**-1-**

**Rudolf Patzac, aka Rudolf Zankl:** A pimp, or strizzi, working for Dietrich Hofer at the Versailles Club.

**Red Roof:** Restaurant in Vienna, known in Sophie’s time as the *Rotes Dachl*, nowadays as *Griechenbeisl*.

**Taler:** A coin later to give its name to the dollar; usually interchangeable with a florin, gulden or ducat.

**Most honoured lady**: The expression the waiter used is *Verehrteste*.

**Comic song:** Thewell-known *Ach Du Lieber Augustin.*

**Gräfin:** Countess

**Sophie (zo-FEE) Maria Gräfin von Rathenau, née Süssmayr (1740–):** Known aliases: Kunigund Gräfiin Lobkowitz; Maria Süssmayr; Maria von Ilzing; Zaynab bint Mahmudi; Leonore Chiasmus; Roxelana. Often called Sopherl, Marerl, Sophia, Sofi, and Sonja by intimates.

**Zuzanna Braunwald:** Polish Graben nymph, the “Polin.”

**Graben:** Street in central Vienna haunted by Graben nymphs.

**Dietrich Hofer:** Tyrolean organiser of Graben nymphs for Theo Weydmann at the Versailles Club.

**Rumorwache:** Forerunner of Vienna’s police.

**Black Whale:** Hovel in the Askalon Lane where Sophie stays.

**Freyhaus:** Notorious slum block in Vienna.

**Basilisk House:** Viennese building, known for its depiction of a basilisk, in the *Schönlaterngasse*.

**Lovely Lantern:** A large and very decorative lantern is the *Schönlaterngasse’s* other claim to fame.

**Heads and eagles:** Th**e** German version of heads and tails.

**Frau Körner:** Lätizie Körner, Sophie’s landlady at the Black Whale.

**Meat Market:** The*Fleischmarkt*.

**Kreuzer:** In Sophie’s time there were 120 kreuzer to the taler.

**Knotting bag:** A drawstring bag in which ladies carried the materials for knotting, a craft similar to macramé, but used by Sophie to carry her pistol.

**Butcher’s apprentice:** His name was Benedikt Lachner. The news sheet, had Sophie bought one, would doubtless have revealed that he was also given to idling and smuggling.

**Camilla Bergauer, née Mereau:** Long-term friend of Sophie, wife of Franz Bergauer.

**Franz-Karl Bergauer:** Young son of Camilla and Franz Bergauer.

**-2-**

**Rara avis:** rare bird.

**Roxelana:** Wife of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

**Fireship:** Woman suffering from venereal disease.

**-3-**

**Franz:** Franz Bergauer, a Lieutenant in the Rumorwache, Vienna’s police department.

**Nailers’ Lane:** The*Naglergasse*.

**Strizzi:** Viennese term for “pimp,” rather interestingly from Czech *strýc*, “uncle.”

**Drapers’ Arcades: The** *Tuchlauben*.

**Theo Weydmannn:** Criminal boss of the Versailles Club.

**Veneto:** the region around the city of Venice. The moneylender Sophie refers to is Corona Mundt.

**Plague Column:** Thewell-known *Pestsäule* in the Graben, an ornamental monument dedicated to the Holy Trinity in hopes of ending a particularly virulent outbreak of plague.

**Maria Theresia:** The“Kayserin,” Empress-Queen of Austria and Hungary and the Habsburg Crown Lands, and mother of the Holy Roman Emperor, Joseph II.

**Schönbrunn:** Maria Theresia’s summer palace, on the south side of Vienna.

**Grüss Gott:** Typical southern German greeting.

**Roswitha:** Graben nymph.

**Zwirnblader:** Very thin person.

**Singer Street:** The*Singerstrasse*.

**Dziewka:** Whore (Polish).

**Narcysa Bajorek:** Graben nymph.

**Kurwa:** Polish for “whore,” often used as general curse word, absorbed into Viennese dialect.

**Scots Abbey:** The*Schottenstift* , named for Scots monks and missionaries we should nowadays think of as Irish.

**-4-**

**Nymphenburg:** Thesummer residence of the Wittelsbach dynasty in Munich.

**Cesare:** Cesare Innocenti, business brain of Theo Weydmann.

**Babenberg:** Ruling Austrian dynasty before the Habsburgs.

**Marie:** Sophie’s affectionate name for the Blessed Virgin, the *Muttergottes*, or Mother of God.

**Paestum:** Ancient Greek city in southwest Italy, site of digging in the eighteenth century.

**Pigeon water:** A cleanser distilled from water in which pigeon carcasses had been steeped.

**August (“Gustl”) Graf von Rathenau (1736– 1765):** Sophie’s late husband, artillery major, ennobled for his part in Battle of Kolin in 1757.

**Dresden:** Saxon capital.

**Beech knife:** This item is known as an *Abrahmmesser*, an ornamental knife with a wooden blade used to separate cream from milk.

**Patschen:** is can simply mean slippers, but Sophie’s were made of straw, designed for outside work on a farm.

**-5-**

**You couldn’t have met a nicer person:** Thevintner’s dwarf from Eisenack referred to in the *Tales of Hoffman* (if this be the same man) seems, on this evidence, to have been cruelly maligned.

**Wien:** River in Vienna.

**Versailles Club:** Theo Weydmann’s night club, a haunt of criminals in the *Leopoldstadt*.

**Red Hedgehog:** There was a later Red Hedgehog Inn, associated with Brahms, in the *Tuchlauben*.

**Kipferl:** Croissant.

**War of the Spanish Succession:** Dynastic struggle between Habsburg and Bourbon (1701–1714).

**-6-**

**Schranne:** The*Bürgerschranne*, in the *Hoher Markt*, was the local court building.

**The World:** *Die Welt*, Viennese newspaper of the time.

**Ernst:** Ernst Rathenau, younger brother of Sophie’s husband Gustl.

**Justus Horvath:** Provost in Vienna’s Rumorwache; that is, concerned with the physical disciplining of Rumorwache personnel.

**Servus:** “Your servant,” standard south German greeting.

**Ilzing:** Sophie’s native village, on the lower slopes of the Schaffberg on the Wolfgangsee. The origin of the name is obscure, but the villagers themselves believed that their forebears were migrants from the River Ilz, which joins the Danube at Passau.

**My grandfather:** Ignaz Süssmayr (1697–1762).

**Benucci child:** Filippo Benucci, a kidnapped child Sophie failed to save in Venice.

**Cat’s Climb:** Today’s *Seitenstettengasse*, known at that time as the *Katzensteig*.

**Banat:** Underdeveloped area in Pannonia.

**Dschingis:** Dschingis Balyckschjollu, chief enforcer of Theo Weydmann.

**The old song about Eugene of Savoy:** *Prinz Eugen, der edle Ritter*.

**High Market:** Thename *Hoher Markt* is deceptive; it comes rather from *Hauptmarkt*, main market.

**Freyung:** Wedge-shaped square in front of the *Scho ensti* .

**Musikanten:** Musicians.

**-7-**

**Xaver (ksaver) Rautzen:** Reader (secretary) to Prince Granitz.

**Migazzi:** Christoph Anton Migazzi, Prince-Archbishop of Vienna (1756–1803).

**Pressburg:** Modern Bratislava, capital of Slovakia; capital of Hungary in Sophie’s day.

**Hofburg:** Centre of Imperial government in Vienna.

**Frederick of Prussia:** Frederick II, later “the Great.”

**Prussian Resident:** ThePrussian ambassador, in effect.

**The last ten years of peace:** Since the conclusion of the Seven Years’ War in 1763, Sophie means.

**Thurn and Taxis:** Noble family of Italian extraction who became well known for developing postal services.

**Flute concerts at Sans-Souci:** Frederick II was an accomplished and indefatigable flute player, and regularly entertained friends.

**King in Prussia:** Frederick might be known in English as the King of Prussia, but in German he was known as the King *in* Prussia until the first Partition of Poland.

**Old Trenck:** Sophie is referring to the *Life and Adventures* of Baron Friedrich von der Trenck, who began the Silesian Wars on the side of Frederick the Great. He is not to be confused with his cousin, Baron Franz von der Trenck, who led his Pandours in support of Maria Theresia.

**Marie:** Money; Viennese slang.

**-8-**

**Cagliostro:** (Giuseppe Balsamo) Alessandro, Count di Cagliostro (1743–1795). Adventurer, oculist, occultist, doctor, and seller of elixirs and salves.

**Omi:** Sophie’s grandmother, Celeste. “Celi” Schaidl (1705–1764).

**Ofen:** German name for Buda, as in Budapest.

**My mother’s silk bracelets:** Sophie’s mother was Maria Wolff (1722–1744).

**State and Civil Calendar:** *Who’s Who of Vienna* in Sophie’s time.

**Countess Anna Wielopolska:** Polish activist.

**Georg Wilsdorf:** Sophie’s driver.

**Mehlgrube:** Assembly rooms on the *Mehlmarkt* or Flour Market.

**Masters’ Lane:** The*Herrengasse*.

**Wallenstein and Tilly:** Thehorses have been named after the great Imperial generals of the Thirty Years’ War.

**Leopoldstadt:** Area of Vienna on the far side of the Danube Canal, containing the famous Prater, an entertainment ground; named for Emperor Leopold I, who expelled its Jews.

**Winckelmann:** Johann Joachim Winckelmann, the famous antiquarian (1717–1768).

**Sperl:** Local nightclub.

**Föhn:** Hot wind from the Alps, held to be maddening.

**Main Street:** Main Street of the earlier Jewish settlement in the *Leopoldstadt*, today the *Grosse Sperlgasse*.

**Freylich:** Of course.

**-9-**

**L’état, c’est moi:** Louis XIV’s famous supposed dictum: “I am the State.”

**Old Jewish community house:** Thesite of the Versailles Club, by some quirk of fate, is today home to Vienna’s Crime Museum.

**Louis Quatorze:** In the style of Louis XIV of France.

**Hau di üba d’Häusa:** “Get lost.” Viennese dialect.

**Puttanaccia:** Theapproximate meaning is “big beefy whore.”

**Che piacere rivedervi. Ma come siete stata? Siete incantevole. . . . : “**What a pleasure to see you. How have you been? You are ravishing. . . .”

**Frari:** Santa Maria Gloriosa dei Frari, enormous church in Venice.

**Tokay:** Sweet wine from Hungary.

**Ruster Ausbruch:** Austrian dessert wine.

**Vi imploro: “**I beg you.”

**Lo sapete: “**You know.”

**Una bella offerta: “**A fine offer.”

**Buona notte: “**Good night.”

**Yatagane:** German spelling of Turkish *yatağan,* an Ottoman knife or short sabre.

**Hanym efendi:** “Miss.” Writing Ottoman script was not among Sophie’s accomplishments. Dschingis’ words (indeed, even his name) are spelled here as they might appear in her mind, according to the rules of German orthography.

**Bey efendim: “**Sir.”

**-10-**

**Capuchin Church:** Burial place of the Habsburg dynasty.

**Husband:** Franz of Lorraine, Maria Theresia’s husband, died at Innsbruck while a ending their son Leopold’s wedding in 1765. The Triumphal Arch on the Maria Theresia Street in Innsbruck commemorates both events on opposite sides.

**Mehlgrube:** An assembly hall in the New Market (so called because it was built to ease the pressure on the *Hoher Markt*). Flour was sold there, so the New Market was also known as the Flour Market, the *Mehlmarkt*. It was also a major departure point for long-distance carriages.

**Ah, vous êtes venue, chère Comtesse, je vous en remercie:** “ ank you for coming, countess.”

**Je vous en prie. Vous offenserais-je si je parlais en allemand?** “You’re welcome. Would it annoy you if I spoke German?”

**Sister Angela:** Teacher of Sophie’s at Saint Ursula’s school in the Aigen district of Salzburg (and near the von Trapp castle, for purposes of orientation).

**Jolie-laide:** A hard to define French expression which suggests “somehow attractive while not being conventionally good looking.”

**Point du tout:** “Not at all.”

**Ländler:** Lively folk dance.

**Zips:** Now Spiš in Slovakia.

**Catherine “The Great”:** Empress of Russia 1762–1796.

**Stanislas Poniatowski:** King of Poland 1764–1795.

**Donner Fountain:** Officially the Providence Fountain, created by G. R. Donner and erected in 1739.

**Confederation of Bar:** Group of Polish nobles fighting for independence from Russia.

**Uschi:** Familiar version of “Ursula.”

**You know what happened then:** TheRusso-Turkish War, 1768–1774.

**Sobieski:** Jan Sobieski, King of Poland 1674–1696, in command of Polish, Austrian, and German allies against Ottoman forces under Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa.

**Kahlenberg:** Hill in the Vienna Woods, to the north-east of the city, where Jan Sobieski, the Polish king, led a successful charge against Turkish besiegers in 1683.

**Klosterneuburg:** Stunning Baroque monastery overlooking the Danube.

**Granitz:** Imperial Prince Luitpold Zvonimir von Granitz-Wolfsberg, Maria Theresia’s Chancellor. An Imperial Prince (Reichsfürst) owed allegiance directly to the Emperor. The title was usually based on property, but Granitz’ was honorary, a signal of his services to the Holy Roman Empire.

**Kayser Joseph II (1741–1790):** Son of Maria Theresia, who reigned jointly with his mother from his father’s death in 1765 and alone after Maria Theresia’s death in 1780.

**I came from Salzburg:** Salzburg was an independent bishopric, secularised by Napoleon in 1803.

**Sepp:** Joseph Granitz, Prince Granitz’ son. ‘Sepp’ is a typical southern German diminutive of Joseph.

**Auf Wiederschauen:** “Farewell,” a more typically southern version of the familiar *Auf Wiedersehen.*

**Grinzing:** Well-known wine producing village to the northwest of Vienna.

**-11-**

**Military frontier:** The*Militärgrenze* was the shifting border between the Habsburg and the Ottoman spheres.

**Fanni Werthenheimer:** Jewish heiress living at the *Naglergasse* end of the Graben, generally responsible for any of Sophie’s exotic or improbable tastes or practices, such as depilation.

**He got the French on our side:** TheHabsburgs and Bourbons were traditional enemies, and the Bourbons had sided with Frederick over his annexation of the then Austrian province of Silesia in 1740, when Maria Theresia came to the throne. The Diplomatic Revolution of the early 1750s saw the unlikely alliance of the Bourbons and Habsburgs against the British and the Prussians and its practical expression in the Seven Years’ War (1756–1763).

**Casanova:** Giacomo Girolamo Casanova (1725–1798), celebrated Venetian adventurer and roué, mentor to Mozart’s librettist Lorenzo da Ponte.

**Pawlatsche:** A balcony running the whole length of an inner court, a common architectural feature in Vienna.

**Saint Stephen’s:** The*Stefansdom*, the cathedral church of Vienna, frequently dubbed the “Steffl .”

**Dormeuse:** Voluminous mobcap.

**Corona Mundt: The** moneylender Sophie refers to in Chapter 3.

**Luzie Rathenau (1741– ):** One of Gustl’s surviving sisters, the other being Charlotte (1739–).

**Wedding:** Sophie married Gustl in 1763, soon after hostilities in the Seven Years War ended.

**Court Church:** The*Hofkirche*, where Sophie and Gustl were married. This was the only Catholic church in Protestant Dresden and served the ruling Wettin dynasty, which was Catholic.

**Aurelia Rathenau:** Gustl’s aunt (1699– ).

**Mariahilf:** “Maria the Helper,” a district west of the centre.

**Sabine:** Sabine Waldeck, nursery-maid of Camilla Bergauer, later friend of Sophie and eventual owner and renovator of the Black Whale.

**-12-**

**Je baise la main:** “I kiss your hand,” instead of the typical *Küss’ die Hand*. The phrase sounds quite peculiar in French, but Granitz offers it here as a distant courtesy that makes the action itself superfluous. Of two minds as to whether gloves made her hands look smaller, Sophie often omitted to wear any, a habit that inclined many to a merely verbal hand kiss on meeting her. The tendency to say one was kissing a lady’s hand (instead of actually doing it) grew markedly during the 1918 flu pandemic.

**Enchanté de faire votre connaissance:** “Delighted to make your acquaintance.”

**Votre altesse:** “Your Highness;” Sophie follows by addressing Granitz by the title of *Hoheit* or Highness, according to his status as an Imperial Prince.

**Prater:** Thefamous entertainment ground on the other side of the Danube Canal.

**Vous puez, madame:** “You stink, madame.” Poor Sophie has no idea that the Chancellor detested scents of any kind.

**Carinthian Gate:** The*Kärntnertor.*

**Spielberg:** The ŠpilberkCastle in Brno was the equivalent of a maximum security prison today, holding both political prisoners and serious criminals. Its most notorious inmate was the appalling Pandour captain Franz von der Trenck, of whom more in the next volume.

**-13-**

**Castle Square:** *Burghof*.

**Swiss Gate:** *Schweizertor*.

**Lodge of the Three Swords: The** *Loge “Zu den drei Schwertern”* was one of several Masonic lodges operating in Vienna in the 1770s.

**-14-**

**Shul:** Yiddish for synagogue. Interesting that Sophie knew it was there at all; it was forbidden to advertise its purpose on the street.

**Old Wolff:** Gidon/Gideon Wolff, Sophie’s maternal grandfather.

**Königsberg:** City in East Prussia, nowadays Kaliningrad.

**Small boy with the cart:** This child, as it turned out, was J. F. Sonnleithner, later secretary to the Court Theatre, who was given to recounting the strange scene he had witnessed decades before on the Katzensteig. Among his many accomplishments is the libretto for Beethoven’s *Fidelio*.

**-15-**

**Marquise von Ostkirchen:** Many have speculated that this figure is the inspiration for Kleist’s celebrated novella *Die Marquise von O*. Sophie’s remarks, if they are to be credited, suggest that Kleist’s examination of the source materials may have been glancing.

**Wedding Fountain:** Thefountain, which depicts the marriage of Mary and Joseph, was erected around 1730. With the *Schranne* in the vicinity, it had formerly been a place of execution.

**It was around that corner that Marcus Aurelius died:** The Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius died in the year 180 in Vienna, then known as Vindobona. (Or else in Pannonia.)

**Heathens’ Spire: The** *Heidenturm*, the spire of St Stephen’s, perhaps so called because of Roman building materials used to construct it.

**Red Tower Street: The** *Rotenturmstrasse*. The Red Tower, the gate on to the Danube Canal, was demolished in 1776.

**Sublime Porte:** Conventional shorthand for the government of the Ottoman Empire, the *Bâb-ı Âli* or “exalted gate” was the entrance used by ambassadors and potentates on their way to meet the Sultan.

**Becktaschy Order:** A sect devoted to mysticism, the Bektashi Order inclines toward Sufism and the esoteric knowledge of Shi’ism. It was also very closely associated with the shock troops of the Ottoman Empire, the janissaries, little as these might appear to be the stuff of which mystics are made.

**Almanara:** At the Battle of Almenara (1710), Habsburg and Bourbon forces clashed in the War of the Spanish Succession.

**Kolin:** Thebattle, in 1757, was a considerable setback for Frederick.

**A wild pig stomped away:** Thesimilarities in this account to those of the Irish tenor Michael Kelly, whose *Reminiscences* describe a visit to the Prater, give rise to the suspicion that Sophie read those in later years and absorbed them into her experience.

**My father-in-law:** August Rathenau (1704–1764).

**My mother-in-law:** Katharina Wichowa Rathenau (1710–1765).

**Graf von Falkenstein:** Thename under which Joseph II o en travelled.

**Majestät:** “Your Majesty.”

**It makes her more of a threat to Austria:** Maria Theresia had made it clear to Catherine that she never wished to share a border with her.

**When Her Imperial Majesty contracted it:** In 1767.

**Leopold Fountain:** Graben statue with figure of St Leopold.

**Aulic counsellors:** Based in Vienna, the Aulic Council (*Reichshofrat*) was one of the two principal courts of the empire.

**-16-**

**Lord God’s corner:** The*Herrgottsswinkel,* the corner of a kitchen or living room equipped with a crucifix and other religious and family images.

**Minorite church:** *Minoritenkirche*. The dramatic profile of the church, which belonged to the “Minor Brothers” or Franciscans, is clearly recognisable in a pre-World War I watercolour by an unsuccessful applicant to the Viennese Academy of Art.

**Chess Turk:** This seeming automaton in Turkish guise, which played chess with fascinated opponents, began its sensational career at Schönbrunn in 1770 and was eventually understood to have a human operator.

**Freut mich: “**Pleased to meet you.”

**-17-**

**Carinthian Street:** The*Kärntnerstrasse.*

**Court Theatre:** This building, known as the *Kärntnertortheater*, or Theatre at the Carinthian Gate, was officially the Imperial and Royal Court Theatre of Vienna. It was very close to the site of today’s famous Vienna State Opera.

**Charles Church:** A plague church, the *Karlskirche*, with its famous double columns, was commissioned by Maria Theresia’s father, Charles VI, and dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo.

**Carinthian Bastion:** The*Kärntnerbastei.*

**Water Bastion:** The*Wasserkunstbastei*.

**Arrowheads:** Eleven of these bastions projected out from the walls, making it hard for besiegers to approach the walls without being fired on from the side and above. Their existence had been critical in the 1683 Ottoman siege of Vienna.

**Grenadiers:** Troops who specialised in hurling iron or glass spheres packed with explosives; they were often used in assaults. They were typically tall and strong, being obliged to throw their grenades to a distance safe from themselves and their comrades. The grenadier was more a matter of legend than reality by Sophie’s day, and she also seems to have conflated the figure of the grenadier with the famous regiment of giants recruited by Frederick’s father.

**- 18-**

**Dschingis must have a Kalthoff :** Repeating rifles had been a matter of experiment since the seventeenth century. “Kalthoff” (named for a particular gunsmith, not the unknown inventor) was the generic term in Sophie’s area. Their use (always severely limited by very high costs of production, tendency to malfunction, and the need for extensive training in operation, depending on model) was not widespread until the middle of the nineteenth century. The remarkable re and reload times of Prussian infantry were in any case a byword.

**-19-**

**House of Correction: The** *Malefizspitzbubenhaus* in the Rauhensteingasse.

**Invalid House:** The*Bäckenhäusel* in the Währinger Strasse. “He belongs in the Bäckenhäusel” was a familiar judgement on anyone past the peak of health.

**Golem:** A powerful, man-sized figure of clay, animated by a rabbi such as Judah Loew ben Bezalel of Prague in the sixteenth century. In some stories the mindless servant would be brought to life by attaching a paper with the name of God (a *shem*) on it. In others, the golem would awake if the word *emet* (truth) was inscribed on its breast and be deactivated if the initial *e-aleph* was rubbed out, for *met* signifies “death.”

**A coil of rope:** Thetorture carried out by Horvath was known as the *Schnüren* or binding. A skilled operator could inflict pain in different ways, such as making the bristles dig into the flesh or by binding the arms so that any movement was unendurable.

**-20-**

**According to form:** Since Horvath breaches Maria Theresia’s Criminal Code in his pursuit of advancement, his protest is unconvincing. Torture was certainly permitted, but the Code aimed to restrict its use, requiring transparent official sanction and administration with due care. It was, nonetheless, looked on with repugnance by many prominent members of this society and renounced in 1776. Joseph II, in the same spirit, abolished the death penalty for crimes other than murder in 1787.

**Torquemada:** Dominican and Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada’s campaign against heresy in fifteenth-century Spain may have cost the lives of several thousand people. Although his name is justly associated with cruelty, he actually made some effort to reduce its most severe impact on his victims, if not to the extent of sparing them the stake.

**Anna’s Lane:** The*Annagasse*.

**-21-**

**Bettina Schmidtke Hunger:** Aurelia’s maid.

**Salzkammergut:** Area stretching east of Salzburg, taking in Sophie’s native Wolfgangsee.

**Du lieber Gott:** Dear God.

**Maria Plain:** Place of pilgrimage to the north of Salzburg.

**Verena:** Aurelia’s sister, Verena Rathenau Mühr (1702– 1769).

**They expected a *Fräulein* at the least:** Aurelia means that Gustl’s family expected he would marry a woman of quality.

**-22-**

**Stamperl:** A glass of schnapps. The word comes from the action of setting down a glass with a clink (*stampern*).

**-23-**

**Poor Sinner’s cemetery:** The*Armensünder-Gottesacker* in front of the *Karlskirche,* where black-clad and masked members of the Brothership of the Dead (*Totenbruderschaft* ) buried the bodies of the executed.

**Scottish Gate:** *Schottentor.*

**Fiaker:** Coach.

**Orphanage Lane:** *Waisenhausgasse*.

**Trinity Church:** *Dreifaltigskeitkirche*.

**Retreat from Freiberg:** TheBattle of Freiberg (1762), at which the Imperial army was routed, was the last great engagement of the Seven Years’ War.

**-24-**

**Vistula:** A river which flows through many Polish cities.

**-26-**

**Ihro Gnaden:** “Your Grace;” Sophie’s old-fashioned and deferential formulation is perhaps more affectionate than ironic.

**-27-**

**Fetzenschädel:** “Rag-head,” idiot.

**-28-**

**Schatz:** “My Treasure.” Typical German endearment.

**Bärchen:** “My little bear,” sweetie. Typical German endearment.

**Dragging workboats**: Increasing reluctance to apply the death penalty did not mean that the alternatives were comfortable.

**Hildegard von Bingen:** Theremarkable twelfth-century Rhineland abbess and polymath, whose medicinal insights are still well regarded by many today.

**Wooden pyjamas:** *Holzpyjama*, the carefree Viennese synonym for “coffin.”

**Knödel:** “Money” in Viennese slang, apart from meaning “dumpling.”

**Saint Peter’s:** The*Peterskirche*, on the Graben.

**-29-**

**Temeśvar:** Timișoara, capital of the Banat in Romania. So close to the military frontier, Sophie’s towel was doubtless of Egyptian cotton.

**-30-**

**Leimgrube:** Street in *Mariahilf*.

**Galicia:** Sophie is a little premature. Although the name “Galicia” is of historical origin, it had to be revived to designate the Polish-Lithuanian territory now absorbed by the Habsburg Empire.

**-31-**

**Goldsmiths’ Lane:** *Goldschmiedgasse*.

**Snail:** *Zur Schnecke*.

**Saint Benedikt:** A martyr from the Roman catacombs, not the famous monastic saint.

**Saint John Nepomuk:** Martyred in 1393 for keeping the secrets of the confessional inviolate; a statue of Bohemia’s principal saint (generally with a finger to his lips) is to be found on half of the bridges of Central Europe.

**Marie, unfamiliar in gold leaf:** Theinterior of Saint Peter’s is strikingly classical, the figure of the Blessed Virgin uncharacteristically Roman.

**Selamun aleyküm:** “Peace be with you.” The Turkish version deviates a little from the normal Arabic greeting.

**Ve aleykümüsselam:** Thestandard response: “And with you be peace.”

**Sies de nasylsynys:** “How are you?”

**Tabie:** “Of course.”

**Riedscha ederiem:** “Think nothing of it.”

**Amour-propre:** Self-regard.

**Daar-ul-Harb:** Thetraditional (but not Quranic) designation for non-Muslim areas, as opposed to *Daar-ul-Islam*, the House of Islam.

**Meryem Ana:** Virgin Mary.

**Our Lady’s:** When the original version of The *Prussian Dispatch* was written, the *Frauenkirche* had been a heart-breaking pile of rubble since 1945. Thanks to one of the boldest acts to follow the reunification of Germany, its incomparable beauty, clear fromBellotto’s eightenth-century views, is once more evident along the Elbe.

**Augustus Bridge:** Theoldest bridge in Dresden (now replaced) connects the historic old and the inner new town across the Elbe.

**Daun:** Count Leopold Joseph von Daun, veteran of the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years’ War.

**Holy Cross: The** *Kreuzkirche*, ruined by Prussian bombardment but restored by 1800.

**Zwinger:** Rococo palace of outstanding elegance in the centre of Dresden.

**Residence:** Theroyal palace, in Renaissance style, of the House of We in.

**Saint Sophia:** The*Sophienkirche* was destroyed in the bombing of Dresden in 1945; restoring it did not figure highly on the German Democratic Republic’s priorities.

**Bastion Sol:** TheBastion of the Sun, a fortifcation over the Elbe.

**-34-**

**Wienerisch:** Viennese dialect.

**Golden Deer:** Sophie’s coach for Pressburg would depart from the Golden Deer Inn in the *Leopoldstadt*.

**Rousseau:** The*Confessions of Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, the forerunner of the modern autobiography, were not published for another ten years. Sophie’s memory must be playing her false once again.

**Saint Michael’s Square: The** *Michaelerplatz.*

**Rawstone Lane: The** *Rauhensteingasse.*

**-35-**

**He may withdraw:** Maria Theresia uses the third person to address Sophie’s escort directly, as was aristocratic custom.

**My father:** Nikolaus Süssmayr (1721–1741).

**That demon in Berlin:** Maria Theresia’s typical way of referring to Frederick.

**Mollwitz:** Thefirst serious engagement (1741) in the War of the Austrian Succession, following Frederick’s annexation of Silesia.