tion about Catholic as well as Protestant church construction before the Thirty Years' War is that Churches of the competing confessions in general shape as well as in the solutions used for concrete architectural tasks drew ever closer together. Nonetheless, these similar shapes have to be understood as expressing radically dissimilar confessional and political views. In a second part, the author describes how the altar-piece “The Annunciation” by Hans von Aachen was transferred from a Catholic to the Lutheran Trinity Church. Immediate reaction to the transfer did not come from the Prague Catholics, but from the Calvinists, who removed all paintings and statues from St. Vitus Cathedral a few days after the altar-piece had been consecrated in Lutheran rites.

JEWS IN BOHEMIAN LITERATURE, 16TH TO 18TH CENTURY

Lenka Veselá

On the basis of printed literature from the period, the author examines whether and to what extent Bohemian society from the 16th to the mid-18th century was interested in Jews. The focus is mainly on the period before the Battle of the White Mountain, a period during which the ancient image of the Jews, under the influence of humanism and reformation, underwent a perceivable change. Though developments in the Bohemian Lands did resemble those mainly in Germany, there are some aspects specifically Bohemian, above all a relative lateness in dealing with the “Jewish Question”. Another characteristic is the great involvement of the Catholic Church and above all the Jesuit Order in anti-Jewish campaigns. The reformation, on the other hand, had a positive influence on the treatment of the Jewish topic. After the Battle of the White Mountain, what positive developments there had been were reversed, and printed literature from the Bohemian Lands shows a marked increase in anti-Jewish propaganda. Only in the 18th century, in the context of the emancipation of Jews in Bohemia, did a more liberal approach reappear.

WOMEN AND “SECOND SERFDOM” IN BOHEMIA

Sheilagh Ogilvie/Jeremy Edwards

This article examines, as an indicator of women's position in the economy, the possibilities for women in early modern Bohemia to be the leading person in an independent household. In Bohemia, in the period under scrutiny, the percentage of women leading households was extremely low compared to the rest of Europe. Moreover, between 1591 and 1722 this percentage decreased significantly, with socio-economic factors progressively losing their influence. Research has identified several factors which, all over pre-industrial Europe, determined women's economic