfully concluded in Czech's favor. In June 1827 Czech sent out an invitation for the performance of his mass and also submitted a list of his debts. In December 1828 he received the collected severance pay.

CD 1800 N 195, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, CD 1804 N 2777, CD 1804 N 3284, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-275, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1657, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, GC 1808 F 46 R 20 N 5300/19, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 127, 291, 304, 308, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74; 3244, 3304, 3331, 3518, 3521, 3649

C z e c h (Csech), Wenzeslaus, violinist and the son of Martin Czech, was taken into the Kapelle as violinist on 18 June 1807. He received an annual salary of 500 gulden, three cords of firewood and 40 gulden as a housing allowance. In 1808 and 1809 he was listed as a second violinist on the "Rapports" of the music services, and on the "General Cassa Handbuch" of 1809 he earned 973 F 20 xr for that year. In October 1810 he signed the life-long contract with the promise of a pension, and in the "Convention" he received an annual salary of 900 gulden, a housing allowance of 100 gulden, three cords of wood and a personal supplement of 100

gulden. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he earned 839 F 36 xr. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Czech was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay. Later he received a one-year salary as compensation, but he, his father and some of the other musicians continued to fight their dismissals. At the end of December 1813 he demanded a pension. Czech continued to pursue legal assistance, and as late as June 1819 the prince wrote to an attorney about Czech's case. The process concluded in favor of Czech who received a large severance pay. Wenzeslaus Czech was eventually employed in the Leopoldstadt Theater in Vienna where several of the Esterházy musicians found employment after their dismissal.

DD 1807 N 4448, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 106, 292, 308, 3152, 3268 <> HYB XV, 103-04 <> JP

C z e r w e n k a, Franz, violinist and bassoonist, began his employment with the Esterházy on 3 April 1783, earning a salary of 500 gulden along with goods in kind. In September 1790 when all of the musicians at Eszterháza were dismissed, he also lost his position. In the "Convention" of 2 October 1790, which reflected his earnings under Prince Nicolaus I, he was listed as receiving for that year 500 gulden, a uniform worth 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood. On 9 October he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 58 F 20 xr. Czerwenka was reinstated in the "Harmonie" under Prince Anton later in the fall of 1790 and received a monthly payment of 43 F 45 xr plus a housing allowance. In May 1792 he was among the eight musicians who received 9 gulden monthly in housing allowance. Leaving his position as bassoonist in the "Harmonie" on 29 June 1793, he went to Vienna to work with the court music Kapelle. In January 1803 Franz Czerwenka, incorrectly listed as oboist, was permitted to go to Pressburg for three years.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, HM 1792 Mai N 6, ED N 2099 <> AM 1965, AM 152/1-XVII in HYB XV 177-80 <> Landon II, 70

C z e r w e n k a (Cservenka, Czervenca, Zervenka, Zerwenka), Joseph, oboist, was employed by Prince Nicolaus I on 3 April 1784 and continued as a member of the Kapelle throughout his reign. He was listed on the 2 October 1790 "Convention" as earning that year a salary of 500 gulden and receiving a uniform costing 75

gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood. When the chamber music was dissolved in 1790 following the death of Prince Nicolaus I on 28 September, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 58 F 20 xr. Czerwenka was re-engaged, however, by Prince Anton later that fall as a member of the "Harmonie" earning 43 F 45 xr monthly plus a housing allowance. Three and one half years later on 5 March 1794 the new Prince Nicolaus II dismissed the entire wind band. Czerwenka received his final payment of 43 F 45 xr in April of that year.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, HM 1791 April N 9, HM 1792 Mai N 6, CD 1794 N 1170, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5 <> AM 152/1-XVII in HYB XV, 177-80 <> Landon II, 70

D ä t l (Dättl, Daettel, Dätzl, Dezl), Joseph, a singer in the boys' choir and violinist, was employed 1 May 1804 as a supernumerary singer in the "Kapellknaben". He was given lodging, board and clothing. In 1806 Dätl was taken in as a regular member of the boys' choir, and in 1807 he replaced Sängermann. The following year in May 1808 he took violin lessons from Luigi Tomasini, Jr. and was considered to have promise. Later that year in the "Rapport" of October 1808 he was listed as a second violinist in the Kapelle. By 1809 he was living in the music building with the other employed musicians. The next year on 10 May 1810 Joseph Dätl was listed as a business intern.

CD 1804 N 2040, PR N 4985, ED N 5816, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836 <>AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147-49, 229 in HYB XVIII, 152, 154 <> JP

D ä t z l, Joseph → Dätl

D e P a o l i (Raoli), Gaetano, bass, was employed in June 1788 and sang in the operas at Eszterháza. In 1790 he was earning a salary of 950 gulden, the third highest salary of all the singers and the highest of the male singers, plus he received 48 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood, as confirmed in the 2 October "Convention". With the dissolution of the chamber music, he was dismissed on 9 October with a six-weeks' severance pay of 110 F 50 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 61

D e z l, Joseph → Dätl

D i c h t l e r (Dichterlin), Anna Maria, was the third wife of Leopold Dichtler and mother of Catharina Krines.

EK 1799 N 32, GC 1804 F 21 R 15 N 3569, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11

D i c h t l e r (Tichtler), Leopold, tenor and double bass player, began his long employment with the Esterházy on 1 March 1763 as a tenor for Prince Nicolaus I and sang numerous opera roles during his career. Because of health reasons, perhaps stemming from a taxing opera schedule, he resigned from his singing position in August 1788 and received a life pension upon his retirement. A month before he retired, he married Anna Maria Krines on 17 July, this being his third marriage. During the reign of Prince Anton, Dichtler became involved again in the musical establishment, this time as an instrumentalist. On 15 February 1792 the prince requested that Dichtler be paid 100 gulden as remuneration for his music services as a double bass player. Three months later on 15 May Dichtler was officially engaged to play double bass in the church music with the same pay of 200 gulden as the bass singer Christian Specht. According to the "Salary and Personnel List" of 1792 he earned that year 200 gulden and received 300 lbs. of beef, 30 lbs. of lard, 30 lbs. of candles, 4 "Metzen" of wheat, 12 "Metzen" of grain, 9 "Eimer" of wine, 1 "Eimer" of kraut, 1 pig, 50 lbs. of salt and six cords of firewood for a total of 317 F 15 xr. Continuing in the church music position under Prince Nicolaus II, he earned a salary of 200 gulden in 1797. Leopold Dichtler died on 15 May 1799.

GC 1792 F 6 R 18 N 24, ED N 1925, SE 1792 N 7, PR N 4739, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, AV F 247 N 4, PR N 4753, PR N 4756, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, PR N 4767, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, EMF 21 1798, ED N 2938, EK 1799 N 32, GCHB 1799 <> Landon II, 56-57

D i e n e l t, Elisabeth → Dietzl-Dienelt

D i e n e l t, Matthias, administrative official and tenor, was born in the county of Ödenburg. He began his employment with the Esterházy in 1793. By 1801 he had worked for the prince for eight years first as an intern and later that same year as the business management assistant. In addition Dienelt was involved with the church music during this time and in March 1803 billed for his services for the past year and received 50 gulden. Later in the posi-

tions of bookkeeper, counselor and then as chief controller, he continued to receive extra payments for his services in the church music in addition to his regular salary. On 30 October 1804 he earned 50 gulden for his work in the opera that year. In 1806 Dienelt married the soprano Elisabeth Dietzl. Then in December of 1806 he received 50 gulden for his work with the theater music. Dienelt was the court official in Vienna in the spring of 1809 who reported in a notice to Prince Nicolaus II in Pest the death of Kapellmeister Haydn on 31 May 1809. The following year Dienelt left his employment with the prince and on 4 October 1810 requested a pension. Five years later on 11 November 1815 Regent Szent Gály requested an employment record from the bookkeeping office confirming the positions Dienelt had held with the Esterházy. It stated that Dienelt began as a clerk (“Rentschreiber”) in Forchtenstein on 1 September 1793 and worked for three years and four months. He was then a clerk (“Amtschreiber”) in Lackenbach from 18 January 1797 and worked there for three years and four months. Dienelt worked as an official (“Accessist”) for the administrative direction from 1 May 1800 for three years and eight months and then held the position as an official (“Cancellist”) for the bookkeeping office beginning 22 December 1803 for three years and four months. His next position as advising officer (“Rait-offizier”) for the bookkeeping office began on 25 August 1807 and continued for one year and four months before he started his new position as chief controller (“Ober Controllor”) on 19 December 1809, which lasted for nine months. Dienelt’s last job as assistant bookkeeper began on 18 December 1809 and continued for nine months until he was dismissed in September of 1810. His total years of employment were seventeen, and his age in 1815 was forty. Besides speaking German, Latin and some Hungarian, he was proficient in Hungarian law. In December 1837 Dienelt held the position as Prince Bishop Batthyány’s administrative advisor.

DD 1801 N 105, CD 1803 N 643, CD 1804 N 3999, CD 1806 N 996, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1809 N 2598, ED 1815 N 785 <> JP

D i e r z l, Nicolaus → Dietzl, Nikolaus

D i e t z l - D i e n e l t, Elisabeth, alto and daughter of double bass player Johann Dietzl, was born at Esterháza in 1785 and studied voice and piano with support from the prince. She was taken into

service with the church music on 1 April 1804, receiving a salary of 200 gulden. Later that fall on 30 October Dietzl received an additional 60 gulden for three performances in the theater music, as one of the musicians required to participate in the theater. In 1806 she received a raise to 300 gulden and that same year she married Matthias Dienelt. Dietzl-Dienelt was one of the three alto soloists in the Kapelle as noted in the 1808–09 music service reports for the church and theater services. Because of problems with being late to rehearsals and going to Vienna without permission, she was dismissed on 1 September 1810.

CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, ED N 5816, CD 1806 N 996, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 1776 <> Harich Orchester, 26, 62 <> JP

D i e t z l (Dietzel, Diezl), Johann, double bass player, violinist, and son of the tenor and palace schoolmaster Joseph Dietzl, was born in Eisenstadt on 31 January 1754. He began his service with Prince Nicolaus I as a church musician on 15 March 1775 playing violin, but by September of that year he was a double bass player in the orchestra. In 1790, at the time of the dissolution of the chamber music, the “Convention” of 2 October 1790 listed him as earning an annual salary of 305 gulden and receiving a uniform worth 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood. On 9 October he received a six-weeks’ severance pay of 35 F 35 xr. Following the dissolution of the Kapelle he went to Vienna, performing in the court theater orchestra and the court Kapelle. Dietzl was engaged again in Eisenstadt on 7 May 1802 replacing the deceased Thomas Dümpe as bass player in the Kapelle. In May 1803 he was in Vienna when Haydn wrote a letter to Fuchs asking that Dietzl be given permission to remain several more days in the city in order to take care of business. Beginning in August 1803 he received a housing allowance. Haydn supported his request for a raise in 1803 noting that he was the best double bass player in Vienna and in all of Hungary. Dietzl had a wife and two children; his daughter Elisabeth became a singer in the Kapelle and his son Nicolaus was employed as a violist in 1808. In 1805 he was paid a salary of 680 gulden and in 1806 earned 700 gulden at the beginning of the year. Johann Dietzl died on 16 February 1806 and by 22 March his widow Elisabeth received a pension. Three and one half years later, on 19 October 1809, she was permitted to remain

in Eisenstadt in spite of being a widow. Thirty-one years after her husband's death Elisabeth Dietzl died on 11 December 1837.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, ED 1801-2, DD 1802 N 2498, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, PR N 4727, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, ED N 5220, ED N 5816, CD 1806 N 885, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75 <> Bartha/Somfai, 172-73, Harich Orchester, 25, 62, CCLN, 217-18, 224, Landon II, 70-71 <> JP

D i e t z l, Joseph, hornist and violinist in the palace choir in Eisenstadt, was born in Trautmannsdorf and was employed by Prince Nicolaus I on 15 May 1765. Dietzl was listed on the "Convention" of 2 October 1790 as being with the church music in Eisenstadt, earning for that year 335 gulden, a uniform costing 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood, as well as 35 gulden for a housing allowance. After the dissolution of the chamber music following the death of Prince Nicolaus I on 28 September, Joseph Dietzl was able to keep his job since the church musicians were not dismissed. His payment in 1792, as found on the "Salary and Personnel List", was the same as that of 1790. In 1798 his cash salary was 395 gulden, with his total compensation amounting to 420 gulden. Dietzl's goods in kind in 1800 included 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of wood valued at 33 F 24 xr. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, he earned 420 gulden that year, was a fifty-five year old widower with six children, and had been in service for thirty-six years. Dietzl, who had been employed earlier by Count Hojosz, had transferred to his position with the Esterházy's at his own request. Later in October 1801 when he became ill, he was placed in a nursing home in Forchtenau (today Forchtenstein) with three of his sons each receiving an annual payment of 60 gulden for their care. Joseph Dietzl died in 1802.

AV F 291a, EMF 20 1790, ED N 1863, SE 1792 N 7, PR N 4740, PR N 4739, AV F 247 N 4, PR N 4753, PR N 4756, PR N 4767, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, EMF 21 1798, GCHB 1799, RA 1800 N 106, EMF 21 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4716, ED N 3751, 3752, DD 1801 N 5031, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, PR N 4718, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01 <> Harich Orchester, 34-35, 64-65, Bryan, 55, Landon II, 71

D i e t z l (Dierzl), Nicolaus, violist and son of Johann Dietzl, was taken into service with the Kapelle on 28 May 1808, receiving an

annual salary of 600 gulden in cash, four cords of firewood and 40 gulden in housing allowance. He left the Kapelle on 17 March 1810 after having asked for a dismissal in the hopes of negotiating a better employment situation, but instead the prince granted his dismissal.

PR N 4985, CD 1808 N 2282, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> Harich Orchester, 26-27, 62

D o b n e r, Adam, Grenadier wind player, was employed beginning in 1784. As a member of the "Bandisten", he retained his position until 1790 when the band members were no longer a part of the Grenadier Garde.

MP 1-7

D u p p é, Thomas → D ü p p e

D ü p p e (Duppe, Duppé), Thomas, clarinetist, double bass player and cellist, was born in 1768 in Rothretsitz in Bohemia. He became a member of the "Feldharmonie" in 1794 and continued in that position through March 1798. Beginning 22 October 1796 he received goods in kind consisting of a piece of pork (or 6 F) and 3 "Eimer" of wine (or 4 F). When the Grenadier Garde wind band was dismissed in mid-March 1798, he was unemployed. After the death of Leopold Dichtler in 1799, however, he became a member of the church music on 1 June of that year playing double bass and receiving a salary of 200 gulden plus 300 lbs. of beef, 30 lbs. of lard, 30 lbs. of "Körtzen", 50 lbs. of salt, 4 "Metzen" of wheat, 12 "Metzen" of grain, 9 "Eimer" of wine, 1 "Eimer" of kraut, 1 pig and six cords of firewood. In 1800 D ü p p e received 1 piece of pork valued at 20 gulden. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, he earned 329 F 15 xr that year, was thirty-three years old and single, had been in service for six years, spoke German and Czech and had worked as a musician in Vienna before coming into service with the Esterházy's on his own petition. He also received goods in kind in 1801 of 9 "Eimer" of wine, 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ "Metzen" of wheat, 13 $\frac{3}{16}$ "Metzen" of grain and 50 lbs. of salt. Thomas D ü p p e died early in the morning on 1 May 1802 at the age of thirty-four.

MP 11-14, RA 1796 N 144/20, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, ED N 2938, EK 1799 N 32, EMF 21 1799, RA 1800 N 106, PR N 4716, GCHB 1800 Fol

146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4718, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, EK 1801 N 38, RA 1802-3, RA 1802 N 112/4, EK 1802 N44, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01

E d e r (Ederer), Andreas, Grenadier fifer, was born in Mattersdorf (today Mattersburg) in 1741. He began his service with the Grenadier Garde on 1 January 1768 at the age of twenty-seven and retired on 30 June 1798.

MP 7-15, CB 2, CB 3

E d e r, Catharina, mother of Paul Eder

DD 1807 N 6419

E d e r, Paul, a singer in the boys' choir, entered the "Kapellknaben" in 1805, earning a salary of 100 gulden. In October 1807 the prince, because of Eder's two years of employment at a salary of 100 gulden and the fact that he had only received 50 gulden of this salary, requested that he immediately be paid the 150 gulden that was owed to him and that for the future he should continue to receive an annual salary of 100 gulden. In 1809 the "General Cassa Handbuch" listed him as being paid 100 gulden that year. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, Eder was still earning 100 F 12 xr as a boy singer without receiving an increase in pay throughout his six years of employment. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Eder was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay.

PR N 4985, DD 1807 N 6419, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308 <> JP

E i g n e r, Anton, Grenadier Band wind player, was employed beginning 3 November 1785 and held this position through 1790.

MP 2-7

E l s s l e r, Eva, widow of the copyist Joseph Elssler

CD 1798 N 431

E l s s l e r (Elsler, Essler) Jr., Joseph, copyist and oboist, was the son of Joseph Elssler, Haydn's copyist, and the brother of Johann, also a copyist for Haydn. He was born in Eisenstadt on 7 August 1767 with Haydn as his godfather. In October 1782, at the age of

fifteen upon the death of his father, he began working as a copyist for little pay. His regular employment began in 1789 as a copyist for Prince Nicolaus I. According to the 2 October 1790 "Convention" he was paid an annual salary of 144 gulden and also received a uniform costing 54 gulden, 1 "Metzen" of wheat, $\frac{5}{8}$ "Metzen" of grain, 5 "Metzen" of grits, 10 lbs. of beef, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood as copyist for that year. Under Prince Nicolaus II Elssler served as oboist in the military wind band beginning in 1794 and continued in that position through March 1798. As a part of the military wind band, on 22 October 1796 he began receiving goods in kind, which included a piece of pork (or 6 gulden) and 3 "Eimer" of wine (or 4 gulden). In mid-March 1798 the prince disbanded the military wind band leaving Elssler without a job. In financial straits he appealed to the prince, requesting some assistance for his mother since he was now unable to provide for her. He further stated his desire for the prince to consider him as an oboist in the church music. In the summer of 1799 he was working for the theater in Baden. On 10 November 1800 the wind ensemble was re-engaged with Elssler earning an annual salary of 300 gulden, and by 4 December he was given an additional four cords of wood. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 he was thirty-two years old, single and was earning a salary of 314 gulden. Elssler had been in service for twelve years, having worked earlier for Prince Nicolaus I and Prince Anton. In 1802 he earned 300 gulden plus four cords of firewood and free housing, and on 1 January 1803 he received a raise of 100 gulden, bringing his annual salary up to 400 gulden. Haydn wrote a letter to Elssler on 5 June 1803 requesting that he send to him in Vienna his Symphony No. 60, which the Empress wanted to hear. Elssler was to obtain the music from Mr. Messner, the librarian, with Haydn promising to return it undamaged within a few days. During the next several years Elssler's salary continued to increase; in 1805 it was up to 415 gulden, in 1806 to 450 gulden, in early 1808 it was at 500 gulden, and by July it had increased to 600 gulden when all of the salaries of the wind ensemble members were made equal. According to the music service reports of 1808 and 1809, he played second oboe in the church and theater music services. In October 1810 Elssler signed the prince's life-long contract and received an annual salary of 900 gulden, free housing and three cords of wood, with one cord of wood given instead of the candles which he had previously received. Later according to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he earned a lower salary of 739 F 36 xr. The "Specification" of 1 March

1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy's for thirty-one years. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Elssler was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay. In April 1813 Elssler was granted a pension of 120 gulden for his years of service, but he did not receive the additional severance pay. In October his pension was increased to 180 gulden. By 1814 he was employed again, this time as the second oboist in the Burgtheater in Vienna. Joseph Elssler died at the age of seventy-six on 6 October 1843 in Vienna.

MP 11-14, RA 1796 N 144/20, CD 1798 N 431, ED N 3342, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED N 5816, ED N 7095, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 118, 304, 308, 1708, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74 <> HYB XV, 115-16, CCLN, 218 <> JP

E ö t v ö s, Emeric, official ("Assessor")

DD 1801 N 5031, CD 1803 N 643, CD 1806 N 1604, CD 1808 N 887

E ö t v ö s, Paulus, President ("Praeses")

ED N 1739, ED N 1752, ED N 1881, ED N 1925, ED N 1946, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 99, RA 1796 N 144/20, ED 2823, ED N 2938

E r n s t, Michael, violinist, was born in Eisenstadt on 30 September 1760. At the age of thirteen he began his association with the Esterházy's as a music student on 1 August 1774, receiving limited financial support and a yearly uniform. He was for a time a singer with the marionette theater. In 1777, when he was sixteen, Ernst became a violinist in the church choir in Eisenstadt and was paid an annual salary of 50 gulden along with a housing allowance. Listed in the "Convention" of 2 October 1790 as a violinist with the church music under Prince Nicolaus I, he earned 50 gulden. Since only the chamber musicians, and not the church musicians, lost their jobs following the death of Prince Nicolaus I at the end of September 1790, Ernst was able to keep his position under Prince Anton and later under Prince Nicolaus II. While his salary in 1795 was 124 gulden, in 1797 it was substantially higher at 200 gulden, but in 1798 he once again earned only 124 gulden. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, he earned for that

year 174 gulden, was forty years old, single, spoke German, and had been in service for twenty-seven years. In 1802 and 1803 his salary was 150 gulden, plus he received 24 gulden for clothing. In 1806 he was granted an increase in his salary from 250 to 400 gulden. By June 1808 he was given a raise of 150 gulden that was added to his previous salary of 400 gulden for a total of 550 gulden. Ernst signed the life-long contract for music services on 11 October 1810. As found on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he earned that year 782 F 12 xr as a second violinist. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, however, he was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay plus a pension. Ernst was also a composer who wrote several sacred works. He died in Eisenstadt on 19 August 1818 just before his fifty-eighth birthday.

AV F 291a, ED N 1863, PR N 4739, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, AV F 247 N 4, PR N 4753, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, PR N 4716, PR N 4718, GCHB 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV 1802 F 291 Teil 1, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-321, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1657, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 110, 308 <> Harich Orchester 42-43, 69, Landon II, 57-58 <> JP

E s t e r h á z y, Prince Anton

ED N 1863, HM 1791 April N 9, HM 1791 Jul N 16, GC 1792 F 6 R 18 N 24, ED N 2099

E s t e r h á z y, Count Carl, Plenipotentiary

GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 95, CD 1794 N 1451, GC 1794 F 30 R 36 N 23, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 92, GC 1796 F10 R 18 N 23, ED N 3194, GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 36

E s t e r h á z y, Prince Nicolaus II

HM 1791 Jul N 16, ED N 2230, HM 1794 Feb F 5 N 6, CD 1794 N 1170, ED N 2231, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 99, CD 1794 N 1656, GC 1794 F 14 R 22 N 26, CD 1794 N 1451, CD 1794 N 2539, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 92, ED N 3194, ED N 3195, CD 1796 N 1605, CD 1796

N 1763, ED N 3196, CD 1798 N 431, CD 1798 N 1385, GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 36, CD 1800 N 2817/12, CD 1800 N 1644, CD 1800 N 2720, CD 1800 N 1994, ED N 3342, DD 1800 N 4027, CD 1800 N 195, DD 1801 N 2267, ED 1801 N 3633 1/2, CD 1801 N 2391, RA 1801 N 377, ED N 3751, 3752, CD 1801 N 2982, CD 1801 N 3277, DD 1801 N 5031, DD 1802 N 832, CD 1802 N 592, ED N 3966 1/2, DD 1802 N 1765, CD 1802 N 1507, DD 1802 N 2498, CD1802 N 3417, GC 1803 F 13 R 6 N 2462, CD1803 N 643, CD 1803 N 3966, ED N 4577, 4578, RA 1804 N 214. DD 1803 N 503, CD 1804 N 2044, CD 1804 N 2040, CD 1804 N 2777, CC 1804 Sep N 59, CD 1804 N 3284, CD 1804 N 3999, ED N 5003, 5004, CC 1804 Nov N 40, CD 1805 N 521, ED N 5220, DD 1805 N 2634, CD 1805 N 5405, CD 1805 N 2962, ED N5477, 5478, ED N 5816, DD 1806 N 713, DD 1806 N 1918, CD 1806 N 2801, DD 1806 N 3986, CD 1806 N 3506, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3436, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, DD 1807 N 198, ED 1807 N 641, CD 1807 N 2196, DD 1807 N 4448, DD 1807 N 5025, DD 1807 N 847, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4673, DD 1807 6419, GC 1807 F 49 R14 N 4695, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4707, CD 1807 N 3909, GC 1808 F 19 R 3 N 3456, CD 1808 N 848, DD 1808 N 1444, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 975, DD 1808 N 2030, CD 1808 N 1572, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 2282, CD 1808 N 2296, CD 1808 N 2820, CD 1808 N 3136, GC 1808 F 21 R 3 N 3611, CD 1808 N 5230, CD 1808 N 5277, DD 1809 N 877, CD 1809 N 3340, DD 1809 N 5190

E s t e r h á z y, Prince Paul

GC 1803 F 13 R 6 N 2462, CD 1803 N 3987, CD 1803 N 643, DD 1803 N 503

E s t e r h á z y, Princess Leopoldine

ED N 2230, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3436

F a j t, Samuel, Secretary

ED N 3438, RA 1801 N 377, ED N 3571, 3572, ED N 4983, EK 1804 N 59, ED 1808 N 1510, DD 1809 N 877

F e n z l, singer and actor from Baden

CC 1804 F 1 N 1, CD 1084 N2777, CC 1804 Sep N 59

F e r s t l (Förstl), Ignatz, a singer in the boys' choir and the son of Philipp Ferstl, was taken in as a choir boy and by 24 July 1807 was living in the institute with the other boys in the "Kapellknaben". He took violin lessons in May 1808 and was noted at that time as being at the beginning level.

PR N 4985, DD 1807 N 847, DD 1807 N 733 <> AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147-49

F e s t e t i c s, Ignatz, Count

CD 1794 N 1656

F i l l e r, Anton, was a singer in the boys' choir who was dismissed on 10 June 1806 after having been found by Hummel to be unsuitable.

PR N 4985 <> AM 2168

F i n g e r, Franz, clarinetist, was born in Kronstadt in 1781. On 14 April 1802 he was engaged as a clarinetist along with Johann Hornik earning an annual salary of 315 gulden. On 1 January 1803 he received a raise of 100 gulden along with twenty-one cords of wood. In 1805 his salary remained at 415 gulden, which in July of that year was raised another 50 gulden. Then in July 1808 he received a further raise of 135 gulden, increasing his salary from 465 to 600 gulden, making it equal with the other members of the "Harmonie". Finger left the Kapelle sometime between 9 and 29 October 1808 as he was listed on the "Rapports" as performing the church service on the 9th of October while his name was struck through on the "Rapport" of the theater rehearsal on the 29th.

AV F 291 Teil 11802, ED N 3966 1/2, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-74, ED N 5507, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 201 in HYB XVIII, 127-28 <> Hellyer, 37, 56

F o r t e, Anton → Forti

F o r t i (Forte), Anton, bass singer, had been employed for a time by Prince Carl Lichnowsky. A settlement fee of 320 gulden was paid to Lichnowsky in order to bring him into service with Prince

Nicolaus II Esterházy. Forti was officially taken into service in the chamber and church music as well as the theater music on 15 December 1807. Two months later in February 1808 he signed the three-year term contract that all of the music personnel were required to sign. For his employment he received an annual salary of 600 gulden in cash along with 40 gulden for housing and four cords of firewood. In 1808 he moved into the former quarters of Secretary Fajt in Eisenstadt. Forti was one of the three bass soloists in the Kapelle as listed in the reports of music services for 1808–09. Although Forti's name still appeared among the musicians on the list of 20 November 1810, he was no longer on the salary list of 28 May 1811.

PR N 4985, GC 1807 F 49 R14 N 4695, DD 1808 N 1444, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> JP

F ö r s t l, Ignatz → Ferstl

F r a n k, Georg, fifer with the Grenadier Garde, began his employment on 16 October 1793 and continued through 1797. During the year 1798 he was no longer listed on the roll as a fifer, but resumed his services in 1799 and continued until the end of November 1801. Haydn supported Georg Frank's request for additional money for playing services at the Stadtpfarrkirche in 1799. In 1801 Frank moved to Vienna where he became a house porter for the prince with a monthly income of 12 gulden and 20 xr.

MP 11-18, AV F 247 N 4, CD 1800 N 2817/12, CD 1801 N 3277, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803

F r i d e r i c h, Joseph, a singer in the boys' choir from Vienna, was employed 1 May 1804 and received lodging, board and clothing along with an annual payment of 30 gulden. In the spring of 1808 Friderich took violin lessons from Luigi Tomasini, Jr., and although he was considered a beginner at this time, he could play easy divertimenti.

CD 1804 N 2040, PR N 4985 <> AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147, 149

F u c h s, Franz, purveyor and double bass player, was from Eisenstadt. In July 1801 he received 20 gulden for his music services. On 30 October 1804 he was paid 50 gulden for his work in the

opera that year, and in 1806 and 1807 he again earned an extra 50 gulden for orchestral work in the theater.

DD 1801 N 2267, CD 1804 N 3999, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4707

F u c h s, Johann Georg, schoolmaster, organist and tenor, was born in 1737 and started his career as an organist and schoolmaster in Forchtenau. In Eisenstadt he replaced Joseph Dietzl as schoolmaster in the palace and on 17 November 1777 was employed as a tenor in the church choir and on 5 December 1778 as organist. In 1790 Fuchs was a member of the church music and retained that position under Prince Anton. In the 2 October 1790 "Convention" he was listed as earning a salary of 64 F 30 xr and having free lodging. Two years later on the "Salary and Personnel List" of 1792 he earned 137 gulden and received 550 lbs. of beef, 36 lbs. of lard, 32 lbs. of candles, 6 "Metzen" of wheat, 16 "Metzen" of grain, 1 "Metze" of grits, 18 "Eimer" of wine, 2 "Eimer" of kraut, 50 lbs. of salt and nine cords of firewood for a total of 318 F 20 xr. In 1797 he received a salary of 116 gulden for his work in the church music and in 1798 he earned 114 F 30 xr in cash along with 300 lbs. of beef, 24 lbs. of lard, 4 "Metzen" of wheat, 8 "Metzen" of grain, 9 "Eimer" of wine, 1 "Eimer" of kraut, 30 lbs. of salt and six cords of wood for a total of 216 F 15 xr. On the 14 July 1801 "Personnel and Salary List" he was listed as earning 318 F 20 xr as organist. Fuchs continued to work until his death on 17 March 1810 at the age of seventy-three.

AV F 291a, EMF 20 1790, PR N 4739, ED N 1863, AV F 247 N 4, PR N 4753, PR N 4756, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, EMF 21 1798, GCHB Fol 143-44, GCHB 1799, EMF 21 1799, CD 1800 N 2817/12, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4716, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, GCHB 1808, GCHB 1809 <> Landon II, 58, 71-72, Harich Orchester 44, 69

F u c h s, Johann Nepomuk, violinist, organist, composer, Klaviermeister, Vice Kapellmeister and Kapellmeister, was born 29 June 1766 in Forchtenau (today Forchtenstein). In August 1784 he began working for the Esterházy as the piano teacher of Princess Marie Hermenegild. Prince Nicolaus I employed him as violinist

from August 1788 with a salary of 300 gulden. According to the "Convention" of 2 October 1790 he was earning 200 gulden plus a uniform costing 75 F, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood that year as a violinist in the chamber music, but upon the death of Prince Nicolaus in late September 1790, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 23 F 20 xr on 9 October. Fuchs later worked for Prince Anton as Klaviermeister teaching piano to the members of the princely family. On 30 November 1791 while in Vienna he received 13 gulden 30 xr from the major domo ("Hofmeister") Croll. When Prince Nicolaus II succeeded his father as the new prince, Fuchs quickly asked to be retained as the piano teacher for the family and the prince not only allowed his request, but also gave him a monthly salary along with food and wine and further granted him permission to teach more students. His annual salary in 1794 amounted to 324 gulden, which he received in monthly installments of 27 gulden. Six years later in 1801 Fuchs received a raise of 200 gulden. Fuchs began acting as an assistant to Haydn with the Kapelle as early as the summer of 1801. A letter from Prince Nicolaus II to Haydn written on 2 June 1801 was rather direct, informing Haydn that Fuchs had sent a report to the prince about Martin Czech, but that Fuchs was not in any position to act in Haydn's place and that the prince expected Haydn to directly report to him on the matter. Although this exchange between the prince and his Kapellmeister took place in 1801, a major change in Fuchs' title and responsibilities finally occurred in August 1802 when Fuchs was officially appointed as Vice Kapellmeister. By the following year he was earning an annual salary of 850 gulden plus seven cords of wood, free housing and a new uniform. In May 1803 Haydn wrote a letter to Fuchs regarding Johann Dietzl's visit in Vienna and noted that he had heard that Fuchs was very diligent. On 27 August 1803 Fuchs' new cantata was performed in Eisenstadt on the occasion of the return of the prince. When Hummel was employed in 1804 as concertmaster and composer, he began to assist with more of the responsibilities of the chamber music, while Fuchs concentrated on church music. In the spring of 1804 Haydn wrote a letter to the prince in support of a raise for Fuchs because of his successes with his compositions. From the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1805, Fuchs' salary was higher that year at 1,000 gulden. Two years later in November 1807 his salary increased further when he received an annual raise of 300 gulden together with a "Maas" of officer's wine daily. When Haydn died on 31 May 1809, the prince did not replace him immediately, but rather five months later on 7 December Fuchs was appointed to

the position of Kapellmeister with a raise of 400 gulden, bringing his total salary for that year to 1,686 F 32 xr. In October 1810, as directed by Prince Esterházy, he signed the life-long service contract along with the other musicians. The following year on 1 January 1811 the prince wrote a letter to Fuchs, which noted that more discipline of the musicians was needed at the masses. At some point in 1811 Fuchs requested remuneration for his compositions and received payment on 30 June. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, Fuchs earned 1,197 gulden for that year. When the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, Fuchs was retained as Kapellmeister and organist for the church music ensemble with a salary of 1,000 gulden along with $9\frac{1}{8}$ "Eimer" of wine, ten cords of wood and free lodging. Four years later in January 1818 Fuchs continued to receive payments for his church music compositions, and in November 1820 he again earned an honorarium for his sacred music works. His daughter Theresia was engaged as a church music singer on 18 October 1823. The Kapelle was further reduced in 1828. From the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Fuchs, who was among the musicians retained, continued with the same salary as in 1813. Another reduction of the Kapelle took place on 15 July 1832 but again Fuchs was retained as organist in service. Fuchs, in charge of the Esterházy sacred music, composed numerous masses, offertories and graduals, litanies and vespers, and a Te Deum. Among his secular music were twenty operas. Fuchs billed for the purchase of strings for the orchestra players and for organ repairs on 9 January 1839, as was a normal part of his job. Later that year Fuchs died in Eisenstadt on 29 October 1839 at the age of seventy-three and was buried in the Bergkirche crypt. His daughter Theresia Fuchs died in 1856.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, HM 1791 Nov N 11, ED N 2230, PR N 4746, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 95, CD 1800 N 2817/2, CD 1800 N 2819/8, CDEP 1800 N 1179, CDEP 1800 N 1954, CDEP 1801 N 1125, CD 1801 N 1545, CD 1801 N 3606/11, CD 1801 N 3611/1-38, CDEP 1802 N 1441, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, DD 1803 N 503, CD 1804 N 2240, CD 1804 N 3284, CC 1804 Okr F 1 N 12, CD 1804 N 3999, CDEP 1804 N 3455, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, CD 1805 N 521, CDEP 1805 N 1041, CDEP 1805 N 2951, CDEP 1805 N 4421, CDEP 1805 N 3394, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, DD 1806 N 713, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, CD 1806 N 885, CD 1806 N 1604, CD 1806 N 2801, CDEP 1807 N 3823, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, DD 1807 N 733, ED

1807 N 641, CDEP 1807 N 1535, DD 1807 N 4448, DD 1807 N 5025, CD 1807 N 3909, ED 1807 N 2950, CD 1808 N 848, DD 1808 N 1444, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 2820, CD 1808 N 3136, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1808 N 5277, CD 1809 N 836, DD 1809 N 877, DD 1809 N 5190, GC 1809 F 31 R 9 N 3905, ED 1809 N 720, GCHB 1809, DDEP N 4780 <> AM 108, 308, 1937, 2166, 2881, 2968, 3252, 3288, 3547, 3787, 3789, 3797, 3802, 3905, 4048 <> HYB XV, 106-07, CCLN 182, 217-18, 227, Pohl III, 220, Landon II, 71 <> JP

G a a l, (Gall, Gáll Gáal), Georg von, intern, official and musician, participated in many of the theatrical productions under Prince Nicolaus II. In October 1804 he was listed as being in two different productions that year, performing three times, for which he earned 40 gulden plus another 80 gulden. In September 1806 Gaal sang at Princess Leopoldine's wedding, receiving 50 gulden as a present. In December of the same year he earned 40 gulden for his theater music performances.

ED N 4 818, CD 1804 N 3999, CD 1804 N 3999, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3436, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1809 N 2598

G a b r i c i o v i c h, V. → Gabrissovics

G a b r i s s o v i c s (Gabriciovich), V., bookkeeper and musician
CD 1804 N 3999, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496

G a l l, Georg von → Gaal

G á l l, Franciscus, Secretary

ED N 1739, ED N 1752, ED N 1881, ED B 1946, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 99, RA 1796 N 144/20, CD 1803 N 643 <> JP

G i m b e l, Johann Georg → Gumpel

G i n s c h e r, Joseph → Kintscher

G i r u s c h, Joseph, bassoonist, performed as a member of the "Feldharmonie" from 1794 to 1795. Johann Rigl replaced him in the Grenadier Garde wind ensemble.

MP 11-14 <> JP

G o t h (Gothl, Gottl, Gott) Franz Ignatz, trumpeter, was born in Eisenstadt. In October 1804 he received 5 gulden for performing music services with the Esterházy Kapelle. The following year, on 30 July 1805, he was officially engaged with an annual salary of 100 gulden, and by 1806 his salary had increased to 200 gulden. According to the 1808 and 1809 "Rappports", he was one of four trumpeters. Signing the life-long contract with the prince in October 1810, Goth earned a yearly salary of 700 gulden, a housing allowance of 100 gulden, and three cords of wood. He received permission to marry in February 1811. Two years later on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was listed as one of three trumpeters earning a salary of 839 F 36 xr. Although the "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy for eight years, following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Goth was dismissed with six-weeks' compensation. After petitioning the prince, he was given a full year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. Later in October 1817 he was again taken into service with Prince Esterházy and was on the salary list of 1 November. As specified on the music personnel list of 1 January 1828, Goth received a salary of 400 gulden as well as 50 gulden for housing allowance and three cords of wood. However, another reduction in the Kapelle occurred during 1828, and he was not retained; furthermore, his second request for employment was refused. Later in May 1830 he received a basic remuneration and continued to receive regular payments after that time. Goth was back in the Kapelle again in 1832 for he was listed on the balance books of that year as a trumpeter earning a salary of 150 gulden. On 15 July 1832 there was yet another reduction in the Kapelle, but he was retained this time with a salary of 100 gulden. In June 1840 he requested and received financial support, and twelve years later in 1852 Goth was granted additional support. A new musician replaced Goth as trumpeter in September 1857.

CC 1804 Okr F 1 N 12, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, ED N 5507, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, ED N 5816, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 129, 304, 308, 2900, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74, 3247, 3666, 3708, 3798, 3883, 3915 <> JP

G o t h l, Franz Ignatz → Goth

G o t t, Franz Ignatz → Goth

G r a f l, Grenadier Garde instrumentalist, was taken into the military music on 27 October 1807 replacing Johannes Klaus as fifer. He continued in this position at least through 1808.

GCR 1807, GCR 1808

G r a s c h a l k o w i t z, Prince → Grassalkovics

G r a s s a l k o v i c s (Graschalkowitz), Prince

CD 1804 N 1116

G r e i n e r, Joseph → Kreiner

G r e l l (Gröll, Crell), Otto, tenor, who had been living in Berlin, was given an initial employment agreement the end of February 1808. The agreement noted that he was hired to sing in the chamber and church music and for the prince's private theater in Eisenstadt. In addition, when the prince needed him for service in the opera in Vienna, he was to be available for employment there as well. Concerning his term of service, he was to be employed for two years with the possibility of an extension for another two years. Grell's payment consisted of an annual salary of 1,500 gulden, free housing, free wood and candles in Eisenstadt, or if he had to be in Vienna, his annual salary would be 2,000 gulden. The employment agreement stated that when Grell arrived in four weeks as promised, he would receive 40 ducats for travel money. On 31 May 1808 his final employment contract was written and he was officially taken into service in the Kapelle receiving a salary of 1,500 gulden for his work in Eisenstadt. He moved into Gaal's quarters in the Sibert house in May 1808. Grell was one of three tenor soloists in the Kapelle as listed in the reports of music services for 1808–09. On 20 May 1810 Grell left his position with the Kapelle having completed his two-year contract.

PR N 4985, CD 1808 N 887, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 2296, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 1768, 4320

G r i e s s l e r, Melchior, bass singer and violinist born in 1727, was engaged by Prince Paul Anton on 1 June 1761 and continued his long service through the reign of Prince Nicolaus I until his death on 28 September 1790. The 2 October 1790 "Convention", representing those musicians who had worked for Prince Nicolaus I, listed Griesler as a bass singer in the church music earning at that time 200 gulden, 75 gulden for a uniform, 6 "Metzen" of wheat, 16 "Metzen" of grain, 1 "Metzen" of grits, 300 lbs. of beef, 50 lbs. of salt, 30 lbs. of lard, 30 lbs. of candles, 9 "Eimer" of wine, 1 "Eimer" of kraut, 1 pig and six cords of firewood. He was also given free housing. Fortunately for Griessler the church musicians kept their jobs when the chamber music was dissolved following the death of Prince Nicolaus I. Griessler and his wife Ursula had ten children, including his two daughters Elisabeth and Josepha who sang in the church music. Upon the death of Melchior Griessler at the age of sixty-five on 13 January 1792, Christian Specht replaced him as bass singer in the church music.

AV F 291a, ED N 1863, EK 1790 N 30, EMF 8 1790, EMF 20 1790, SE 1792 N 7 <> Harich Orchester, 41-42, 68, Landon II, 58-59

G r i e s s l e r (Griesler, Griesslerin, Grösler, Grüssler) - W u t k o - w a t z, Josepha, alto and daughter of Melchior and Ursula Griessler, was born in Eisenstadt in 1766 and began her employment on 1 March 1782, replacing her sister Elisabeth as a supernumerary alto in the church music with a salary of 25 gulden. Eight years later in 1790, according to the "Convention" of 2 October, she continued to earn a salary of 25 gulden and was able to continue her employment since the church musicians kept their jobs following the death of Prince Nicolaus I at the end of September 1790. In 1792, Griessler was still earning 25 gulden, but on 26 July 1794 she received a 25 gulden raise, bringing her salary up to 50 gulden. On 1 January 1796, with a raise of 50 gulden, the "Conventionale" of that year listed her as being employed as an alto with a salary of 100 gulden. In 1798 her salary remained at 100 gulden, while three years later, according to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, her salary was raised by 50 gulden to 150 gulden. Additional information about Griessler-Wutkowatz in the personnel list included that she was thirty-four years old, had been in service for eighteen and three-fourths years, was married to Lucas Wutkowatz, had one child, spoke German and had not been employed other than with the Esterházy. Later she had a second child. In 1805 she was still being paid a salary of 150 gulden, but by 1806, after five years, she

was earning 200 gulden. In the 1808–09 reports of music services, she was listed as one of the choral altos. Griessler-Wutkowatz retired with a pension on 15 June 1812 and died twenty-four years later on 20 July 1836.

AV F 291a, PR N 4739, ED N 1863, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, AV F 247 N 4, PR N 4753, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, PR N 4716, PR N 4718, GCHB 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, GCHB Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> Landon II, 48 <> JP

G r i e s s l e r, Ursula, wife of Melchior Griessler

SE 1792 N 7

G r i s i, Attilio, violinist, was a member of the Kapelle under Prince Nicolaus I, beginning his employment on 1 September 1786. In 1790 he earned a salary of 400 gulden, the next highest salary after concertmaster Tomasini, and received in addition a uniform which cost 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood, according to the "Convention" of 2 October. With the dissolution of the chamber music following the death of Prince Nicolaus, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 46 F 40 xr on 9 October 1790 and was dismissed.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 72

G r ö l l, Otto → Grell

G r o s s (Grosz), Joseph, military drummer, was twenty-one years old when he was engaged in the Grenadier Garde on 27 April 1779. He continued to play at least through 1808, according to the "Grenadier Compagnie Rechnung".

MP 7-20, CB 3, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808

G r o s s (Grosz), Karl, military drummer, was born in Eisenstadt in 1778. At the age of fifteen he began his service with the Grenadier Garde on 1 May 1793 and continued to be listed in the

“Grenadier Compagnie Rechnung” through 1808. Karl Gross may have been the son of Joseph Gross.

MP 10-20, CB 3, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808

G r ü n e s s i n, Catharina → Krines

G r ü s l e r - W u t k o w a t z, Josepha → Griessler-Wutkowatz

G s e l l, Ferdinand began his association with the Esterházy as a supernumerary singer in the boys' choir. In 1806 Joseph Rotter gave him voice lessons. Two years later, in 1808, he took violin lessons and was considered to be a beginning student at that time.

PR N 4985 <> AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147-49, 247 in HYB XVIII, 174-75

G ü m p e l (Gümpl, Gimbel), Johann Georg, military drummer born in Heegstätt, began his service with the Grenadier Garde on 15 February 1752 at the age of twenty-six. His last year of service was 1797 when he completed forty-five years with the military music.

MP 1-14, CB1, CB 2, CB 3

H a i m (Heim), female singer from Vienna

GC 1808 F 47 R 20 N 5315/1

H a m b u r g e r, Mr., student in the theater music

CD 1804 N 3999

H a m m e r, (Hamer) Josepha, contralto, was born in Eisenstadt in 1779. She had been in Pressburg in 1797, but arrived in Eisenstadt on 28 September to sing as a soloist in Haydn's "Missa in tempore belli". She officially began her employment with the Esterházy on 1 June 1798 and was paid an annual salary of 200 gulden along with two cords of firewood. She was granted a raise of 50 gulden on 11 August 1800. In the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 she was listed as earning for that year 347 gulden, which included a raise of 47 gulden, and she received in addition another raise of 100 gulden, bringing her salary up to 447 gulden. Further information about Hammer on the personnel list included that she was twenty-four years old [sic], single, had been in service for two and

one half years, and had not been employed elsewhere. In 1802 Hammer requested a raise, and Haydn supported it based on the fact that she was making considerable progress as an alto singer, and not only was her voice beautiful, but she was a good sightreader. The prince responded on 24 March 1802 that she should be given 100 gulden in addition to her regular salary. While earning in 1805 a salary of 440 gulden, it was increased to 500 gulden in 1806. On the music service reports of 1808–09 Hammer was listed as one of three alto soloists in the Kapelle. Later in 1813 Hammer earned 797 gulden for her work in the church and chamber music as seen on the “Personnel and Salary List” of 14 February. When the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, she was the only alto to be retained in the church music ensemble with a salary of 600 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. She retired six years later on 10 May 1819. Josepha Hammer died on 3 January 1833.

ED N 2823, PR N 4740, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, GCHB 1799, PR N 4716, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, PR N 4718, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, GC 1833 F 49 N 242 <> AM 308 <> Landon IV, 261 <> JP

H a n s c h, official (“Accessist”)

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496

H a u g g, Carl, official (“Supplens”)

GC 1808 F 42 R 12 N 4931, ED 1809 N 161, ED 1809 N 218, ED 1809 N 265, ED 1809 N 265, ED 1809 N 720

H a y d n (Hayden, Heiden, Heyden, Haiden) Johann, tenor and younger brother of Joseph and Michael Haydn, was baptised on 23 December 1743 in Rohrau and like his brothers received his early musical training under Georg Reutter at St. Stephen’s Cathedral in Vienna. Moving to Eisenstadt at the age of twenty-two after his father’s death in 1765, Johann Haydn sang tenor in the choir without pay. It was six years later on 28 August 1771 that his offi-

cial employment with the Esterházy began, earning an annual salary of 25 gulden. Johann Haydn gradually was paid a few more gulden and received in addition goods in kind ("Deputaten"), but at his low salary, his brother Joseph had to assist him financially. In addition to being a tenor in the choir Haydn was for a time a piano teacher for the prince's chamber page. On the "Convention" of 2 October 1790 after the death of Prince Nicolaus I, he was listed as a tenor in the church music receiving free housing and earning 52 F 30 xr as well as 4 "Metzen" of wheat, 8 "Metzen" of grain, 300 lbs. of beef, 30 lbs. of salt, 24 lbs. of lard, 24 lbs. of candles, 9 "Eimer" of wine, 1 "Eimer" of kraut and six cords of firewood. As a church musician he was able to continue his employment under Prince Anton. On the "Salary and Personnel List" of 1792 Haydn's pay remained the same as in 1790. Prince Anton continued to employ him as a singer, and Prince Nicolaus II also retained him. In 1798 his salary and goods in kind amounted to a total compensation of 154 F 15 xr. The goods in kind that he received in 1800 included $\frac{3}{4}$ "Metzen" of grits, 300 lbs. of beef, 24 lbs. of pork lard, 24 lbs. of candles, poultry, six cords of wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ "Eimer" of kraut and $\frac{1}{2}$ "Eimer" of beets, totaling for the goods alone 80 F 3 xr. As noted in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, his salary had increased to 199 F 15 xr. Information about Johann Haydn in the 1801 personnel list included that he was fifty-eight years old, single, and that he had been in service for twenty-nine and one half years. Besides being paid in 1802 his "Deputat" of 15 "Eimer" of wine, 10 $\frac{1}{16}$ "Metzen" of wheat, 20 $\frac{12}{16}$ "Metzen" of grain and 30 lbs. of salt, he also received 30 gulden and 38 xr from the remaining salary of the deceased bassoonist Peczival. The prince agreed on 13 March 1802 to pay Haydn 4 gulden per month for giving voice lessons to the student alto Catharina Krines. Johann Haydn, who lived during the last years of his life in the music building with the other members of the Kapelle, died on 10 May 1805 at the age of sixty-one.

AV F 291a, ED N 1863, EK 1790 N 30, EMF 8 1790, EMF 20 1790, SE 1792 N 7, PR N 4740, PR N 4739, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, PR N 4753, PR N 4756, PR N 4767, AV F 247 N 4, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, EMF 21 1798, EK 1799 N 32, GCHB 1799, EMF 21 1799, RA 1800 N 106, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4716, EK 1801 N 38, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, RA 1802 N 112/7, EK 1802 N44, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, PR N 4727, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, EK 1804 N

59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, CD 1805 N 5405, ED N 5508, EK 1805 N 49, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21 <> CCLN, 203, Harich Orchester 41, 68, Pohl I, 203, Landon II, 59

H a y d n, Joseph, Kapellmeister

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, GC 1790 N 20, GC 1790 F 13 R 24 N 147, PR N 4739, ED N 1739, PR N 4753, AV F 247 N 4, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 40, GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 36, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, GCHB 1799, CD 1800 N 2817/2, CD 1800 N 2817/12, CD 1800 N 2819/8, CD 1800 N 195, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, PR N 4716, PR N 4718, CD 1801 N 2391, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1802 N 592, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, PR N 4727, CD 1803 N 1038, CD 1803 N 3966, CD 1803 N 3987, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, CD 1804 N 2240, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, GCBH 1806 Fol 244-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 2598, GCHB 1809

H a y d n, Michael, composer and younger brother of Joseph Haydn and older brother of Johann Haydn, was born in Rohrau where he was baptised on 14 September 1737. He followed in his brother's footsteps as a choirboy at St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. Beginning his long tenure in Salzburg in 1763 working for the archbishops Schrattenbach and Colloredo, Michael Haydn composed extensively for the church. His sacred works were frequently performed in Eisenstadt, and according to the catalogue of Johann Bader, the bass singer at the Stadtpfarrkirche, there were at least ten performances of his masses at the palace or in the Bergkirche from May through August in 1800. Prince Nicolaus II offered Michael Haydn the position of Vice Kapellmeister in 1801 and extended the offer through 1802 with the hope that he might still accept, but he decided to remain in Salzburg instead. Michael Haydn died on 10 August 1806 in Salzburg.

GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 40, CD 1800 N 2819/8, CD 1802 N 1507, CD 1804 N 1116

H e i d e n r e i c h (Heydenreich), Joseph, composer, requested on 11 May 1805 to be considered for the deceased Johann Haydn's position as tenor in the church and chamber music. Besides being a singer, he could play the viola and organ. Heidenreich hoped to obtain employment with the Esterházy's to better his financial posi-

tion for himself and for his wife and son. At the time of his request, he was living in Vienna on Schmelzgasse in the Leopoldstadt. Heidenreich did not get the position vacated by Johann Haydn's death, which went instead to Carl August Thilo.

CD 1805 N 5405

H e i m → Haim

H e r l t, Albert, Grenadier Band wind player, was employed from 1 February 1786 through 1790.

MP 3-7

H i r s c h, Leopold, violinist, was the son of Zacharias Hirsch. In 1790 his salary was 200 gulden plus a uniform costing 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood, as confirmed in the "Convention" of 2 October. Following the dissolution of the chamber music after the death of Prince Nicolaus I at the end of September, he received a six-weeks' severance pay of 23 F 20 xr on 9 October. In 1797 he was living in Vienna with his father, playing first violin in the Josephstadt.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 72

H i r s c h, Zacharias, flutist, oboist, violinist and father of Leopold Hirsch, was employed beginning in 1776 first as an oboist and then from July of that year as a flutist when he changed positions with Albrecht Schandig, who also played both instruments. He continued working for Prince Nicolaus I until his death in September 1790. In the "Convention" of 2 October 1790 he was listed as earning 400 gulden and receiving a new uniform valued at 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood. When Prince Anton dissolved the chamber music, Hirsch was without a job. Because of his dutiful service and his advancing age, he was given in March 1807 an annual pension of 100 gulden as ordered by a princely "Resolution". Hirsch, who later retired as a court theater musician, died in Vienna on 10 December 1812.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, ED 1807 N 641 <> Bartha/Somfai, 172-73, 175f, Harich Orchester 5, 27, 63, Landon II, 72 <> JP

H i r t l, Jakob → Hyrtl

H o c h s f e l d e r, Mathias, restaurateur at the Engel

RA 1804 N 214, CC 1804 Sep N 59

H o f m a n n, Leopold, composer from Vienna (1738-1793), had his sacred works performed in the Esterházy churches.

CD 1800 N 2819/8

H o f f m a n n, a singer at the court theater in Vienna, was reimbursed for expenses he incurred during a stay in Eisenstadt in the summer of 1808. He had been sick and had accumulated bills at the town pharmacy, at the doctor's office, and for his lodgings at the Adler Guesthouse.

GC 1808 F 21 R 3 N 3611

H ö l d, Anton, "Turnermeister", trumpeter and violinist, was born in 1758. After the death of his father, Anton Höld, Sr. in 1774, he took over his father's position of "Stadt Turnermeister". On 2 October 1790 he was listed as a violinist in the church music under Prince Nicolaus I earning 30 gulden along with 10 "Metzen" of grain and three cords of wood. Höld continued in that position under Prince Anton until Joseph Purcksteiner replaced him on 7 January 1791. In August 1795 he billed for two services, one on 20 August for a high mass with trumpets and timpani in the princely palace church for 4 F 30 xr, and the other performance shortly thereafter for a comedy also for 4 F 30 xr.

AV F 291a, ED N 1863, EK 1790 N 30, ED N 1752, GC 1796 F10 R 18 N 23 <> Harich Orchester, 43-44, 69, Gerlach, 44

H ö l d, Carolina, soprano and daughter of Anton Höld, who was taken into service on 1 January 1807 after having sung earlier in the Stadtpfarrkirche, was paid a salary of 200 gulden. In addition, she received a one-hour voice lesson each day from the bass singer Anton Schuster. She was dismissed five and one half years later on 14 June 1812.

PR N 4985, DD 1807 N 198, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> JP

H o l t z h a u e r, Joseph, a Grenadier drummer, was employed only during the year 1791.

MP 8

H o r n e g g, Johann (Joseph) → Hornik

H o r n i k, Anna, singer in the theater and wife of clarinetist Johann Hornik, received 60 gulden from the prince for her work with the theater music on 30 October 1804. That fall she was in three theater performances of "Sonntagskind". In 1806 Anna Hornik was paid 100 gulden for her work, and in that same year her two daughters received together 30 gulden for their performances in the theater music. Three years later on 30 January 1809 she was still receiving 100 gulden for her employment in the Eisenstadt Theater. Anna Hornik was dismissed on 14 June 1812.

CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, GCHB 1808, GC 1809 F 28 R 3 N 3760, GCHB 1809 <> JP

H o r n i k (Hornegg, Horneg, Hornigg), Johann (Joseph), clarinetist born in 1770, was engaged in the princely Kapelle on 14 April 1802. Three years later in 1805 he was earning a salary of 400 gulden. Married to Anna Hornik, a singer in the theater music, the couple had two daughters who performed when needed in the theater. Besides German, Hornik spoke Czech. Along with the other members of the "Harmonie", he received a substantial raise of 150 gulden in July 1808 to increase his salary from 450 to 600 gulden. In 1808 and 1809 he was listed on the "Rappports" as clarinetist for the church services and theater rehearsals. Hornik signed the life-long contract in October 1810 and as stated in the "Convention" received an annual salary of 900 gulden, free housing, six cords of wood and a raise of 100 gulden. In May 1811 the prince paid half of the cost of a clarinet for Hornik. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of February 1813, he was paid a salary of 739 F 36 xr as the second clarinetist in the church and chamber music. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy for eleven years. After the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed with six-weeks' compensation. When he petitioned the prince, Hornik was given a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. In July 1822 Hornik was again taken into service. Three years later in June 1825 he was paid for printed church music. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again, and according to the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Hornik received a salary of 400 gulden as well as free housing and three cords of wood. Although he was not

retained after the reduction, following his dismissal he was given the promise of a pension in late March 1828.

AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, ED N 3966 1/2, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED N 7095, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 120, 304, 308, 2947, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74, 3301, 3669, 4043 <> Hellyer, 37f <> JP

H o r n i k's two daughters

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496

H u b e r, Franz, manager of the Adler Guesthouse

GC 1808 F 47 R 20 N 5315/10, GC 1808 F 21 R 3 N 3611

H u m m e l (Hummel), Johann Nepomuk, pianist, concertmaster and composer, was born on 14 November 1778 in Pressburg and studied with his father. In Vienna he was a student of Mozart and later studied with Albrechtsberger, Salieri and Haydn, who recommended him to Prince Esterházy. Hummel was taken into service when he was twenty-five years old on 1 April 1804 with duties equivalent to those of a Kapellmeister although Haydn still retained that title and Fuchs held the position of Vice Kapellmeister. While Fuchs was concerned primarily with sacred music, Hummel concentrated on chamber music. On 28 September 1804 Haydn wrote a letter to Hummel stating that since he was unable to come to Eisenstadt to conduct his work ("The Creation"), he knew that everyone would perform well, especially under the direction of Hummel. The performance of Haydn's oratorio took place on 30 September. Later in October 1804 Hummel confirmed the printing of "The Creation" libretto. Hummel wrote a letter to Haydn on 8 October 1804 notifying him of his dedication of his work ("Sonata pour le Pianoforte, Op. 13 in E flat") to Haydn out of his love and respect for the composer. That same month Hummel's official employment letter was written, making his hiring retroactive to 1 April of that year. When he was employed, Hummel was paid an annual salary of 1,200 gulden along with free housing. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1805 his salary remained the same for that year. Also in 1805 he requested to purchase a piano of mahog-

any wood for 85 ducats and a violin for the Central Directions' secretary Ben. Three years later in May 1808 Hummel moved into the former Kleinrath quarters. On 25 December 1808 Hummel was dismissed and then reinstated on 7 February 1809 with his former salary and benefits. He, along with the other musicians in the Kapelle, signed the life-long contract with the prince in October 1810 with the promise of better payment and a pension. Hummel remained in service with the prince until May 1811 when he left for Vienna, although his official dismissal was dated 1 July 1811. Later that year on 25 September Hummel requested remuneration for his compositions. Many of Hummel's sacred and dramatic works were composed during his eleven years in service with the Esterházy court. On 4 October 1816 the prince declined Hummel's request for a pension. Hummel died on 17 October 1837 in Weimar after having worked there since 1819.

PR N 4727, CC 1804 N 52, CC 1804 März N 114, RA 1804 N 214, CC 1804 F 1 N 1, CD 1804 N 2040, CD 1804 N 2240, CC 1804 Sep N 59, ED N 4984, CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, CDEP 1805 N 2834, CDEP 1805 N 2834, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, CD 1806 N 1604, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED 1807 N 1639, DD 1807 N 733, CD 1807 N 3909, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, ED 1809 N 161, CD 1809 N 3340, GCHB 1809 <> AM 107, 3011, 3235, 3450 <> HYB XV, 104-05, CCLN, 233-34

H ü r t l, Jakob → Hyrtl

H y r t l (Hirtl, Hürtl, Hirtel), Jacob, oboist, was born in Krems on 30 September 1769 and began his services with Prince Nicolaus II in 1794 when he was engaged as a member of the "Feldharmonie" and continued in that position through March 1798. He married Theresia Zöger in the Bergkirche on 11 November 1794. Beginning 22 October 1796 he received goods of a piece of pork (or 6 F) and 3 "Eimer" of wine (or 4 F). In mid-March 1798 the prince disbanded the "Feldharmonie", but Hyrtl was re-employed as principal oboist. Two years later, in April 1800 he was working for Count Franz Esterházy, who had created his own Kapelle with a wind octet at his palace near Bratislava. Preferring to work instead in Eisenstadt, Hyrtl and five other wind players petitioned Prince Nicolaus II on 31 October for reinstatement into his Kapelle, and on 10 November 1800, Hyrtl was officially taken into the "Harmo-

nie" receiving an annual salary of 300 gulden. The following month on 4 December he was given, in addition, four cords of wood. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, he was thirty-three years old, married with one child, spoke German, was earning a salary of 314 gulden, had been in service for four years, and had been employed earlier by Count Franz Esterházy but had left for a better position. Haydn wrote a letter from Vienna to Hyrtl in Eisenstadt on 28 November 1802 about a military march ("Hungarischer Nationalmarsch") that he had sent for the wind band to perform and gave Hyrtl a simplified version of a short, difficult passage for the oboe. In 1802 Hyrtl earned 300 gulden plus four cords of firewood and free housing and received on 31 August of that year a 50 gulden raise followed by another raise of 50 gulden on 1 January 1803. Two years later in 1805 his salary remained at 400 gulden, but it increased in 1806 to 500 gulden. That amount remained the same until July 1808 when it was increased further to 600 gulden. In the reports of 1808 and 1809 he was listed in the Kapelle as principal oboist. Hyrtl signed a contract for life-long service in October 1810 with the promise of a better salary and a pension and as stated in the "Convention" received an annual salary of 1,000 gulden, free housing and six cords of wood. His second son, Johann, who became a famous anatomist, was born on 8 December 1810. In February of 1813 from the "Personnel and Salary List" he was paid a salary of 739 F 36 xr for that year. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy's for seventeen years. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Hyrtl was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay along with an additional 100 gulden. Later after petitioning the prince, he was given a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance.

MP 11-14, RA 1796 N 144/20, ED N 3342, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 224, 268-75, ED N 5816, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 117, 304, 308, 1780, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74 <> CCLN, 211-12, Pohl I, 203 <> JP

I m m l e r (Imler), official ("Assessor")

CD 1803 N 643, CD 1806 N 1604, CD 1808 N 887

J ä g e r (Jägerin), Eleonora Clara, alto in the church music, was a member of the Kapelle for forty years beginning 15 November 1753 when she was thirty-two, earning 150 gulden along with a housing allowance and goods in kind. Jäger was generally listed as an alto, although she sometimes sang soprano and sang at times in the opera as well as in the church music. On the 2 October 1790 "Convention" she was listed as earning a salary of 140 gulden and receiving in addition 100 gulden for a dress (instead of a uniform as for a male musician), 4 "Metzen" of wheat, 8 "Metzen" of grain, 300 lbs. of beef, 30 lbs. of salt, 24 lbs. of lard, 24 lbs. of candles, 9 "Eimer" of wine, 1 "Eimer" of kraut and six cords of wood. As a church musician she was not dismissed following the death of Prince Nicolaus I, as were the chamber musicians. Eleonora Jäger died on 19 May 1793 at the age of seventy-two with part of her salary in the amount of 50 gulden going to her niece Barbara Pilhofer. Jäger never married.

AV F 291a, ED N 1863, EK 1790 N 30, EMF 8 1790, EMF 20 1790, SE 1792 N 7, CD 1793 N 826, PR N 4739 <> Harich Orchester, 39-40, 67-68, Landon II, 48-49

J a l o v e c z (Jalovecz), Johann (Joam) purveyor trainee ("Kastner Praktikant")

DD 1801 N 2267

K a m f, Jeremias → Kampff

K a m p f f (Kamf), Jeremias, major domo ("Haushofmeister")

CD 1794 N 1170, ED N 2231, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5, HM 1797 Sep F 6 N 10

K a n d l e r, Wenzel, bookkeeper

GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 98, DD 1809 N 877

K ä r n e r, Johann von, Chancery Director

CD 1794 N 1170, CD 1794 N 2539, CD1802 N 3417, CD 1803 N 3987, CD 1803 N 643, GC 1803 F 13 R 6 N 2462, CC 1804 N 52, CC 1804 N 114, CC 1804 F 1 N 1, CD 1804 N 2040, DD 1803 N 503, CD 1084 N2777, CD 1804 N 3999, CD 1804 N 3284, CC 1804 Nov N 39, CD 1805 N 521, CD 1805 N 2962, CD 1806 N 885, CD 1806 N 996, CD 1806 N

1604, CD 1806 N 1975, CD 1806 N 2801, CD 1806 N 3506, ED 1807 N 639, CD 1807 N 3909, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 1572, CD 1808 N 2282, CD 1808 N 2296, CD 1808 N 2820, CD 1808 N 3136, CD 1808 N 5230

K a s t n e r (Kasztner), Joseph, singer in the boys' choir and violinist from Vienna, was employed 1 May 1804 and was given lodging, board and clothing along with an annual payment of 30 gulden. In the spring of 1808 Kastner took violin lessons from Luigi Tomasi Jr. and was expected to be a solo performer in the near future. In July of that year he, along with three other boy singers, requested to be taken into the Kapelle and by October he was listed as a first violinist on the music services reports. The following year of 1809 he was living in the music building with the older musicians. On 11 October 1810 Kastner signed a six-year contract with the prince and received a yearly salary of 800 gulden, a housing allowance and three cords of wood. In February 1813 he was found on the "Personnel and Salary List" as a second violinist, earning a salary of 682 F 12 xr, but on 14 March 1813 when the chamber music was dissolved, Kastner was dismissed with six-weeks' compensation. Later at the end of April he was given instead of the severance pay a one-year salary. In May 1831 Kastner received financial support.

CD 1804 N 2040, CD 1808 N 2148, CDEP 1808 N 3317, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836 <> AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147-49, 134, 308, 3152 in Hellyer 68-74, 3719, 4130

K h u g l e r, Joseph → Kugler

K i e n p ä c k, Johann → Kinbäk

K i n b ä k (Kinbek, Kinböck, Kienpäck, Kienpöck) Johann, hornist, was a member of the military wind ensemble from 1794 through March 1798. As a member of this ensemble, he received a piece of pork (or 6 F) and 3 "Eimer" of wine (or 4 F) on 22 October 1796. Kinbäk was dismissed with his colleagues in the "Feldharmonie" in mid-March 1798 when Prince Nicolaus II disbanded it.

MP 11-14, RA 1796 N 144/20

K i n b ö c k, Johann → Kinbäk

K i n t s c h e r (Knitscher, Ginscher), Joseph was a singer in the boys' choir who was living in the boys' choir institute with the other young singers in 1808. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he was one of the singers, earning 137 F 36 xr, but with the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Kintscher was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay.

PR N 4985, EK 1808 N 51 <> AM 308 <> JP

K l a m e t h, Johann → Clameth

K l a u s a (Klaussa, Klosa, Klossa, Glossa) Johannes, clarinetist and fifer, was a wind player with the Grenadier Garde beginning in 1794. In June 1801 he received an annual salary of 25 gulden and 2 "Metzen" of grain. Since he played clarinet with the Kapelle when needed, he requested in September 1801 to be taken into service with a raise of 25 gulden and also pointed out that he did not have a uniform and had to appear without one. In 1802 he received as goods in kind 8 "Metzen" of grain, but in 1805 this was reduced to only 2 "Metzen". Klausa was dismissed from the Grenadier Garde on 23 October 1807 and was replaced by Grafl only four days after his dismissal.

MP 11-20, CD 1800 N 2817/2, CD 1801 N 2521, EK 1801 N 38, EK 1802-1, CD 1802 N 3417, EK 1804 N 59, EK 1805 N 49, GCR 1806, EK 1807 N 48, GCR 1807, EK 1808 N 51

K l e b l, Grenadier instrumentalist, became a member of the Grenadier Garde in early May 1808 replacing Müller.

GCR 1808

K l e i n r a t h, Michael, inspector

CD 1794 N 1170, HM 1797 Sep F 6 N 10, ED 1808 N 1510

K l o s a, Johannes → Klausa

K n i t s c h e r, Joseph → Kintscher

K o r n e g a, Anna (Nanette) → Cornega, Anna

K o r n e g a, Joseph → Cornega, Joseph

K o w a l e s i k, official, Court and Domain Bookkeeper ("Hof und Domainen Buchhalterey Cancellist")

ED 1808 N 1493

1778 K r a f t, Anton, virtuoso cellist and composer, was hired by Prince Nicolaus I in 1788. In 1790 he earned a salary of 523 F 20 xr, plus he received a uniform costing 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood, according to the 2 October 1790 "Convention". When the prince died on 28 September and the chamber music was dissolved, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 61 F 2 xr on 9 October. Kraft left for Vienna and was employed by Prince Grassalkovics until he began his employment with Prince Lobkowitz in 1796. While in this position with Lobkowitz, he received a salary of 800 gulden and was also provided free housing in Vienna, free firewood and candles, a free apartment in the country, and a daily per diem of 45 kreuzer for food. When Prince Nicolaus II was searching for a replacement for his cellist Ignatz Manker in late 1802, he tried to persuade Kraft and his cellist son Nicolaus to take positions with the Esterházy Kapelle. Ultimately Prince Esterházy was unable to meet the high salary and benefits that Lobkowitz was paying, and Anton Kraft and his son remained in the Lobkowitz Kapelle. Kraft died in 1820.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, CD 1803 N 3966, CD 1803 N 3987
<> Harich Orchester, 22-24, 61-61, Landon II, 73

K r a f t, Nicolaus, cellist and son of Anton Kraft, was born in December 1788. In late 1802 he and his father were in negotiations with Prince Nicolaus II concerning the possibility of employment in the Esterházy Kapelle as replacements for cellist Ignatz Manker, but since he and his father were at the time employed by Prince Lobkowitz with substantial salaries and benefits, which Prince Esterházy could not match, they remained with Prince Lobkowitz instead.

CD 1803 N 3966, CD 1803 N 3987 <> Landon II, 73 <> JP

K r a i n e r, Joseph → Kreiner

K r a u s z, Carolus, tenor

GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 40 <> JP

K r e i m e r, Joseph → Kreiner

K r e i n e r (Greiner, Krainer, Kreimer), Joseph, trumpeter and violinist, was hired in early 1808 as trumpeter for the Esterházy Kapelle and was also expected to play the violin when needed. He received an annual salary of 400 gulden in cash, 40 gulden as housing allowance and three cords of firewood. Kreiner had been employed previously by the High Princely Grenadier Garde, possibly since 1798. In October 1810 he signed the life-long contract with the prince along with the other musicians. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was paid that year 782 F 36 xr as one of the trumpeters. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that Kreiner had been in service with the Esterházy for fifteen years including his time with the Grenadier Garde. However, after the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed with six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince he was given a full-year's severance pay in cash. The original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. In late October 1813 he was taken back into service with an annual salary of 160 gulden and six cords of wood. Kreiner asked to have the carnival season free each year in order to seek additional employment. On 31 March 1814 he again received a salary. In September 1825 he and a trumpeter colleague, Goth, were placed in the second category. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again, and according to the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Kreiner received a salary of 400 gulden as well as 50 gulden for housing allowance and three cords of wood. He was not retained following the reduction, but he contested his dismissal and because of the promised assurance, he was brought back into the Kapelle. Four years later Kreiner was listed as a trumpeter on the balance sheets of 1832. On 15 July 1832 there was yet another reduction in the Kapelle. Before the reduction he received a salary of 160 gulden plus free housing and six cords of wood. After the reduction he was retained but in an unofficial position, and in March 1842 Kreiner retired.

PR N 4985, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 128, 304, 308, 1706, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-76, 3609 <> JP

K r i n e s (Kriness, Grünessin), Catharina, student singer, was listed as an alto in the church music in the "Conventions" of 1802 and 1803. Prince Nicolaus II wrote a letter to Haydn on 4 March 1802

stating that when Krines had requested his support for her vocal studies, Johann Haydn had reported back to the prince that her voice was quite beautiful. The prince then asked Kapellmeister Haydn about the fee Krines should be paid and who should teach her. Haydn's response to the prince on 10 March was that both she and Johann Haydn should be paid 4 gulden monthly, Krines for her vocal contributions and Haydn for his instruction. The "Resolution" of 11 June later that year noted that Krines received a payment of 40 gulden. Two years later on 21 March 1804 Krines was removed from her position as student singer in the choir because of bad behavior and bad debts. At this time her widowed mother Anna Dichtler was given a raise of 60 gulden annually for her pension.

AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, GC 1804 F 21 R 15 N 3569, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11 <> AM 1918, 1951 <> CCLN, 202-03

K u g l e r (Khugler), Joseph, bassoonist, contra bassoonist, violinist, oboist, and clarinetist, had been a member of the "Harmonie" of Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen for ten years before coming into service with Prince Esterházy. In September 1804 Kugler requested employment with the Esterházy Kapelle, but upon the advise of Fuchs the prince denied his request. Fuchs' concerns were that the Kapelle was not performing music that required a third bassoonist and also that Kugler was no special master of the instrument. Fuchs therefore concluded that a third bassoonist was not necessary at the time and the prince concurred. Kugler was later taken into the church and chamber music on 3 February 1806. Upon his employment as a bassoonist he received a salary of 400 gulden along with 40 gulden for lodging and four cords of wood. It was to his advantage that he also played the violin, oboe and clarinet. In July 1808 Kugler received a raise, as did the entire "Harmonie", to 600 gulden from his former salary of 500 gulden. The 1808 and 1809 music service reports confirm that he performed church and theater music services as second bassoonist. In October 1810 when he signed the life-long contract with the prince, Kugler received a yearly salary of 900 gulden, a housing allowance, six cords of wood and a personal raise of 100 gulden. Later in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was listed as being paid a salary of 739 F 36 xr. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that Kugler had been in service with the Esterházy's for seven years. Following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813,

Kugler was dismissed with six-weeks' compensation. After petitioning the prince, however, he was given a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. Although Kugler unsuccessfully tried to obtain employment with the court Kapelle in Vienna, he later found an administrative position in Lower Austria.

CD 1804 N 3284, PR N 4985, DD 1806 N 713, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 122, AM 304, 308, 1706, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74 <> HYB XV, 120 <> JP

L a n g s t ö g e r (Langstetten, Langsteger, Langestöger), Joseph, singer in the boys' choir and violinist from Vienna, was employed 1 May 1804 when he was thirteen years old. As a singer in the "Kapellknaben" he was given lodging, board and clothing along with an annual payment of 30 gulden. In 1807 Langstöger was living in the institute with the other boy singers but was moved that year to the music building along with his colleague Jacob Leeb to be housed with the older musicians in the Kapelle. In 1808 he took violin lessons with Anton Polzelli and was considered a good and reliable musician. In July of the same year he requested to be taken into the Kapelle as a violinist and his appeal was granted. The music service report of 31 October 1808 listed Langstöger as playing violin for a church service, but the report of 12 November noted that he was ill. Less than a week later the hospital of the Barmherzigen Brüder (Brothers of Mercy) in Eisenstadt reported his death on 16 November 1808 at the age of eighteen.

CD 1804 N 2040, PR N 4985, DD 1807 N 333, CD 1808 N 2148, CDEP 1808 N 3317, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 185, EK 1808 N 51, CD 1809 N 836 <> AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147-49

L e c h n e r, buildings and grounds bookkeeper ("Bauamt Rechnungsführer") and musician

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4707, CD 1808 N 2148

L e c h n e r, Franz, hornist and violinist, was born in 1780 in Neudörfel as the son of the schoolmaster there. In August 1804 he was allowed to perform with the church music as a music student/trainee receiving free room and 150 gulden board money. On 27 December 1804 he received notice that retroactive from 1 Novem-

ber of that year he would receive a salary of 75 gulden and two cords of wood because of his diligent progress. A year later on 1 August 1805, at the age of twenty-five, Lechner was taken in as a full member of the princely Kapelle and paid an annual salary of 300 gulden along with 150 gulden for board and a raise of 75 gulden. He received 50 gulden for his orchestra services in 1807. In 1808 and 1809 the service reports noted his position in the second violin section. According to the "General Cassa Handbuch" of 1809, he earned 660 gulden for that year. Lechner signed the prince's life-long contract on 11 October 1810 with the assurance of a pension and the promise of a better salary, and the "Convention" stated that he would receive an annual salary of 900 gulden, be given 100 gulden for housing allowance, receive six cords of wood and receive a raise of 100 gulden. At the end of December 1810 he received payment for his teaching. Lechner was listed among the violinists on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 as earning for that year a salary of 839 F 36 xr, but following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, he was one of two first violinists retained as a part of the church music ensemble with a salary of 600 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. However, he was soon replaced in the church music by Johann Sommer, who was not only older, but who also played the double bass and cello in addition to the violin, making him a versatile member of the Kapelle. Lechner was then given a one-year payment to assist him while finding other employment.

CD 1804 N2777, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, ED N 5096, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, ED N 5747, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4707, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 105, 308, 3152 in Hellyer 64-76, 4071 <> JP

L e e b (Leb), Anton, violinmaker

CD 1808 N 2148

L e e b, Jacob, singer in the boys' choir, violinist and violist, was born in Vienna and was employed 1 May 1804 when he was twelve years old. He received lodging, board and clothing along with an annual payment of 30 gulden. In 1807 he was moved from the boys' choir institute, which housed the boy singers, to the music building where the older musicians in the Kapelle were housed. At this time Leeb took violin lessons from Luigi Tomasini,

Sr. and was already playing violin in the orchestra. On 28 February 1808 Hummel recommended him for full employment in the orchestra, but it must not have been approved, for in July Leeb himself requested to be taken into service, and by October of that year he was listed on the music service reports as a violinist in the Kapelle. On 28 February 1809 he was chosen to replace the deceased violist Johann Treidler in the Kapelle. At this time Leeb received a salary of 600 gulden along with four cords of firewood and free lodging in the music building. In October 1810 he signed the life-long contract for music services with the promise of better pay and a pension. The "Convention" noted that he would receive an annual salary of 800 gulden, free lodging and three cords of wood. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he was one of two violists earning 682 F 12 xr. Following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed with six-weeks' severance pay, but after petitioning the prince Leeb was given a full-year's severance pay in cash. The original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance.

CD 1804 N 2040, PR N 4985, DD 1807 N 733, CDEP 1808 N 3317, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836, ED 1809 N 265, GCHB 1809 <> AM 111, 225 in HYB XVIII, 147-49, 308, 1719, 2435, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74 <> JP

L e n d v a y, Gabriel, hornist and violinist, was born on 10 June 1760 in Rechnitz and was employed by Prince Nicolaus I beginning March 1787 with a salary of 350 gulden and goods in kind and remained in this position until the end of August 1790. He was soon reinstated as a member of the "Harmonie" under Prince Anton earning 27 F 30 xr and a housing allowance. He also worked as a freelance musician in the court theaters in Vienna from late 1790 until 1794. Prince Nicolaus II dismissed him on 5 March 1794 along with the other wind players, and he received his last payment of 35 F 25 xr in April of 1794. Lendvay began his employment again with the Esterházy's in 1795. Haydn wrote a letter to Prince Nicolaus II in October 1800 supporting Lendvay's petition for employment noting that the prince was enlarging the orchestra and that Lendvay was a competent musician. Haydn further suggested to the prince that he be engaged for 200 gulden annually and be given lodging and firewood. On 1 October 1800 Lendvay was given the position as supernumerary for the Eisenstadt church music with an annual salary of 200 gulden (as suggested by Haydn) along with four cords of firewood and a housing allowance for his Eisenstadt apartment. As found in the "Personnel and

Salary List" of 1801, he was forty years old, spoke German and some Hungarian, and earned a salary of 221 gulden. He had been in service with the Esterházy for 6 and ¼ years and had been employed earlier by Prince Nicolaus I, then by the Vienna court theater and by Count Braschma, but had left those jobs for a better position. In 1802 he earned 300 gulden plus four cords of firewood and free housing. That same year he requested to be dismissed from his services as a supernumerary in order to take a position as first "Waldhornist" in Vienna at the National Theater next to the court. Since this position ultimately did not work out, in early January 1804 Lendvay requested to be taken back into service with Prince Esterházy. With a recommendation from Haydn, he was employed again on 1 April 1804 and received beginning in May an annual salary of 400 gulden with 40 gulden for housing allowance plus four cords of firewood. In October 1804 he received an extra 70 gulden for his work in two productions of the theater music, and in 1806 he earned 500 gulden. He had a wife and two children. Gabriel Lendvay died at four o'clock in the morning on 6 June 1806 at the age of forty-five. By July the remainder of his salary was distributed.

HM 1791 Jun N 12, HM 1791 Jul N 16, HM 1792 Mai N 6, ED N 1925, CD 1794 N 1170, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5, CD 1800 N 1994, DD 1800 N 4027, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1802 N 1507, ED N 4708, CD 1804 1116, CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, ED N 5816, CD 1806 N 2909, CD 1806 N 3506, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75 <> Bryan, 53, CCLN, 178, Hellyer, 19

L e x, Franz, Eisenstadt official ("Schaffer")

SE 1792 N 7

L e x, Ignatius Joseph, Secretary ("Assessor")

ED N 2938, ED 1799 N 3017, DD 1801 N 5031, CD 1803 N 643

L i c h n o w s k y, (Lignovszky), Carl von, Prince

GC 1807 F 49 R14 N 4695

L i s t, Adam Jr., born in 1776 to Georg Adam List (1755–1844), who worked for the Esterházy, was first employed as a clerk and later as the chief accountant for the Raiding sheep-farm for Prince Nicolaus II. He was educated and musical, playing the cello, piano

and organ. Adam List Jr., the father of Franz Liszt, began his work with the Esterházy as an office clerk on 30 October 1804 and besides his regular office job, he worked for the theater and played in the orchestra, earning in 1804 20 gulden for his theater work that year. A year later in 1805, after being transferred to a new position as a clerk in the finance office, he requested and received a church music uniform, and in December of the following year received another 20 gulden for his work in the theater music. In February 1808 List earned 40 gulden for his work with ticket receipts for the theater in Eisenstadt and also for his music services in the theater. The year 1808 was an important year in List's life when on 22 October 1808 he was transferred to Raiding as the chief accountant for the sheep-farm. Two years later on 19 November 1810 he was granted permission to marry Anna Lager, and his son Franz Liszt was born in Raiding the following year on 22 October 1811. In 1815 List sent a request to the prince concerning his service and support. Again in 1819 he requested assistance from the prince, this time for the education of his exceptionally talented seven-and-one-half year old son whom he wanted to take to Vienna for proper music instruction. He was interested in either direct financial support from the prince or in acquiring a position in Vienna in order to make it possible to live there and provide the best musical instruction for his son. List further inquired about the possibility of taking his son to Baden for concerts. The prince agreed to give List the requested eight to ten days leave to take young Franz to Baden, but he deferred to Fuchs for making the decision about Vienna, and that only after hearing the boy play the piano. The prince then agreed to have List's son heard at the time of the hunts in Eisenstadt that fall. Ultimately the transfer of employment to Vienna for Adam List never materialized, and he had to look for financial support elsewhere. In October 1819 he received remuneration for his organ playing in Pottendorf. In April 1820 List petitioned for a year's leave of absence to reside in Vienna, and on 24 March 1821 he requested a short vacation because of a concert. In January 1822 he received a raise for playing the organ, and later that year in March he was finally granted a leave of absence for one year. In May of that same year List received 200 gulden for the support of his son, and by June he was living in Vienna looking for housing in the inner city and also seeking some means of financial support. At the end of the year, in December, he received permission to go to Pressburg with his son. The following year, in April 1823, he received a pass for a fourteen-day trip to Budapest, but in May List's request for another leave of

absence was declined, and his position in Raiding was filled. Having received a travel pass for a two-year musical and educational trip in August 1823, Adam List moved his family to Paris where he died in 1827 at the age of fifty-one. Seventeen years later his father Adam List, Sr. died on 14 August 1844 at the age of ninety. His son Franz Liszt returned to Eisenstadt in August 1846 where he gave a concert for the poor.

CDEP 1805 N 1041, CD 1805, N 1276, CDEP 1805 N 1276, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, GC 1808 F 19 R 3 N 3456, CD 1808 N 2148, RA 1808 N 488 <> AM 170 in HYB XVI, 183-94, AM 338, 2842, 3221, 3272, 3279, 3303, 3325, 3500, 3510, 3511, 3531, 3546, 3549, 3550, 3552, 3852, 4215, 4216

L o r a n d (Lorandt, Lorant), Michael, boys' choir supervisor

GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-74, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, GCHB 1808, GCHB 1809

L o r e n z (Lorentz, Lorencz), Joseph, double bass player, was taken into service on 3 March 1806, replacing the deceased Johann Dietzl. His duties were to serve in the church and chamber music as well as the theater music, and for this he received an annual salary of 700 gulden, along with six cords of firewood and 80 gulden for lodging. In 1808 his goods in kind included 9 "Eimer" of wine and 12 "Metzen" of wheat, and on 1 March 1809 a payment of 150 gulden was given to him. According to the "Rapports" of 1808 and 1809 Lorenz was the principal double bass player in the Kapelle. In the "General Cassa Handbuch" of 1809 he was listed as earning 905 gulden for that year. Lorenz, along with his colleagues, signed the life-long contract for music services for the prince on 11 October 1810. By 14 February 1813 he was listed as earning 839 F 36 xr on the "Personnel and Salary List" for that year. After the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, he was retained in the church music ensemble with a salary of 600 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. His son Johann Lorenz was employed as a violinist in October 1816. Following the death of Joseph Lorenz on 11 October 1817, his widow Magdalena received a pension beginning 20 November, and the two daughters also received some financial assistance. Their daughter Magdalena died on 11 April 1837.

PR N 4985, CD 1806 N 885, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N

5290, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 113, 308, 1512, 3237 <> Pohl, I, 204 <> JP

L o r y, Magdalena → Schöringer-Lory

M a g y a r o s s y, Johann, teacher

GCHB 1809

M a j e r o n i (Majoroni), Pietro, bass singer, was hired on 16 March 1790 with his contract retroactive from 6 March. He sang in several operas before the musicians at Esterháza were dismissed following the death of Prince Nicolaus in late September. According to the "Convention" of 2 October 1790, he earned for that year a salary of 700 gulden, plus 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood. One week later on 9 October he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 81 F 40 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 60

M a n k e r (Mankert), Ignatz (Joseph), cellist, was born in Vienna and was taken into service with the Esterházy's beginning the first of November 1794 with an annual salary of 500 gulden but without any other benefits. On 22 November 1794 he was given 37 gulden for travel money. Four years later in 1798 he was still earning the same salary of 500 gulden. The prince wrote a letter to Haydn dated 10 December 1800 in which he noted that Manker had gone to Vienna without permission and because of this, along with earlier warnings, he should be dismissed and Haydn should look for the best replacement. Again in November 1801 the prince wanted to dismiss Manker for being absent from services, but according to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 he was still employed. Information in this document included that he earned for that year 500 gulden plus raises of 10 and 30 gulden, that he was thirty-three years old and single, spoke German, and had been in service for six years. He had been employed earlier by Prince von Grassalkovics and had transferred to his position with the Esterházy's at his own request. His salary remained at 500 gulden through 1802. On 23 December 1802 Prince Nicolaus II wrote once more about his displeasure with Manker, noting that the cellist had had previous warnings, that the prince was not pleased with his moral attitude, that he was not improving, and that he should be dis-

missed. The prince requested that Kapellmeister Haydn look for a replacement and recommended Anton Kraft and his son. Manker was officially dismissed soon thereafter on 1 February 1803.

GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 92, PR N 4753, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, PR N 4716, GCHB 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, CD 1801 N 2391, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, ED 1803 N 4236, CD 1803 N 3966, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, DD 1803 N 503 <> CCLN, 178

M a r t i n e l l i, Filippo, bass singer, was engaged on 1 August 1790 to sing opera at Eszterháza. On the "Convention" of 2 October 1790 he was listed as earning a salary of 450 gulden for that year along with 36 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood, but following the death of Prince Nicolaus I on 28 September, the chamber music was dissolved, and on 9 October he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 52 F 30 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 60 <> JP

M a r x - T r e i d l e r, Catharina, soprano born in 1785 in Ödenburg, was taken into service in the Kapelle on 1 May 1805, receiving 350 gulden as an annual salary. She was one of the musicians obligated to participate in the theater music. A year later in 1806 she received a raise to 450 gulden. On the 1808–09 reports of church and theater services Marx-Treidler was listed as one of six soprano soloists in the Kapelle. She married the tenor Joseph Treidler, and in 1809 the couple, after having requested to be dismissed for a better position, asked to be reinstated in the Kapelle on 21 March 1809 and were taken again into service by the prince. At the age of twenty-six Catharina Marx-Treidler retired on 15 June 1812. Her husband Joseph also retired at the same time.

CD 1804 N 3999, CC 1804 Nov N 39, GCHB 1804 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, DD 1805 N 2634, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> JP

M a s s a, Andreas, violinist, was taken into service in the Kapelle on 16 March 1807 with an annual salary of 500 gulden, plus an additional payment of 40 gulden for lodging and three cords of

firewood was further compensation. Shortly thereafter he decided not to accept the offer of employment with Prince Esterházy.

PR N 4985, ED 1807 N 641

M a t o u s c h e k (Matuschek) Vincenz, bassoonist taken into the "Harmonie" on 29 June 1793 replacing Franz Czerwenka, received a monthly payment of 45 gulden 50 xr or annually 550 gulden beginning 1 June 1793. On 17 February 1794 Matouschek received 137 gulden 30 xr when Prince Nicolaus II dismissed him from service.

ED N 2099, HM 1794 Feb F 5 N 6, CD 1794 N 1170

M a u e r e r (Maurer), Carl Franz, court house painter, violinist and double bass player, was also assigned to choir services when he was hired on 27 November 1802 to replace the former house painter Friedrich Rhode. Upon his employment he received an annual salary of 200 gulden plus 273 gulden for board and 80 gulden for clothing, for a total of 523 gulden. In addition he received free housing in the chancery building on the second floor in the back along with two candles daily. In 1804 Maurerer served for a time as the theater manager. In 1806 he requested for his service in the Kapelle as double bass player an annual subvention, since without this he had to live quite frugally. Maurerer's request was granted, and he was awarded an annual raise of 100 gulden for his music service in June 1807. On 28 February 1810 he left his position as painter. Two years later in November 1812 he received permission to marry. By 1822 Maurerer was living in Pressburg and received financial support there.

CD1802 N 3417, CD 1804 N 3999, GC 1805 F 40 R 11 N 4064, CD 1806 N 1703, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-74, GC 1807 F 26 R 6 N 3608 <> AM 3536, 4233 <> JP

M a y e r, Anton (Mayr, Mejer), oboist, was employed by Prince Nicolaus I on 1 January 1781. In 1790, as stated in the "Convention" of 2 October, he earned 500 gulden, a uniform valued at 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles, and three cords of firewood. When the prince died on 28 September and the chamber music was dissolved, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 58 F 20 xr. Later that fall he was re-engaged as a member of the "Harmonie" under Prince Anton with a monthly salary of 45 F 50 xr along with

a housing allowance. Near the beginning of the reign of Prince Nicolaus II, Mayer, along with the other wind players, was dismissed on 3 March 1794. His last payment of 43 F 45 xr was received in April 1794. Beginning in November 1796 he obtained financial support in the amount of 10 gulden per month to help him until he could find another position, and he continued to receive some assistance through July 1798. Mayer had been in service with the Esterházy for over thirteen years.

GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, HM 1791 Jul N 16, HM 1792 Mai N 6, CD 1794 N 1170, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5, CD 1796 N 1605, CD 1798 N 1385 <> Landon II, 75 <> JP

M e j e r, Anton → Mayer

M e l o (Mello), Teresa (Theresia), soprano, was employed in the Esterházy Kapelle under Prince Nicolaus I on 1 July 1790. Her tenure was to be a short one for following the death of the prince on 28 September 1790, the chamber music was dissolved. As confirmed in the 2 October "Convention" she was paid an annual salary of 1000 gulden, one of the top two salaries for the singers, and she also received 48 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood. The next week on 9 October she was given her six-weeks' severance pay of 116 F 40 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 49, CCLN 108f, Bartha-Somfai, 165

M e n z l, Zeno, Vienna court musician

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450

M i c h l (Michel, Michael), Johann, bassoonist, was born in 1766 in Rakitzan in Bohemia and had worked in Pressburg for Prince Bishop Batthyány before coming to Eisenstadt. Prince Nicolaus II employed him from 1794 through March 1798 as a bassoonist in the prince's "Feldharmonie". Beginning 22 October 1796 he received a piece of pork (or 6 F) and 3 "Eimer" of wine (or 4 F). After the disbandment of the military wind ensemble in mid-March 1798, he again found employment with Prince Batthyány in Pressburg until he returned to work for Prince Nicolaus II on 10 November 1800 when the "Harmonie" was reinstated. He was at that time officially engaged, earning an annual salary of 300 gulden and

later on 4 December receiving also four cords of wood. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 Michl earned 314 gulden, was thirty-five years old, married with two children, spoke German and Czech, and had been in service for four years. In 1802 he earned 300 gulden plus four cords of firewood and free housing. On 1 January 1803 he was granted a raise of 100 gulden bringing his salary to 400 gulden, which did not increase in 1805. A raise of 50 gulden, however, in 1806 increased his salary to 450 gulden. In need of additional money, Michl sold his contrabassoon to the prince in 1806 for 115 gulden. He received a salary raise in July 1808 from 500 to 600 gulden. In the 1808 and 1809 music service reports Michl was listed as the principal bassoonist performing church and theater services. In October 1810 he signed the life-long contract with the prince, receiving a yearly salary of 900 gulden, free lodging, six cords of wood and a raise of 100 gulden. Then on 14 February 1813 he was listed as one of three bassoonists in the "Personnel and Salary List", earning for that year 739 F 36 xr. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that Michl had been in service with the Esterházy for seventeen years. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay plus 100 gulden. After petitioning the prince, Johann Michl was given a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance.

MP 11-14, RA 1796-1, RA 1796 N 144/20, CD 1796 N 1763, ED N 3342, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 123, 304, 308, 1708, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74 <> HYB XV, 121-22 <> JP

M ö g l i c h, Philipp Ludwig, bass singer and violinist, was born in Nuremberg and began his service with the church, chamber and theater music on 28 February 1805 at the age of twenty-six. Möglich was paid an annual salary of 600 gulden and also received four cords of firewood and free lodging as a single musician. As one of the musicians obligated to participate in the theater, Möglich could speak both German and French. He moved into the former quarters of Luigi Tomasini on the Berg. Möglich must have been a very fine violinist for he was listed on the printed music service

reports of 1808–09 as playing first violin and being one of the four violin soloists. A year later on 12 September 1810 Möglich was dismissed and deleted from the records.

CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, ED N 5220, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 1762 <> JP

M o z a r t, Wolfgang

CD 1800 N 2819/8

M ü l l e r (Müllner), Grenadier musician, began his employment with the military music on 15 March 1803. The end of June 1808 he was transferred and was replaced by Klebl.

MP 20, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808 <> AM 3681, 3718

M ü l l e r, Elise, soprano and wife of concertmaster Michael Müller, received together with her husband a salary of 1,200 gulden in 1808 along with housing in the former quarters of Luigi Tomasini. In July 1809 they were both taken into service and received together 2,400 gulden. She was listed in the 1808–09 reports for church and theater services as being one of the six soprano soloists in the Kapelle. Elise Müller and her husband Michael left their positions on 15 August 1811.

PR N 4985, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836, ED 1809 N 576 <> JP

M ü l l e r, Michael, violinist/concertmaster, in May 1808, upon his new appointment, was given for himself and his wife the former quarters of Luigi Tomasini on the Oberberg. In July 1809 he was officially employed as concertmaster for two years, along with his wife Elise as chamber singer, but they had the possibility of a six-month termination notice. Together they received an annual salary of 2,400 gulden in cash, 45 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood, as well as free housing. Müller, as concertmaster, was one of the four violin soloists in the Kapelle listed in the reports of music services for 1808–09. Michael Müller and his wife Elise were dismissed on 15 August 1811.

PR N 4985, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836, ED 1809 N 576, GCHB 1809 <> AM 2977 <> JP

N e u m a i r (Neumar), Franz, inn owner

GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4673

N i c k l (Nickel), Matthias, hornist, began his employment with the Esterházy Kapelle on 1 July 1786. For the year 1790 he was listed in the "Convention" of 2 October as earning a salary of 400 gulden, a uniform worth 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and nine cords of firewood. Following the dissolution of the chamber music after the death of Prince Nicolaus I the end of September 1790, he received a six-weeks' severance pay of 46 F 40 xr on 9 October. He was re-employed by Prince Anton as a member of the wind ensemble later that year, earning 35 F 25 xr monthly plus a housing allowance, but was dismissed again by Prince Nicolaus II on 5 March 1794 along with the other seven wind players. Nickl received his final payment of 37 F 30 xr in April 1794.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, HM 1791 Mai N 16, HM 1792 Mai N 6, CD 1794 N 1170, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5 <> AM 152/1-XVII in HYB XV, 177-80 <> Landon II, 75

N o v a k, Franz, organist and violinist, was taken into service on 2 July 1808. His annual salary included 600 gulden cash, 40 gulden housing allowance and four cords of firewood. He was listed on the 1808 reports of 31 October as playing organ for the church service and on 12 November as playing first violin for the theater rehearsal. As early as November 1810 he was actively searching for a music archivist position, and by 27 February 1811 Novak was permitted to leave his services with the Kapelle, presumably for another position.

PR N 4985, CD 1808 N 2820, CD 1808 N 2820, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1808 N 5230 CD 1808 N 5230, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836. GCHB 1809 <> AM 2848, 2902

N o v o t t n y (Novotni), Thomas, singer in the boys' choir and son of the Bergkirche attendant, was recommended by Hummel to be taken into the "Kapellknaben" on 10 June 1806 to replace the dismissed Filler. In 1808 Novottny, a beginning violinist, took lessons from Luigi Tomasini, Jr. Thomas Novottny died four years later in July 1812.

PR N 4985, ED N 5816 <> AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147-49 <> JP

O h l r a m (Ollram), Georg, Grenadier fifer born in Eisenstadt in 1748, began his service with the Grenadier Garde at the age of seventeen on 1 June 1765. Ohlram was listed as serving at least through 1808 according to the "Grenadier Compagnie Rechnung".

MP 1-20, CB 2, CB 3, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808

O l i v a, Joseph, hornist and violinist, was employed on 1 June 1769. In 1790 he earned 462 F 30 xr, plus he received a uniform costing 75 gulden, 30 "Metzen" of grain, 24 lbs. of candles, 6 "Eimer" of wine and six cords of firewood, as found in the "Convention" of 2 October. Following the death of Prince Nicolaus I on 28 September, the chamber music was dissolved, and he received a six-weeks' severance pay of 53 F 56 xr. He began receiving a pension on 1 May 1794 and played violin in Vienna after his pension. Oliva died in Eisenstadt in 1806.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Harich Orchester, 31-32, Landon II, 76

O l i v a, Wenzel (Venzl), violinist and son of Joseph Oliva, was hired on 1 April 1789. When the chamber music was dissolved following the death of Prince Nicolaus I in late September 1790, he was earning that year a salary of 150 gulden and also received a uniform costing 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood, according to the "Convention" of 2 October 1790. A week later on 9 October he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 17 F 30 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 76

O l l r a m, Georg → Ohlram

P a u e r (Paur, Bauer), Franz, hornist and violinist born in Pest, had served under Prince Nicolaus I since his first engagement contract of 1 June 1769 and continued as hornist in the Kapelle through the fall of 1790 when the musicians working at Esterháza were dismissed following the death of the prince. In the "Convention" of 2 October 1790, which showed the musicians' payment under Prince Nicolaus I, he was reported as earning for the year 1790 an annual salary of 462 F 30 xr, a uniform valued at 75 F, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood. On 9 October 1790 he received a six-weeks' severance pay of 53 F 56 xr. In 1791 Pauer

wrote to Prince Anton requesting either to be taken into the Kapelle with a small salary, or to be given an orderly position, or if either of those was not possible, he requested consideration for a pension. Pauer noted that he had worked for the Esterházy for twenty-two years and that after Prince Nicolaus' death, he had received a one-year salary, but that was expiring and at his age he could not seek employment elsewhere. On 2 August 1792 Prince Anton responded to his request by having Pauer replace Joseph Purcksteiner as violinist in the church music. From the "Conventionale" of 1796 it is clear that by 1795 he was earning a salary of 200 gulden and that he continued to receive the same amount through 1798. For the year 1800 he was given a pig valued at 20 gulden. Pauer's pay had improved by 1801 when he was listed in the "Personnel and Salary List" as earning an annual salary of 379 F 15 xr with a raise of 50 gulden plus 40 gulden for a housing allowance. As noted in this document he was sixty-two years old, married but had no children, spoke German and Hungarian and had been in service for thirty-one years. Having been employed earlier as a hornist at Grosswardein (today Oradea, Romania) for Bishop Patachich, he accepted his position with the Esterházy for an increase in salary. His goods in kind in 1801 included 9 "Eimer" of wine, 6 $\frac{1}{16}$ "Metzen" of wheat, 17 $\frac{1}{16}$ "Metzen" of grain and 50 lbs. of salt. In 1802 his salary was slightly lower at 320 gulden, but he also received that year goods in kind plus a new uniform. By 1803 his salary had decreased further to 250 gulden plus 20 gulden for pork and 3 gulden for grits. Franz Pauer died at the age of sixty-seven on 1 February 1805 at seven o'clock in the morning. Pauer's widow Anna Maria received a pension a few weeks later on 20 February under the condition that she would move away from Eisenstadt; however, on 19 October 1809 she received permission to stay in Eisenstadt. Anna Maria Pauer died on 2 October 1831 twenty-six years after her husband's death.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, HM 1791 Jul N 16, PR N 4740, ED N 1946, CD 1793 N 826, PR N 4739, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, AV F 247 N 4, PR N 4753, PR N 4756, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, PR N 4767, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, EMF 21 1798, EK 1799 N 32, GCHB 1799, RA 1800 N 106, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4716, EK 1801 N 38, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, PR N 4718, EK 1802 N44, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, CD 1805 N 521, EK 1805

N 49, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21 <> AM 150 in HYB XV, 172-73 <> Harich
Orchester 31, 64, Landon II, 76 <> JP

P a u e r, Anna Maria

EK 1804 N 59

P a u s c h, Johann Nepomuk → Posch

P a w l o w s k i (Pavlovsky), Melchior, Grenadier Captain

ED N 1863, GC 1790 F 14 R 26 N 38, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 95, GC 1794
F 14 R 22 N 26, CD 1794 N 2539

P e c z i v a l (Petzival, Pezival, Petzibal, Petsoval), Caspar, bassoonist, violist and timpanist, was born in 1748 in Jeleny in Bohemia and was first employed on 1 September 1771 with a salary of 15 gulden. In 1785 he received 400 gulden as well as goods in kind and a housing allowance. Peczival worked in the Kapelle under Prince Nicolaus I until the end of September 1790 when the chamber music was disbanded. In the 2 October 1790 "Convention" Peczival earned for that year a salary of 400 gulden, a uniform worth 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood. On 9 October he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 46 F 40 xr. In late 1790 he became a member of the wind ensemble under Prince Anton, earning 35 F 25 xr a month plus a housing allowance, but on 5 March 1794 Prince Nicolaus II dismissed him and the other members of the wind ensemble. In April 1794 he received his severance pay of 35 F 25 xr, however, the next month he was granted 100 gulden for his good behavior and diligent employment until he could find other employment. Four months later in August he received an additional 50 gulden toward his annual salary. Under Prince Nicolaus II Peczival was a member of the church music, earning in 1798 a salary of 175 gulden. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 his salary had improved to 319 F 15 xr, plus he received a raise of 60 gulden. Additional information in the personnel document stated that Peczival was fifty-four years old, single, spoke German and Czech, and had been in service for thirty years. After having been employed earlier as a bassoonist with Count Bubna, he changed positions because of a better opportunity with the Esterházy. Caspar Peczival died on 28 March 1802. By the terms of his will, his remaining salary

of 32 F 38 xr was paid to Josepha von Schmiliar or in her name to Johann Haydn who had the power of attorney.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, HM 1792 Mai N 6, CD 1794 N 1170, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N 99, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5, PR N 4753, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, GCHB 1799, RA 1800 N 106, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4716, EK 1801 N 38, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, PR N 4718, RA 1802 N 112/7, EK 1802 N4, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01 <> Harich Orchester, 30, 64, Landon II, 77

P e t s o v a l, Caspar → Peczival

P e t z i b a l, Caspar → Peczival

P e v i l a q u e, Abbé Paulus (Paul) → Bevilaqua

P f a n n (Pfan, Pfon, Bfahn), Johann, trumpeter, was born in Eisenstadt in 1765. In 1798 he and his colleague trumpeters Altmann and Binder requested honoraria for their performances in the church music, the theater and for other occasions. Haydn's letter to the prince sometime between mid-July and September 1799 encouraging him to employ the three trumpeters at an annual salary rather than on a per performance basis resulted in Pfann's employment as a member of the church and chamber music on 1 October 1799, earning an annual salary of 25 gulden and 2 "Metzen" of grain. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, he was earning 27 gulden that year, was thirty-six years old, had been in service for one-and-one-fourth years and had not had a regular position before working for the Esterházys. In 1802 Pfann received goods in kind of $10/16$ "Metzen" of wheat and 2 $10/16$ "Metzen" of grain. In December 1804 he received a raise to 50 gulden for his many music services. Although his salary remained at 50 gulden in 1805, he did earn an increase in 1806 to 100 gulden. The following year his goods in kind consisted of 4 "Metzen" of wheat and 4 "Metzen" of grain. Pfann was married and had two children. He left his services with the Kapelle on 15 June 1812 and on 27 June received his severance pay.

HM 1797 Sep F 6 N 10, CD 1798 N 1216, GC 1798 F 22 R 29 N 36, ED 1799 N 3017, EMF 21 1799, RA 1800 N 106, EMF 21 1800, EK 1801 N 38, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1802 N 3417, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, ED N 5096, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, EK 1805 N

49, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> CCLN, 159 <> JP

P f o n, Johann → Pfann

P i c h l (Bichl), Wenzel (Václav), (1741–1805) was a Czech composer whose music was highly regarded by the Esterházy and whose sacred music was performed in Eisenstadt.

CD 1800 N 2819/8

P i e r b a u r (Pirbaur), Mathias, Grenadier drummer, was born in Eisenstadt. He was employed at the age of twenty-two on 1 October 1774 and worked until 1793. Mathias Pierbaur died on 10 October 1793 at the age of forty-one.

MP 1-10

P i l h o f e r (Billhofer, Billhoferin, Pilhoferin, Pielhoferin), Barbara (also known as Babette), soprano, was born in Schottwien in 1770. She began her music services under Prince Nicolaus I on 1 January 1788, earning a base salary of 25 gulden. Although in 1790 she was listed in the “Convention” of 2 October for that year as being paid the same salary of 25 gulden, by 29 May 1791 she had received a raise of an additional 50 gulden. On the “Salary and Personnel List” of 1792 her annual salary remained at 75 gulden plus she received payments of 150 lbs. of beef, 12 lbs. of lard, 12 lbs. of candles, 2 “Metzen” of wheat, 4 “Metzen” of grain, $\frac{3}{8}$ “Metze” of grits, $\frac{2}{4}$ “Eimer” of kraut, 5 lbs. of salt and three cords of wood, for a total of 107 F 52 xr. Barbara Pilhofer was the niece of the choir singer Eleonora Jäger, receiving at the death of her aunt in May 1793 an additional 50 gulden along with 10 “Metzen” of grain and 3 “Eimer” of wine. Pilhofer received further raises of 25 gulden in 1795 and 50 gulden in 1797. In 1798 her salary remained at 150 gulden in cash, plus she received in kind 150 lbs. of beef, 12 lbs. of lard and four cords of wood for a total compensation of 414 gulden. For the year 1800 Philhofer earned another 50 gulden raise, bringing her salary up to 200 gulden, while her goods in kind included $\frac{3}{8}$ “Metzen” of grits, 150 lbs. of beef, 12 lbs. of lard, 12 lbs. of candles, $\frac{1}{4}$ “Eimer” of kraut, $\frac{1}{4}$ “Eimer” of beets and three cords of wood, which totaled 38 F 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ xr. Pilhofer was listed on

the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 as earning that year 232 F 52 xr. The document confirmed that she was thirty-four years old, single, spoke German, had been in service for thirteen years, and had only been employed by the Esterházy. She also received goods in kind that year. In 1802 her goods consisted of 2 $\frac{3}{16}$ "Metzen" of wheat, 4 $\frac{6}{16}$ "Metzen" of grain and 15 lbs. of salt, which remained the same through 1808. Haydn supported Pilhofer's request for a raise in salary of 50 gulden in November 1803, and the prince granted this raise. In 1806 she received a salary raise to 300 gulden. Pilhofer was listed on the service reports of 1808 and 1809 as one of the choral sopranos performing church and theater services. Retiring on 15 June 1812, she was active again on 14 March 1813 when the chamber music was dissolved. After the dissolution she was one of the two sopranos to be retained in the church music ensemble with a salary of 100 gulden, goods, lodging and a pension. Six years later she retired once again on 10 May 1819. Barbara Pilhofer's death was reported on 20 February 1839 when she was seventy-two years old.

AV F 291a, ED N 1863, PR N 4740, CD 1793 N 826, PR N 4739, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, PR N 4753, PR N 4756, AV F 247 N 4, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, PR N 4767, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, EMF 21 1798, EK 1799 N 32, GCHB 1799, EMF 21 1799, RA 1800 N 106, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4716, EK 1801 N 38, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, EK 1802 N44, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, EK 1805 N 49, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, EK 1808 N 51, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 205 in HYB XVIII, 131 <> CCLN, 221-22, Landon II, 49, V, 380 <> JP

P i n t e r, Sebastian → Binder

P l e i m s c h a u e r (Plainschauer), Anton was clarinetist in Prince Nicolaus II's Grenadier Garde "Feldharmonie" from 1794 through 1798. He was unemployed when the prince dissolved the military wind band in mid-March 1798.

MP 11-14, RA 1796 N 144/20 <> JP

P o l z e l l i (Polcelli, Polcelly, Pollzelly) Jr., Anton (Alois Anton Nikolaus also known as Antonio), violinist and composer, was born 22 April 1783 at Eszterháza. His mother was the soprano Luigia Polzelli and his father the violinist Antonio Polzelli, although there were rumors that he was the son of Haydn. Haydn, who taught Polzelli and included him in his first will of 1801 and wrote a letter from Eisenstadt to Polzelli in Vienna on 28 August 1802 requesting that Polzelli send him several items, including the quartets by Johann Gallus, which were dedicated to Haydn and the German libretto of "The Seasons". Following Polzelli's employment at the Theater auf der Wieden in Vienna, he was taken into service in the Esterházy Kapelle on 2 December 1803 with an annual salary of 400 gulden along with free lodging in the former rooms of the double bass player Johann Dietzl. In addition he received four cords of firewood and 24 lbs of candles. By 1804 he had composed the music to an operetta titled "Junker in der Mühle" with the libretto by Heinrich Schmidt that was performed on the princess' nameday in 1805. In May 1805 he received an annual raise of 50 gulden, and by 1806 he was earning 600 gulden. An unpleasant incident occurred in 1807 when Polzelli took over the direction of the orchestra during Hummel's absence and Hummel tried to have him fired, but the prince intervened and Polzelli retained his position in the Kapelle. On 20 March 1808 Haydn wrote an emotional letter to Polzelli in Eisenstadt addressed to "My dear Son!" in which he thanked him profusely for what Polzelli and the other members of the Kapelle had written and sent him for his nameday. Haydn professed that he was greatly moved by their act of kindness. Polzelli, one of four violin soloists, was seated next to the concertmaster in the Kapelle according to the reports of music services for 1808-09. The "General Cassa Handbuch" of 1809 listed him as earning 1,128 gulden for that year. In December 1810 he received an honorarium for his compositions, and later that month on 31 December Polzelli was promoted to concertmaster and director of the Kapelle. On 26 September 1811 he received the official title of director and was granted a raise. In 1813 he earned 919 F 13 xr as noted in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February. When the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, Polzelli was not dismissed but instead became the principal violinist of only two first violinists retained in the church music ensemble, earning a reduced salary of 700 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. In July 1813 he left his position, receiving a one-year severance pay, while Carl Thomas replaced him as the church music director. Polzelli was married

and had several daughters. Anton Polzelli died in 1855, having lived into his early seventies.

ED N 4577, 4578, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, DD 1805 N 2634, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED N 5816, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308, 2856, 3004, 3154, 4075, 4123, 4126 <> CCLN, 208, 244, Landon V, 50, 280, 337 <> JP

P o l z e l l i, Sr., Antonio, violinist, was born in Rome. He was the husband of Luigia Polzelli and the father of Pietro and Anton. In March 1779 he and Luigia were employed on a two-year contract with Prince Nicolaus Esterházy which the prince wanted to terminate early, but instead because of the intervention of Haydn, he retained the couple in his service. They continued in the prince's employment through 1790. In 1790 Antonio was paid jointly with his wife a salary of 465 F 40 xr and they received additionally firewood for their services in the chamber music under Prince Nicolaus I, according to the 2 October 1790 "Convention". Following his dismissal after the death of Prince Nicolaus I, he received 259 F 59 xr, which included a six-weeks' severance pay plus his yearly salary. Polzelli was considered to have been a weak violinist and may possibly have been a singer before switching to the violin. He died in Vienna in the summer of 1791 following a long illness.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Harich Orchester, 22, 61, CCLN, 107, Landon II, 49

P o l z e l l i, Luigia, soprano, was born in Moreschi in Naples in 1750. She was the wife of the violinist Antonio Polzelli and the mother of two sons Pietro and Anton. Before coming to work for Prince Nicolaus Esterházy she and her husband had lived in Bologna where Pietro was born. Hired on a two-year contract on 15 March 1779 with the Esterházy Kapelle, she and Antonio were dismissed by the prince the end of 1780 before their contract had expired, but Haydn intervened on their behalf since Luigia was Haydn's mistress, and the couple then continued their employment through the year 1790. Because Luigia's voice was rather limited, Haydn assisted by rewriting vocal parts to make them easier for her to sing. In 1790 she and Antonio received together a joint salary of 465 F 40 xr along with firewood, as confirmed in

the “Convention” of 2 October. After her dismissal, along with the rest of the chamber musicians on 9 October, she was granted a six-weeks’ severance pay of 27 F 9 ½ xr. She remained in contact with Haydn following her dismissal, and he supported her financially for the rest of his life and left her money in his will. She and her husband moved to Vienna where Antonio died during the summer of 1791. She then returned to Italy to the towns of Piacenza and Cremona where she sang in the theaters and where she married Luigi Franchi, a singer. In 1820 she and Franchi left Italy to live in Hungary. Luigia Polzelli died in the town of Kosice in 1832.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Pohl II, 89f, CCLN, 107, 125-26, Landon II, 49-50, Landon III, 59

P o r t a, Nunciato (Nunziato), librettist and director of the Italian opera and property manager for the theater, began his work at Eszterháza in July 1781 and continued in this position through 1790. He received a salary of 150 gulden along with 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood at the time of the death of Prince Nicolaus I in late September 1790, as confirmed in the 2 October 1790 “Convention”. Prince Anton paid Porta 167 F 30 xr as six-weeks’ severance pay plus his annual earnings on 9 October, as specified in Prince Nicolaus’s will.

AV F291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 67

P o s c h (Pausch), Johann Nepomuk, tenor and house official, received 20 gulden in October 1804 as remuneration for his music services. Having formerly held a position as an office recorder in the city of Schärding, he was officially hired on 5 September 1807 to work in the chancery office for Prince Esterházy and also to serve as a tenor in the church, chamber and opera music. Posch had a one-year employment agreement for music services in 1807 in order to qualify for the “Wiener Theater”. He received an annual salary of 800 gulden as well as free housing, wood and candles. Although Posch was allowed to go to Vienna in the winter for further education, the Vienna position must not have materialized because he was listed on the service reports of 1808–09 as a tenor in the Esterházy Kapelle. Posch also taught voice lessons. After the prince requested to hear his student Caroline Stellig sing in May 1811, two months later he received an honorarium for his teaching. According to the “Personnel and Salary List” of 14 February 1813, Posch was one of the tenors in the church and chamber

music and was paid 797 gulden. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Posch was dismissed with six-weeks' severance pay.

CD 1804 N 3999, PR N 4985, CD 1807 N 3909, CD 1807 N 5467, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308, 2942, 2973

P r a n d l, Joseph, bass singer, requested a position in the Kapelle in September 1804. Fuchs auditioned Prandl with a solo section from one of the new masses of Haydn that was unknown to him, and he sang it without any mistakes. Fuchs informed the prince that Prandl's voice was moderately strong and very pleasing, but there was no bass position open at the time, so he was not hired.

CD 1804 N 3284

P r e i n d l, (Preintl, Breindl) Josef (1756–1823), organist and composer, was Kapellmeister at St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. His sacred works were admired and frequently performed in Eisenstadt. In May 1808 he stayed at the Adler Guesthouse while visiting in town.

CD 1800 N 2819/8, GC 1808 F 47 R 20 N 5315/10

P r i n s t e r, Anton, hornist and violinist born in Vienna on 11 March 1777, was employed in the Esterházy military wind band from 1794 through 1798, having worked previously for Count Franz Esterházy. As a member of the Grenadier Garde wind band, he began receiving a piece of pork (or 6 F) and 3 "Eimer" of wine (or 4 F) on 22 October 1796. Two years later in mid-March 1798 he was unemployed when the military wind band was disbanded, but he was able to find work again with Count Franz Esterházy and also played in the court theater in Vienna. After petitioning Prince Nicolaus II, Prinster was taken into service with the Esterházy chamber music "Harmonie" on 10 November 1800 earning 300 gulden and later in December receiving four cords of wood. The "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 confirmed that he was paid that year 314 gulden, was thirty-two years old, single, and had been in service for twelve years. In 1802 he earned 300 gulden plus four cords of firewood and free housing, and on 1 January 1803 he received an increase in his salary of 100 gulden. Two years later in 1805 his salary remained at 400 gulden, but in

1806 he received another raise bringing his salary up to 500 gulden. Prinster married and had one child. His brother Michael was also a hornist and both received raises to 600 gulden in July 1808. The two brothers were listed as performing in church and theater music services on the reports of 1808 and 1809. In October 1810 Anton Prinster signed the life-long contract with the prince with the assurance of a better salary and a pension. A few years later on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he earned 739 F 36 xr. One month later when the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed with six-weeks' severance pay plus an additional 100 gulden. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy for seventeen years. After petitioning the prince, he was given a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' compensation was included as additional assistance. Following further petitions Prinster was brought back into service on 23 October 1813 but with a reduced salary of 400 gulden and six cords of wood. Because of the salary reduction, he requested to have the months of November through February free for other work. Fifteen years later in 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again. According to the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Prinster received a salary of 600 gulden as well as 160 gulden for housing allowance and six cords of wood. He was retained following the reduction not as a hornist but as the principal second violinist with the same financial arrangements he had had before the reduction. In October 1828 Prinster received a silver hunting horn as a present and in August 1829 he was granted a pay advance for a hunting trip. On 15 July 1832 there was yet another reduction of the Kapelle. Before the reduction he had received a salary of 960 gulden plus six cords of wood and free housing. After the reduction he retired and was unofficially active as a violinist. In 1834 he received 80 gulden as an honorarium, 24 gulden for teaching a boy singer and 12 gulden as a salary raise. In 1839 at the age of sixty-two he requested employment in the administration while one year later on 20 March 1840 Prinster requested a raise, but received instead a present. In 1845 he petitioned again for a raise. On the 1 October 1858 "Convention" Prinster was listed as a violinist in a small group of Esterházy musicians. Anton Prinster died in Eisenstadt on 21 August 1862 at the age of eighty-five, and in September the new music director Karl Zagitz looked for a replacement for Prinster in the music ensemble.

MP 1794-97, RA 1796 N 144/20, ED N 3342, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 125, 304, 308, 1708, 3152 in Hellyer, 72-76, 3674, 3685, 3805, 3808, 3832, 3837, 3855, 3859, 4131, 4141 <> HYB XV, 122-23 <> JP

P r i n s t e r, Michael, hornist, violinist and younger brother of Anton Prinster, was born 9 September 1783 in Vienna. After having worked for Count Franz Esterházy beginning in April 1800, Prinster and five other wind players petitioned to be taken into Prince Nicolaus II's Kapelle on 31 October 1800. The petition was successful, and he was taken into service with the "Harmonie" on 10 November 1800 earning an annual salary of 300 gulden and later receiving four cords of wood as an additional part of his employment package. He and his brother often performed horn duets. The "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 indicated that he earned a salary of 314 gulden that year, was eighteen years old, single, and had been employed for two months. In 1802 his salary was 300 gulden plus four cords of firewood and free housing. By 1805 his annual salary had increased to 415 gulden, and in 1806 he received another raise to 450 gulden. On 12 October 1807 Prinster received permission to marry and was granted a housing allowance of 40 gulden instead of an apartment. In July of 1808 he received a raise from 500 to 600 gulden. Michael and his brother Anton played horn in the church and chamber music services of 1808 and 1809 as listed on the "Rappports" of those years. However, he missed many services in the fall of 1808 beginning on 8 October when he was listed on the music report as being ill, and continued to miss performances through 12 November when he was recovering. Several of Prinster's colleagues were also ill about this same time, and the young Joseph Langstöger tragically died on 16 November. In October 1810 Prinster signed the life-long contract with the prince. A few years later on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was listed as earning a salary of 839 F 36 xr, a larger salary than his brother received that year. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy's for thirteen years. Following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay, but after petitioning the prince he received a full-

year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. He and his brother Anton petitioned the prince again, and he was brought back into service on 23 October 1813 with a reduced salary of 400 gulden and six cords of wood. Prinster requested to have the months of November through February available for other work in order to supplement his salary. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again, and on the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Prinster received a salary of 600 gulden as well as free housing and six cords of wood. Following the reduction he was retained not as a hornist, but as a second violinist with the same financial arrangements. In May 1828 he received a used hunting horn. On 15 July 1832 there was another reduction of the Kapelle. Before the reduction he received a salary of 960 gulden, free housing and six cords of wood, and following the reduction he retired with a pension and remained unofficially active as a violinist. In 1834 Prinster received an honorarium of 88 gulden and a 15 percent salary raise of 13 F 12 xr. Many years later in 1857 he received a raise of 30 gulden. On the 1 October 1858 "Convention" he was listed as one of the violinists in the small group of musicians. On 21 November 1861 the new music director Karl Zagitz recommended the replacement of violinist Michael Prinster. Prinster died in the music building in Eisenstadt on 5 August 1869 at the age of eighty-six.

ED N 3342, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 224, 268-75, DD 1807 N 6419, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 124, 222, 304, 308, 1708, 3152 in Hellyer, 72-76, 3670, 3855, 4131 <> Pohl I, 203 <> JP

P r i z z i (Brizzi), Aloisio (Ludwig, Ludvig), tenor, was hired on 4 May 1788, with his contract made retroactive from 25 April. Prizzi sang numerous roles in the operas performed at Eszterháza. In 1790 he earned a salary of 700 gulden along with 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood, as noted in the "Convention" of 2 October. With the dissolution of the chamber music, he was dismissed with a six-weeks' severance pay of 81 F 40 xr on 9 October.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 62

P u r c k s t e i n e r (Purksteiner, Burgsteiner), Joseph, violinist and violist, became a member of the Kapelle under Prince Nicolaus I beginning 15 February 1776 and often played viola in the opera before the dissolution of the chamber music in the fall of 1790. Purksteiner was listed on the 2 October 1790 "Convention" as earning an annual salary of 300 gulden and receiving a uniform valued at 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood. On 7 January 1791 he entered the church music as violinist in place of the "Turnermeister" Anton Höld and continued in this position until 2 August 1792 when he left the church music to retire in Schloss Deutschkreuz. He died there in 1797.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, ED N 1752, ED N 1946 <>
Bartha/Somfai 174-75, 176f, Harich Orchester, 20, 60, Landon II, 77

P u r g e r t h, Johann

CD 1806 N 1604, DD 1807 N 847, CD 1808 N 887

R a o l i, Gaetano → De Paoli

R a s t e t t e r, Georg, bellows operator ("Orgeltretter"), was listed on the 14 July 1801 "Personnel and Salary List" as earning 37 F 50 xr. Anton Bauer replaced him in late October 1801 as the new bellows operator.

CD 1801 N 2982

R a t h m a y e r, Michael, teacher for the boy singers and a tenor, was born in Vienna and was employed by Prince Esterházy on 1 May 1804, earning an annual salary of 600 gulden and in addition receiving free lodging and board. He was under contract for ten years. Rathmayer was proficient in Latin. In December 1806 he received an additional 50 gulden for his work in the theater music. As listed on the reports of music services for the years 1808 and 1809, he was one of six tenors in the Kapelle. Rathmayer continued his employment beyond his initial ten-year contract for in 1813 he was one of three tenors on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Rathmayer was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince his severance pay was extended to one full year, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance.

CD 1804 N 2040, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, CD 1806 N 1975, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, EK 1808 N 51, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308

R e i n f e l d, Georg, trumpeter

CC 1806 Feb N 28

R h o d e, Fridrich, court house painter

CD 1794 N 1451, GC 1794 F 30 R 36 N 23, CD 1802 N 3417

R i c h t e r, Jacob Joseph, born in Kamnitz in Bohemia in 1774, was notified of his employment as a tenor on 19 December 1800, earning an annual salary of 450 gulden and free lodging. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, he earned for that year a salary of 450 gulden. He was twenty-six years old, single, in his first year of service, knew German, Latin, and Czech and had not been employed before his engagement with the Esterházy Kapelle. While earning 515 gulden in 1805, by the beginning of 1806 his salary had increased to 600 gulden. Jacob Joseph Richter died in early 1806 at the age of thirty-two.

ED N 3438, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, ED N 5096, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, CD 1806 N 885, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75

R i e g e l, Johann → Rigl

R i g l (Riegel), Johann, bassoonist, was a member of the Grenadier Garde "Feldharmonie" for two years from 1796 through mid-March 1798 when the prince disbanded the wind band.

MP 13-14, RA 1796-1, RA 1796 N 144/20

R ö s n e r (Rosner), Mr., musician from Vienna

GC 1808 F 47 R 20 N 5315/10

R o t t e r, Joseph, bass singer and director of the boys' choir, was born in Tubling in 1761. He had sung in the Leopoldstadt Theater

in Vienna before coming to Eisenstadt. On 1 May 1804 he was employed as a bass singer in the Kapelle and at the same time was appointed as director of the boys' choir. Rotter was informed that his teaching should include the basic music fundamentals to all of the boys and that the weaker ones should learn to sing in tune and to read music while the stronger singers were to be taught solfège. For his services he was paid an annual salary of 700 gulden and received in addition free lodging and four cords of wood. On 30 October 1804 he earned an extra 60 gulden for his work in the theater music as one of the musicians obligated to participate in the theater. In the fall of 1804 he performed in three theatrical productions, receiving 110 gulden for six performances. Two years later in December 1806 he was paid 50 gulden for his theater music performances. Besides his work with the Kapelle, Rotter was employed at the same time as an operator of the Müllendorf quarry. He was married and had one son who was a singer in the boys' choir. As listed in the reports of music services for 1808–09, he was one of the three bass soloists in the Kapelle. Rotter on 11 October 1810, after signing a pledge of a life-long contract with the prince, was given the assurance of a pension and a higher salary. That year he received an annual salary of 1,200 gulden plus 100 gulden for a housing allowance and six cords of wood. At the end of December 1810 he earned additional money for teaching voice to Josepha Tomasini. In 1813 his salary was 897 gulden as found in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February, but with the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Rotter was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince he was offered a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. He then left Eisenstadt and returned to work in the Leopoldstadt Theater in Vienna. Joseph Rotter died on 8 March 1829 at the age of sixty-eight.

CD 1804 N 2044, CD 1804 N 2040, CD 1804 N 3999, CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3496, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, GCHB 1809 <> AM 102, 308, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74, 4072 <> HYB XV 99-100, HYB XVIII, 174-77 <> JP

R u m f e l d (Ruhmfeld) - S i e s s, Anna, soprano, born in Pressburg, arrived in Eisenstadt on 28 September 1797 to sing in Haydn's "Missa in tempore Belli". Added to the list of church musi-

cians in the last quarter of 1797, her official employment as first choir singer began on 1 October 1797 when she earned an annual salary of 400 gulden for that year. Four years later as found in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801, her salary remained at 400 gulden. Additional information in the personnel list included that Rumfeld was twenty years old, single, spoke German, some French and Italian, had been in service for 3 and ¼ years, and had not been employed elsewhere. On 18 November 1803 she received a raise of 50 gulden, increasing her salary to 450 gulden plus six cords of wood. Haydn had supported her raise in a letter to the prince in which he mentioned her diligence and good conduct. In 1804 she earned an extra 100 gulden for her work in the theater, performing three times in "Sonntagskind". Paid an annual salary of 450 gulden in 1805, this was increased in 1806 to 600 gulden. In November 1807 she received another raise of 200 gulden. Anna Rumfeld married Ignaz Siess, the assistant bookkeeper, and they had one child. In 1807 she received another raise of 200 gulden. On the 1808–09 music service reports Rumfeld-Siess was listed as one of six soprano soloists in the Kapelle. She retired on 28 March 1812 but was active again when the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813. After the dissolution she was one of the two sopranos retained in the church music ensemble receiving a pension of 400 gulden plus a raise of 300 gulden. Rumfeld-Siess retired again on 28 January 1822, and after the death of her husband Ignaz Siess on 15 March 1831, she received a larger pension. Anna Rumfeld-Siess died at the age of fifty-three on 19 January 1833.

GC 1797-7, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, ED N 3196, AV 1798 F 291 Teil 1, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, PR N 4716, PR N 4718, GCHB 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED 1807 N 2950, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, GC 1833 F 53 N 371 <> CCLN, 224, Landon IV, 261, Pohl III, 133 <> JP

R u p p, Jr. Martin, singer in the boys' choir, was the son of Martin Rupp, Sr. the hornist who had been employed under Nicolaus I from 1776 to September 1781. His son must have been a member of the boys' choir for a time since on 20 February 1800 Vinzenz Schimmer replaced Martin Rupp, Jr. as a boy singer. Later on 3

May 1806 Haydn recommended to the prince that Martin Rupp be taken in as a boy singer based primarily on his father's service with distinction. The prince replied that no position was available at the time, but that when a position became open, he would consider him. By the end of January 1807 Martin Rupp, Jr. was living in the institute with other of the boy singers.

PR N 4985, DD 1807 N 847, DD 1807 N 333 <> Bartha/Somfai, 174, CCLN, 239-40

R u t r i c h, Joseph, administrator ("Verwalter")

RA 1802 N 112/7, RA 1802 N 112/4, EK 1802 N 44, EK 1805 N 49

S a s s i, Barbara, soprano, was employed on 19 May 1786 as a singer in the opera, performing many roles during her engagement. In 1790 she earned a salary of 800 gulden along with 24 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood, according to the "Convention" of 2 October. Following the dissolution of the chamber music as a result of the death of Prince Nicolaus I on 28 September, she was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 93 F 20 xr on 9 October and was dismissed.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 52

S c h e f f s t o s, Joannes, official ("Assessor")

ED N 3017, ED 3438, ED 3571, 3572, CD 1803 N 643, DD 1801 N 5031, ED N 4984, ED N 4983

S c h e i l l - V a d á s z, Josepha → Schill-Vadász

S c h e l l i n g e r, Johann Nepomuk, theater prompter under Prince Nicolaus I, received a salary of 144 gulden along with 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood in 1790, according to the 2 October 1790 "Convention". With the dismissal of the entire chamber music after the death of Prince Nicolaus I, on 9 October he received a six-weeks' severance pay along with his yearly salary for a total of 160 F 48 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 67

S c h i l l - V a d á s z (Scheill, Schüll), Josepha, soprano, was taken into service in the church and chamber music in June 1805 and

received 240 gulden for her board and an additional 100 gulden for clothing allowance. She was one of the musicians obligated to participate in the theater. Receiving permission from the prince to marry the official Johann Vadász in March of 1808, the following month she was employed in the Kapelle as a chamber and church singer with a yearly salary of 800 gulden and six cords of firewood. At the end of May 1808, she and her husband moved into the former Kleinrath house in Eisenstadt. Schill-Vadász was listed in the music service reports of 1808 and 1809 as one of the soprano soloists in the Kapelle. Although she earned 797 gulden, as found on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, with the dissolution of the chamber music one month later on 14 March 1813, Schill-Vadász was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay.

CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, CD 1805 N 2962, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, CD 1807 N 2196, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4707, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, DD 1808 N 2030, CD 1808 N 1572, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308 <> JP

S c h i m m e r, Vinzenz, was a singer in the boys' choir who replaced Martin Rupp in the "Kapellknaben" on 20 February 1800. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was one of the boy singers, earning 103 F 12 xr. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Schimmer was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay.

PR N 4985 <> AM 308 <> JP

S c h i r i n g e r, Carl (Carolus) → Schöringer

S c h k r a b l, Ignatz → Skrabal

S c h m i d, Herr von, musician from Vienna

GC 1808 F 47 R 20 N 5315/10

S c h m i d t, Elisabeth → Schneider-Schmid

S c h m i d t, Heinrich, bass singer, from Weimar, and his wife Theresia were singers in the theater. Both husband and wife were engaged on 4 July 1805 for the church music, opera and concerts for both Eisenstadt and for the prince's house in Vienna. Together

they received annually 1,800 gulden, a free apartment freshly painted for their arrival that summer, and firewood. Schmidt wrote the libretto for an operetta "Der Junker in der Mühle" for which Anton Polzelli composed the music and which was performed for Princess Marie Esterházy's nameday in 1805. After Schmidt's wife died a year later in June 1806, his contract was changed to reflect her absence in the Kapelle, so that beginning the first of July his salary was annually 800 gulden along with six cords of firewood and also his living quarters were reduced to half. Heinrich Schmidt, as the director of the theater, in early January 1808 received 300 gulden as remuneration for his theater work for the past year. Having lived for a while in the Oberberg, he moved in 1808 into the Krösz house where Secretary Szontagh had lived. The music service reports of 1808 and 1809 listed him as a bass singer in the Kapelle for the church services and theater rehearsals. Schmidt, who had a daughter, according to the "Church and Chamber Music Salary Schedule of 1809", earned 1,062 F 34 xr for that year. On 1 December 1810 Schmidt became the music and theater secretary and in that capacity was responsible for the music and art collections of the prince. He received a stage manager and theater attendant to assist him in these extensive duties. After being a widower for several years he married the soprano Elisabeth Schneider who was also a member of the Kapelle. Later on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 Schmidt, as the theater secretary, earned 1,165 F 13 xr for that year. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Schmidt was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay.

CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, CDEP 1805 N 2951, GC 1805 F 40 R 11 N 4064, ED N 5477, 5478, CD 1806 N 2801, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GC 1807 F 49 R 14 N 4707, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, GC 1808 F 47 R 20 N 5315/10, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308, 2844 <> Landon V, 337-38 <> JP

S c h m i d t, Theresia, singer in the theater, was born in Dollinger on 15 December 1785. Engaged on 4 July 1805 along with her husband Heinrich for the church music, opera and concerts in both Eisenstadt and in the prince's house in Vienna, she was in the first choir and was also a chamber music singer. Her salary was combined together with that of her husband for a total of 1,800 gulden. Reported as being critically ill on 8 June 1806, Theresia Schmidt, who was the mother of a daughter, died four days later

on 12 June 1806 at the age of twenty-one before completing one full year of service. She was buried in the crypt of the Bergkirche along with some of the other musicians and officials.

CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, CDEP 1805 N 2951, GC 1805 F 40 R 11 N 4064, ED N 5477, 5478, CD 1806 N 2909, CD 1806 N 2801

S c h m i l i a r, Josepha, recipient of death benefits

RA 1802 N 112/7, EK 1802 N44

S c h n e i d e r - S c h m i d t, Elisabeth (Elise) soprano, was employed on 2 June 1807 and received a salary of 1,350 gulden along with free housing, wood and light (candles). She was one of the soprano soloists in the Kapelle in 1808 and 1809 as found on the music service reports of those years. She married the widower Heinrich Schmidt and was first referred to as his wife on 10 June 1813. It is possible that she married Schmidt some years before, perhaps as early as 1810 when she returned to work following several months of vacation at home. She may have married him at some point during that time. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 she earned 797 gulden, but with the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, she was dismissed, along with her husband, and given six-weeks' severance pay plus a pension. Elisabeth Schneider-Schmidt died in Brno on 3 May 1850 at the age of sixty.

PR N 4985, ED 1807 N 1639, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 214, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, GC 1850 F 67 N 124 <> AM 308 <> JP

S c h ö r i n g e r (Schiringer), Carl (Carolus), double bass player and bassoonist, was employed 1 March 1767. He married in 1772 and had seven children. His daughters Magdalena and Josepha were later members of the Kapelle. In 1790 he earned 450 F 25 xr for his salary, plus he received a uniform costing 75 gulden, 6 "Metzen" of wheat, 16 "Metzen" of grain, 24 lbs. of candles, 8 "Eimer" of wine and twelve cords of firewood, according to the "Convention" of 2 October. With the dissolution of the chamber music following the death of Prince Nicolaus I, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 52 F 32 xr on 9 October. Carl Schöringer, also a composer of church music, died in 1802.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Harich Orchester, 29-30, 63-64, Landon II, 78-79

S c h ö r i n g e r - V o c h e r, Josepha, alto in the choir and younger sister of Magdalena, was born at Eszterháza. Her father, Carl Schöringer, had been a double bass player in the Kapelle under Prince Nicolaus I. Beginning her employment at the age of fourteen on 5 November 1803, she was paid 25 gulden, a salary that was supported by Haydn. In 1804 she and her sister received a raise in their salary to 100 gulden each, and in 1806 she earned 200 gulden with another raise of 100 gulden following in 1807. Schöringer performed in the church music and theater services in 1808 and 1809, as found on the music service reports from those years. On 22 August 1810 she was given a warning about her employment, and her sister Magdalena was dismissed at that time. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, she was an alto in the church and chamber music, earning a salary of 897 gulden, 100 gulden more than the other women singers. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813 she was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince her severance pay was extended to a full year, plus the original six-weeks' compensation was also included as additional assistance. She received her severance pay first on 26 August and then later on 30 September 1815. It is not known whom she married or when, but she was first mentioned as Frau Vocher on 26 August 1815. Josepha Schöringer-Vocher died on 12 January 1825 at the age of thirty-six.

GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, ED N 4983, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 224, 268-75, ED 1807 N 2950, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809, GC 1825 F 71 N 128 <> AM 308 <> CCLN, 221-22 <> JP

S c h ö r i n g e r - L o r y, Magdalena, alto and sister of Josepha and the daughter of Carl Schöringer, was born at Eszterháza. She began her employment on 5 November 1803 earning 25 gulden, an amount that was supported by Haydn. Beginning 1 October 1804 the two sisters were given a raise to 200 gulden together or 100 gulden each, and in 1806 her salary increased to 200 gulden, while in 1807 she received another raise of 100 gulden. Magdalena and her sister were two of the six choral altos in the Kapelle in

1808 and 1809 as seen on the reports of music services during those years. She was first referred to as Frau von Lory on 30 April 1810. The prince may have employed her husband. Magdalena Schöringer-Lory was dismissed on 22 August 1810.

GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED 1807 N 2950, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 1780 <> CCLN, 22-21 <> JP

S c h u b a r n e g g → Schubernigg

S c h u b e r n i g g (Schubarnegg), official (“Assessor”)

CD 1806 N 1604, DD 1807 N 847, CD 1808 N 887, DD 1809 N 877

S c h ü l l - V a d á s z, Josepha → Schill-Vadász

S c h u l z, Johann, fifer for the Grenadier Garde, began his services on 1 April 1802 and continued through 1803.

MP 19

S c h u s t e r, Anton, bass singer, left his work at the Leopoldstadt Theater in Vienna to be taken into service in the princely Kapelle on 27 March 1806, receiving an annual salary of 600 gulden plus 40 gulden for lodging and four cords of firewood. In January 1807 he began receiving 200 gulden in addition to his salary for teaching daily voice lessons to Caroline Höld and Theresia Stotz. Schuster was one of three bass soloists in the Kapelle as found in the music service reports for 1808–09. On 11 October 1810, after signing a pledge of a life-long contract with the prince Schuster was given the assurance of a better salary and pension. He received an annual salary of 1,200 gulden, free lodging and six cords of wood and for each additional person two cords of wood and a daily “Maas” of wine. On the “Personnel and Salary List” of 14 February 1813 he earned 797 gulden as one of four basses in the church and chamber music. When the chamber music was dissolved on 14 March 1813, he was dismissed with six-weeks’ severance pay. After petitioning the prince Schuster was given a full-year’s severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks’ severance pay

was also included as additional assistance. Schuster then returned to his work in the Leopoldstadt Theater in Vienna. In 1833 he and his son requested a subsidy for travel.

PR N 4985, DD 1806 N 1918, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-275, DD 1807 N 198, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, DD 1809 N 877, GCHB 1809 <> AM 101, 308, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74, 3735 <> HYB XV, 97-98 <> JP

S c h u s t e r, Georg Friedrich (Friederich, Fridrich), flutist and violinist, was born in Ehrenbreitstein in 1781 and was taken into service on 15 October 1804. His duties included playing flute in the church, chamber and theater music, and when necessary he was to play the violin and viola. For these services Schuster received annually 600 gulden, a free apartment and four cords of firewood. A month later on 14 November 1804 he was reimbursed for his expenses related to his employment from 1 October through 4 November and received 48 F 30 xr for food and lodging during that time. The following year in 1805 he was given a uniform. Schuster was the first flutist on the reports of music services in 1808–09, and on the “General Cassa Handbuch” of 1809 he was listed as earning 640 gulden for that year. With the assurance of a better salary and a pension from the prince, in October 1810 he signed the life-long contract along with the other musicians in the Kapelle. He continued to lead the flute section in 1813 as found in the “Personnel and Salary List” of 14 February 1813, where he was listed as earning 739 F 36 xr. With the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Schuster was retained in the church music ensemble, not as a flutist, but as one of the second violinists, earning a salary of 600 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. It was to his advantage that besides playing the flute, he was also able to play string instruments and thus keep his job, as was the case again in 1828 when the Kapelle was once more reduced. On the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Schuster received a salary of 600 gulden as well as free housing and six cords of wood. He was retained as principal second violinist following the reduction. After being ill in January of 1830, Schuster died on 20 March 1830 at the age of forty-nine, and his death was reported soon after on 4 April. His widow Anna received a pension beginning 20 April and sold a flute with silver keys in December 1830. Anna Schuster died on 20 December 1843.

ED N 5003, 5004, CC 1804 Nov N 40, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, CDEP 1805 N 1041, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 115, 308, 3702, 3703, 3705, 3714 <> JP

Siebert-Wiederkehr (Sibert, Sieber), Elisabeth (Elise), was taken into service as second alto on 16 March 1807, receiving an annual salary of 600 gulden along with 40 gulden housing allowance and three cords of firewood. In 1808 she moved into the Krösz house in Eisenstadt where the Secretary Szontagh had lived. According to the music service reports for the church and theater services in 1808–09, Siebert was one of the three alto soloists. In 1813 on the “Personnel and Salary List” of 14 February she earned 797 gulden, but with the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Siebert was given six-weeks’ severance pay. After petitioning the prince her compensation was extended to a full-year’s severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks’ severance pay was also included as additional assistance. On 23 October 1813 she retired, and by 26 August 1814 she received a pension. She was first mentioned as Frau Wiederkehr on 31 March 1817, but there is no information as to who her husband was. In November 1862, as a widow, Siebert-Wiederkehr received firewood.

PR N 4985, ED 1807 N 639, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 2148, ED 1808 N 1510, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308, 3332, 4131 <> JP

Siemer, Anton, singer in the boys’ choir, was born in Laxenburg. He began singing in the “Kapellknaben” when he was thirteen, possibly in 1806, and was paid 30 gulden.

PR N 4985

Sie ss, Anna → Rumfeld-Sie ss

Sie ss, Ludovicus, President (“Praeses”)

ED N 3285, RA 1801 N 377, DD 1801 N 5031, EK 1801 N 38

Skrabal (Schkrabl), Ignatz, clarinetist, was taken into service on 23 February 1809 with an annual salary of 600 gulden along with four cords of wood and free lodging for a single person. In

October 1810 he signed the life-long contract for his music services and received an annual salary of 1,000 gulden along with free housing and six cords of wood. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was the principal clarinetist earning 739 F 36 xr. The "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy for four years. Following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Skrabal was dismissed with six-weeks' compensation, but after petitioning the prince he was given a full year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance.

PR N 4985, ED 1809 N 218, GCHB 1809 <> AM 119, 304, 308 <> JP

S o m m e r (Szomer), Johann, bassoonist and double bass player, was born in 1771 in Pressburg. He had been employed in Vienna at the court theater prior to coming to Eisenstadt. Sommer was taken into service with the Esterházy Kapelle on 1 May 1802 with an annual salary of 300 gulden along with goods in kind of 4 "Metzen" of wheat, 12 "Metzen" of grain, $\frac{3}{4}$ "Metzen" of grits, 300 lbs. of beef, 50 lbs of salt, 30 lbs. of lard, 30 lbs. of candles, 9 "Eimer" of wine, cabbage, beets, six cords of firewood and in addition he received free lodging. Sommer was married and had one child. On 1 February 1803 he received a raise of 42 gulden, and two years later in 1805 his goods included 9 "Eimer" of wine, $4\frac{6}{16}$ "Metzen" of wheat, $3\frac{3}{16}$ "Metzen" of grain and 50 lbs. of salt. In 1806 he received a salary raise to 500 gulden, but his goods in kind remained the same through 1808 although his salary increased along with the other members of the "Harmonie" in July of 1808 from 550 gulden to 600 gulden. In the music service reports of 1808 and 1809 he was listed as one of the double bass players. Sommer signed the princely life-long contract in October 1810 with the assurance of a pension. Preparations for the reduction of the Kapelle in 1813 began early in the year. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 Sommer, as the principal bassoonist, earned 839 F 36 xr. The following "Specification" of 1 March 1813 indicated that he had been in service with the Esterházy for eleven years. However, with the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Sommer was dismissed as a bassoonist and granted a compensation of six-weeks' salary. After petitioning the prince by getting references from Salieri and others in Vienna, the prince retained him in the church ensemble since he could also play violin, cello and double bass, and thus he took the place of Franz Lechner

on 1 May 1813. He was paid 500 gulden, six cords of wood and free lodging. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again, and on the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Sommer was listed as a double bass player with a salary of 600 gulden, as well as receiving a 50 gulden raise, free housing and six cords of wood. He was retained following the reduction with the same payment arrangements. Four years later on 12 July 1832 there was another reduction of the Kapelle. Before this reduction he received a salary of 1,010 gulden plus six cords of wood and free housing, and after the reduction he retired with a pension but remained unofficially active after 15 July. Johann Sommer died on 5 May 1843 at the age of seventy-two.

DD 1802 N 1765, EK 1802-1, EK 1802 N44, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, PR N 4727, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, CD 1804 N 1244, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, EK 1805 N 49, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 2148, EK 1808 N 51, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 121, 304, 308, 1314, 1706, 3755, 3849, 4130 <> JP

Specht, Christian (Kristian), bass singer and violist, was born in Vienna in 1742 and began his employment as a bass singer with the Esterházy on 1 September 1768. As a singer he received 400 gulden as well as free lodging and additional goods in kind. When he married shortly thereafter, he was given additional goods as a married man. Specht was a favored bass singer with an extensive range, for whom Haydn wrote characteristic bass parts in his operas. After developing vocal problems in 1777, he began to play viola in the Eszterháza orchestra. On 1 January 1781 when a new contract was written for Specht, his salary was lowered to 300 gulden, reflecting his position as a violist in the orchestra with a lower pay than that of a singer. To assist with the lower salary, on 5 May of that year he was given goods in kind for his additional work tuning and maintaining the keyboards and musical clocks at Eszterháza. According to the 2 October 1790 "Convention" for the year 1790, Specht earned an annual salary of 300 gulden and in addition was given a uniform worth 75 gulden, 6 "Metzen" of wheat, 12 "Metzen" of grain, 24 lbs. of candles, 5 "Eimer" of wine, 1 pig and six cords of firewood. Although he was dismissed by Prince Anton on 9 October 1790 and given a six-weeks' severance pay of 35 gulden, he later became the replacement for the deceased Melchior Griessler in the church music on 23 January 1792, receiving

in cash and in goods in kind what his predecessor had received, plus he was also given the annual clothing and free housing. His duties included besides the regular church services additional musical services and piano tuning. Later during the years 1797 and 1798 he was paid a salary of 200 gulden. In 1800 he received goods in kind, which included $\frac{3}{4}$ "Metzen" of grits, 300 lbs. of beef, 30 lbs. of candles, $\frac{1}{2}$ "Eimer" of kraut, $\frac{1}{2}$ "Eimer" of beets and six cords of wood totaling 81 F 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ xr. Information in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 confirmed that he earned 342 F 15 xr, was fifty-eight years old, married with three children, and had been in service for 32 and $\frac{1}{2}$ years. His goods for 1801 and 1802 included 12 "Eimer" of wine 12 $\frac{9}{16}$ "Metzen" of wheat, 29 $\frac{9}{16}$ "Metzen" of grain and 15 lbs. of salt. Earning a salary of 476 gulden in 1805, he also received 40 gulden for a housing allowance. His payment in goods in kind in 1807 was the same as that in 1802. Christian Specht died on 29 December 1808 at the age of sixty-six. Early the following year on 15 February 1809 his widow Eleonora received a pension while later that fall on 19 October she was granted permission to remain in Eisenstadt as a widow. Eleonora Specht died on 14 January 1828 about nineteen years after her husband.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, EK 1790 N 30, ED N 1881, ED N 1925, PR N 4740, SE 1792 N 7, PR N 4739, GC 1794 F 17 R 29 N98, PR N 4753, PR N 4756, AV F 247 N 4, GC 1797 F11 R 21 N 78-86, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, PR N 4767, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, EMF 21 1798, EK 1799 N 32, GCHB 1799, EMF 21 1799, RA 1800 N 106, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, EMF 21 1800, PR N 4716, EK 1801 N 38, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, PR N 4718, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD1802 N 3417, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV 1803 F 291 Teil 1, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, ED N 4708, CD 1804 N 1244, CC 1804 Nov N 39, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, EK 1805 N 49, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, DD 1809 N 877, GCHB 1809 <> Landon II, 62, Gerlach, 41 <> JP

S p e c h t (Spechtin), Eleonora, wife of Christian Specht

EK 1808 N 51

S t a d l e r, Anton, singer in the boys' choir and cellist, was born in Vienna. Employed in the "Kapellknaben" on 1 May 1804, he was given lodging, board, and clothing, along with an annual pay-

ment of 30 gulden. In July 1808 Stadler requested to be taken into the Kapelle, and by October of that year he was listed in the music service reports as the second cellist. In 1809 Stadler was living in the music building with the older musicians. The year 1810 was one of numerous employment changes for Stadler, beginning in January 1810 when he was taken into the Kapelle, but on 7 October he was dismissed. Five days later, however, on 11 October he signed a contract for six years, receiving 800 gulden, free lodging and three cords of wood. One month later in November he requested to be released from his employment and finally left on 3 January 1812.

CD 1804 N 2040, PR N 4985, CD 1808 N 2148, CDEP 1808 N 3317, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836 <> AM 133, 229 in HYB XVIII, 152-54, 2710, 2810, 2874 <> JP

S t a n d f e s t, Joseph, fifer, began his services with the Grenadier Garde on 1 August 1801 replacing trumpeter Sebastian Binder. He continued in this position through 1808 according to the "Grenadier Compagnie Rechnung".

MP 18-20, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808

S t e i n b e r g e r, Joseph, official ("Concip.")

ED 1807 N 639, ED 1808 N 1657

S t e i n e r, Anton, singer in the boys' choir, was employed 1 May 1804 and was given lodging, board and clothing along with an annual payment of 30 gulden. On 1 January 1807 the prince noted that Vice-Kapellmeister Fuchs had indicated to him that Steiner was expected to be an accomplished tenor. In 1813 Steiner requested travel money. On 17 October 1815 Anton Steiner, the former boy singer, was dismissed with severance pay.

CDEP 1807 N 3823, DD 1807 N 847 <> AM 314, 4231

S t e i n e r, Joseph, bassoonist, was engaged on 1 January 1781. In 1790 he earned a salary of 300 gulden according to the "Convention" of 2 October. Since the chamber music was dissolved following the death of Prince Nicolaus I the end of September 1790, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 35 gulden on 9 October.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 79

S t o t z, Johann Leopold, printer in the princely service and prompter in the theater, was responsible for printing the libretto of "The Creation" on 30 September 1804. As prompter in the theater he was noted in October 1804 as often being tired and having loss of time in his theater work.

CC 1804 Okt F 1 N 1, CD 1804 N 3999 <> CCLN, 234 f

S t o t z, Leopold, singer in the boys' choir from Vienna and intern in engineering in the buildings and grounds office, was later a tenor in the Kapelle. He was thirteen when he began singing in the boys' choir in July 1804, earning 30 gulden plus goods in kind of 5 ⁸/₁₆ "Metzen" of grain. In 1805 for his work in the theater music he received 50 gulden as remuneration for the purchase of some necessary clothing and as an honorarium. Stotz was taken into service on January 1822 as a tenor in the Kapelle and on 14 February began receiving a housing allowance. From 1823 through 1827 he was paid remuneration for working in the domain direction. In 1828 Stotz was listed on the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 as receiving a salary of 400 gulden, as well as free housing and three cords of wood. He was retained following the reduction of the Kapelle that year and was paid 300 gulden as remuneration. Four years later on 15 July 1832 the Kapelle was downsized once again. Before the reduction Stotz earned a salary of 200 gulden plus free housing and three cords of wood, but he was dismissed on 15 July. Stotz continued to be unofficially active after that date. Two years later in 1834 he received an honorarium of 60 gulden and a raise of 9 gulden. After 1837 Stotz held the position of an official ("Accessist"). Twenty-one years later the 1 October 1858 "Convention" listed Leopold Stotz again as a tenor.

PR N 4985, GC 1806 F 20 N 5 N 3450 <> AM 3732, 3855 <> JP

S t o t z - A m i n g e r, Theresia, soprano, sang in the theater music. In the fall of 1805 she received 50 gulden for both her theater work and as reimbursement for some accessories for her costume in the productions. In January 1807 she began taking one-hour voice lessons each day from bass singer Anton Schuster as requested by the prince. Ten months later in November 1807 she received a raise of 200 gulden. During the following years of 1808 and 1809 she was listed on the music services reports as one of the sopranos in the Kapelle, and by 1813 she was earning a salary of 797 gulden as shown on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14

February. With the dissolution of the Kapelle on 14 March 1813, she was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince she received a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance. On 11 April 1814 after more petitioning Theresia Stotz was granted a pension. She was first referred to as Frau Aminger in the documents on 31 March 1818. Her husband was probably employed by the prince.

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450, DD 1807 N 198, ED 1807 N 2950, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 308, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74, 4124 <> JP

S u c h e n d r u n c k, Mathias, Grenadier fifer and drummer, was born in Eisenstadt and was employed at the age of sixteen beginning 1 May 1788. He served for five years until 19 April 1793 when he deserted. Suchendrunck was single.

MP 6-10, CB 3

S z é k e l y, Franciscus, Secretary

ED N 2823, ED N 3285, CD 1800 N 195, CD 1801 N 2391, DD 1801 N 5031, EK 1801 N 38, CD 1803 N 643, ED 1803 N 4236, GC 1804 F 21 R 15 N 3569, ED N 5096

S z e n t G á l y, Johann von, Regent

CD 1803 N 643, ED 1803 N 4236, GC 1804 F 21 R 15 N 3569, ED N 4818, ED N 5096, EK 1804 N 59, ED N 5747, CD 1806 N 1604, CD 1806 N 2909, DD 1807 N 847, ED 1807 N 639, ED 1807 N 1455, GC 1807 F 26 R 6 N 3608, ED 1807 N 1639, ED 1807 N 2950, EK 1807 N 48, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 887, CD 1808 N 975, ED 1808 N 1657, GC 1808 F 42 R 12 N 4931, GC 1809 F 28 R 3 N 3760, ED 1809 N 161, DD 1809 N 877, ED 1809 N 218, ED 1809 N 265, ED 1809 N 265, ED 1809 N 576, GC 1809 F 31 R 9 N 3905, GC 1809 F 31 R 9 N 3905, ED 1809 N 720

S z o m e r → Sommer

S z o n t a g h, Ludwig, Secretary

ED N 4818, ED N 4984, ED N 5505, ED N 5507, ED N 5508, ED N 5747, CD 1806 N 1604, ED N 7095, GC 1807 F 26 R 6 N 3608, ED 1807 N 2950, EK 1807 N 48, CD 1808 N 887, ED 1808 N 1510

T a u b e r, Clement (Clemens), cellist, was employed on 1 February 1788. In 1790 he earned a salary of 400 gulden, plus he received a uniform costing 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood, as confirmed in the 2 October "Convention". When the chamber music was dissolved after the death of Prince Nicolaus I in late September, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 46 F 40 xr on 9 October.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 80

T a y b e r, Franz, Kapellmeister

ED 1807 N 641

T h i l o (Thillo, Tillo), Carl August, tenor from the Vienna court theater, was born in Nauenhof and was taken into the princely service in August 1805 as a replacement for the deceased Johann Haydn. His salary was placed at 600 gulden along with four cords of firewood and a lodging allowance of 50 gulden. Thilo was one of the musicians obligated to participate in the theater. He died in September 1809 of a nerve illness and left a young widow and three small children. Hummel pleaded to the prince for at least a small pension to be given to Thilo's widow to help with her children, as she was very poor. The prince responded and Thilo's children received financial support for sixteen years until the middle of 1825.

CD 1804 N 3999, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, ED N 5508, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, DD 1807 N 198, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, CD 1809 N 3340, DD 1809 N 5190, GCHB 1809 <> JP

T h o m a s, Carl (Karl), violinist, received permission from the prince to play in the Kapelle at the beginning of 1805. Fuchs had written to the prince on his behalf earlier in September 1804 saying that although Thomas was very young and still needed some instruction, he played quite well and would soon be a talented violinist. Fuchs requested that the prince consider also that his father was deceased and recommended that Carl Thomas be allowed to play in the Kapelle in the coming new year. In late July 1806 Thomas requested, because of the prince's last year's "Resolution" and his previous employment in the Kapelle, that he be given a salary. He was soon granted a raise of 100 gulden. When in March 1807

Thomas requested regular employment, he received on 12 October a raise from the prince of 200 gulden for his good work. By 1808 and 1809 Thomas was listed in the service "Rapports" as sitting near the front of the first violin section. According to the "General Cassa Handbuch" of 1809, he earned 600 gulden for that year. With the assurance of a better salary and a pension in October 1810, he signed the life-long service contract along with the other musicians. In 1813 he earned a salary of 839 F and 36 xr, as found in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February, but following the dissolution of the chamber music on 14 March 1813, Thomas was dismissed and given six-weeks' severance pay. After petitioning the prince he was offered a full-year's severance pay in cash, plus the original six-weeks' severance pay was included as additional assistance. Then on 27 July 1813 after Anton Polzelli had left the princely service, Thomas became his successor as the church music director while Anton Tomasini acted as the second director. Thomas was paid an annual salary of 400 gulden and three cords of wood in 1813. Five years later in 1818 Anton Tomasini was appointed principal director over Thomas. Carl Thomas and Angelica Fajt received permission from the prince to marry on 13 August 1822 and by October he received a housing allowance. After the death of Anton Tomasini in June of 1824, Thomas was appointed to the position of music director. In 1828 the Kapelle was reduced again and on the music personnel list of 1 January 1828 Thomas as music director received a salary of 700 gulden as well as 50 gulden for housing allowance and six cords of wood. He was retained as principal first violinist following the reduction but with a lower salary of 600 gulden. In July 1829 he and his wife Angelica were given their own quarters. That fall in early September when Thomas became quite ill, Fuchs had to organize temporary help. He still had not fully recovered the following year when he had to go to the baths for a cure. On 15 July 1832 there was another reduction of the Kapelle. Before the reduction Thomas received a salary of 960 gulden plus free housing and six cords of wood. After the reduction he received a pension but remained unofficially active after 15 July. In 1834 he was granted an honorarium of 180 gulden. Two years later in 1836 he requested financial support for his six children, and his wife also requested an annual family supplement. Upon Fuchs' death at the end of October 1839, Prince Paul III Anton, who began his reign in 1833 after the death of Prince Nicolaus II, suggested that the orchestra director should be chosen from among its own members, and it was Carl Thomas who was appointed to the position of orchestra director on 4 January 1840.

In that year he received both a raise of 80 gulden because of his appointment and 34 gulden as a 15 percent salary raise. The first of the year in 1841 he received payment for his expenses as orchestra director and in August his living quarters were renovated. The next year in November 1843 he was granted more wood, and by the end of December he again received payment for his expenses, as he also did the end of 1846 and the following years. In September 1852 and again in April 1853 he was given a pay advance for hiring temporary musicians, with this practice continuing into the following years as well. In January 1857 he received an honorarium for his church music compositions, followed by further financial support in November of that year. Thomas was listed on the "Convention" of 1 October 1858 as orchestra director of a small group of eighteen musicians, which included four boy singers. Carl Thomas died in the fall of 1858 and his wife Angelica Fajt-Thomas received a pension on 28 October.

CD 1804 N 3284, PR N 4985, CDEP 1805 N 3394, ED N 5816, ED N 7095, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, CDEP 1807 N 1535, DD 1807 N 6419, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, GCHB 1809 <> AM 109, 308, 3152 in Hellyer, 68-74, 3248, 3534, 3535, 3578, 3684, 3687, 3711, 3718, 3751, 3785, 3790, 3809, 3815, 3825, 3830, 3836, 3855, 3875, 3882, 3886, 3916, 3923, 4123, 4161 <> HYB XV, 107-08 <> JP

T i b e r i (Tibery), Leopold, Grenadier Garde wind band player in the "Feldharmonie", was employed from 1784 through 1790.

MP 1-7

T i l l o, Carl August → Thilo

T o m a s i n i, Anton Edmund, violinist and violist, was born in Eisenstadt on 17 February 1775. He was the second son of Luigi Tomasini Sr. and the older brother of Luigi Jr. His father taught him to play the violin as a child, and as early as 1789 Tomasini Sr. wrote to Prince Nicolaus I requesting that his son of fourteen be taken into the orchestra. It was seven years later, on 1 March 1796, that Prince Nicolaus II employed Anton Tomasini at the age of twenty-one as violinist and violist in the Kapelle with an annual salary of 300 gulden. He and his brother Luigi Jr. were taken into service about the same time, with Luigi being employed first in January of that year and Anton later in March. The employment of

the two Tomasini brothers was possible in the prince's opinion for several reasons, first, because of the father's request, second, because of the prince's consideration of Tomasini Sr.'s longtime service, third, because both sons were artistically ready, and fourth, because the father could also supervise his two sons' behavior. In 1799 Anton Tomasini requested a salary raise as he had not received one in three years and was still earning 300 gulden. As found in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 he was earning that year 340 gulden, plus he received a raise of 100 gulden. Additional information on the personnel list included that he was twenty-six years old, single, could speak German, Italian and some Hungarian, had been in service for five years, had worked earlier for Count Harsch in his chamber music, and that he had come to his present position for a better salary. In 1802 his salary was at 440 gulden, plus he also received a new uniform. In the spring of 1804 Haydn wrote a letter to the prince noting that Tomasini had only five months earlier received a raise of 40 gulden plus money for his lodgings, and since he had once again requested financial assistance, Haydn left the decision completely up to the prince. Later that summer on 6 July Haydn wrote another letter to the prince in which he supported with caution an additional payment for Tomasini after acknowledging that Frau Spiellmann, the colonel's wife, had supported his request. By 2 August Tomasini began receiving 150 gulden for teaching three choirboys. In 1805 he was granted a raise of 60 gulden and became principal second violinist in the orchestra, while in 1806 his salary was raised to 600 gulden. During the years 1808 and 1809 Tomasini continued as principal second violinist and was also listed as one of four violin soloists in the reports of music services. In the "General Cassa Handbuch" of 1809 he was listed as earning 890 gulden for that year. In 1810 he signed the life-long contract, which was to provide a better salary and a pension. In February 1811 Tomasini requested a pension and dismissal, but the prince declined to grant him either. Later that year in August Tomasini wrote to the prince about his need to earn more money since he had accumulated many debts and his salary was not large enough to pay them off. He and his wife were considering the possibility of moving to Mecklenburg-Strelitz where his brother Luigi and sister-in-law Sophie lived and where there would be an opportunity for a better position. He also requested money from the prince to make the trip. At the same time Fuchs sent a letter to the prince noting the twenty years of service provided by Tomasini and encouraged the prince to help Tomasini with his debts and keep him in service. A few days later, on 12

August, Tomasini received his dismissal and severance pay, but he was not satisfied, as he wanted a higher compensation. By 20 August 1811 it was settled that Tomasini would stay in Eisenstadt and continue his service to Prince Esterházy. Later that fall on 18 October he received a pay supplement. In 1813 he earned a salary of 855 F 18 xr and was listed as the 'Second Director' on the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February, but when the Kapelle was dissolved on 14 March 1813, Tomasini became the principal second violinist and was retained in the church music ensemble with a salary of 600 gulden along with six cords of wood and free lodging. On 12 May 1814 he appealed once again to the prince for help in paying off his large debts, but in July the prince declined his request. Four years later on 1 April 1818 he was appointed principal director of the music ensemble over Carl Thomas and received a raise. Requests from Tomasini for pay advances continued when he asked for financial assistance in April 1819 and again in 1822, but again the prince declined both petitions. Fuchs reported the death of Anton Tomasini in Eisenstadt on 12 June 1824 at the age of forty-nine. His widow Tekla received a pension on 27 July 1824, which was discontinued on 30 April 1838.

PR N 4753, ED N 3195, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, PR N 4716, PR N 4718, GCHB 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, GCHB Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, ED N 5220, DD 1805 N 2634, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5816, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1808, GCHB 1809 <> AM 32, 104, 287, 288, 292, 308, 1853, 2903, 2993, 3033, 3248, 3479, 3492, 3540, 3573, 3577 <> Harich Orchester 12-16, 57-58, CCLN 232, 232f <> JP

T o m a s i n i, Barbara, second wife of Luigi, Sr.

T o m a s i n i - S p a n i t s, Elisabeth Anna (Lisette), soprano and youngest daughter of Luigi Tomasini by his first wife, was born 8 July 1788 at Eszterháza. Haydn was her godfather as was also the painter Basilius Grundmann. In November 1806 she was paid 50 gulden for her work in the theater music for that year. She was a member of the church music in Eisenstadt and in November 1807 received a raise of 200 gulden. Prince Nicolaus II sent her to Vienna for voice and piano lessons, but these did not work out well and

she was dismissed from service on 1 October 1810. Elisabeth Tomasini married the official Johann Spanits. After her husband died in 1820, she received a pension and returned to live in Vienna.

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450, ED 1807 N 2950, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 3441, 4064 <> Harich Orchester, 12-13, 56-57

T o m a s i n i (Tomasinin), Josepha, soprano and daughter of Luigi Tomasini Sr., was born in Eisenstadt on 27 August 1773. She studied voice for a time with bass singer Joseph Rotter. In 1806 she and her sister Elisabeth were part of the prince's theater music with each receiving 50 gulden in November 1806 for the various accessories needed for their costumes. She was an official member of the church and chamber music beginning in 1807, and in November of that year she and her sister Elisabeth each received a raise of 200 gulden. On 15 June 1812 she retired. Although the prince granted her request for financial support in October 1822, another petition in August 1823 was declined. Josepha Tomasini never married. She died on 2 September 1846 at the age of seventy-three.

GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450, ED 1807 N 2950, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809 <> AM 322, 3555, 3874 <> Harich Orchester, 12, 56 <> JP

T o m a s i n i Jr., Luigi (Alois), violinist, was born 10 July 1779 at Eszterháza. His father taught him violin, and he was considered by Haydn to be a significant virtuoso. In July 1794 when he was fifteen years old, he performed a concert for which he received 12 ducats (54 F), but because of his young age the prince paid the money to his father rather than to him directly. The following year between 17 and 31 December he and his father received 22 F 30 xr plus 45 xr per diem for concerts they gave in Vienna. The next day, on 1 January 1796, Tomasini began his official employment with the chamber and church music, receiving an annual salary of 450 gulden but without further benefits. The salary was to be paid quarterly to his father Luigi Tomasini Sr. since he at the young age of sixteen had already accumulated several debts. Five years later his salary remained the same at 450 gulden, as found in the "Personnel and Salary List" in 1801. This personnel list also included additional information, such as that he was twenty-one years old, had been in service for five years, was single, spoke German and

Italian and that he had had no prior employment. The next year in 1802 he received a uniform. Although the records of 1803 show that after seven years Tomasini had not received a raise in salary, the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1805 confirms that by this time he was earning 660 gulden. The following year 1806 his salary increased further to 700 gulden while he received additionally four cords of wood. Also in November of that year he was granted 100 gulden as an honorarium for his work with the theater music. In February 1808 the prince issued a three-year contract, which all the musicians were expected to sign. Tomasini at first signed with the stipulation that he would work for only one year, but when Fuchs requested that all of the musicians sign a second copy of the contract because of Tomasini's comment, he refused to sign. Being threatened with dismissal, he later wrote a separate letter to the prince agreeing to the three-year term. Having requested permission to marry the singer Sophie Croll, on 14 July he was granted that permission. Three days later on 17 July 1808 he married Croll, but since she was not allowed a widow's pension and also because Tomasini had not been promoted to the position of concertmaster upon his father's death in April of that year, the couple requested to be dismissed from service. In August they left for Mecklenburg-Strelitz where Sophie's family lived and obtained positions in the duke's Kapelle there.

CD 1794 N 1451, GC 1794 F 30 R 36 N 23, ED N 3194, HM 1796 Jan F 1 N 8, ED 1796-1, PR N 4753, PR N 4716, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, PR N 4718, GCHB 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47, GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36, 330, PR N 4727, CD 1804 N 1244, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, ED N 5220, ED N 5816, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 887, GCHB 1808, CD 1808 N 3136 <> HYB XVIII, 136-39, Harich Orchester, 16-18, 58-59 <> JP

T o m a s i n i, Sr. (Tamasini), Luigi (Alois), concertmaster, was born in 1742 in Pesaro in Italy and had a long, distinguished career as concertmaster working with Haydn for the Esterházy princes. He was already in service by 1757, but according to a salary list, it was on 1 June 1761 that he officially became a member of the Kapelle. Although his salary at first was minimal, he continually received increases until the death of Prince Nicolaus I at the end of September 1790. Tomasini was listed on the 2 October 1790 "Con-

vention" as earning that year an annual salary of 682 F and 30 xr along with receiving a new uniform valued at 75 gulden, 24 lbs. of candles, 9 "Eimer" of wine and six cords of firewood. On 2 November 1790 when Prince Anton began his reign, Tomasini was granted a monthly pension of 400 gulden, as had been stipulated by Prince Nicolaus I, and was further taken into service again with an additional 400 gulden as salary. Four years later on 22 November 1794 he received an annual raise in his salary of 200 gulden, increasing his total salary to 600 gulden. The 1801 "Personnel and Salary List" confirmed that he was still being paid 600 gulden that year, that he was fifty-nine years old, had been in service for forty-three years, was married, had nine children, spoke German, French, and Italian and early in his career had been employed as a chamber musician for Prince Paul Anton Esterházy. Of his twelve children (some of whom died in infancy) his two sons Anton and Luigi (Alois) were employed as violinists under Prince Nicolaus II, and his two daughters Josepha and Elisabeth both became singers in the Kapelle. On 5 December 1801 Tomasini sent a letter to the prince asking for an increase in his salary, and when the prince asked Haydn for his opinion, Haydn noted that because of the expensive times in which they were living, that a raise would be in order. In August 1802, when Fuchs was appointed Vice Kapellmeister, Tomasini was promoted to Director of the chamber music. That year he received a new uniform and was paid the same salary of 600 gulden, which was not increased in 1803. Haydn wrote a letter to the prince in the spring of 1804 offering his support to Tomasini's request for additional finances. In 1804 he received a housing allowance of 60 gulden, and the next year in 1805 he also received one "Maas" of wine for each day of the year and a salary of 750 gulden as documented in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1805. Luigi Tomasini died on 25 April 1808 at the age of sixty-six and was buried in the Bergkirche crypt. His widow and second wife Barbara received a salary after his death on 7 July 1808, and her children received additional financial support. A year later on 19 October 1809 she received permission to remain in Eisenstadt as a widow. Barbara Tomasini died of typhus thirteen years later on 25 December 1821. Her daughter Amalie died on 3 April 1829.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 N 20, ED N 1739, AV F 247 N 4, PR N 4739, CD 1794 N 1451, GC 1796 F10 R 18 N 23, PR N 4753, ED N 3194, HM 1796 Jan F 1 N 8, GCHB 1797 Fol 165-66, AV F 291 Teil 1 1798, GCHB 1798 Fol 143-44, PR N 4716, PR N 4718, GCHB 1799, GCHB 1800 Fol 146-47,

GCHB 1801 Fol 179-80, AV F 291 Teil 1 1802, CD 1802 N 1507, GCHB 1802 Fol 200-01, AV F 291 Teil 1 1803, PR N 4727, CD 1803 N 1038, GCHB 1803 Fol 234-36,330, ED N 4708, CD 1804 N 1244, EK 1804 N 59, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, PR N 4985, ED N 5220, EK 1805 N 49, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, GC 1806 F 20 R 5 N 3450, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, EK 1807 N 48, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, GCHB 1808, ED 1808 N1510, ED 1808 N 1493, GCHB 1809 <> AM 1937, 2465, 3291, 3527 <> Harich Orchester, 7-12, 53-56, CCLN, 195-96, 230-31, Pohl II, 17, Gerlach, 37f, Landon II, 80-81, <> JP

T o m a s i n i, Sophie → Croll-Tomasini, Sophie

T ö r e k y, Stephan Franz, official (“Accessist”)
AV F 247 N 4, ED N 5816

T o r n e r (Turner), Mathias, Grenadier drummer, was born in Kleinhöflein in 1759 and began his service with the military music at the age of twenty-six on 26 September 1785. Torner was dismissed on 30 November 1798 after thirteen years of employment.
MP 7-15, CB 3

T r a i d l, Joseph → Traitl

T r a i d l e r, Joseph → Treidler

T r a i t l (Traidl), Joseph, fifer, was engaged with the Grenadier Garde beginning 1 April 1802 and continued his service at least through the year 1808 according to the “Grenadier Compagnie Rechnung”.

MP 19-20, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808

T r a i t l e r, Johann → Treidler, Johann

T r a v a g l i a, Pietro, theater painter
CD 1794 N 1451, GC 1794 F 30 R 36 N 23

T r e i d l e r, Catharina → Marx-Treidler

T r e i d l e r (Traitlet), Johann, violist, violinist and timpanist, performed in the theater music in 1804 and was officially employed in the church, chamber and theater music in June 1806. Besides playing the viola, he was also a tenor and could play the violin and timpani. He received an annual salary of 600 gulden, four cords of firewood and 40 gulden as housing allowance. Treidler was listed as being ill on the music service report of 12 February 1809 and died shortly thereafter, with Jacob Leeb replacing Treidler as violist in the Kapelle on 28 February. One year later on 27 March 1810 his widow Catharina von Matsay-Treidler sold her piano and by the fall of that year on 27 October she requested a pension, which was received the following spring on 4 March 1811. The records note that in September 1822 his wife Catharina received firewood as his widow.

PR N 4985, DD 1806 N 3986, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 2282, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, ED 1809 N 265, GCHB 1809 <> AM 1503, 3292 <> JP

T r e i d l e r (Treitler, Traidler), Joseph, tenor, was born in 1779. He was in Eisenstadt in September 1804 residing at the Engl inn before his employment a month later on 30 October, with duties to sing in the church and chamber music and also in the theater music. Besides being a singer, Treidler could also play the violin, viola and cello. His annual salary was 700 gulden plus 100 gulden, which he received instead of free lodging and wood. In 1805 he was not only given a uniform, but his annual salary was also raised to 800 gulden. As listed on the report forms for music services in 1808-09, he was one of the three tenor soloists in the Kapelle. Treidler and his wife Catharina Marx-Treidler requested early in 1809 to be dismissed from the Esterházy Kapelle in order to find better positions, but they asked to be reinstated on 21 March 1809, and the prince took them back into service. Treidler was good at sketching for in 1810 he made a drawing of the Gloriette, the Esterhazy's hunting lodge located above the palace in Eisenstadt. In November 1810 Treidler requested a raise. Two years later on 15 June 1812 he and his wife retired, but immediately following his retirement he was appointed on 18 June as the accountant for the soda company in Vienna. With this position Treidler produced soda as the sales manager for the princely factory in Illmitz. Four years later in November 1816 he was granted a raise in his pension. Joseph Treidler died in Vienna following a long illness at the

age of seventy-two at half past four o'clock in the morning on 26 June 1852. His funeral service, held on Tuesday, 29 June at seven o'clock in the evening at St. Ulrich's Parish Church, was announced by his children Friederich, Joseph, Eduard and Theresia. Treidler was buried at St. Marx cemetery.

CC 1804 Sep N 59, CD 1804 N 3999, ED N 5003, 5004, GCHB 1805 Fol 310-21, PR N 4985, CDEP 1805 N 1041, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED 1807 N 641, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, ED 1809 N 297, GCHB 1809, CD 1815 N 1321, GC 1852 F 62 N 136<> AM 2835, 3483 <> JP

T r e i t l e r, Joseph → Treidler, Joseph

T u r n e r, Mathias → Torner

U h l, Johann, singer in the boys' choir and cellist, was taken into the "Kapellknaben" on 12 November 1807. He was a beginning violinist in 1808 when he had lessons with Luigi Tomasini, Sr. On the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813 he was listed as a boy singer earning 100 F 12 xr. On 21 October 1816 he was officially taken into service. Twelve years later, as confirmed in the music personnel list of 1 January 1828, Uhl received a salary of 600 gulden as well as free housing and six cords of wood. Retained in the music ensemble following the reduction that year, he kept the same pay arrangements. On 1 August 1831 Uhl left his lodgings in the music building. There was another reduction in the Kapelle on 15 July 1832. Before the reduction Uhl received a salary of 960 gulden plus 50 gulden for a housing allowance and six cords of wood, but after the reduction he was dismissed, although he continued to remain unofficially active. Eight years later in July of 1840 he was granted a raise. Uhl's association with the Kapelle continued further, for in October 1858 he was listed in the "Convention" of that year as the double bass player in a small group of Esterházy musicians. In addition in November of 1858 he was given more goods in kind, and four years later in 1862 Uhl received firewood.

AM 225 in HYB XVIII, 147, 149, 308, 3732, 3799, 3846, 3855, 3924 <> JP

U n g r i c h t, Vito (Vitus), tenor, was engaged in June 1776 and sang in numerous operas at Eszterháza. In 1790 he was listed on

the "Convention" of 2 October as earning for that year 300 gulden along with 75 gulden for a uniform, 24 lbs. of candles and three cords of firewood. Since the chamber music had been dissolved following the death of Prince Nicolaus I on 28 September 1790, he was given a six-weeks' severance pay of 35 gulden on 9 October.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8 <> Landon II, 63, 82

U r b a n, Johann Michael, tenor, was taken into service on 3 March 1806 to sing in the church, chamber, and theater music. His annual salary was 600 gulden in addition to four cords of wood and free lodging in the musicians' building. On 2 July 1806 he received 50 gulden for lodging. Urban was dismissed in February 1808 after only two years in the Kapelle.

PR N 4985, CD 1806 N 885, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, GCHB 1808 <> AM 1661 <> JP

V a d á s z, Johann, official ("Haus Refferent")

DD 1808 N 2030, ED 1808 N 1510, DD 1809 N 877

V a d á s z, Josepha → Schill-Vadász

V o c h e r, Josepha → Schöringer-Vocher

V o g e l (Vogl), Michael, theater attendant and music announcer

PR N 4985, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 5290, CD 1809 N 836, GCHB 1809

V o l f f, Johann (Johan) → Wolf

V u t k o v a t z, Lucas → Wutkowatz

W a l c h, Franz

CD 1806 N 1604, DD 1807, N 847, CD 1808 N 887, DD 1809 N 877

W a r l e n (Werlen), Georg, clarinetist born in Wallerstein in Schwabia, petitioned Prince Nicolaus II to be taken into service with the "Harmonie" on 31 October 1800, and by 10 November he was employed, earning 300 gulden and receiving four cords of

wood later in December. From the information in the "Personnel and Salary List" of 1801 it is confirmed that he earned that year a salary of 314 gulden. The document also notes that Warlen was seventeen years old, single, had been in service for two months, and had been employed earlier by Count Franz Esterházy. Warlen worked for the prince for one and one half years until he requested a dismissal in March 1802 in order to pursue a better position.

ED N 3342, PR N 4718, CD 1802 N 592

W e b e r, Franz, Grenadier fifer, was employed on 25 October 1801 replacing Georg Frank and continued his work with the military music at least through the year 1808, according to the "Grenadier Compagnie Rechnung".

MP 18-20, GCR 1806, GCR 1807, GCR 1808

W e i g l, Joseph, composer and conductor, was born on 28 March 1766 in Eisenstadt with Haydn as his godfather. His father was the renowned cellist Joseph Weigl who had worked in Eisenstadt from 1761 until 1769 when he left to take the position of principal cellist with the Kärntnertortheater in Vienna. At the age of three the son went to Vienna with his parents and was given an exceptional music education. At an early age he studied with Albrechtsberger and later Salieri and also knew Mozart and Baron van Swieten. By 1792 he was appointed Kapellmeister and composer for the Vienna court theater. Weigl wrote operas and other stage works until 1822 with his most successful being "Schweizerfamilie" and "Das Waisenhaus" and thereafter turned to composing sacred works. After his retirement in 1838 he was awarded a prestigious honorary medal for his work. Joseph Weigl died in Vienna on 3 February 1846.

CD 1802 N 1507

W e r l e i n, Joseph, was taken into service in the Kapelle as first clarinetist on 21 November 1808 replacing Franz Finger and was paid an annual salary of 700 gulden along with a free apartment and four cords of firewood. He was also taken in as a trainee in one of the prince's business departments. By 11 February 1809 he was no longer on the list of musicians.

PR N 4985, CD 1808 N 5277 <> JP

W e r l e n, Georg → Warlen

W i e d e r k e h r, Elisabeth → Siebert-Wiederkehr

W o l f (Wolff, Volff), Johann (Johan), fifer, clarinetist, flutist, and violinist, was born in Kleinhöflein in 1760 and became a fifer with the Grenadier Garde on 18 February 1778 at the age of eighteen. He was listed a year later as a clarinetist in the band but was dismissed on 8 December 1779. From 1784 to 1790 he was again a member of the Grenadier Band. After having worked in the church and chamber music for one and one half years, he requested compensation for his work in June of 1804, and then in the fall he requested after two years in the church music to have a salary and a uniform as the other musicians. In late December 1804 he was given the position of second flutist beginning retroactively from 1 July of that year and was paid an annual salary of 100 gulden. In addition he received a regular uniform. Fuchs recommended to the prince that since Wolf had not played a great number of services in the Kapelle, it would be adequate to offer him 75 gulden for a half year. In September 1805 Wolf requested to be a regular member of the high princely service, and in 1806 he was paid 200 gulden. He played flute and violin in the Kapelle through 1809. The music service reports of 1808 and 1809 list Wolf as second flutist for the church and chamber music. On 9 December 1809 Wolf requested a raise from his current salary of 300 gulden for his services in the Kapelle noting that he had served already for twenty-seven years and that inflation made it impossible for him to live on his salary. Wolf signed the prince's life-long contract in October 1810 and, as noted on the "Convention" of that year, he received an annual salary of 900 gulden. In March 1811 Wolf's son, who had been a boy singer, was permitted to play in the orchestra. According to the "Personnel and Salary List" of 14 February 1813, he earned 782 F 12 xr that year. When the chamber music was dissolved one month later on 14 March 1813, Wolf had worked twenty-eight years for the Esterházy. He was dismissed and given six-weeks' compensation plus an additional 100 gulden. After petitioning the prince, he was given a full-year's severance pay in cash, and the original six-weeks' severance pay was also included as additional assistance.

MP 1 -7, CD 1800 N 2817/2, CD 1804 N 2240, CD 1804 N 3284, CDEP 1804 N 3455, GCHB 1804 Fol 302-11, ED N 5096, CDEP 1805 N 4421, PR N 4985, GCHB 1803 Fol 310-21, GCHB 1806 Fol 244, 268-75, ED N

5816, GCHB 1807 Fol 268-74, CD 1808 N 848, CD 1808 N 2148, CD 1808 N 5290, GCHB 1808, CD 1809 N 836, CD 1809 N 4007, GCHB 1809 <> AM 116, 308, 2919, 3152 in Hellyer 68-74 <> JP

W u t k o w a t z, Josepha → Griessler-Wutkowatz

W u t k o w a t z (Vutkovatz), Lucas, official (“Schaffer”)

CD 1804 N 2040, EK 1804 N 59, EK 1805 N 49. EK 1807 N 48, EK 1808 N 51

Z a c c h i e l l i (Zechielli), Maria (Rosa), soprano, was hired by Prince Nicolaus I on 20 April 1789, with her contract retroactive from 24 March. In 1790 she was earning a salary of 765 gulden plus 48 lbs. of candles and six cords of firewood according to the “Convention” of 2 October 1790. One week later on 9 October she was dismissed with a six-weeks’ severance pay of 89 F 15 xr.

AV F 291a, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7 <> Landon II, 54

Z a c h m a n n (Zakmann), Dionysius, clarinetist, became a member of the “Harmonie” in late 1790 under Prince Anton earning 35 F 25 xr monthly along with a housing allowance. He also worked at the Kärntnertortheater in Vienna for three and one half months from November 1791 to the end of February 1792. Prince Nicolaus II dismissed him along with the other seven wind players on 5 March 1794. His final severance pay of 35 F 25 xr was received in April 1794. By February 1795 Zachmann was again working in Vienna at the Kärntnertortheater.

HM 1791 Mai N 16, HM 1792 Mai N 6, CD 1794 N 1170, HM 1794 Apr F 4 N 5 <> AM 152/1-XVII in HYB XV, 177-80 <> Hellyer, 19

Z a k m a n n, Dionysius → Zachmann

Z e c h, Martin → Czech, Martin

Z e c h i e l l i, Maria → Zacchielli

Z e r v e n k a, Joseph → Czerwenka

Z i m m e r m a n n, Friederich, father of boy singer Johann Zimmermann

GCHB 1808

Z i m m e r m a n n, Johann, singer in the boys' choir and tenor from Vienna, was employed 1 May 1804 in the "Kapellknaben". He was given lodging, board and clothing along with an annual payment of 30 gulden. On 2 October 1809, at the suggestion of Vice-Kapellmeister Fuchs, the prince made him the tenor replacement for the deceased Thilo, and he became a full member of the Kapelle. Zimmermann received an annual salary of 600 gulden, four cords of firewood and free housing in the music building. He was told that if a room with the musicians was not available, he would instead receive 40 gulden for a housing allowance. On 1 December 1810 Zimmermann received a payment, while later that year on 11 October 1810 he signed a three-year contract with the prince receiving a salary of 900 gulden, free lodging and six cords of wood. Having requested to be dismissed in November 1811, he received his dismissal permission shortly thereafter on 6 December 1811, and on 15 December he was replaced by Johann Posch.

CD 1804 N 2040, PR N 4985, GCHB 1808, DD 1809 N 5190, GCHB 1809
<> AM 132, 3026 <> JP

Z i m m e r m a n n, Joseph, supernumerary singer in the boys' choir

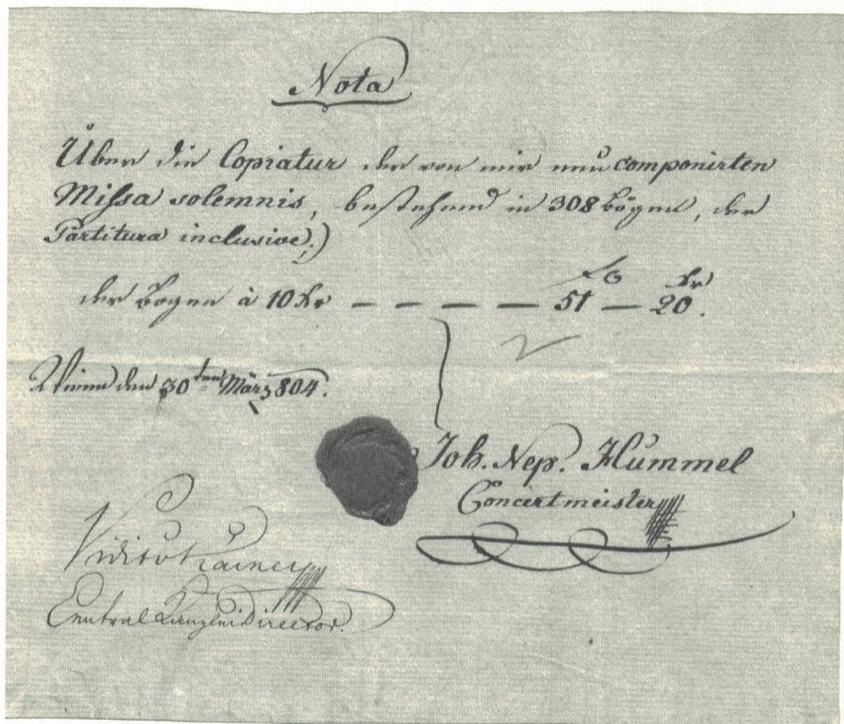
CD 1804 N 2040, PR N 4985, ED N 5816, EK 1808 N 51, GCHB 1809

Z ü s s e r, Joseph, a supernumerary singer in the boys' choir from Vienna, was employed 1 May 1804 in the boys' choir when he was eleven years old receiving lodging, board and clothing. Since the prince noted in January 1805 that he was weak and often sick, Zimmermann was sent back to his parents in Vienna.

GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 7, GC 1790 F 11 R 15 N 8, GC 1790 F 13 R 24 N 147, GC 1790 F 14 R 26 N 38

FACSIMILES

Facsimile 1



Johann Nepomuk Hummel: Hummel bills for the copying of his mass.
CC 1804 März N 114, 30 March 1804.

050.

Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen.

Ich erlaube dem Herrn Adam List die ihm
 durch seine Vermittlung dem Kellerey-
 Amte zu Eisenach in nomine des Hof-
 Kammerer 1800 von dem Herrn List
 durch die Musikdirektion in Eisenach
 einhundert Reichsgulden bei
 seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen
 zu recouren zu machen in welchem
 Supplement zu dem obigen Hof-
 Kammerer 1800.

Nicolaus Graf Esterhazy

Adam List hat durch seine Vermittlung
 dem Kellerey-
 Amte zu Eisenach in nomine des Hof-
 Kammerer 1800 von dem Herrn List
 durch die Musikdirektion in Eisenach
 einhundert Reichsgulden bei
 seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen
 zu recouren zu machen in welchem
 Supplement zu dem obigen Hof-
 Kammerer 1800.

Adam List hat durch seine Vermittlung
 dem Kellerey-
 Amte zu Eisenach in nomine des Hof-
 Kammerer 1800 von dem Herrn List
 durch die Musikdirektion in Eisenach
 einhundert Reichsgulden bei
 seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen
 zu recouren zu machen in welchem
 Supplement zu dem obigen Hof-
 Kammerer 1800.

Seiner Majestät des Königs von Preussen.

Adam List: List receives remuneration for his music services. GC 1808 F 19 R 3 N 3456, 11 February 1808.

Revers

Ernennt wolken sich findet unterzeichnete Musiqua Per-
sonale nicht sehr Annehmlichkeiten findet die Vollendung
von sich gibt, dass selbst nach länger in dem Hofen einu-
son der hochfürstlichen Durchlaucht von Esterhazy
zu beschreiben wünsche, überdies ist nicht un-
bedeutend von dem unter am letzten Tag und fast wun-
derbar von Adelich beyer Hofen und andern Hofen
Dienstern nicht unbedeutend zu wollen oder zu dienen.
Zu ungewisser Lebensunterstützung findet nicht jedem
unangenehme Unternehmung. Fürstlich von
3ten Nummer 808.

V. Kapellmeister	Johann Friedrich
Orgelmeister	Luigi Tomadini
Inte	Joh. Nep. Hummel
Sopranisten	Anna Dupp.
Inte	Joseph Schill
Inte	Anna Kunze
Inte	Paffurina Funi-Her.
Inte	Leobena Albin
Inte	Anton Gell.
Inte	Yannina Beck.
Inte	Jungfer Kunze
Inte	Elisabeth Kunze

Second Revers of the three-year employment contract.
CD 1808 N 848, 3 February 1808, page 1.

Allistin	Joseph Guinos
Violon	
Violon	Joseph Kuhn
Violon	Alfred Kuhn
Violon	Joseph Weber
Violon	Margaretha Weber
Tenorist	Joseph Kuhn
Violon	Carl Kuhn
Bassist	Karl Kuhn
Violon	Joseph Kuhn
Violon	Joseph Kuhn
Violon	Joseph Kuhn
Violon	Joseph Kuhn
Violonist 1 ^{mo}	
Violon	A. Polzelli
Violon	P. L. Moeglich
Violon	Carl Kuhn
Violonist 2 ^{do}	Karl Kuhn
Violon	Michael Kuhn

Second Revers of the three-year employment contract.
 CD 1808 N 848, 3 February 1808, page 2.

Violinist 2 ^{do}	
Orke	Anton Gabriel Graf
Bratschist	Johann Grombacher
Violoncellist	Anton Langgasser, Anton Trüster, Anton Gschwandtner, Johann Stammler
Contra Bassist	Johann Lorenz
Flautist 1 ^{mo}	Georg Friedrich Schuster
Flautist 2 ^{do}	Johann Eder
oboist 1 ^{mo}	Jakob Gysell
oboist 2 ^{do}	Johann F. Blum
Clarinettist 1 ^{mo}	Anton Langgasser
Clarinettist 2 ^{do}	Johann Grombacher
Fagotist 1 ^{mo}	Johann Grombacher
Fagotist 2 ^{do}	Johann Grombacher
Grand Fagotist	Johann Grombacher
Cornist 1 ^{mo}	Anton Langgasser
Cornist 2 ^{do}	Michael Grombacher
Clarinetist 1 ^{mo}	Johann Grombacher
Clarinetist 2 ^{do}	Johann Grombacher
Finken	Martin Graf

Second Revers of the three-year employment contract.
 CD 1808 N 848, 3 February 1808, page 3.

Facsimile 4

Hochfürstlichen Durchlaucht dem Regierenden
Fürsten Nicolaus Esterházy von Galantha,
auf dem Innungsfelsen.
Luigi Tomasini

Signatur Piscenstadt am 26^{ten} Februar 1808

Luigi Tomasini Jr.: Tomasini signs the three-year employment contract.
CD 1808 N 848, 26 February 1808.

R A P P O R T

Ueber den *Uebungs* Probe-Dienst, als den 12^{ten} Nov. 1808, welchen nachstehende Individuen der Hochfürstlichen Kapelle zu versehen hatten.

Chargen nach den Tag des Eintritts in den Dienst.	N a m e n.	Haben Dienst			Sind erschienen		Anmerkung.
		In der Kirche um Uhr.	In der Kammer am Uhr.	In der Theater am Uhr.	am Tag.	am Mitt.	
Sopran Sängerinnen.	Barbara Pühscher						<i>Young Probe 3 Pällm.</i>
	* Anna Eichl						
	* Katharina Treidler						
	* Josepha Vadasz						
	Karolina Göb						
	Theresia Stöck						
	* Elisabetha Schneider						
	* Anna Cornega						
	* Josepha Tomasini						
	* Elisabetha Tomasini						
* Müller							
Alt- Sängerinnen.	Josepha Vuthovácz						
	* Josepha Hammer						
	Magdalena Schüringer						
	* Josepha Schüringer						
	* Elisabetha Dienel						
	* Elisabetha Eibert						
Tenoristen.	* Paul Bevilacqua						
	Michael Karbunape						
	* Joseph Treidler						
	Karl August Zillo						
	Johann Vesch						
	* Otto Grell						
Bassisten.	Christian Specht						
	Johann Boder						
	* Joseph Motter						
	Heinrich Schmidt						
	* Anton Schuster						
	* Anton Terri						
Concert-Meister. Violinisten.	* Müller						
	* Anton Polzelli						
	Karl Thomas						
	* Ludwig Philipp Wöglisch						
	Joseph Langstätter						
	Joseph Kaffner						
Second Violinisten.	<i>Novak</i>						
	* Anton Tomasini						
	Michael Ernst						
	Franz Lehner						
	Venceläus Cich						
	Jacob Teeb						
Joseph Därtl							
	<i>duer</i>						

*) Solo Partem.

Rapport of the theater rehearsal on 12 November 1808.
CD 1808 N 5290, 12 November 1808, page 1.

Nov. 12.

Chargen nach den Tag des Eintritts in den Dienst.	N a m e n .	Haben Dienst			Sind erschiene.		A n m e r k u n g .
		In der Kirche um	In der Kammer um	In Theater um	Hr. u.	Fr. u.	
		Uhr.	Uhr.	Uhr.			
Viola Orgel.	Johann Treibler						
	Nicolaus Dirzi						
Violonisten.	Joseph Lorenz						
	Johann Sommer						
Violoncellisten.	Johann Klameth						
	Anton Stadler						
Traversiften.	Georg Friedrich Schuster						
	Johann Wolf						
Hautboisten.	Jakob Dietel						
	Joseph Elster						
Clarinetiften.	Johann Singer						
	Johann Hornick						
Fagotiften.	Johann Michel						
	Joseph Mbugler						
Waldhornisten.	Anton Prinsler						
	Michael Prinsler						
Trompeter.	Sebastian Binder						
	Ignaz Gottl						
	Johann Pfann						
	Joseph Kreiner						
Organist.	Joseph Auer						
Pauker.	Martin Czech						
Sängerknaben.	Sämmtliche Kapellknaben						
Musikantager und Theaterdiener.	Anton Bauer						
	Michael Vogel						
Kranke. Langstäger.							
Reconvalescirt. Mich. Prinsler, Jos. Friedl, Binder.							
Abwesend.							
Joh. Nep. Hummel <i>[Signature]</i> 3							

Rapport of the theater services on 12 November 1808.
 CD 1808 N 5290, 12 November 1808, page 2.

APPENDIX A: Esterházy Musicians Employment Graph¹

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	
Altmann, Michael; Trumpeter																					
Amici, Giuseppe; Baritone																					
Auer, Joseph; Organist																					
Bader, Johann; Bass singer																					
Bader, Johann, Jr.; Boy singer																					
Bader, Michael; Boy singer																					
Baumgartner, Joseph; Clarinetist																					
Benvenuti, Barbara; Soprano																					
Bevilaqua, Paulus; Tenor																					
Binder, Sebastian; Grenadier fifer, trumpeter																					
Bologna, Matilde; Soprano																					
Braghetti, Prospero; Tenor																					
Brinkel, Michael; Grenadier fifer																					
Brinner, Stephan; Grenadier instrumentalist																					
Brizzi, Aloisio; Tenor																					
Clameth, Johann; Cellist																					
Cornega, Anna; Soprano																					

¹ Only those musicians officially employed in the Kapelle and the Grenadier Garde are included in this graph.

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	
Cornega, Joseph; Boy singer																					
Croll-Tomasini, Sophie; Soprano																					
Czech, Martin; Timpanist, trumpeter																					
Czech, Wenzeslaus; Violinist																					
Czerwenka, Franz; Bassoonist, violinist																					
Czerwenka, Joseph; Oboist																					
Dätl, Joseph; Boy singer, violinist																					
De Paoli, Gaetano; Bass singer																					
Dichtler, Leopold; Tenor, double bass player																					
Dichtler-Dienelt, Elisabeth; Alto																					
Dietzl, Johann; Double bass player, violinist																					
Dietzl, Joseph; Hornist, violinist																					
Dietzl, Nicolaus; Violist																					
Dobner, Adam; Grenadier wind player																					
Düppe, Thomas; Clarinetist, double bass player, cellist																					
Eder, Andreas; Grenadier fifer																					
Eder, Paul; Boy singer																					
Eigner, Anton; Grenadier wind player																					
Elssler, Joseph Jr.; Oboist																					
Ernst, Michael; Violinist																					

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	
Ferstl, Ignatz; Boy singer																					
Filler, Anton; Boy singer																					
Finger, Franz; Clarinetist																					
Forti, Anton; Bass singer																					
Frank, Georg; Grenadier fifer																					
Friderich, Joseph; Boy singer																					
Fuchs, Johann Georg; Organist, tenor																					
Fuchs, Johann Nepomuk; Violinist, Vice Kapellmeister																					
Girusch, Joseph; Hornist, bassoonist																					
Goth, Ignatz; Trumpeter																					
Grafl; Grenadier instrumentalist																					
Grell, Otto; Tenor																					
Griessler, Melchior; Bass singer, violinist																					
Griessler-Wutkowatz, Josepha; Alto																					
Grisi, Attilio; Violinist																					
Gross, Joseph; Grenadier drummer																					
Gross, Karl; Grenadier drummer																					
Gsell, Ferdinand; Boy singer																					
Gümpel, Johann Georg; Grenadier drummer																					
Hammer, Josepha; Alto																					

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809
Haydn, Johann; Tenor																				
Haydn, Joseph; Kapellmeister																				
Herlt, Albert; Grenadier wind player																				
Hirsch, Leopold; Violinist																				
Hirsch, Zacharias; Flutist																				
Höld, Anton; Turnermeister, trumpeter																				
Höld, Carolina; Soprano																				
Holtzhauer, Joseph; Grenadier drummer																				
Hornik, Anna; Singer																				
Hornik, Johann; Clarinetist																				
Hummel, Johann Nepomuk; Concertmaster, composer																				
Hyrtl, Jacob; Oboist																				
Jäger, Eleonora Clara; Alto																				
Kastner, Joseph; Boy singer, violinist																				
Kinbäk, Johann; Bassoonist, hornist																				
Kintscher, Joseph; Boy singer																				
Klausa, Johannes; Clarinetist, Grenadier fifer																				
Klebl; Grenadier instrumentalist																				
Kraft, Anton; Cellist																				
Kreiner, Joseph; Trumpeter, violinist																				

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809
Kugler, Joseph; Bassoonist, contrabassoonist																				
Langstöger, Joseph; Boy singer, violinist																				
Lechner, Franz; Hornist, violinist																				
Leeb, Jacob; Boy singer, violinist																				
Lendvay, Gabriel; Hornist, violinist																				
Lorenz, Joseph; Double bass player																				
Majeroni, Pietro; Bass singer																				
Manker, Ignatz; Cellist																				
Martinelli, Filippo; Bass singer																				
Marx-Treidler, Catharina; Soprano																				
Matouschek, Vincenz; Bassoonist																				
Mayer, Anton; Oboist																				
Melo, Teresa; Soprano																				
Michl, Johann; Bassoonist																				
Möglich, Philipp Ludwig; Bass singer, violinist																				
Müller; Grenadier instrumentalist																				
Müller, Elise; Soprano																				
Müller, Michael; Violinist/concertmaster																				
Nickl, Matthias; Hornist																				
Novak, Franz; Organist, violinist																				

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809
Novottny, Thomas; Boy singer																				
Ohlram, Georg; Grenadier fifer																				
Oliva, Joseph; Hornist																				
Oliva, Wenzel; Violinist																				
Pauer, Franz; Hornist, violinist																				
Peczival, Caspar; Bassoonist, violist, timpanist																				
Pfann, Johann; Trumpeter																				
Pierbaur, Mathias; Grenadier drummer																				
Pilhofer, Barbara; Soprano																				
Pleimschauer, Anton; Clarinetist																				
Polzelli, Anton; Violinist																				
Polzelli, Antonio, Sr.; Violinist																				
Polzelli, Luigia; Soprano																				
Posch, Johann Nepomuk; Tenor, house official																				
Prinster, Anton; Hornist																				
Prinster, Michael; Hornist																				
Purcksteiner, Joseph; Violinist																				
Rathmayer, Michael; Professor, Tenor																				
Richter, Jacob Joseph; Tenor																				
Rigl, Johann; Bassoonist																				

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809
Rotter, Joseph; Director, bass singer																				
Rumfeld-Siess, Anna; Soprano																				
Rupp, Martin, Jr.; Boy singer																				
Sassi, Barbara; Soprano																				
Schill-Vadász, Josepha; Soprano																				
Schimmer, Vinzenz; Boy singer																				
Schmidt, Heinrich; Bass singer																				
Schmidt, Theresia; Singer																				
Schneider-Schmidt, Elisabeth; Soprano																				
Schöringer, Carl; Double bass player																				
Schöringer-Vocher, Josepha; Alto																				
Schöringer-Lory, Magdalena; Alto																				
Schulz, Johann; Grenadier fifer																				
Schuster, Anton; Bass singer																				
Schuster, Georg Friedrich; Flutist																				
Siebert-Wiederkehr, Elisabeth; Alto																				
Siemer, Anton; Boy singer																				
Skrabal, Ignatz; Clarinetist																				
Sommer, Johann; Bassoonist																				
Specht, Christian; Bass singer, violist																				

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809
Stadler, Anton; Boy singer, cellist																				
Standfest, Joseph; Grenadier fifer																				
Steiner, Anton; Boy singer																				
Steiner, Joseph; Bassoonist																				
Stotz, Leopold; Boy singer																				
Stotz-Aminger, Theresia; Soprano																				
Suchendrunck, Mathias; Grenadier fifer and drummer																				
Tauber, Clement; Cellist																				
Thilo, Carl August; Tenor																				
Thomas, Carl; Violinist																				
Tiberi, Leopold; Grenadier wind player																				
Tomasini, Anton; Violinist, violist																				
Tomasini-Spanits, Elisabeth Anna; Soprano																				
Tomasini, Josepha; Soprano																				
Tomasini, Luigi Jr.; Violinist																				
Tomasini, Luigi Sr.; Concertmaster																				
Torner, Mathias; Grenadier drummer																				
Traitl, Joseph; Grenadier fifer																				
Treidler, Johann; Violist, violinist, timpanist																				
Treidler, Joseph; Tenor																				

Musicians and Instruments	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809
Uhl, Johann; Boy singer																				
Ungricht, Vito; Tenor																				
Urban, Michael; Tenor																				
Warlen, Georg; Clarinetist																				
Weber, Franz; Grenadier fifer																				
Werlein, Joseph; Clarinetist																				
Wolf, Johann; Fifer, clarinetist, flutist																				
Zacchielli, Maria; Soprano																				
Zachmann, Dionysius; Clarinetist																				
Zimmermann, Johann; Boy singer																				
Zimmermann, Joseph; Boy singer																				

APPENDIX B: Number of Musicians in the Esterházy Kapelle listed by Year, by Persons and by Positions.

