He came to Bohemia at a time when the settlement of the land was still in progress, and he took an active part in this settlement, thus following the example of his ancestors. Castle-building, the laying out of villages and probably also the development of the town of Tachau can be traced back to him. In so doing he was, in keeping with the spirit of his time, far from pursuing national goals. The bearers of the mediaeval Eastern colonization thought in supranational terms, just as the Empire and the then extremely influentual Church were supranational. Nevertheless, the result of this settlement of the land was an extension of the area of German settlement.

Albert identified himself wholly with the higher nobility of his new homeland, and took part in its efforts in the sphere of power politics, even when at the beginning of the Luxembourg period these were clearly aimed at the Germans who had come into the land.

Into his old age Albert remained a fighter by nature; he died in 1321. He took part in rebellious activity against three of the six kings whom he experienced, in the foreground of political life. The alleged encroachment of his right let him rebel against Otokar II and Wenceslas II, the attainment of increased power of the Estates, against King John and his wife.

WOK VON ROSENBERG

Adolf Wagner

With Wok von Rosenberg, one of the most important vassals of the great Bohemian king Přemysl Otokar II, we touch upon an ever acute European problem, which up to the present day has found no definitive solution which is just to all those involved: Bohemia as the conscious homeland of its Czech and German-speaking inhabitants. Descending from the mighty family of the Witigones, which came from the area of Vilshofen in Lower Bavaria, by way of the Upper Austrian Mühlland, to Bohemia, and rose there in an unbelievably short time to power and influence, he combined political far-sightedness and diplomatic talent with deep insight into economic necessities and with an iron will, accompanied by great skill, to clear the land and settle his extensive landholdings. Above all, however, was his unchanging loyalty to his king, among whose closest confidants he was already counted when the latter still as margrave directed the destiny of Moravia, and whom he served later as first judex provinciae (comparable to the position of the present-day Landeshauptmann) of the young land of Upper Austria, as chief burgrave of the King-
dom of Bohemia, and finally, until his sudden death in Graz on June 3, 1262, as capitaneus, or Landeshauptmann of the Duchy of Styria.

That, however, which makes him appear so important particularly to our time that we make a special point of commemorating the seven hundredth anniversary of his death is his untiring effort to help his king build from Bohemia a Central European kingdom, which as an integral part of the Holy Roman Empire was also an integral part of the countries settled by the Slavs between the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean.

Through the large-scale colonization and settlement, using the most modern methods of the time, that he instituted on his landed property, which stretched as far as Upper Austria, Moravia and Silesia, he played a decisive role in shaping its face up to the present. Przemysl Otokar also duly valued the services of this faithful follower, and was not stingy with bestowals of additional rich lands and the granting of important rights, as the enfeoffment with the County of Raabs in Lower Austria, for example, shows.

HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT PILLOW-LACE MAKING IN THE BOHEMIAN ERZGEBIRGE

Siegfried Sieber

From about 1561 on pillow-lace making spread from Annaberg in the Saxon Erzgebirge not only on the Saxon side, but was also taken up rapidly by women and girls among the mountain-dwellers in the Bohemian mountain villages. Around 1600 St. Joachimsthal was an important lace-making place, and its traders marketed their wares by way of Prague, where Saxon lace-sellers also traveled. There were many lace-dealers among the Exulants who fled to Saxony around 1660. Girls from Bohemian villages made lace-work for merchants from Annaberg, and for a long time Bohemian and Saxon lace-making were very closely connected. Lace-dealers were at first peddlers with „lace knapsacks“, and later were for the most part the most respected merchants in the small mountain towns. Their trade connections extended to Hungary and Tirol, but also „into the Empire.“ Thousands of women and girls worked for them for low wages. In the 18th century Graslitz and Neudek were leading places for lace. In accordance with mercantilist ideas, Maria Theresa promoted lace-making through bounties, encouraged the establishment of lace-making schools, sent for a mistress of this craft from the Hapsburg Netherlands, and had a manufactory established in Prague. Lists for the year 1786 reveal large numbers of lace-makers for most of the mountain districts and many indi-