possessions had come to be situated on the other side as a result of the new border. This process took until 1769 to be completed. Since then, the border between Bohemia and Bavaria has not given cause for trouble. If one disregards the period 1938–1945, the border has remained unchanged up to this very day.

THE REVISED SURVEY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF BOHEMIA, 1812–1819

Ivan Kupčík

Since the results of the survey carried out under Joseph II. did not permit to produce a standardized set of maps for the entire Habsburg monarchy, in 1806 Emperor Franz I, acting upon a proposal made by the archduke Karl and the general Mayer von Heldenfels, endorsed a new survey of the whole multinational empire. After the work had been suspended in 1809 because of the war, the project was restricted to a reappraisal of the results of the old survey. In Bohemia, this work comprised 35 hand-drawn maps to a scale of 1:28 800 showing the surroundings of Prague and southern Bohemia. In connection with the incomplete topographical description which was drawn up in the period 1817–1819, these maps contain valuable topographical data on important parts of the Bohemian lands at the time of the Napoleonic wars and soon after the Congress of Vienna.

FORM AND MEANING: THE PREHISTORY OF PRAGUE

FORMALISM AND STRUCTURALISM

Jaroslav Střítecký

This article addresses the aesthetic formalism that originated in Prague as a phenomenon which demonstrates particularly well the inclination to base the most varied approaches to life on the objectivity of form as a stabilizing element. Given a diversely shaded social and national mobility in the Austria of the Gründerzeit, form as an element offering support and stability had a broader social impact there than elsewhere.

The attempts directed at aesthetic formalism, to free the systematic from the historical, furnish evidence of this circumspection which separates it so much from the historicism of “Small German” imprint. Although the representatives of this school did not escape national polarization (R. Zimmermann and E. Hanslick became nationally conscious Germans; J. Durdík and O. Hostinský found their way into the Czech national camp), they maintained common intellectual and taste patterns. Hostinský – a generation younger than the founders of the school, Zimmermann and Hanslick – modified this pattern under the influence of evolution and Wagnerian ideas. This attempt to discipline the romantic – typical for this school – led in the Czech case to the division into two groups: a neo-romantic (mythical reformulation of the modern with a
strong national accent, Wagner-Smetana) and a neo-classic (predominance of form, Brahms-Dvořák). This could be considered an unwanted analogy to the cultural difference between the Austrian and the German orientation.

**PO NASZEMU - OUR WAY**

Living Together and Colloquial Relations in Eastern Silesia until 1945 in the Retrospective View of its German Inhabitants

Norbert Englisch

In contrast to the closed German settlement of Silesia, the former Duchy of Teschen (Ostschlesien, Beskidienland) shows particular tensions. The melting together with the Slavic peoples (Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, "Schlonsaken") since the fifteenth century, the fact that the region was able to resist the Counter-Reformation because of its location on the edge of the Monarchy, and its special economic position due to a blossoming cloth production led to wide-reaching cultural and linguistic intermingling. In the area of language, the result was a linguistic mixture of German, Czech/Slovak, and Polish, which has been characterized by a former German inhabitant of Eastern Silesia as "Beskidisch", "Ostrawitz gibberish", and "Olsa-Esperanto". In retrospect, there appears a curiously divided relation to the then practiced colloquial language. On the one hand, as a result, the affected appraisal clearly portrays the great degree to which the people in a particular area need the spoken language for their self-identification. On the other hand, it is appalling that as a result of political influence and national origin, actual existing linguistic and cultural commonalities are once more negated.

**“NICHES” FOR CZECH HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE COMMUNIST ERA**

There can be no doubt that among the things which the communist regime in Czechoslovakia tried to bring into line and to use to their own advantage for four decades was historiography. Here, however, the communists were not as successful as is often assumed. Frequently historians managed – in spite of all difficulties – to continue their research more or less independently and in keeping with their professional ethos, occupying relatively stormproof "niches". The editors approached four Czech historians who describe what latitude there was for the spirit of independent research in historiography, and talk about the results of these efforts.