

## ***History and Personalities***

The origin of the Hoyos family lies in the Burgos area in Old Castile, the heartland from Spain.

The heart shield of the family coat of arms with the two golden dragon heads shows this geographical area.

The two of them form the first written evidence of Hoyo's family origin Completed samples of nobility from 1527 and 1532, most likely for inclusion

have served in a Spanish knightly order.

The sons of Juan de Hoyos (1481-1538), Anton and Hans came in the wake

Archduke Ferdinand, who later became Emperor, from Spain via Trieste and Carinthia, around 1525 to Lower Austria. The following family members too

supported the young Ferdinand and all subsequent rulers of them House of Austria in central questions of politics and the preservation of the Catholic Belief.

### **Anton of Hoyos (1504 - 1551)**

The eldest son, Anton, became coadjutor of the Bishop of Gurk from the Pope

appointed, consecrated bishop in 1540. He later fell victim to an attack.

### **Hans Freiherr von Hoyos (1506 - 1560)**

His brother Hans was already in the service of Archduke Ferdinand in 1525 and joined him with his maneuver. He excelled in many battles, including 1529

in the defense of Vienna against the Turks. In 1544 Emperor Ferdinand appointed him to his advice. Due to his personal and professional commitment, he was with honored with the title "Freiherr von Stixenstein". In 1548 he married Judith von Ungnad, daughter of the governor in the Styria, which gave him seven healthy children. Hans Freiherr von Hoyos acquired many goods with the desire to bring himself and his family in to make Austria completely at home. He chose Stixenstein Castle as his headquarters.

### *Division of the family:*

#### **Older line:**

#### **Ludwig Gomez Baron von Hoyos (1551 - 1600)**

Hans eldest son, Ludwig Gomez, is considered the founder of the older son, who died out in 1718 line. His brother Ferdinand Albrecht is the founder of the younger line of the family Hoyos, from which at the beginning of the 19th century the still existing main line derives. Ludwig Gomez acquired further grounds and dominions and united the dominions Stixenstein and Gutenstein.

He was married to Susanna von Trautson, who gave birth to nine children.

#### **Hans Balthasar der Ältere Graf Hoyos (1583 – 1632)**

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Hans Balthasar the Elder, son of Ludwig Gomez, did a lot in the civil service earned and had a close relationship with the ruling house. His cash allowed him to acquire numerous properties. Particularly noteworthy are his generous foundations, especially that of him newly built Minorite monastery in Neunkirchen and a notable donation for the construction of the Capuchin monastery in Korneuburg as well as the financial aid to the Franciscan order in Vienna. With that there was an altar foundation and the establishment one Connected crypt chapel for 20 family members. He was married twice. He had four children from each marriage.

### **Hans Balthasar the Younger Count Hoyos (1626 - 1681)**

Subsequently, Count Hans Balthasar t.Y. was considered to maintain the older line, who survived his three childless half-brothers and thus the property again united and increased. When the plague broke out in Vienna, his position was lower than Austrian Land Marshal awarded. While the Kaiserhof moved to Innsbruck and the most of the nobility from Vienna fled, Hans Balthasar, governor Jörgen and persisted Count Hofkirchen as the only noblewoman in Vienna. The marriage with Esther Susanne, geb. Countess von Trauttmansdorff, born 7 children. Her first marriage was to Hans Albrecht Freiherr von Hoyos from the younger line been married. Esther Susanne is so important to the Hoyos family because she makes the tribe Hoyos reproduced in both the younger and the older line.

### **Franz Karl Count Hoyos (1666 - 1706)**

The eldest son of Hans Balthasar t.y., Count Franz Karl, joined the paternal majority succession in Gutenstein and Hohenberg. Furthermore, he became dominion and allocated to Stixenstein Castle. In the civil service he achieved the position of an imperial councilor. His marriage to Gabriela Marchesa Caretto di Grana in 1693 was considered as a good one. Emperor Leopold awarded him the Hungarian indigenous status, which made him accepted into entitled the Hungarian gentry. Franz Karl died childless.

### **Ernst Ludwig Graf Hoyos (1668 – 1718)**

The younger brother of Franz Karl, Ernst Ludwig, took up the next majorate. He was chamberlain and court chamberlain under Leopold I and Josef I. The latter was appointed him to the Privy Council. He was married to the imperial court lady Josefa Antonia Countess Kolowráť. Ernst Ludwig united after the death of his older brother next to the already mentioned Majorat the dominions Stixenstein, Vestenhof, Rothengrub, Frohsdorf, Pitten, Eichbüchl, Kreuzstetten, the Freihaus in Vienna and the gentlemen Retz and Enzesfeld, which he however sold. He left his favorite residence, Schloss Frohsdorf, remodeled by Fischer von Erlach. He died with no offspring. The Majorate Gutenstein-Hohenberg became a member of Count Philipp Joseph Innozenz the younger line, overwritten. His son Johann Ernst, the founder of the main line, which is still living today, became universal heir and first owner of the Ernst Ludwig newly established Fideikommisssherrschaft.

### *Younger line personalities:*

### **Ferdinand Albrecht Freiherr von Hoyos (1553 - 1609)**

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### **Ferdinand Albrecht Freiherr von Hoyos (1555 - 1609)**

Ferdinand Albrecht, brother of Ludwig Gomez, was the founder of the younger line. He studied in Vienna and then entered the court and civil service. In the Netherlands he acquired precise knowledge of locks system and canal system, which he developed between 1598 and 1600 in plans to regulate the Danube implemented.

He sold several family estates in return for one to build coherent free property in Lower Austria. Acquired in 1593 he took over the sovereign pledged possessions of Persenbeug, Rohrgg, Wimberg, Yspertal and the water toll to Emmersdorf.

He was married to Regina Freiin Lobkowitz, who had eight children.

### **Adam Eusebius Baron von Hoyos (1587 - 1640)**

Ferdinand Albrecht's son and heir, Adam Eusebius, graduated from the Universities of Padua and Siena.

In the civil service he held the function of an imperial panatier and Truchsess

and a chamberlain to Archduke Charles. From his memberships in clergy Brotherhoods are particularly noteworthy that of a knight of the "Milita Christiana".

He was a sponsor of monasteries and foundations as well as a well-known donor of funds for the Aggsbach Charterhouse.

The outbreak of the Thirty Years' War left behind through looting and Devastation left clear traces in the southern Waldviertel.

Adam Eusebius renewed numerous castles and manors.

His descendants from two marriages included ten children.

### **Hans Albrecht Freiherr von Hoyos (1632 - 1659)**

While the surviving son from his first marriage, Franz Ludwig (1620 - 1667), in

mental derangement died, gave his half-brother Hans Albrecht through his unsteady lifestyle is cause for concern. Entertainment, extravagance and brawling marked his life path. His wife Esther Susanne b. Countess von Trauttmansdorff, gave birth to two children. As a widow she married the aforementioned Hans Balthasar from the older line, who was the guardian of the two-year-old Leopold Karl and later became his stepfather.

### **Leopold Karl Graf Hoyos (1657 - 1699)**

Leopold Karl was the ancestral owner of the Hoyos family. With only seventeen years he was already raised to the rank of imperial count. Later he became a chamberlain assessor of the Lower Austrian land law and appointed to the Court Chamber Councilor. After returning from his four-year study and educational trip, he took over management of his estates in the southern Waldviertel, which he completely renewed. In 1681 he married Countess Maria Regina Sprinzenstein. As the daughter of the Lower Austrian Land Marshal, she inherited the Horn estate, Rosenberg and Raan with the fortress Kamegg and Mold. These goods and those entitlement to the rule Drosendorf became through the marriage with Leopold Karl passed on to the Hoyos family. The goods are still in their possession today.

Leopold Karl died in 1699, his wife followed him in 1704. Of the eight children survived Johann Anton (1690 - 1709), who was designated as a universal heir, lived only a few years longer than his mother.

### **Philipp Josef Innozenz Count Hoyos (1695 - 1762)**

The son of Leopold Karl, Philipp Josef Innozenz, therefore inherited all the family goods. An early marriage was necessary for the maintenance of the entire family. So he married Maria Magdalena Countess Hohenfeld in 1717, who immediately gave birth to a son before the extinction of the older line. Philipp Josef inherited that from in 1718 Hans Balthasar the Elder donated Fideikommiss Gutenstein and Hohenberg, and his a few

entire family. So he married Maria Magdalena Countess Hohenberg in 1717, who immediately gave birth to a son before the extinction of the older line. Philipp Josef inherited that from in 1718 Hans Balthasar the Elder donated Fideikommiss Gutenstein and Hohenberg, and his a few months old son took over the other allod goods of the older, now extinct line. Philipp Josef thus united at the age of 23 partly as owner, partly as Guardian of his underage son a complex of goods like none before him owned. He never entered the civil service, but administered with great authority for over 45 years expertise and willingness to innovate the family interests.

He supported the church with large sums of money. He largely financed the construction of the pilgrimage church Maria Dreieichen near Horn.

### *Branch of the family to Philipp Josef Inozenz Graf Hoyos:*

**Main line: Johann Ernst the Elder Count Hoyos**

**Persenbeuger branch line: Johann Leopold Graf Hoyos**

**Breiteneicher branch line: Johann Anton Graf Hoyos**

From the surviving sons, three new branches of the family formed:

Johann Ernst the Elder founded the main line that continued. His brother Johann Leopold (1728 - 1796) the "Persenbeuger branch line". His three daughters from marriage with Countess Herberstein sold the goods she had taken over after her father's death in 1800 to the sovereign.

The third son, Johann Anton (1731 - 1791), who is his mother's universal heir

Castle and rule Breitenreich near Horn, founded the "Breiteneicher Secondary line ". His family branch, which still exists today, brought numerous Offspring.

### *Significant family members of the still existing main line:*

#### **Johann Ernst the Elder Count Hoyos (1718 - 1781)**

The son of Philipp Josef Inozenz, Johann Ernst the Elder, received in his childhood the goods from his godfather Ernst Ludwig, which were managed by his father until his majority. After his death he was given a majorate of Gutenstein, Hohenberg, then Horn, Rosenburg and Raan. In 1771 he increased the property

by buying more dominions. His main residence was the representative Frohsdorf manor house.

In 1769 he had the new patronage church of St. Leonhard am Hornerwald built.

His marriage to Countess Maria Franziska Sinzendorf resulted in only one son.

During his life Johann Ernst Senior was in financial difficulties and so he left behind

a high mountain of debt after his death.

#### **Johann Philipp Graf Hoyos (1747-1803)**

The only son, Johann Philipp, grew up isolated in the countryside. He married Christiane Countess Clary-Aldringen, daughter of the master hunter in Austria under the Enns.

She was very integrated in society and at the imperial court. The child of both can be considered the most distinctive personality of the Hoyos family.

Johann Philipp set up Frohsdorf Castle as the family residence. After the death of his father, he took on the heavy debt burden.

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the family's economic base consisted of the use of the forests by the expansion of the wood flooding. Countess Christiane gave herself the directives for the family property until the marriage her only son in 1799. In 1802 a major fire destroyed Stixenstein Castle. Much of the Spanish Family archives and imperial correspondence were lost. Johann Philipp died a year later.

### **Johann Ernst the Younger Count Hoyos-Sprinzenstein (1779 - 1849)**

When he was born, Johann Ernst was very weak. His long life path was shaped by physical and mental strength and endurance. Size appearance security, language talent, thirst for knowledge and legal studies shaped his training time. At the age of twenty he married Countess Therese Schlabrendorf. She bore him four sons, two of whom died early, and six daughters.

With prudence and acquired expertise, he was gradually able to reduce the mountain of debt. A significant contribution to this was after receiving one imperial alluvial privilege, the contract for extensive deliveries of firewood to Vienna.

Since 1836 he has been a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The French incursions into Austria brought on all of Lower Austria family rule looting and damage with it.

In 1805 and 1807 Emperor Franz visited Stixenstein and Gutenstein and put the

Foundation for a lifelong friendship. Johann Ernst was the first landowner to work exclusively on his own

Workforce set up and equipped the 6th Landwehr Battalion. As a lieutenant colonel

he fought against Napoleon in 1809.

In 1812 Johann Ernst accompanied the Austrian imperial couple to Dresden. At the

Congress of Vienna in 1815 he was made personal from the sovereign prince

Chamberlain appointed to the Prussian King. In 1821 he was given as a Privy Councilor also the title of excellence.

With the death of Count Anton Lamberg-Sprinzenstein in 1822, the Dominion Drosendorf with the goods Pyhra and Thumeritz to Johann Ernst. Since

the respective owners of the Drosendorfer Fideikommiss had the nickname To lead "Sprinzenstein". Further successes were not lacking. Johann Ernst became the Obersthof and State hunter appointed. Since 1829 he was commissioner of the Lower Austrian Herrenstandes appointed field marshal lieutenant in 1840, he was in the March Revolution of 1848 as commander of the National Guard before and

organized 40,000 men. Shortly after celebrating his golden wedding anniversary, Johann Ernst died after a fall from the horse.

### **Heinrich Graf Hoyos-Sprinzenstein (1804-1854)**

Johann Ernst's son Heinrich had a hard time succeeding against his fathers outstanding reign. He enjoyed a good education in law and agricultural field.

From his marriage to Felicie, born Countess Zichy sprouted eight children. Heinrich

passed away very early, after almost five years of varied obligations as head of the family had worn.

### **Ernst Carl the Elder Count Hoyos-Sprinzenstein (1830-1903)**

Heinrich's son Ernst Carl Graf Hoyos-Sprinzenstein joined the army in 1848

Northern Italy, where he personally witnessed Field Marshal Radetzky's victories.

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Northern Italy, where he personally witnessed Field Marshal Radetzky's victories.

After the death of his father, he ended his career in the military. About half a century he was the majorate of four Lower Austrian Fideikommissgut and had to contend with major problems.

He married Eleonore, Countess Couple in 1856. They had 5 sons and 3 daughters.

He was appointed to the Reichsrat in 1861 as a chamberlain and real secret councilor, where he subsequently rose to the position of vice president of the manor house.

In 1889 he became a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

For the donation of the Stixenstein springs to the city of Vienna, the Honorary citizenship granted.

As a builder, Count Ernst Karl earned great merit by rebuilding the Rosenberg am Kamp, which was in ruins after a major fire. This lasted under expenditure of significant own financial resources 20 years. Fortunately this wonderful cultural heritage could be saved.

The proud portrait of Ernst Karl in the official uniform of a real secret council

in the Hoyoszimmer on the Rosenberg is still symbolic of several centuries of building work done by this family in the province of Lower Austria. It is also an exemplary confession of his descendants, above all the current owner, today's diverse tasks of the public and the future towards the family.

### **Ernst Carl the Younger Count Hoyos-Sprinzenstein (1856-1940)**

Like his father, Ernst Carl the Younger was when taking over the goods administration in the year faced with major economic problems in 1898. It was true from youth his interest in exploring unknown areas in exotic countries. He

traveled through North America, Greenland, Asia and Africa.

In the judgment of a prominent specialist scholar, he was high, scientific understanding and eminent ability to solve geographical and of ethnographic tasks. He wrote several books about his travels, there are also extensive diary entries. His marriage to the Countess Marie Larisch-Moenich had two sons, Rudolf and Hans.

After only three years of marriage, the young wife died in 1883.

Ernst Carl served during the First World War until his 61st birthday at the military. He was almost always in the front line and returned in 1917 as a highly decorated officer back home.

Ernst Carl Graf Hoyos was the last owner of the entails. He died in 1940.

The Fideikommiss were dissolved under Hitler in 1939, so it happened with his

Estate for the first time on a division of property between his son Rudolf and the

Children and the wife of his late brother Hans. It has happened to everyone since then inheritance, if there are several beneficiaries, usually to certain real estate divisions.

### **Rudolf Graf Hoyos-Sprinzenstein (1884-1972)**

Ernst Carl's older son Rudolf studied economics in Leipzig and Forestry in Munich. Like his father, he stood throughout the first World War in the front.

After the First World War there were already economic losses, which Rudolf

wanted to make amends through speculations advised by "experts", but what

turned into the opposite. The attempted renovation fell into the catastrophic one

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Crisis situation of the thirties. It reached noticeably into the substance of the main property.  
In 1921 he married Countess Maria Hartig. The youngest of the 6 children died right after the birth. The eldest son, Ernst, died in World War II.  
Rudolf's political commitment culminated in 1934 when he was appointed President of the State Council and Federal Council. He dressed with, according to the Federal President, the second highest office in what was then the "corporate state".  
After Hitler's invasion of Austria, he found himself in GESTAPO imprisonment. He was forced to take up considerable agricultural property to cede to the "Deutsche Ansiedlungsgesellschaft". In 1945 he also had to deal with big damage from the Russian occupation forces. After the Bürgerspitals-Stiftung zu Horn until its dissolution in the National Socialist period under the leadership of the respective owner of the rule Horn, which had been managed by the Hoyos family since the 17th century, succeeded Rudolf Hoyos after many years of tough efforts in 1955, after the Lower Austrian State Foundation-u. Fund Reorganization act, to bring the foundation back to life. The district administration Horn was called administrative body appointed.  
Since 1957 he was a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece.  
He remained sprightly into old age and went on a hike when he was 87 years old to the top of the Hochschneeberg. A year later he was victim in a car accident.

### **Hans Hoyos (1923-2010)**

After years of youth in Horn and Gutenstein, Hans Hoyos had to work as a Mountaineer military service and was wounded twice. As a doctorate farmer and forester he gradually took over the forestry manager at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna after the administration of the father's property, which after the death of Rudolf Hoyos, 1972, was divided among the 4 still living children. As the eldest son, he inherited the former rulers of Horn, Drosendorf and Rosenberg with the 3 big locks.  
His primary endeavors were the preservation and restoration of the castles and above all their utilization as well as the repair of many other buildings and monuments. He paid particular attention to Rosenberg Castle. The restoration of the Rosenberg began in 1987 before the state exhibition in 1990 "Adel im Wandel". Since then, it has been continued annually at great expense. Hans Hoyos was able to round off the property with various acquisitions. From his diverse work in the public sector are the functions as vice President of the Main Association of Forest and Landowners, 25 years old, Chairman of the Lower Austrian forest owners association, 15 years old, board member of the association agricultural estates in Austria, among many others. Since January 1st 1972, the administration of the Citizens Hospital Foundation became Horn. This consists of the district captain of Horn, the mayor of the municipality of Horn and the respective owner of the former Landtäflichen property "Das Gut Horn". Dipl. Ing. Hans Hoyos has been a member of this board of trustees since it was founded.  
In 1978 Hans Hoyos was accepted into the order of the Golden Fleece.  
Since March 1st, 1993 Hans Hoyos has the son of his dead brother Heinrich, Dipl. Ing. Markus Hoyos, b. 1960, with the management of the forest administration Horn entrusted. At the end of 2000, Hans Hoyos adopted Markus Hoyos and gave him his properties from the Horn Forest Administration transfer.

### **Markus Hoyos (1960 -**

Administration transfer.

**Markus Hoyos (1960 -**

Studied after high school in Vienna and completing military service Markus Hoyos at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Forestry.

Markus Hoyos is with Petra Hoyos, b. Groiss, married and has 4 children. Heinrich born in 2003, Ferdinand born in 2004, Anna-Caroline born in 2006 and Marie-Louise born in 2008.