years of Evangelical profession in Bohemia bearing Luther’s imprint, from 1521 (Thomas Müntzer’s Prague Manifesto) to 1621 (the bloodbath of Prague), an extension and intensification of dogma and liturgy can be identified by means of the five church ordinances analyzed here. First, the Elbogen ordinance was significant as an apology for Luther’s cause. After that, the ordinance idea was characteristic of Johannes Mathesius’ Joachimsthal church and school ordinance, which became a model for the whole Egerland. Finally, Luther’s Reformation also took root in eastern and central Bohemia in the flourishing German school system (along with the pioneering pedagogical work of the Bohemian Brethren), via the Evangelical congregation ordinances of Graupen, Rokitnitz and Prague.


Baron Roman v. Procházka

The author of this short outline of a literary history of the genealogy of the nobility in the historic lands of the St. Wenceslaus crown — Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia — presents in chronological order data on pertinent authors and specialists (irrespective of social station and nationality) from the 16th century to the present; the exact titles of their books, collections or manuscript legacies are cited. Details on the content and scope of these publications, combined with critical assessments, enhance the value of this work for historical scholarship. The author has drawn his material from the most varied sources — some of them not easily accessible or not even explored heretofore — and presents the first complex account of the theme, thereby creating an important auxiliary tool not only for interested genealogists and heraldists, but for those concerned with the whole cultural history of the Bohemian lands.

SILK IN BOHEMIA AND ITS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN NORTHEAST BOHEMIA

Rudolf M. Wlaschek

Thus far the history of silk in Bohemia has been treated comprehensively by neither the German nor Czech side. This is why the author attempts as comprehensive an account as possible of the historical development of silk and the silk industry in northeast Bohemia. Early efforts to promote silk by Wallenstein in the 17th century and Maria Theresa in the 18th century were not very successful. The great breakthrough came only in the 1850s with the foundation of a silk-weaving mill in Neurettendorf, which made silk an important economic factor in the advancing industrialization of Bohemia. Silk production was not spared from eco-