APP	APPENDIX: A Bilingual Glossary of Terms Related to the History of the Czech State Administration							
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 znamenalo 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			
Ausgleich 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 mnohonárodnostní monarchie stala dualistickým státem, rozděleným na Předlitavsko a Zalitavsko SČD 264			

Austrian Chancery (Österreichis che 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. 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 úřadů,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

Bohemian	Tolon šk. Vojtšob I obkarija	Panaval canas of accustors:	noi ny××í	De hueitetuí hule neissa	V čele královské
chancellor M	-	General sense of secretary, official secretary. Chancellor of	nejvyšší kancléř	Po husitství byla nejprve ještě obnovena	kanceláře, má na
240	family connections with	England, also called Lord	království	podvojnost funkce	starost velkou
240	Spain ) ingratiated himself	Chancellor, and Lord High	českého S	skutečného kancléře a	pečeť, jeho
	at court and as Bohemian	Chancellor: the same officer who	552	titulárního nejvyššího	souhlas je tedy
	chancellor persuaded	was originally the King's	552	kancléře království, jímž	nutný pro vydání
	Rudolf to dismiss his	Chancellor, who has in course of		byl vyšehradský probošt.	všech
	Protestant advisers and	time become the highest officer of		S 100	významnějších
	renew mandates against	the crown, and an important			listin. S 100
	Ŭ	member of the cabinet. He is the			100111. 0 100
	240	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.			

chancellor M 240	(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 V 240	kanceláře znamenalo	V čele královské kanceláře, má na starost velkou pečeť, jeho souhlas je tedy nutný pro vydání všech významnějších listin. S 100
	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 dvorská kancelář S 122	českého státu byla česká dvorská kancelář. S 122	nejvyšší orgán správy, nejvyšší soud všech zemí českého státu, nadřízena všem úřadů,soudům českého státu, úřad vyřizoval i odvolání ke králi S 122
chancery RW 52	particularly by detailed analysis of his relations with the Bohemian	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 královská kancelář S 451	Poslední správní proměna, která se jednoznačně projevila už v době Přemysla II., ale ještě po několik 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

Karlstein M 198	lucrative - office of burgrave of Karlstein (where the	The governor of a town or castle; later, a noble ruling by hereditary right a town or castle, with the adjacent domain.			Ochrana korunovačních klenotů jako symbolů české státnosti S 89-90
Central Committee of the KSČ Say 15	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	administrative reform of the early sixteenth century	A territorial division of Germany under the Holy Roman Empire. Also a secondary division in certain German and Slavonic provinces. [G. Kreis, F. circle.]		říše byla rozdělena na šest (později 10) krajů, které však nikdy nezískaly ve správě říše větší význam. Voj 58	správní jednotka S 67
	7, 3, ,	The estate or office of a cleric or clerk (in ecclesiastical orders); the clerical office	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
57	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	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

committee of "Five" Cz 108	Czechoslovakia's speedy political consolidation after the December, 1920, strike was in no small measure die 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 Czechoslova kia 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.	strana Českoslovens	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 battle of Blenheim lent great psychological	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
Council of Czechoslova k 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	kých 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

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.	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	nadřízeny 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 provolání 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
Czechoslova k 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	various political parties or groups, typically claiming adherence to, support for, or identification with the national interest; of, for, or	Českoslovens ká 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

Czechoslova k National Socialist party Cz 69	in Czechoslovakia was the Czech Socialist party, which renamed, in 1926, the Czechoslovak National Socialist party (Československá národněsocialistická 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.	ká strana národně-	Název Československá strana národně- socialistická přijala na brněnské sjezdu 19. 9. 1926. SČSD 72	politická strana vzniklá roku 1918, která hlásala praktický socialismus, třídní smír a evoluční cestu k socialismu SČSD 72
Czechoslova k 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.	ká 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
k Social	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.	ká sociálně demokratická strana	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

Czechoslova k Union of Youth (ČSM) Say 281	between the wars, was dissolved after Victorious February and replaced in 1949 by the Pioneers, a	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.	Českoslovens ký 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
	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 orgánu v protektorátu, kterou byla podstatně zasažena i autonomní vláda [].	úředník, pověřený vládou nacistického Německa k výkonu správy na území protektorátu Čechy a Morava SČD 281
deputy 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	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 1š. Století do husitství projevoval, byl zemský sněm. S 54	shromáždění šlechty, předního duchovenstva a zástupců měšťanstva S 54

	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.	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.		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.		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 vystřídáno císařstvím rakouským. SČSD 79	označení pro habsburské državy ve střední Evropě (české, německé, uherské) SČSD 79
estates M 82	1547 when the Bohemian	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

Exchequer	But on 24 August 1599 -	The office or department of the	dvorská	Dvorská komora	nadřízeny úřad
(Hofkammer) RW 68	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	public service, which is charged with the receipt and custody of	komora RS 93	(Hofkammer) byla zřízena 1. ledna 1527 jako nadřízený úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a	finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109
Landtage M 166		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 státu, korunovace, vnější postavení právní záležitosti celostátní S 55
Commissary I 160	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.	119	Ve finančním ohledu byla dvorská válečná rada vázána na spolupráci s dvorskou komorou a s generálem válečným komisariátem, 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
court, the Reichskamm ergericht M 150	confessional and political bickering hopelessly crippled Germany's supreme court, the Reichskammergericht, the emperor's own Aulic	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

governor's office Ag 126	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.	á kancelář S	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	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.	místodržitelst ví 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

arand	This grounds on the many in the	CDAND Head in official title -	noi na××í	Evolutivo opudních	Ináža a Drožakr
grand	This grandson, Humprecht	GRAND - Used in official titles	nejvyšší	Exekutiva soudních	péče o Pražský
burgrave M	Jan (1628-82 was one of	(chiefly after Fr. or other Romanic	purkrabí	rozhodnutí patřila	hrad, exekutiva
207	Leopold's closest friends, a	originals, with the sense: Chief	Království	nejvyššímu purkrabímu.	rozhodnutí
	grand seigneur who	over others, highest in rank or	českého S	S 53	Zemského soudu
	commissioned the most	office. Now chiefly Hist. or with	552		S 53
	monumental of all Prague's	reference to foreign countries; in			
	palaces; his own heir	England there are still officials			
	served as grand burgrave	called Grand Almoner, Grand			
	between 1704 and 1710. M	Falconer (see the ns.; and the			
	207	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.			
Habsburg	Only in 1620 was a	The Aulic Council, in the old	habsburská	Od roku 1537 už byla	úřad původně pro
	separate Austrian	German Empire, was the	dvorská rada	kompetence dvorské	všechny země
(Reichshofra	l '	personal council of the Emperor,	(Reichshofrat	rady omezena jen na	habsburské
t) RW 10	Hofkanzlei) distinguished	forming one of the two supreme	) RS 27	rakouské země. S 110	monarchie, později
[	from the Reichshofkanzlei	courts of the Empire; it heard	, ,		jen pro rakouské
	whose nominal head was	appeals from the courts of			země, nejvyšší
	the Archbishop of Mainz,	Germanic states, and was			odvolací soudní
	while the highest court of	dissolved, with the Empire, in			instance fungující
	appeal for the whole	1806. The name was			podle zásad
	Empire was the Habsburg	subsequently given to a council at			římského práva,
	Aulic Council	Vienna, managing the war-			poradní orgán S
	(Reichshofrat). RS 10	department of the Austrian			110
	<u> </u>	Empire.			
		'			

high chamberlain 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.	368	Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368	úředník, který měl na starosti všechny tělesné a duchovní potřeby císaře, včetně audiencí Mac 156
High Chamberlain 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 od 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	úřád původně určený k obsluze knížete, teoretický správce celé komory, prvořadý hospodářský a finanční úředník S 43

Chamberlain period when a great donation was made by two Rozmberks, Petr I and Jošt, who in turn held the post of High Chamberlain. Te 72  Te 74  Te 72  Te	li e i	l <del>e</del> re	LUCII Of the control of			I/v
donation was made by two Armbers, Petr Land Jost, who in turn held the post of High Chamberfain. Te 72  **RoZmbers, Petr Land Jost, who in turn held the post of High Chamberfain. Te 72  **Te 72  **RoZmbers, Petr Land Jost, who in turn held the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman. Lord Chamberfain 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, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage. Lord Chamberfain of the Household: a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Mester of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robets, 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.  **A chief official of a royal household or court; a high officer of state. Such offices have a sa a lieutenancy council under the headship of the grand burgrave, high marshal, high sheward, high marshal, high sheward, high marshal, high sheward, high marshal, high sheward, high marshal, high chamberiain, chief justices of the realm and the court, president of the count of appeal, president of the Bohemian Chamber, the chief organ of economic	High			nejvyšší	Hned na hranicích	úřad původně
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High Steward (Obersthofm eister) 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	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 štolbovi. Mat 368	úředník, který měl na starosti chod dvora, dvorský personál, častokrát řídil Tajnou radu Mac 156
high steward of Bohemia M 211	rose to be chief judge, high steward of Bohemia, and imperial diplomat,	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 nevyšší hofmistr království českého), který byl předsedou komorního soudu a v soudních záležitostech i předsedou královské rady. S 89	komorního soudu, v soudních

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 COGD	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	nadřízeny úřad finančních správ jednotlivých zemí a poradní orgán panovníka v otázkách rozšíření základny panovnické moci. S 109
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	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 komomíkovi, nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368	úředník, který měl na starosti všechny tělesné a duchovní potřeby císaře, včetně audiencí Mac 156
boroughs M 212	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	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

Imperial Diet I 17	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 Voj 69	Říšské stavy a jejich spojenci prosadili posílení říšského sněmu, na němž bylo třeba projednat všechny závažnější říšské záležitosti. Voj 69	zákonodárný organ Římské říše, rozhodoval o válce, míru, uzavírání aliancí a zesilování pevností na říšských teritoriích Voj 70
Imperial Chamber court (Reichskam mergericht) I 17	(Reichkammergericht) was so hopelessly underfunded and paralyzed by princely rivalries that it could také 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 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		A deputy or subordinate of one or other state official bearing the title of Chancellor.	říšský místokancléř 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 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
Kammerdien er RW 61	Doloris, the decoration	valet COGD A man-servant performing duties chiefly relating to the person of his master; a gentleman's personal attendant.	komoří SČSD 165	Václav Kinský, císařský komoří, 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 (rytíři) RW 38	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 dálo se vyhraňováním rytířů od erbovních měšťanů a nových erbovníků. S 88	nižší stupeň šlechtictví O 22, 449

knights (rytíři) RW 38	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.	,	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 Mil 173	was only Prague citizens who enjoyed the noble privilege to buy landed estates and have their landownership recorded in	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
Landesordn ungen 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 používáni i číslo jednotné: zemské zřízení. SČD 357	písemné kodifikace českého zemského práva SČD 357

lieutenancy council M 211		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.	místodržitelsk é 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	prison chief, the former Security Officer for the	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
tmann,	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	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 quots.), including the recommendation of persons for appointment as justices of the peace.	mann,	Hejtman byl zprvu vždy jen úředník zastupující nepřítomného panovníka, proto byl na Moravě jako zástupce markrabího víceméně trvale. S 55	veškerá veřejná správa, včetně finančních záležitostí s 56

lords (páni) 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	vyšší aristokracie O 19, 133
lords (páni) 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 S 89	Na Moravě se panský stav roku 1480 už uzavřel určením 14 panských "starobylých rodů". S 88	vyšší aristokracie O 19, 133
major-domo (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 přibuzné, Heřman Černín z Chudenic, staroměstský císařský hejtman, dokonce vlastního bratra Diviše Černína, někdejšího hejtmana Pražského hradu, jediného katolíka mezi sedmadvaceti trestanými. Pet 16	Správa hradu a dohled nad many v daném území. S 51
major-domo 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

margravate M 203	and the Liechtensteins especially, given nearly	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.	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, Svaté říše římské, správní území O 16, 859
Marshal (Obersthofm archall) RW 40	dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberststallmeister),	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.	368	Jisté je, že Ferdinand rozdělil svůj dvůr do čtyř kompetenčních úseků podřízených čtyřem dvorským úředníkům: nejvyššímu hofmistrovi, nejvyššímu komorníkovi, nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368	úředník, který vedl personál císařských komnat a úředníky státní správy Mac 156
Master of the Horse RW 40	dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister), Chamberlain (Oberstkämmerer), Marshal (Obersthofmarschall) and Master of the Horse (Oberststallmeister), followed by the Presidents	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)		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

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 -	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	the Privy Council, Hofrat (Aulic Council) and so forth. RW 40  Only one hesitant attempt was made to remove any part of it from native	A court of justice; a judicial assembly. Any of various local boards of officials empowered to	královský úřad zemského	Tímto úřadem se stal moravský královský tribunál neboli královský	kolegium, které se staralo o politickou, vojenskou a
	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	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.	hejtmanství S 127	úřad zemského hejtmanství, nazývaný od počátku 18. století i zemským guberniem. S 127	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 hejtmanství, 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

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 českoslovens ký 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 Sborem národní bezpečnosti. S 463	bezpečnostní aparát po roce 1945 S 463
Obersthofma rschall (marshal of the court) Mac 156	highest of these offices, the Obersthofmeister (master of the household), the Obersthofmarschall (marshal of the court), the	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 štolbovi. Mat 368	úředník, který vedl personál císařských komnat a úředníky státní správy Mac 156

Obersthofme ister (master of the household) Mac 156	highest of these offices, the Obersthofmeister (master of the household), the Obersthofmarschall	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 maršálkovi a nejvyššímu štolbovi. Mat 368	úředník, který měl na starosti chod dvora, dvorský personál, častokrát řídil Tajnou radu Mac 156
Oberstkamm erer (master of the chambers) Mac 156	highest of these offices, the Obersthofmeister (master of the household), the Obersthofmarschall (marshal of the court), the Oberstkammerer (master of	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 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	of an ultimate victory by the Allies induced even members of the Protectorate government to join the resistance and	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	1.	nejdůležitější orgán řídící české hnutí odporu proti nacistické okupaci Cz 345

Dropide at at	There were form	DDECIDENT Fack of the best of	mun mi al c : t	(dupped) And - \ Did-	úšadník ataliai u
President of Aulic Council	There were four senior	PRESIDENT Each of the heads	prezident dvorské rady	(dvorská rada) Byla současně vlastní	úředník stojící v čele dvorské rady
RW 40	dignitaries: High Steward (Obersthofmeister),	of certain advisory councils, administrative boards, or	S 110	rakouskou radou ve	S 110
I NV 40	Chamberlain	government departments (as the	3 110	smyslu poradního orgánu	3 1 10
				a po roce 1556 se	
	(Obersthofmarschall) and	Agriculture, Education, Trade,		přizváním zástupců z	
	Master of the Horse	etc.) or of certain courts of justice,		říšských území proměnila	
	(Oberststallmeister),	as the Court of Session in		v císařskou dvorskou	
	followed by the Presidents	Scotland, the Court of Probate in		radu za předsednictví	
	of various Imperial organs -	England, etc. Lord President of		prezidenta a s	
	the Privy Council, Hofrat	the Council: the cabinet minister		kompetencí soudní i	
	(Aulic Council), and so	with the responsibility of presiding		poradní. S 110	
	forth. RW 40	at meetings of the Privy Council.		ľ	
		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.			
I					
Privy	For all its imperial	Hidden, secret. A formal meeting	tajná	Tajná konference se ale	úřad, který měl na
Privy Conference	For all its imperial associations, the Council	Hidden, secret. A formal meeting for consultation or discussion;	1 -	Tajná konference se ale pro řešení jí přikázaných	úřad, který měl na starosti tajné státní
	associations, the Council openly supported dynastic	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives	1 -	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako	starosti tajné státní záležitosti,
Conference	associations, the Council openly supported dynastic Austrian interests at the	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především
Conference	associations, the Council openly supported dynastic Austrian interests at the time of the Thirty Years	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	associations, the Council openly supported dynastic Austrian interests at the time of the Thirty Years War; and in the later	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především
Conference	associations, the Council openly supported dynastic Austrian interests at the time of the Thirty Years War; and in the later seventeenth century,	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	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	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	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	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	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	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	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	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	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 od his crucial	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	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	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
Conference	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 od his crucial	for consultation or discussion; e.g. between the representatives of different sovereign states, the two Houses of Parliament or of Congress, the representatives of	konference S	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku
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Conference M 147  Protectorate (of Bohemia	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 od his crucial decisions. M 147  Although the Protectorate ostensibly permitted the	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.  The exercise of suzerainty by a foreign power (or by several	konference S 119 Protektorát (Čechy a	pro řešení jí přikázaných úkolů ukázala také jako těžkopádná a v praxi se rozpadla do komisí pro jednotlivé záležitosti. S 119  Protektorát byl území Čech a Moravy vnucen	starosti tajné státní záležitosti, především zahraniční politiku S119 státní útvar vzniklý po okleštění
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provisional constitution Cz 56	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	výborem roku 1918 S 337
Provisional National Assembly Cz 55	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	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	on 28 October 1945 with	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
	already been crowned King	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

Reichshofka	As we saw, the	HOF court KANZLEI office COGD	říčeká	Postačí, vytkneme-li	kancelář tajné a
nzlei RW 10	Reichshofkanzlei and the Reichshofrat were organs neither defunct, not merely ancillary to a native Austrian or Bohemian administration. M 276	THE COURT NAME LET OFFICE COORD	dvorská kancelář	konečný jeho výsledek, totiž ten, že v letech padesátých sedmnáctého století byla říšská dvorská kancelář ze zahraniční agendy zhruba vytlačena. ČAS	dvorské rady ČAS 119
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
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 organ Římské říše, rozhodoval o válce, míru, uzavírání aliancí a zesilování pevností na říšských teritoriích Voj 70
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.	zřízení	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
Party of Farmers and Peasants Cz 67	Slovak agrarians, the common party assumed	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.	á strana zemědělskéh o a	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
(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

stadholder M	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 zvláštně 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 (Oberstlandrichter, 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, nevyšší písař z rytířů. S 89	předsedal Zemskému soudu S 124
territorial court (Landgericht) 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 konstituoval 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

Empire (of the German		( <i>Holy</i> ) <i>Roman Empire</i> : 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		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 měsťanský 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	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.	S 106	Městský stav byl tvořen královskými a věnnými městy. S 106	královská a věnná města S 106

vogt Wa 158	usually referred it back to the Vogt, the formal first port of appeal, but were prepared to také 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 archtreason 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 (Hofkriegsrat h) S 543	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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