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 Manufactury
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 Tabel-
len", which are probably connected with it and present the results in stati-
stical 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 Manufacturs
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-
"Commerzial Landes Aufnahms Tabella" have remained fully extant for the years 1775—1783, but thereafter only for the years 1787, 1788, 1790, 1794 and 1797. The last summary appeared already on printed forms.

The present article gives complete editions of the surveys of 1756, 1766 and 1788. Beyond this, comparative statistics on the development of the individual branches of industry are presented, with an evaluation being made of the global data of the statistics for 1766, 1776, 1788 and 1797. For the years 1766 and 1797 a comparison of the range of production and the value of the products is also possible to some extent. From this emerges in very impressive fashion the great industrial ascent of Bohemia in the age of Maria Theresa and Joseph II.

DEVELOPMENT AND NATURE OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE LANDS OF PRESENT-DAY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Peter Pontz

The vocational school system in the lands of the present-day Czechoslovakia was shaped by Austria-Hungary. Its beginnings, as in all the other European states, go back to the time of enlightened absolutism. The Austrian model manifests itself not only in a preference for theoretical training in full-time day schools prior to taking up an occupation, over a lesser degree of training through continuation schools during the apprenticeship, but also in its many-sidedness. The following types of schools can be identified: The continuation school (Fortbildungsschule), which was attended during the apprenticeship, educated, above all, apprentices in retail trades, small industry, and the crafts. The predominant vocational technical schools (Berufsfachschule) offered at least a year-long preparation of graduates of higher-grade elementary schools or lower-grade intermediate schools for artisan, commercial or household occupations. The technical schools (Fachschule) at last could be attended only with adequate prior practical vocational preparation and served the purpose of further vocational training.

For all these types of schools, antecedents can be found already as early as in the mid-18th century. In the realization of Maria Theresa’s school regulations of 1774, great open-mindedness for vocational schools was displayed, especially in the Crownland of Bohemia. The director of normal schools of Bohemia, Ferdinand Kindermann, not only promoted the Sunday repetition lessons required under the school regulations, but was also the founder of the so-called industrial schools. Around 1792, industrial schools were attached already to 562 elementary schools — i.e. to a quarter of all the elementary schools in Bohemia. From the first half of the last century on, they were supplanted by newly established vocational technical schools. Kindermann’s suggestions led in the year 1791 also to the establishment of schools of husbandry.