THE RISE OF PROFESSIONALISM IN SWITZERLAND
ABOUT 1700

JOHN PAUL VON GRUENINGEN

University of Wisconsin

FOREWORD

Sometime ago there were turned over to the writer two High-
Alemannic parchment manuscripts which had been a family pos-
session for six generations. The first, entitled “Lehrbrief,” is
a letter of release granted in 1677 by the Association of Master
Surgeons of Bern, certifying the completion in Thun by an Isaac
von Grüningen of Saanen of an apprenticeship in surgery; the
second, entitled “Attestation,” is a testimonial issued by the
mayor of Thun, Niclaus von Diesbach, who in his capacity as
chief magistrate discloses the description and outcome of twen-
ty-two surgical cases within his jurisdiction and under the care
of the Oculiss, Bein - Bruch- Schnitt- und Wundartz, Ysaac Von
Grunigen (evidently a variant spelling of the name in the “Lehr-
brief”), resident at Interlaken in 1695.

The question of the possible philological and medico-histori-
cal significance of these instruments led to a critical study of
their texts and to the present attempt to place them in historical
perspective. It may be said at the outset that linguistically they
document a number of interesting examples of the comparatively
late preservation in the Canton of Bern of different MHG. and
EG. (see p. 298) language characteristics as well as the extent of
the influence, as late as the close of the seventeenth century, and
as far west as Bern, of the syntactical style and legalistic phrase-
ology of the German imperial chanceries. The substance itself
is of sufficient cultural and medico-historical interest to warrant
its wider availability; therefore, the writer has prepared an
English translation of the texts and a glossary of words now
obsolete or peculiar to the High-Alemannic dialect of this period.

With respect to the authenticity and ownership of the doc-
ments, it may be said that there is an Isaac von Grüningen iden-
tified in the parish records of Saanen, Canton Bern, in 1696 as
Bruch Schneit and again in 1697 as Bruchartzet.\textsuperscript{1} He is evidently the “surviving, legitimate son of the honorable etc. Peter von Grüningen” of the “Lehrbrief” and the Oculiss etc. of the “Attestation.” The Saanen baptismal register records on August 22, 1645 the baptism of Isaac, the third son of Peter von Grüningen and Katri Würsten.\textsuperscript{2} If this is the apprentice of the “Lehrbrief,” he was not quite 32 years old in 1677 when granted his release and 50 in 1695 when given the “Attestation.”\textsuperscript{3} A younger son of Peter and Katri is the father of Hanns,\textsuperscript{4} the father of Johannes,\textsuperscript{5} the father of Jacob,\textsuperscript{6} in whose possession the writer’s father, who emigrated from Saanen in 1871, and his sister, Elizabeth Plüss-von Grüningen, first knew the manuscripts to be. Upon the death of all other interested parties Mme Plüss inherited the manuscripts and in 1925 presented them to the writer.

THE STRIFE BETWEEN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

The story of the struggle between medicine and surgery constitutes an interesting chapter in European cultural history. In the Bernese highlands, where in certain respects the mists of medievalism lingered longer than elsewhere and where in other respects there was civic progress far in advance of the time, there is afforded toward the close of the seventeenth century a peculiarly significant picture of the development of professionalism in surgery. Owing in part to the comparatively late flourishing of the guilds, organized surgery could maintain and advance its own professional dignity and interests precisely at a time when dogmatism in the universities sorely impeded the advance of medical science and when there was thriving not only in secret corners but in the market places, often under political protection, a superstitious quackery unbelievably brutal and ignorant.

\textsuperscript{1} Saanen Tauschvol vol. 7:272 and 284.
\textsuperscript{2} Ibid. 6:61.
\textsuperscript{3} This instrument is thus obviously not a diploma granted upon the completion of a probationary period of practice but a testimonial of “transfer” enabling the surgeon, who moved his place of residence from Interlaken to Saanen, the better to establish himself in his new location.
\textsuperscript{4} Saanen Tauschvol 7:160.
\textsuperscript{5} Ibid. 8:237.
\textsuperscript{6} Ibid. 10:192.
THE RISE AND DECLINE OF SCIENCE

The decline of the spirit of academic freedom in medicine is vividly portrayed by Brunner and Muralt. Leading professors of medicine were teaching about 1700 a mixture of mathematical mysticism and hocus-pocus in the name of medical science that Paracelsus of the sixteenth and the scientists of the early and middle seventeenth century would have been ashamed of. Even in the university of Basel, where surgical instruction had experienced a promising beginning under Caspar Bauhin in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, there was a sorry decadence toward the end of the seventeenth. The unprecedented rise of science in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries would seem to augur anything rather than a set-back of scholarly achievement for almost two centuries. The study of medicine begun by the Greeks had been quite forgotten in the middle ages. With the rediscovery of Hippocrates a revitalizing influence came to be exerted in the West. Paracelsus (d. 1541), remembered for his advancing the study of chemistry, had fearlessly thundered against the abuses of faith healing and had contributed toward a more scientific approach to medicine. Galileo (d. 1642), Kepler (d. 1630), Torricelle (d. 1647), Güercke (d. 1686), Boyle (d. 1691), and Newton (d. 1727) had vastly extended scientific knowledge in astronomy, physics, and mathematics. Bacon (d. 1626), Descartes (d. 1650), and Spinoza (d. 1627), had liberalized the mind in philosophy. Tournefort (d. 1707) had discovered the new principle in botany of plant analysis based on the blossom—an incalculable advance over the method of classification according to months of growth; Harvey (d. 1657) had discovered the circulation of the blood and Cowper (d. 1709), the capillary system, while Malphigi (d. 1694) had become founder of microscopical anatomy. Furthermore, with the beginning of the seventeenth century there were instituted numerous scientific and medical societies contributive to the advancement of learning. There were founded: in 1603, the Academia dei Lincei in Italy; in 1632, the Academia Caesareo Leopoldina in Germany, a society of physicians including in its membership the foremost German-speaking scholars of Eur-

ope; in 1645, the Royal Society of England; and in 1666, the French Academy of Sciences.

It is not our purpose here to investigate the factors responsible for the long period of academic stultification coming with the turn of a cycle upon these promising beginnings. Suffice it to say that perhaps nowhere is there to be found a more telling example of the full sweep of this decline than in the history of the science and practice of medicine. In many instances every further progress had to await the coming of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Thus the beginning of instruction in hospitalization under Felix Platers I in Basel came to an end in 1677 (the date of our older manuscript) and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that serious attention was directed, for example, to the worthy surgical care of wounded soldiers. Again, the discovery by Leeuwenhoek, made in 1671 with the aid of a microscope, of foreign animal life in boils led only to the idea of contagium animatum, and almost two centuries had to elapse before the discovery of bacteria. As early as 1667 Jean Denis successfully carried out transfusions of blood and experiments by means of injecting medicants into the blood stream, but the immediately following century was at an utter loss in taking the succeeding step leading to serum therapy.

There arose in the seventeenth century three leading schools or movements in medicine. The theoretically schooled physician received little practical experience while in training. In his capacity as healer he would find the lines of least resistance in adhering to one of the contemporary schools, a circumstance that precluded methodical investigations of independence. The first of these schools, the iatrochemical, based in part on Paracelsus and in part on chemistry and philosophy, had received impetus from Holland through Franz de la Boë of Leyden (d. 1672). All sickness was believed to have its origin in the mixture of juices, in fermentation, or chemical action. The function of the doctor was to prescribe the proper medicants for counteraction. The principal occupation of practicing physicians came to be that of making trial-and-error experiments with all manner of mixtures. A second school, the Hippocratic, forerunners of which had been Santoro (d. 1636) and Borelli (d. 1679), the latter called the founder of physiology, was based chiefly on physics. Disease, it was held, is of a mechanical nature. By carefully weighing, measuring and counting whatever can be
weighed, measured and counted, one can discover what needs to be corrected. The procedure accurately applied did indeed yield some very substantial gains in the advancement of knowledge, for example, in connection with the study of the muscles, the mechanics of breathing, and physical optics, but on the whole the school gave rise to a pseudo-scholarship that floundered in its nonsensical attempts at applying higher mathematics, calculus and logarithms, hydraulics, centrifugal and centripetal forces in reading the deeper secrets of healing. The third school, called the empirical, grew out of the theory of objective observation of the course of diseases as advocated and taught by Sydenham (d. 1689). The school added materially to the exact knowledge of diseases. Sydenham’s recording of the symptoms and the course of hysteria, St. Vitus dance, gout, pleurisy, pneumonia, erysipelas, and croup are still recognized as being masterfully done. Toward the end of the century this school, too, led to dogmatism. The panacea of the empiricists was “regularity.” Their medical theory is reflected in their favorite aphorism to the effect that a good clown is more conducive to the public health of a town than twenty asses laden with drugs.

Fischer and Heinemann describe the typical physician about 1750. In that he was more than half a century in the making, he may serve to throw light on the physician about 1700. With all the airs of academic arrogance he strides through the streets in stately dignity, wearing a powdered peruke, jabot, scarlet velvet breeches, a long robe, frills of lace at his wrists (the scorn of all practical surgeons), carrying a heavy cane used as a chin rest when diagnosing particularly perplexing cases. To him fell the city, court, and university appointments and the fat support of the patricians, so that he could well afford to ignore the guild of surgeons that had come up by way of the barber shop.

The Early History of Surgery

Surgery may be said to have had two lines of ancestry, both dating from the eleventh century. When it was decreed in Rouen in 1092 that monks were not to wear beards, there came into being a new servant of the church in the capacity of barber. In

---

8 Fischer, Georg Chirurgie vor 100 Jahren Hannover, 1876.
the course of time he acquired certain concessions entitling him to train apprentices, to practice blood-letting, to bandage wounds, and to perform minor surgical operations. But the story of barber-surgery is not one of steady advance. In fact the shop and the business of the barber soon fell into evil repute, evoking the wrath of the church and the fury of the trade guilds. The church, which had first given rise to the barber-surgeon and which had developed its own hospitals and asylums in the early middle ages, vigorously opposed surgery in principle, denying the right of priesthood to anyone who had been operated upon. As to trade guilds—there are evidences up to the fifteenth century that some of these organizations required of their members an oath to the effect that they were not “bastards, barbers, bath-keepers, nor Wends.” The other ancestor of the surgeon is the medieval bath-keeper. He and his hospital first appeared to combat leprosy carried to Europe by the returning eleventh-century crusaders. The obliging bather soon learned to operate with clysters and plasters and began competing with the barber in the treatment of open sores and wounds, and in blood-letting. The bitter struggles between barbers and bath-keepers were anything but salutary for the elevation of surgery to a reputable profession. At the Congress of Augsburg in 1548, however, barber-surgeons were granted guild privileges. Once organized they steadily managed to get the greater part of chirurgery into their hands. In 1682 by official recognition of Emperor Leopold I, surgery throughout the empire was classed as an art not as a trade. Mutual consultations between doctors and surgeons were encouraged by the guilds and the city councils, but the gap between the dogmatically trained physician and the guild-born surgeon was usually too wide to be bridged. To make matters worse for the surgeon there was the serious competition of itinerant and market-crying quacks, among them the hangman, who was presumably in possession of a store of healing secrets confessed by witches,— and witches were executed in Geneva as late as 1652, and in Glarus as late as 1787. Thus between two evils—one, as it were, from above and the other from below—professional surgery in Switzerland in the seventeenth century, bent on vindicating itself, actually paved the way to a new ascendency, thanks, in part, to the imperial recognition the profession enjoyed; in part, to the dignity, vitality, and political alertness of the guild; and in part, certainly, to that unmistak-
able socio-civic consciousness characteristic of Swiss municipal citizenship. It may be of interest to note in this connection an example from the “Attestation” bearing upon problems unsolved to this day, chief among them the question of the place of the state with respect to the rights and privileges of practitioners. The surgeon in this case, desirous of changing his place of residence and practice, requests from the mayor of Thun (who is at the same time a member of the great council of the City of Bern), an official testimonial certifying his accomplished recoveries. The mayor, who is ready to comply with the request “since . . . testimony contributing to the truth should be refused no one but delivered to petitioners for (their) future help,” causes the former patients to be questioned and enters their testimony upon a “true legal document . . . secured . . . by my noble seal,” granted to the petitioner for his future possession.

The close association between the guild of master-surgeons and the city council of Bern is repeatedly revealed throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The history of the progress of the surgical guilds in Switzerland is told by Brunner. A local surgical organization had been effected in Bern as early as 1502, or 46 years prior to the granting of guild privileges by the Congress of Augsburg. There is in 1502 considerable emphasis on “shearing” or barbering. It is vagabond barbers who are to be examined and debarred if found wanting. By 1628 the chief concern of the guild seems to be surgery, for there appeared in that year before the city council a joint committee of city physicians and guild surgeons praying for a new charter enabling them the better to cope with quackery. The new ordinances drawn up called for an apprenticeship of three years and a journeymanship of six years on the part of all candidates desiring to enter the surgical profession. By the end of the seventeenth century barbering had probably come to be regarded beyond the pale of true professional interests of the guild, although it may have been practiced incidentally because of economic necessity. In England by way of comparison the barber-surgeon is in evidence up to 1745. There is no reference, however, to shearing in the “Lehrbrief,” while the imposing title of the surgeon of the “Attestation,” may give an

---

intimation of the scope and possibly of the supposed ranking of his different professional activities. He is Oculiss, Bein- Bruch- Schnitt- und Wundarzt, that is to say in order of enumeration, (1) a fitter of spectacles—which the seventeenth century was learning to mount on the nose, (2) an amputator, (3) an operator for inguinal rupture, (4) an incisor for harelip and excisor of growths, and (5) a treater of wounds and open sores.

Questions touching the status of apprentices and journeymen and their mutual relations, were constantly arising. Efforts were made to answer these questions in 1649 and again in 1663, when it was decreed that candidates be apprenticed and released only in presence of the entire guild in convention assembled, a practice substantiated in the "Lehrbrief" of 1677. The candidate from Saanen is documented as having been apprenticed "some time ago in the presence of our entire association of master surgeons in accordance with this profession's custom and usage," and his request for release is granted by the association "while in session as a guild of masters in accordance with local usage."

The character of the powerful association of master surgeons in Bern is reflected in their professional code. No member of the laudable profession is permitted to solicit votes in the guild; patients with a grievance are to be granted a hearing before the guild—the appellate court is the city council; no member is to criticise a colleague in the presence of a patient, but if there is cause, the surgeon is obliged to criticise in private, reporting the circumstances to the guild; no major operation may be undertaken by any member without the presence of an experienced colleague; consultation is to be encouraged, and those asked are to advise freely but not so as to betray to the patient that a mistake has been made; no one is to remove the bandage placed by a colleague nor secretly to view the wound treated by another; no one is to disparage the skill of a colleague, especially not in the presence of apprentices; fraternizing with vagabond quacks is strictly prohibited; robbing money from thoughtless people by tinkering, soothsaying, and kindred frauds are all abominations devoutly to be despised; no member is to absent himself from the funeral of a colleague.

Owing either to the apprenticeship system of training or to the hostility of the academicians, or to both, the chief contribu-
tion of the masters, however, was not so much the furtherance of surgical knowledge and skill as it was the creation of professional spirit. Garrison observes that in comparison with the extensive development of anatomy in the seventeenth century, its literature of surgery seems meagre. This is not surprising if conditions obtaining in Switzerland are at all indicative of conditions elsewhere. To be sure there are genuine contributions by master surgeons, some as early as the sixteenth century, for example, those of Jacob Ruff (Trostbüchle, 1554) and Felix Wirz (d. 1563) of Zürich, and Fabricius Hildanus (d. 1624) of Bern. But as a rule the masters did not publish. Some of them no doubt had studied medicine—and indeed surgery—as it was then offered in the universities. In Basel the faculty decreed in 1674 that surgical students be permitted to make practical operations. In Leyden and Strassburg there were lectures on surgery. But these and similar opportunities were after all rare and limited to apprentices of means. A medical student in Paris in 1677 complains that only few are allowed to witness surgical operations and these only upon their sacrificing several gold pieces. Everywhere except in Italy there was also the problem of available cadavers.

That apprentices were permitted, perhaps encouraged, to hear lectures on surgery or to gain practice at the universities or elsewhere in addition to that which the masters could give is reflected in the "Lehrbrief." The request for release is prefaced with the statement that the apprentice whose term has been completed "now intends with the help of God to visit also other localities and foreign countries and to strive after further perfection in the free laudable art, to which end an authentic credential and certificate with respect to his learning would be necessary," and is concluded with a recommendation of the candidate to all "Doctores Medicinae, Chirurgos, und operatores." It is quite likely that journeymen who had completed their apprenticeship under the direction of a surgeon should be particularly desirous of gaining experience if possible under the direction of a physician. The final examination for mastership was conducted by a doctor of medicine.12

12 The writer is indebted for this information to Professor R. Feller of the University of Bern, who kindly suggested source material and rendered some aid with the glossary. Professor Feller writes, "Die Meisterschaft in der Zunft der Barbierer und Schäfer zu Bern wurde erlangt nach Absolvierung einer vorgeschriebenen Lehrzeit . . . und nach dem vor einem Dr. medicinae abgelegten Examen."
Within the jurisdiction of the guild there came also the regulation of the rights and privileges of “country” over against “city” practitioners. The contrast between these two groups about 1700 may not have been vastly dissimilar to the lingering disparity between physicians and surgeons. The security and rewards of the country surgeon were uncertain. He was considered on general principles to be professionally inferior and was relegated to practice in the county, often at a disadvantage and under difficulties. It is in all probability an example of the manner of limiting practice, that there is recorded in the “Attestation,” not a single case in the city of Thun, where the surgeon was trained, nor at Interlaken, his legal place of residence. All of the cases mentioned are in the country,—six at Bluhmenstein, five at Thieracheren, three at Kilchdorf, two at Amsoldingen, two at Stocken, one at Langenige, and one at Homberg. The mention of the surgeon’s moderate fee, the recording of the gratitude of the patient who paid the notary’s bill, and the reference in two instances to the futility and expense of other previously tried remedies disclose not only what came within the then ethical code, but also that the emoluments were probably meagre and now and then had to be taken in kind. The prospect of moving to his home town at the age of 50, may indeed have appeared to the surgeon of 1695 as a promising beginning.

An interesting documentation of the conception of the responsibility of an operator in Thun at this time is found in the formula in the “Attestation,” implying that the surgeon’s work was not held to be discharged with the completion of the operation. It is said that Frère Jacques, the strolling incisor (who in 1697 introduced lateral operation for stone) would deliver his patients with the words, “The operation has been successful; now may God heal you.” The formula in the “Attestation,” by way of contrast, reads: “... with the help and succour of God did successfully operate and heal ... and by means of applied attention and requisite medicaments did restore to health.”

Of the twenty-two cases recorded, fifteen are operations on males for inguinal rupture, nine are described as congenital; three cases are treatments of open sores; two are amputations, “a femur at the hip,” and the removal of both legs of a child, then also there are: one operation for an “abdominal injury,” one incision for harelip, and the removal of “a large misgrowth.”
The ages of patients, given in fifteen instances, range from seven
weeks to 60 years; five are infants less than a year old, five are
more than four and less than fifteen, and five are between 20
and 60. Singular is the matter-of-fact report of the healing of a
patient "partly in eight days, partly in ten days, etc."

**FORM AND STYLE**

In form and appearance both manuscripts display the pre-
tentious elegance characteristic of the late medieval guilds. The
seals are missing but sharp incisions show where they had been
fastened. The "Lehrbrief" measures 36 by 56 cm., the "Attes-
tation," 63 by 74. The text in each case begins with an arab-
esque capital "W" designed of endlessly curved and crossing
lines into a strikingly pompous initial, surmounted upon a back-
ground of interlaced ornamentation that defies imitation. The
initial letter of the "Attestation" measures 14 by 30 cm., while
that of the "Lehrbrief" is not quite half as large. In both manu-
scripts the first four lines are of different sizes of lettering,
gradually diminishing in succeeding lines to that of the writing
proper beginning in the fifth line and done apparently by the
less skilled hands of ordinary notaries, who evidently procured
from special penmen the perhaps standard opening lines done
in magnificent form. The beauty of some of the lettering is
unsurpassed. The German handwriting throughout is easily
legible and in general consistent though rich in variations and
flourishes. Latin formulas, *Actum ut supra*, *Doctores Medi-
cinae*, etc., and words of Latin or Greek origin, *admittirt*, *Attes-
tation*, *Chirurgos*, *Notarium*, *patienten*, *Recommendation*, etc.,
are done in script. However, when there are German prefixes
or suffixes the German elements are scrupulously done in Ger-
man writing. Thus beside *Cur* we have *zecurieren* and *curiert*;
furthermore *accidenten*, *Medicamenten*, and *Operatoren*—over
against *operatores* in the "Lehrbrief." The word Liberey (see
Glossary) which is entirely in German writing was evidently
felt to be thoroughly Germanized.

In spelling (see ¶ 9 under "Spelling Practices" p. 297), es-
pecially in the practice of compounding, there is considerable un-
certainty of feeling. Thus the word *Mutterleib* (so spelled only
once) has four different spellings. It appears also as two words,
Mutter Leib, as a solid word with two capital letters, Mutter-Leib, and as Mutter Lyb. There are here and there other inconsistencies; nit and nicht, for example, occur side by side. In one instance there is interesting evidence of the determining factor in the choice of a dialectal variant. In connection with the proper noun Kilchdorf (the first syllable of which has preserved its dialectal form) we have Kilchhörj, but everywhere else the word is Kirchhörj—Kirchhörj Ansoltingen, Kirchhörj Thieracheren, Kirchhörj Stefsizburg, but Kilehhörj Külchdorf.

In syntax there is an obvious form-consciousness showing itself in a studious avoidance of repetition and in the display of diversity of expression. For the formula, the above-mentioned, there are employed no less than a dozen synonyms—angeregt, anzogen, jetzanzogen, obanzogen, voranzogen, gedacht, obgedacht, mehrermellt, mehrgedeüt, obgemelt oftgseagt, and mehrgesagt. For the adjective congenital there is a formula varied by the use of four different verbs—vom Mutterleib her getragen, -gehabt, -gebracht, -erzihlet, that convey no significant distinctions of meaning.

A striking preservation of MHG. language characteristics is evident in both documents. There are a number of words entirely unchanged, such as adenlich, beschechen, elf, forme(r)läch, har, inne, menigclich, and wolbescheiden. There are others but slightly modified, such as erzihlet, weilund, wollen, zeigsame, and ihme,—in fact there is even an accusative form ihme, perhaps by analogy to ihme. The MHG. practice of combining the particle ge with an infinitive is to be noted in gedeüten and gefolgen. The MHG. particle ze (HG. zu) is found in such constructions as zehaben and zeuzerieren. The use of the prefix ver- for HG. be- is found in verwahrt. The genitive of welch (replaced in HG. by dessen) is here welchessen. Interesting is the derivation of the High-Alemannic noun Bott from MHG. gebot. Among the EG. words are befelch, beschülden, fürbringen, fürsichtig, verzirzen, and volgens. The High Alemanic dialect was and is one of the last to outgrow its MHG. and EG. language characteristics. The name itself appears in the "Lehrbrief" in perfect MHG. form, Grüneningen, although the form Grüneningen is documented in Zürich in 1374,12 and in

---

Freiburg in 1450. In the Saanen dialect the first syllable is still pronounced as a diphthong.

THE TEXT OF THE MANUSCRIPTS

LEHRBRIEFF

Zu gonsten desz wolbescheidnen Ehr und Kunstliebenden Jünglings Isaac von Grüeningens, gebührig in der Landvogtey Sanen, Berner Jurisdiction.


---

13 This appears on the back of the manuscript.
gend und bezeigend wir, bey unseren wahren Trewen, das
obgedachter Isaac von Grüeningen Jn während der
seiner Lehrzeith (: so viel uns dismahlen Jn wüsen :) sich
From, getrew, gefißen, Gottesfürchtig und wohl verhalten, be-
deutete künst der W und - und S c h n i t t A r t z n e y,
also alle gutte Handgriff derselben, und was dero anhengig,
bey angeregt dem Lehrherren, so weit sich die gelegenheit
begeben und zugetragen, Loblich und wohlerlernet, und sich
gegen Jedermeningcklichen Also erzeigt und erwis, wie es
einem Ehrliebenden Lehrknaben wohl ansteht und gebührt:
Da hero wir uns zu seinem begehren willig geneig, und
Jnne Jn versambletem Meister Bott nach hiesiger gewonheit,
siner ausgestandenen LehrJahren halben, formeklich Ledig und
Loogsgesprochen, und desendwegen Jhme zu beförden und forset-
zung seiner Erlehrneten künsten, gegenwertigen Sch ein
und Lehrbrief, gern Mitttheillen und zustellen wollen:
— Gelangt dem nach an alle und Jede Herren Doctores Medicinae, Chirurgos, und operatorum, und hiermit an Je-
den der kunstliebehaberen, als auch meingcklichen (sic), Jn was
Hochheit, würden und stand die seynd, unser ganzfreund-
liche und fleisige bitt, Mehrgesagten Isaac von Grüeningen Jn
göstiger Recommendation und befelch zehaben, Jhme umb
seiner Ehrlichen verhaltung willen, gunst, Liebe, und alle an-
geneme beförderung zu erweisen, und zuerzeigen; Solches umb
einen Jeden nach standts gebühr hinwiderumb zubeschülden,
wöllend wir uns Jn der gleichen, oder anderen begebe-
heiten, zu Jeder Zeith gantz willig erfunden Lasen. — Jnn
kraftt die Briefs, der desen zu wahren urkund, mit
unserem gewonten groosen Handwercks Jnsigel (: uns, und un-
nen Erben Jedoch ohnächlich :) verwahrt und bekrefftiget,
von dem unterzeichneten geschwornen Notario verfertigt, und
Jhme von Grüeningen zu seinem könfittigen behelb Zugestellt
worden. So Beschecen den Sibenzechend Tag Brachmons, Als Mann von Christi des Herren ge-
buhrt Zalt Ein Tausend, Sechshundert, Siben
und Sibentzig Jahr, 1677.

Wilhelm Henni

Notr:
ATTESTATION

ZU GUNSTEN
Herren Operatoris
Von Grunigen

WIR NICLAUS VON DIESSBACH DES
GROSSEN RAHTS Loblicher Statt Bern
Und Diser Zeit Schultheiss Der Statt
Und Graffschafft Tuhn (sic); Tuhn (sic)
Kund Hiemit; Dem nach Der Ehrenhaftef
Und Kunst- Erfahrne Herr Ysaac von Grunigen, Oculiss,
Bein- Bruch- Schnitt- und Wundartzt, gebürtig zu Sanen, Diz-
mahlen aber zu Interlaken Wohn- und Säzshafft, mir in ge-
bühr zuerkennen geben, waszmaszen Er eine kurte Zeit dahar
von unterschedlichen Elenden, Brästhafften, alten und jungen
Persohn in meiner Amtsverwaltung /; so mit Lystenbrüchen,
Hasenscharten und vilen anderen Gefährlichen Leibsständen
Behafftet gewessen ;/ Einständig Ersucht und gebettet worden,
selfge um einen Leidenlichen Preis anzumein, und voleand
von Ihren groszen Leibsgebrästen wo möglich durch Schnitt und
Medicamenten zuentledigen und zecuriiren, welche er nit nur
admittirt und angenoßen, sonderen auch mit der Hilf und By-
stand Gottes Glücklich geschnitten und nachvollgende grosze
Leibs accidenten in kurzer Zeit Geheilt, und vermittlest ange-
wendten Fleizes und erforderlichen Medicamenten auf Freyen
Fus gestellt habe; Als Erslich, Herr Statthalter Winck-
lers Sohn Jacob zu Thieracheren, so fünfzehen Jahr alt, an einem
von MutterLeib her getragenen Lystenbruch; Zum a-
deren Hanns Meyer dem Wihrt zu Bluhmenstein Ein halb-
Jährig Knäblin an einem Lystenbruch; Zum Dritten
Hanns Mettler zu gedachtem Bluhmenstein ein Mann von Drey-
sig Jahren an einem sehr grossen und von Mutterleib her ge-
tragenen Lystenbruch, wie auch Zum Vierten sein siben
wöchiges Knäblin an einem von Mutter Leib her gebrachten
Leibscheiden; Zum Fünfften Melcher Trachsel von
zwanzig Jahren zu voranzogem Bluhmenstein, an einem Zehen
Jahr lang gehabten Lystenbruch; Zum Sechsten
Christen Stalders sel: Fünfzehen Jähriger Knaaben zu mehrgede-
dütem Bluhmenstein an Einem von MutterLeib her getragenen
Lystenbruch; Zum Sibenden
Peter Wenger von offt-
gesagtem Ort, von Sechszig Jahren, an einem sehr groszen von 
MutterLeib her getragenen Lystenbruch, neben noch einem ab 
geschnittenen groszen Miszwächäs; Zum Acht en 
Christen Küntzi zu Thieracherein Eilfwüchiges Zweiylling 
Knäblin, an einem von Mutter Leib her erzihteten Lystenbruch; 
Zum Neünten Hanns Meyessen von Ubeschj Kirchhörj 
Thieracherein Ein Jährig Knäblin an einem von Mutter Leib her 
getragenen Lystenbruch; Zum Zehenden Christen 
Zimermans des Schuhmachers im Kehr zu angeregtem Thierach 
eren Vier Jährigen Knäblin an einem von Mutter Leib her ge 
habten Lystenbruch; Zum Eilfften David Garmatter 
Chorweibel zu mehrermeltem Thieracherein, ein Mann von 
fünffzig Jahren, an einem sehr groszen Lystenbruch; Zum 
Zwölfsten Hauftmann Hanns Küntzi zu Uttigen Kilch 
hörj Kilchdorf auf beiden seiten und fünfzenh Parallel Auf 
gebsten groszen Lystenbrüchen; und Zum Dreyzehenden 
seiner Schwöster Sohn daselbsten, so Fünffzehn Jähr alt, 
an einem von Mutter Leib her getragenen Lystenbruch; Zum 
Vierzehenden Vincenz Sägeszemann dem Nagler im 
Heimberg Kirchhörj Stefsizburg ein Jährig Knäblin an einem 
Lystenbruch Geschritten und Teilhs darunter in acht Tagen, 
Teilh(sic) in zehen Tagen und Teilhs in dreyen Wochen wohl 
Curirt habe; Verner und zum Fünffzehenden 
habe er Hanns Wylers Hausfrau im Lengenbühl Kirchhörj An 
sötlingen(sic), ein Frau von vierzig Jahren an einem Fuss zwey 
sonderlich grosse offene löcher, welche siben Jahr lang desz 
ween nicht von Haus gehen können und mehr als Einhundert 
Tahler Vergeblich Verartnet, in kurzer Zeit wohl geheilet; Zum 
Sechszehenden Hanns Gaszner von Anzognem 
Ansoldingen(sic) ein Schänckel an der Huft hinweggenommen, 
und in kurzer Zeit über Jemands verwunderung seiner Schmet 
tzen entlediget und geheilet; Zum Siebenzehenden 
Hanns Matzinger von Kilchdorf ein Jähriges Knäblin an einer 
Zweyfachen Hasenscharten wohl geschnitten; Zum Acht ze 
heiten Seekelmr Peter Schwendimann von Stocken an 
einem Bein so grosz geschwollen, und etliche Jahr lang und 
schiedenliche Löcher darinn gehabt, und in selbiger Zeit vil ohne 
verspührende hilf darmit gezittert und in kurzer Zeit wohl 
Curirt, wie dann auch Zum Neünzehenden sein 
Schwöster an einem gleichen zufahl wohl geholfen und Ihrer

Jos: Fridenrich Gysj
Landtschreiber in Thun Notr:
Zuwüßen seye hiemit; Dasz anoch volgende, von Hrn Operator von Grunigen, glücklich verrichtete Curen droben vergeszen worden ynzustellen, als Namlich, hat Er desz Ullj Gerbers am Hornberg Knab, Namens Niclaus vor (sic. von?) etwa vier Jahren beide beim abgenoßen, und in einem Monat wohl curiert, das einte ob dem Knie und das ander unter dem Knie, und als er das einte abgenoßen, habe der Knab gesagt, man solle Jhm das andere auch geschwind abnehmen; Denne desz Hanno Bürckis Knäblj an der Langenige an einem von Muter Lyb har getragenem Lystenbruch; Wie dann endlich auch Ullj Fahrnj zu Bränzigkosten Freye Gricht Stefsburg zu Beiden Seiten an zweyen Lystenbrüchen, so er by acht Jahren gehabt geschnitten, und in Kurtzer Zeit, allerseits wohl curiert; maszen dann solches, von Jetzanzogner Patienten Elteren, Wahr seyn attestiert, und von denselben hier ynzusetzen begehrt worden. Bynebens hat Haubtmann Küntzj hiervoryngesetzt, disere Attestation, mit angehencket Liberey, mehrermelten Hrn von Grunigen, zu bezeigung seines dank-
bahren willens, wegen an ihme glücklich verrichteter Cur in seinem eignen Costen, zugestellt und verehrt. Actum ut Supra.  
Jos: Fried: Gysj  
Notr: idem

THE TEXTS IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Letter of Release

In favor of the well-beseen honor-and-art-loving youth, Isaac von Grüeningen, born in the provincial district of Sanen, in the jurisdiction of Bern.

WE, Chairman, And One entire Association of Masters of Surgery convened in the Free Republic’s Worshipful City of Bern; Make known to Everyone, here with That today on the date recorded at the end, there appeared personally before us in assembled guild, The respected, upright, honorable, and wise Herr Moses Jantz, former high bailiff and chairman of the district of Sanen, properly placing before us and reminding us that the honor-and-art-loving youth, Isaac von Grüeningen, whilom, surviving, legitimate son of the honorable and well-beseen Peter von Grüeningen, deceased, of the above-mentioned district of Sanen, had some time ago in the presence of our entire association of master surgeons, in accordance with this profession’s custom and usage, been duly apprenticed to the honorable, accomplished, discerning, and wise Herr Samuel Bischoff, citizen, surgeon and operator, of the city of Thun, our beloved fellow-master, to learn from him the praiseworthy arts of surgery and incision, and to gain practice therein; Whereas, his apprenticeship has now passed and come to an end, and he has properly completed the same, (and) now intends with the help of God to visit also other localities and foreign countries and to strive after further perfection in the free laudable art, to which end an authentic credential and certificate with respect to his learning and conduct would be necessary, (he) respectfully requests that we kindly grant and issue the same, in case his request be not inadmissible and everyone concerned feel beholden to substantiate the truth. Thus we say and testify upon our honor that the above-mentioned Isaac von Grüeningen has conducted himself during his apprenticeship (: in so far as we now know:) seemly, faith-
fully, assiduously, God-fearingly, and well, learning commendably and well, from his above-named master, (the) important arts of surgery and incision and all good hand-skills of the same, and whatsoever pertains thereto, in so far as the opportunity thereto did present itself and occur, as it well behooves and is meet for an honor-loving apprentice: Therefore have we willingly yielded to his request, and, while in session as a guild of masters in accordance with local usage, because of his successfully accomplished years of apprenticeship, be it noted, declared him released and free, and in order to further him and the continuation of his acquired arts, are pleased to grant and deliver this certificate and letter of release; Transmitted here with to each and all Doctors of Medicine and Chirurgery and operators and to every lover of arts as well as everyone in whatsoever eminence, dignity, or station they be, our kindly and urgent request to esteem and have favorably in mind the oft-mentioned Isaac von Grüeningen, to render and show him for the sake of his honest conduct: favor, love, and all desirable promotion; Then to compensate in return unto everyone as befits his station, we will be found in similar and other events at all times quite ready and willing. By virtue of this Letter which through our customary great seal of the guild (:without detriment, however, to ourselves and our heirs:) secures and confirms the same a true deposition prepared by the undersigned sworn notary and delivered to von Grüeningen for his future use. So done this seventeenth day of June as one computes from the birth of Christ the Lord, one thousand six hundred seventy and seven years. 1677.

ATTESTATION
IN FAVOR
of Herr Operator
Von Grunigen

WE NICLAUS VON DIESSBACH OF THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE WORSHIPFUL CITY OF BERN, AND AT THIS TIME MAYOR OF THE City and County of Tuhn, Make Known Herewith: That The Honorable And Professionally Experienced Herr Ysaae von Grunigen, oculist, amputator, operator for rupture, incisor, and treater of wounds, native of
Sanen, at present however resident and settled at Interlacken, having duly apprised me to what extent a short time ago he had been urgently besought and requested by diverse miserable, infirm persons old and young within my jurisdiction (who had been afflicted with inguinal ruptures, harelip, and many other dangerous bodily disorders) to accept them for a reasonable price and in ensuing to relieve and to cure them of their great bodily ailments if possible through operation and medical remedies, whom he not only admitted and accepted, but also with the help and succour of God did successfully operate and heal in a short time of the following great bodily maladies and by means of applied attention and requisite medicaments did restore to health; in the first place, Chairman Winckler’s five-year-old son, Jacob, at Thieracheren, of a congenital inguinal rupture; in the second place, (for) Hanns Meyer, the inn-keeper at Bluhenstein, a half-year-old little boy, of an inguinal rupture; in the third place, Hanns Mettler, in the above-mentioned Bluhenstein, a man of thirty years, of a very large congenital inguinal rupture: as also, in the fourth place, his seven-weeks-old little boy of a bodily injury dating from his birth; in the fifth place, Melcher Trachsel, twenty years old, of the previously named Bluhenstein, of an inguinal rupture had for ten years; in the sixth place, the late Christian Stalder’s fifteen-year-old boy, at the repeatedly-stated Bluhenstein, of a congenital inguinal rupture; in the seventh place, Peter Wenger of the oft-said locality, sixty years of age, of a very large congenital inguinal rupture, besides also a large misgrowth cut off; in the eighth place, (for) Christian Küntzi of Thieracheren, an eleven-weeks-old twin boy, of an inguinal rupture dating from birth; in the ninth place, (for) Hanns Meyessen of Ubeschi, parish of Thieracheren, a year-old little boy of a congenital inguinal rupture; in the tenth place, a four-year-old little boy of Christen Zimmern, the shoemaker at Kehr, in the referred-to Thieracheren, of an inguinal rupture had from birth; in the eleventh place, David Garmater, choir-master of the several-times-mentioned Thieracheren, a man of fifty years, of a very large inguinal rupture; in the twelfth place, Captain Hanns Küntzi of Utigen, parish
of Kilchdorf, of large inguinal ruptures on both sides had for fifteen years; In the thirteenth place, his sister's son thereat, some fifteen years old, of a congenital inguinal rupture; In the fourteenth place, (for) Vincenz Sägeszemann, the nail-maker in Heimberg, parish of Stefszburg, a year-old little boy, operated for an inguinal rupture and successfully cured the same, partly (thereunder) in eight days, partly in ten days, and partly in three weeks; Furthermore and in the fifteenth place, that he had well healed in a short time Hanns Wyler's housewife at Lengenbühl, parish of Amsoldingen, a woman of forty years, having on one foot two exceptionally large open sores, who because of them could not go out from her house for seven years and had uselessly spent more than one hundred Thalers for doctors and medicines; In the sixteenth place, (for) Hanns Gaszner of the said Amsoldingen, amputated a femur at the hip, and in a short time to one's amazement relieved him of his pains and healed him; in the seventeenth place, Hanns Matzinger's one-year-old little boy, of Kilchdorf, a double harelip successfully operated; In the eighteenth place, Peter Schwendimann, treasurer of Stocken, one leg greatly swollen and for several years affected with different open sores, in which time he had doctored much without noticeable help, well cured in a short time; as then also in the nineteenth place, his sister well helped of a like malady and relieved of her pains; Whereas, I now have caused the afore-mentioned persons to be questioned thereabout and as to their former condition, inquiring in so far as necessary* of their superiors, thus have they reported to me: that, having been afflicted with the above-mentioned grave bodily diseases, they had with the help of God been successfully operated by him, the above-mentioned Herr von Grunigen, surgeon, and within a short time well cured of their other bodily ills; Now since in this matter the said Herr von Grunigen has kindly requested and besought me, that I, because of his so-accomplished recoveries, grant an official Certificate of Attestation, which request I have not found improper, and since, moreover, testimony contributing to the truth should be refused no one but delivered to petitioners for (their) future help, therefore (do I) cause

* That is to say, in the case of children.
this attestation made a true legal document through the sworn notary entered below and secured (however without detriment to myself) with my noble seal. Done August the four and twentieth of the sixteen hundred ninety and fifth year 1695.

Jos. Fridenrich Gysi, Notary
Clerk in Thun

Be it known herewith, that to be included are also the following successfully accomplished cures of Herr von Grunigen, surgeon, forgotten above; namely, about four years ago he amputated both legs of Ulli Gerber’s boy, Niclaus, at Homberg, and satisfactorily cured him in a month, the one above the knee and the other below the knee, and after he had taken off the one, the boy is said to have said that the other should also be quickly taken off for him; then Hanns Bürcki’s little boy of Langenige of a congenital inguinal rupture; and then finally also Ulli Farni of Bränzigkosten, free-district of Stefsisburg, two ruptures, on both sides, that he had had for about eight years, operated and completely healed in a short time: subsequently investigated these and through the here-mentioned patients’ parents attested as being true, and desired by them to be here included; moreover, the hereabove-stated Captain Küntzi, to give proof of his grateful disposition because of the successful cure accomplished upon him, has at his own expense delivered and presented this Attestation with appended postscript to the repeatedly-mentioned Herrn von Grunigen. Actum ut supra.

Jos: Frid: Gysi
Notr: idem

SPELLING PRACTICES

In the appended Glossary is an alphabetical list of words now obsolete or current only in dialect. Words the spelling of which differs but little from that of today are not included. The following practices are to be noted:

(1) The use of tz and dt after liquids and nasals where HG. has z and d respectively—Artzt, gantz, kurtz, sibentzig, schmerzten, sandt, etc.;

(2) The use of an unassimilated labial after corresponding nasal, i.e. mb for m, nt for n—hinwiderumb, versambletem, frömbde, unzimblich, desendwegen, ehte;
(3) The appearance of lenis labials where HG. has fortis—Hautmann, darunter, unterschiedlich;

(4) The doubling of voiceless stops and affricates, as ck for HG. k, tt for t, ff for f—Interlaken, Schänkel, gutt, auff, Brief, Graaffschaft, behahftet, Nohtdurfft, bekreftigt;

(5) The omission of ſ where it is used as a sign of lengthening in HG.—anzunemen, gewont;

(6) The insertion of ſ as a sign of lengthening and its use as a final letter where it is not used today—Bluhmenstein, danckbahr, dismahlen, erlehnet, gebührtig, nahmens, nuhn, Ohrt, Persohnen, Raht, Tahler, tuhn, Wihr, Zeith;

(7) The use of pure back vowels where HG. has corresponding umlaut or diphthongization—Burger, humft, loblich, us, Zalt, zuRuckgelasner;

(8) The use of single s where HG. has ss—wüsen, lasen, geſisen, desen;

(9) The use of both y and ei, giving us side by side the spellings: Lyb and Leib, yn and ein (ynzusetzen, heivoryngesetzt, and einständig, Einsigel, where HG. has inständig, and Insiegel);

(10) The diphthong ey and y where HG. has ei—bey and by, Lystenbruch, diewylen, dreysig, frey, seye, zweyfach, zweylling;

(11) The umlauting of u in the diphthong eu—freündlich, gedeütt, heüt, neün, zusteüren;

(12) The MHG. spelling of syllables having i without the use of e as in HG.—diser, siben, vilen;

(13) The rounding of e and i in speech, accounting for the spellings—frömbde, Schwöster, wüsen;

(14) The phonetic spelling of sälig, säschaft, Schänckel, gönstigst, Gottsförchtig, befürden, bekreftigt, elifwüchig;

(15) The use of unweakened inflected and other syllables especially en, est, and et where HG. has contraction—anderen, bekreftigt, gönstigst, leidenlich, vermitleſt;

(16) The use of contracted forms—gemelt for gemeldet, geacht for geachtet, Gricht for Gericht;

(17) The use of an overlined ſ and ſ to signify doubling.
GLOSSARY
Abbreviations used

a. ................adjective  m. ..............masculine
adv. ................adverb  MHG. Middle High German
Al. ................Alemannic  n. ..............noun
B. ................Bern(ese)  neut. ..............neuter
dat. ................dative case  num. ..............numeral
dial. ................dialect(al)  OHG. Old High German
EG. Early Modern High  p. ..............particip(le) (ial)
German
f. ................feminine  prep. ..............preposition
F. ................French  pres. ..............present
HG. Modern High German  pron. ..............pronoun
gen. ................genitive case  rel. ..............relative
Goth. ................Gothic  sing. ..............singular
P-G Paul-Gierach Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik, S-T Staub-Tobler Schweizerisches Idiotikon Frauenfeld, 1929
Halle, 1891
infin. ................infinitive  v. ..............verb
L. ................Latin  w. ..............with
LL. ................Late Latin

adenlich, a. [MHG. adenlich, HG. adelig.] Noble.
angeregt, past p. [EG. anregen to touch, HG. anregen to mention.] Mentioned.
anzogen (jetzanzogen, obanzogen, voranzogen), p.a. [EG. anziehen to quote.] Mentioned; named; designated.
bedeüte, a. [MHG. bediuten to make understandable; bediute, adv., HG. bedeutend.] Important; significant.
befelch, n.m. [MHG. bevelhen to commit to someone's protection; EG. befelch recommendation, memory.] Mind; memory. "In gönstiger Recommendation und befelch zehaben" to esteem and have favorably in mind.
beschechen, past. p. [MHG. beschèchen, EG. geschehen to come to pass.] Done; enacted.
beschülden, v. infin. [EG. beschuldigen to reimburse, to fulfill.] To compensate for; to repay.
Bott, n.m. and neut. [MHG. gebot, Al. dial. D's gross Bott "die ... Hauptversammlung der ... Zünfte in Bern." (Cf. S-T 4:
1896) B. dial. al bot einmal now and then.] The semi-annual
general session of the Bernese guilds.
brästhaft, a. [HG. bresthaft.] Invalid; infirm.
dahar, adv. [HG. daher.] Therefore, therefrom.
eifl, num. [MHG. eifl<ein-lif; HG. elf.] Eleven.
erziht, past. p.; infin. erzielen. [MHG. erzieln produce; gen-
erate. For introduction of gutteral h after i in B. dial. cf.
cho ichi come in; HG. erzielen obtain.] Brought forth. “Von
Mutterleib her erziht” Dating from birth.
formeklich, adv. [MHG. for + merklich before + notably; for
elision of r cf. HG. fodern, variant for fordern < OHG. for-
dorfn.] To be well noted.
fürbringen, v. [EG. einem etwas fürbringen to place before
someone.] To place before.
gedeiten (mehrgedieten), p.a. [MHG. diuten show, designate.
See also No. 11 under “Spelling Practices” above. The par-
ticle ge- is here combined with the infin. as in MHG.] To
show; refer.
gefolgen, v. [HG. folgen.] To follow.
har, adv. [HG. her.] Here; hither.
hime, pers. pron. dat. sing. [MHG. im.] In the older MHG. mss.
the dat. sing. is ime; cf. P-G p. 100.] Him.
hime, pers. pron. acc. sing. [MHG. in.] Him.
inn, prep. and adv. [MHG. inne.] In.
inne in, adv. [Cf. MHG. in diu during; Inne in while inside.] 
Within; while in session.
ninnert, prep. w. dat. [Cf. B. dial. innet, S-T 1:295.] Within.
jnn, see inn.
jederneglickhen, see menigcklich.
jetzanzen, p.a. (See anzogen.) Now designated.
Kilchhörg, n.f. [Kilch Al. dial. church; EG. hören, HG. gehören
belong.] Parish.
Kirchhörg, n.f. [MHG. Kirch-hoere] Parish.
Landaun, n.m. [Goth. andbahti; OHG. ambat; MHG. ambet;
HG. Amt; lant ambet man an official pronouncing sen-
tence; burgomaster.] High bailiff; chairman.
Leibsgebrästen, n (See brästhaft) Bodily ailments; infirmities.
leidlich, a [HG. leidlich. See No. 15 under “Spelling Practices”
above.] Fair; reasonable.
Liberey, n.f. [LL. liberare to deliver; HG. liefern.] That which
is delivered herewith (?) ; “... mit angeheuckter Liberey”
evidently here synonymous with appended codicile or postscript.

mehrgedeüten, p. (See gedeüten.) Repeatedly referred to.

meingcklichen, (Evidently this spelling is owing to a misplaced “i” dot. See menigcklich.) Everyone.

Nohtdurfft, n.f. [MHG. nötdurft.] Necessity. “Erheischender N. nach” inquiring in so far as necessary.

menigcklich (jedermanigcklichen), adv. [MHG. meneic a. many; manig n.f. multitude. When all- or jeder- is combined with manig the meaning is, general, universal. S-T 4:293.] To everyone. “Thund kund j. hiermit” herewith make known to everyone.

obanzognen, p.a. (See anzogen.) Above-designated; mentioned.

Obmann, n.m. [In B. Präident bei...Gemeindeversammlungen, usw.” S-T 4:245.] Chairman; presiding officer.

Secklmr, (Säckelmeister) n.m. [MHG. seckel money bag.] Treasurer.

Schultheiss, n.m. [OhG. scultheizo one who assigns duties and tasks; town mayor “Das der Chuehirt zum Schultis is worde” S-T 2:1684.] Chief magistrate of a city or town; mayor.

sotahnen, p.a. [EG. sotan such.] Such; so done.


Trewen, n.f. pl. [HG. treu.] Good faith; honor. “Bey unseren wahren Trewen” Upon our honor.

verartzen, v. [EG. verarz(e)n en.] To spend money for doctors and medicines.

verwahrt, v. [MHG. verwarn; HG. bewahren.] Secure; keep.

volgends, adv. [EG. folgends.] Consequently; ensuingly.

voranzognen, p.a. (See anzogen.) Before-mentioned.

währender, p. [MHG. wern; OHG. wëren to last; HG. während prep. w. gen.] During. "In währender seiner Lehrzeit" during his apprenticeship.
weit und a. and adv. [OHG. wilm; MHG. wilent; HG. weilant.] Former (ly); whilom.
welches, rel. pron. gen. [MHG. welch and wilch. HG. welcher gen. replaced by dessen.] Whose.
wolbescheiden, a. [MHG. bescheiden informed; HG. bescheiden moderate, modest; cf. beschieden endowed.] Seemly; well-beseen.
wollen, v. [MHG. willen.] To will; to be determined.
zeugte- prep. and particle [MHG. ze; HG. zu. Cf. zehaben, zecurieren.] To.
zechen, n. [HG. zehn. See No. 11 under "Spelling Practices" above.] Ten.
zeugesame, n.f. [MHG. ziegsame.] Proof; testimony.