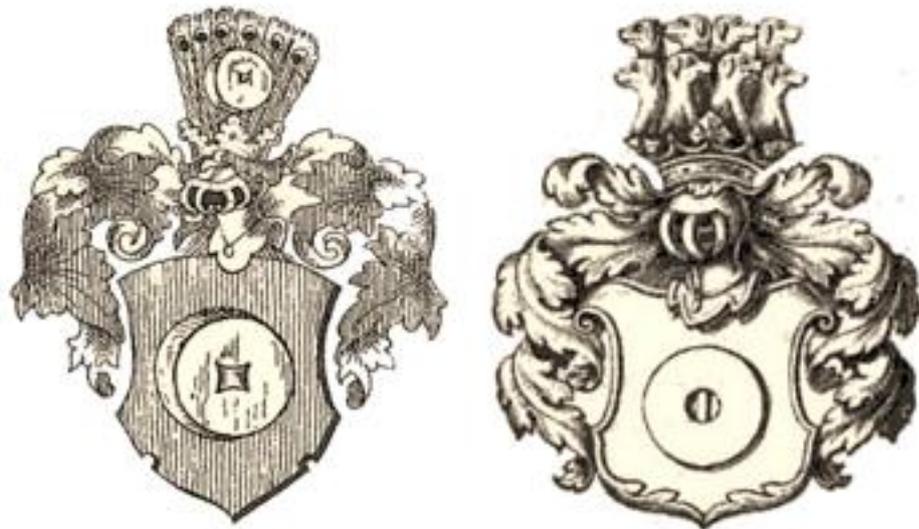

Heraldry

Exploring Origins

Paprzyca / Kuszaba from Bohemia to Poland



Marie-Jeanne C. Ksiazek

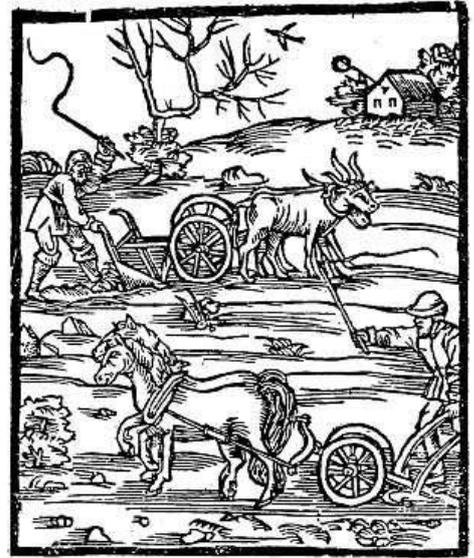
Michał Niwiński

updated November 2021

► Sharing Origins

Polish heraldists confirm that a group of knights came **from Bohemia to Poland** during the 1230s years. Their name was **Kuszaba** and there was a millstone of their coat of arms. The Poles called this foreign Clan **Paprzyca**, a word meaning the millrind in the centre of a millstone. Some historians report that they came with the entourage of Princess Kinga of Hungary who would marry Boleslaw the Chaste, Great Duke of Poland in **1239**.

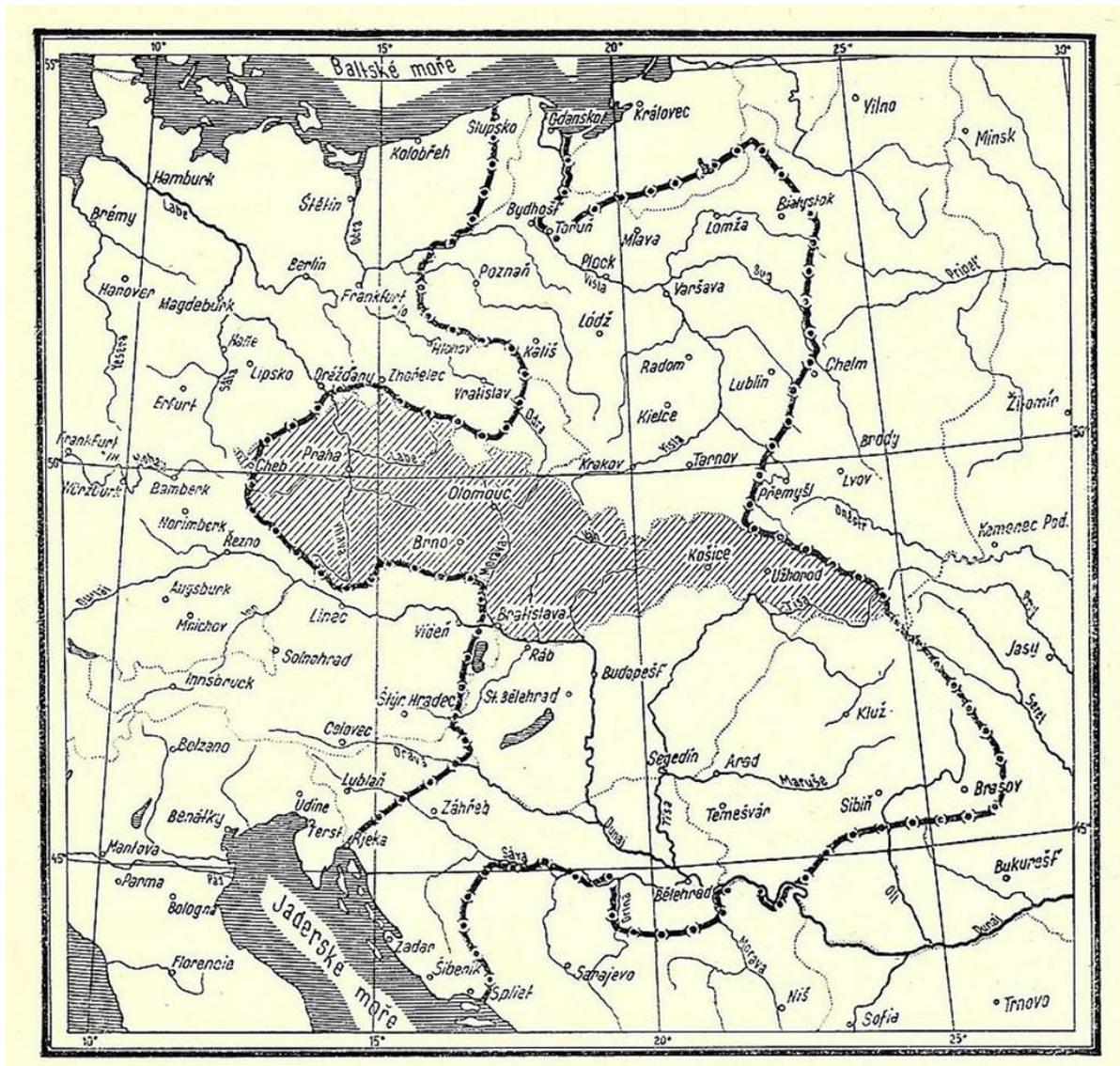
After a few years of royal service in Poland, some of these **Paprzyca** knights were rewarded with a land in the area of **Niewino**, a village located in Podlaskie (Eastern Poland). There, they used the name **Niwiński** to reflect this settlement.



Later, two lines of the Niwiński Family used different surnames to differentiate inside the clan. These surnames became the family names **Chrebra** and **Książyk**.

Lexicon			
English	Polish	Czech	German
Coat of arms, blazon	<i>Herb</i>	<i>Erb</i>	Wappen, Wappenschild
Armorial book	<i>Herbarz</i>	<i>Erbovník</i>	Wappenbuch
Clan	<i>Herbowni</i> <i>Ród herbowy</i>	<i>Klan</i>	Clan
Family line	<i>Ród</i>	<i>Rod,</i> <i>Rodinná linie</i>	Adelsgeschlecht Geschlecht

HERALDRY



In 1300, **King of Bohemia** Wenceslaus II was crowned **King of Poland** (1300-1305). One year later, his son Wenceslaus III was crowned **King of Hungary**. At this time, the Kings of Bohemia had an extensive influence over Central Europe. Later, the Polish Jagiellonian Dynasty developed influence over the Czech Lands (1471–1526).

In Medieval times, borders were uncertain, disputed and volatile. During some periods, the Oder River was flowing inside Bohemia. This powerful Kingdom included many Polish towns of **Silesia**, including Wroclaw, Brzeg and Opole. Flourishing local markets attracted foreign merchants. Many noble clans had family members on both sides of the border.

HERALDRY

Considering that the Kuszaba/Paprzyca knights came **from Bohemia to Poland**, their distant ancestors are most probably among the **local families** sharing the same coat of arms.

In Polish armorial books (*Herbarz*), we read that a “**millstone on red shield**” coat of arms was used in Bohemia by Czech-Speaking and German-speaking families. Czech and German heraldists identify these families with the following names :

- in Czech: **Woitmole**;
- in German: **Woitmole, Weitmill, Weitmühl, Weitmühle, Weitminer, Weitmüller, Weyttenmul, Weytmille, Weytmyle, Weydmüller** and **Zberkmul**.

The first mention of this clan dates back **1278** (Gauhe – 1719). The last line in Bohemia was

extinct by the **second half of the 16th c** (Hellbach – 1826) or **beginning of the 17th c.** (Blažek – 1899).

These families are also mentioned in Polish *herbarz*.

The names **Woitmole/Weitmill** are mentioned by Emilian Żernicki-Szeliga in his book *Die Polnischen Stammwappen ihre Geschichte und ihre Sagen* (1904). In Silesia, a region on the Eastern side of the border, the German

Zberkmul family shared also the Paprzyca coat of arms, as mentioned by Kazimierz Józef Turowski in *Wiadomość o życiu i pismach Bartłomieja Paprockiego* (1858) and Leopold von Ledebur in *Adelslexikon der Preussischen Monarchie* (1855).



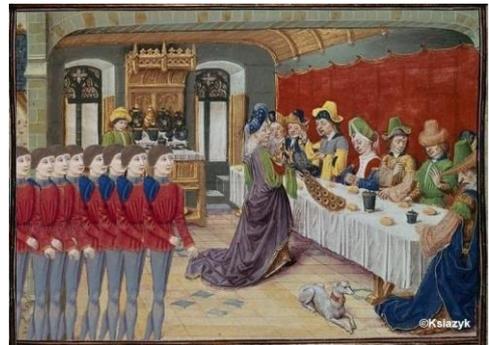
Women from Bohemia, miniature from the Chronicle of Ulrico di Richental - Czech Republic 16th Century.

► Sharing a Legend

All these local names relate to the legend of the milestone dating from the 11th. c. Some Polish heraldists and historians specify the year 1081 (§ Sinapius, Hellbach, Hefner, Sedláček). The story is generally located in Bohemia (to day in Czech Republic) or in Silesia (today in Poland). In Bohemia, heraldists report that the hero is a noble gentleman named Dobrohost.

Historians give no detail regarding the location. There are two Dobrohošť (Dobrohost in German) village in the Czech Republic and one in neighbouring Slovakia. German Historian Johann Sinapius locates the legend in Radoschow (Radochów in Polish). In Poland, two villages of Silesia are sharing this name.

Read also: [Investigating a Legend](#)





Bohemia

Legend of the millstone

In Bohemia, a noble lady made fun of a poor woman who had twin babies, wrongly accusing her of adultery. The Divine Providence punished this lady who was the wife of Lord Dobrohost (also named Veitminar). Later, on the same day, the lady gave birth to nine babies.

Two old women who attended these births argued that this was an evil spell from two witches who had been burnt in Wischerad a few days before. They convinced the mother to get rid of eight babies. As they were very small, the old women put them in a box (*Krabice* in Czech) with the intention to bury them somewhere. On their way, the two old women met Lord Dobrohost who was back from visiting his suzerain Duke Vladislav in Wischerad (Vyšehrad). The unfortunate father opened the box and discovered the truth.

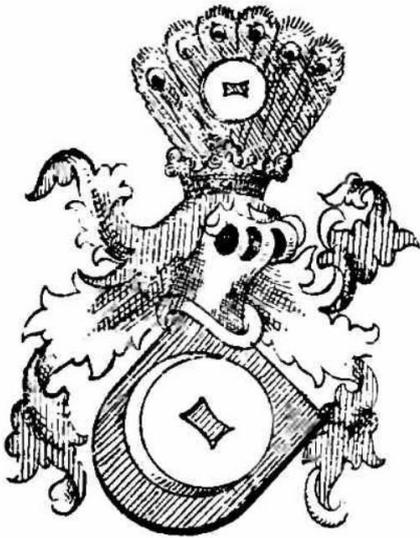
Lord Dobrohost took the babies home to feed them. Once they were all baptized, he asked the miller to take care of them. The mother who had accepted such crime remained in the house. Guilty and repentant, she lived the rest of her life under the reproachful watch of her husband.

Three of the children died young. Six of them reached adult age and they put a millstone on their coat of arms to honour the miller ■



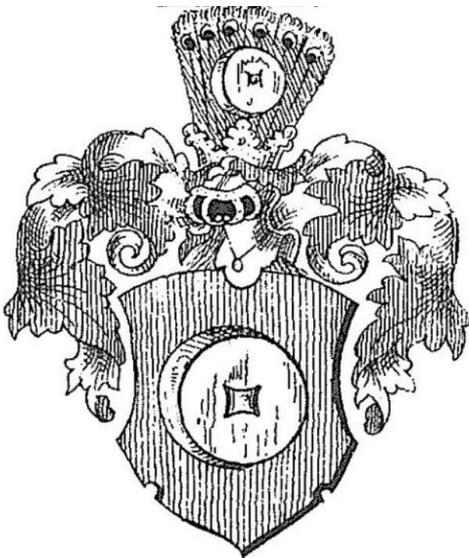
HERALDRY

► Sharing a Blason

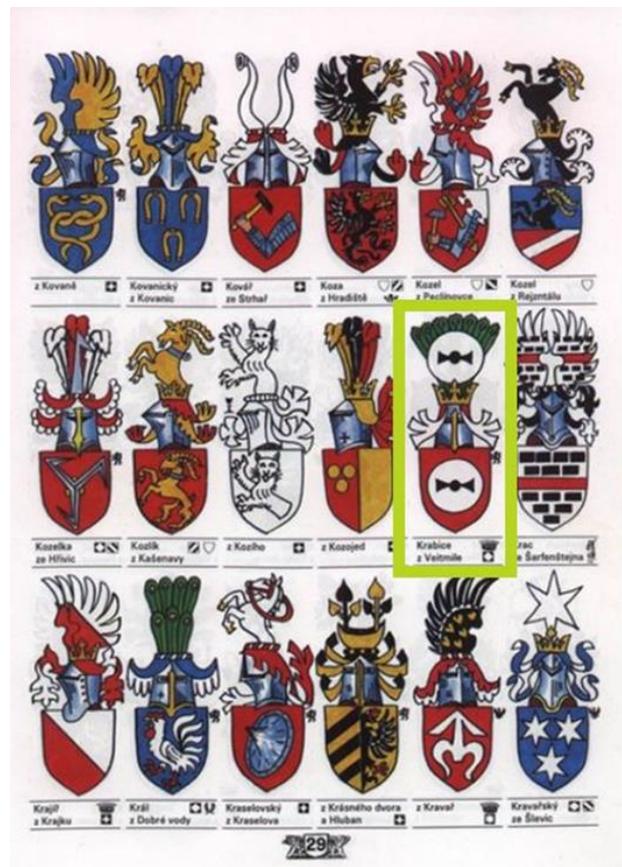


As used in Bohemia, the coat of arms has a **silver millstone** on a **red field**. The crest has a **bouquet of peacock feathers**, a common feature in Bohemian heraldry. As frequently observed in this region, the crest duplicates the main device and pictures a **small millstone**. There are **no puppies**. Some descriptions specify that the central axe of the millstone is horizontal.

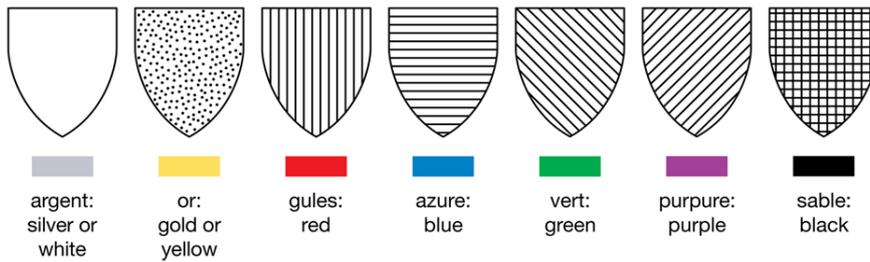
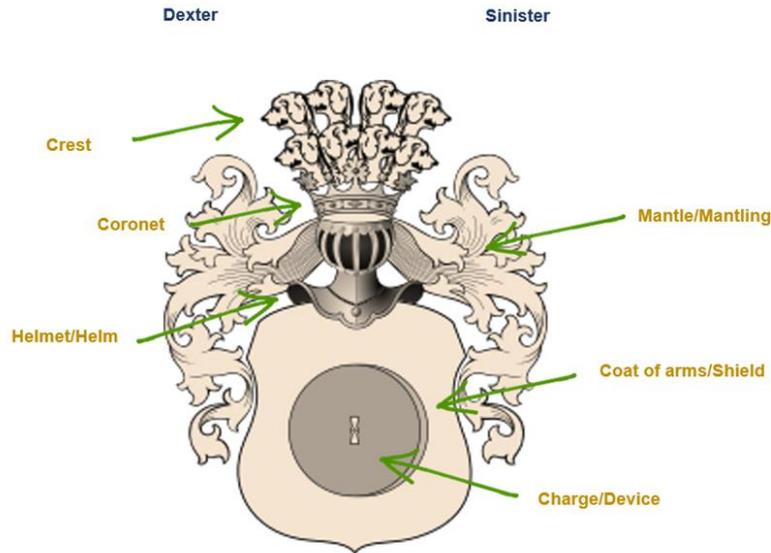
Beyond these differences, the two coat of arms in Bohemia and Poland have many common attributes, in particular the presence of a coronet on the helmet. The milestone has quite similar design and proportion. The position in fess (shield centre) is the same.



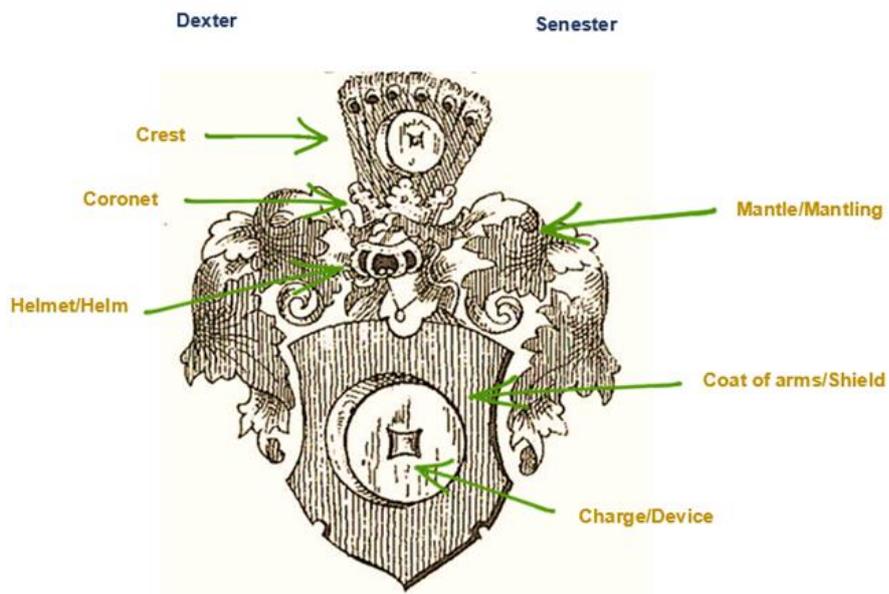
We express our gratitude to Mr. **Jan Drocár**, Director of the Czech magazine [Historická šlechta](#). He kind support guided our first steps in Bohemia Heraldry.



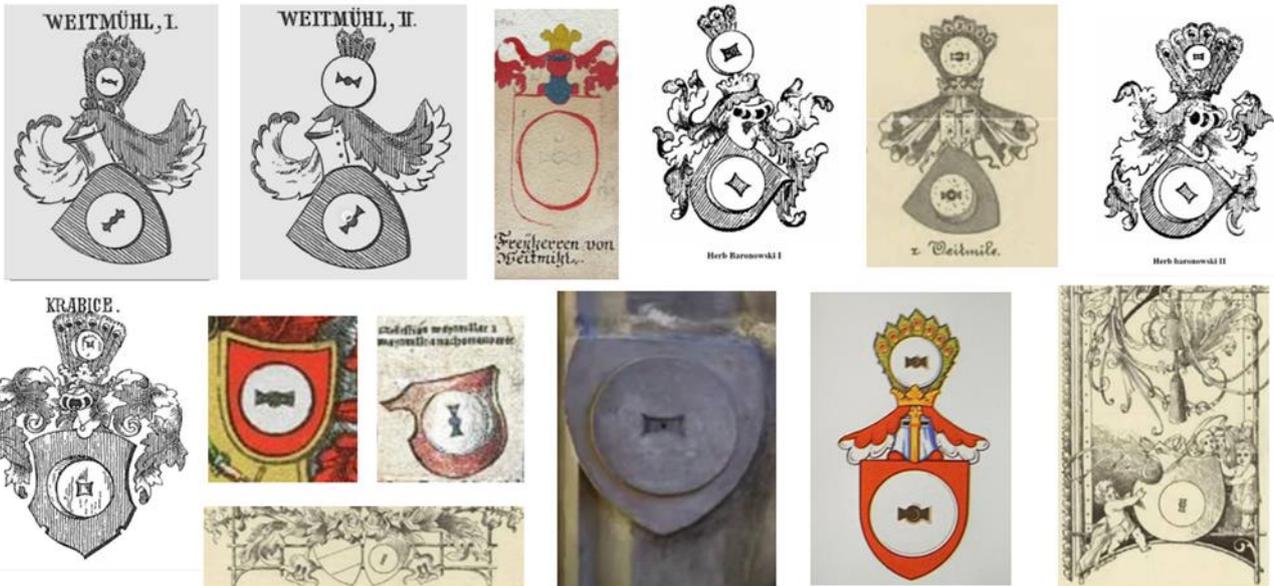
HERALDRY



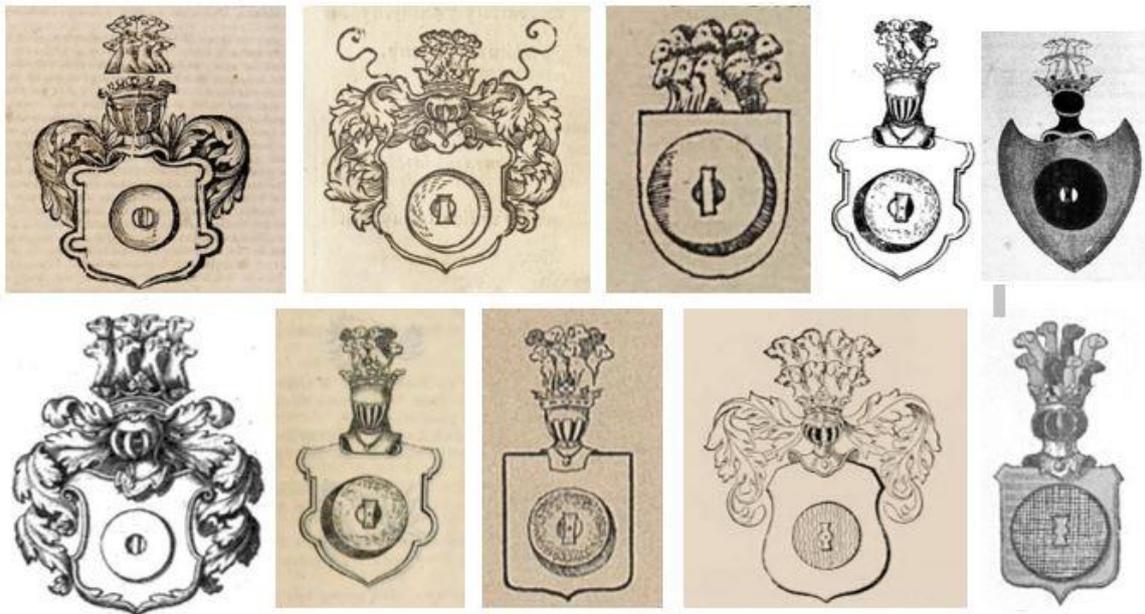
In old printed armorials, colours were indicated with a codified system. Silver was white and red had vertical stripes.



HERALDRY



In Bohemia, the **Woitmole/Weitmile** coat of arms pictures a **silver millstone** on a **red field**.
The crest pictures a **small milestone**, the device of the shield.



The **Polish Kuszaba/Paprzyca** coat of arms pictures a **silver millstone**
with **8 puppies** toping the helmet.

HERALDRY

Sources		
Year	Authors	Titles
1518	Mikuláš Klaudyán	<i>Map of Bohemia</i>
1600	Johann Ambrosius	<i>Großes und allgemeines Wappenbuch</i>
1694	Johann Conrad Knauth	<i>Misniae illustrandae prodromu</i>
1719	Johann Friedrich Gauhe	<i>Des Genealogisch-Historischen Adels Lexici Zweiter Theil</i>
1720	Johann Sinapius	<i>Schlesischer Curiositäten Erste Vorstellung, Darinnen die ansehnlichen Geschlechter Des Schlesischen Adels</i>
1740	Johann Heinrich Zedler	<i>Grosses vollständiges Universal-Lexicon aller Wissenschaftten und Künste</i>
1777	Bohuslav Balbín	<i>Qui est prooemialis ad stemmatographiam Bohemiae</i>
1826	Jan Christian von Hellbach	<i>Adels Lexikon onder Handbuch uber die historische, genealogischen und diplomatischen Nachrichten</i>
1876	Johann G. T. Grässe	<i>Geschlechts-, Namen- und Wappensagen des Adels deutscher Nation</i>
1887	August Sedláček	<i>Hrady, zámky a tvrže Království českého. Svazek V. Podkrkonoší</i>
1899	Conrad Blažek	<i>Des mährische Adel</i>

1518

Mikuláš Klaudyán

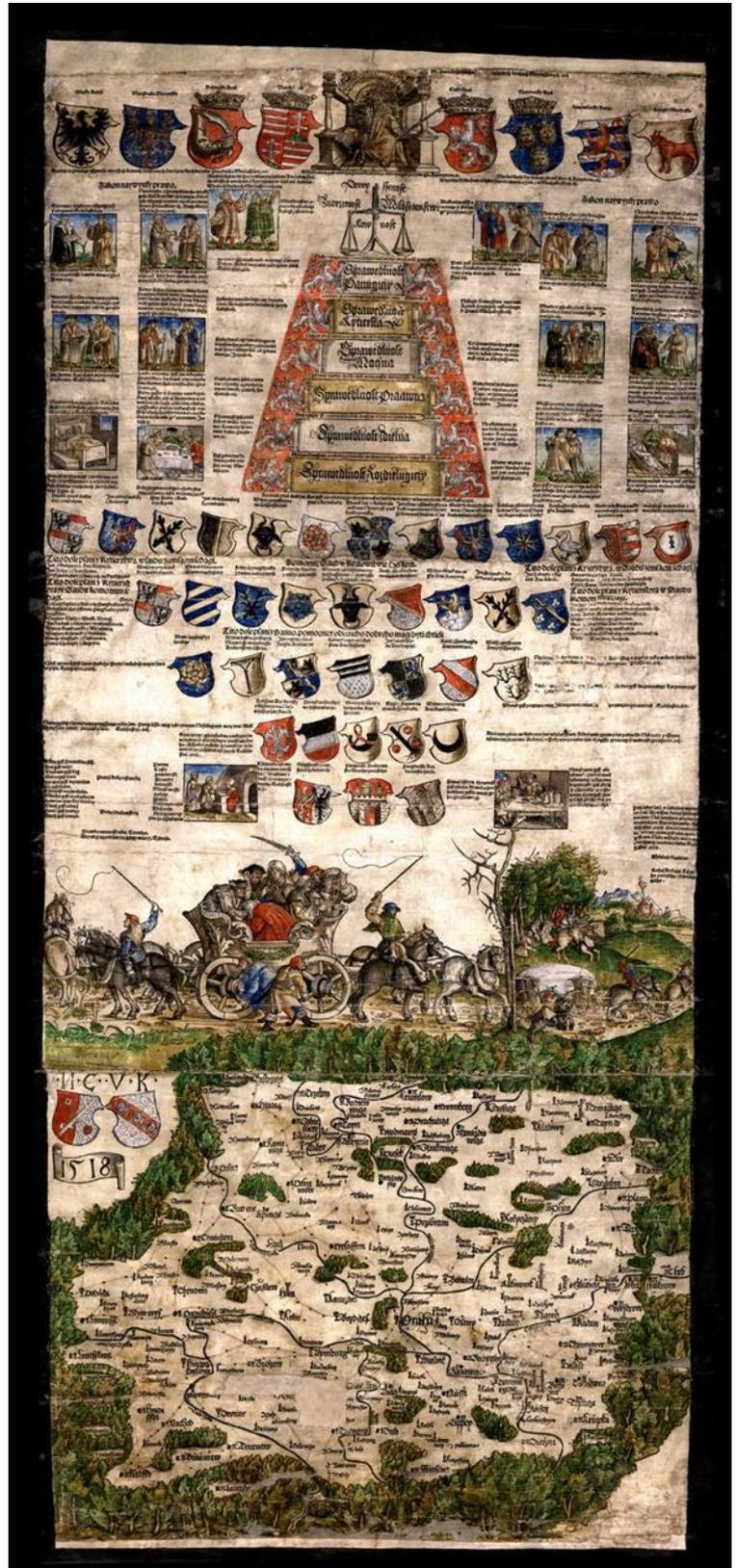
[Map of Bohemia](#)

Klaudyán Map

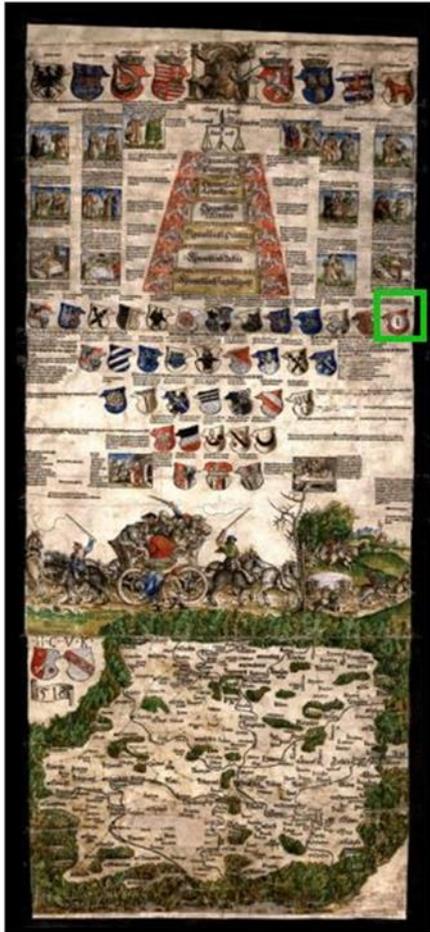
This [document](#) is the earliest map of Bohemia. The author, Mikuláš Klaudyán was scholar in Mladá Boleslav (today in Czech Republic). The map was printed in Nuremberg with a 1:685000 scale. This is also the oldest known map of a whole country. The quality of the details gives this document an exceptional value in European heritage.

King Louis II of Hungary and Bohemia is pictured at the top. He was the grandson of Casimir IV Jagiellon, King of Poland. All Polish heraldists confirm that the Kuszaba/Paprzyca Clan originates from Bohemia.

This document pictures a coat of arms with a **millstone on a red field**, confirming the origins of the Polish Kuszaba/Paprzyca Clan. In Bohemia the family of Woitmole or Weytmille used this blazon. Many Polish heraldists consider this coat of arms as the original coat of arms of the Polish Kuszaba/Paprzyca clan.



HERALDRY



In the [Bulletin SKIP](#), Mrs Eva Novotná examines the Klaudyán Map. She writes (translate):

“There are a number of thirteen coats of arms of lords and six names of knights sitting in the provincial court, as well as a series of nine coats of arms of lords and sixteen names of knights and lords sitting in the chamber court. The author described the coats of arms of seven lords, five knights and three royal cities (Kutná Hora, the Old Town of Prague and Žatec) as “helpers of the good.”

We express our gratitude to **Mrs Eva Novotná**, Ph.D., Director of Map Collection and Head of [Geographical Library](#) of the Charles University Faculty of Science in Prague. Her kind attention was precious to understand the Klaudyán Map and navigate



c. 1600**Johann Ambrosius Siebmacher (1561-1611)**

Großes und allgemeines Wappenbuch

Between 1596 and 1607, Johann Siebmacher published what remains the main reference work for all German heraldists. He was an artist who specialized in coat of arms. His work present more than 2,000 different blazons.

During the 19th c., many editions were produced from *Das Großes und allgemeines Wappenbuch* (The Great and General Armorial Book). Most of them focusing on specific periods or regions.

https://data.cerl.org/siebmacher/_search?query=Schick&size=10&mode=default&from=0

in progress

1677

Bohuslav Balbín (1621-1688)

Qui est proemialis ad stemmatographiam Bohemiae (1677)[page 74 , 77 and 80](#)

Balbin 1677

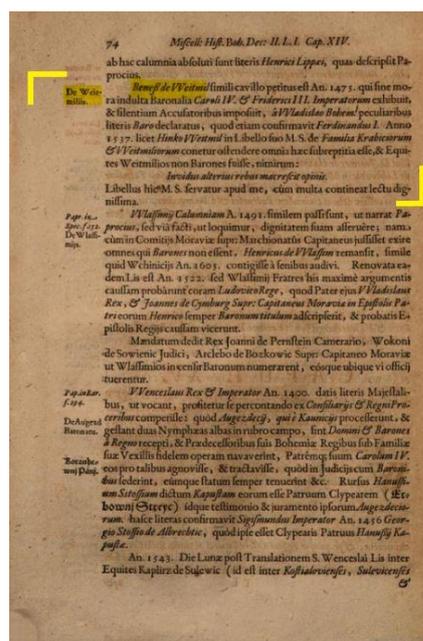
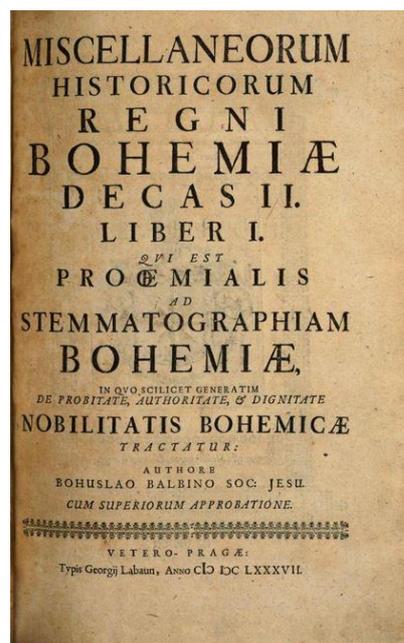
Also known with his Latin name Bohuslav Balbinus, this author was a Jesuit and historian in Prague.

He wrote a 10-book monumental History of Bohemia. The first tome of *Miscellanea historica regni Bohemiae* was published in 1679 and the last after his death.

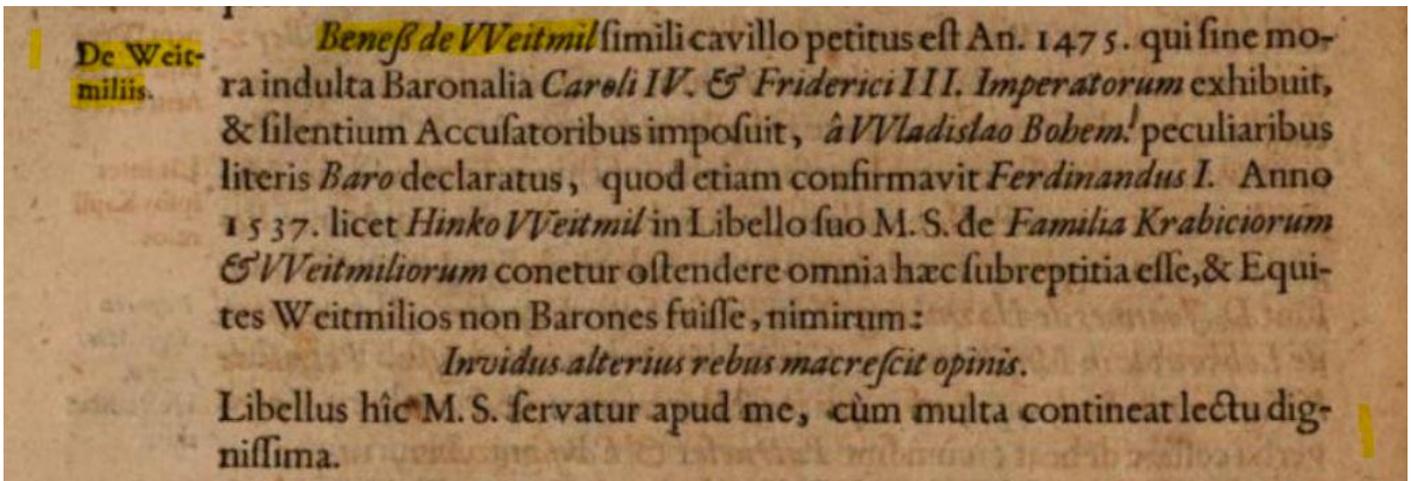
Czech heraldists refer his mention of Baronial Letters of the Weytmühl family received and confirmed by King Ferdinand I in 1537. This is the first book (Liber I.) of the second part of *Miscellanea historica regni Bohemiae*.

The full title of this book is *Miscellaneorum Historicorum Regni Bohemiae: qui est proemialis ad stemmatographiam Bohemiae in quo scilicet generatim de probitate, autoritate, & dignitate nobilitatis Bohemicae. Decas II. Liber I.*

The second book *Liber II, Tabularium Bohemogenealogicum* (1677–1678) is also certainly worth browsing.



HERALDRY



De
Weitmilis

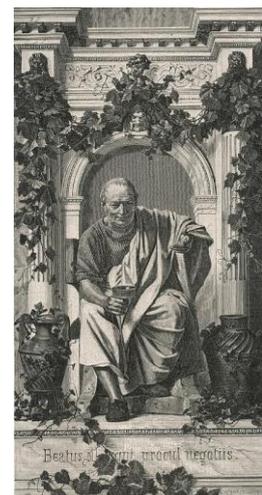
Beneß de Weitmil simili cavillo petitus est An. 1475 qui fine mora indukta Baronalia *Caroli IV. & Friderici III. Imperatorum* exhibuit, & filentium Accusatoribus impofuit, a *Wladislao Bohem.* peculiaribus literis *Baro* declaratus, quod etiam confirmavit *Ferdinandus I.* Anno 1537. licet *Hinko Weitmil* in Libello suo M.S. de *Familia Krabiciorum & Weitmiliorum* conetur ostendere omnia haec subreptitia esse, & Equites *Weitmilios* non Barones fuisse, nimirum :

Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opinis.

Libellus hic M.S. servatur apud me, cum multa contineat lectu dignissima.

Without clear translation (any help is welcomed), the text above remains quite enigmatic. the author reports that the title of Baron as defined in 1475 by Emperors Carl IV and Frederic III was granted by Vladislav of Bohemia and confirmed by Ferdinand I in 1537.

However, the author suggests that there was a forgery in the acquisition of this title that has no validity. He refers to the text (Libello) of Hinko Weitmil "M.S. de *Familia Krabiciorum & Weitmiliorum*" that highlights this fact. To give more punch to this opinion, he quotes **Horace** Book I Epist. 11 vers 57 "*Invidus alterius rebus macrefcit opinis.*" These Latin words highlight the vanity of rejoicing from superfluous things.



Horace (65-8 BC) was a Latin poet famous for his Epistles, Odes and Satires.

Admissi ad Ordinem Dominorum.
D. Beneß, & D. Ludovicus, & D. Georgius de Weytmil Patruclis eorum, neque ultra. **A. 1479.**
 Postea **D. Joannes Hassensteinsky** cum Fratribus suis.
 Item **Diepolt Popel** Patruclis eorum, & non ultra.
 An. D. 1480. In angaria ante Nativitatem Domini hi in Dominorum censum Olomucij in Moravia cooptati sunt: imprimis **D. Zierotinsky**, sed sine Patruclibus.

Admissi ad Ordinem Dominorum

D. Beneß, D. Ludovicus, & D. Georgius de Weytmil
 Patruclis eorum, neque ultra. A.
 1479

De ascensu Nobilitatis in gradum altiore. 77
 fuerit illa, & contra. Relatores ad Tabulas hujus Placiti Dominorum fuerunt: **Henricus de Nova domo sign. Camerarius Regni Bohemae & Palus de Ruzenberg sign. Comes Jussus Regni Bohemae.** Item **Petrus de Ruzenberg.**
Admissi ad Ordinem Dominorum.
D. Beneß, & D. Ludovicus, & D. Georgius de Weytmil Patruclis eorum, neque ultra. **A. 1479.**
 Postea **D. Joannes Hassensteinsky** cum Fratribus suis.
 Item **Diepolt Popel** Patruclis eorum, & non ultra.
 An. D. 1480. In angaria ante Nativitatem Domini hi in Dominorum censum Olomucij in Moravia cooptati sunt: imprimis **D. Zierotinsky**, sed sine Patruclibus.
 Item **D. Georgius Tankl** cum fratribus suis.
 An. 1544.
Georgius Zlabka de Linberg Kammer Dominus Ferdinand I. Regni in Regno Boh. Vice-Cancellarius.
 Item **Berian Zlabka** de Linberg.
 An. 1549.
Wenceslaus & Joannes Tesauri de Terowa Domini in Miletowic & in Slezic.
 An. 1554.
Joannes de Oppersdorff D. in Dub & Fridlein.
 An. 1556.
Sigismundus Helt de Kemente D. Mezerzicij. S. C. M. Confiliarius, & Vice-Cancellarius Regni Bohemae.
 An. 1562.
Wilhelmus Trezka de Lippy D. in Welyg.
Georgius Pruskowsky de Pruskowa D. in Biela S. Regie Mijest.
Maximilian Camerarius, & Ordinis S. Joannis cum alba Cruce Comendator in Grobenstach.
Joannes Pruskowsky de Pruskowa S. R. M. Comendarius in Trenczin.
Calparus Pruskowsky de Pruskowa.
 An. 1567.
Jaroslav Trezka de Lippy D. Jenikowsky.
 An. 1570.
Joannes Thomas de Zwole, & de Goldstein D. in Wodrach.
 An. 1573.
Georgius Braun de Ottensdorf, in Waltenberg S. C. M. Aulice Camer. Confiliarius.
 An. 1576.
Zdenzad de Promice Liber Baro de Ples, una cum hereditibus suis.
 An.

De ascensu Nobilitatis in gradum altiore. 79
Familie Baronum, quibus jam per etatem Comitij interesse fas erat. ex Titulari An. 1534. typis edito.

Page 80 mentions 2 Weitmil individuals is in the list of 77 Baronial Families existing in 1534.

66 *Miscell. Hist. Boh. Dec. II. L. I. Cap. XV.*

Raupovvij. 3.
 Ryzmburgici seu de Olfek. 2.
 Lickones. 1.
 Ortenburgici ex Imperio Comites. 1
 Rabsteini. 1.
 Pflugij. 3.
 Plavenij. 1.
 Richnovvij. 3.
 De Rozmberg. 2.
 Ryzmberg de Janovvicz Barones. 1.
 Sezym de Aulh. 4.
 Sternbergici. 2.
 Schleincij. 4.
 Schlickij. 13.
 Schumburgij. 3.
 Smirzicij. 5.
 Suptel de Janovvicz. 2.
 Sclmbergij. 5.
 Sturmij. 1.
 Sovvamburgij. 4.
 Slavvatz. 2.
 De Sovvince. 1.
 Tautenbergij. 1.
 Tunckelij. 2.
 Teyrzovvij. 1.
 Talmbergij. 2.
 Waldleincij. 10.
 Wrtbzi. 2.
 Zebercz vel Sebercz. 9.
 Zagimaczij seu de Kunflad. 5.
 Zampachij. 2.
 Zmrzikij. 2.
 Wranovvij. ab eadem Origine cum Hazmburgicis & Leonibus 2.
 Weimilij. 2.
 Welharticzij. 1.
 De Warrmberg. 10.

Familie Baronum 77. prater eas non paucæ, quæ tum minores, aut nondum Matrimonio junctas habuerunt. ex his A. 1665. rellabant adhuc. 22. perierint ergo 55.
 Ex istis titularibus Libris accesserunt ad numerum & censum Dominorum usque ad An. 1556. antè quidem Barones & Domini, sed apud nos non inscripti.

Do

1694

Johann Conrad Knauth (1662-1732)

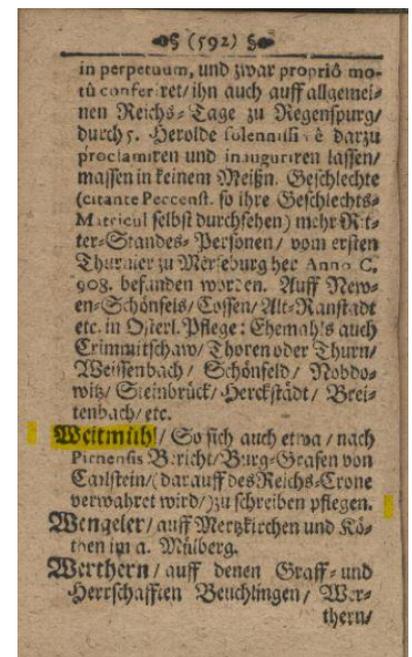
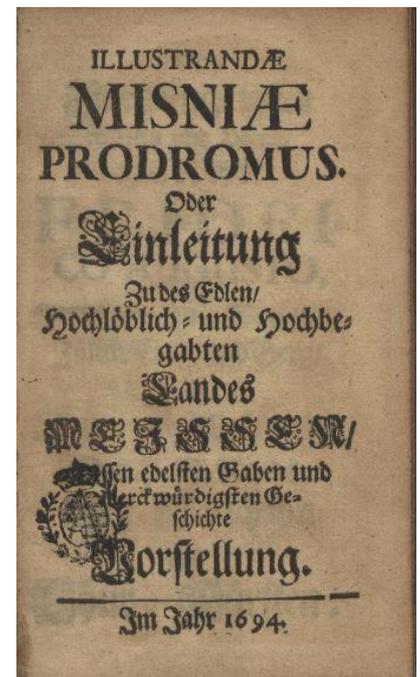
Misniae illustrandae prodromu - 1694

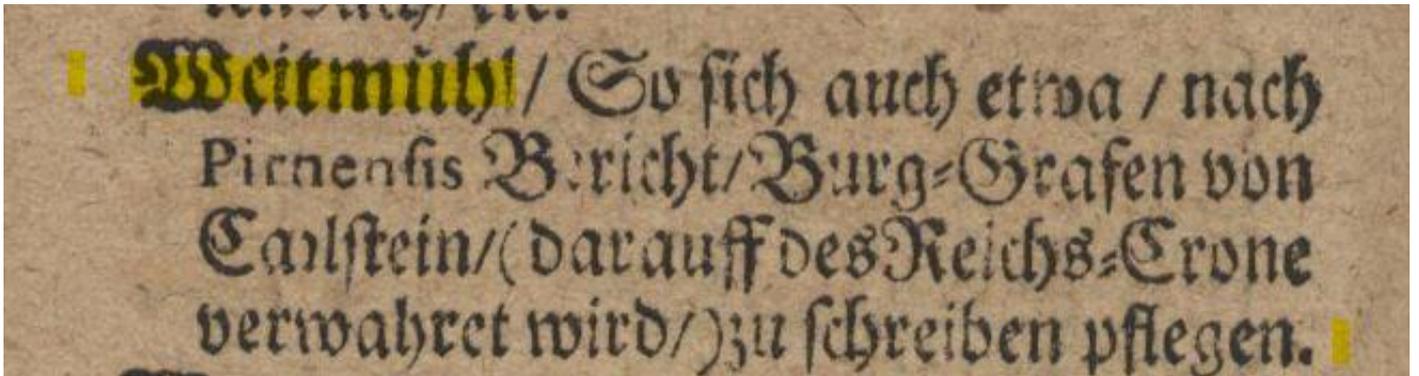
[page 592](#) (616)

Johan Conrad Knauth (also read Cnauthius in Latin) was an historiographer at the Dresden court and Rector of the Dresden Kreuzschule. He had a fine knowledge of Bohemia from his childhood in Dippoldiswalde, a town in the Erzgebirge region (Krušné hory).

The full title of his book is *Misniae illustrandae prodromus, oder, Einleitung zu des edlen hochlöblichen und hochbegabten Marggraffthumbs Meissen: Landes- und Geschicht-Beschreibung, mit Churfl. Sachs. Gn. Freyheit*

The Latin word *Misniae* refers to the Margravate of Meissen (Markgrafschaft Meißen), a medieval principality until 1423.





Knauth - 1694

Weitmühl / So sich auch etwa / nach Pirnensis Bericht/Burg: Grafen von Carlstein /(darauff des Reichs : Crone verwahret wird / zu schreiben pflegen.

Translation (approx.):

Weitmühl / So also concerned / according to Pirnensis report / Castle Counts of Carlstein / (in this the Imperial Crone is kept / continue to write.



The **Pirnensis** report might relate to Dominican friar and preacher Johann Tetzel (c. 1465 – 1519). Born in Pirna (Saxe), he was the Catholic Inquisitor for Poland and Saxony. He was condemned for trafficking indulgences. Was a member of the Weitmühl Family a victim of this trafficking?



Burg Carlstein is the Karlštejn Castle. Located in Bohemia, this fortress was built 1348 by Charles IV, King of Bohemia and Elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. The Crown and regalia of the Holy Roman Empire (until 1422) as well as Crown and treasures of Bohemia were kept in this castle.

1719

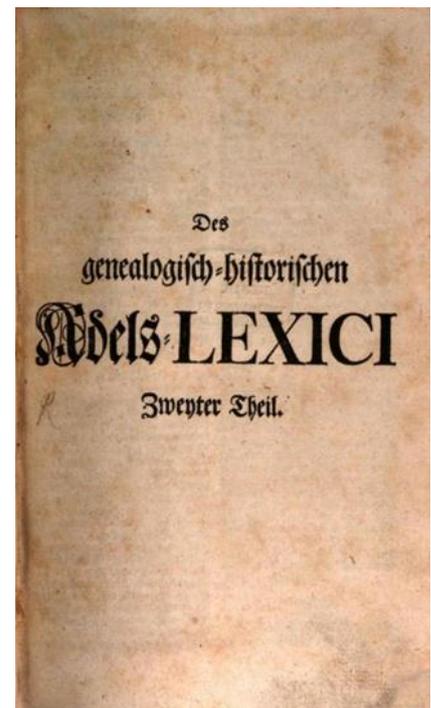
Johann Friedrich Gauhe (1681-1755)

Des Genealogisch-Historischen Adels Lexici Zweiter Theil

[page 2831](#)

In this comprehensive armorial book, the author develops a long text on under the **Weitmühle** with two related names: **Woitmole** and **Weytmyl**. The text mentions some prominent members and specific milestone dates in the history of this Clan. The author also mentions several reference armorial books available in his time.

From this text, we read about “A former old noble old family in Bohemia, who owned among other important fiefs”. This affirmation suggests that the lines of the Weitmühl/Woimole/Weytmyl families were extinct at the time of writing (1719). Gauhe reports that some members of the Weitmühl Family raised to prominent position in Bohemia in 1479 with careers in Church and the Military. The author doesn't mention the legend of the miller.



Weitmühle, **Woitmole**, Weyt- myle,

Eine ehrentahlige vornehme alte freyherrliche Familie in Böhmen, welche unter andern wichtigen Herrschafften, Rotenhaus, nebst der Stadt Commo-
tau, hart an dem Weisnischen Erzgebirge gelegen, besessen. Sie hat schon vom Könige Wladislaw den freyherrlichen Character mit besonderm Gnaden-Briefe erhalten, und solchen vom Könige Ferdinando I Anno 1537 confirmiret bekommen, wie Valbinus in *Proam. Stemm. Tab. f. 74* meldet, auch *f. 77* setzet, daß sie Anno 1479 in den Herrnsstand des Königreichs Böhmen aufgenommen worden. Wiewohl *Pessina in Marte Morav. p. 378* berichtet, daß Conrad de Weitmil als ein vornehmer Herrenstand in Böhmen, Anno 1278 in der Schlacht wider K. Rudolphem Habsburgicum geblieben, *f. 44, 46, 47, 54, 55 l. c.* werden unterschiedene als Domherren, Dom-Pröbste, wie auch berühmte Ritter aus alten Zeiten angeführet. Benessius von Weitmil, Domherr zu Olmütz, im 15ten Seculo soll *historiam sui temporis* geschrieben haben. Ein ander dieses Nahmens ist Anno 1478 Burggraf zu Carlstein und Münzmeister der Suttbergischen Gebirge gewesen. Sebastian von Weitmühle, Herr auf Commentau, obrister Hauptmann der teutschen Lehns-Cantellen in Böhmen, und von Anno 1543 bis 1548 obrister Münzmeister, war Anno 1539 Königs Ferdinandi I in Böhmen Gesandter an Herzog Heinrich zu Sachsen, als derselbe in den von seinem Herrn Bruder, Herzoge Georgen, ererbten Ländern eine Religions-Änderung vornahm, davon à *Seckendorff L. 3 §. 7 addit. 3 f. m. 214* ausführlich meldet. Er ist allem Ansehen nach derjenige dieses Nahmens und Geschlechtes, welchen hochgedachter König bey Anfang des Smalcaldischen Krieges, zum Stathalter des Königreichs Böhmen gesetzt, und

darauf als obrister Feldherr die Cavallerie aus Ungarn und Schlesien commandiret; aus einem sichern Msct. wird in der *Diplomat. Nachlese von Ober-Sachsen T. VI p. 270 sq.* von ihm angeführet, daß er seine Reuter so grausam mit den Kindern bey Eger verfahren lassen, daß sie ihnen die Hände und Füße abgehauen, und als Federbüsche auf die Hüte gesteckt. Bald drauf ist dieses Geschlecht, so auch in Schlesien ansezig gewesen, wie in *Sinapii Curios. P. I p. 1038* zu lesen, abgestorben, und die Herrschafft Rotenhaus schon einige Jahre vorher an Christoph von Carlwizen, den berühmten Staats-Minister, gelanget, siehe im Anhang Carlowitz (Christoph von.)

A a	U, a	U, a
B b	B, b	B, b
C c	C, c	L, r
D d	D, d	D, d
E e	E, e	E, n
F f	F, f	F, f
G g	G, g	G, g
H h	H, h	H, h
I i	I, i	I, i
J j	J, j	J, j
K k	K, k	K, k
L l	L, l	L, l
M m	M, m	M, m
N n	N, n	N, n
O o	O, o	O, o
P p	P, p	P, p
Q q	Q, q	Q, q
R r	R, r	R, r
S s	S, s	S, s
T t	T, t	T, t
U u	U, u	U, u
V v	V, v	V, v
W w	W, w	W, w
X x	X, x	X, x
Y y	Y, y	Y, y
Z z	Z, z	Z, z

Gauhe 1719 - 1 Translation

A former old noble old family in Bohemia, who owned among other important fiefs, **Rotenhaus**, together with the city **Commotau**, located close to the Meissen Ore Mountains. They had already the baronial privilege as a special gift from King Vladislav. Letters received and confirmed by King Ferdinand I in 1537, as mentioned by Balbinus in *Proem Stemm.* Tab. F. 74 reports, also f. 77, that it was included in the lordship of the Kingdom of Bohemia in 1479. Wierwohl Peffina in *MarteMorav.* p 378 reports that ►



Commotau (Komotau) is **Chomutov**, the main city of the Chomutov District. This town is located today in the Northwest of the Czech Republic. The Ore Mountains (Erzgebirge in German / Krušné hory in Czech) are in red on this map.



Rottenhaus



Chomutov

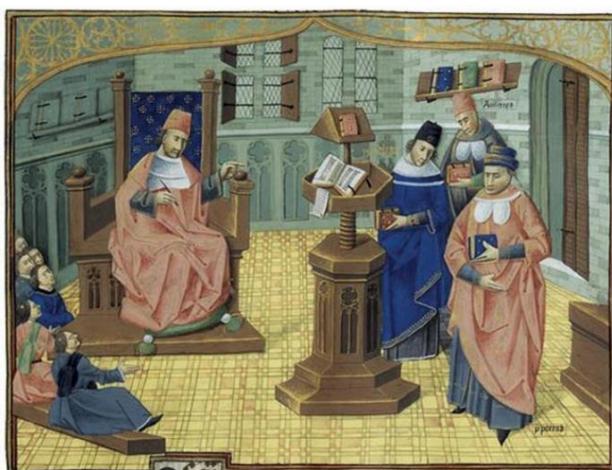
The Red Castle (German Schloss **Rottenhaus** / Czech **Hrádek Červený Hrádek**) is located in Jirko, a small city in the **Chomutov** District. The name of this Castle dates back the 15th c. The history highlights that “In 1516, Lorenz Glatz bequeathed the estate to his daughter Anna, who married **Šebestián of Veitmile, Lord of Chomutov**. His heirs sold the estate to Kryštof of Karlovice, who gradually sold the estate.”

Gauhe 1719 – 2 Translation

◀ **Conrad de Weitmil** was a prominent [ferrenstrand] in Bohemia, in **1278** during the battle of Roider (**Battle of the Marchfeld**) K. Rudolph von Habsburg, F. 44, 46, 47, 54, 55 I.e. They are differentiated as canons, Cathedral vicars, as well as famous knights from ancient times. **Benessius von Weitmill**, **Canon** of [Dlmuss], wrote in the 15th c. *foli historiam sui temporis*. Another of this name was Burgrave of Carlstein and master of the Kuttenberg mountains in 1478. **Sebastian von Weitmühle**, Lord of Commentau, Oberreiter captain of the German [Zehns-Canbellen] in Bohemia, and from 1543 to 1548 he was Master obereitter [munßmeister] of King Ferdinand I in Bohemia and in 1539 he was envoy to Duke Heinrich of Saxony and awarded by the Duke in the same position (?). His brother made a religious change to inherited lands, Sedendorff L. 3 §. 7 addit 3 s. M. 2/4 reports in ►



In **1278** the **battle on the Marchfeld** opposed Ottokar II, King of Bohemia to a German army led by Emperor Rodolph of Habsburg and his ally Ladislaw IV of Hungary. King Ottokar was killed during fierce cavalry combats. His death became an heroic story widely told across Europe. After the defeat, Bohemia lost influence and gave Austria, Carinthia and Styria to the Habsburg Dynasty. Ottokar's son became King Wenceslaus II of Bohemia. In 1291, he acquired the Polish Seniorate Province at Kraków and was crowned King of Poland in 1300, until his death in 1305.



In medieval times, a **canon** was a member of the chapter, a collegial assembly in charge of advising the bishop on the non-religious affairs of the Cathedral. Regular canons were living under religious rules. Secular canons had separate lives from the Church.

Gauhe 1719 – 3 Translation

◀detail. In all respects this is a name and line, whom the highly thoughtful King made governor of the Kingdom of Bohemia at the start of the **Smalcaldic War**, and then a General Chief in command of the cavalry from Hungary and Silesia; from a secure grade [mfcpt]. in the *diplomat*. Gleanings from Upper Saxony T. VI p. 270 sq. mentioned that his men behaved so cruelly with the children [that they were prosecuted] for cutting off their hands and feet and putting them on their hats like feathers. Soon afterwards this family was established, also in Silesia, as in Sinapii *Curio* F.P.I. p. we read the death in 1038, and a few years before that Rotenhaus had passed it on to Christoph von Carlwißen, the famous Minister of State, [and remained unchanged by Carlwißen] (Christoph von.).



During the years 1546-47 and 1552, the **Schmalkaldic Wars** (German: *Schmalkaldischer Krieg* / Czech: *šmalkaldská válka*) opposed the Catholic Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire (he was also King Charles I of Spain) and Protestant forces organized into the Lutheran Schmalkaldic League.



1720

Johann Sinapius (1657-1725)

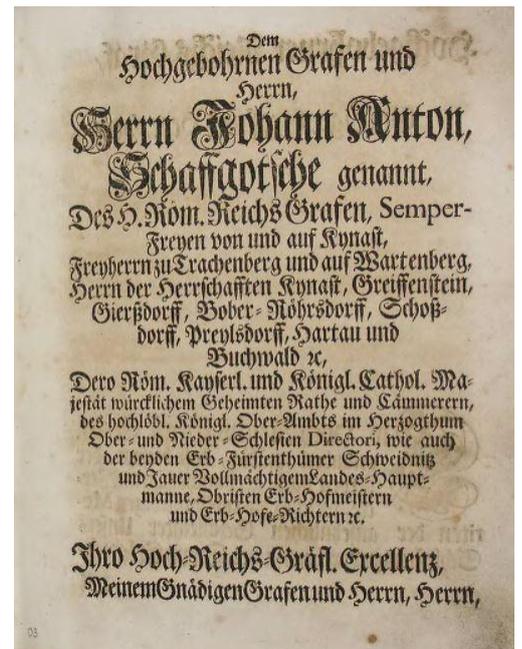
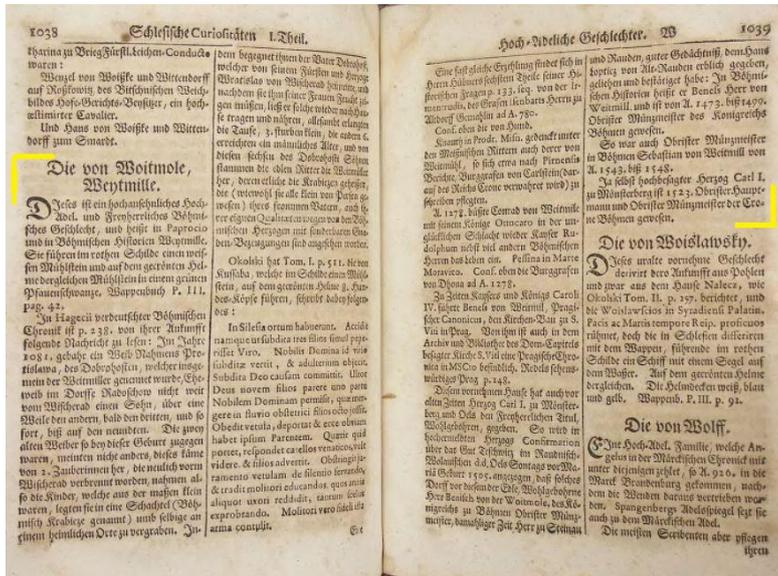
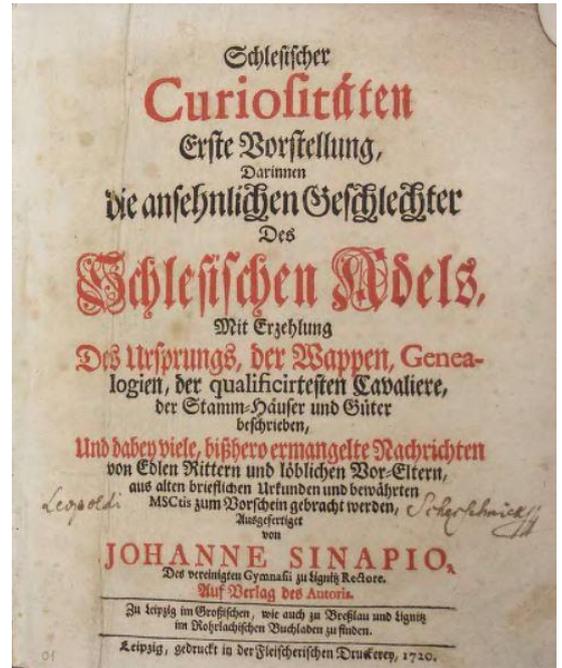
Schlesischer Curiositäten Erste Vorstellung, Darinnen die ansehnlichen Geschlechter

Des Schlesischen Adels - Leipzig 1720

page 1038 and 1039 (522-523)

Sinapius delivers one of the most interesting and detailed report. He mentions the Polish Kuszaba (Kussaba) to line of the Woitmole with references to Polish heraldists Paprocki as well as Okolski.

Sinapius also develops about the legend. He confirms the event in the village of Radochów (Silesia) during the year 1081. Sinapius also concludes on the "faithful miller" being honored with a millstone on the coat of arms of the children he saved.



Sinapius – page 1038 – 1

**Die von Weitmole,
Weytmille.**

This is a handsome high nobility. and **baronial** Bohemian family, and is called Weytmille in Paprocio and in Bohemian histories. They carry a white millstone in the red shield and the same millstone in a green peacock's tail on the crowned helmet, Book of Arms P. II. P. 42. In Hagecii, the German version of the Bohemian Chronicle, p. 238. we can read the following news of their arrival: In the year 1081 a Protislawa, wife of Dobrohost, who was generally called Weitmiller in the village of **Radoschow**, not one son from the Wischerad, over a while the other, soon the third, and immediately, come more up to nine. The two old women who were present at this birth thought that this evil spell was caused by two witches who had recently been burnt in **Wischerad**, so they took the children, who were so small in size, put them in a box (called *krabice* in Bohemian) to bury them in a secret place. In the meantime, their father Lord Dobrohost met them, while he was riding home from a visit to his **Prince and Duke Vratislas** of Wischerad. And after they had to show him his wives' fruit, he carried them home and nourished them. All of them were baptized, 3 died small, the others 6 reached An adult age. From these six Dobrohost's sons came the noble knights, some of whom were called the *Krabiczen*, who (although they were all small in person) from their happy father, also because of their own qualities as Bohemian nobles with special graces. Testimonies have been viewed about this. ►

The text reads *Freyherrliches Böhmisches Geschlecht*. In medieval German-speaking areas, the **Freiherr** rank was some equivalent of the British **Baron**. A Freiherr was above a *Ritter* (knight) and an *Edler* (noble gentleman).

Radoschow from the Polish Radochów. Located in Poland, this vilage is in Lower Silesia, a few kilometers from the Czech border. Interestingly, this place was an active center with four water mills and two oil mills in the 19th c.

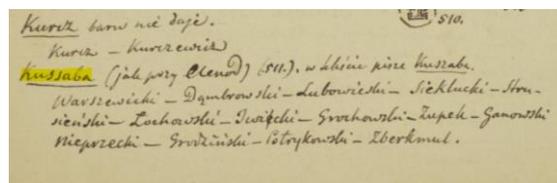


Wischerad is Vyšehrad, a fortress founded in the first half of the 10th c. south of Prague Castle. The prince and first Bohemian **King Vratislav II** (1035-1092) moved his residence from Prague Castle to Vyšehrad around 1070. The legend is reported from the year 1081. Photo: Vyšehrad in 1420.

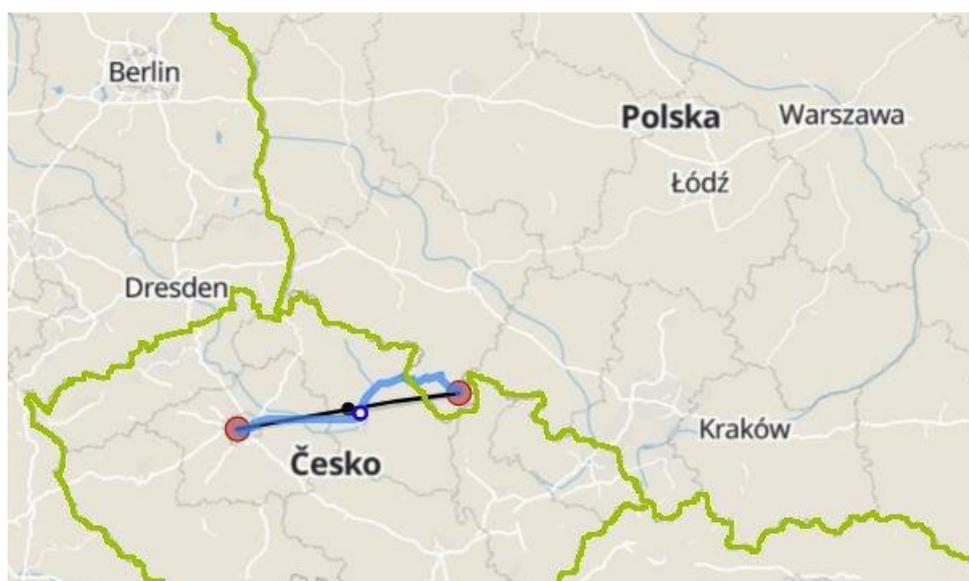
Sinapius – page 1038 – 2

◀ Okolski has Tom. I p. 511. that of **Kussaba**, who in the name of a millstone, on a crowned helmet 8. lead dogs' heads, writes the following:

They had their origin in Silesia. For it happened that, a woman gave birth to three sons from her husband at the same time. A noble lady accused this woman, who was also her subject, of vice and adultery, asking God for Justice. God listened and permitted the Noble Lady to give birth to nine children at the same time. She ordered that eight sons be drown in the river. An old woman obeyed and carried off the babies. She met the father. He asked what she was carrying. As she answered hunting dogs, he wanted to see, and he discovered the children. He requested the old woman from oath to save the babies, and gave them to the miller to be educated. His criminal wife lived the rest of her life under his reproachful eyes. The faithful miller was honored on the coat of arms.▶



The author refers to the manuscript of Szymon Okolski (1580-1653), a Polish heraldist who published *Orbis Polonus* in Kraków during the years 1641-1643. In Okolski's *herbarz*, the Kussaba coat of arms is in [page 78r](#)



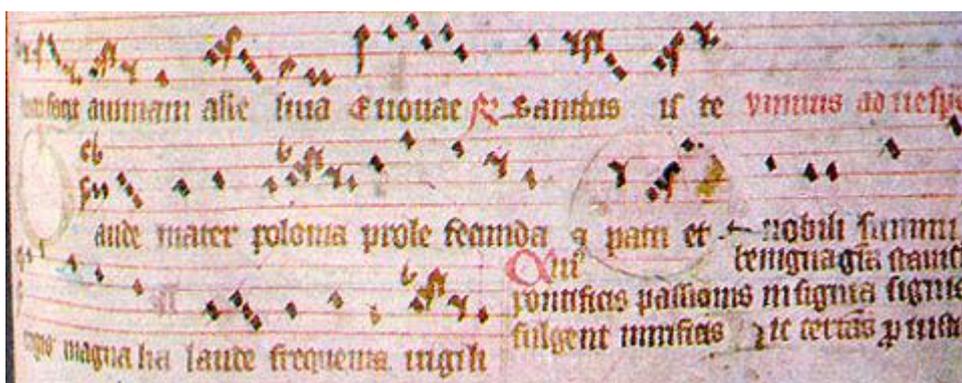
The Distance from Vyšehrad (Bohemia in Czech Republic) to Radochów (Silesia in Poland) is 134 km. Lord Dobrohost Weitmiller was certainly absent a long time, maybe a few months.

Sinapius – p 1039 - 2

◀ In ancient times, **Duke Carl I. zu Mönsterberg und Oels** also gave this house of good standing the baronial title. In the highly reported Ducal Confirmation about the Good Teschwitz in Raudnisch Wolauischen d.d. Dels Sunday before the Birth of Saint Mary in 1505 that such village was attracted by this noble one, Benich von der Weitmole, of the Kingdom of Bohemia, Obrifter Munzmeister, at that time Lord of Steinau, and **Rauden** good memory to Hans Lopticz von Wt. Rauden inherited, loved and confirmed: In Bohemian histories he is called Beness Herr von Weitmill and has been Colonel Mintmaster of the Kingdom of Bohemia from 1473 to 1499. This is what Colonel Mintmaster in Bohemia Sebastian von Weitmill von A. 1543. bit 1548. Yes, even the most highly mentioned Duke Carl I. zu Mönsterberg was in 1523. Colonel captain and Colonel Mintmaster of the Bohemian Crown ■



The reading of the German text suggests that the Weitmol/Weitmühl served **Duke Carl I. zu Mönsterberg und Oels** (1593-1647) as members of his ducal court. **Oels**, the capital city of this former Duchy is Oleśnica in Polish, a town today located in Poland (Silesia).



Rauden is the Polish town of Racibórz near Opole in Silesia. Located a few kilometers away from the border with the Czech Republic, this city was a prosperous market connecting the regions of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. *Gaude Mater Polonia*, the first Polish hymn was written there (1260) as well as the first texts in Polish and not Latin (1270).

HERALDRY

c. 1740

Johann Heinrich Zedler (1706 – 1751)

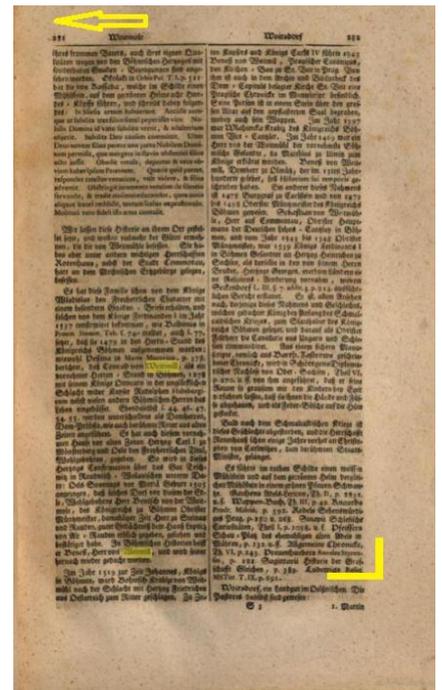
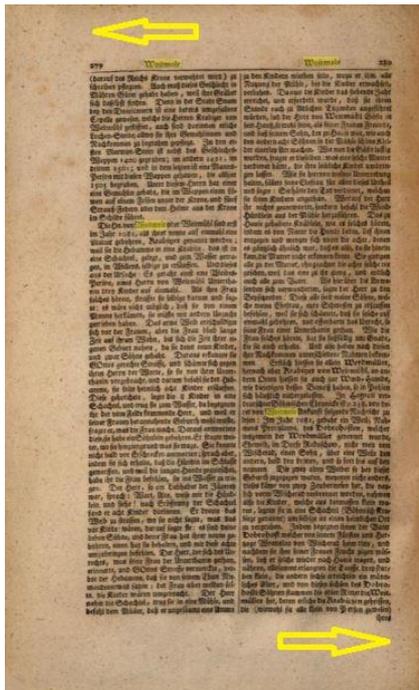
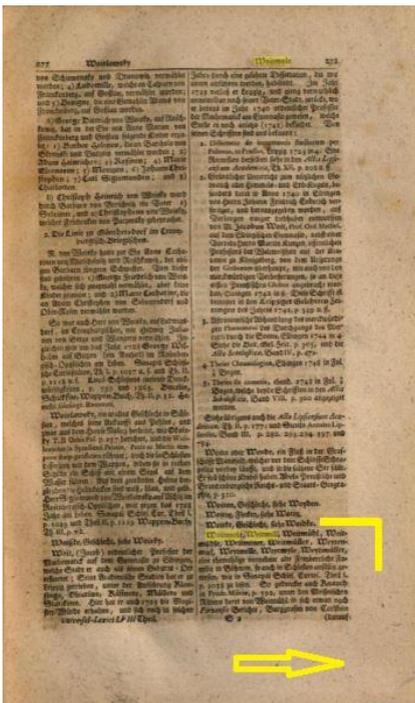
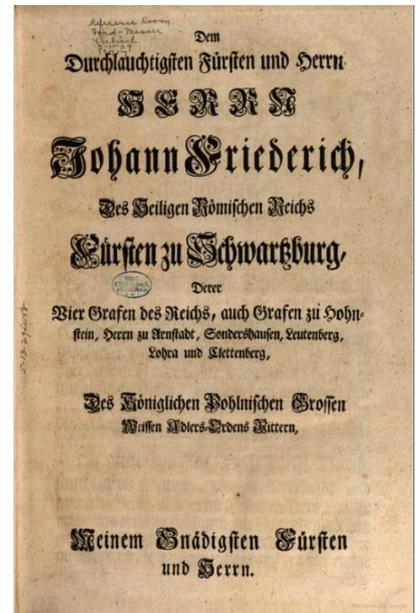
Grosses vollständiges Universal-Lexicon aller Wissenschaftten und Künste - 1731 to 1754

vol 58 - [pages 278 to 282](#)

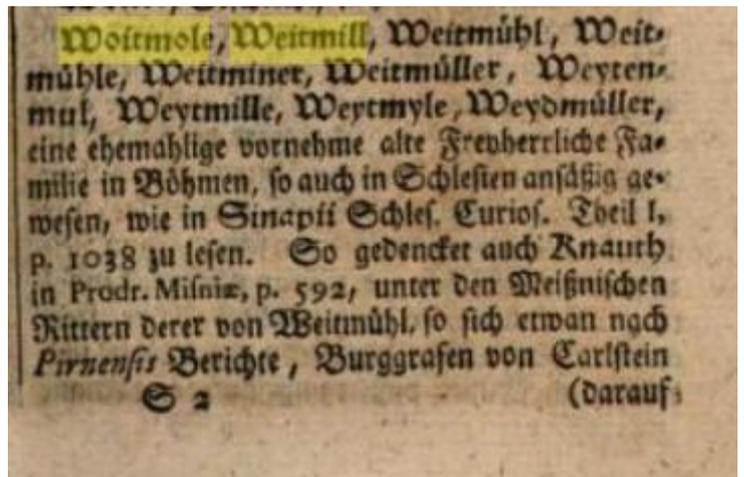
vol 54 - [page 1478](#)

The *Grosses vollständiges Universal-Lexicon aller Wissenschaftten und Künste* translates into Great Complete Encyclopedia of All Sciences and Arts. Usual shorter titles are *Zedlersches Lexikon*, *Zedlers Universal-Lexicon* or *Universal-Lexicon*.

This monumental work in German was published in 68 volumes, 63,000 pages (in 2 columns) and 284,000 articles. In the mid 1700s, this was the most comprehensive encyclopaedia ever produced and the first ever to develop about living individuals. Carl Günther Ludovici supervised volumes 19 to 64 with the supplements.



Zedler - vol 58 - [pages 278 \(right\)](#)



IN PROGRESS

Zedler - vol 58 - [pages 279 \(left\)](#)

ja den Kindern miltien solte, wozu er ihm alle
 Ruhung der Mühle, bis die Kinder erwachsen,
 verlieden. Da nun die Kinder das siebende Jahr
 erreicht, und erfordert wurde, daß sie ihren
 Stande nach in Adlichen Tugenden angeführet
 würden, lud der Herr von Weitmühl Gaste in
 sein Haus, so wohl seine, als seiner Frauen Freunde,
 und ließ seinem Sohn, der zu Hause war, wie auch
 den andern acht Söhnen in der Mühle schöne Klei-
 der einerley Art machen. Wie nun die Gäste lustig
 wurden, fragte er dieselben: was eine solche Mutter
 verdienen hätte, die ihre leibliche Kinder umdrin-
 gen lassen. Wie sie hiervon wolten Unterredung
 halten, schickte seine Ehefrau für allen dieses Urtheil
 und sagte: Sie hätte den Tod verdient, welchen
 sie ihren Kindern angethan. Worauf der Herr
 ihr nichts geantwortet, sondern befahl die Hund-
 Hündlein aus der Mühle herzuführen. Das zu
 Hause gehaltenen Knäblein, wie es solches überzeu-
 gete, indem es von Natur die Hunde liebte, ließ ihnen
 entgegen und mengte sich unter die acht, denen
 es gänzlich ähnlich war, daß es also, da sie hinein
 kam, die Mutter nicht erkennen konnte. Sie gingen
 alle zu der Mutter, ohngeachtet die achte solche nie
 gesehen, weil das eine zu ihr gieng, und endlich
 auch alle zum Vater. Als hierüber die Anwes-
 enden sich verwunderten, sagte der Herr zu den
 Besühenden: Dieß alle sind meine Söhne, wel-
 che meine Ehefrau, eure Schwester zu erkauffen
 befohlen, weil sie sich schämte, daß sie solche auf
 einmahl gebohren, und offenbarte das Unrecht, so
 seine Frau einer Unterthanin gethan. Wie die
 Frau solches hörte, bat sie süßfölig um Gnade,
 die sie auch erhielt. Und also haben nach diesen
 ihre Nachkommen unterschiedene Nahmen bekom-
 men. Erstlich hießen sie allein Weidmüller,
 hernach aber Krabiger von Weitmühl, an an-
 dern Orten hießen sie auch gar Wind-Hunde,
 wie diejenigen dessen Besatz haben, so in Pohlen
 sich häufiglich niedergelassen. In Sagetti ver-
 deutschter Böhmischer Chronick ist p. 218, von des-
 rer von **Wormolt** Ankunft folgende Nachricht zu
 lesen: Im Jahr 1081, gebahr ein Weib, Nah-
 mens Protslawka, des Dobrohoffen, welcher
 insgemein der Weidmüller genennet wurde,
 Eheweib, im Dorfe Rodoskow, nicht weit von
 Wischerad, einen Sohn, über eine Weile den
 andern, bald den dritten, und so fort bis auf den
 neunten. Die zwey alten Weiber so bey dieser
 Geburth zugegen waren, meyneten nicht anders,
 dieses käme von zwey Zauberinnen her, die neu-
 lich vorm Wischerad verbrannt worden, nahmen
 also die Kinder, welche aus dermassen klein wa-
 ren, legten sie in eine Schachtel (Böhmisch Kra-
 bicz genant) um selbige an einen heimlichen Ort
 zu vergraben. Indem begegnet ihnen der Vater
 Dobrohoff welcher von seinem Fürsten und Her-
 zoge Wranislaw von Wischerad heim ritt, und
 nachdem sie ihm seiner Frauen Frucht zeigen müs-
 sen, ließ er solche wieder nach Hause tragen, und
 nähren, allesamt erlangten die Lauffe, drey stur-
 ben klein, die andern sechs erreichten ein männ-
 liches Alter, und von diesen sechs des Dobro-
 hoffts Söhnen stammen die edlen Ritter die Weit-
 müller her, deren erliche die Krabitzen gebriffen,
 die (wiewohl sie alle klein von Person gewesen)

IN PROGRESS

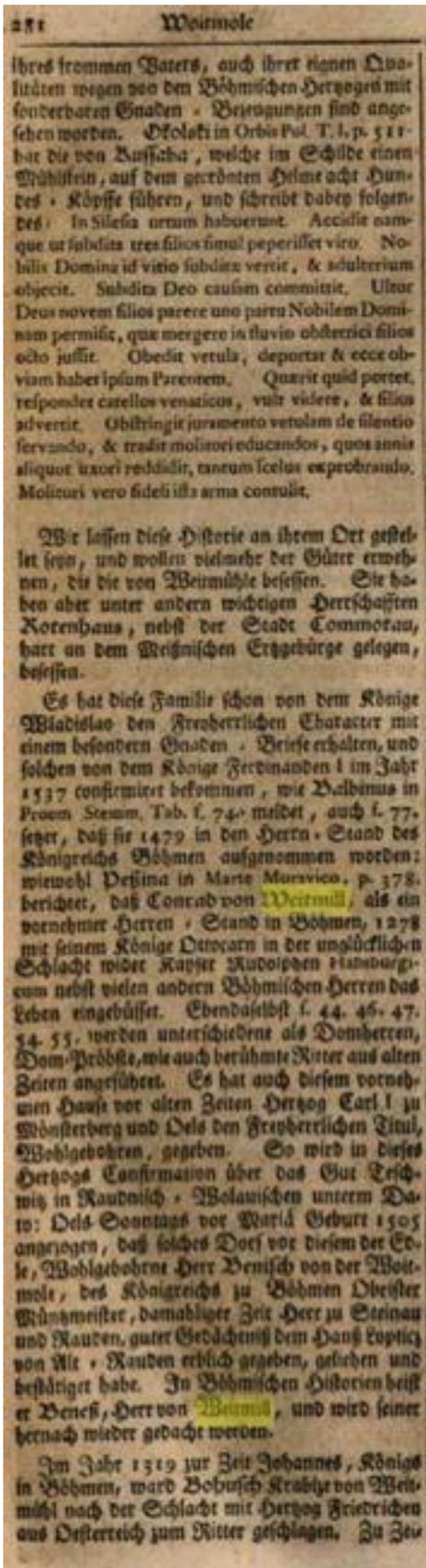
Zedler - vol 58 - [page 280 \(right\)](#)

IN PROGRESS

Weismöle 280

zu den Kindern miltben solte, wozu er ihm alle
Nutzung der Mühle, bis die Kinder erwachsen,
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Hause gehaltene Knäblein, wie es solches hörte,
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Frau solches hörte, bat sie süßfällig um Gnade,
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Eheweib, im Dorfe Radoschow, nicht weit von
Bischerad, einen Sohn, über eine Weile den
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müller her, deren etliche die Krabicz genant
die (wiewohl sie alle klein von Person gewesen)

Herr

Zedler - vol 58 - [page 281 \(left\)](#)

IN PROGRESS

Zedler - vol 58 - [page 282 \(right\)](#)

IN PROGRESS



HERALDRY

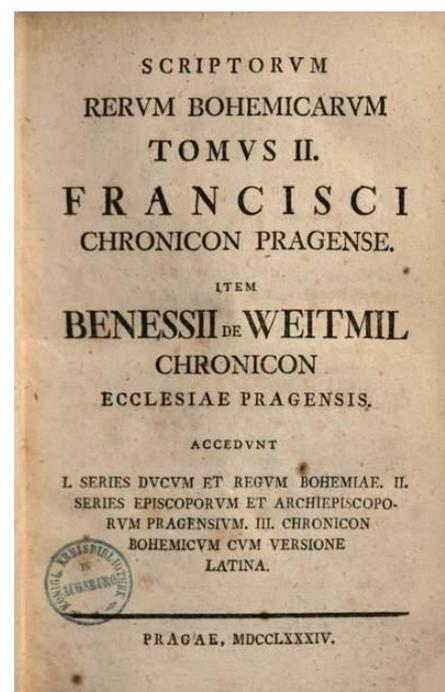


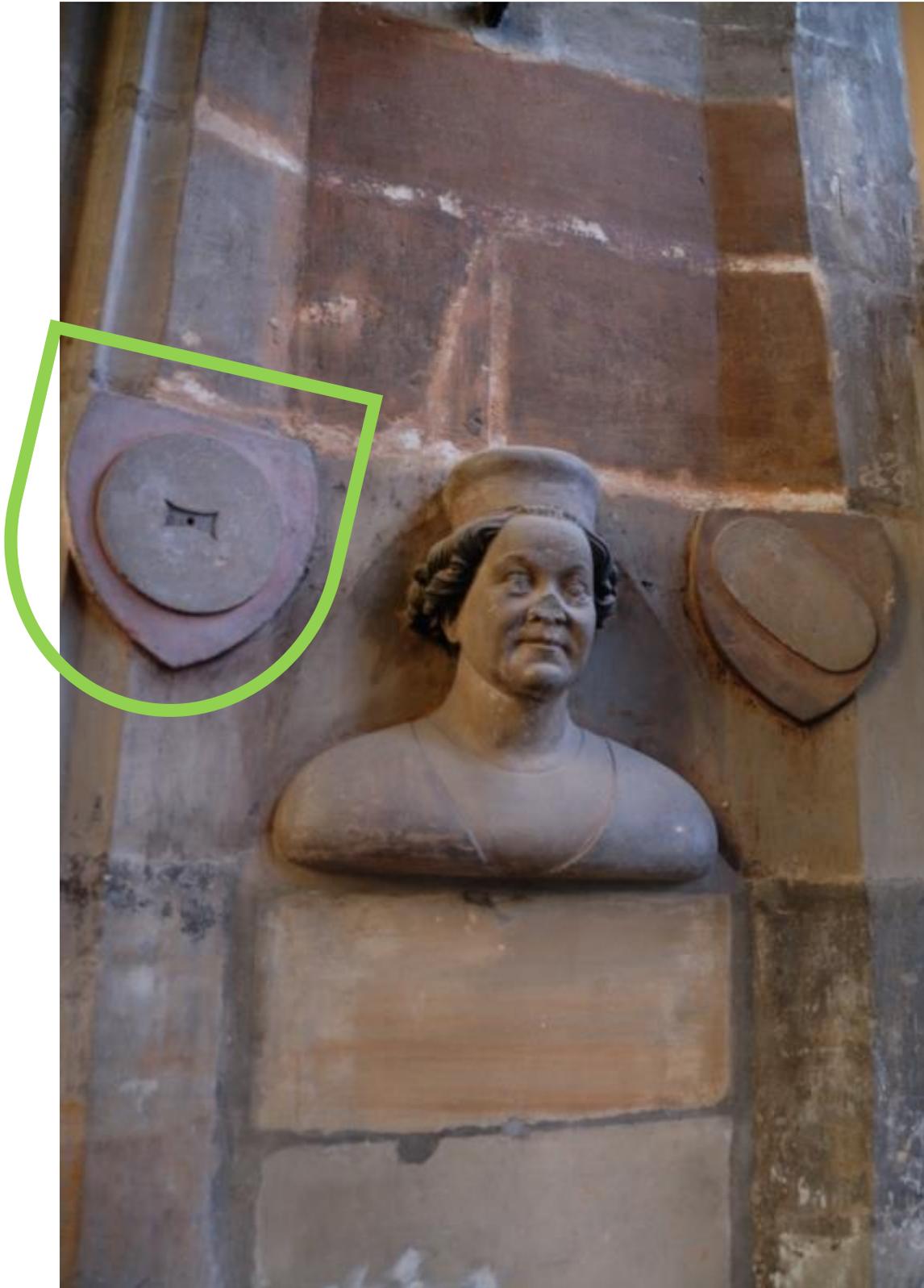
Benesch von Weitmühl (Beneš Krabice z Veitmile) was a Canon, member of the Chapter of Prague Cathedral. The first mention of this position dates back 1341. He became head of the construction works at St. Vitus Cathedral in 1355. From 1373-1374, he was responsible for the transfer of the remains of the Bohemian bishops, dukes and kings to St. Vitus Cathedral. This commitment explains the presence of his bust in the Cathedral.

Benesch von Weitmühl was also an historian. At the request of Emperor Charles IV, he worked on the *Cronica ecclesiae Pragensis*, a chronicle of the Kingdom of Bohemia, from 1278 to 1374. He died in 1375 and the *Cronica* remained uncompleted.

Beneš Krabice z Veitmile was the hero in two Czech cultural productions:

- the theatre drama *Kutnohorští havíři* (The miners of Kutná Hora) – 1936;
- Modern opera *Králův mincmistr* (The King's Mint master) - 1955.





Bust of [Benesch von Weitmühl](#) ([Beneš Krabice z Veitmile](#))
in the Cathedral of Prague.

HERALDRY



Czech actor Václav Vydra. in the role of **Beneš z Weitmühle** - Picture from the theatre drama *The miners of Kutná Hora (Kutnohorští havíři)* – 1936 - Foto: Illek a Paul.

Hellbach - [page 771](#) – Translation

Woitmole, Weytmille, Weytmül, Weitmüller, Weydmüller, also formerly Krabitzer and R. von Weitmül. A Silesian, Bohemian, Mahrensches and Meissnische Gesch., Which from K. Wladislav the baronial character and v. K. Ferdinand I. was confirmed in 1537. It would have to be a very large family if that of Dkolski, hagecii böhm. Chronicle G. 238. and U. narrated that in the year 1081 one member of this family had 9 children born at once, that it was truth, not fiction. It became extinct in the 2nd half of the 16th century. Dkolski, Orb. Fol. T. I. p. 511. Knauth, Prodom. Misn. 592. Sinap, I. 1038. Gauhe, I. 2084 u. f. Siebmacher, III. Theil 42. N. 10. nennt es Weymaul. Pfeifers Schaupl. von Mähren. S. 132. Zedler, 58 Th. 278-82. V. Medin, III. N. 964. Prevenhuebers Annal. Styr. p. 121.

A a	Ꝓ,ꝑ	Ꝓ,ꝑ	N n	Ꝓ,ꝑ	Ꝓ,ꝑ
B b	Ꝕ,ꝓ	Ꝕ,ꝓ	O o	Ꝕ,ꝓ	Ꝕ,ꝓ
C c	Ꝗ,ꝕ	Ꝗ,ꝕ	P p	Ꝗ,ꝕ	Ꝗ,ꝕ
D d	Ꝙ,ꝗ	Ꝙ,ꝗ	Q q	Ꝙ,ꝗ	Ꝙ,ꝗ
E e	Ꝛ,ꝙ	Ꝛ,ꝙ	R r	Ꝛ,ꝙ	Ꝛ,ꝙ
F f	Ꝝ,ꝛ	Ꝝ,ꝛ	S s	Ꝝ,ꝛ	Ꝝ,ꝛ
G g	Ꝟ,ꝝ	Ꝟ,ꝝ	T t	Ꝟ,ꝝ	Ꝟ,ꝝ
H h	Ꝡ,ꝟ	Ꝡ,ꝟ	U u	Ꝡ,ꝟ	Ꝡ,ꝟ
I i	Ꝣ,ꝡ	Ꝣ,ꝡ	V v	Ꝣ,ꝡ	Ꝣ,ꝡ
J j	ꝣ,Ꝣ	ꝣ,Ꝣ	W w	ꝣ,Ꝣ	ꝣ,Ꝣ
K k	Ꝥ,ꝣ	Ꝥ,ꝣ	X x	Ꝥ,ꝣ	Ꝥ,ꝣ
L l	ꝥ,Ꝥ	ꝥ,Ꝥ	Y y	ꝥ,Ꝥ	ꝥ,Ꝥ
M m	Ꝧ,ꝥ	Ꝧ,ꝥ	Z z	Ꝧ,ꝥ	Ꝧ,ꝥ

Woitmole, Weytmille, Weytmul, Weitmill, Weitmühle, Weitmüller, Weydmüller, auch früher Krabitzer u. R. von Weitmühl. Ein schlesisches, böhmisches, mährensches und meißnisches Gesch., daß vom K. Wladislav den freyherrlichen Character und v. K. Ferdinand I. im Jahre 1537 solchen bestätigt erhielt. Es müßte eine sehr ausgebreitete Familie seyn, wenn das von Dkolski, Hagecii böhm. Chronik S. 238. und U. Erzählte, daß im Jahre 1081 eine aus diesem Geschlechte 9 Kinder auf ein Mal geboren habe, Wahrheit, nicht Dichtung wäre. Es ist in der 2. Hälfte des 16ten Jahrhunderts ausgestorben. Dkolski, Orb. Fol. T. I. p. 511. Knauth, Prodom. Misn. 592. Sinap, I. 1038. Gauhe, I. 2084. u. f. Siebmacher, III. Th. 42. N. 10. nennt es Weymaul. Pfeifers Schaupl. von Mähren. S. 132. Zedler, 58. Th. 278—82. V. Meding, III. N. 964. Prevenhuebers Annal. Styr. p. 121.

Hellbach - [page 706](#) - Translation

Weitmühle, Woitmole, Weytmyle. An extinct Bohemian and Silesian family who, among other rulers, also owned the town of **Commotau** on the Meissnian border. K. Wladislaus the Elder baronial. Character received which K. Ferdin. I. 1537 confirmed. Balbin, Stemmat. Tab. F. 74. and ff. Sinap, I Th. 1038. Gauhe, I. 2084. and following.

Weitmühle, Woitmole, Weytmyle. Eine ausgestorbene böhmische und schlesische Familie, die unter andern Herrschaften auch die an der meißnischen Grenze gelegene Stadt Commotau besessen, und schon v. K. Wladislaus d. freiherrlich. Character erhalten hat, welchen K. Ferdin. I. 1537 bestätigte. Balbin, Stemmat. Tab. f. 74. u. ff. Sinap, I. Th. 1038. Gauhe, I. 2084. und folg.



Hagecii refers to Wenceslai Hagecii von Libotschan, author of *Böhmische Chronik: Vom Ursprung der Böhmen; Von Ihrer Hertzogen und Könige, Grafen und Adels* (1718) – [Bohemian Chronicles](#).



As already mentioned, **Commotau** refers to Komotau (Chomutov), a city today located in the Czech Republic, no far from the German border. The old German word Meißenische refers to the Saxon region of Meissen.

HERALDRY

The Weitmühl (also in German **Krabitz von Weitmühl** / also in Czech **Krabicové z Veitmile**) were a Bohemian nobility. Their estate was located in Veitmile near Staré Smrkovice (Smrkowitz) in the Bidschower district.

The origins go back the early 14th c. An individual named Pešek also named Krabitz is the founder of the line. In 1319, he received the Schreckenstein Castle from King John of Luxembourg. In 1349, his son Pešek the Younger became district judge and Master of Royal Hunting in the Trautenauer district. He was the father of Vladiken Wilhelm Krabitz who lived in the Weitmühl Fortress. He was married to Przibyslawa von Martinic and died after 1356. His sons Johann and Beneš are the founders of the Weitmühl line in Bohemia and the Weitmühl line in Moravia. From them existed several branches including a branch in Alsace (extinct around 1500) and a line that survived until the middle of the 18th century. According to one of the armorial book the 30th generation expired in 1600 with **Sebastian Laurenz Freiherr von Weitmühl**. In 1475 **Beneš Krabitz von Weitmühl** became an imperial baron. This same year, the Baron class received confirmation in Bohemia. **Beneš Krabitz** was burgrave of Karlstein and chief mint master in the Kingdom of Bohemia. He was married to Bonussa (Benigna) daughter of Jan Calta z Kamenné hory (Johann Ritter Czalta) and died on August 28 1496 in Komotau. The Bohemian knighthood confirms with a crest change in the coat of arms that took place in Prague on April 3, 1628 as well as a Bohemian knight in Vienna on August 14, 1631 for **Ignaz Ladislaus Weytmiller von Weytmille and Weytmühlen**, captain on Telsch from the line that was extinguished in the knighthood.



Old man from Bohemia. 16th c.

1866

Otto Titan Hefner (1827-1870)

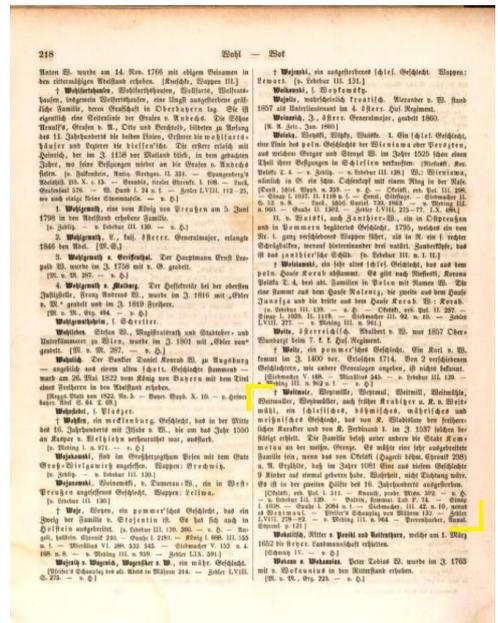
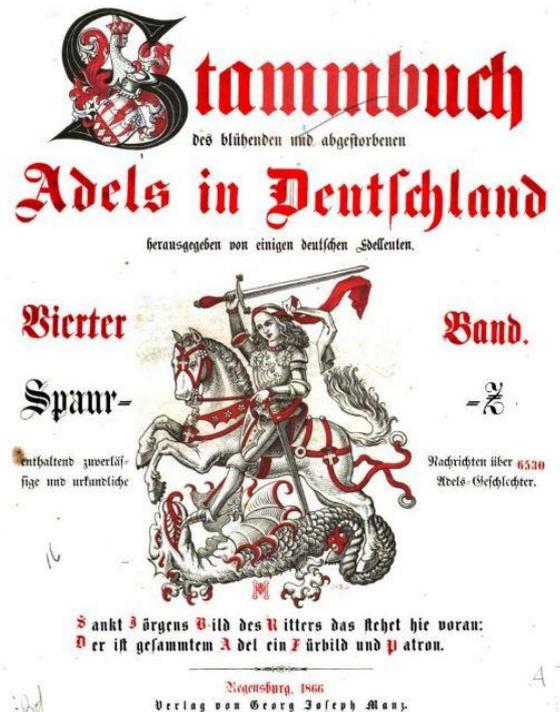
Stammbuch Des Blühenden Und Abgestorbenen Adels In Deutschland:

Herausgegeben Von Einigen Deutschen Edelleuten

Volume 4 – [page 218](#) (226)

Otto Titan Hefner

The author uses the Czech name **Woitmole** as the main entry for the German names **Weytmille** (p.191) and **Weitmühle** (p. 173).



Weitmühle, f. **Woitmole**.

Weytmille, f. **Woitmole**.

† **Woitmole**, Weytmille, Weytmul, Weitmill, Weitmühle, Weitmuller, Weydmüller, auch früher Krabitzer u. K. v. Weitmühl, ein schlesisches, böhmisches, mährisches und meißnisches Geschlecht, das von K. Wladislaw den freiherrlichen Charakter und von K. Ferdinand I. im J. 1537 solchen bestätigt erhielt. Die Familie besaß unter andern die Stadt Komotau an der meißn. Grenze. Es müßte eine sehr ausgebreitete Familie sein, wenn das von Dkolski (Hagecii böhm. Chronik 238) u. A. Erzählte, daß im Jahre 1081 Eine aus diesem Geschlechte 9 Kinder auf einmal geboren habe, Wahrheit, nicht Dichtung wäre. Es ist in der zweiten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts ausgestorben.

[Dkolski, orb. Pol. I. 511. — Knauth, probr. Misn. 592. — v. S. — v. Ledebur III. 139. — Balbin, stemmat. Tab. F. 74. — Sinap I. 1038. — Gauhe I. 2084 u. f. — Siebmacher, III. 42. n. 10, nennt es Weytmaul. — Pfeifer's Schauplatz von Mähren 132. — Zedler LVIII. 278—82. — v. Meding III. n. 964. — Prevenhieber, Annal. Styrens. p. 121.]

HEFFNER 1866

† **Woitmole**, Weitmille, Weytmul, Weitmill, Weitmühle, Weitmuller, Weytmüller, auch früher Krabitzer u. k. v. Weitmühl, ein Schlesisches, böhmisches, mährisches und meißnisches Geschlecht, das von K. Wladislaw den freiherrlichen Charakter und von K. Ferdinand I. im J. 1537 solchen bestätigt erhielt. Die Familien besaß unter andern die Stadt Komotau an der meißn. Grenze. Es müßte eine sehr ausgebreitete Familie sein, wenn das von Dkolski (Hagecii böhm. Chronik 238) u. A. Erzählte, daß im Jahre 1081 Eine aus diesem Geschlechte 9 Kinder auf einmal geboren habe, Wahrheit, nicht Dichtung wäre. Es ist in der zweiten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts ausgestorben. (Dkolski, orb. Pol. I. 511 — Knauth, probr. Mis. 6592. — v. h. I. 1038. — Gauhe I. 2084 u. f. — Siebmacher, III. 42. n. 10, nennet es Weytmaul. — Pfeifer(s) Schauplatz von Mähren 132. — Zelder LVIII. 278-82. — v. Meding III. n. 964. — Prevenheber, Annal. Styrens. p. 121.

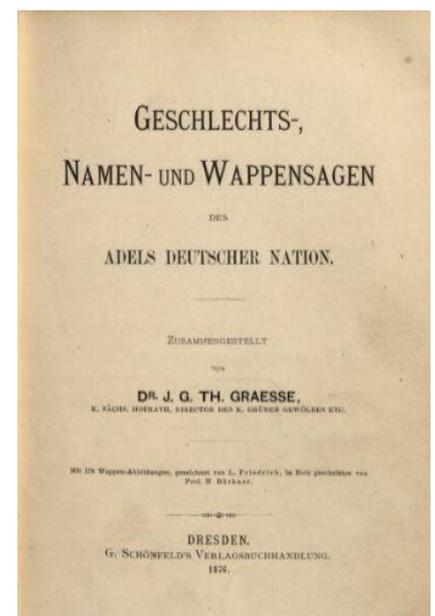
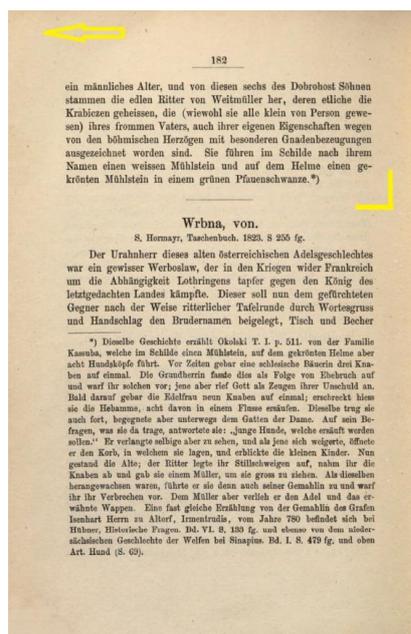
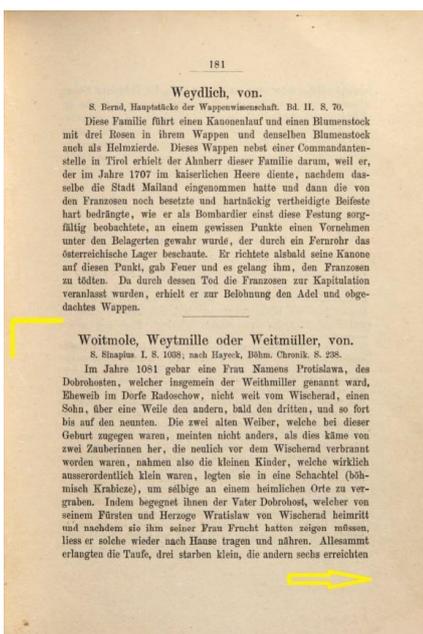
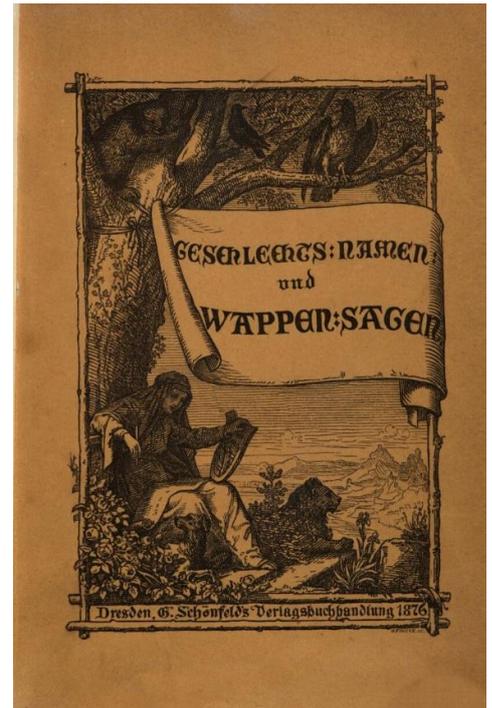
1876

Johann Georg Theodor Grässe (1814 – 1885)

Geschlechts-, Namen- und Wappensagen des Adels deutscher Nation[page 181](#) and [page 182](#) (194)

Johann Georg Theodor Grässe (or Graesse) was a German bibliographer and literary historian.

The author tells the legend but doesn't develop the families lines, probably because they had been reportedly extinct since the beginning of the 16th c.



Woitmole, Weytmille or Weitmüller, von.

8. Sinapius. I, 8.1038; after Hayeck, Böhm.

Timeline. 8.238.

In 1081 a woman named Protislawa, wife of Dobrohost, commonly called the **Weithmiller**, in the village of Radoschow, not far from the Wischerad, had one son, over a short while another, soon a third, and so on up to nine. The two old women who were present at the births, were persuaded that this evil came from two sorceresses who had recently been burnt in Wischerad. So the old women took the little babies who were extremely small, put them in a box (in Bohemian Krabicze) to burry them in a secret place. They meet their father Dobrohost, who rode to his home, back from Wischerad where he had visited his Prince and Duke Wratislaw. After they had to show him fruit to his wife, he carried the babies back home and nourished them. All together were baptized, three died small, the other six reached adult age, and of these six sons of Dobrohost come the noble knights Weitmüller, while some of them were also named **Krabiezen**, which (although they were all small) reminds of their pious father, also because they received special qualities from the Bohemian dukes. On their coat of arms, they put a white millstone and on the helmet a crowned millstone in a green peacock tail. *)

Woitmole, Weytmille oder Weitmüller, von.

S. Sinapius. I. S. 1038; nach Hayeck, Böhm. Chronik. S. 238.

Im Jahre 1081 gebar eine Frau Namens Protislawa, des Dobrohosten, welcher insgemein der Weithmiller genannt ward, Eheweib im Dorfe Radoschow, nicht weit vom Wischerad, einen Sohn, über eine Weile den andern, bald den dritten, und so fort bis auf den neunten. Die zwei alten Weiber, welche bei dieser Geburt zugegen waren, meinten nicht anders, als dies käme von zwei Zauberinnen her, die neulich vor dem Wischerad verbrannt worden waren, nahmen also die kleinen Kinder, welche wirklich ausserordentlich klein waren, legten sie in eine Schachtel (böhmisch Krabicze), um selbige an einem heimlichen Orte zu vergraben. Indem begegnet ihnen der Vater Dobrohost, welcher von seinem Fürsten und Herzoge Wratislaw von Wischerad heimritt und nachdem sie ihm seiner Frau Frucht hatten zeigen müssen, liess er solche wieder nach Hause tragen und nähren. Allesamt erlangten die Taufe, drei starben klein, die andern sechs erreichten

182

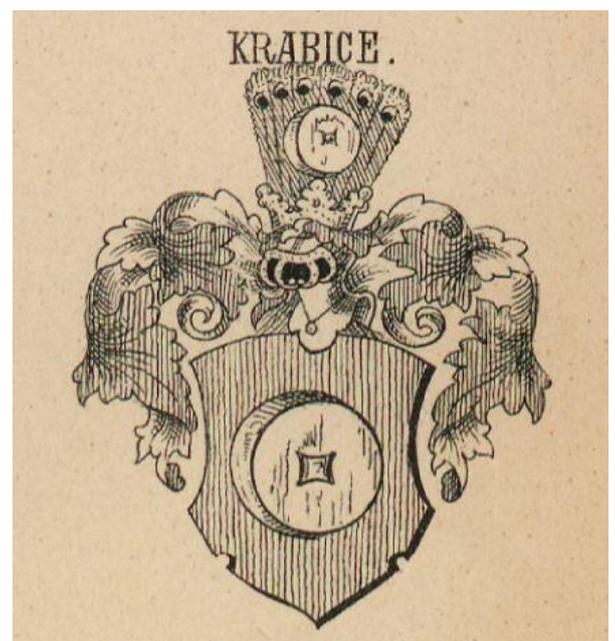
ein männliches Alter, und von diesen sechs des Dobrohost Söhnen stammen die edlen Ritter von Weitmüller her, deren etliche die Krabiczen geheissen, die (wiewohl sie alle klein von Person gewesen) ihres frommen Vaters, auch ihrer eigenen Eigenschaften wegen von den böhmischen Herzögen mit besonderen Gnadenbezeugungen ausgezeichnet worden sind. Sie führen im Schilde nach ihrem Namen einen weissen Mühlstein und auf dem Helme einen gekrönten Mühlstein in einem grünen Pfauenschwanz.*)

1885

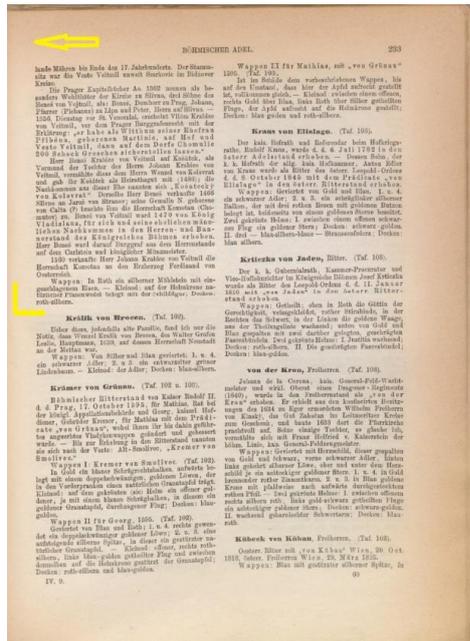
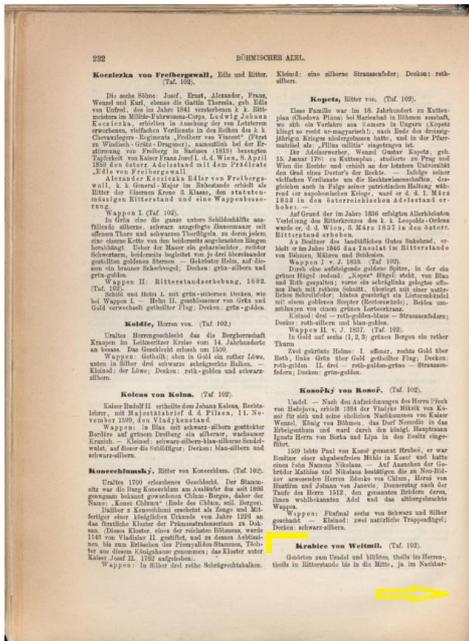
Rudolf Johann Grafen Meraviglia-Crivelli (1833-1890)

Der Böhmisches Adel[page 232 and 233](#) (440-441) and [table 102](#) (414)

This author (Jan Štěpán hrabě Meraviglia-Crivelli) has extensively worked from the *Wappenbuch* (armorial book) of Siebmacher J. *Siebmacher's grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch Jahr.*



HERALDRY



Krabice von Weitmil. (Taf. 102).

Gehörten zum Uradel und blühten, theils im Herren-, theils im Ritterstande bis in die Mitte, ja im Nachbar-

lande Mähren bis Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts. Der Stammsitz war die Veste Weitmil unweit Smrkovic im Bidszover Kreise.

Die Prager Kapitelbücher Ao. 1362 nennen als besondere Wohlthäter der Kirche zu Slivno, drei Söhne des Beneš von Vojtmil, als: Beneš, Domherr zu Prag, Johann, Pfarrer (Plebanus) zu Lipa und Peter, Herrn auf Slivno. — 1356, Dienstag vor St. Venceslai, erscheint Vilém Krabice von Weitmil, vor dem Prager Burggrafenrecht mit der Erklärung: „er habe als Witthum seiner Ehefrau Pŕihána, geborenen Martinic, auf Hof und Veste Weitmil, dann auf dem Dorfe Chomulic 200 Schock Groschen sicherstellen lassen.“

Herr Beneš Krabice von Weitmil auf Kosátek, als Vormund der Tochter des Herrn Johann Krabice von Weitmil, vermählte diese dem Herrn Wenzel von Kolovrat und gab ihr Kosátek als Heirathsgut mit (1486); die Nachkommen aus dieser Ehe nannten sich „Kosátecký von Kolovrat.“ Derselbe Herr Beneš verkaufte 1466 Slivno an Jaroš von Stranov; seine Gemalin N. geborene von Calta (?) brachte ihm die Herrschaft Komotau (Chomutov) zu. Beneš von Weitmil ward 1470 von König Vladislaus, für sich und seine ehelichen männlichen Nachkommen in den Herren- und Bannerstand des Königreiches Böhmen erhoben. Herr Beneš ward darauf Burggraf aus dem Herrenstande auf dem Carlstein und königlicher Münzmeister.

1560 verkaufte Herr Johann Krabice von Weitmil die Herrschaft Komotau an den Erzherzog Ferdinand von Oesterreich.

Wappen: In Roth ein silberner Mühlstein mit eingeschlagenem Eisen. — Kleinod: auf der Helmkrone natürlicher Pfauenwedel belegt mit der Schildflügel; Decken: roth-silbern.

Krabice von Weitmil. (Taf. 102).

Gebörten zum Uradel und blühten, theils im Herren-, theils im Ritterstande bis in die Mitte, ja im Nachbarlande Mähren bis Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts. Der Stmmsitz war die Vest Weitmil unweit Smrkovic im Bidzover Kreise.

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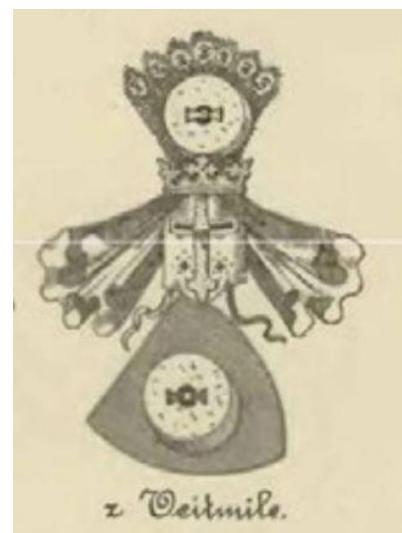
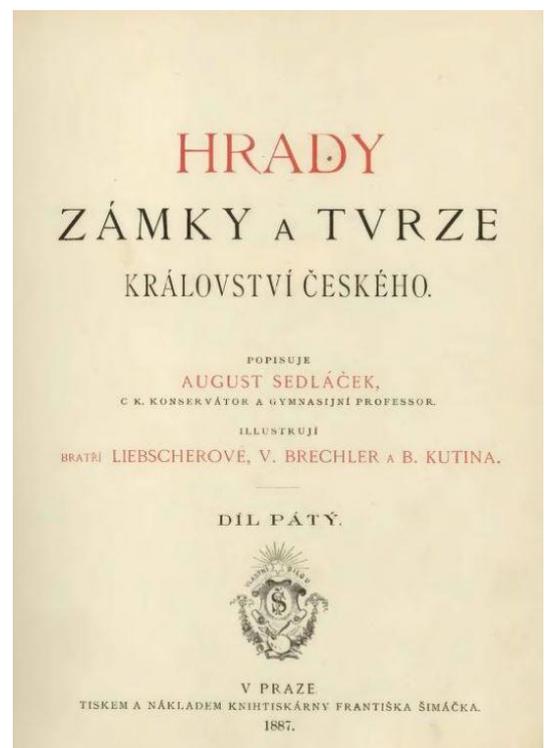
1887

August Sedláček (1843-1926)*Hrady, zámky a tvrze Království českého. Svazek V. Podkrkonoší*[pages 326](#)

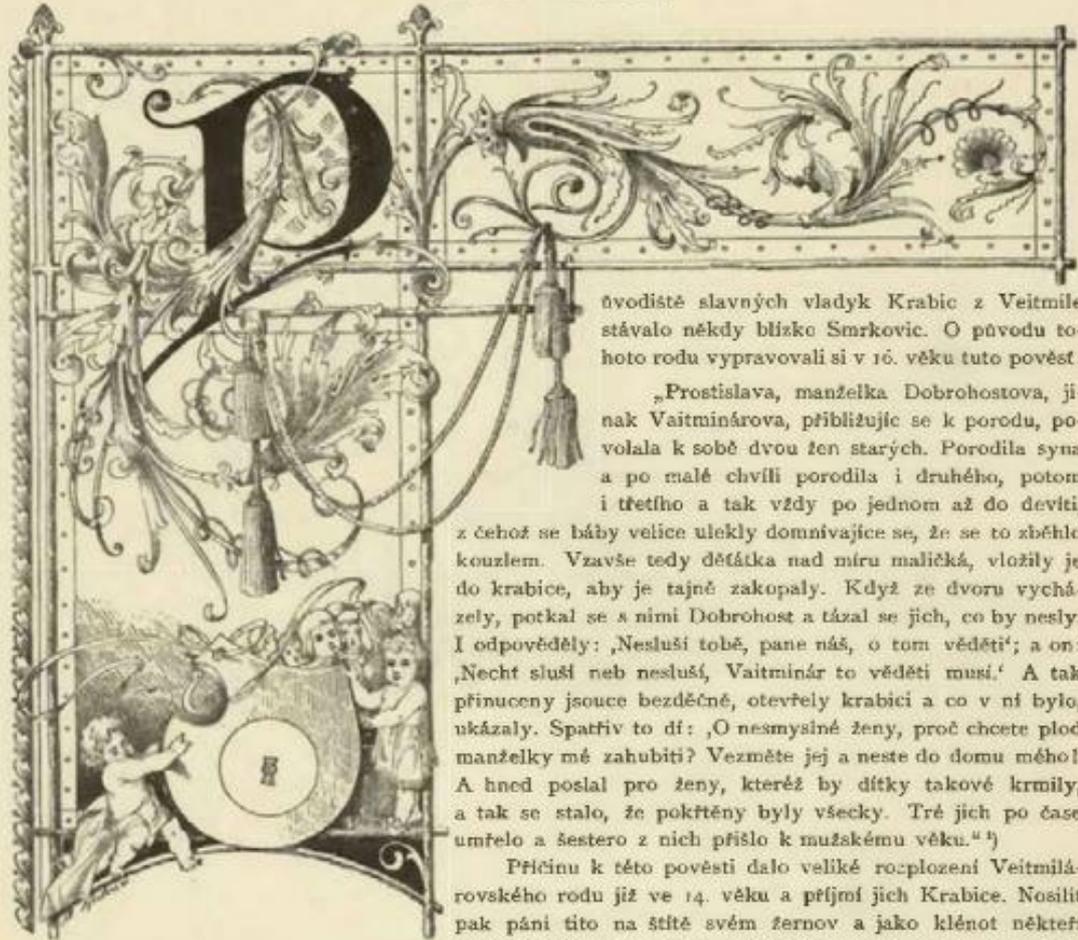
also 43, 79, 85, 86, 152 and 339

With much details, the author develops the origins and evolution of some prominent *Veitmile* lines. His version of the coat of arms legend is quite similar.

In the table, the blazon is pictured with two milestones on the page “*znaky rodin ve vychodnich Cechach osedlych*” (Emblems of families in eastern Bohemia).



VEITMILE.

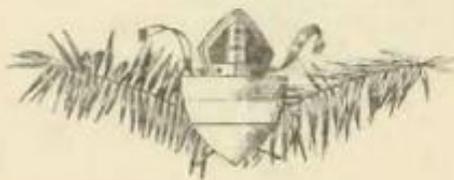


řvodisté slavných vladyk Krabic z Veitmile stávalo někdy blízko Smrkovic. O původu tohoto rodu vypravovali si v 16. věku tuto pověst:

„Prostislava, manželka Dobrohostova, jinak Vaitminárova, přibližující se k porodu, povolala k sobě dvou žen starých. Porodila syna a po malé chvíli porodila i druhého, potom i třetího a tak vždy po jednom až do devíti, z čehož se báby velice ulekly domnívajíce se, že se to zběhlo kouzlem. Vzavše tedy děťátka nad míru maličká, vložily je do krabice, aby je tajně zakopaly. Když ze dvoru vycházely, potkal se s nimi Dobrohost a tázal se jich, co by nesly. I odpověděly: „Nesluší tobě, pane náš, o tom věděti“; a on: „Necht sluší neb nesluší, Vaitminár to věděti musí.“ A tak přinuceny jsouc bezděčné, otevřely krabici a co v ní bylo, ukázaly. Spatřiv to dí: „O nesmyslné ženy, proč chcete plod manželky mé zahubiti? Vezměte jej a neste do domu mého!“ A hned poslal pro ženy, kteréž by dívky takové krmily, a tak se stalo, že pokřtěny byly všechny. Tré jich po čase umřelo a šestero z nich přišlo k mužskému věku.“¹⁾

Příčinu k této pověsti dalo veliké rozplození Veitmilárovského rodu již ve 14. věku a příjmi jich Krabice. Nosití pak páni tito na štítě svém žernov a jako klénot někteří ocas pávový s žernovem, jiní devět vyžlat. Co se týče držitelů tvrze, znám jest jen jediný, *Vilém Krabice z Veitmile*, který r. 1356 na tvrzi a dvoru Veitmile a vsi Chomutických manželce své *Přibě* z Martinic 200 kop gr. věnoval.²⁾ V ty časy rozvětven byl rod pánů těchto v Čechách i na Moravě.³⁾ V Čechách došli veliké vážnosti, když jednoho času pět osob z téhož rodu a jednoho děda pocházejících stali se kanovníky kostela Pražského. Nejznámějším z nich stal se letopisec známý *Beneš Krabice z Veitmile*, ředitel stavby kostela sv. Vít.⁴⁾ Kromě něho žili *Beneš řečený starší* a *Beneš Ůborek* (bratři jednobřšní a oba kanovníci), *Vlachník z Veitmile* († r. 1400), který byl kanovníkem a nejvyšším písařem královským. Páni Krabicové, kteří bydleli v Čechách v 16. věku a ke znamenitému jmění přišli, pocházejí z moravské linie, která seděla od r. 1358 na Žiroticích.⁵⁾

¹⁾ Hájk k r. 1081, Paprocký o st. pan. 340. ²⁾ Rel. toh. I. 418. Rok je mi pochybný, neméně i to, že se tu jmenuje manželka a helem otce svého, což bylo tehda velikou vzácností. ³⁾ V Čechách připomíná se r. 1349 *Petr Krabice z Veitmile*, který se stal zemským sudím a lovcím v kníž. Trutnovském. *Týž*, ačeli jím Petr připomíná se r. 1356 na Moravě a počestil pečeti *Oty z Veitmile*, který se již r. 1341 na Moravě připomíná. *Zdislav* a *Beneš bratři z Veitmile* měli r. 1345 také statky na Moravě (Arch. zemský Morav.). ⁴⁾ Viz o něm *Monatschrift* 1827 April 56—57, *Archiv für osterr. Gesch.* LIII. 304. Tomkovy *Děje Prahy* a vypisání jeho života v Pamětech dějin českých. *Beatr* jeho Jan stal se ředitelem v Lípě r. 1377 a r. 1380 arciděkanem kraje Hradeckého. Z bratra jeho *Petra ze Slávy* počli synové *Kuník*, *ředík Lijáký* (r. 1380—1421), a *Zdislav* (r. 1410—1421), jehožin potomci seděli na Kořádkách. Také *Henc* (Jindřich, r. 1371—1407) a *Jakub Sedlář* (r. 1371—1407), měšťané Lípě, byli snad synové *Petrovi*. *Jakubův* syn *Jakub* stal se ctitelkem v Lípě, ale zemřel před r. 1406. K témuž rodu patřili také *Jan Krabice z Prorub*, jenž založil linii rodu na Sovinkách vládnouc, *Ottů Krabice z Medonos* a *Jan* syn jeho (r. 1407). *Jan Krabice z Nudče* († j. r. 1400) a jiný *Jan téhož jména* (r. 1417). O *Janovi Prudém z Veitmile*, odjinud z *Lidčova*, nevíme, byl-li téhož rodu. Konečně se také *Kunrát* (r. 1350) a *Jaroslav* (r. 1376) a téhož rodu připomínají. ⁵⁾ Kanovníci *Beneš starší* a *Beneš Ůborek*, též *Vlachník* pocházeli z moravské linie; *beatr* jejich byli *Dobel* a *Zdislav*. K větší platnosti nelí jich potomci v 15. věku přišli tři synové *Dobelův ze Žirotic* († j. r. 1437): *Jan*, *Beneš* a *Ludvík*.



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The starting point of the famous lords of Krabice of Veitmile once stood near Smrkovice. The origin of this line was told in the 16th century by the following legend: "Prostislava, the wife of **Lord Dobrohost**, otherwise wife of **Vaitminar**, was approached by two old women as she approached the birth. She gave birth to a son, and after a short time she gave birth to a second, then a third, and so one until she had nine, of which the two old women were very frightened, thinking that it was done by magic. So they took the little ones, put them in a box to bury them secretly. As they left the court, the Lord of Dobrohost met them and asked them what they were carrying. They said, it is not necessary for thee, our lord, to know this; but he replied, "Whether it is good or not, Vaitminar must know." Very upset, they opened the box, and showed what was in it. Seeing this the Lord said, "Nonsensical women, why do you want to destroy my wife's babies? Take them, and carry them into my house!" And immediately he sent for women to feed these children, and it came to pass that they were all baptized. Three of them died over time, and six of them came to a man's age. (note #1) The reason for this legend was given with the extinction of part of the Veitminar family as early as the 14th century. The surviving young lords wore a millstone on their shields, and like a jewel some peacock's tail with a millstone. Regarding the owners of the fortress, only one is known, **Vilém Krabice of Vetfmile**, [who in 1356 at the fortress and court of Veitmile and the village of Chomutice to the wife of his Přebá of Martinice 200 kop gr. devoted. (note #2) At that time, the family of these lords was branched out in Bohemia and Moravia. (note #3)] There was a great deal of seriousness in Bohemia, when during a same period, five people from the same family and one grandfather came from the canons of the Church of Prague.

Vaitminar is an alternative name in used by Benes z Vaitmile and by the Drobohost Lord in the legend of the 8 babies.

Sources:

- *Allegorien des Politischen : zeitgeschichtliche Implikationen des tschechischen historischen Dramas (1810-1935)* - Peter Deutschmann – 2017- [page 216](#)

- *Herold Jihocesky - Mimořádné vydání časopisu o historii a pomocných vědách historických – 2006* - Ferdinand Menčík *České pověsti erbovní* - [page 26](#)

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The most famous of them became the chronicle known **Beneš Krabice of Veitmile**, the director of the construction of the church of St. Welcome. (note #4) In addition to him lived Beneš the Elder and Beneš Úborek (single-bellied brothers and both canons), **Vlachník of Veitmile** (d. 1400), who was a canon and the highest royal scribe. The **Krabic lords**, who lived in Bohemia at the age of 16 and came to an excellent property, come from the Moravian line, which has been sitting in Žirovice since 1358. (note #5)

1) Hájek as of 1081, Paprocký o st. pan, 340. **2)** Rel tab. I. 418. The year is doubtful to me, no less so to the fact that there is a wife with the slogan of her father, which was a great rarity at the time **3)** In Bohemia is remembered in 1349 **Pešek Krabice of Veitmile**, who became a provincial judge and hunter in Trutnov region, Týž, or another **Petr** is remembered in Moravia in 1356 and sealed the seal of Ota of Weitmile, who is already remembered in Moravia in 1341 Morav.). **4)** See about him Monatschrift 1827 April 56-57, Archiv fur oesterr. Gesch. LIII. 304. Tomek's History of Prague and a listing of his life in the Sources of Czech History. His brother **Jan** became the pastor in Lípa in 1377 and in 1380 the archdeacon of the Hradec Králové region. From his brother Petr, Slivna was sent by his sons **Kunik**, pastor Lipský (d. 1380—1421), and **Zikmund** (d. 1410—1421), whose descendants sat on Košátky. Also **Henc** (Jindřich, r. 1371—1407) and Jaklin Sedlř (r. 1371—1407),



The Czech town of [Hora Sváté Kateřiny](#) (Mount Saint Catherine) received town rights in 1528. At this time, this mining city belonged to **Šebestián of Weitmühl**, Lord of Chomutov. He had received these rights from his wife Anna, daughter of Lorenz Glatz of Altenhof.

Hence the Veitmile “milestone on red field” on the coat of arms of this town.

In 1566, the property was transferred to Christof z Kralovic, Lord of Červený Hrádek.

the burghers of Leipzig, were perhaps the sons of **Peter**. Jaklin's sym **Jakub** became an altarman in Lípa, but died before 1406. **Jan Krabice of Prorub**, who founded the ruling family in Sovinky, Otík Krabice of Medonos and **Jan** his son (1407), **Jan Krabice**, also belonged to the same family. from Rudeček († jr 1409) and another **Jan** of the same name (r. 1417). We do not know of **John Prudot of Veitmile**, and of Libechov, whether he was of the same household. Finally, **Kunrát** (1359) and **Jaroslav** (1376) from the same family are also remembered. **5) Canons Beneš** the Elder and **Beneš Úborek**, also **Vlachník**, came from the Moravian line; their brothers were **Dobeš** and **Zdislav**. K. greater than their descendants at the age of 15 came to three sons **Dobeš** with Žirotic (+ j. 1437): **Jan**, **Beneš** and **Ludvík**.

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Vlachník Krabice z Veitmile

He was the 24th provost of the St. Stephen's Chapter in Litoměřice in the years 1396–1398. He died in 1399. He was one of the members of the Old Bohemian ruling family, which was later promoted to lordship in 1475. Members of this family were acknowledged for their relationship to both the Czech nation and Czech.

The oldest documented member of the family is Pešek Krabice of Veitmile, who, at the request of King Jan of Luxembourg, built the Střekov Castle to protect the important navigable river Elbe, which was supposed to guard security and which became Manx Castle. The Veitmile family used the nickname Smrkovice na Písecku. This line soon grew into several branches. One was in Bohemia, another branch in Moravia, **Poland** and another in Alsace.

The newly appointed provost Vlachník was the son of Jan and he studied theology. From the Czech branch it is necessary to mention Beneš Krabice of Veitmile, whose three sons Beneš, Jan and Petr built a special altar of St. Anne in the parish church in Česká Lípa in 1363. The eldest of the sons was Beneš, who engaged in a spiritual vocation. He was appointed canon at the St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague and from 1363 he was also Archbishop of Žatec. In 1373, he transferred the remains of the deceased princes and Czech kings to the new choir of the Cathedral of St. Vitus. In the St. Wenceslas Church, his portrait is still in the emporium among a number of then-awarded personalities. Beneš himself died on July 1, 1375. His last work was



a Czech chronicle, which in two volumes (1282–1346, 1372–1375) mainly described the reign of Emperor Charles IV. The emperor supported this work and provided him with a wealth of information about the events of his reign. The chronicle of Beneš Krabice was at first highly valued, but at the time of the critical analysis of the Czech chronicles, reservations were raised about some passages. Nevertheless, Vlachník did not feel well in Litoměřice in his new position, and two years after the papal rescript and validity of Vlachník's provostship, he exchanged the provostship of Litoměřice for Old Boleslav on November 16, 1398, but died on May 23, 1399 in Stará Boleslav.

Beneš's brother Jan was also a clergyman and until 1380 he was a parish priest in Česká Lípa, later he was appointed archdeacon of Hradec Králové and from 1378 a Prague canon. He died in 1395.

Beneš Krabice of Veitmile was the nephew of Vlachník Krabice of Veitmile. Personality of the 24th provost of Litoměřice Vlachník Krabice from Veitmile exchanged the position of Prague canon with Jan Hakenborn for the provostship of Litoměřice. In the years 1374–1378 he was appointed notary of King Wenceslas, whom he accompanied in 1376 to Frankfurt for the royal election. As a reward he received the position of royal protonotary and was also the archdeacon in Kouřim and canon in Prague, Wrocław and Litoměřice. In 1396 he was appointed provost of Litoměřice. At the request of the provost Vlachník, Pope Boniface IX issued. (1389–1404) rescript on November 3, 1396, in which he confirmed that the appointment of Vlachník Krabice took place in accordance with canon law.



IN PROGRESS

1899

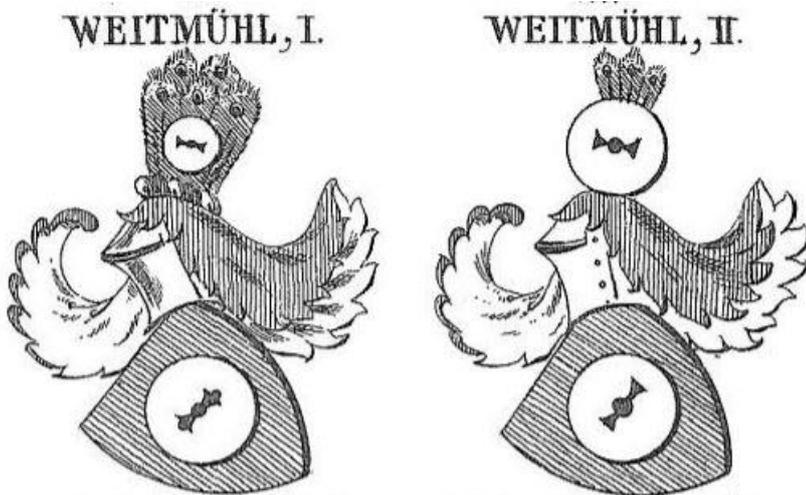
Conrad Blažek (1839-1903)

Des mährische Adel

page 175 (181) and Table 123 (page 451)

Der Mährische Adel (Armorial Book of Moravia) was written by Heinrich von Kadich and Conrad Blažek. The authors work from the reference work of published by Johann Siebmacher between 1596 and 1695: grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch. Vierten Bandes zehnte Abtheilung.

Blažek focuses on the German name Weitmühl to develop a long and precise report.



MÄHRISCHES ADEL 175
Stammesrat erwehlet Herrmann von Rabala (Kall), wold...
Wappen: a) Gumpelner Schilt, Kleinod: Fligel...
Wappenbuch (Weissbach, Taf. 102)...
Wappen: In Silber verweidete goldener schwarzer...
Wappen: In Silber verweidete goldener schwarzer...
Wappen: In Silber verweidete goldener schwarzer...

Stammvater erscheint Herrmann von Ralsko (Rell), welcher auf genannter Burg bereits 1175—97 urkundlich erwähnt wird. Genannte Burg blieb durch mehrere Jahrhunderte in den Händen eines Zweiges des — in Böhmen und Mähren weit ausgebreiteten — Geschlechtes, das 1627 mit Otto Heinrich v. W. erlosch. Name und Wappen kamen an eine Linie der Waldstein.

In Mähren erscheint 1315 Heinrich v. W. auf Dürnholz, dessen Sohn Beneš 1349 ihm im Besitze folgte und 1351 seiner Gattin darauf 800 Mark als Witthum verschrieb. 1355 nahm Heinrich v. W. seinen Bruder Benedict in Gemeinschaft auf seine Güter Dürnholz c. pert. und 1356 einigten sich die Brüder über den Besitz, bei welcher Gelegenheit Heinrich seiner Gattin Agnes als Morgengabe Nensiedl und Senohrad anwies; da er aber letzteres schon 1358 verkaufte, setzte er ihr 600 Schock Groschen auf Dürnholz als Witthum aus. 1368 veräußerte er Dürnholz c. pert. mit dem Markgrafen Johann gegen Mobeino mit den zugehörigen Dörfern, was er aber 1379 verkaufte. Zdonnek besass bis 1389 Puta v. W.; Napagedl 1547—79 Johann v. W.; Wessely 1382 Benedict, welchem 1389 Ceněk folgte; Slavětic 1412—47 Heinrich v. W.; Kunstadt Havel Zrětetický v. Wartenberg 1523—25.

Wappen. a) Gespaltener Schild. Kleinod: Flügel oder auch geschlossener Flug (ex sig.).

b) Von Gold und Schwarz gespalten; der Schild umgeben von einem sich in den Schweif beißenden grünen Drachen. Kleinod: geschlossener Flug; vorn schwarz und mit 10 (2, 3, 2, 3) goldenen Blättern belegt; hinten golden. Decken: schwarz-golden.

c) Schild von b. Zwei gekrönte Helme: I. in goldenem Kahne gekrönte Jungfrau in von Gold und Schwarz gespaltenem Kleide, in den Händen ein silbernes Ruder und die Haare aufgelöst herabwallend; II. Kleinod von b. Decken beider Helme: schwarz-golden.

Weissbach (Weissenbach. (Taf. 123).

Sächsischer Uradel, urkundlich seit 1217 vorkommend und in einer früherrlichen Linie in seinem Stammlande noch blühend. Otto v. W. wurde dfo. 20. 3. 1506 in den Reichs-Erb-Vierritterstand erhoben.

In Mähren erwarb Georg v. W. 1619 Schlappanitz, welches er 1629 wieder veräußerte.

Wappen. In Silber vorwärts gekehrter schwarzer Ochsenkopf, aus dessen Ohren Flammen hervorbrechen. Kleinod: zwei von Schwarz und Silber getheilte Hörner. Decken: schwarz-silbern.

Weitmühl (Krabec v. Weitmühl, Vejtmil). (Taf. 123).

Altes böhmisches Geschlecht, welches 1479 den böhmischen Herrenstand erhielt und 1819 den Ritterstand erhalten hatte. Zuerst wird aus demselben Conrad v. W. genannt, welcher in der Schlacht am Marchfeld 1278 gefallen sein soll; urkundlich kommen um die Mitte des 14. Jahrhunderts die Brüder Zdislav und Beneš v. Weitmühl vor. In Mähren erscheint das Geschlecht zuerst in dem ehemaligen Znaymer Kreise, später auch im Iglaue. 1350 besass Benedict Krabec v. Zerotic Bonitz und Zerotic; Zdislav wird als Besitzer von Nosalovic erwähnt und hinterliess 3 Söhne: Hugo, Beneš und Otto, von denen der letztere Burggraf zu Kroman war; Hartung v. W. besass 1350 Hrubčie; 1368 kaufte Benedict v. W. mit seinen Brüdern Johann, Niklas, Tobias und Peter Schelletau (auch in Bonitz und Zerotic waren sie begütert); 1398 liess Tobias v. Vičkov sein väterliches Erbtheil in Lechwitz dem Johann v. W. in die Landtafel

einlegen, den 1390 auch Ludwig v. Bakovin auf seinen Besitz in Häfting in Gemeinschaft nahm, sowie dies 1406 seine Gattin Elisabeth v. Babie mit ihm und den Söhnen Sigismund und Johann auf ihren Besitz in Babie und endlich 1415 Ludwig v. Lhota auf seinen Besitz in Mislibofie that. Auf Zerotic, Bonitz und Mislibofie sass 1437 Siegmund v. W., der in diesem Jahre der Wittwa seines Bruders Tobias — Anna v. Grussbach — auf Bonitz 200 Schock Groschen verschrieb und ganz Mislibofie verkaufte. 1465 verkaufte Wenzel v. W. auf Zerotic dem Johann Lechwicky v. Zastrizl 8 Lahn in Zerotic, trat 1508 seine Hälfte von Zerotic mit Bonitz und mehreren 5den Dörfern sammt der Burg Lapikus seinem Bruder Johann ab, welcher dies 1511 dem Heinrich Lechwicky v. Zastrizl überliess, der 1512 auch noch das übrige erwarb. Benedict und sein Bruder Ludwig erwarben Niklowitz, welches sie 1496 dem Stifte Seclau abtraten: Ludwig — 1472 Burggraf zu Znaym — erwarb 1480 Ober-Dannowitz, das er bald wieder verkaufte, sowie 1481 auch die Burg Bakovin mit Hösting und Zerkovic. Benedict erwarb pfandweise 1480 Ober-Kannitz und beide Brüder 1490 Grussbach. 1495 erklärten die Brüder Benedict (oberster Burggraf auf Karlstein) und Ludwig v. W. ihre Vorfahren als Wohlthäter (Schirmvögte) des Dominikanerklosters zu Znaym (wo ihre Gruft-Kapelle war) und wiesen dem Kloster 15 Schock Groschen jährlichen Zins, sowie noch 8 Schock zum Baue auf ihrem Dorfe Urban an, wozu ihre Erben und Verwandten Georg v. W. auf Zerotic, Ladislav v. W. auf Znaym und Michael v. W. ihre Zustimmung gaben. Georg v. W. wurde 1480 in den mährischen Herrenstand aufgenommen. 1490 gelangte auch Benedict und seine Söhne Sigismund, Michael, Johann und Sebastian v. W. in den Pfandbesitz von Austerlitz nebst Zubehör, traten denselben aber schon 1496 wieder ab; Benedict † 1496. Siegmund war 1488 Landvogt der Nieder-Lausitz; Johann verkaufte 1505 Ober-Kannitz, seinen Besitz in Schamkowitz und Preskač, Gurwitz und seinen Besitz in Mitzmans, sowie 1512 auch Zerotic und Bonitz. Wenzel v. W. liess 1512 sein Gut Urban dem Kloster Bruck zu, welches auch 1517 von Sebastian v. W. seinen Antheil von Urban, sowie 1519 Rausenbruck erwarb; 1524 verkaufte noch Sebastian v. Weitmühl die Herrschaft Grussbach an Johann von Pernstein. Mit dem Verkaufe von Grussbach hörte der alte Grundbesitz in Mähren auf. Erst 1622 erscheint wieder Hynek Ladislav Krabec v. Weitmühl als Besitzer eines Hofes zu Telč unter den katholischen Standesperren, welche Kaiser Ferdinand II. trenn geblieben waren. Dieser war Burghauptmann zu Telč, erwarb Battelan, wurde 1629 kaiserlicher Rath, 1633 ständischer Commissarius zur Herbeibringung der Landeumlagen und endlich 1644—49 Obersthofrichter in Mähren. Ihm folgte im Besitze von Battelan Heinrich (1651 einer der ständischen Commissarien zur Wiedererhebung und würdigen Besetzung der Pfarreien) der mit seinen Brüdern Wenzel (Burghauptmann von Telč) und Matthias (machte 1653 eine Stiftung zu Battelan) zuletzt in Mähren vorkommt; Battelan kam durch die Schwester Maria Franziska († 13. 5. 1635) an deren Ehegatten Albert Odkolek v. Augesd, der 1659 als Besitzer erscheint.

In Böhmen — wo das Geschlecht auch zu den angesehensten Geschlechtern gezählt wurde — war dasselbe um Anfang des 17. Jahrhunderts erloschen.

Wappen. In Roth ein silberner Mühlstein mit eingeschlagenem Eisen.

Kleinod: a) Pfanenschweif — belegt mit der Schildfigur — auf roth-silbernem Bunde.

b) Schildesfigur, an dem oberen Rande besteckt mit drei Pfanenfedern.

Decken: roth-silbern.

Blazek 1899 – 1 EN

Weitmühl (Krabie v. Weitmühl, Vejtmil).

(Taf. 123).

Old Bohemian gentry, which received the Bohemian gentry in 1479 and the knighthood in 1319. First of all, Conrad v W. is named and reportedly died in the battle on the Marchfeld in 1278; the brothers Zdislav and Benes v. Weitmühl before. In Moravia the family first appeared in the former Znaymer district, later also in Iglauer. In 1350 Benedict Krabic v. Zerotic Bonitz and Zerotic; Zdislav is mentioned as the owner of Nosalovic and left behind 3 sons: Hugo, Benes and Otto, the latter of whom was Burgrave of Kroman; Hartung v. W. owned Hrubcic in 1350; In 1368 Benedict v. W. with his brothers Johann, Niklas, Tobias and Peter Schelletau (they were also owners in Bonitz and Zerotic); In 1398 Tobias v. Vickoy a paternal inheritance in Lechwitz to Johann v. W. in the country table insert, which Ludwig v. Bukovin shared his property in Höfting, as did his wife Elsbeth v. Babic with him and the sons Sigismund and Johann on their property in Babic and finally in 1415 Ludwig_v. Lhota on his possessions in Misliboric that. In 1437 Siegmund v. W., whom in that year the widow of his brother Tobias - Anna v. Grussbach - prescribed 200 shock groschen on Bonitz and sold all of Misliboric. In 1465 Wenzel v. W. to Zerotic to Johann Lechwicky v. Zastrizl 8 Lahn in Zerotic, in 1508 ceded his half of Zerotic with Bonitz and several desolate villages along with Lapikus Castle to his brother Johann, who in 1511 gave this to Heinrich Lechwicky v. Zastrizl left, who also had the rest of the work in 1512 Benedict and his brother Ludwig acquired Niklowitz, which they ceded to the Seelau Abbey in 1496; Ludwig - in 1472

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HERALDRY

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the burgrave of Znaym acquired Ober-Dannowitz in 1480, which he soon sold again, as well as Bukovin Castle with Hösting and Zerkovic in 1481. Benedict acquired Ober-Kaunitz in 1480 and both brothers in 1490 Grussbach. In 1495 the brothers Benedict (highest burgrave on Karlstein) and Ludwig v. W. their ancestors as benefactors (protector) of the Dominican monastery in Znaym (where their crypt chapel was) and assigned the monastery 15 shock groschen annual interest, as well as another 8 shock to build on their village Urbau, for which their heirs and relatives Georg v. W. Urbau, for which her heirs and relatives Georg v. W. on Zerotic, Ladislaus v. W. to Znaym and Michael v. W. gave their consent. Georg v. W. was admitted to the Moravian gentry in 1480. In 1490 Benedict and his sons Sigmund, Michael also arrived; Johann and Sebastian v. W. in the pledge possession of Austerlitz along with accessories, but ceded them again as early as 1496; Benedict † 1496. Siegmund was bailiff of Lower Lusatia in 1488; In 1505 Johann sold Ober-Kaunitz, his property in Schamikowitz and Preskac, Gurwitz and his property in Mitzmans, and in 1512 also Zerotic and Bonic. Wenceslaus v. W. left his Urbau estate to the Bruck monastery in 1512, which was also owned by Sebastian v. W. acquired his stake in Urbau and Rausenbruck in 1519; In 1524, Sebastian v. Weitmühl passed the rule of Grussbach to Johann von Pernstein. With the sale of Grussbach, the old property in Moravia ended. Only in 1622 appear Hynek Ladislav Krabie v. Weitmühl as the owner of a farm at Telc among the Catholic civil servants who had remained loyal to Emperor Ferdinand II. He was Castle Captain in Telc, bought Battelau, became imperial councillor in 1629, estate commissary to bring in the state levies in 1683 and finally in 1644-49 a court judge in Moravia. He was



Zerotic is **Žerotice**, a village in the Czech Znojmo District located in the region of South Moravia. The emblem of this village is a millstone on red field.



Iglauer is **Jihlava**, a city of the Czech Republic located Southeast of Prague, on the historical border between Moravia and Bohemia. As pictured in this reconstitution of the early 1300s, it was an important market city.



Nosalovic is **Nosálovice**, a village today incorporated in the city of Vyškov. Nosálovice is located in Moravia, Northeast of Brno. This modern drawing pictures houses in this region during the 13th. C.

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followed in the possession of Battelau by Heinrich (1651 one of the estate commissaries for the revival and worthy occupation of the parishes) who last appeared in Moravia with his brothers Wenzel (castle captain of Telc) and Matthias (he made a donation of Battelau in 1653); Battelau came through his sister Maria Franziska († May 19, 1665) to her husband Albert Odkolek v. Augesd, who appears as the owner in 1659.



Battelau is Batelov, a small market city located in Moravia, Southeast of Prague.

In Bohemia - where the clan was also counted among the most respected families - the same line had died out around the beginning of the 17th century.

Coat of arms. In Roth a silver millstone with a hammered iron.

Gem: a) Peacock's tail - covered with the shield figure - on a red-silver collar.

b) A shield figure with three peacock feathers on the upper edge.

Ceilings: red-silver.

IN PROGRESS

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