

## SUMMARY

This volume contains studies based on the papers presented at the 10th Congress of Czech Historians in Ostrava in the main sessions (D, F) and selected other sessions. Session D was entitled *New Trends in Approaches to Czech Medieval History*, and featured a total of 15 medievalists from various research institutions in the Czech Republic. From a large number of stimulating papers of outstanding quality, the session coordinators selected five to be printed in this volume; in the coordinators' opinion, it is these papers that best represent the spirit of the congress and its reflection of current topics in research of Czech history (and the history of other countries). Vratislav Vaníček's paper focuses on general themes in Czech medieval historiography and analyzes conceptual issues connected with the existence of the Czech state in the context of the dominant ideology in Central Europe during the second half of the 20th century. Bohumil Vykypěl brings an interesting contribution to discussions on the relationship between medieval historiography and semantics. Libor Jan analyzes the term *beneficium* and its meaning in the early and high Middle Ages. Tomáš Petrášek's paper focuses on the importance of large-scale farms run by the nobility in the medieval Czech state; his paper is conceived as a polemic on the relationship between farmers and serfs – and, more generally, as a polemic view of the supposed uniqueness of the Central European economic model. The final printed contribution from session D is by Tomáš Somer, who describes the interaction between mining, towns and general economic changes in the 13th century.

Session F focused on selected issues related to economic and social history as presented by young historians. The session featured 19 papers, mainly by doctoral students at Czech universities. The studies printed here draw mainly on their authors' own archive research, and focus primarily on social and economic history. Jakub Huška's study describes the granting of *Meisterrecht* (guild rights) to Olomouc tradesmen during the Modern Age, including related issues of social and professional mobility. Petr Kadlec examines the history of education and its importance for the sociocultural and economic development of the Czech lands. Jan Růžička analyses the municipal councils of Nový Rousínov and Bučovice during the years 1876—1914. Stanislava Klečáková's paper focuses on issues of the regulation of prostitution, using the example of the Bohemian town of Čáslav in the 19th century. Tereza Pavlíčková examines the phenomenon of small weaving shops in the Orlické Hory region, focusing on the history of these businesses and addressing an area of research that has so far remained on the sidelines of interest. The last paper from this session is by Tomáš Okurka, who analyzes issues related to industrial and general exhibitions in Bohemia at the turn of the 20th century, using the examples

of the Liberec (Reichenberg) and Prague exhibitions to demonstrate the national dimension of such events.

From the other sessions, this volume also contains selected papers on historical demography, focusing primarily on the early Modern Age and the “long” 19th century from the perspective of population developments during the process of modernization. Eduard Maur conceives his study as an assessment of the current state of historical demography and examines its relation to historical anthropology. Jan Horský addresses issues emerging from the discursive analysis of Czech (primarily religious-ethical) early Modern literature, especially from the gender perspective, pointing out possible correlations between theory and archive research into historical demography and gender history. Alexandra Šikulová presents an overview of Czech and international studies on the issue of widows and widowhood in Central Europe, suggesting possible applications of methods in Central European (or Czech) historical contexts. Ladislav Nekvapil focuses on the history of the servant class, analyzing this group through the lens of archive sources concerning the East Bohemian estates of Jilemnice, Choltice and Rychmburk. Radek Lipovski’s paper deals with probate documentation and its potential application in historical-demographic research, describing the changes in Cisleithanian legislation on this issue and analyzing probate documentation concerning several inhabitants of the town of Místek in order to demonstrate the sociocultural possibilities and limitations of this type of source material. Waclaw Długoborski analyzes the situation in three industrial regions prior to 1914, focusing particularly on social structures, career progress and levels of education among employees of the local mining and metallurgical industries. Šárka Nekvapil Jirásková summarizes the paradigm of European proto-industrialization and presents the possible ways of comparing this paradigm with historical-demographic research. The final study from this session, written by Ludmila Nesládková and Lumír Dokoupil, addresses issues of the Jewish minority community in the heterogeneous region of Austrian Silesia, focusing on the community’s reproductive behaviour during the modernization process.

The session chaired by Lenka Řezníková and Miloš Řezník was entitled *Borders and Identity*. This session focused particularly on the changing function of borders, whose impermeability has become considerably weaker since the 1990s due to political events and processes of globalization; this development has been accompanied by related shifts in cultural practices of individual and collective identification. Martina Krocová’s paper offers an overview of previous research into issues of identity and borders, including a more detailed account of current conceptualizations of spatial borders both among international researchers and in the Czech Republic. Luďa Klusáková presents the long-term work of the *Borders and*

*Identity* research group, outlining the issue of borders and identity in the context of research into towns and cities as social institutions. Edyta Źyła focuses her attention on several key issues in studying society, culture and memory in “divided” towns and cities. Ondřej Matějka’s paper addresses the thematization of borders and border spaces as an alternative didactic tool in history teaching, especially within a local and regional framework. Case studies are presented by Christiane Brenner (focusing on the instrumentalization of power and impacts on the imagination of borders in post-war Czech literature), Matěj Spurný (settlement strategies of state and party organs in the border areas of Czechoslovakia following WW2) and Witold Stankowski (using the Ukrainian town of Buchach to illustrate an ongoing debate over the category of cultural boundary).

The session entitled *Auxiliary Historical Sciences in Contemporary Historiography* focused primarily on communicating basic information on ongoing Czech and international projects. Marie Bláhová’s study gives an overview of previous activities to provide access to archive sources via editions from the 17th century onwards, including details of new editorial work currently underway in the Czech Republic – primarily the ongoing *New Sources for Czech History* project and the new idea of a “school edition” of these sources. Hana Pátková’s paper gives a brief overview of medieval paleographic research in the Czech Republic and abroad, focusing particularly on the present day and the possibilities open to modern paleography, including Pavel Spunar’s links with Italian paleography. Stanislav Petr’s study presents the field of codicology, giving an overview of catalogues containing individual manuscript collections located within the Czech Republic; the paper then focuses on scholars of Czech literature based abroad before concluding with information on exhibitions of Czech historical written documents. In the final study from this session, Tomáš Krejčík considers the possibilities and limits of art-historical methods in sphragistical and heraldic research and attempts to contextualize the sociocultural importance and aesthetic importance of seals. In Krejčík’s view art history has contributed to a shift in the focus of research into this issue, so it is possible to speak of a useful interaction of disciplines (interdisciplinarity) combining art history with auxiliary historical sciences.