

| APPENDIX: A Bilingual Glossary of Terms Related to the History of the Czech State Administration |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                         |                                    |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                        |
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| English Term                                                                                     | English context                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | English definition (OED) <sup>1)</sup>                                  | Czech Term                         | Czech context                                                                                           | Czech definition <sup>2)</sup>                                                                                         |
| appeal court <sup>3)</sup> M 105                                                                 | Not only could they gain influence and preferment through Habsburg courts, particularly the Aulic Council, with its bench reserved for doctors, and the Bohemian appeal court at Prague, founded in 1548, which employed first four, then eight, and eventually ten doctors, and after 1628 demanded professional qualifications from all its noble members as well; a law degree might be very helpful in administrative bodies such as chanceries. M 105 | a court occupied in rehearing cases previously tried in inferior courts | apelační soud S 99                 | Podstatný předěl v dosavadním soudnictví znamenal zřízení apelačního soudu v Praze 20. ledna 1548. S 99 | odvolací soud pro města S 99                                                                                           |
| appeal court M 105                                                                               | Not only could they gain influence and preferment through Habsburg courts, particularly the Aulic Council, with its bench reserved for doctors, and the Bohemian appeal court at Prague, founded in 1548, which employed first four, then eight, and eventually ten doctors, and after 1628 demanded professional qualifications from all its noble members as well; a law degree might be very helpful in administrative bodies such as chanceries. M 105 | a court occupied in rehearing cases previously tried in inferior courts | rada nad apelacemi S 99            | Rada nad apelacemi, jak se soud nazýval, byla a vždy zůstala soudem výlučně královským. S 99            | odvolací soud pro města S 99                                                                                           |
| <i>Ausgleich</i> M 199                                                                           | Like other key constitutional statements in Habsburg history: the Privilegium Maius, the Pragmatic Sanction, the Ausgleich - the Obnovené zřízení zemské by no means disposed of all issues in clear-cut fashion. M 199                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | reconciliation, settlement, compensation COGD                           | rakousko-uherské vyrovnání SČD 264 | Rakousko-uherské vyrovnání bylo dovršeno korunovací rakouského císaře uherským králem 8.6.1867. SČD 264 | dohoda, podle které se habsburská monarchie stala dualistickým státem, rozděleným na Předlitavsko a Zalitavsko SČD 264 |

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| Austrian Chancery (Österreichische Hofkanzlei) RS 10 | Only in 1620 was a separate Austrian Chancery (Österreichische Hofkanzlei) distinguished from the Reichshofkanzlei whose nominal head was the Archbishop of Mainz, while the highest court of appeal for the whole Empire was the Habsburg Aulic Council (Reichshofrat). RS 10                                                                                                                     | The office of a chancellor; chancellorship. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice.                                                                                                                                   | (rakouská) dvorská kancelář (Hofkanzlei) S 110 | S tajnou radou úzce souvisela rakouská dvorská kancelář, která byla zřízena v roce 1620 nejprve jako expediční orgán pro alpské země a později byla přeměněna v nejvyšší správní a soudní orgán těchto zemí. S 119 | nejvyšší správní a soudní orgán alpských zemí, vedení některé diplomatické korespondence S 119                                                             |
| Bohemian Court Chancery Mac 27                       | The Bohemian kingdom consisted of five separate crown lands, held together by little more than the central Bohemian Court Chancery and the privilege of selecting a common king. Mac 27                                                                                                                                                                                                            | COURT The sovereign with his ministers and councillors as the ruling power of a state, or in international relations.<br>CHANCERY The office of a chancellor; chancellorship. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice. | česká dvorská kancelář S 122                   | Nejdůležitějším úřadem českého státu byla česká dvorská kancelář. S 122                                                                                                                                            | nejvyšší orgán orgán správy, nejvyšší soud všech zemí českého státu, nadřízena všem úřadům, soudům českého státu, úřad vyřizoval i odvolání ke králi S 122 |
| Bohemian Chamber (komora) M 493                      | Much the same is true of the other posts whose occupants jointly acted, in the near-permanent absence of the monarch, as a lieutenancy council under the headship of the grand burgrave: high steward, high marshal, high chamberlain, chief justices of the realm and the court, president of the court of appeal, president of the Bohemian Chamber, the chief organ of economic policy. M 211-2 | The place where the funds of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were) kept, and where all moneys due to it are received; chamberlain's office; treasury.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | česká komora S 105                             | Česká komora byla tvořena pětičlenným kolegiem radů, nejvyšší (starší) rada, od roku 1548 prezident komory, byl jejich představeným. S 105                                                                         | úřad, který měl na starosti královské hospodářství S 105                                                                                                   |

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| Bohemian<br>chancellor M<br>240 | Zdeněk Vojtěch Lobkovic<br>(who, like Dietrichstein, had<br>family connections with<br>Spain ) ingratiated himself<br>at court and as Bohemian<br>chancellor persuaded<br>Rudolf to dismiss his<br>Protestant advisers and<br>renew mandates against<br>the Bohemian Brethren. M<br>240 | General sense of secretary,<br>official secretary. Chancellor of<br>England, also called Lord<br>Chancellor, and Lord High<br>Chancellor: the same officer who<br>was originally the King's<br>Chancellor , who has in course of<br>time become the highest officer of<br>the crown, and an important<br>member of the cabinet. He is the<br>highest judicial functionary in the<br>kingdom, and ranks above all<br>peers spiritual and temporal,<br>except only princes of the blood,<br>and the archbishop of Canterbury;<br>he is keeper of the Great Seal, is<br>styled 'Keeper of his Majesty's<br>conscience', and is president and<br>prolocutor of the House of Lords;<br>he presides in what was the Court<br>of Chancery, but is now the<br>Chancery Division of the<br>Supreme Court; appoints all<br>justices of peace; is the general<br>guardian of infants, lunatics, and<br>idiots; is visitor of hospitals and<br>colleges of royal foundation, and<br>patron of all church livings under<br>twenty marks in value. | nejvyšší<br>kancléř<br>království<br>českého S<br>552 | Po husitsví byla nejprve<br>ještě obnovena<br>podvojnost funkce<br>skutečného kancléře a<br>titulárního nejvyššího<br>kancléře království, jímž<br>byl vyšehradský probošt.<br>S 100 | V čele královské<br>kanceláře, má na<br>starost velkou<br>pečeť, jeho<br>souhlas je tedy<br>nutný pro vydání<br>všech<br>významnějších<br>listin. S 100 |
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| Bohemian<br>chancellor M<br>240 | 2 Zdeněk Vojtěch Lobkovic (who, like Dietrichstein, had family connections with Spain ) ingratiated himself at court and as Bohemian chancellor persuaded Rudolf to dismiss his Protestant advisers and renew mandates against the Bohemian Brethren. M 240 | General sense of secretary, official secretary. Chancellor of England, also called Lord Chancellor, and Lord High Chancellor: the same officer who was originally the King's Chancellor , who has in course of time become the highest officer of the crown, and an important member of the cabinet. He is the highest judicial functionary in the kingdom, and ranks above all peers spiritual and temporal, except only princes of the blood, and the archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the Great Seal, is styled 'Keeper of his Majesty's conscience', and is president and prolocutor of the House of Lords; he presides in what was the Court of Chancery, but is now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; appoints all justices of peace; is the general guardian of infants, lunatics, and idiots; is visitor of hospitals and colleges of royal foundation, and patron of all church livings under twenty marks in value. | český kancléř<br>V 240                  | Zrušení České královské kanceláře znamenalo současně i konec úřadu českého kancléře. SČD 122                                                                                                                           | V čele královské kanceláře, má na starost velkou pečeť, jeho souhlas je tedy nutný pro vydání všech významnějších listin. S 100                      |
| Bohemian<br>chancery M<br>199   | As a consequence of this and the previous point the Bohemian chancery, now operating from Vienna, gained added authority. M 199                                                                                                                             | The office of a chancellor; chancellorship. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | česká<br>dvorská<br>kancelář S<br>122   | Nejdůležitějším úřadem českého státu byla česká dvorská kancelář. S 122                                                                                                                                                | nejvyšší orgán správy, nejvyšší soud všech zemí českého státu, nadřízena všem úřadům, soudům českého státu, úřad vyřizoval i odvolání ke králi S 122 |
| Bohemian<br>chancery<br>RW 52   | This has been shown particularly by detailed analysis of his relations with the Bohemian chancery and his role in the catastrophic events of the last years of the reign. RW 52                                                                             | The office of a chancellor; chancellorship. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since the Judicature Act of 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | česká<br>královská<br>kancelář S<br>451 | Poslední správní proměna, která se jednoznačně projevila už v době Přemysla II., ale ještě po několika století nenabyla institucionální povahy, se týkala vzrůstu významu královské kanceláře ve správním smyslu. S 51 | úřad vydávající panovnické písemnosti a představující tak výkonnou moc krále S 51-2                                                                  |

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| burgrave of Karlstein M 198         | The venerable - and lucrative - office of burgrave of Karlstein (where the regalia were kept) was suppressed. M 198                                                                                                                                                     | The governor of a town or castle; later, a noble ruling by hereditary right a town or castle, with the adjacent domain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | purkrabí karlštejnský S 557 | V roce 1625 zrušil král úřady obou karlštejnských purkrabí a české korunovační klenoty umístil do v chrámu sv. Víta. S 124                                                                         | Ochrana korunovačních klenotů jako symbolů české státnosti S 89-90                               |
| Central Committee of the KSČ Say 15 | When the Central Committee of the KSČ addressed its announcement of Klement Gottwald's death to "the Hussite and Gottwaldite, strong and brave československý lid," it was doing nothing new. Say 311                                                                   | CENTRAL Of a governing body, association, etc.: Controlling all branches of the organization from one common centre; opposed to local. COMMITTEE A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies | Ústřední výbor KSČ IČS 188  | Od února se už nebude rozhodovat ve vládě, nebude se rozhodovat v parlamentě, bude se rozhodovat nejprve v předsednictvu Ústředního výboru KSČ a především v jeho politickém sekretariátu. IČS 188 | orgán KSČ, který hrál klíčovou úlohu ve správě od roku 1948 IČS 188                              |
| circles (Kreise) RW 10              | The problem was heightened by an administrative reform of the early sixteenth century which introduced ten circles (Kreise). RW 10                                                                                                                                      | A territorial division of Germany under the Holy Roman Empire. Also a secondary division in certain German and Slavonic provinces. [G. Kreis, F. circle.]                                                                                                                                                                                                         | kraje RS 27                 | říše byla rozdělena na šest (později 10) krajů, které však nikdy nezískaly ve správě říše větší význam. Voj 58                                                                                     | správní jednotka S 67                                                                            |
| clergy M 198                        | Secondly, the clergy, politically impotent since the Hussite wars, recovered their position as the first estate of the world. M 198                                                                                                                                     | The estate or office of a cleric or clerk (in ecclesiastical orders); the clerical office                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | stav prelátský S 85         | Husitství urychlilo v Čechách jasné vyhranění tří stavů, panského, rytířského a měšťanského (na Moravě zůstal zachován stav prelátský) [...] S 85                                                  | církevní hodnostáři, kteří mají výsadní postavení a práva v dané zemi (např. na sněmě) O 20, 388 |
| college of Electors RW 57           | During the very last months of the reign negotiations between Rudolf and the college of Electors, themselves the final make-believe episode in the shadow career of the landless Emperor, were frustrated by his refusal to consider any question of a successor. RW 57 | ELECTOR One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor. COLLEGE An organized society of persons performing certain common functions and possessing special rights and privileges; a body of colleagues, a guild, fellowship, association: a. religious.                                                              | kurfiřtské kolegium Voj 666 | Od 14. století se v kolegiu kurfiřtů uplatňoval princip majority. Voj 53                                                                                                                           | sbor sedmi volitelů krále Římské říše Voj 53                                                     |

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| committee of "Five" Cz 108              | Czechoslovakia's speedy political consolidation after the December, 1920, strike was in no small measure due to that peculiarly Czechoslovak political institution - the committee of "Five" Cz 108                                     | A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | pětka S 343                                | Byla to tzv. pětka, jejíž činnost započala na konci Tusarovy vlády a zejména za první úřednické vlády v roce 1920 a jejímiž členy byli vedoucí činitelé pěti českých politických stran tvořících většinu v Národním shromáždění. S 343 | orgán koordinující vládní politiku, skládal se vedoucích činitelů pěti českých politických stran tvořících většinu v Národním shromáždění, nebyl zakotven v Ústavě, ale trval po většinu První republiky S 343 |
| Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Cz 61 | Neither he nor his supporters-who later constituted the core of the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia-intended to remain faithful to the promises made at the first post-war congress. Cz 61                          | COMMUNIST Of or relating to Communism; advocating or supporting Communism -A theory that advocates the abolition of private ownership, all property being vested in the community, and the organization of labour for the common benefit of all members; a system of social organization in which this theory is put into practice. PARTY A formally constituted political group, usually organized on a national basis, which contests elections and aims to form or take part in a government. | Komunistická strana Československa SČD 133 | Komunistická strana Československa se stala uzavřenou sektářskou skupinou, která kritizovala postup demokratických stran a nemohla se sblížit ani se sociální demokracií, kterou obviňovala ze sociálfašismu. SČD 133                  | politická strana vzniklá roku 1921, krajně levicově orientovaná, tj. prosazující zájmy nižších a středních vrstev, sociální rovnost a sociální zabezpečení SČSD 133, 185                                       |
| Compromise of 1867 M 447                | The siege of Vienna and the battle of Blenheim lent great psychological impetus, but (rather like the debacle at Königgrätz before the Compromise of 1887) they did not alter the direction of change or the terms of the debate. M 447 | A coming to terms, or arrangement of a dispute, by concessions on both sides; partial surrender of one's position, for the sake of coming to terms; the concession or terms offered by either side.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | rakousko-uherské vyrovnání SČD 264         | Rakousko-uherské vyrovnání bylo dovršeno korunovací rakouského císaře uherským králem 8.6.1867. SČD 264                                                                                                                                | dohoda, podle které se habsburská mnohonárodnostní monarchie stala dualistickým státem, rozděleným na Předlitavsko a Zalitavsko SČD 264                                                                        |
| Council of Czechoslovak Women Say 262   | After war she became president of the Council of Czechoslovak Women, and vice president of the Union of Liberated Political Prisoners. Say 262                                                                                          | In reference to foreign countries: The name of various deliberative and administrative bodies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rada československých žen Sb 91            | V prohlášení se hovořilo o harmonické spolupráci s mužem a o Radě československých jako jednotící a vrcholné ženské organizaci. Sb 91                                                                                                  | organizace vzniklá po 2. světové válce, která si kladla za cíl rovné právo pro ženy na tvorbu zákonů, řízení státu, účast v hospodářském životě, práci za stejných pracovních podmínek a vzdělání Sb 91        |

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| Court Chamber (Hofkammer) Hoch 15            | The Viennese Court Chamber (Hofkammer) administered cameral revenue. Hoch 15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | COURT The sovereign with his ministers and councillors as the ruling power of a state, or in international relations. CHAMBER The place where the funds of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were) kept, and where all moneys due to it are received; chamberlain's office; treasury.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Dvorská komora Hofkammer S 543           | Dvorská komora (Hofkammer) byla zřízena 1. ledna 1527 jako nadřízený úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109 | nadřízený úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109                               |
| Czech Foreign Committee Cz 14                | On November 14, 1915, the Paris exiles formally launched the Czechoslovak movement for independence with the issuance by the "Czech Foreign Committee" of a declaration demanding the establishment of an Czechoslovak state. Cz 14                                                                                                               | A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Český komitét zahraniční SČSD 60         | Základním činem Českého komitétu zahraničního bylo vydání svolání ze 14. 11. 1915, kterým bylo Rakousko-Uhersko vyhlášen boj. SČSD 60                                                       | politický orgán československého zahraničního odboje za 1. světové války SČSD 60                                                                               |
| Czech National Council Cz 358                | In 1945 a rather colourless and heterogeneous central body called the Czech National Council (Česká národní rada - ČNR) arose out of consultations among the R3, the ROH, the communist underground around the fourth CC of the KSČ, and other associated movements. Cz 358                                                                       | NATIONAL Officially recognized or sanctioned by the government of a nation; controlled or endorsed by the state. COUNCIL In reference to foreign countries: The name of various deliberative and administrative bodies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Česká národní rada SČD 43                | Česká národní rada vznikala po vzoru Národního výboru a centrem její organizace byla Rada tří ve spolupráci s mládežnickými organizacemi. SČD 43                                            | odbojový orgán, který vznikl v Praze roku 1945 po vzoru Národního výboru, jejím základem byla Rada tří SČD 43                                                  |
| Czechoslovak National Democratic party Cz 71 | The once powerful representative of the Czech bourgeoisie, the Young-Czech party, merged in February, 1918, with other right and center parties into the Czech State-Rights party, which was renamed the Czechoslovak National Democratic party (Československá strana národně-demokratická) at its first post-war congress in March, 1919. Cz 71 | NATIONAL Designating any of various political parties or groups, typically claiming adherence to, support for, or identification with the national interest; of, for, or representing such a party. DEMOCRATIC Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy - In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege. PARTY A formally constituted political group, usually organized on a national basis, which contests elections and aims to form or take part in a government. | Československá národní demokracie SČD 50 | Československá národní demokracie měla v politice stále menší význam a stále více inklinovala doprava. SČD 50                                                                               | politická strana vzniklá roku 1918, která měla v programu národ jako základ státu, prosazovala demokratické prostředky vlády, protilevicově orientovaná SČD 50 |

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| Czechoslovak National Socialist party Cz 69        | The second socialist party in Czechoslovakia was the Czech Socialist party, which renamed, in 1926, the Czechoslovak National Socialist party (Československá národně-socialistická strana). Cz 69                        | NATIONAL Designating any of various political parties or groups, typically claiming adherence to, support for, or identification with the national interest; of, for, or representing such a party. SOCIALISM (the advocacy of) a socialist system of government achieved by democratic means. Now chiefly: (the advocacy of) a system of liberal democracy that retains a commitment to social reform and social justice, often through traditionally socialist policies, as nationalization of industry and services, support for the welfare state, etc. PARTY A formally constituted political group, usually organized on a national basis, which contests elections and aims to form or take part in a government. | Československá strana národně-socialistická SČD 53          | Název Československá strana národně-socialistická přijala na brněnském sjezdu 19. 9. 1926. SČSD 72                          | politická strana vzniklá roku 1918, která hlásala praktický socialismus, třídní smír a evoluční cestu k socialismu SČSD 72                                       |
| Czechoslovak Populist party Cz 70                  | Somewhat smaller than the National Socialist party was the Czechoslovak Populist party (Československá strana lidová). Cz 70                                                                                              | A person who seeks to represent or appeal to the interests of ordinary people.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Československá strana lidová SČD 52                         | Československá strana lidová se hlásila k principům demokracie, zavrhovala třídní boj a podporovala národního ducha. SČD 52 | politická strana vzniklá roku 1919, která sdružovala představitele katolicismu, byla demokraticky orientovaná SČD 52                                             |
| Czechoslovak Social Democratic Workers' party S 60 | Briefly, until the secession of the communists in 1920-21, the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Workers' party (Československá sociálně-demokratická strana dělnická) was the largest force in the National Assembly. Cz 68 | SOCIALISM (the advocacy of) a socialist system of government achieved by democratic means. Now chiefly: (the advocacy of) a system of liberal democracy that retains a commitment to social reform and social justice, often through traditionally socialist policies, as nationalization of industry and services, support for the welfare state, etc. PARTY A formally constituted political group, usually organized on a national basis, which contests elections and aims to form or take part in a government.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Československá sociálně demokratická strana dělnická SČD 51 | Volby v roce 1920 byly pro Československou sociálně demokratickou stranu dělnickou ještě příjemné. SČD 51                   | politická strana vzniklá roku 1918, levicově orientovaná, tj. prosazující zájmy nižších a středních vrstev, sociální rovnost a sociální zabezpečení SČSD 71, 185 |

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|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Czechoslovak Union of Youth (ČSM) Say 281 | The scouting movement, which had been very popular in Czechoslovakia between the wars, was dissolved after Victorious February and replaced in 1949 by the Pioneers, a branch of the KSČ youth wing the ČSM (Československý svaz mládeže, the Czechoslovak Union of Youth) Say 281 | UNION A number, group, or body of persons or states joined or associated together for some common purpose or action; an association, league, or society; in later use esp. YOUTH Young people (or creatures) collectively; the young.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Československý svaz mládeže SČSD 73  | V roce 1970 změnil Československý svaz mládeže název na Socialistický svaz mládeže (SSM) SČSD 73                                                                                     | jednotná politická organizace pro mládež, vznikla roku 1949 SČSD 73                                                         |
| deputy Reich Protector Cz 313             | It was merely the executive organ of the deputy Reich Protector. Cz 313                                                                                                                                                                                                            | DEPUTY A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, esp. to hold office or exercise authority instead of another. PROTECTOR A person who protects someone or something from danger, injury, etc.; a defender; a guardian, a patron.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | zastupující říšský protektor DČP 469 | Zastupující říšský protektor R. Heydrich provedl počátkem r. 1942 správní reformu centrálních orgánů v protektorátu, kterou byla podstatně zasažena i autonomní vláda [...]. DČP 469 | úředník, pověřený vládou nacistického Německa k výkonu správy na území protektorátu Čechy a Morava SČD 281                  |
| deputy RW 68                              | In their stead came young dogmatic Counter-Reformers, above all Zdeněk Lobkovic, who was appointed Chancellor, and his deputy Jindřich of Plísnice, a prototype of the seventeenth-century arriviste. RW 68                                                                        | A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, esp. to hold office or exercise authority instead of another; a substitute, lieutenant, vicegerent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | místokancléř RS 93                   | Pro tento účel byla zřízena tzv. expozitura české královské kanceláře, vedená dvěma místokancléři, která cestovala za hranice s králem. DČP 62                                       | dva místokancléři stáli v čele tzv. expozitury české královské kanceláře, která cestovala s králem i mimo území země DČP 62 |
| diet M 82                                 | In each province they formed a separate estate with representation at the diet. M 82                                                                                                                                                                                               | Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. CONGRESS). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former Reichstag of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the Bundestag of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the Reichstag or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the Landtag or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc. | zemský sněm S 54                     | Druhou institucí, kde se mocenský dualismus od sklonku 15. století do husitství projevoval, byl zemský sněm. S 54                                                                    | shromáždění šlechty, předního duchovenstva a zástupců měšťanstva S 54                                                       |

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| districts (kraje) M 195 | Bohemia proper had been a single geographical unit since the ninth century with Prague as its natural centre, and subdivision into districts (kraje) - fourteen of them in this period - bespoke little more than administrative convenience. M 195 | A portion of territory marked off or defined for some special administrative or official purpose, or as the sphere of a particular officer or administrative body civil or ecclesiastical; e.g. a police, postal, or registration district; the Metropolitan district, London postal district, that of a Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority. | kraje V 232          | Jmenování poprávců pro určité kraje pak přispělo rovněž k územnímu vyhraňování krajů, které z neurčitého označování některých oblastí místními názvy užívaného hlavně pro berní účely, se zvolna měnily koncem 14. a v 15. století ve správní jednotky. S67 | správní jednotka S 67                                                                                                   |
| Elector M 27            | But Wittenberg became clogged with its own orthodoxy and, after a last hectic interlude under the reforming Elector Christian I, disowned the mild spirit of Melanchthon. M27                                                                       | One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | kurfiřt Voj 53       | Na samém konci 12. století se prosadil názor, že právo volby přísluší šesti říšským knížatům, tzv. knížatům volitelům, kurfiřtům. Voj 53                                                                                                                    | kníže, které mělo právo volit římsko-německého krále SČSD 179                                                           |
| Erblande M 157          | But in return the Habsburgs gained untrammelled sovereign authority over the Erblande and Bohemia, and the base for a similar long-term claim over Hungary. M 77                                                                                    | ERB legacy LAND land COGD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | dědičné země SČSD 79 | 1804 bylo označení dědičné země vystředáno císařstvím rakouským. SČSD 79                                                                                                                                                                                    | označení pro habsburské državy ve střední Evropě (české, německé, uherské) SČSD 79                                      |
| estates M 82            | Ferdinand I took a long stride in that direction after 1547 when the Bohemian estates showed defiance of him (however hesitantly) during the Schmalkaldic War . M 82                                                                                | An order or class regarded as part of the body politic, and as such participating in the government either directly or through its representatives.                                                                                                                                                                                               | zemské stavy S 565   | Všechny tři stavy se podílely na vládní moci v zemi v nejširším zastoupení především prostřednictvím zemských sněmů. S 89                                                                                                                                   | třídy obyvatelstva s politickými právy, jež se spolu s panovníkem účastnily moci zákonodárné, výkonné a soudní O 24, 46 |

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| Exchequer (Hofkammer) RW 68                            | But on 24 August 1599 - the anniversary of St. Bartholomew's! - both were peremptorily dismissed in a regular purge of reliable advisers and confidants which even included the learned Ferdinand Hofmann, President of the Exchequer (Hofkammer) for twenty years. RW 68 | The office or department of the public service, which is charged with the receipt and custody of the moneys collected by the several departments of revenue. In early use not distinguished from Treasury; but the department of state called the Treasury has not since the 15th century exercised directly the function etymologically indicated by its name. The office charged with the custody of the revenues was in theory a branch of the Court of Exchequer, and was sometimes called the Lower Exchequer, the Exchequer of Receipt, or Receipt of Exchequer, to distinguish it from the judicial branch. | dvorská komora RS 93                | Dvorská komora (Hofkammer) byla zřízena 1. ledna 1527 jako nadřízený úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109                                                             | nadřízený úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109                           |
| general Landtage M 166                                 | Far from abolishing any of them, the dynasty actually seems to have encouraged their local patriotism, perhaps from a fear of any revival of the general Landtage which so suited Protestant activists during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. M 166-7      | In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state; formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | generální sněm S 544                | Tato situace vzrostlého českého státu od první poloviny 14. století podmínila také počátky a jednotlivě konané generální sněmy. S 55                                                                                                                    | za účasti všech nebo několika zemí Koruny české se zde jednalo o společných zájmech států, korunovace, vnější postavení právní záležitosti celostátní S 55 |
| General War Commissary I 160                           | Four years later the Hofkriegsrat relinquished all control over military supply to the General War Commissary, which now became a fully independent and equal ministry. I 160-1                                                                                           | GENERAL Concerned with, or established for, the whole of a certain territory or organization; opposed to local, sectional, etc. WAR The kind of operations by which the contention of armed forces is carried on; fighting as a department of activity, as a profession, or as an art. COMMISSARY One to whom a special duty or charge is committed by a superior power; one commissioned to act as representative; a deputy, delegate.                                                                                                                                                                            | generální válečný komisiariát S 119 | Ve finančním ohledu byla dvorská válečná rada vázána na spolupráci s dvorskou komorou a s generálem válečným komisiariátem, kterému příslušelo veškeré eocomicum válečnictví a který byl podřízen jak dvorské válečné radě, tak i dvorské komoře. S 119 | úřad, který měl na starosti finance vojska S 119                                                                                                           |
| Germany's supreme court, the Reichskammergericht M 150 | On the other hand, as confessional and political bickering hopelessly crippled Germany's supreme court, the Reichskammergericht, the emperor's own Aulic Council (Reichshofrat) in Vienna assumed mounting importance. M 150-1                                            | SUPREME Highest in authority or rank; holding the highest place in authority, government, or power COURT An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | říšský komorní soud Voj 58          | Z dřívějšího královského dvorského soudu, který v předchozím období ztratil význam, vznikl říšský komorní soud. Voj 58                                                                                                                                  | tento soud měl stíhat porušení zemského míru, rozhodoval i v civilních záležitostech, soudil podle recipovaného římského práva Voj 67                      |

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| governor's office Ag 126 | The gubernium was dissolved, much of its power transferred to the circuits, and a governor's office, headed by an appointed governor, replaced it. Ag 126 | GOVERNOR An official appointed to govern a province, country, town, etc. Now used as the official title of the representative of the Crown in a British colony or dependency; also of the executive head of each of the United States. OFFICE A position or post to which certain duties are attached, esp. one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a post in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc. | místodržitelská kancelář S 126 | Místodržitelská kancelář se stala na rozdíl od předbělohorských poměrů personálně samostatnou institucí, nikoli již pobočkou královské kanceláře. S 126 | úřad, který fungoval v době nepřítomnosti krále v Praze a měl na starosti správu a některé vojenské a soudní záležitosti S 127 |
| governor's office Ag 126 | The gubernium was dissolved, much of its power transferred to the circuits, and a governor's office, headed by an appointed governor, replaced it. Ag 126 | GOVERNOR An official appointed to govern a province, country, town, etc. Now used as the official title of the representative of the Crown in a British colony or dependency; also of the executive head of each of the United States. OFFICE A position or post to which certain duties are attached, esp. one of a more or less public character; a position of trust, authority, or service under constituted authority; a post in the administration of government, the public service, the direction of a corporation, company, society, etc. | místodržitelství S 551         | Ačkoliv bylo pro místodržitelství vydáno několik instrukcí, všechny se uspokojovaly jen se zcela rámcovým vymezením jeho kompetence. S 126              | úřad, který fungoval v době nepřítomnosti krále v Praze a měl na starosti správu a některé vojenské a soudní záležitosti S 127 |

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| grand burgrave M 207                        | This grandson, Humprecht Jan (1628-82 was one of Leopold's closest friends, a grand seigneur who commissioned the most monumental of all Prague's palaces; his own heir served as grand burgrave between 1704 and 1710. M 207                                                  | GRAND - Used in official titles (chiefly after Fr. or other Romanic originals, with the sense: Chief over others, highest in rank or office. Now chiefly Hist. or with reference to foreign countries; in England there are still officials called Grand Almoner, Grand Falconer (see the ns.; and the adj. forms part of titles of office amongst Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, etc. Grand Pensionary, Pensioner, the title of the prime minister or president of the Council of Holland, when a republic. Grand Vicar, in France, the representative of a bishop in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. Grand Vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire. Also GRAND-CAPTAIN, GRAND-DUKE, GRAND-MASTER. BURGRAVE - The governor of a town or castle; later, a noble ruling by hereditary right a town or castle, with the adjacent domain. | nejvyšší purkrabí Království českého S 552   | Exekutiva soudních rozhodnutí patřila nejvyššímu purkrabímu. S 53                | péče o Pražský hrad, exekutiva rozhodnutí Zemského soudu S 53                                                                                                                  |
| Habsburg Aulic Council (Reichshofrat) RW 10 | Only in 1620 was a separate Austrian Chancery (Österreichische Hofkanzlei) distinguished from the Reichshofkanzlei whose nominal head was the Archbishop of Mainz, while the highest court of appeal for the whole Empire was the Habsburg Aulic Council (Reichshofrat). RS 10 | The Aulic Council, in the old German Empire, was the personal council of the Emperor, forming one of the two supreme courts of the Empire; it heard appeals from the courts of Germanic states, and was dissolved, with the Empire, in 1806. The name was subsequently given to a council at Vienna, managing the war-department of the Austrian Empire.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | habsburská dvorská rada (Reichshofrat) RS 27 | Od roku 1537 už byla kompetence dvorské rady omezena jen na rakouské země. S 110 | úřad původně pro všechny země habsburské monarchie, později jen pro rakouské země, nejvyšší odvolací soudní instance fungující podle zásad římského práva, poradní orgán S 110 |

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| high chamberlain<br>M 206 | Three of Maximilian's sons served Leopold, the youngest, Karl Ferdinand (1634-1702), likewise as high chamberlain and as major-domo to the young Empress Eleonora. M 206 | HIGH - Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. CHAMBERLAIN Lord Great Chamberlain of England: a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the care of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage. Lord Chamberlain of the Household: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays.                                                                                              | nejvyšší komorník Mat 368 | Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368 | úředník, který měl na starosti všechny tělesné a duchovní potřeby císaře, včetně audiencí Mac 156                   |
| High Chamberlain<br>Te 72 | This was approximately the period when a great donation was made by two Rožmberks, Petr I and Jošt, who in turn held the post of High Chamberlain. Te 72                 | HIGH - Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. CHAMBERLAIN - An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman. Lord Great Chamberlain of England: a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the care of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage. Lord Chamberlain of the Household: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays. | nejvyšší komorník S 552   | Nedlouho po tom, kdy je prvně doložen starý dvorský sudí (roku 1170), objevuje se prvně i titul nejvyšší komorník. S 49                                                                                           | úřad původně určený k obsluze knížete, teoretický správce celé komory, prvořadý hospodářský a finanční úředník S 43 |

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| High Chamberlain<br>Te 72 | This was approximately the period when a great donation was made by two Rožmberks, Petr I and Jošt, who in turn held the post of High Chamberlain.<br>Te 72                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | HIGH - Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. CHAMBERLAIN - An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman. Lord Great Chamberlain of England: a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the care of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage. Lord Chamberlain of the Household: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays. | nejvyšší komoří M 240  | Hned na hranicích království u Jihlavy se přihlásili k čestné službě nejvyšší komoří Jan Arnošt hrabě Schaffgotsch s podkomořím Václavem Arnoštem Markvartem z Hrádku [...] Vln 552                                                                                                       | úřad původně určený k obsluze knížete, teoretický správce celé komory, prvořadý hospodářský a finanční úředník S 43 |
| high marshal<br>M 211     | Much the same is true of the other posts whose occupants jointly acted, in the near-permanent absence of the monarch, as a lieutenancy council under the headship of the grand burgrave: high steward, high marshal, high chamberlain, chief justices of the realm and the court, president of the court of appeal, president of the Bohemian Chamber, the chief organ of economic policy. M 211-2 | A chief official of a royal household or court; a high officer of state. Such offices have varied considerably in function depending on historical circumstance, being in some places and periods important military or administrative appointments, and in others effectively titular.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | nejvyšší maršálek S 89 | K těmto čtyřem postupně přibýly úřady další, navazující vesměs na starší dvorské úřady, u nichž kompetence přesahovala rámec dvora: nejvyšší maršálek, nadále dědičný (do roku 1620) v rodě pánů z Lipé, kterému patřily čestné záležitosti panského stavu včetně soudnictví o čest. S 89 | péče o čestné záležitosti panského stavu včetně soudnictví o čest S 89                                              |

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High Steward (Obersthofmeister) RW 40 | There were four senior dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister), followed by the Presidents of various Imperial organs - the Privy Council, Hofrat (Aulic Council) and so forth. RW 40                                                                                          | HIGH - Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. STEWARD As the title of an officer of a royal household. Originally, an officer with similar functions to the 'steward' of an ordinary household. After the Norman Conquest, the title was the Eng. equivalent of the OF. seneschal, med.L. senescallus, dapifer, which, in England as on the Continent, had come to designate an office in the royal household held only by a great noble of the realm. Steward of the King's Household. A peer whose nominal duty it is to control the King's household above stairs, and to preside at the Board of Green Cloth. In early times he exercised important judicial functions. Steward or Great Steward of England. Recorded since the 15th cent. as: The title of a high officer of state, the earlier senescallus Angliae. | nejvyšší hofmistr Mat 368                  | Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368         | úředník, který měl na starost chod dvora, dvorský personál, častokrát řídil Tajnou radu Mac 156                                                                   |
| high steward of Bohemia M 211         | The Černíns offer a classic paradigm of Reformation and Counter-Reformation vicissitudes: of three early seventeenth-century brothers, the eldest became major-domo to King Frederick and perished on the scaffold; the youngest, Heřman, an ambitious Catholic courtier, rose to be chief judge, high steward of Bohemia, and imperial diplomat, amassing a large fortune in lands. M 207 | HIGH - Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. STEWARD As the title of an officer of a royal household. Originally, an officer with similar functions to the 'steward' of an ordinary household. After the Norman Conquest, the title was the Eng. equivalent of the OF. seneschal, med.L. senescallus, dapifer, which, in England as on the Continent, had come to designate an office in the royal household held only by a great noble of the realm. Steward of the King's Household. A peer whose nominal duty it is to control the King's household above stairs, and to preside at the Board of Green Cloth. In early times he exercised important judicial functions. Steward or Great Steward of England. Recorded since the 15th cent. as: The title of a high officer of state, the earlier senescallus Angliae. | nejvyšší hofmistr Království českého S 552 | Od roku 1453 patřil mezi zemské úředníky hofmistr království českého (od roku 1458 nejvyšší hofmistr království českého), který byl předsedou komorního soudu a v soudních záležitostech i předsedou královské rady. S 89 | úředník pečující o chod dvora, nejvyšší - rozdělení - zahraničněpolitické otázky, předseda komorního soudu, v soudních záležitostech předseda královské rady S 89 |

|                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                  |
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| Hofkammer<br>M 208                    | Equally ramified were the Kolovrats: their Lobsteinský line, with entailed estates centered on Reichenau in north-east Bohemia, conspicuous above all in the Hofkammer president and grand burgave, Ulrich Franz. [...]M 208                                                                                                                                                                      | HOF court KAMMER chamber<br>COGD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Dvorská komora<br>(Hofkammer)<br>S 543 | Dvorská komora (Hofkammer) byla zřízena 1. ledna 1527 jako nadřízený úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109                       | nadřízený úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109 |
| Chamberlain<br>(Oberstkämmerer) RW 40 | There were four senior dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister), followed by the Presidents of various Imperial organs - the Privy Council, Hofrat (Aulic Council) and so forth. RW 40                                                                                                 | CHAMBERLAIN - An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | nejvyšší komorník Mat 368              | Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368 | úředník, který měl na starosti všechny tělesné a duchovní potřeby císaře, včetně audiencí Mac 156                                |
| chamberlain of local boroughs M 212   | Much the same is true of the other posts whose occupants jointly acted, in the near-permanent absence of the monarch, as a lieutenant council under the headship of the grand burgrave: high steward, high marshal, high chamberlain, chief justices of the realm and the court, president of the court of appeal, president of the Bohemian Chamber, the chief organ of economic policy. M 211-2 | CHAMBERLAIN - An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman. BOROUGH A town possessing a municipal corporation and special privileges conferred by royal charter (hence the sovereign is said to create a borough). Also a town which sends representatives to parliament. (A municipal borough often differs in territorial extent from the parliamentary borough of the same name.) The word is commonly restricted to towns which do not possess the more dignified title of CITY. | podkomoří S 126                        | (daň) Byla odváděna podkomořímu, kterému náležely z každé vybrané hřivny čtyři groše lotovného. S 58                                                                                                              | úředník vykonávající finanční správu měst a klášterů ve prospěch krále S 58                                                      |

|                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                       |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| chief clerk M 212 | Much the same is true of the other posts whose occupants jointly acted, in the near-permanent absence of the monarch, as a lieutenancy council under the headship of the grand burgrave: high steward, high marshal, high chamberlain, chief justices of the realm and the court, president of the court of appeal, president of the Bohemian Chamber, the chief organ of economic policy. M 211-2 | In early times, when writing was not an ordinary accomplishment of the laity, the offices of writer, scribe, secretary, keeper of accounts, and the transaction of all business involving writing, were discharged by clerks                                                                                                                                                    | nejvyšší písař S 126       | Od samého počátku se o jednání soudu vedly písemné záznamy, v tomto období nazývané registra regalia (pozdější desky zemské); proto třetím stálým úředníkem soudu byl písař. S 49 | úředník, který vedl zemské desky S 49 |
| chief judge M 207 | The Černíns offer a classic paradigm of Reformation and Counter-Reformation vicissitudes: of three early seventeenth-century brothers, the eldest became major-domo to King Frederick and perished on the scaffold; the youngest, Heřman, an ambitious Catholic sourtier, rose to be chief judge, high steward of Bohemia, and imperial diplomat, amassing a large fortune in lands. M 207         | JUDGE A public officer appointed to administer the law; one who has authority to hear and try causes in a court of justice. Of persons: That is formally the CHIEF or head; standing at the head; taking the first place; = HEAD-. Used in many official designations, etc., as Chief Baron, Chief Constable, Chief Engineer, Chief Justice, Chief Rabbi, Chief Secretary, etc. | nejvyšší sudí zemský S 552 | Podle ní král volně obsazoval jen úřad nejvyššího purkrabího, ale nejvyšší komorník a sudí měli být vždy jmenováni z pánů, nevyšší písař z rytířů. S 89                           | předsedal Zemskému soudu S 124        |

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|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Imperial Diet<br>I 17                                | A tri-cameral Imperial Diet, or Reichstag, served as the empire's legislative body, with the usual power to pass laws, raise taxes, and declare war. I 17                      | IMPERIAL Of or pertaining to an empire, or to the empire in question; orig. belonging to the ancient Roman imperium or Empire; hence, to the Holy Roman (or German) Empire, or to any so-called Empire of modern times. DIET Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. CONGRESS). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former Reichstag of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the Bundestag of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the Reichstag or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the Landtag or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc. | říšský sněm<br>Voj 69         | Říšské stavy a jejich spojenci prosadili posílení říšského sněmu, na němž bylo třeba projednat všechny závažnější říšské záležitosti. Voj 69                   | zákonodárný organ<br>Římské říše, rozhodoval o válce, míru, uzavírání aliancí a zesilování pevností na říšských teritoriích<br>Voj 70 |
| Imperial Chamber court<br>(Reichskammergericht) I 17 | An Imperial Chamber Court (Reichskammergericht) was so hopelessly underfunded and paralyzed by princely rivalries that it could take over a century to decide some cases. I 17 | IMPERIAL Of or pertaining to an empire, or to the empire in question; orig. belonging to the ancient Roman imperium or Empire; hence, to the Holy Roman (or German) Empire, or to any so-called Empire of modern times. CHAMBER A judicial or deliberative assembly or body COURT An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | říšský komorní soud<br>Voj 58 | Z dřívějšího královského dvorského soudu, který v předchozím období ztratil význam, vznikl říšský komorní soud. Voj 58                                         | tento soud měl stíhat porušení zemského míru, rozhodoval i v civilních záležitostech, soudil podle recipovaného římského práva Voj 67 |
| imperial vice-chancellor M 209                       | Lev Vilém's son was Dominik Andreas, diplomat and imperial vice-chancellor. M 209                                                                                              | A deputy or subordinate of one or other state official bearing the title of Chancellor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | říšský místokancléř<br>V 243  | Jiní naproti tomu, mezi nimi i říšský místokancléř Jakub Kurz, tehdy nejdůvěrnější císařův rádce, soudili, že běží zatím jen o místní potyčky [...]. Matou 101 | úředník, který řídil říšskou dvorskou kancelář Hoch 46                                                                                |

|                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                     |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                 |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Imperium<br>RW 11         | The Reichsidee was a fusion of various overlapping medieval notions - the dignity and divinity of the Emperor (Kaiseridee), the unity of Christendom, the sanctity of the Imperium. RW 11              | the Empire: (a) before 1804 (and subsequently in Hist. use) often spec. the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Říše SČSD 304       | Od 1033 zahrnovala Říše Německo, Itálii a Burgundsko a v návaznosti na antickou římskou říši převzala název Imperium Romanorum. SČSD 304 | státní útvar na území přibližně dnešního Německa SČSD 304       |
| Kammerdiener<br>RW 61     | In this case the Castrum Doloris, the decoration which surrounded the coffin of the deceased and was arranged by the Imperial Kammerdiener Hans Popp, who was given 200 thalers for the purpose. RW 61 | valet COGD A man-servant performing duties chiefly relating to the person of his master; a gentleman's personal attendant.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | komorí SČSD 165     | Václav Kinský, císařský komorí, se zřejmě pod touto záminkou hodlal dostat ke dvoru a popřípadě až k císaři. SAP 515                     | úředník, který měl na starosti panovníkův dům a poklad SČSD 165 |
| knights<br>(rytíři) RW 38 | In the time of Rudolf the nobility was still only differentiated very broadly into lords (páni) a knights (rytíři). RW 38                                                                              | Name of an order or rank. a. In the Middle Ages: A military servant of the king or other person of rank; a feudal tenant holding land from a superior on condition of serving in the field as a mounted and well-armed man. In the fully-developed feudal system: One raised to honourable military rank by the king or other qualified person, the distinction being usually conferred only upon one of noble birth who had served a regular apprenticeship (as page and squire) to the profession of arms, and thus being a regular step in this even for those of the highest rank. b. In modern times (from the 16th c.): One upon whom a certain rank, regarded as corresponding to that of the mediæval knight, is conferred by the sovereign in recognition of personal merit, or as a reward for services rendered to the crown or country. | rytířský stav S 558 | Uzavírání rytířského stavu bylo pomalejší a dalo se vyhrožováním rytířů od erbovních měštanů a nových erbovníků. S 88                    | nižší stupeň šlechtictví O 22, 449                              |

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|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| knights<br>(rytíři) RW<br>38 | In the time of Rudolf the nobility was still only differentiated very broadly into lords (páni) a knights (rytíři). RW 38                                                                             | Name of an order or rank. a. In the Middle Ages: A military servant of the king or other person of rank; a feudal tenant holding land from a superior on condition of serving in the field as a mounted and well-armed man. In the fully-developed feudal system: One raised to honourable military rank by the king or other qualified person, the distinction being usually conferred only upon one of noble birth who had served a regular apprenticeship (as page and squire) to the profession of arms, and thus being a regular step in this even for those of the highest rank. b. In modern times (from the 16th c.): One upon whom a certain rank, regarded as corresponding to that of the mediæval knight, is conferred by the sovereign in recognition of personal merit, or as a reward for services rendered to the crown or country. | rytíři RS 59           | Podle ní král volně obsazoval jen úřad nejvyššího purkrabího, ale nejvyšší komorník a sudí měli být vždy jmenováni z pánů, nevyšší písař z rytířů. S 89 | nižší stupeň šlechtictví O 22, 449                           |
| Land Tables<br>Mil 173       | After the Hussite Wars it was only Prague citizens who enjoyed the noble privilege to buy landed estates and have their landownership recorded in the Land Tables (zemské desky, Landtafeln). Mil 173 | A tablet of stone or other material bearing or intended to bear an inscription or device, as the two stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were inscribed (cf. sense 2d), a memorial tablet fixed in a wall, a votive tablet, a noticeboard, etc. Now arch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | zemské desky S 54      | Zákonné platnosti nabývalo zápisem do zemských desek, který znamenal současně publikaci usnesení. S 94                                                  | knihy, do kterých se zapisovala usnesení zemského soudu S 54 |
| Landesordnungen M 199        | Yet, for all its involved language and its superficial adherence to the format of earlier Landesordnungen, it is a very severe document. M 199                                                        | LAND land ORDNUNG order COGD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | zemské zřízení SČD 357 | Tehdejší název častěji uvádí množné číslo: ta zřízení; teprve později je používání i číslo jednotné: zemské zřízení. SČD 357                            | písemné kodifikace českého zemského práva SČD 357            |

|                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| lieutenancy council M 211                             | Much the same is true of the other posts whose occupants jointly acted, in the near-permanent absence of the monarch, as a lieutenancy council under the headship of the grand burgrave: high steward, high marshal, high chamberlain, chief justices of the realm and the court, president of the court of appeal, president of the Bohemian Chamber, the chief organ of economic policy. M 211-2                                                                 | LIEUTENANCY The office of a lieutenant, in various senses; e.g. that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of LORD-LIEUTENANT of a county. COUNCIL: In reference to foreign countries: The name of various deliberative and administrative bodies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | místodržitelské kolegium S 126                        | Tito přespočetní (extraordinární místodržitelé byli jmenováni císařem od osmdesátých let 17. století především z příslušníků panského stavu proto, aby při četných absencích skutečných místodržících byla zvýšena prezence při zasedáních místodržitelského kolegia. S 127 | sbor nejvyšších úředníků zemských, kteří stáli v čele místodržitelství S 127 |
| Local National Committee Fr xiv                       | In the Kutná Hora district, for example, the victims included five judges, a prison chief, the former Security Officer for the Local National Committee, and a court stenographer. Fr 328                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Místní národní výbor S 449                            | Za zmínku stojí jen fakt, že dosud jednotná skupina místních národních výborů byla rozdělena na městské národní výbory a místní národní výbory a že byly zrušeny dosud jednotné národní výbory. S 449                                                                       | orgán místní veřejné správy po roce 1945 S 443                               |
| lord-lieutenant (Landeshaupmann, Landmarschall) M 165 | Saving the occasional employment of a stadholder as immediate representative of the sovereign, each province had its lord-lieutenant (Landeshauptmann; in Lower Austria: Landmarschall), appointed by the prince to transmit decrees, preside over courts, and maintain order with the help of deputy (Landersverweser; in Lower Austria: Landuntermarschall), a number of counsellors (Regiurungsräte), and the administrators of local regalia (Vicedome). M 165 | The title of various high officials holding deputed authority from the sovereign. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. The position is now mainly ceremonial, though he retains some of his former powers (see quotes.), including the recommendation of persons for appointment as justices of the peace. | zemský hejtman (Landeshauptmann, Landmarschall) V 197 | Hejtman byl zprvu vždy jen úředník zastupující nepřítomného panovníka, proto byl na Moravě jako zástupce markraběho víceméně trvale. S 55                                                                                                                                   | veškerá veřejná správa, včetně finančních záležitostí s 56                   |

|                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| lords (páni)<br>RW 38              | In the time of Rudolf the nobility was still only differentiated very broadly into lords (páni) a knights (rytíři). RW 38                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | As a designation of rank or official dignity. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service. In modern use, equivalent to nobleman and in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation. | páni S 58                                                   | Podle ní král volně obsazoval jen úřad nejvyššího purkrabího, ale nejvyšší komorník a sudí měli být vždy jmenováni z pánů, nevyšší písař z rytířů. S 89                                                                                                            | vyšší aristokracie<br>O 19, 133                    |
| lords (páni)<br>RW 38              | In the time of Rudolf the nobility was still only differentiated very broadly into lords (páni) a knights (rytíři). RW 38                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | As a designation of rank or official dignity. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service. In modern use, equivalent to nobleman and in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation. | panský stav<br>S 89                                         | Na Moravě se panský stav roku 1480 už uzavřel určením 14 panských "starobylych rodů". S 88                                                                                                                                                                         | vyšší aristokracie<br>O 19, 133                    |
| major-domo<br>(of Frederick) M 207 | The Černíns offer a classic paradigm of Reformation and Counter-Reformation vicissitudes: of three early seventeenth-century brothers, the eldest became major-domo to King Frederick and perished on the scaffold; the youngest, Heřman, an ambitious Catholic sourtier, rose to be chief judge, high steward of Bohemia, and imperial diplomat, amassing a large fortune in lands. M 207 | The chief official of an Italian or Spanish princely household. Subsequently also (in accordance with later Italian and Spanish use): the head servant of a wealthy household in a foreign country; a house-steward, a butler.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | hejtman Pražského hradu (za vlády Fridricha Falckého) V 241 | Většina soudců a úředníků měla mezi popravnými své známé a příbuzné, Heřman Černín z Chudenic, staroměstský císařský hejtman, dokonce vlastního bratra Diviše Černína, někdejšího hejtmána Pražského hradu, jediného katolíka mezi sedmadvaceti trestanými. Pet 16 | Správa hradu a dohled nad many v daném území. S 51 |
| major-domo<br>M 206                | Three of Maximilian's sons served Leopold, the youngest, Karl Ferdinand (1634-1702), likewise as high chamberlain and as major-domo to the young Empress Eleonora. M 206                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | The chief official of an Italian or Spanish princely household. Subsequently also (in accordance with later Italian and Spanish use): the head servant of a wealthy household in a foreign country; a house-steward, a butler.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | hofmistr V 240                                              | Hofmistr, který měl na sourozence dohlížet, nenacházel u paní žádné zastání. Vln 19                                                                                                                                                                                | pečoval o chod dvora a jeho ceremoniál S 63        |

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| margravate<br>M 203                   | Their position was confirmed as outright dominance of the margravate by mid-century, and the Liechtensteins especially, given nearly limitless opportunities during Karl's governorship, made large purchases in Bohemia. M203                                                                     | The territory ruled by a margrave or margravine. A military governor of a medieval German border province. Also: the chief magistrate of any of certain cities in the Low Countries, near the borders of the Holy Roman Empire; the hereditary ruler of any of certain principalities within, and in several cases near the borders of, the Holy Roman Empire. Increasingly in the Middle Ages, the title of margrave began to be adopted by military governors of German territories which were not border provinces. The title also became hereditary in many cases. | markrabství S<br>18       | Nadále ovšem zůstalo trvale zachováno markrabství jako takové; stalo se podkladem pozdějšího zvláštního vývoje Moravy jako země, jež byla zvláštní jednotkou vedle země tvořené Královstvím českým, byť s ním byla spojena trvalými státoprávními svazky. S 18 | hranice, pomezí, pohraniční území na severovýchodě Francké, Sváté říše římské, správní území O 16, 859 |
| Marshal<br>(Obersthofmarschall) RW 40 | There were four senior dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister), followed by the Presidents of various Imperial organs - the Privy Council, Hofrat (Aulic Council), and so forth. RW 40 | A chief official of a royal household or court; a high officer of state. Such offices have varied considerably in function depending on historical circumstance, being in some places and periods important military or administrative appointments, and in others effectively titular.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | nejvyšší maršálek Mat 368 | Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368                                              | úředník, který vedl personál císařských komnat a úředníky státní správy Mac 156                        |
| Master of the Horse RW 40             | There were four senior dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister), followed by the Presidents of various Imperial organs - the Privy Council, Hofrat (Aulic Council) and so forth. RW 40  | an officer in charge of the horses belonging to a sovereign, etc.; (also) an official of the British royal household who attends the monarch on state occasions and who has titular responsibility for matters of royal transport, etc. (also Master of the King's (also Queen's) Horse(s), formerly sometimes master of horses)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | nejvyšší štolba Mat 392   | Mezi lety 1556 a 1566 se v úřadě nejvyššího štolby císařského dvora postupně objevují bratři Jaroslav a Vratislav z Pernštejna. Mat 392                                                                                                                        | úředník, který měl na starosti cestování dvora, stáje a opevnění táborů Mac 156                        |

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| Master of the Horse RW 40     | There were four senior dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberststallmeister), followed by the Presidents of various Imperial organs - the Privy Council, Hofrat (Aulic Council) and so forth. RW 40 | an officer in charge of the horses belonging to a sovereign, etc.; (also) an official of the British royal household who attends the monarch on state occasions and who has titular responsibility for matters of royal transport, etc. (also Master of the King's (also Queen's) Horse(s), formerly sometimes master of horses)                                                                                                                                                       | vrchní podkoní V 240                      | Byl zde postupně dvorním maršálkem císaře Karla VI., jeho tajným radou a nakonec byl v roce 1720 jmenován nejvyšším podkoním. Zal                       | úředník, který měl na starosti cestování dvora, stáje a opevnění táborů Mac 156                                              |
| Moravian royal tribunal M 212 | Only one hesitant attempt was made to remove any part of it from native influence, in the shape of the new Moravian royal tribunal, which after 1636 sat under a hejtman regularly chosen from among families comparatively newly introduced to the province. M 212-3                               | A court of justice; a judicial assembly. Any of various local boards of officials empowered to settle disputes, esp. between an individual and a government department, to adjudicate on fair rents, exemption from military service, etc.; industrial tribunal, a board arbitrating in disputes arising out of employment, such as complaints of unfair dismissal. Also (in full tribunal of inquiry), a board set up by the government to investigate some matter of public concern. | královský úřad zemského hejtmanskví S 127 | Tímto úřadem se stal moravský královský tribunál neboli královský úřad zemského hejtmanskví, nazývaný od počátku 18. století i zemským guberniem. S 127 | kolegium, které se staralo o politickou, vojenskou a kontribuční agendu a některé záležitosti soudní S 127                   |
| Moravian royal tribunal M 212 | Only one hesitant attempt was made to remove any part of it from native influence, in the shape of the new Moravian royal tribunal, which after 1636 sat under a hejtman regularly chosen from among families comparatively newly introduced to the province. M 212-3                               | A court of justice; a judicial assembly. Any of various local boards of officials empowered to settle disputes, esp. between an individual and a government department, to adjudicate on fair rents, exemption from military service, etc.; industrial tribunal, a board arbitrating in disputes arising out of employment, such as complaints of unfair dismissal. Also (in full tribunal of inquiry), a board set up by the government to investigate some matter of public concern. | moravský královský tribunál V 245         | Tímto úřadem se stal moravský královský tribunál neboli královský úřad zemského hejtmanskví, nazývaný od počátku 18. století i zemským guberniem. S 127 | kolegium, které se staralo o politickou, vojenskou a kontribuční agendu a některé záležitosti soudní S 127                   |
| National Assemblage Cz 313    | In the spring of 1942 the Národní Výbor was dissolved under pressure from Heydrich, and the National Assemblage itself, though formally still in existence, was no longer visible. Cz 313                                                                                                           | A bringing or coming together; a meeting or gathering; the state of being gathered or collected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Národního souručenství SČD 200            | Národní souručenství se mělo stát masovou organizací, která by byla oprou protektorátní vlády a prezidenta. SČD 200                                     | jediná politická organizace, kterou nacisté povolili v Protektorátu Čechy a Morava, měla podporovat nacistický režim SČD 200 |

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| National Assembly Cz 95                           | It entrusted the legislative powers to the National Assembly consisting of a 300-member chamber of deputies and 150-member senate, to be elected both on the basis of universal suffrage and by a direct secret ballot. Cz 95                                                                                                                   | A gathering of persons for the purpose of deliberation and decision; a deliberative body, a legislative council.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Národní shromáždění S 338             | Prezidenta republiky volilo Národní shromáždění na dobu sedmi let. S 342                                                                                                                                          | zákonodárný sbor skládající se ze dvou komor (poslanecká sněmovna, senát), vznikl za První republiky S 338         |
| National Committee Say 163                        | Amnestied the next year, he went on to lead the National Committee that proclaimed Czech independence on 28 October 1918, and was chosen as Czechoslovakia's first prime minister. Say 163                                                                                                                                                      | COMMITTEE A body of (two or more) persons appointed or elected (by a society, corporation, public meeting, etc.) for some special business or function. Hence, in the usage of Parliament, or other legislative assemblies                                                                                                                                                                                    | Národní výbor československý SČD 202  | Národní výbor československý byl připraven k převzetí moci a vytvoření systému správy nového státu. SČD 202                                                                                                       | komitét, který měl na konci 1. sv. války na starosti českou politiku, převzetí moci a zavedení nové správy SČD 202 |
| National Security Corps Fr xiv                    | There has been no attempt to discredit the National Security Corps. Fr 117                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | A division of an army, forming a tactical unit; a body of troops regularly organized; a body of men who are assigned to a special service.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Sbor národní bezpečnosti (SNB) Fr xiv | Výnosem ministerstva vnitra z 30. června 1945 byly zrušeny všechny sbory četnictva, uniformované státní policie a obecní policie a byly cele nahrazeny jednotně organizovaným Sbohem národní bezpečnosti. S 463   | bezpečnostní aparát po roce 1945 S 463                                                                             |
| Obersthofmarschall (marshal of the court) Mac 156 | The incumbents of the four highest of these offices, the Obersthofmeister (master of the household), the Obersthofmarschall (marshal of the court), the Oberstkammerer (master of the chambers), and the Oberstallmeister (master of the horse), wielded enormous political influence, since they were personally close to the ruler. Mac 155-6 | MARSHAL A chief official of a royal household or court; a high officer of state. Such offices have varied considerably in function depending on historical circumstance, being in some places and periods important military or administrative appointments, and in others effectively titular. COURT The place where a sovereign (or other high dignitary) resides and holds state, attended by his retinue. | nejvyšší maršálek Mat 368             | Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368 | úředník, který vedl personál císařských komnat a úředníky státní správy Mac 156                                    |

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| Obersthofmeister (master of the household)<br>Mac 156 | The incumbents of the four highest of these offices, the Obersthofmeister (master of the household), the Obersthofmarschall (marshal of the court), the Oberstkammerer (master of the chambers), and the Oberststallmeister (master of the horse), wielded enormous political influence, since they were personally close to the ruler. Mac 155-6 | MASTER A person (predominantly, a man) having authority, direction or control over the action of another or others; a director, leader, chief, commander; a ruler, governor.                                                                                              | nejvyšší hofmistr Mat 368 | Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368 | úředník, který měl na starosti chod dvora, dvorský personál, častokrát řídil Tajnou radu Mac 156  |
| Oberstkammerer (master of the chambers)<br>Mac 156    | The incumbents of the four highest of these offices, the Obersthofmeister (master of the household), the Obersthofmarschall (marshal of the court), the Oberstkammerer (master of the chambers), and the Oberststallmeister (master of the horse), wielded enormous political influence, since they were personally close to the ruler. Mac 155-6 | MASTER A person (predominantly, a man) having authority, direction or control over the action of another or others; a director, leader, chief, commander; a ruler, governor. CHAMBERS Rooms forming part of a house or tenement arranged for occupation by single persons | nejvyšší komorník Mat 368 | Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368 | úředník, který měl na starosti všechny tělesné a duchovní potřeby císaře, včetně audiencí Mac 156 |
| Political Center Cz 306                               | At the same time , the hope of an ultimate victory by the Allies induced even members of the Protectorate government to join the resistance and enter the "Political Center" (Politické Ústředí) of the resistance movement. Cz 306                                                                                                               | Usu. with capital initial. The place from which an espionage or terrorist network is co-ordinated, esp. (now Hist.) the headquarters of the Soviet Secret Service (usu. Moscow Centre); the controlling organization or group.                                            | Politické ústředí SČD 241 | Politické ústředí bylo původně chápáno jako předmnichovská koalice pěti hlavních politických stran a z toho plynula i poměrně malá členská základna. SČD 241                                                      | nejdůležitější orgán řídící české hnutí odporu proti nacistické okupaci Cz 345                    |

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| President of Aulic Council<br>RW 40            | There were four senior dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberstallmeister), followed by the Presidents of various Imperial organs - the Privy Council, Hofrat (Aulic Council), and so forth. RW 40            | PRESIDENT Each of the heads of certain advisory councils, administrative boards, or government departments (as the President of the Board of Agriculture, Education, Trade, etc.) or of certain courts of justice, as the Court of Session in Scotland, the Court of Probate in England, etc. Lord President of the Council: the cabinet minister with the responsibility of presiding at meetings of the Privy Council. AULIC COUNCIL in the old German Empire, was the personal council of the Emperor, forming one of the two supreme courts of the Empire; it heard appeals from the courts of Germanic states, and was dissolved, with the Empire, in 1806. The name was subsequently given to a council at Vienna, managing the war-department of the Austrian Empire. | prezident dvorské rady<br>S 110         | (dvorská rada) Byla současně vlastní rakouskou radou ve smyslu poradního orgánu a po roce 1556 se přizváním zástupců z říšských území proměnila v císařskou dvorskou radu za předsednictví prezidenta a s kompetencí soudní i poradní. S 110 | úředník stojící v čele dvorské rady<br>S 110                                                     |
| Privy Conference<br>M 147                      | For all its imperial associations, the Council openly supported dynastic Austrian interests at the time of the Thirty Years War; and in the later seventeenth century, streamlined as a so-called Privy Conference by the autocratic Lobkovic, it helped Leopold to take most of his crucial decisions. M 147 | Hidden, secret. A formal meeting for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of societies, parties, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | tajná konference<br>S 119               | Tajná konference se ale pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S 119                                                                                       | úřad, který měl na starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku<br>S119      |
| Protectorate (of Bohemia and Moravia)<br>Fr 14 | Although the Protectorate ostensibly permitted the Czechs the autonomy to run their internal affairs, the Germans viewed the arrangement as a temporary means to exploit the region for the economic and military needs of the Third Reich. Fr 14                                                             | The exercise of suzerainty by a foreign power (or by several acting jointly) over a state which is deemed to be in need of protection; an instance of this. A state or territory over which such suzerainty is exercised.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Protektorát (Čechy a Morava) SČD<br>257 | Protektorát byl území Čech a Moravy nucen výnosem A. Hitlera ze dne 16. 3. 1939. SČD 257                                                                                                                                                     | státní útvar vzniklý po okleštění Československa po mnichovské dohodě, okupován Německem SČD 257 |

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| provisional constitution Cz 56       | The provisional constitution went into effect on November 14, 1918, when the provisional National Assembly held its first meeting in Prague, during the course of which it elected Masaryk first president of Czechoslovakia and invested the first Czechoslovak cabinet under Karel Kramář as prime minister. Cz 56 | PROVISIONAL Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a temporary provision or arrangement; provided or adopted for the time being; supplying the place of something regular, permanent, or final. CONSTITUTION The system or body of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or body politic is constituted and governed. | Prozatímní ústava ČSR S 557          | Den před svým rozchodem vydal Národní výbor prozatímní ústavu, publikovanou 13. listopadu 1918 pod č. 37 Sb. S 337                                                        | provizorní ústava vydaná Národním výborem roku 1918 S 337                                                                                                     |
| Provisional National Assembly Cz 55  | The provisional constitution went into effect on November 14, 1918, when the provisional National Assembly held its first meeting in Prague, during the course of which it elected Masaryk first president of Czechoslovakia and invested the first Czechoslovak cabinet under Karel Kramář as prime minister. Cz 56 | PROVISIONAL Of, belonging to, or of the nature of a temporary provision or arrangement; provided or adopted for the time being; supplying the place of something regular, permanent, or final. ASSEMBLY A gathering of persons for the purpose of deliberation and decision; a deliberative body, a legislative council.                  | Revoluční národní shromáždění S 337  | Národní výbor byl zákonodárným a výkonným orgánem do 14. listopadu 1918, kdy na jeho místo nastoupilo Revoluční národní shromáždění, které zvolilo první vládu ČSR. S 337 | zákonodárný výbor vzniklý provizorně roku 1918 bez řádných voleb, na základě voleb do říšské rady roku 1911 S 336-7                                           |
| Provisional National Assembly Fr xiv | The second period began on 28 October 1945 with the first meeting of the Provisional National Assembly, a parliament appointed by the leaders of the National Front Fr 32                                                                                                                                            | A gathering of persons for the purpose of deliberation and decision; a deliberative body, a legislative council.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Prozatímní národní shromáždění S 557 | Prezident republiky disponoval do svolání Prozatímního národního shromáždění dekretální pravomocí. S 422                                                                  | zákonodárný sbor, svolán těsně po vzniku První republiky, bez řádných voleb, zástupci byli delegováni politickými stranami a společenskými organizacemi S 423 |
| Reich RW 43                          | The old Emperor had been ailing for some time, and his first-born son had already been crowned King of Hungary four years before in Pressburg and King of Bohemia the previous year in Prague, as well as being acknowledged King of the Romans, and hence full heir apparent throughout the Reich. RW 43            | Chiefly during the period 1871-1945, the German state or commonwealth; also, one of a sequence of empires or régimes in Germany, esp. the THIRD REICH.                                                                                                                                                                                    | římsko německá říše RS 64            | Někdy rozuměla se názvem tímto zejména říše Římsko německá, nyní často ještě jako zbytek staršího nazírání i nové Německo. O 21, 822)                                     | státní útvar na území přibližně dnešního Německa SČSD 304                                                                                                     |

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| Reichshofkanzlei RW 10                               | As we saw, the Reichshofkanzlei and the Reichshofrat were organs neither defunct, not merely ancillary to a native Austrian or Bohemian administration. M 276                                                                                                                       | HOF court KANZLEI office COGD                                                                                                                                                                                                         | říšská dvorská kancelář (Reichshofkanzlei) RS 27                 | Postačí, vytkneme-li konečný jeho výsledek, totiž ten, že v letech padesátých sedmnáctého století byla říšská dvorská kancelář ze zahraniční agendy zhruba vytlačena. ČAS 117 | kancelář tajné a dvorské rady ČAS 119                                                                                           |
| Reichsrat Cz 27                                      | On October 21, the Sudeten German deputies had joined other German deputies in Reichsrat in forming the German-Austrian National Assembly. Cz 27                                                                                                                                    | Reichsrat (formerly -rath) (-rat) [G. rat(h) council: cf. BUNDESRAT], (a) the parliament of the Austrian part of the Habsburg Empire; (b) the council of the federated states of Germany between the end of the 1914-18 war and 1933; | říšská rada S 253                                                | Říšské zastupitelstvo, které se nazývalo říšská rada, mělo dvě komory, panskou a poslaneckou. S 253                                                                           | zákonodárný orgán habsburské monarchie v 2. polovině 19. století S 253                                                          |
| Reichstag Sk 139                                     | Schwarzenberg's continued faith in the new institutions was proved when on leave from the army in July 1828, he stood as a candidate for the Reichstag in his home village in Bohemia Sk 139                                                                                        | The diet or parliament of the German Empire (1871-1918) (formerly also, that of the North German Confederation) and of post-Imperial Germany until 1945; the building in Berlin in which this parliament met.                         | říšský sněm Voj 69                                               | Říšské stavy a jejich spojenci prosadili posílení říšského sněmu, na němž bylo třeba projednat všechny závažnější říšské záležitosti. Voj 69                                  | zákonodárný orgán Římské říše, rozhodoval o válce, míru, uzavírání aliancí a zesilování pevností na říšských teritoriích Voj 70 |
| Renewed Constitution (Obnovené zřízení zemské) M 452 | 1627 Renewed Constitution (Obnovené zřízení zemské) for Bohemia M 452                                                                                                                                                                                                               | renewed - Revived, re-established constitution - A decree, ordinance, law, regulation; usually, one made by a superior authority, civil or ecclesiastical; spec. in Rom. Law, an enactment made by the emperor.                       | Obnovené zřízení zemské SČD 213                                  | Obnovené zřízení zemské bylo vydáno německy a úřední překlad do češtiny nebyl ani celý vytištěn. SČD 213                                                                      | zemská ústava vydaná roku 1627 pro Čechy, 1628 pro Moravu, která rušila stavovské zřízení a nahradila ho absolutismem SČD 213   |
| Republican Party of Farmers and Peasants Cz 67       | In 1922, when the Czech agrarians fused with the Slovak agrarians, the common party assumed the name of Republican Party of Farmers and Peasants (Republikánská strana zemědělského a malorolnického lidu), but its members continued to be known popularly as the agrarians. Cz 67 | PARTY A formally constituted political group, usually organized on a national basis, which contests elections and aims to form or take part in a government.                                                                          | Republikánská strana zemědělského a malorolnického lidu SČSD 290 | Spojila se totiž se slovenskými uskupeními a vytvořila sjednocenou Republikánskou stranu zemědělského a malorolnického lidu. SČD 268                                          | politická strana vzniklá roku 1919, která kladla důraz na výhody pro zemědělce demokratickou cestou SČD 269                     |
| royal lieutenant (Statthalter) in Bohemia RW 27      | His son Ferdinand was made royal lieutenant (Statthalter) in Bohemia, and this uncle of Rudolf, later governor of the Tyrol, laid the framework for Rudolf's own occupation by his close cultural links with the local aristocracy. RW 27                                           | One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicegerent.                                                                                          | královský místodržící v Čechách RS 46                            | Za zemského správce arciknížete Ferdinanda v letech 1547-1566 se prvně objevil titul místodržící. S 88                                                                        | zemský správce - působnost politická a policejní s dohledem nad apelačním soudem S 88                                           |

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| stadholder M 165                       | Saving the occasional employment of a stadholder as immediate representative of the sovereign, each province had its lord-lieutenant (Landeshauptmann; in Lower Austria: Landmarschall), a number of counsellors (Regiurungsräte), and the administrators of local regalia (Vicedome). M 165                                                                                                                                                                | Used to render the etymologically equivalent G. statthalter, Da. statholder, lieutenant-governor, viceroy. Netherlands Hist. a. Originally, a viceroy or lieutenant governor of a province or provinces. b. The title borne by the chief magistrate of the Dutch republic.            | místodržitel SČD 185       | Březnová oktrojovaná ústava nevešla v život a v pozdější době byl úřad místodržitele velmi zvláště zakotven v systému místní správy. SČD 185               | náměstek císaře pro jednotlivou korunní zemi SČD 185                                                                                                                      |
| Supreme Judge RW 40                    | After him came various officers of high rank but rather less influence: Ladislav of Lobkovic, the Steward (nejvyšší hofmistr), Johann von Waldstein, the Chamberlain (nejvyšší komorník), Bohuslav Hasištejnský (Hassenstein) of Lobkovic, the Supreme Judge (Oberstandrichter, nejvyšší zemský sudí). RW 40                                                                                                                                                | SUPREME Highest in authority or rank; holding the highest place in authority, government, or power.                                                                                                                                                                                   | nejvyšší zemský sudí RW 40 | Podle ní král volně obsazoval jen úřad nejvyššího purkrabího, ale nejvyšší komorník a sudí měli být vždy jmenováni z pánů, nejvyšší písař z rytířů. S 89   | předsedal Zemskému soudu S 124                                                                                                                                            |
| territorial court (Landgericht) Mac 43 | How important changes in judicial competence were in this rebellion, and how this intersected with economic and religious interests, is evident from the Estates' request for confessional purity in all districts and territorial courts, and royal councils, and the demand that all assessors (Beisitzer) of the territorial court (Landgericht) be chosen from a list established by and consisting of Estate members from each district circle. Mac 43 | TERRITORIAL Of, belonging or relating to territory or land, or to the territory of any state, sovereign, or ruler COURT An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval. | zemský soud S 565          | Mezi lety 1260-1270 se tak pod tlakem šlechty konstitoval nový, dosud ještě královský soud, nazývaný podle mladšího úzu soud zemský (iudicium terre). S 48 | soud, který měl na starosti projednávání a evidenci majetkových převodů a všech záležitostí svobodných šlechtických statků a trestních záležitostí šlechtických osob S 48 |
| the Empire M 77                        | The dynasty lost its political pre-eminence in the Empire, as the perfect sphere of Kaiser and Reich split into its component parts. M 77                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | the Empire: (a) before 1804 (and subsequently in Hist. use) often spec. the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire.                                                                                                                                                                 | Říše SČSD 304              | Od 1033 zahrnovala Říše Německo, Itálii a Burgundsko a v návaznosti na antickou římskou říši převzala název Imperium Romanorum. SČSD 304                   | státní útvar na území přibližně dnešního Německa SČSD 304                                                                                                                 |

|                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| The Holy Roman Empire (of the German Nation) Wi 38 | The black-red-gold, they claimed, actually constituted the colors of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation, to which the Bohemian Lands had belonged [...] Wi 38 | <b>(Holy) Roman Empire</b> : the Romano-Germanic Empire which originated with Charlemagne in 800, and continued to exist down to 1806                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Svatá říše římská (národa německého) SČD 308 | Svatá říše římská národa německého tak po skončení třicetileté války jednoznačně získala povahu mezinárodněprávního spolku suverénních států, reprezentovaného císařem a říšským sněmem. Voj 69 | státní útvar na území přibližně dnešního Německa SČSD 304 |
| towns Te 96                                        | They formulate programme as towns. Te 96                                                                                                                              | In general English use, commonly designating an inhabited place larger and more regularly built than a village, and having more complete and independent local government (esp. one not created a city); applied historically not only to a 'borough', i.e. a corporate town, and a 'city', a town of higher rank, but also to an 'urban district', i.e. a non-corporate town having an 'urban district council' with powers of rating, paving, and sanitation more extensive than those possessed by a parish council or the administrative body (where such exists) of a village. | stav měšťanský S 85                          | Husitství urychlilo v Čechách jasné vyhranění tří stavů, panského, rytířského a měšťanského (na Moravě zůstal zachován stav prelátský) [...] S 85                                               | královská a věnná města S 106                             |
| towns Te 96                                        | They formulate programme as towns. Te 96                                                                                                                              | In general English use, commonly designating an inhabited place larger and more regularly built than a village, and having more complete and independent local government (esp. one not created a city); applied historically not only to a 'borough', i.e. a corporate town, and a 'city', a town of higher rank, but also to an 'urban district', i.e. a non-corporate town having an 'urban district council' with powers of rating, paving, and sanitation more extensive than those possessed by a parish council or the administrative body (where such exists) of a village. | městský stav S 106                           | Městský stav byl tvořen královskými a věnnými městy. S 106                                                                                                                                      | královská a věnná města S 106                             |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| vogt Wa 158       | As in practice councillors usually referred it back to the Vogt, the formal first port of appeal, but were prepared to take decisions themselves on his advice. Wa 158                                | A steward, bailiff, or similar official. One charged with public administrative authority in a certain district. a. In England, formerly applied to the king's officers generally, including sheriffs, mayors, etc. nominated by him, but especially to the chief officer of a hundred; still the title of the chief magistrate of various towns, as the High-bailiff of Westminster, and of the keeper of some of the royal castles, as the Bailiff of Dover Castle. | fojt S 69                                  | Fojt jmenoval většinou svého zástupce z domácí šlechty, od konce 14. století dva. S 69                                                    | zástupce markraběte, správa vojenská, správní, finanční, předsedal soudu S 69                                                                                                                              |
| War Council M 209 | The Schlicks confirmed their position after White Mountain, despite the arch-treason of Joachim Andreas, through his distant cousin Heinrich, field marshal and president of the War Council. M 208-9 | An assembly of officers (military or naval) called to consult with the general or commanding officer, usually in a special emergency.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Dvorská válečná rada (Hofkriegsrath) S 543 | Dvorská válečná rada (Hofkriegsrath) byla po dlouhých průtazích zřízena až v listopadu 1556 jako pětičlenné kolegium s prezidentem. S 110 | péče o vojenské finance, opatření, vyzbrojení a zásobování vojska, stav válečného materiálu v pohraničních pevnostech a ve Vídni a ochranu východních hranic, diplomatickou korespondenci s Tureckem S 110 |

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