FURTHER MANDATE AGAINST THE UNAUTHORIZED PLAYING OF TRUMPETS (DRESDEN, 1736): INTRODUCTION AND TRANSLATION

Edward H. Tarr

My colleague Friedemann Immer recently came into possession of a rare copy of the Saxon mandate from 1736 against unauthorized trumpet playing. It was published in facsimile, together with a commentary by Klaus Thomeyer, in 2000 by the Stiftung Kloster Michaelstein. (For complete details of this and other publications mentioned here, see the bibliography below.) Immer then deposited it on permanent loan in the Bad Säckingen Trumpet Museum. It is now on display in the same glass case as an earlier Saxon mandate of 1711, formerly in the possession of Ernst W. Buser, which has been in the Trumpet Museum since its inception in 1985.

When HBS president Jeffrey Nussbaum asked me if I would like to make an English translation of the 1736 mandate, it was easy to accede, since I had translated the 1711 mandate ten years ago for the European Section of the International Trumpet Guild.

Before proceeding to the present translation, let me review in telegram style a few important dates relating to the Saxon mandates, as well as the trumpeters' and kettledrummers' Imperial Privilege on which they are based. Fuller details can be found in the introductions to the two mandates mentioned above.

As is well known, from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries up through the entire Baroque period the trumpet was indispensable to European crowned heads for the role it played in the conduct of war. The Thirty Years' War (1618-48) and the Seven Years' War (1756-63) were only the most important conflagrations during a period in which principalities great and small constantly rubbed elbows with their neighbors. Since the correct rendering of military signals could decide on victory or defeat in battle, sovereigns and their trumpeters made every effort to see that trumpeters received good training and that their number be limited; the instrument thus came to be a symbol of royalty.

These preoccupations were set down in writing for the first time on 27 February 1623, with the founding—by Emperor Ferdinand II of the Holy Roman Empire of the German-Speaking People—of the Imperial Trumpeters' and Kettledrummers' Society or Guild. The Privilege granted on this occasion by Ferdinand II contained twelve articles. Of these, the seventh was the most important. It specified who could play trumpets, and where. “Trumpeters and kettledrummers perform solely for the Emperor, kings, electors, counts, lords of knightly rank, and similar persons of quality.” “No respectable trumpeter” would perform with “jugglers, tower watchmen, city pipers, minstrels, or the like.” Tower musicians and city pipers were allowed to play the instrument, but only in their restricted sphere of influence. Other articles regulated instruction: two years were the normal period
of training, with the principal military signals and some knowledge of clarino playing being the basic course of study. No one could teach unless he had earned the title of Field Trumpeter through participation in a military campaign. A teacher was allowed to instruct only one pupil at a time.

Two publications preceded the Guild’s founding:

- 1548: The thirty-seventh article of the Decree of the Imperial Police, convening at the Augsburg Diet, stated that “weavers, barbers, shepherds, millers, customs officers, pipers, trumpeters, and bakers ... shall henceforth not be excluded from corporations.” This decree was confirmed in 1577.
- 1620: Caspar Hentzschel, an Electoral Brandenburg court trumpeter, published his book Oratorischer Hall und Schall, warning against the danger of a decline of the trumpeters’ art “not only because of the great defects and lacks with which untrained people bring our profession ... into disrepute, ... but also because ... many bumbler and stumblers can be found in all cities and villages – ... mixing among our colleagues like mouse-droppings in pepper.”

The Imperial Privilege of 1623 was confirmed by every Holy Roman Emperor until 1767:

- 1623 (Ferdinand II): twelve articles
- 1630 (re-confirmation by Ferdinand II)
- 1653 (Ferdinand III): expansion to twenty-three articles, the tenth of which (an expansion of the former seventh article) became the most important—translated into English by Don Smithers in 1971 (see bibliography)
- 1706 (Joseph I)
- 1715 (Karl VI)
- 1747 (Franz I): reduction to twelve articles, retaining the revisions of 1653
- 1767 (Joseph II)

The Guild ceased to exist in various parts of the Empire at various times. Johann Ernst Altenburg reported that the “soldier king” Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia had dissolved the Prussian trumpet corps in 1713; from then on one or two trumpeters sometimes performed with the ubiquitous oboe bands, infantry groups often belonging to a Prussian general’s household. (According to another report, the Prussian trumpet corps was not dissolved until 1810.) The Holy Roman Empire of the German-Speaking Peoples ceased to exist in 1806. Guilds of all sorts were abolished in Saxony in 1831, but the Dresden court trumpet corps itself did not cease to exist until 1918. The Viennese Verein der Hof trompeter disbanded in 1878.

The Privilege met with opposition from the very beginning. As early as 1643 the Viennese Trumpeters’ Society (Kameradschaft) called upon all Guild members to evict anyone not abiding by the rules.
At the Guild’s founding the Elector of Saxony, in his office of Imperial Archmarshal, became the trumpeters’ and kettledrummers’ patron. He was to be the arbiter of any dispute arising from the administration of the Privilege. Between 1658 and 1769, six Saxon electors issued their own confirmations of the Privilege:

- 1658 (Johann Georg II)
- 1683 (Johann Georg III)
- 1692 (Johann Georg IV)
- 1709 (Friedrich August I)
- 1734 (Friedrich August II)
- 1769 (Friedrich August III)

Despite this seemingly firm legal foundation, misuses did arise. Electors of Saxony were called upon to issue mandates against unauthorized trumpet playing (and beating of kettledrums) on several occasions:

- 1650 (Johann Georg I)
- 1661 (Johann Georg II)
- 1711 (Friedrich August I)—the mandate translated in 1991 (see bibliography)
- 1736 (Friedrich August II)—the present mandate (see translation below)
- 1804 (Friedrich August I, King of Saxony)

Just what kinds of misuse arose can be seen from the 1736 mandate itself, reproduced below in English translation. It will be noted that this mandate was more restrictive than its predecessors, concerning places and persons who were allowed to play the trumpet: in 1658 comedians, jugglers, gamblers, tower watchmen, city pipers, and minstrels were allowed to play the trumpet in their own usual places of work, such as stages, stands, towers, etc.; but in 1736 they were forbidden to play trumpets and beat kettledrums during their performances, both in cities and in the countryside. In 1736 attention was also called to horns, so-called invention trumpets, and even trombones played after the manner of trumpets; in my opinion this may have applied to such instruments being played in the clarino register. Legal terminology in any language is often hard for the layman to understand, but German legal documents from the Baroque period are couched in almost incomprehensible terms. If the gentle reader feels that the sentences are overly long, he should have a look at the original German text, in which a single sentence could easily cover one or even two pages!

Bibliography (in chronological order):


Detlef Altenburg, *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Trompete im Zeitalter der Clarinblaskunst (1500-1800)*, 3 vols., Kölner Beiträge zur Musikforschung 75 (Regensburg: Gustav Bosse Verlag, 1973; reproduces in vol. 2 all three versions of the Imperial Privilege (1623, 1653, 1747) and Hentzschel’s *Oratorischer Hall und Schall*, as well as other similar documents.


A complete English translation appears on the ensuing pages, followed by a facsimile of the 1736 mandate.
Further MANDATE
Against the Unauthorized Playing of Trumpets and Beating of Military Kettledrums,

Issued by His Royal Highness of Poland, etc., as Elector of Saxony, etc., etc.,
as a Renewal and Strengthening of the Previously Issued Prohibition in Dresden on the 17th of December in the Year 1736
With the most gracious royal Polish and electoral Saxon PRIVILEGE
Printed in Dresden by the widow of the court printer, Stösselin
We, Friedrich August, by the grace of GOD King of Poland, Arch-duke of Lithuania, Reuss, Prussia, Masovia, Shamatia, Kyovia, Vollhinia, Podolia, Podlachia, Livland, Smolensk, Severia, and Chernikov, etc., Duke of Saxony, Julich, Cleve, Berg, Engern, and Westphalia, Archmarshal and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Count of Thuringia, Margrave of Meissen, as well as of Upper and Lower Lusatia, Baron of Magdeburg, Princely Count of Henneberg, Count of the Marches, Ravensberg, and Barby, Lord of Ravenstein, etc., etc., offer Our greeting, grace, and favorable will to each and every one of our prelates, counts, lords, those of the knighthood, superior and subordinate district and local magistrates, mayors and councilmen in their cities, judges and village mayors in their communities, country towns, and villages, and otherwise all Our subjects, those who enjoy Our protection, and those who ply their trade in Our Electoral realms and territories, as well as everyone else.

In addition, We inform you that Our chief court and field trumpeters, as well as Our court and field military kettledrummers, have humbly brought to Our attention—because of the Privilege they have had of old and which has been confirmed from time to time, and especially contrary to those mandates which were published near and far in the years 1661 and 1711—that it has since then become quite common in Our Electoral realms and territories for city pipers, as well as city and peasant musicians, to play trumpets and beat military kettledrums without authorization. Such [individuals] should neither be permitted [to do so], be protected by Our subordinate authorities, nor be encouraged even more by the approval of the latter’s high courts, through misuse and variant interpretations of the clause inserted in the last mandate from the year 1711: namely, that the playing of dances, alarms, and processional fanfares on trumpets and other instruments, especially on horns and so-called invention trumpets, shall
not be permitted—either by themselves or by their subordinates—at public
events, meals, or at banquets with guests of honor, unless these functions are
performed by ministers, knights, officers, or persons with a degree, persons
in Our royal service, or those who otherwise fill a public office. [The above-
mentioned supplicants] have fittingly requested a renewal and strengthen-
ing of the prohibition expressly decreed in those mandates [to which We
have] alluded, by the publication of a further general order according to the
disposition of the mandate from the 7th of March in the year 1661, which
has the following content:

By the grace of God, We, Johann Georg the Second, Duke of Saxony, Julich,
Cleve, and Berg, Archmarshal and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Thuringia,
Margrave of Meissen, as well as of Upper and Lower Lusatia, Baron of Magdeburg, Count
of the Marches and of Ravensberg, Lord of Ravenstein, etc., do hereby proclaim to everyone
that Our Chief Court and Field Trumpeter, and trusty and well-beloved Hans Arnold, has
humbly brought suit in the name of Our appointed court and field trumpeters and military
kettledrummers, as well as all those trumpeters and military kettledrummers who are to be
found in Our Electoral realms and territories, under presentation of the original charter.
Accordingly, Our most honorable lord and father of most blessed Christian memory, re-
sponding to the most humble supplication tendered to him and by the other court and field
trumpeters and military kettledrummers, published in an open charter, on the 10th of July
of the 1650th year, that Privilege concerning trumpeting and drumming which the entire
society of trumpeters and military kettledrummers had received on the 24th of October
of the year 1630 at the public Imperial Diet in Regensburg from His late Roman Imperial
Majesty, Lord Ferdinand the Second. Particularly noteworthy at that time was the seventh
article, because of all kinds of misuses which had arisen and too closely affected this art.

Now that they otherwise most humbly begged Us for a renewal and further con-
firmation of such Privilege on the 4th of June in the year 1658, during the time We served
as Imperial Administrator, We have graciously granted their just request. The articles and decrees of the above-mentioned Privilege contain among others the tenth point, which word for word reads thus:

In the tenth place,

Because trumpeters and kettledrummers perform solely for the Emperor, kings, electors, counts, lords of knightly rank, and similar persons of quality, and therefore do not belong in common to everybody, no respectable trumpeter or military kettledrummer, under threat of a penalty to be decided upon by the fellowship, shall perform with jugglers, tower watchmen, city pipers, minstrels, or the like, whatever they may otherwise be called, even though they may somehow be associated with the art, for in so doing, the trumpeters will bring their art into great disrepute. Nor shall any comedians, jugglers, gamblers, tower watchmen, or even any city pipers or minstrels, perform on trumpets or military kettledrums outside of their stages, stands, or towers, or at weddings, baptisms, dances of rejoicing, church festivals, or other similar convocations, be they for counts, barons, nobles, townsmen, or others, nor shall they use them—and certainly not trombones as if they were trumpets—for processional fanfares, dances, or blowing alarms. If any of these circumstances should occur, the officials of each place, even without the trumpeters’ or kettledrummers’ request, shall forbid such actions under penalty of a heavy fine, thus helping always to maintain and protect the trumpeters and military kettledrummers with this decree, as it was graciously confirmed at that time by the Administrator of the Holy Roman Empire for Us, and for Our heirs and successors.

However, the above-mentioned Hans Arnold has now most humbly brought suit, in his own name and in both that of Our court and field trumpeters and that of Our court and field military kettledrummers, complaining that all kinds of abuses have arisen in Our Electoral realms and territories, near and far. Despite the severe penal mandates issued previously, not only tower watchmen, caretakers, jugglers, comedians, and gamblers
are sounding the trumpet (as is tolerated of them on towers, in comedies, juggling games, and gambling stands), but now many peasant musicians, besides the above-mentioned, have also commenced to do so anywhere and everywhere it pleases them, mainly at feasts, civic and peasant weddings, baptisms, annual fairs, church fairs, dances of rejoicing, and similar revels, indeed, even for persons of ill repute[, in all rank intemperance and vexatious living in these troubled times]. * Some of them sound trombones as if they were trumpets,**

[Translator’s note: The previous passage enclosed in square brackets and designated by a single asterisk has been placed in the present translation according to its position in the Imperial Privilege (see above). In the mandate of 1736, it appears where there are two asterisks.] with the blowing of processional fanfares, marches, dances, and alarms, disturbing their fellows and thereby also grievously misusing the sound of the trumpet. They do so all the more because some of the delegated sub-magistrates of Our territories have up until now not only overlooked the actions of such unauthorized persons, but have also employed them themselves in various places, thus introducing such abuse themselves.

Since We were most humbly requested to take the entire society of trumpeters and military kettledrummers under Our most gracious protection, both in Our own and in neighboring Electoral and Princely territories, because of the office We hold of Imperial Marshal, We are not able to refuse them, but wish on the contrary to adhere to the indicated Privilege and to the mandate already issued on the 10th of June, 1650.

We accordingly decree to each and every one of Our prelates, counts, lords, provincial governors, those of the knighthood, superior, subordinate, and local magistrates, jurors, administrators, official commanding officers, mayors and councilmen in their cities, judges and village mayors in their villages, and all Our subjects and those dependent on Our protection in common to whom this Our charter or its publication might apply, that they neither allow, nor permit in the slightest, that comedians, jugglers, gamblers, city pipers, as well as each and every city or peasant musician, whatever they are called, play on trumpets or on trombones after the manner of a trumpet outside of their comedies, juggling games, gambling stands, and towers, nor at noble, civic, or peasant weddings,
baptisms, annual fairs, church fairs, dances of rejoicing, or similar revels, on penalty of a fine of a hundred Rhenish guilders of gold, which shall be levied uncompromisingly upon anyone offending against Our mandate, half of which shall be delivered into Our coffers, the other half, however, into the treasury of Our appointed court and field trumpeters, in return for a receipt, in order that rank and vexatious living and prevailing abuses may finally be put to a stop.

The above-mentioned superior and subordinate officials and subjects of Our territories shall also punish appropriately those offenders and wrongdoers who have up until now employed the trumpet unlawfully, and shall order their trumpets to be taken away from them and handed over to Our Chief Trumpeter.

Thus is done Our earnest will and intent. In witness thereof We have issued this charter with Our own Electoral signature and printed seal. Thus done in Dresden on the 7th of March, in the year 1661.

Johann Georg, Elector

(seal) Wolff Siegfried von Lüttichau

Christoph Schindler

Now that We have graciously decided to defer to the supplicants’ petition, so as to be able to put a stop to the prevailing bad habits, and after having studied the formerly issued public pronouncements as confirmation of the [supplicants’] correctly cited Privilege, We hereby wish the above-mentioned mandate of the year 1661 to be renewed, and furthermore the
clause inserted in the mandate of the year 1711—"at public events, meals, or at banquets with guests of honor, unless these functions are exercised by ministers, knights, officers, or by persons with a degree who are in our service or who otherwise fill a public office"—to be restricted by virtue of the following, so that on similar occasions neither the use of other trumpeters and military kettledrummers be allowed than Our court and field trumpeters, or other trumpeters and military kettledrummers who have been correctly trained and accepted into the Society [of Trumpeters and Kettledrummers], if these can be obtained on the spot, nor shall it be allowed to anyone in Our service or in a public office to issue any dispensation therefrom; but rather this should be allowed only to persons [such as] Our servants and subordinate officials with a degree who are of the same rank as the highest superior officers.

Our decree is therefore promulgated to each and every one of Our prelates, counts, and lords, those of the knighthood, and civil servants, however they may be called, as well as to city and village courts, that they not only comport themselves personally in accordance with Our herewith included and repeated mandate, and conform to it firmly and inviolably, in order to avoid scrupulous inquiry and inevitable punishment, but also and in particular [that they] forbid the playing of dances and processional fanfares on trumpets and other instruments, especially on horns after the manner of trumpets and on so-called invention trumpets, in their and their subordinates’ areas of jurisdiction, except in previously specified exceptional cases. They should in no case permit anything to happen which would injure or harm the oft-mentioned Society of Trumpeters and Military Kettledrummers. On the contrary, they should always offer them a helping hand and appropriate protection against the wrongdoers and offenders, applying to Us if necessary. They should proceed against these [miscreants] on their own
accord, if petitioned to do so, or otherwise act appropriately, guided by the mandates of the years 1661 and 1711, levying without delay upon each transgressor the fine of **one hundred Rhenish guilders of gold** prescribed therein, half of which shall be delivered into Our coffers, and the other half into the treasury of Our appointed court and field trumpeters, in return for a receipt; and they shall not permit comedians, jugglers, tightrope-walkers, or similar individuals to play trumpets and beat military kettledrums during their performances, neither in cities nor in the countryside.

Thus shall Our solemn will and intent be accomplished. In witness thereof the present mandate has been signed by Us personally, and We order it to be published near and far with the imprint of Our chancery seal. Thus transpired and done in Dresden, on the 17th of December, 1736.

**AUGUSTUS REX**

(seal)

**Erasmus Leopold von Gerssdorff**

Johann Gottlob Otto, S[cribe]
Der Königl. Maj. in Köthen, z. Thar-Purzel zu Dachsen.

Trompeten Blasen
Der Panetzen Schlagen.

Ehren- und Trophäenlaut des Ehrenlaut
vorkommenden Verhältnis.

Ehrenlaut


Sam. Friedrich August von Goethe

...
Schrift auf Vernehmung, Ausrichtung, Ehren- und Gost-Mahle gehütet, nicht versäumt werden sollte, von denen hier die ersten angehängt, auch war durch deren Nothoritorium Verpflichtung nicht befürwortet werden, in Unterstuhlheit Vorstehung ge- und, wie desseben und Ernster und Ermächti- gung des derselben in angeregten Mandats ausdrücklich beschiedenen Verboche durch Publication eines andernweiten Generals nach der Disposition des Mandats vom 7. Mart. Anno 1668, ehrgebend an- gezüchten, welches folgenden Inhaltes ist:

S

On GOTTES Gnaden, NS
Über Kaspar, Majest. Herrn Ferdinand, dem Älteren, auf öffentlichen Feierlichen Tag zu Regensburg, den 24. Oktober, Anno 1633, erhalten, und besonders damals der Seiden-
bei Pauer, wegen absohn eingeführtes und dieser Kunst
zu nach gesehenen Müßdräcke, durch ein öffent. Pannen
publizieren lassen.
Nachdem nun, den 4. Juni, Anno 1638, Zeit unserer getragenen Geheim-Vicariat, die unternehmende und sinnvolle Constitution ihres Privile-
gium unverhüllt gegeben. Und Mit ihrer gemeinen
Stimmen geschöpf starz gezogen, ermessene Privilegion, darin
nen enthaltene Arm und Ornamente, waren andern aber
noch das Scheiden Panet, welcher von Worte zu Worte al-
so lautet:
Zum Scheiden.
Will die Trompeter und Her-Paufer allein von Kaiser,
König, Thron, Fürsten, Gräfen, Herrn, Herrschaftlichen
Ständen und vorgesehenen Qualitäts-Personen, eingesen,
und beschlossen nicht vielmehr gemäss sind. So soll kein
ithisches Trompeter und Her-Paufer mit Gästein, Hütten-
ern, Stadt-Pfeiffern, Spiel-Leuten, oder vergleich, wie
sich solchen Rechten haben vorgeben, mit der Kunst einige mün-
der Gemeinschaft haben, so dann sollen sich hören lassen,
und das von den gebräuchlichen Verstößen, des Streits,
so die Trompeterschaft erobert, einmütig oder soll einigen
Ordnungen, Gesetzen, Glück-Sätzen, Tönen, an
ander seiner Konvent-Erhol., Blästen-Genuss, Thören,
noch lassen einigen Stadt-Pfeiffer oder Spielmeister, die
Gesellschaften, Freunde, Freunde, Bürgerinnen oder and-
edes Hochauftr., Rats-Leuten, Leute-Leuten, Bräten-Weissen,
und anderen vergleichenden Zusammenkünsten, mit Trompeter
oder Her-Paufer, sich hören lassen, oder denen, wenigstens die
Franken, als ob es Trompeter wären, mit Anhuß, Thun-
en, Lernen-Kähen, gebräuchen, und im weisigen Fall ihnen
seines Ortes Bürgerheit, auch oben der Trompeter und Her-
Pau.
Pauker hinzukamen, sodass der hohe Strauss verblieben, und
die Trompeter und Herr-Pauker jedesmal bei dieser Ver-
öffnung manomiten und plägen lassen,

als damals bei der Art. Momm. Reichs-Bernster und sonstig
Landes-Fürstl. Nachle und Obrigkeit wegen, des Urns. Landes
Ehren und Wochentagen gneidigst gedacht, und aber
Uns ersterzeder Hauss Armee, vor sich und wegen Unserer
Hof- und Feld-Trompeter, auch Hof- und Feld-Herr-Pauker,
sehr unterständigst Flagenge umbraucht, was mussen in Unserm
Thier-Hausbraum und Fluren, und die und seine, allerart
Würdenträbe eingerensten, innere, unrichte Hofnuver erster
erlangenen Postal-Mandaten, die Thürner und Hauss-Leute,
Baukler, Comanches und Glück-Büßer, nicht
nur die Trompeter wie ihnen etwa konfis euf Thürmen,
en Comerchen, Baukler-Quellen und Glück-Büßer
vergönnet,) sondern müsschro auch alle Bauer-Trompeter
sich nicht abgebranet unterfangen, aller und jeder Ortschen,
so er ihnen hübscher, herrischlich in Melkchen, Bürger-
n und Bauer-Stadten, Kind-Lauft, Jahr-Minuten, Mon-
nen, Ebe-Flüßen und Vergollen Comenchen, zu wohlf
gern der durchsichtigen Personen, so wobl erliche die
Bessinnen, also die Trompeter hindem, die aller vorgem Würden
und streichenden Ehren, die sich in gilößen Zentr., mit Aufga-
gen, Maschen, Flagen und Lernen hinziehen, die Blumenkühen
vertauschen, hervor auch den Trompeter-Schul mit dessen
aufbrachen, und dieses unln viel beiss mehr, weil ostich
von deren verordneten Einw-Obrigkeitsten Unserer Lande, sol-
chen unlegitimen Personen besser nicht allegs aufgesichti,
sonder auch widerlichen an unsersichtlichen Orten fuss
gebrachten, und dorbrach solchen Würdenabg eingebrach,
Comenchen unterständigst geben, die ganze Trompeter-
n und Herr-Pauker-Ortshäfste, so wole in liemen, als auch
wegen ihres tragenden Reichs-Marshall-Landes, in denen
berühmten Thier- und Küstenkünften, in gneidigem
Schön zu nehmen, so Wir ihnen auch nicht absichten kön-
nen.


Darum geschicht Unser erster Will und Wünsching, zu überrund dessen haben wir dieses Patent unter Unserer ei- gen-

Johann Georg Chur-Fürst.

L.S.
Wolff Siegfried von Lütichau.

Christoph Schütter.

Allermöge. Wir nun, diesem seer Supplicantiensuchen, von Erweckung derer eingriffsen übrigen Gewohnheiten, und nach Anweisung derer zu Besichtigung obwol herbegebrachtem Privilegien und Besellungen, ebendem ergangen öffentlichen Verordnungen, zu dererthsen, in Gnaden entschlossen; Als wollen Wir vorgennommtes Mandate de anno 1661, hie durch renoviert, hingegen iberroherte dem Mandate de anno 1751, mit eingehoffte Claudial, wenn nicht von Ministris, Cavalliers, Officierers, graduirten und in Unseren Diensten oder sonst in officio publico stehenden Personen.
nen, Ausrichtungen, Ehren- und Gast-Wahle
geschehen.

Kraftt dieses dahin rostringiert haben, daß bey der-
gleichen Gelegenheitten weltier die Gebräuchung ande-
rer, als unserer Hof- und Feld- oder sonst behürig,
ausgeräumter und in die Gesellschaft aufgenomme-
nen Trompeten und Heer-Pauker, wenn derlichen
in 1600 zu erlangen, sich sene, noch auch allen und
eben, welche in unsern Diensten, oder in einem of-
ferlichen Amte sich befinden, sene nachgelassen, son-
 dern dieses nur Unseren mit denen lesten Ober-Offi-
ciers und graduirten in gleichem Ranges stehenden
Dieuen und Unter-Obrieglichsten Persohnen erlan-
get seyn solle;

Und ergeben demnach an alle und jede ebegebende
Unsere Prozession, Gesellen und Herren, die von der
Stüterschaft, und Beamaßen, wie die Rahmen haben
magen, maßlichen an die Gräche in Städten und
Dörffern, Unser Geset, daß sie nicht nur vor ihre
Persohn, hen Vermeidung ewigen Einschens und un-
Nachbörlicher Straße, sich seyanum indirirten und
wiederholten Mandat gewäß bezeigen, und daruber
fest und unverhechlich halten, sondern auch insprin-
berheit das Tanz-Lernen und Ausschaf-Blaßen auf
Trompeten und anderen Instrumenten, sondern ab
aber mit Wald-Hornern auf Trompeten-Arth, und
beyen
denen sogenannten Invention-Trompeten, den sich und deren übrigen, außer in denen vorher restringierten und ausgenommenen Fällen, untersagen, und darunter der vornehmsten Trompeten- und Herr-Pauken-Gesellschaft zum Schaden und Nachteil, auf keine Weise etwas unternehmen lassen, vielmehr ihnen gegen die übertretenden und Verbrecher jederzeit bis an ihren gebräuchlichen Schatz und häßliche Hand leisten, und wieder diese von selbst, oder wenn sie darum angehalten werden, nach Anleitungen derer Mandat die anno 1661, und 1711, mit innerweiterer Einweisung der darinnen bestehenden Einhundert Rheinischer Gold-Gulden Strafe von jedem Contraversere, worvon die Heftige gleichgesagt in Unseren Reich-Kammer, die andere Heftige aber Unseren besichlichen Hof- und Feld-Trompetern zu ihrer Casa, gegen Obertung einzuliefern ist, und sonst bedrück verfahren, auch deinen Cornettierern, Bauchern, Scil.-Tänzern und vergleichenden Lauten das Trompeten-Blasen und Herr-Pauken-Schlagen bey ihren Spielen, weder in denen Städten, noch auf dem Lande, gesellen sollen.

Daran wird Unser ernster Ruhm und Meinung vollbracht. Zu Unhein ist gegenwärtiges Mandat von uns eigenhändig unterschrieben, und unter Unsern...
ferm vorgebruckten Tanzhey-Secret ins Land zu publiiren anbefohlen worden. So geschehen und ge-
ben zu Dresden, am 17. December, 1736.

AUGUSTUS REX.

L.S.

Erasmus Leopold von
Herzdorff.

Johann Gottlob Orzo, S.