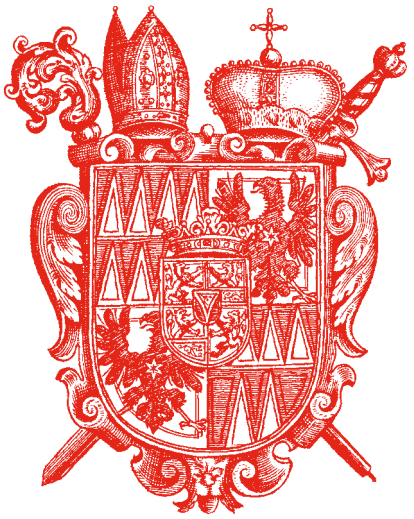

Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno (1624–1695)

Bishop of Olomouc and Central European Prince

Ondřej Jakubec (ed.)

Olomouc 2019

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Contents

Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno and the Import of Luxury Goods within the Context of the Life of an Ecclesiastical Aristocrat

Zuzana Orálková – Jana Zapletalová

The correspondence between Olomouc Bishop Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno and his agents and merchants, including more than a thousand letters from various corners of the world, though primarily from Italy and Central Europe, provides a remarkably vivid insight into the private life of this prominent aristocrat and exceptional patron.[1] It opens the bishop's wardrobe, gives us a look at his dining table, medicine chest, library, stables and gardens, and reveals some of his secret desires, such as searching for the elixir of youth and turning base metals into gold. Growing his own citrus trees in Kroměříž, eating exotic fruit, truffles, asparagus, enjoying fine Italian wine, wearing perfume, wearing silk stockings and fur coats after the latest Roman fashions, owning a microscope or riding in a goat-drawn carriage – these were not unfulfillable wishes in the second half of the 17th century. Everything could be imported. All that was required was money and good contacts to ensure the arrival of the coveted items to Moravia.

The bishop's interest in matters of fashion, food, literature, art and even alchemy apparently did not deviate significantly from the usual standard of the hobbies and extravagances of nobles of similar status.[2] They are related both to refined taste, gourmet preferences and a natural longing to possess beautiful, high-quality and exotic goods, as well as to the need for self-presentation and the expression of one's own standing in the social hierarchy through luxury items.[3] After all, investment in luxury goods could pay dividends in the form of social capital. And yet, determining the extent to which the purchase of luxury items was motivated by a longing to own them or the degree to which such a purchase was a calculated promotional strategy is not possible. Diplomatic agents, ambassadors, correspondents, bankers and messengers, who formed a well-connected and dense network in Early Modern Europe, played the greatest role in communicating fashion trends and other news to Europe's leading courts. Thanks to them, nobles quickly learned about novelties in the main cultural and political centres and could order them through their services.[4]

The main foreign region that satisfied the bishop's needs for the import of a wide range of goods was northern Italy, with which he was connected by family ties. However, the Italian environment (and its products) as one of the lifestyle models of the period aristocracy was certainly attractive and desirable within the milieu of the affluent aristocracy in the Czech lands as a whole. The Bohemian and Moravia aristocracy sent their children to Italy on "grand tours", served there in the diplomatic services and became familiar with Italian culture through Italian artists, envoys and merchants working in the Czech lands. Although domestic historiography still lacks a more comprehensive work dealing in a more complex way with the relationship of the local early Modern Age spiritual and secular aristocracy with Italy on the level of consumer behaviour, the import of luxury and fashionable goods for private and prestige purposes, mentions of and individual testimony on this phenomenon can be found, for example in works devoted to specific members of the aristocratic classes and even in some places in the bishop's actual correspondence. As such, we assume that this represented a widespread practice.

The Transport of Luxury Goods

In the case of Olomouc Bishop Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno, finding and delivering items that can be collectively designated as luxury goods was mainly handled by his agents-merchants.[5] In addition to these, the bishop occasionally entrusted the import of goods to his secretaries, officials and political, diplomatic and artistic agents. During the course of his episcopate, dozens of men worked for the bishop in this area, though not at the same time. Taking a closer look at where his individual merchants worked, we find that the bishop had essentially both routes from the south to Vienna, i.e. through both Venice and the Tyrol covered with "his people". Merchants on these axes were often together in close contact, and some of them probably even traded with one another. Giovanni Petignier,[6] who worked in the bishop's services in Rome, sent goods north through Venice. In the city on the lagoon, shipments of a wide range of goods or letters from Adam Seyerlle were added and, with the contracted driver's assistants, the goods travelled across the Alps to Austria – through Villach and Klagenfurt to Vienna and, when necessary, on to Moravia. A courier travelled from Venice to Vienna once a week, whereas the post was delivered from Vienna to Moravia twice weekly.[7]

The second route was the axis running from south Tyrol, from whence one branch of the Lichtenstein-Castelcornos came. Working in Rovereto was Pietro Paolo Mazzucchi, a member of a family that was close to the Lichtenstein-Castelcorno family and who supplied the bishop mainly with truffles, a delicacy typical of the given region. Following the death of Seyerlle, the bishop no longer used the regular services of a Venetian agent; instead, Cosimo Marzani and Domenico Petroli, working from the small town of Isera, supplied the bishop at the beginning

1 Provincial Archives in Opava, Olomouc branch (hereinafter referred as ZAO–O), Archbishopric of Olomouc (hereinafter referred as AO), correspondence of Bishop Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno, inv. no. 523–634, sign. 51–162, box 71–207. Further cited in abbreviated form (e.g. as ZAO–O, AO 71), where AO stands for the collections of Archbishopric of Olomouc and the number refers to the box. The identification of the agents' letters, needed for this study, was significantly facilitated by the regest processing of the correspondence under NAKI research project (project no. DG16P02M013) *Za chrám, město a vlast: Olomoucký biskup Karel z Lichtensteinu-Castelcorna uprostřed barokní Evropy.* The mentioned boxes with correspondence were processed and equipped with registers by Soňa Chmelíková, Kryštof Kouřil and Zuzana Orálková under the supervision of Věra Slavíková between 2016 and 2017.

2 Shipments of rare goods are confirmed also by the correspondence between the agents of Cardinal Franz von Dietrichstein, for comparison see Tomáš Parma, *František kardinál Dietrichstein a jeho vztahy k římské kurii: Prostředky a metody politické komunikace ve službách moravské církve,* Brno 2011, p. 229, 238 and further pages. It pertained e.g. to clothing including liturgical ones, stocking, hats, gloves, chasuble, or books. Other known and historiographically documented examples can be found in the individual sections of this chapter (the Rožmberks, Charles the Elder of Zierotin, Ferdinand von Dietrichstein, and others). Comparison is also available upon the composition of property of selected members of the higher middle aristocracy in Rome in the 17th century, see Renata Ago, *Il gusto delle cose: Una storia degli oggetti nella Roma del Seicento,* Roma 2006.

3 Regarding this issue, see Corinne Thépaut-Cabasset, Diplomatische Agenten und der europäische Luxuswarenhandel im späten 17. Jahrhundert, in: Mark Häberlein – Christof Jeggle (eds), *Materielle Grundlagen der Diplomatie: Schenken, Sammeln und Verhandeln in Spätmittelalter und Früher Neuzeit,* Konstanz – München 2013, pp. 157–174.

4 Ibid., pp. 158–159.

5 This issue was touched upon earlier by František Václav Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže II/1–2: Kroměříž za války třicetileté: Nový život – biskup Karel z Lichtenštejna*, Kroměříž 1947, pp. 942–946.

6 Regarding Giovanni Petignier see Jana Zapletalová, (Art) Agents: Giovanni Petignier and the Network of Agents of the Olomouc Bishop Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno, *Umění* LXV, 2017, pp. 347–362. For more on the individual agents and merchants, see the previous chapter by Jana Zapletalová and Zuzana Orálková, "Agents and merchants in the service of Bishop Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno" in this book.

7 ZAO–O, AO 80, fol. 162–163 (G. Petignier, 1. 2. 1670). See also Zapletalová, (Art) Agents (Note 6).

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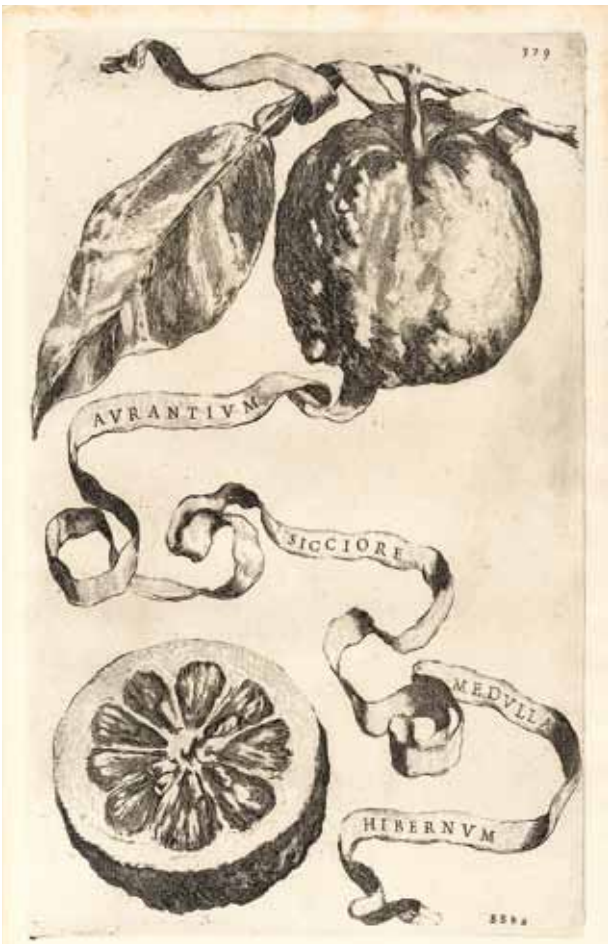

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of the 1690s with luxury textiles from Venice and Trent. Somewhat further north, a short way from the town of Bolzano, Karl Forstlehner, merchant and burgrave at Karneid Castle, supplied the bishop for years with fine Tyrolean wines, fruit, seedlings and grafts. In the small town of Hall not far from Innsbruck in the Tyrol, Paul Seimbl also supplied wine to the bishop, at least at the end of the 1660s and in the early 1670s. Another important stop was Krems an der Donau, with merchant Bartholomäus Eggartner, who apparently met the bishop while still a member of the Salzburg chapter.[8] The final important link in the transport of a wide variety of goods to the bishop was the Italian merchant Eliseo Giorgio, who probably lived with his family in Brno. The Bavarian city of Augsburg was also an important centre of trade, luxury goods and crafts. In the case of this city, mention should be made here of the merchant Zacharias Lang, as well as communication with various craftsmen who made various luxury products for the bishop, including cut agate vessels.

As the correspondence indicates, goods were transported in packages, boxes or crates; they were often wrapped in wax paper to prevent them from getting wet in transit. Transporting goods, even large and fragile items, over long distances was apparently no problem. However, luxury goods were often subject to import regulations and had to be declared at several places along the way.[9] The correspondence of Bishop Karl documents the arrangement of imperial passports permitting the import of wine from the Tyrol and Italy, whereas elsewhere there is mention of a passport for the shipment of fruit and wine from the Austrian town of Krems an der Donau.[10]

Besides the standard use of the official Thurn und Taxis postal connection and the imperial post, it was common for goods to be transported by those who were travelling – nobles or the bishop's envoys. For example, the imperial agent Christoph Fischer bought the bishop six boxes of soap in Bologna on his trip to Italy.[11] During his *ad limina apostolorum* trips to Rome to represent the bishop, Olomouc canon Petr Reharmond would bring back various goods.[12] However, after returning from his last trip to the Papal Court in 1694, the bishop wrote to his Roman agent to express his disappointment that Reharmond had returned empty-handed. Besides his expanded waistline, he brought back nothing; "*It's clear he spent his time with good food and drink*."[13] Here we selectively discuss a wide range of goods that the bishop indulged himself in from abroad, from food, wine, clothing, items of everyday use, seeds and sheet music up to scientific instruments and interior furnishings.

Wardrobe: Fur Coats, Gloves and Stockings

The bishop had certain clothes sent from Italy, mainly from Rome, some of which were apparently intended for liturgical purposes, while others probably served private and representation needs. During the entire time he spent in Rome as an agent, Giovanni

8 A conclusion that can be drawn from Eggartner's entry in the bishop's list of contacts, which was evidently no longer updated after 1664.

9 See e.g. Thépaut-Cabasset, Diplomatische Agenten (Note 3), spec. p. 160–162.

10 Passports are mentioned e.g. in the following archivalia: ZAO–O, AO 148, fol. 173, 240; AO 149, fol. 263; AO 151/inv. no. 564, fol. 116; AO 152/ inv. no. 565, fol. 21, 26, 39–40. Passport for Eliseo Giorgio for the import of these commodities, AO 149, fol. 255 (29. 10. 1671).

11 ZAO–O, AO 86, fol. 507–[508] (G. Petignier, 4. 6. 1672).

12 For the *ad limina* visits, see Tomáš Parma, Návštěvy ad limina olomouckého biskupa Karla II. z Lichtensteinu-Castelcorna a jeho zprávy o stavu diecéze, *Studia theologica* IXX, 2017, no. 4, pp. 141–159.

13 ZAO–O, AO 164, fol. 90 (6. 4. 1694).

14 Records on shipments of gloves e.g. in ZAO–O, AO 79, fol. 446 (28. 10. 1670); AO 82, fol. 61–62 (25. 10. 1670); AO 84, fol. 205–206 (20. 6. 1671); AO 94, fol. 231–232 (11. 4. 1676); AO 111, fol. 48–49 (3. 1. 1682); AO 112, fol. 319–320 (9. 8. 1682); AO 114, fol. 417–418 (8. 5. 1683); AO 115, fol. 183–184 (20. 7. 1683); AO 126, fol. 461–462 (24. 4. 1688); AO 129, fol. 167–168 (2. 4. 1689).

15 In a letter dated 11 April 1676 the agent asks the bishop whether the ordered gloves will be used by men or women, see AO 94, fol. 231–232 (11. 4. 1676).

16 See also Radmila Pavličková, *Sídla olomouckých biskupů: Mecenáš a stavebník Karel z Liechtensteinu-Castelkorna 1664–1695,* Olomouc 2001, p. 43. For a manuscript of the inventory, see Provincial Archives in Opava, Olomouc branch, Metropolitan Chapter Olomouc (MCO), sign. Fa 8/1c, box 207, inv. no. 3573.

17 AO 151/inv. no. 564, fol. 136, 127.

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Grapefruit – fruits and flowers (Johann Christoph Volkamer, *Nürnbergische Hesperides, Oder Gründliche Beschreibung Der Edlen Citronat, Citronen, und Pomerantzen-Früchte* [...], Nürnberg 1708, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum).

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Oranges (Giovanni Battista Ferrari, *Hesperides sive de Malorum Aureorum Cultura et Usu,* Romae 1646, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum).

98
Aubergine – fruits and flowers (Johann Christoph Volkamer, *Nürnbergische Hesperides, Oder Gründliche Beschreibung Der Edlen Citronat, Citronen, und Pomerantzen-Früchte* [...], Nürnberg 1708, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum).

99 a–b
Transport routes for importing goods through the Alps (shown on the map of today´s Europe).

99 a

99 b

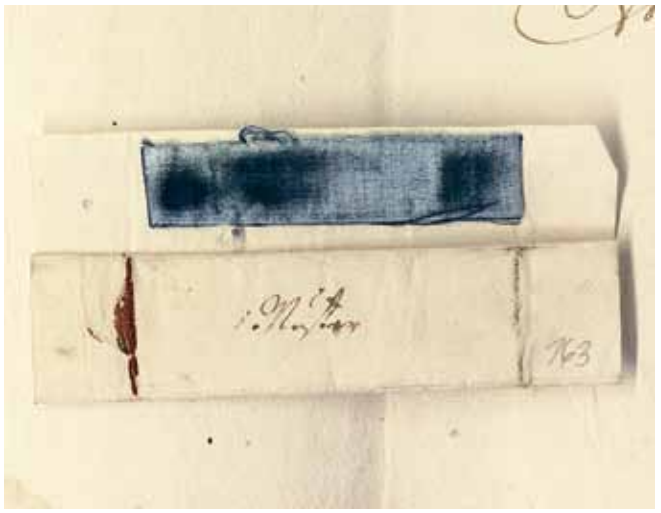
18 Gloves from Rome are documented e.g. in an inheritance inventory of Jiří Štefan Bruntálský of Vrbno, dated 1682. See also Petra Mašitová, Sonda do každodennosti barokního kavalíra: (Pozůstalostní inventář Jiřího Štefana, hraběte z Vrbna a Bruntálu), in: *Sborník bruntálského muzea* 2003, p. 63. Correspondence of Prince Ferdinand von Dietrichstein from 1665 documents that he had ordered several pairs of bespoke stockings from Naples through Josef Seim, who served in Rome as the steward of Franz Anton von Dietrichstein, younger step-brother of the prince. See Moravian Provincial Archives in Brno, the Dietrichstein family archive, inv. no. 1584, sign. 739, box 359, fol. 86, 96, 109.

19 Pieces of information on biretta caps and furs appear in letters dated from September 1671 to January 1672. The shipment with the referred goods was sent by the agent in Rome in November 1671, see ZAO–O, AO 85, fol. 257 (G. Petignier, 7. 11. 1671). For the six furs, the bishop paid ten guilders and 80 groschen, the 24 biretta caps cost fifteen guilders and 60 groschen.

20 Velvet is listed under, for instance: ZAO–O, AO 163, fol. 30 (27. 1. 1693); AO 163, fol. 40–41 (14. 2. 1693); AO 164, fol. 1 (1694), fol. 68 (6. 3. 1694), fol. 91 (7. 4. 1694), fol. 117 (15. 5. 1694); AO 198, Viennese merchant Johann Dierling fol. 247–248 (13. 9. 1674), 253 (19. 9. 1674). To read more on the golden velvet, see e.g. AO 140, fol. 149–150 (C. Marzani, 7. 11. 1693); AO 134, fol. 261–263 (C. Marzani, 28. 11. 1693), AO 140, fol. 324–325 (C. Marzani, 26. 12. 1693); Petroli – 1336 guilders (AO 141, fol. 472–473, 1694). For silk, se e.g. AO 163, fol. 310 (5. 12. 1693), fol. 311 and for C. Marzani, see fol. 322. For notes on gold-plated leather and chair upholstery, see in: AO 148, fol. 18, 35, 45, 134, 257. Order of red velvet with gold placed by Adam Seyerlle mentioned in bishop's draft AO 150, fol. 106–107 (26. 5. 1672). A delivery of Venetian crimson red dye is also documented – see AO 194, fol. 206–207 (5. 11. 1670).

21 Tomáš Parma, Vyškov v 17. století, in: Karel Mlateček et al., *Vyškov: Dějiny města,* Vyškov 2016, pp. 163–206, esp. p. 194.

22 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note. 5), p. 946.



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Petignier had, based on patterns sent and approved by the bishop, at least 127 pairs of gloves made, either with the scent of jasmine, frangipane or orange.[14] The bishop, who cared greatly about gloves with various scents, used these items personally or as gifts.[15] After his death, a total of 38 pairs of Roman gloves were listed in the inventory of the "Rottal" house in Kroměříž, where the bishop apparently lived.[16] In addition to scented gloves, which were undoubtedly important to the bishop given the tradition of kissing the bishop's fingers, archive sources document the bishop's request to his agent in Venice for 30 dozen black silk stockings.[17] The import of gloves and stockings from Italy was probably nothing unusual, as standard research reveals these types of goods in the property of other domestic aristocrats.[18]

The Roman agent Petignier also arranged the production of other parts of the bishop's wardrobe. An order for six fur coats and twenty-four birettas from Dutch cloth runs like a thread through the correspondence from 1671 and 1672.[19] It can be assumed that the acquisition of these parts of the wardrobe in Rome was a matter of prestige and exclusivity for the bishop. Some of the liturgical clothing was also intended for members of the chapter and other church representatives of the diocese. For that matter, the custom of high church dignitaries purchasing clothes in Rome was a tradition. The agent asked the bishop for information as to whether the birettas were to be according to Roman fashion and customs. If not, he asked his patron to send a paper pattern and his head's dimensions. Regarding the fur coats, the bishop's greatest worry, apparent in a number of the letters, was ensuring that the lambskin used in their production did not smell. The Italians solved this problem by sewing ambergris into the coat. Aware of the bishop's great concerns, Giovanni Petignier had an extra amount of this material used in the perfume in order to avoid his possible dissatisfaction with the odour of his new outer garments.

Besides custom-made clothing, Karl von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno also had expensive and high-quality fabrics such as damask, brocade, velvet and silk brought from Italy, mainly from the Trent area and from Bolzano.[20] Among other applications, damask was used as wallpaper, velvet for upholstering chairs.[21] However, their uses were much broader. Archive materials, for example, document deliveries of heavy velvet on a gold base with gold tassels, red velvet, gilded leather and chair covers. The bishop used lace and cloth from local sources for his everyday needs.[22] Several physical fabric samples sent to the bishop by his Vienna agent Johann Kunibert von Wentzelsberg are in fact preserved in correspondence from the 1670s.[23]

Body Care: Powders, Razors and Perfume

The Olomouc bishop was also influenced by various fashions in matters of perfume and body care.[24] His Roman agent Giovanni Petignier secured shipments of toiletries containing scented oils, powders, beard pomade in the form of ointments and sticks, and perfumes, and soap and razors from Bologna.[25] When the Rome agent sent his patron shaving pomade three days before the bishop's death, the package included a letter with the pomade's ingredients, as Karl had request from the supplier. The pomades were composed of 36 g of ambergris, 24 g of musk, 22 g of cibet, all finely ground and mixed with jasmine-distilled water.[26] The bishop also had frangipane-scented incense sent from Venice.[27] A favourite product appearing relatively often in Seyerlle's letters was "*uccelletti di Cipro*",[28] typically imported from Cyprus through Venice and then into the heart of Europe. This was a solid perfume scented with herbs and shaped into small birds, hence the name.[29]

The Bishop's Table: Wine, Oysters, Cardamom and Melons

By far the most common subject in the bishop's correspondence regarding the import of goods is shipments of a wide variety of food, delicacies and wine. The colourful composition of food on the bishop's table and the manner in which the bishop's court was supplied were evidently quite consistent with the period norm.[30] In agreement with period historiography, dining can be studied and understood as a cultural and social phenomenon; in the case of the aristocracy, also an important element of representation. Over the past three decades, the history of dining has attempted to take an interdisciplinary approach to this topic in the field of cultural history and historical anthropology.[31] The early Modern Age was marked by certain changes in dining, including on aristocratic tables, which is our primary interest in this work. While new crops from overseas appeared in Europe, larger amounts of food and goods were also imported from southern Europe. Aristocratic kitchens intentionally began to absorb foreign influences, while dining culture developed and became more refined.[32] In this sense, the research of Josef Hrdlička is very useful for comparing the specific situation of Bishop Karl and the period context of the domestic aristocracy and the import of delicacies.[33]

Aristocratic courts were always primarily supplied from their own manor, i.e. using the wealth of natural resources, products from the manor estate and the developing aristocratic enterprises, while some of the food came from the dues paid by serfs.[34] Even in the case of the management of Bishop Karl's court, a large share of the food came directly from Moravia, from self-sufficient sources of the bishop's manors and their serfs – cereals, common vegetables and fruit from the fields and orchards, meat and poultry from farms, game from the Mírov and Hukvaldy forests and fish from the bishop's many ponds.[35]

100
Sample of velvet sent to the bishop for demonstration, letter of 31 July 1678 from Johann Kunibert von Wentzelsberg, Provincial Archives in Opava, Olomouc branch.

23 ZAO–O, AO 200, fol. 162–164 (31. 7. 1678), sample of heavy light blue velvet. Also under AO 86, fol. 323–324 (3. 4. 1672); AO 88, fol. 36–41 (1673).

24 For these trends in Rome of the 17th century, se e.g. Ago, *Il gusto* (Note. 2), spec. p. 175–177.

25 In 1666 there is a record of the first shipment of razors and soaps from Bologna; see ZAO–O, AO 71, fol. 15 (G. Petignier, 2. 1. 1666). Six boxes of soap were purchased for the bishop by the imperial agent Christoph Fischer who travelled via Bologna, see AO 86, fol. 507–[508] (G. Petignier, 4. 6. 1672). For a shipment of ointments and oils, see AO 110, fol. 6–7 (2. 8. 1681) – the agent didn't manage to get the lily and hyacinth oil. See also AO 115, fol. 123–124 (G. Petignier, 3. 7. 1683); AO 144, fol. 299–300 (G. Petignier, 23. 7. 1695). For perfumes, see AO 112, fol. 319–320 (G. Petignier, 9. 8. 1682). Purchases of the Bologna soap were also made by P. Reharmond during his trip to Italy in 1694, see AO 142, fol. 146–147, 148–149.

26 ZAO–O, AO 144, fol. 445–446 (G. Petignier, 20. 9. 1695).

27 ZAO–O, AO 122, fol. 323–324 (heirs of Adam Seyerlle, 6. 7. 1686): "*Questa sera trasmetto alli S*[igno]*ri eredi del quondam Sig*[no]*re Adamo Seyerli una cassetta dove sono acchiusi sei bastoncelli di ceretta nera d'odore di frangipana per farla pervenire etiam per la posta a Vostra Eccellenza.*"

28 From the many notes, see e.g. ZAO–O, AO 90, fol. 121–122 (31. 3. 1674). A. Seyerlle informs that a ship from Cyprus had just arrived in Venice and says he will find out if there are any fresh *uccelletti*; eventually there were not many of them in the shipment, but he managed to get hold of some. See also, ibid., fol. 127–128 (7. 4. 1674). More also on the sheets in box AO 91.

29 Jill Condra (ed.), *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Clothing Through World History: Prehistory to 1500 CE*, Westport 2008, p. 272.

30 Due to the current state of knowledge we shall not compare the quantity of the ordered goods with those of other aristocrats.

31 The state of the research, its direction and leading works are listed e.g. in an overview by Josef Hrdlička, Potraviny, stolování a jídelníček na raně novověkých aristokratických dvorech: (Ke stavu a perspektivám výzkumu každodenní kultury), *Český časopis historický* XCVIII, 2000, no. 1, p. 18n. For our environment (as usual) the German historiography production is essential – to mention some, see e.g. researcher Hans Jürgen Teutenberg, but also many others, see ibid.

32 An interesting study on the changes in the eating and dining habits of the Hungarian aristocracy was published by Tünde Lengyelová, "Už ani jedlo našich otcov nechceme jesť [...]": Premeny stravovacích zvyklostí uhorskej šľachty v období raného novoveku, in: Blanka Jedličková – Milena Lenderová – Miroslav Kouba – Ivo Říha (eds), *Krajiny prostřených i prázdných stolů: I. Evropská gastronomie v proměnách staletí*, Pardubice 2016, pp. 31–46. This book is the first volume of a two-part compilation focusing on gastronomy by means of an interdisciplinary approach. Josef Hrdlička, Slavnostní stolování na aristokratickém dvoře v raném novověku, in: Václav Bůžek – Pavel Král (eds), *Slavnosti a zábavy na dvorech a v rezidenčních městech raného novověku*, České Budějovice 2000, pp. 293–314.

33 Besides the already cited texts, see mainly Josef Hrdlička, *Hodovní stůl a dvorská společnost: Strava na raně novověkých aristokratických dvorech v českých zemích (1550–1650)*, České Budějovice 2000.

34 Ibid., p. 38.

Some of the supplies were then purchased either at local markets or abroad.[36] Foreign goods could be purchased in larger centres, such as Prague, where Italian merchants arrived especially in the era of Emperor Rudolf in greater numbers to sell southern fruit and spices for example.[37] The Czech lands also had access to markets in Kraków and especially Nuremburg, Augsburg, Lower Austrian Linz and Krems[38] (mentioned very often in the correspondence of Bishop Karl), from where goods reached markets in Prague. However, many aristocrats sent their buyers directly to northern Italy, especially to Venice, or worked with local merchants.

Spices, tropical fruits and sea fish were heavily imported from abroad.[39] Other popular imports included Italian food that gained popularity in the aristocratic milieu, i.e. pasta, Parmesan cheese and olives.[40] For example, at the turn of the 17th century, the Rožmberks bought large amounts of these products, as well as ham, Italian salami and sweets, pomegranates and spices, especially popular types such as pepper, saffron, cloves and mace.[41] Wine was naturally a very significant item on the list of requested foodstuffs; sweet varieties such as Muscat were popular, and Italian, French and Spanish wines were imported.[42]

A specific type of the supply of exclusive food products took the form of gifts between nobles, which can be understood as a part of social communication. A gift represented the establishment or strengthening and confirmation of existing friendly or client relationships, and could also serve the representation efforts of the donor, who in this manner demonstrated his generosity, good taste and purview.[43] Gifts also served to confirm social standing.[44] They typically consisted of less-accessible and luxury delicacies such as game, meat, fruit and tropical fruits, exotic crops, beer, wine, pâtés and seafood; the noble would typically include a letter praising the exclusivity, freshness and other attractive attributes of the gourmet gift.[45] Similar practices are also documented with Bishop Karl,[46] who in the spring would send several aristocrats gifts of asparagus, especially from his own garden in Vyškov.[47]

The highest-volume commodity the bishop had sent to Moravia during the first decades of his episcopate was wine, mainly from northern Italy and mostly through Karel Forstlehner from Bolzano.[48] Forstlehner shipped this wine through Krems, where it was stored with the merchant Eggartner before being sent to Moravia or picked up by the bishop's servants. In order to import wine, it was necessary to obtain imperial passports, which were arranged by the bishop's agents in Vienna.[49] Although Muscat was one of the bishop's favourite wines,[50] a larger number of varieties were naturally imported, not just from the Tyrol, but also from Gargano.[51] The bishop's cellars also held French, Spanish and even German wines.[52]

Standard production of fruit and vegetable species that grew well in Central European conditions were supplied by the bishop's farms. Perhaps surprising is the fact that diverse and less common crops such as artichokes, fennel, asparagus and melons were grown for the bishop's table in Moravia itself. Seeds for these plants were supplied by the merchant Adam Seyerlle in Venice.[53] However, the bishop also ordered these vegetables (including cauliflower) on occasion directly for import,[54] usually in the Tyrol from Karel Forstlehner, or in Venice from Seyerlle.[55] Various varieties of pears, apricots, peaches,[56] pomegranates, lemons[57] and quince were brought to the bishop's table from Italy. An order from 1667 documents the practice of the time, due to the long shipping distance, to send fruit that was not yet ripe[58] – the bishop acquired a box with "*around 350 lovely but as yet unripe green quinces*".[59] Tropical fruit and olives could also be acquired through the merchant Giorgio, who was settled in Brno.[60] The popularity of some of these crops also led to the bishop's cultivation of them, especially in the Kroměříž gardens.

The problem of freshness was an even bigger problem during the import of meat. The absolute majority of meat came from domestic sources and fish were mostly harvested from the bishop's ponds. However, when these supplies were insufficient or there was a need to serve sea fish, the bishop's kitchen relied on imports.[61] Fish imports are documented as having been brokered through Vienna.[62] Two letters from merchant Eliseo Giorgio reveal that in the 17th century, fresh seafood such as oysters and mussels could be transported to Moravia, probably in tubs of saltwater.[63] Meat delicacies were also imported from the south, including various types of salami, which is also mentioned in the bishop's correspondence.[64] Although an order for Italian cheese is documented literally only once,[65] the popularity of Dutch cheeses is recorded in kitchen accounts.[66]

The bishop also had various types of mushrooms, including luxurious truffles, sent from northern Italy.[67] While these were partially picked in the Kelč manor,[68] they apparently were unable to satisfy the bishop's consumption, and therefore the delivery of these mushrooms was usually entrusted to either Forstlehner or Seyerlle.[69] The bishop also ordered oil, probably olive, through his agent in Bologna.[70] Regarding spices, the most commonly used types in the given period, i.e. ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves and pepper, were supplied by Jewish merchants.[71] The bishop's pantry was stocked for example with cardamom from Venice,[72] an important spice trading centre, via geographically closer cities such as Linz, Nuremburg and Augsburg.[73] The latest beverage trends such as coffee, tea and chocolate naturally also found their way to the bishop's court. The consumption of these spread during the 17th century, and people believed them to have health benefits.[74] A shipment of tea and chocolate for the bishop is documented from the Hamburg Jewish merchant Moises Hertzog from 1686.[75] We also know that the bishop drank coffee.[76]

Thanks to the correspondence, we also know the names of several cooks that ran the bishop's kitchen. Some of the chefs were of foreign origin, e.g. Jean (Giovanni?) Campion[77] and perhaps Moritz Wilhelm Passauer.[78] A letter from a sous-chef is also preserved.[79] The example of Václav Polony shows that the possibility of a "foreign internship" was also important for the profession of cook at the bishop's court. Polony, who apparently came to work in the bishop's kitchen in 1666,[80] left in 1672 for a two-year internship in Vienna, probably at the court.[81] Before a new replacement was found, David Stern, recruited by the bishop from the Augustinian chapter in Šternberk, stood in for Polony.[82] After returning from Vienna, Polony with his new experiences went back to work in the bishop's kitchen.

Into the mosaic of information indicating that the bishop was an epicure capable of appreciating a creator of select dishes are

35 For more details on some of the hunted species (including the then commonly eaten songbirds such as thrushes, blackbirds, etc.) and other foods, see Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), pp. 944–945.

36 Besides the already cited texts, see mainly Hrdlička, *Hodovní stůl* (Note 33), p. 56.

37 For more see Marie Buňatová, Obchod s kořením a jižními plody v raně novověké Praze, in: Jedličková – Lenderová – Kouba – Říha (eds), *Krajiny* (Note 32), pp. 65–78.

38 Ibid., pp. 70–71.

39 Hrdlička, *Hodovní stůl* (Note 33), p. 58, 65.

40 Josef Hrdlička, *Potraviny* (Note 31), p. 38. On purchasing Parmesan cheese in Hungary (how the wife of Count Thurzo pleaded her husband to bring a supply of this cheese from Vienna) see also Lengyelová, Už ani jedlo (Note 32), p. 39.

41 Hrdlička, *Hodovní stůl* (Note 33), p. 65.

42 Ibid., p. 64 – this was common among other aristocrats as well, we know e.g. of Vilém Slavata of Chlum and Košumberk (1572–1652) who would personally check and taste selected samples of wine before purchasing it in larger volumes. Italian wine was also liked by the already mentioned Zierotin, see Tomáš Knoz, Rezidence a dvůr Karla staršího ze Žerotína, in: Václav Bůžek – Pavel Král (eds), *Aristokratické rezidence a dvory v raném novověku*, České Budějovice 1999, pp. 433–444.

43 Gifts of locally produced foods were often given to young aristocrats on their cavalier grand tours as an expression of gratitude from the magnates whose lands they visited, see Zdeněk Hojda – Eva Chodějovská – Milena Hajná – Alexandra Tesaříková, *Heřman Jakub Černín na cestě za Alpy a Pyreneje I: Kavalírská cesta českého šlechtice do německých zemí, Itálie, Francie, Španělska a Portugalska*, Praha 2014, pp. 221–223.

44 Hrdlička, *Hodovní stůl* (note 33), pp. 35–36.

45 Ibid., p. 33.

46 Anyway, he would not be the first bishop of Olomouc to do so as food gifts are documented also with Stanislaus Pavlovský of Pavlovice, see Jaroslav Pánek, Olomoucký biskup Stanislav Pavlovský a česká šlechta, in: *Okresní archív v Olomouci: Výroční zpráva za rok 1989*, Olomouc 1989, p. 42, 44, 50.

47 For instance the owner of the neighbouring dominion of Tovačov, Count Ferdinand Julius Salm-Neuburg (1650–1697) (his thanks for the asparagus, ZAO–O, AO 99, fol. 31–32, 5. 5. 1678). Another of the receivers was Gotthard Friedrich Salburg zu Salaberg (1639–1707) (draft to Vyškov, AO 160, fol. 199, 12. 5. 1688), Count Anton Franz von Collalto (1630–1696) (draft to Vyškov, AO 160, fol. 179, 6. 5. 1688),Charles Henry the Younger of Zierotin († 1689) (his thanks for the asparagus, AO 99, fol. 14–15, 4. 5. 1678).

48 Commonly e.g. in the box ZAO–O, AO 148 (year 1670, fol. 29, 199, 208, 229), also drafts AO 146, inv. no. 555 (year 1666, fol. 29, 70–71, 80, 98–99, 133, 147, 181, 183, 194, 196), regarding imperial passports for him, drafts to Vienna AO 146, inv. no. 556 (year 1667, fol. 32, 180, 185, 194, 200, 203).

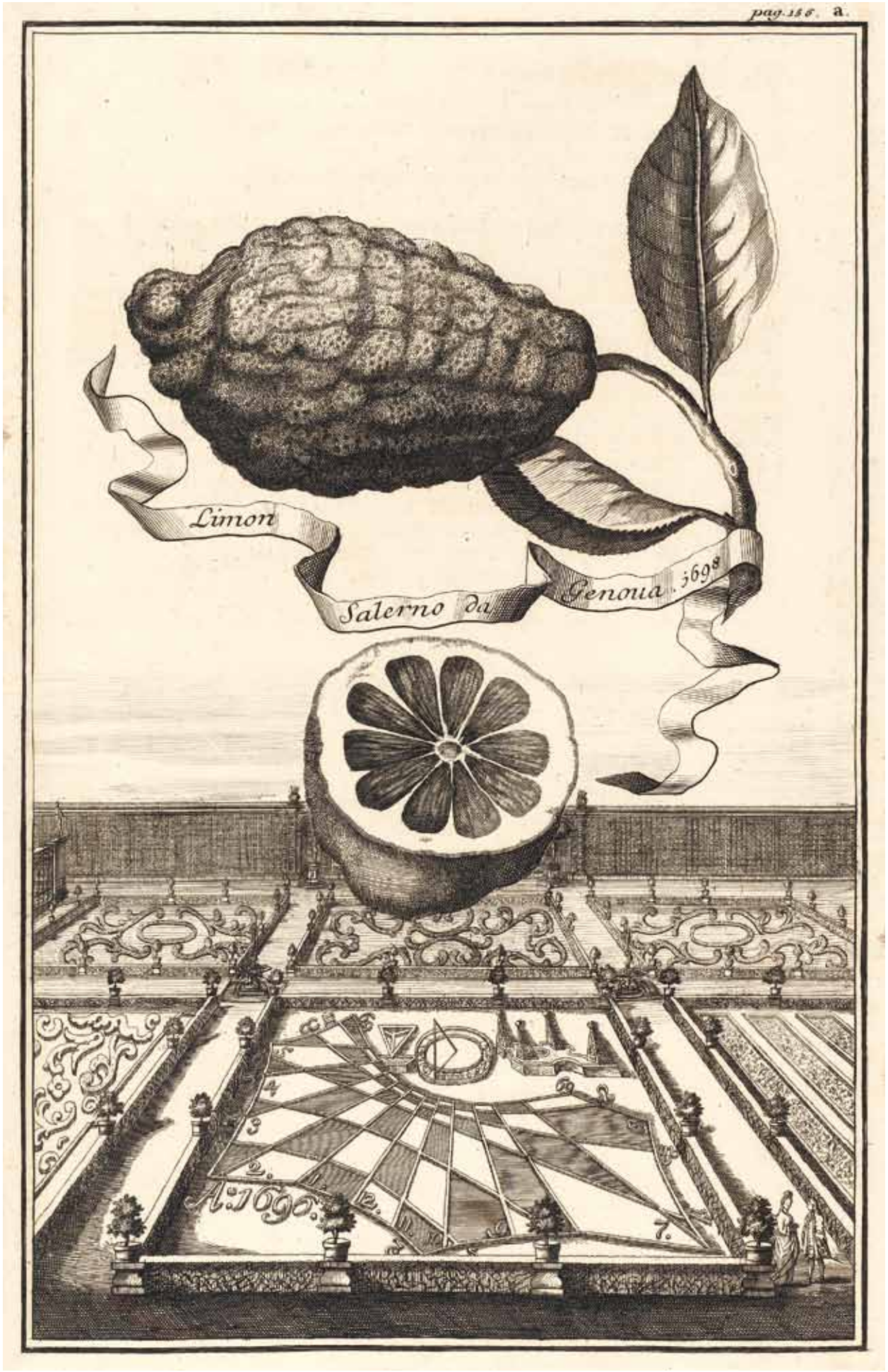
49 For instance bishop's draft with a request for the arranging of the passport ZAO–O, AO 151/inv. no. 564, fol. 116 (25. 9. 1675). Imperial passport for Forstlehner AO 149, fol. 263 (5. 11. 1671).

50 Draft to Forstlehner ZAO–O, AO 151, inv. no. 564, fol. 75 (14. 7. 1675).

51 ZAO–O, AO 208, fol. 45–46 (K. Forstlehner, 3. 5. 1672).

52 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 945. Bishop's brother sent him wine from the vineyards around the River Neckar, ZAO–O, AO 148, fol. 31 (5. 2. 1670).

53 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 945. Draft to Seyerlle with the order of fennel seeds, e.g. ZAO–O, AO 148, fol. 16 (8. 1. 1670); some seeds came from Bologna, see ZAO–O, AO 151, inv. no. 564, fol. 98 (28. 8. 1675). Melons were grown in Vyškov since 1677 at the latest – from that time there is a draft with a request for sending three melons to Kroměříž – see also AO 152, fol. 121 (17. 9. 1677).



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54 One of the reasons could be e.g. the different length of seasons of the given crops, demand for other varieties than those available in Moravia, perhaps also the failure to cultivate them successfully – the local gardeners were confronted with rather unusual plants they had never seen before and often had to invent all the ways for growing and sustaining them. Anyway, most of these orders are from a period approximately until the mid-1670s.

55 For artichokes se e.g. draft ZAO–O, AO 152, inv. no. 565, fol. 84 (11. 6. 1676), inv. no. 566, fol. 163 (4. 12. 1677). For fennel, artichokes, cauliflower, and cardamom, see e.g. draft for Seyerlle AO 151, fol. 12 (2. 1. 1675).

56 E.g. the undated draft to Forstlehner ZAO–O, AO 168, fol. 183b–184b; a letter from Forstlehner regarding pears and other fruit AO 201, fol. 101–102 (12. 3. 1679).

57 ZAO–O, AO 194, fol. 206–207 (5. 11. 1670).

58 For contemporary transport over long distances, see Hrdlička, *Hodovní stůl* (note 33), p. 75 and further. In this regard the period transport did not differ much from the current practices.

59 Draft ZAO–O, AO 146, inv. no. 556, fol. 149 (3. 8. 1667).

60 Draft ZAO–O, AO 150, fol. 71 (28. 3. 1672).

61 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), pp. 944–945; ZAO–O, AO 121, fol. 324–325 (15. 12. 1685).

62 ZAO–O, AO 154, fol. 324 (16. 2. 1681).

63 Oysters ZAO–O, AO 80, fol. 119 (20. 1. 1670), mussels ibid., fol. 172 (4. 2. 1670).

64 A crate with salami for the bishop was delivered from Hall in Tirol to Krems, ZAO–O, AO 209, inv. no. 639, fol. 74–75 (A. Ch. Eggartner, 13. 5. 1688).

65 Draft to Seyerlle, ZAO–O, AO 151, inv. no. 564, fol. 12 (2. 1. 1675).

66 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 944.

67 Drafts to Seyerlle ZAO–O, AO 149, fol. 253 (29. 10. 1671), also drafts from 1673 AO 151, inv. no. 563, fol. 32, 45, 56, 72. Then, for unspecified "*red fungi*" see the bishop's draft AO 151, inv. no. 563, fol. 72 (14. 10. 1674): "*Zweÿ Vaßel mit Rothen Fongi del bosco del montello*".

68 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 945.

69 E.g. draft ZAO–O, AO 148, fol. 244 (11. 12. 1670). Drafts regarding truffles for Seyerlle AO 151, inv. no. 564, fol. 124 (16. 10. 1675), AO 152, inv. no. 565, fol. 161 (30. 9. 1676), fol. 196 (18. 11. 1676). Also an order of powdered truffles, ibid., fol. 170 (10. 10. 1676).

70 Draft ZAO–O, AO 148, fol. 243 (10. 12. 1670), AO 146, inv. no. 556, fol. 194 (23. 10. 1667), oil also through Eliseo Giorgio, AO 80, fol. 119 (E. Giorgio, 20. 1. 1670).

71 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 944.

72 Buňatová, Obchod s kořením (Note 37), p. 69.

73 For instance, draft ZAO–O, AO 151, inv. no. 563 (7. 2. 1674).

74 Ago, *Il gusto* (Note 2), p. 165. These beverages were also treated by the period literature, see Karel Černý, Káva, čaj a čokoláda v učené literatuře raného novověku, in: Jedličková – Lenderová – Kouba – Říha (eds), *Krajiny* (Note 32), pp. 47–64. Further Idem, Káva, čokoláda, čaj a jiné požitky z kuchyně i lékárny 17. století, in: *Dělám to k větší slávě Boží a chvále vlasti: Bohuslav Balbín a jeho doba: barokní jezuitské Klatovy 2014 – sborník příspěvků*, Klatovy 2014, pp. 138–168.

75 ZAO–O, AO 123, fol. 206–207 (M. Hertzog, 10. 11. 1686).

76 According to correspondence with his physician, one of the prescribed medicaments was meant to be taken after coffee, see Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 944.

77 Mentioned in the bishop's draft ZAO–O, AO 161, inv. no. 579, fol. 142b (14. 6. 1690). Also mentioned by Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 944.

78 Undated letter ZAO–O, AO 168, fol. 397b–398b.

79 Jan Jiří Palderman, ZAO–O, AO 168, fol. 331b–332b, undated.

80 His letter from that year, ZAO–O, AO 72, fol. 162–163.

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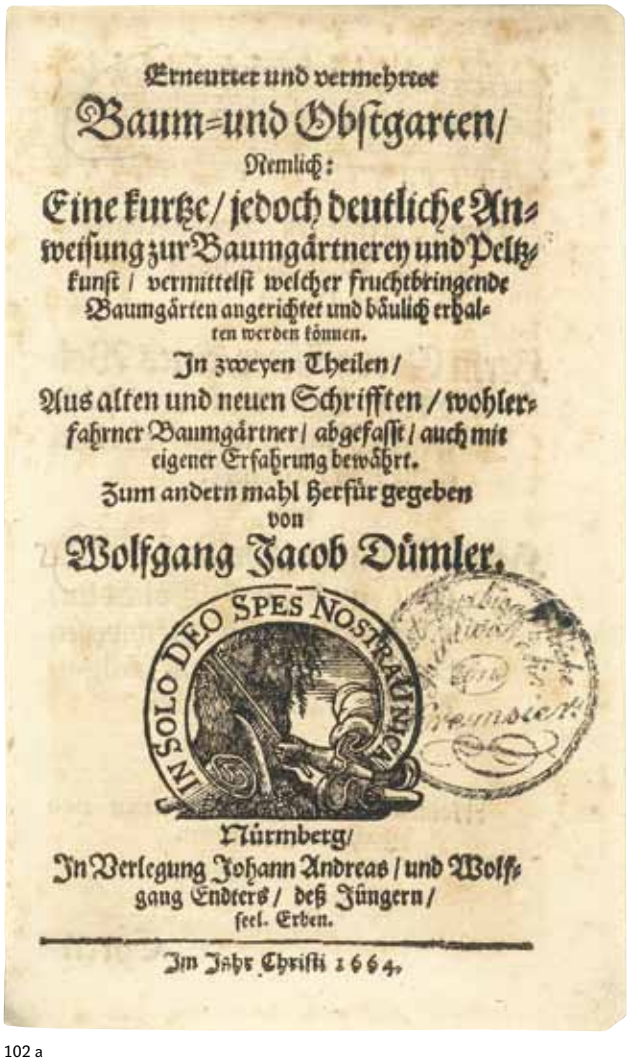
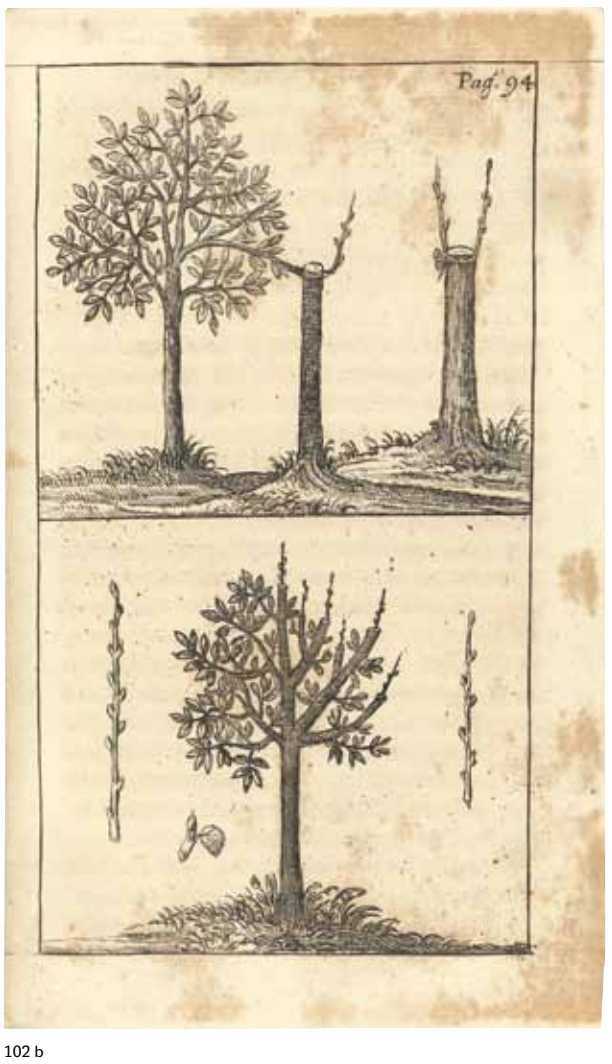
Salerno lemon (Johann Christoph Volkamer, *Nürnbergische Hesperides, Oder Gründliche Beschreibung Der Edlen Citronat, Citronen, und Pomerantzen-Früchte* [...], Nürnberg 1708, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum).

102 a–b
Wolfgang Jacob Dümler, *Erneuerter und vermehrter Baum- und Obstgarten*, Nürnberg 1664, title page and illustration with tree grafts, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum.


Erneuerter und vermehrter
Baum=und Obstgarten/
Nemlich:
Eine kurtze/ jedoch deutliche An=
weisung zur Baumgärtnerey und Pelz=
kunst / vermittelst welcher fruchtbringende
Baumgärten angerichtet und bäulich erhal=
ten werden können.
In zweyen Theilen/
Aus alten und neuen Schrifften / wohler=
fahrner Baumgärtner / abgefasst / auch mit
eigener Erfahrung bewährt.
Zum andern mahl herfür gegeben
von
Wolfgang Jacob Dümler.
IN SOLO DEO SPES NOSTRA UNICA
Nürnberg/
In Verlegung Johann Andreas / und Wolf=
gang Endters / deß Jüngern /
seel. Erben.
Im Jahr Christi 1664.

102 a



102 b

included salary offers to the employees at his court from 1690. The head chef was to receive 300 guilders, which was the second highest paid salary, right after the equerry.[83] Nevertheless, from the perspective of the dating of the relevant letters (albeit with certain limits, as it is not possible to establish how much of the correspondence is actually preserved), it can be stated that in the final years of the bishop's life, perhaps in connection with his health condition, similar orders of luxury food and wine decreased appreciably.

Household Items: Chinese Porcelain, Cairo Carpets, and Chandeliers

The household contents of aristocratic residences and households in the early Modern Era were also an integral part of the chosen lifestyle of the aristocracy, and thus the aristocratic identity. To equip one's residence with luxurious furniture, utensils and additions according to the latest fashion, or accessorise one's residence with expertly-chosen imports from exotic countries – all this created an important element of one's image, fulfilling a distinctive role (delimiting the aristocracy from the rest of society) and at the same time confirming an aristocrat's allegiance to his social level.[84] Not even the bishop as a spiritual prince was spared in this aspect, and the orders found in the correspondence were sent mostly to Venice. The city on the lagoon represented not only a centre of trade, but also select taste, where one could find attractive goods. Aristocrats who stopped off here for example on their knightly journeys took back with them expensive textiles and also goods made of celebrated crystal or Venetian mirrors.[85] These and other objects were evidently quite frequently ordered and imported for other aristocrats residing in their homelands.

In the case of Bishop Karl, we have proof for example of an order for Chinese porcelain[86] and "Cairo" carpets.[87] Adam Seyerlle also ordered several mirrors for him,[88] crystal and glasses[89] and in 1668 necessities for the production of a wedding carriage for the bishop's nephew,[90] including glass for the carriage.[91] In Augsburg, the bishop commissioned precious vessels of cut agate.[92] In connection with lifestyle culture, one could also count orders for strong velvet intended by all accounts for upholstery.[93] The bishop however naturally found upholstery workers in his home environment, and did not hesitate to ask other aristocrats for advice on this matter.[94] For equipping the Kroměříž residence, the bishop turned to the canon Miller[95] with a request for advice on craftsmen for making mirrors and illuminating the great dining hall.[96]

81 Draft of a certificate granting release from services for two years, ZAO–O, AO 86, fol. 532 (9. 4. 1672). The cook's letter from Vienna is also available, ibid., fol. 531, 533 (14. 6. 1672).

82 Bishop's draft in which he "returns" Stern back to Šternberk after the end of the temporary service, ZAO–O, AO 150, fol. 202 (6. 12. 1672).

83 See also ZAO–O, AO, inv. no. 1813, fol. 181 (12/1690), the stable master's salary was 400 guilders.

84 For instance Václav Bůžek et al., *Společnost českých zemí v raném novověku: Struktury, identity, konflikty*, Praha 2010, pp. 223–224. On the transformation of housing culture in Early Modern Era se e.g. selected chapters of a comprehensive overview by Josef Petráň (ed.), *Dějiny hmotné kultury*, Praha 1995–1997; and also e.g. chapter on luxury items and their role by Petr Mata, *Svět české aristokracie (1500–1700)*, Praha 2004, p. 267n.

85 Others shopped for luxury goods in Venice as well, e.g. Leo Wilhelm von Kaunitz or brothers Václav Vojtěch and Johann Norbert von Sternberg, who had purchased six large mirrors there. Other popular souvenirs included confectionery, lace, perfumes, books, or graphic albums; see Hojda – Chodějovská – Hajná – Tesaříková, *Heřman Jakub Černín* (Note 43), p. 321. – Zdeněk Hojda – Jaroslav Pánek, Benátky 16.–18. století očima českých cestovatelů, in: Ladislav Daniel (ed.), *Benátčané: Malířství 17. a 18. století z českých a moravských sbírek*, Praha 1996, p. 38.

86 Bishop's draft ZAO–O, AO 153, inv. no. 567, fol. 25 (5. 1. 1678).

87 Referred to as "*tepich di cayro*", i.e. apparently from Cairo, see. ZAO–O, AO 118, fol. 92–93 (2. 2. 1684). Also bishop's draft AO 146, inv. no. 555, fol. 195 (10. 11. 1666).

88 Letter on sending the mirrors to Vienna with "one cavalier" including specification of their sizes ZAO–O, AO 97, fol. 345–346 (A. Seyerlle, 24. 12. 1677)

89 Letter on planned shipment of a crate with ten "*Cristalin gleser*", ZAO–O, AO 77, fol. 337–338 (A. Seyerlle, 8. 12. 1668). Also in a letter from two years before in which he wrote that he was going to check out the carpets and crystal glass with Pietro Paolo Mazzuchi and then to order the goods; see AO 72, fol. 93–94 (6. 11. 1666): "[...] *damit wier die tepich vnd Cristall in glesser besichtigen vnd anordiniern* [...]", which he did one month later when he sent the glass along with the musical scores, see ibid., fol. 39, 41 (21. 12. 1666).

90 Correspondence in ZAO–O, AO 77, e.g. a letter on the delayed production of the glass caused by troubles with kiln, ibid., fol. 154–155 (A. Seyerlle, 13. 10. 1668).

91 For more on the carriage see Radmila Pavlíčková, Svatební vůz olomouckého biskupa Karla z Lichtenstein-Castelcorna svému synovci Kryštofu Filipovi roku 1668, *Střední Morava* X, 2000, No. 10, pp. 89–93.

92 Confirmation of a local gem cutter Mattheo Negelly on the reception of money for the produced agate vessels, ZAO–O, AO 177, fol. 64 (14. 1. 1665).

93 See also the texts on textiles mentioned above.

Stables: Horses, Neapolitan Mules, and a Bolognese Canine Companion

Like just about every aristocrat of his day, Bishop Karl sought good horses, which he stabled in Kroměříž, Brno and Olomouc.[97] It can be said that he usually bought them in Moravia,[98] but in some cases he looked for aristocratic animals abroad, such as Gonzaga horses. In the spring of 1682, the bishop desired to obtain four handsome mules harnessed for pulling a sedan according to the latest Roman style. Roman aristocrats imported these valuable and rare animals from Naples and Sicily. One such young, dark-coloured mule could be had for about 200 guilders. The sedan and saddles for all four were bought by Petignier for 100 guilders. For the same price he obtained second-hand harnesses. All told, this indulgence would have cost the bishop 1 000 guilders, plus transportation costs. Let us recall that he paid 250 guilders for Garzi s large altar painting for the Stará Voda church, after long negotiations. In addition to the fact that the agent did not have such substantial funds available to invest from his own pocket (since he had purchased a vineyard with his savings), as he reminded the bishop several times, he had to solve a considerable problem: to find a muleteer who knew German, and who could take these very expensive and prized mules from southern Italy to Moravia.[99] However, when the bishop later sent him the required funds, for an unknown reason the purchase fell through.[100]

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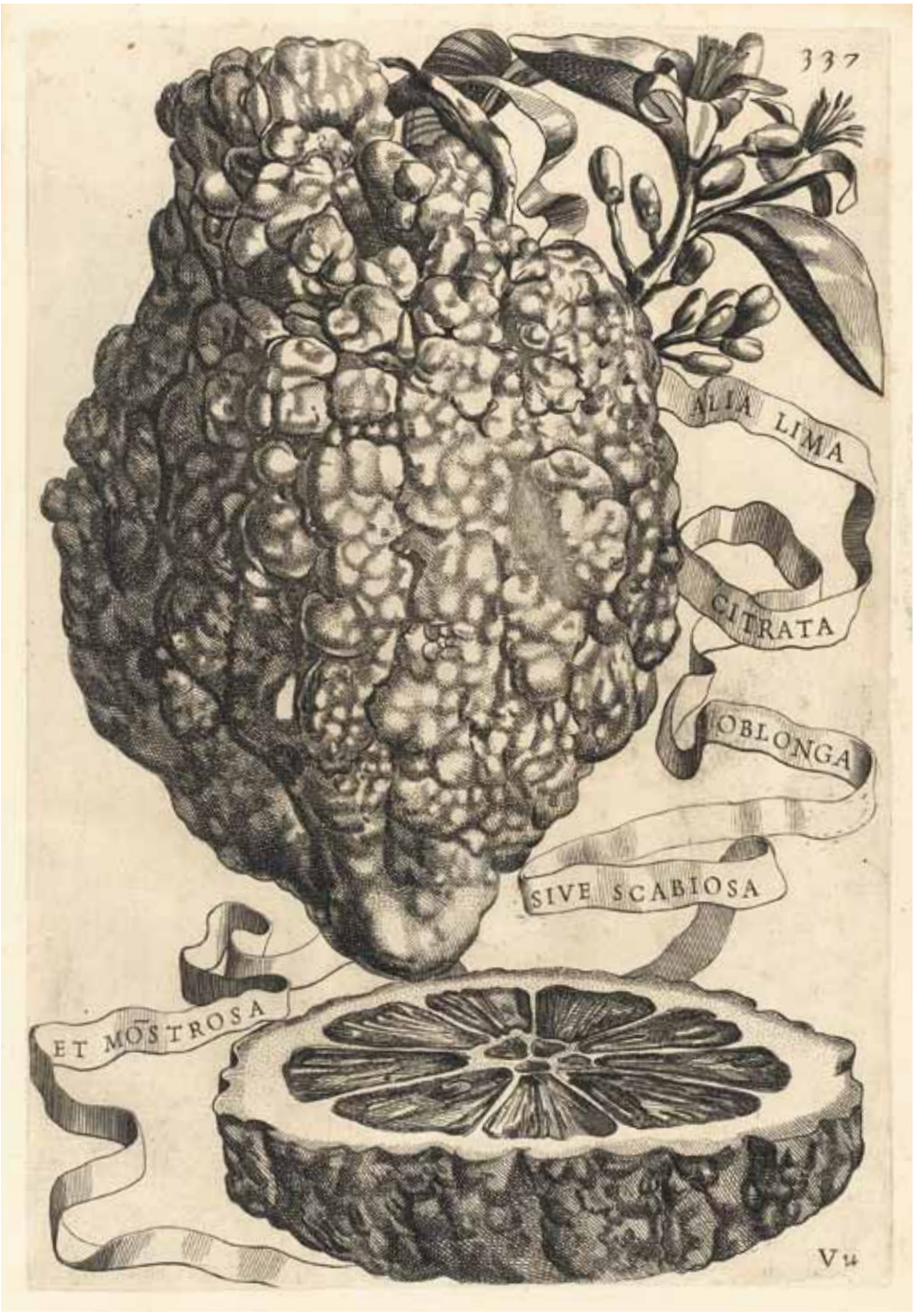

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103
Florence citron (Johann Christoph Volkamer, *Nürnbergische Hesperides, Oder Gründliche Beschreibung Der Edlen Citronat, Citronen, und Pomerantzen-Früchte* [...], Nürnberg 1708, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum).

104
Lemon, (Giovanni Battista Ferrari, *Hesperides sive de Malorum Aureorum Cultura et Usu,* Romae 1646, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum).

105
Carlo Antonio Tortoni, *Instruzione delle due sorti di microscopi Tortoniani*, Roma 1687, frontispiece with a portrait of the author of the text, Harvard Library.

94 For instance, a letter to Count Kaunitz regarding his upholsterer, draft ZAO–O, AO 163, fol. 269–270 (26. 10. 1693), or the letter of recommendation by count Collalto for his upholsterer, AO 89, fol. 248–248 (A. F. Collalto, 3. 10. 1673). Regarding upholstery, see also letter of the Brno merchant Eliseo Giorgio, AO 144, fol. 342–343 (E. Giorgio, 17. 8. 1695) or his communication with marshals, e.g. draft to the marshals of Mírov, AO 147, inv. no. 557, fol. 97–98 (22. 4. 1668).

95 To find out who sourced books for him, see the chapter by J. Zapletalová and Z. Orálková "Agents and merchants" in this book and mainly the chapter on the library by Miroslav Myšák in the second volume.

96 ZAO–O, AO 164, fol. 311 (draft, 3. 10. 1694): "*Ich erinnere mich gutte dermassen was gestalten mier der selbeeinen gewissen Künstler so die perspective vnd tubi machen machen kann, recommendiert hat. Nuer vernimbelch daß selbig auch gewisse Spiegel oder Leüchte mache, die ein grosseß Zimmer illuminiern vnd genugsamb erleüchten.*"

Documents on the purchase of horses on the Italian peninsula can also be found with several leading members of the local aristocracy; we can mention for example the two generations' younger Adam Franz von Schwarzenberg, who bought several horses through his friends' agents – not only in Italy but also from elsewhere in southern Europe and even northern Africa.[101] As an aide for the purchase of these aristocratic animals, according to the correspondence, Bishop Karl also consulted Johann Kunibert von Wentzelsberg, who found several steeds for the bishop in Vienna in 1668, perhaps for harnessing to the wedding carriage (he also aided in other arrangements for this) of the bishop's nephew Christoph Philip von Lichtenstein-Castelcorno.[102] The agent informed the bishop of several offers, estimated the price and eruditely wrote that "while the white horses are not of the same size nor exact shade such that they would be indistinguishable; however these six-year-old horses could be nicely yoked together, what is more they are used to the local water, and they have good eyes and legs."[103]

Wentzelsberg offered to buy other animals for the bishop, including a Bolognese dog, which was a very fashionable pet of the time, a breed much appreciated by the aristocracy and often a part of diplomatic gifts. The merchant Stefan Pestalozzi, who brought four dogs of this breed direct from Bologna, offered the most attractive (and naturally most expensive) bitch for a price of around 100 Roman guilders (!). The bitches of this breed were more valuable than the males, according to him, nevertheless they had the qualities of a good male, and in addition were of a pleasant, lively disposition. Wentzelsberg also ascertained that other dogs, perhaps of a rust-white colour, were available for roughly one-quarter of the price. He did not know the reason, however.[104] Whether or not the bishop finally obtained a four-legged-friend is not borne out by the correspondence.

Garden: Citrus Trees, Figs, Quinces, Hyacinths and Bizarre Flowers

During the early Modern Era, interest in the most diverse flowers and plants spread throughout the aristocracy. Especially prized were various exotic flowers. Many Roman aristocrats also fell prey to this fad, which practically grew into a mania. The highest church officials and people from the papal curia shared an extraordinary interest in this hobby, spending fortunes on bulbs and seeds, which they sought assiduously, swapped, and imported from foreign lands. Favourite flowers included tulips, anemones, hyacinths, crocuses and irises.[105] Even the Czech lands absorbed new stimuli in the expanding garden culture already in the 16th century in the form of exotic plants and fruits. At the same time, these plants, just as with gardens themselves, characteristically often combined a utilitarian function with a decorative and ostentatious one.[106] The presence of exotic plants in a garden or in newly-built greenhouses and orangeries represented an element of prestige, a show of good taste, but often also an expression of one's personal interest in botany.[107] In gardens and orchards one began to see for example quinces and various types of citrus trees,[108] pomegranates and figs. Fruit seeds and grafts were imported from southern Europe. These had been purchased in Venice earlier by Petr Vok of Rosenberg, for instance.[109] Similarly to Bishop Karl, his contemporary Karl Eusebius von Liechtenstein also began to cultivate foreign plants. Through an Italian merchant he bought various citrus trees, palms, pomegranate, olive and fig trees, as well as a highly decorative Indian shot for his greenhouses in Lednice.[110]

A large interest in various seeds,[111] plants, bulbs and grafts was shared by the Olomouc bishop, who exercised his passion primarily in Květná zahrada (Flower Garden) in Kroměříž. Plants were sent by a number of his agents. Giovanni Petignier sent the bishop locust seeds from Rome in October 1669, including precise instructions on how to plant them.[112] A little later, he sent hyacinth bulbs to Moravia.[113] Trees and grafts were also sent by the bishop's Bolzano agent Karl Forstlehner,[114] by the typical route through Krems and the Krems merchant Bartolomäus Eggartner. In February 1670 the bishop ordered grafts of apple trees and bergamots from him, and was also interested in dogwood and his evidently favourite Swiss pine, used for extracting its esoteric oils.[115] From time to time his Viennese agent Wentzelsberg also made purchases for him.[116] The Venetian agent and merchant Adam Seyerlle, who evidently had good practical knowledge and experience in the field of botany, also took part in expanding the bishop's botanical arsenal. In 1670 for instance he sent the bishop bulbs of Indian shot, with quite explicit instructions for cultivating this red-flowering plant.[117]

Music: Strings, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments

In the correspondence we also find records on the purchase of musical instruments, strings, and sheet music. Music was an important element in the life of the bishop's court[118] and at the same time there was a distinct interest in assimilating current musical

105

97 Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 946.

98 For instance, in 1667 the forester in Mírov purchased twelve horses for him, ibid.

99 For details on arranging the purchase of the mules, see mainly ZAO–O, AO 111, fol. 359–360 (G. Petignier, 23. 5. 1682); AO 111, fol. 400–401 (G. Petignier, 6. 6. 1682); AO 111, fol. 490–491 (G. Petignier, 27. 6. 1682); AO 112, fol. 333–334 (G. Petignier, 15. 8. 1682).

100 ZAO–O, AO 112, fol. 353–354 (G. Petignier, 22. 8. 1682); AO 112, fol. 369–370 (G. Petignier, 29. 8. 1682).

101 More details in Aleš Valenta, *Lesk a bída barokní aristokracie*, České Budějovice 2011, p. 78.

102 For more on the carriage, see Pavlíčková, Svatební vůz (Note 91), pp. 89–93.

103 ZAO–O, AO 77, fol. 234–235 (8. 11. 1668). For more details on this, see Peřinka, *Dějiny města Kroměříže* (Note 5), p. 946.

104 Ibid.: *"Belangent daß Bolognesische Hintl, hat H[err] Stepan Pestaluzi, dergleichen 4. selbsten von Boglogia alhero gebracht, darunder er mir das schönste gegen 100. Reichsthaller will erfolgen lassen, welches ein hindin schwarz vnd wais von harn, zimblich behengt, alß der darvon hoffenten Raza theürer, alß die hundt, gehalten wirdt, so hat auch die hindin, wie er sagt, alle qualiteten eines gueten hundß, vornemblich [...] vnd lustig, hingegen wehren die Roth vnd Waißen vill wollfailler, wie dan einer vmb 20. Reichsthaller zu bekhommen, das nun aber die schwarz vnd waisse haar diser hindin so theüer zu schazen sein sollen, khan ich nit finden, ich will die Maß von disen hindl nehmben, oder es gar abraissen lassen, vnd so dan Ewer hochfürst*[liche] *Gnaden überschikhen."*

105 Ago, *Il gusto* (Note 2), pp. 161–165.

106 More Hrdlička, *Hodovní stůl* (Note 33), p. 55.

107 Lenka Křesadlová, Pěstování subtropických a tropických rostlin v lednicko-valtickém areálu, in: *Historické zahrady Kroměříž 2006: Umění a společenská činnost v historických zahradách*, Hrdějovice 2006, p. 48.

108 For more on the trend of building citrus gardens and importing this fruit in the environment of the imperial court beginning with Ferdinand I von Habsburg see Sylva Dobalová, Die Zitruskultur am Prager Hof unter Ferdinand I., Maximilian II. und Rudolf II., in: Katja Pawlak (ed.), *Orangeriekultur in Österreich, Ungarn und Tschechien*, Berlin 2014, pp. 113–136. – Sylva Dobalová – Jaroslava Hausenblasová, Die Zitruskultur am Hofe Ferdinands I. und Anna Jagiellos: Import und Anbau von Südfrüchten in Prag 1526–1564, *Studia Rudolphina* 15, 2015, pp. 9–36.

109 Ibid., p. 55. Fig trees are also documented from the Lichtenstein dominion, see Vladimír Jakub Mrvík, *Zahrada květná a melounice: Obraz českého venkova v raném novověku na příkladu středočeských lichtenštejnských panství,* Ostrava 2016, p. 9.

110 Křesadlová, Pěstování (Note 108), p. 48.

111 Seeds of fruit and vegetable species are covered under the previous section on food.

112 ZAO–O, AO 79, fol. 340–343 (G. Petignier, 19. 10. 1669).

113 For hyacinths, see e.g. ZAO–O, AO 91, fol. 256–257 (17. 11. 1674); AO 91, fol. 386 (29. 12. 1674).

114 E.g. bishop's draft containing an order of young trees ZAO–O, AO 152, inv. no. 165, fol. 183 (21. 10. 1676).

115 Bishop's draft ZAO–O, AO 148, fol. 29 (3. 2. 1670).

116 For instance ZAO–O, AO 77, fol. 157–160 (14. 10. 1668).

117 ZAO–O, AO 82, fol. 154–155 (29. 11. 1670): "[...] *in den andern befinden sich 50 Zepolli di fiori di Cana dindice die ich in meinen garden erbaue, die wollen ihr hochfürst*[liche] *Gn*[aden] *an einen truckhnen vnd warmen orth biß konfftigen Marzo behalten lassen, als dan die Jungen von den grossen weckhneme, vnd konftig Marzo Pflanzen lassen, produziern sehr schene fiori."*

118 For musical productions at Karl's court, see a detailed chapter in this book by Kateřina Fajtlová.

trends and stimuli from abroad,[119] as well as supplying musicians with quality instruments from Austrian and Italian workshops. The Roman agent Petignier sent violin, viola and guitar strings to Moravia, presumably for the needs of the bishop's court ensemble.[120] Musical instruments such as lutes were ordered through Seyerlle in Venice.[121] Another order, this time for the production of several stringed instruments (viola da gamba, viola da braccio),[122] was sent to Tyrol to the famed luthier Jakob Stainer,[123] who also supplied musical instruments to the Munich court and the archbishop's court ensemble in Salzburg.[124] Part of these purchases took place in Vienna, through the agent Wentzelsberg, who ordered the instruments thanks to his contacts with craftsmen, and Beris, who mainly took care of settling accounts for purchased goods. There are preserved payment records from 1667, for example for five silver-plated brass trumpets[125] and three years later for another six trumpets plus accessories[126] from the imperial court brass instrument maker.[127] Wentzelsberg then sent the bishop, who was hungry for cultural news from the imperial court, information about celebrations and ballets which had taken place, and according to all accounts also sheet music of the compositions.[128] These were also procured for the bishop by Adam Seyerlle.[129] A separate chapter in this book by Miroslav Myšák focuses on the building of the bishop's library (partly also in the form of books sent from abroad).

Apothecary, Alchemy and Science: Alchemy Laboratory, Viper Powder and the Elixir of Youth

A special area of interest for the bishop was the preparation of medicaments (in some cases one could use the current phrase "food supplements"), infused to a certain extent by alchemy. Preserved correspondence states that the bishop already asked for these products in the 1670s, but to a greater extent understandably toward the end of his life, when he was suffering from various health problems. However, in his case it seems it was not only a question of practical necessity, but that he was personally interested in alchemy and contemporary science. Just like with other areas of the aristocratic lifestyle, his interest in alchemy can be interpreted as a matter of prestige, often however it was a kind of aristocratic hobby combined with an interest in finding the elixir of life or a universal medicine,[130] which was, as we should see, expressed in the case of the Olomouc Bishop Karl.

Regarding the more or less bizarre products with which the bishop intended to improve his health were for example tooth and scurvy powders sent by Petignier,[131] or stomach powder, which the bishop ordered from Seyerlle.[132] There are also several records of him being sent viper powder,[133] which according to period literature served for cleansing the body and improving the circulatory and lymphatic systems.[134]

During his episcopate the bishop also corresponded with several doctors and people with a knowledge of medicine in the Czech lands and Austria.[135] This correspondence contained both medical advice and also the sending of medicament samples (including descriptions of their effects) for trial. If they were proven effective, then the bishop could order them in larger quantities. Here we can mention for instance Friar Anton Mändl, who sent the bishop for trial "essence of rhubarb" and a "renovative, which should cure all ills in all people and rejuvenate", thus a kind of elixir of youth, one of the classics of (and not limited to) the early Modern Era of alchemy.[136] Regarding period pharmacology, there is a quite interesting and very unusual letter from a Dr Langerakel, in which he sent the bishop a very detailed and complicated method for the production of tincture of viper.[137]

That the bishop's hobbies were diverse and not at all limited only to architecture and art but reached into the fields of natural history is proven by earlier published information (among others) about Karl's interest in alchemy and turning base metals into gold.[138] At the turn of the 1680s and 1690s the bishop corresponded with the Krainburg baron and alchemist Johann Friedrich Rain, the author of several tracts, who also operated for a certain time out of Vienna.[139] Their correspondence is swarming with ideas such as a universal cure-all or the philosopher's stone, the search for which Rain illuminates as a fundamental part of these activities. Rain evidently held the bishop's favours in high regard, since he offered to dedicate his prepared manuscript, dealing with the philosopher's stone, to him.[140] The bishop's answer indicates a somewhat ambivalent relationship to Rain, but perhaps also to alchemy in general as a "discipline bordering on heresy". He considered the offer, but somewhat reservedly refused – while he himself had not attempted any of Rain's "*chymistry*", he at this point did not want to *"get talked about"* in connection with something he did not know, and what is more did not expect that the book would be accepted by the scientific community without reservations.[141] Moreover, such a dedication certainly would not be for free.

Another draft by the bishop to Rain inadvertently reveals and confirms the existence of an alchemy lab, probably in Kroměříž. In 1687 the bishop complained about his health, which did not allow him to directly observe and control the work of alchemists in the laboratory which he had recently had improved.[142] Evidently it had been necessary for a longer time, since in the mid-1670s there is a letter from Johann Georg Darfeld, one of the alchemists, in which he complains about the unsuitable conditions in the laboratory and even describes a small explosion, accompanied by a strong smell during his work in extracting *"the slag from antimony"*[143] and the result of poor ventilation, which became another source of the argument with Father Mandl[144] (according to all accounts his superior, with whom he had been in conflict for some time) – who had *"expressed coarse words, and even wanted to thrash him"*.[145]

Into the bishop's areas of scientific interest we can even place the reports of his Roman agent dealing with the refund for a damaged microscope, which the bishop had had sent from Rome, from the renowned physicist and optical scientist Carlo Antonio Tortoni (1640–1700).[146] This priest, originally from Ascoli Piceno, in 1685 presented his new invention to the Academy in Rome – a practical microscope of the *screw-barrel* type. He published his invention two years later.[147] The Olomouc bishop must have been well informed about goings-on in this field, for in 1686 he charged Giovanni Petignier to ascertain the price, and at the beginning of 1688 already had the microscope in Kroměříž. The correspondence from March and April 1688 is concerned with obtaining a refund for the instrument, which on its arrival in Moravia had three lenses

119 Besides the posting of musical scores, there is bishop's correspondence with several composers active at the Viennese court, mainly in box ZAO–O, AO 175, inv. no. 594–596.

120 In 1672 the agent sent twelve bundles of strings to the bishop, see ZAO–O, AO 86, fol. 507–[508] (G. Petignier, 4. 6. 1672), in the following year he sent the same quantity, AO 88, fol. 370–371 (G. Petignier, 29. 4. 1673); AO 88, fol. 390–391 (G. Petignier, 6. 5. 1673). Bundles of guitar strings were charged by the agent in 1675, AO 94, fol. 42–44 (G. Petignier, 4. 1. 1676), six bundles were sent in 1682, AO 114, fol. 228–229 (G. Petignier, 20. 2. 1683).

121 Adam Seyerlle was planning to send the lutes together with "*musical biecher*", perhaps score sheets, which he received from a Florentine merchant, ZAO–O, AO 94, fol. 305–306 (A. Seyrlle, 16. 5. 1676), for this issue see also bishop's draft, AO 152, inv. no. 565, fol. 103 (28. 6. 1676).

122 ZAO–O, AO 175, inv. no. 594, fol. 1 (J. Stainer, 2. 9. 1670), listing of goods including prices. The delivery, arrangement, and payment of the order in Tyrol was assisted by aristocrat Johann Franz Khuen von Auer, the same box contains also several letters, an account sheet and accompanying document, see ibid., fol. 12–33.

123 For more information on Stainer's instruments for the bishop's band, see Jiří Sehnal, *Pavel Vejvanovsky and the Kroměříž music collection*, Olomouc 2008, pp. 100–106.

124 Jakob Stainer (1617–1683), for more details on his life and work see e.g. Walter Senn – Karl Roy, *Jakob Stainer: Leben und Werk des Tiroler Meisters 1617–1683*, Frankfurt am Main 1986.

125 ZAO–O, AO 175, inv. no. 591, fol. 69 (H. Geyer, 28. 11. 1667).

126 Ibid., fol. 77 (H. Geyer, 2. 7. 1670).

127 Hans Geyer the Elder (1632–1687), more in Elisabeth Th. Fritz-Hilscher, *Wien Musikgeschichte: Von der Prähistorie bis zur Gegenwart,* Wien 2011, p. 198.

128 For mentions in his letters see e.g. ZAO–O, AO 77, fol. 222–223 (4. 11. 1668), 234–235 (8. 11. 1668), and also AO 175, fol. 1–2 (10. 1. 1669) – in this letter he states that he had sent two sonatas from Viennese court composer Johann Heinrich Schmelzer (1623–1680) and that he will soon be sending two ballets and an aria from the recently performed imperial comedy, see also AO 75, fol. 117–118 (22. 1. 1668), where he sends the remaining vocal parts for an unspecified composition.

129 Documented e.g. the sending of "*biecher di Canto fermo*", ZAO–O, AO 82, fol. 39, 41 (A. Seyerlle, 21. 12. 1666).

130 Bůžek et al., *Společnost* (Note 84), p. 251, 260.

131 ZAO–O, AO 131, fol. 176–177 (G. Petignier, 11. 2. 1690): he attaches two jars of the powder for teeth, scurvy and something else: "[...] *una della polvere congelata per li denti, e male di scorbuto* [scurvy], *e l´altra per li cancri* [...]".

132 "*Polvedere stomachico*", draft ZAO–O, AO 152, inv. no. 566, fol. 149 (16. 11. 1677).

133 Many letters from 1677–1678, ZAO–O, AO 152, inv. no. 565, fol. 70, 71, 84, 103, 119; AO 153, inv. no. 567, fol. 181, 182, 223, 235, 241, 268, 386, 392.

134 Johann Ludewig Petit, *Abhandlung von denen Kranckheiten derer Knochen am Menschlichen Leibe*, rok 1725, Berlin 1725, p. 384.

135 For example the renowned physician Johann Ferdinand Hertod von Todtenfeld (1645–1714), author of several medical books, many bishop's drafts in boxes ZAO–O, AO 158–159 from the second part of the 1680s when he was already suffering from various illnesses.

136 ZAO–O, AO 89, fol. 126–127 (A. Mändl, 17. 7. 1673): "*Weillen ich neulich in Olmitz von Euhr hochfürst*[lichen] *Gnad*[en] *Gehorsamist vernommen, wie daß sie verlangten Essentiam Rhabarbarae, so allezeit kundte erhalten werden, ohne daß sie verderbt oder veräudert, hab ich soliche in meiner zuruckkhunfft angefangen, vndt schike hier eine Prob Euhr hochfürst[lichen] Gnad[en] weliche, wan ich werde wüssen, daß sie Eur hochfürst*[lichen] *Gnad*[en] *gefellig, wüll ich dero eine*

106
Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, Star Globe, 1694, wood, leather, paper, metal, Olomouc Archbishopric – Kroměříž Archdiocesan Museum.

106

guette quantitet verfertigen. [...] *PS: Schlisse auch bey deß Burri sein renovativum, totius hominis solle alle Krankheiten hinwethnemen vnndt den Menschen wie iung machen.*" A draft of the bishop's response is also preserved, ZAO–O, AO 150, inv. no. 562, fol. 111 (19. 7. 1673).

137 Dated from Kroměříž, ZAO–O, AO 137, fol. 71–74 (J. Langerakel, 23. 4. 1692).

138 Martin Mádl – Jana Zapletalová, Malíř Carpoforo Tencalla (1623–1685) jižně a severně od Dunaje, in: Martin Mádl (ed.), *Tencalla I. Statě o životě a díle ticinských freskařů, o objednavatelích a o umělcích z jejich okruhu,* Praha 2012, pp. 27–52, esp. p. 44, 46.

139 Rudolf Werner Soukup, *Chemie in Österreich: von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts*: 1. Band, Wien 2007, p. 440, also in Slovenian historiography e.g. by Andraž Žvab, Baročna alkimija na Kranjskem, *Kronika: Casopis za slovensko krajevno zgodovino* LXIV, 2016, pp. 199–224.

140 However, sympathies were not the only motivation – in this letter from Vienna he also asked for a support to an unspecified graduate of theology in the sense of providing a "*super numerati*" canonry in Olomouc, see also ZAO–O, AO 132, fol. 195–197 (J. F. Rain, 23. 7. 1690).

141 ZAO–O, AO 161, inv. no. 579, fol. 153b (26. 7. 1690): "*Hierauff solte deme selben nit verhalten waß massen Ich gantz kein Chymicy nach mich inmahlen darzu appliciret habe vnd dahero nit verlange, in dieses Concept, und geschrey zu kommen, zu mahlen ahne daß wider selbe bereits erfahren d*[er] *gleich*[en] *tractat leicht Ihre opponenten finden, worbey die dedica*[ti] *ones auch etwaß zu leicht haben, das Ich dahero diese wohl gemeinte affection mich vnd zwar vmb so viel mehre zubedanken habe.*"

142 ZAO–O, AO 159, fol. 333 (8. 8. 1687): "*Die weillen Ich dann über schreibene massen mich in einen solch*[en] *stand befinde, das Ich noch die Labores Chymicos, selbsten sehen, oder dirigiren, vnd also auch nit zulassen kann das andere in der gleich*[en] *sach*[en] *arbeith*[en] *Ich auch das Laboratorium vor geraune Zeit völlig*[en] *cassiren vnd in waß andereß verandern lassen.*"

143 According to one of the period opinions, this alchemic process was one of the first steps towards the making of the philosopher's stone, details in William R. Newman – Lawrence M. Principe, *Alchemy Tried in the Fire: Starkey, Boyle, and the Fate of Helmontian Chymistry*, Chicago 2005, p. 50.

144 Perhaps he could be identified with the aforementioned Anton Mändl, it is possible that the bishop had hired him directly upon experience and good reputation.

145 ZAO–O, AO 92, fol. 13–14, J. G. Darfeld, 31. 8. 1675 (Pres.).

146 The report on the microscope had already been published in brief, in: Jana Zapletalová, Obraz římského malíře Luigiho Garziho pro kostel ve Staré Vodě, *Opuscula historiae artium* LXV, 2016, pp. 56–63, esp. p. 62, Note 22 (here incorrectly stated as telescope, not microscope).

147 *Carlo Antonio Tortoni, Istruzione delle due sorti di microscopii tortoniani nuovamente inventati, Roma* 1687. The book was not found in Bishop Karl's library. For Tortoni's invention, see Salvatore Rotta, L'accademia fisico-matematica Ciampiniana: un'iniziativa di Cristina?, in: Wilma di Palma – Tina Bovi – Bo Lindberg et al., *Cristina di Svezia: Scienza ed alchimia nella Roma barocca,* Bari 1990, pp. 99–174, spec. p. 145–148.

instead of four, and thus could not serve its purpose.[148] The physicist was quite surprised by this news, and via his agent asked the bishop, who had pressed for the fourth lens, to send the microscope back to Rome, promising to provide him with another one. He was doubtful that anyone in the bishop's environs would be able to replace the lens. A new microscope, as is evident from a bill, was expedited from Rome in June 1688.[149]

Problems with delivery and replacement were something Bishop Karl also had to deal with in the case of two globes from the world-famous cartographer Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, a Franciscan monk (1650–1718).[150] In the shipment which was sent to Kroměříž from Venice via Johann Georg Kechel[151] in April or May of 1694, one of the graphic elements of the maps which were to be glued onto the globes was missing. Thus the bishop asked the rector of the Jesuit college, Georg Hiller (1638–1706), to examine the maps sent for the globes. At the end of May, Georg Hiller stated that section no. 12 of the globe was missing, as section no. 10 had been sent twice.[152] He added that several sections were of different thicknesses, thus they would be difficult to apply regularly to the spherical surface, i.e. the section depicting the Artic pole was much thicker than the Antarctic pole. The bishop returned the duplicate section directly to Coronelli in Venice with a request for the missing one. Coronelli's answer to the bishop has been published: in it, Coronelli first asks for his payment of 6 565 liras and promises the delivery of the missing piece.[153] The claim for replacement evidently went well, for in March of the following year Georg Hiller wrote that both globes, which were coloured by the painter Ferdinand Naboth (1674–1714), had been finished and were awaiting safe transport from Olomouc to Kroměříž.[154] Apparently under the bishop's influence, the purchase of these rare artefacts allowed the Jesuits to make copies of the terrestrial and celestial globes directly in Olomouc according to Coronelli's model, also coloured by Ferdinand Naboth.[155]

Although the above text discusses luxury goods and hobbies in items imported selectively, from the extensive accounts one can form at least a general idea of the diversity of the bishop's interests, his demands and his taste, and last but not least his transformations during the course of his episcopate. The correspondence shows that in his old age the bishop was somewhat less extravagant. In the meantime, however, we do not have enough material to compare him with other aristocrats, thanks to which we would be able to judge the magnitude of the Olomouc bishop's penchant for quality and special items from abroad, or how much his interest in importing goods was a standard expression of early Modern Era aristocracy, which seems more convincing. In any case, it is evident that luxury imported goods were closely related to questions of prestige. Other research will bring answers to the questions connected with the strategies of the use of luxury goods for building one's social position and the attempt to validate and demonstrate one's own social status and self-identification with one's own social strata, especially in the environment of the domestic spiritual aristocracy of the baroque era, in which this situation has not yet been fully studied.

148 Information about the microscope is contained in Petignier's letters from 1688 (ZAO–O, AO 158, fol. 57; AO 126, letters from 13 March, 20 March, 27 March, 3 April, 10 April, and 17 April).

149 For Tortoni's explanation of the microscope's function see ZAO–O, AO 127, fol. 159–160 (G. Petignier, 12. 6. 1688). The bishop could not use the instrument correctly. For document on the shipping of a new product, see AO 129, fol. 161–162 (G. Petignier, 2. 4. 1689).

150 This issue was already studied by Cyril Měsíc, who published Coronelli's letter to the bishop; see Cyril Měsíc, Příspěvek ke kroměřížským Coronelliho glóbům, *Střední Morava* XVII, 2011, No. 31, pp. 120–121. This and other letters pertaining to Coronelli's globes are kept in: ZAO–O, Central Directorate of Archiepiscopal Estates Kroměříž (hereinafter referred as ÚŘAS), sign. C–15/7–2, inv. no. 3839, box 118.

151 ZAO–O, ÚŘAS, sign. C – 15/7–2, inv. no. 3839, box 118, fol. 4–5.

152 ZAO–O, AO 141, fol. 427–428.

153 Měsíc, Příspěvek (Note 150), pp. 120–121.

154 ZAO–O, ÚŘAS, sign. C – 15/7–2, inv. no. 3839, box 118, fol. 7–8. Regarding the colour-rendering, it is not entirely sure whether the note relates to the bishop's globes or the globes owned by the Jesuits that Naboth had colour-rendered shortly afterwards, see also Milan Togner, *Barokní malířství v Olomouci,* Olomouc 2008, p. 66. However, the bishop wished to keep the globes in Olomouc before completion of the Kroměříž library, see also ZAO–O, ÚŘAS, sign. C – 15/7–2, inv. no. 3839, box 118, fol. 9.

155 Both the globes owned by the Jesuits are preserved in the collections of the Regional Museum in Olomouc. For the globes from the Jesuit property, see Václav Burian, Olomoucké barokní glóby, in: Jan Kořán (ed.), *Sborník pro dějiny přírodních věd a techniky* IX (Acta historiae rerum naturalium nec non technicarum), Praha 1964, pp. 219–230, esp. pp. 221–223.