The superiority of the Turkish army was by no means based least on the uniformity of the supreme command, the uniformity of language, and the lack of prejudice with respect to new inventions. Compared with these positive factors, the antagonisms which could be traced back to domestic political conditions were only of secondary importance. The „pro memoria“ of Bishop Alexius Celadonius mercilessly exposed the weaknesses of the Occidental position and made impressive proposals for combating the Turkish threat. They were, however, not only not followed, but, for the most part, not even understood. The flagging of the crusade idea led to illusory „thaw ideas“ and made it possible for the sultan to appear as a partner in the same terms in the diplomatic game. As a result of the misunderstanding of the ideological nature of the Turkish wars, there developed also an overestimation of the allegiance of the Islamic opponents of the Turkish sultan.

TIN MINING IN BOHEMIA AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE TIN MINING OF SAXONY

Siegfried Sieber

There are important tin deposits on both sides of the Saxon-Bohemian border, especially near Graupen, Zinnwald and Altenberg in the east, in the Karlsbad-Eibenstock granite region in the west, and in the „Bohemian Zinnländchen“ around Schlaggenwald, Schönfeld and Lauterbach. Tin-streaming probably antedated mining proper. Near Graupen, tin — presumably stream tin — was probably already mined in c. 1240. There is documentary mention of the Graupen mine for the year 1305. From here the Saxon tin workings of Altenberg and Geising were opened up. Some of the galleries, among them the „Tiefe Bünaustollen“, led underneath the boundary, and miners went down into them from both sides. On the Bohemian side, tin was mined near Zinnwald until the end of the 19th century, and the Altenberg surface dip still yields this metal today.

In the western Erzgebirge, the first tin-streamers and miners worked along the upper Schwarzwasser near Platten, around Neudek, Frühbuß, Sauersack and Heinrichsgrün, which yielded tin as early as in 1340. The forest tin-mining laws of 1494, which were developed for this region, were an important legal creation of these miners, similar to the tin-mining laws of Ehrenfriedersdorf and Geyer from the time around 1450. A part of the western Erzgebirge, which was rich in tin deposits, passed from Saxony to Bohemia in 1554: it included such tin workings as those of Gottschgab and Platten. Also located here were the famous „Hengst“, a very rich tin mine, and, next to it, Zwittermühl, Goldenhöhe, Halbmeil and Irrgang, with stamping mills and smelters. Around Neudek, Frühbuß, Hirschenstand and Sauersack, this „forest“ tin mining flourished until c. 1654. Then, because of their Lutheran faith, the mi-
ners migrated to the newly established Saxon mine workings of Johann-
georgenstadt.

Already at the end of the 15th century, princes of Saxony endeavoured to
control the "purchasing of tin". In 1518 a monopoly was planned for Saxony
and Bohemia, in which, aside from the tin-mining towns of the Erzgebirge,
Schlaggenwald was also to take part. The cooperation of tin-dealers from
Leipzig and Nürnberg was to be enlisted for the project. Later the Fuggers in
Augsburg, through Konrad Mayr, took over all of Bohemia's tin and in 1550
cut off the export of tin to Saxony, planning, however, on the other hand
a tin cartel with Moritz, the Elector of Saxony. Mayr's monopoly collapsed.
In an effort to overcome the resultant misery, miners-union members joined
hands with the "forest" tin-miners. Emperor Maximilian II and the Elector
August of Saxony attempted once again to establish a monopolistic control
over the tin of Saxony and Bohemia, but were unable to reach agreement.
The Thirty Years' War and crises caused tin mining on both sides of the
border largely to die out. Only on the Saxon side, in Altenberg and Ehren-
friedersdorf, is tin still mined today.

THE OLDEST STATISTICS OF BOHEMIA ON INDUSTRY
AND TRADES

Gustav Otruba

Within the framework of the great economic reforms of Maria Theresa
after the loss of her most important industrial province of Silesia, which were
designed to provide compensation in Bohemia and Lower Austria, there came
about for the first time the systematic outline of "General Manufactory
Tables." The idea for this went back to the mercantilists of the late 17th
century — thus in 1675 Hörnigk, following the instructions of Becher,
had conducted statistical surveys of the trades for numerous Bohemian towns —
without his work, however, finding any continuation at first. The first new
documentary record was for the year 1756, with a description, by districts,
of the existing manufactories in Bohemia. It laid special emphasis on the
most recent changes and future projects. The "Loscanische Particular Table-
len", which are probably connected with it and present the results in stati-
istical form, are extant only for a few districts. From the following years,
numerous detailed statistics are available on the distribution of certain bran-
ches of industry, e.g. glass-works, clothmaking, stocking-factories and others,
in individual districts. The first "General Landes Aufnahm und Manufäcturs
Tabella des Königreiches Böheim", however, appeared only in the year 1766.
It was prepared on the initiative of Count Joseph Kinsky, and, as the first
summation in this form of the economic situation of a crown land, was given
the highest recognition by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. Copies of it were
forwarded to all the other commercial councillors for them to emulate. Fur-