

Abstract

This bachelor thesis is focused on Julius Henry of Saxe-Lauenburg, an aristocrat from a large family from Lower Saxony, who converted to Catholicism and made a career in the Emperor's army as one of Wallenstein's officers. He gained some large confiscated estates in west Bohemia. Thanks to his wedding politics he became one of the richest aristocrats in the country after the Thirty Year's War. He founded famous gardens around his residences, especially the one in Ostrov, which was called the eight world's wonder. During his long live he acted as an emissary and diplomat, mostly representing the Emperor in the court of the Elector of Saxony. His financial and social capital enabled him to rank high among the czech aristocracy, even though he came to the Catholic Habsburg Monarchy from a Protestant social enviroment.