

## SCIENTIFIC AND PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES OF THE LAND STATISTICAL OFFICE IN BOHEMIA

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### Abstract

*Land Statistical Office (LSO) in Prague started its activity 120 years ago. In year 1898 and year 1919 it was overtaken by State Statistical Office of new Czechoslovakian state. During the first two decades the number of workers of statistical chair of LSO increased almost four times and its scientific and publication activities significantly broaden.*

*Land Statistical Office annually published (in Czech and German) several volumes of Zprávy / Mittheilungen (Reports) that contained mainly the results of analysis of meteorological observations and data of agricultural statistics and also the results of land self-government statistics, statistics of inhabitants, education and several branches of economy statistics (all for Bohemia). Methods of agricultural statistics and statistical graphs used by LSO, evoked recognition at the Conference for land statistics in the Austrian part of the monarchy and at meetings of the International Statistical Institute (ISI).*

*Future university professors D. Krejčí, K. Engliš, V. Mildschuh, F. Weyr and W. Winkler underwent statistical practice in LSO similarly as the leaders of Czechoslovakian state statistics D. Krejčí, F. Weyr, J. Auerhan and J. Mráz.*

**Key words:** *history of statistics, Land Statistical Office in Bohemia, agriculture statistics, Dobroslav Krejčí*

**JEL Codes:** *B16, B23, N33*

### 1. Introduction

Unlike other scientific disciplines, the history of statistics in our country is still elaborated to a lesser extent. The authors of this paper try to gradually contribute to improving this state by partial papers on the development of statistics in the XIX<sup>th</sup> and XX<sup>th</sup> century; see e.g. Závodský (1992), Závodský and Šimpach (2014, 2015, 2016a, 2016b and 2017), Kodera, Závodský and Šimpach (2015) etc.

The aim of our contribution is a brief summary of the approximately 20-year activity of the Land Statistical Office (LSO). We would like to introduce here some older works on this issue, especially Krejčí (1920) and Podzimek (1974). We concentrate on the rich scientific and publishing activity of the LSO and its authors. Our contribution also seeks to explain the remarkable fact that all the young LSO's concipients became famous in the following years as important national economists and statisticians.

### 2. Official statistics in Austria–Hungarian Empire

First, let's have a brief look on the organization of the state's statistics in Habsburg monarchy on the turn of XIX<sup>th</sup> and XX<sup>th</sup> century. Both parts of the empire had own,

completely independent statistical service, often organized differently. In Austrian part of the monarchy were all the most important branches of statistics (with exception of agricultural statistics) concentrated to the central offices in Vienna. It was mainly I. r. Central Statistical Committee (K. k. statistische Zentralkommission), organizationally included under the ministry of religion issues and education.

Central Statistical Committee fulfilled the function of the qualified body and (since year 1884) also executive. Karl Theodor von Inama-Sternegg (1843–1908) significantly modernized this office and put it on scientifically bases. He stayed in the head of Austrian statistical service almost quarter of century (1881–1905). He enjoyed a great honesty both in the monarchy and also abroad. In year 1899 he was elected as a president of International Statistical Institute (ISI). Central Statistical Committee did not have the land or branch offices in particular lands of Austrian part of the monarchy.

Central Statistical Committee was not the only organ of state statistics in Austrian part of monarchy, many ministries had its own statistical offices or bureaus. Primarily statistical service of the Ministry of trade that had in its competences the statistics of industry, trade and foreign trade and “intra-trade” (i.e. trade between Austrian and Hungarian part of the empire) could compete with Central Statistical Committee in the scope of activities and number of employees. In year 1898, there was on the Ministry of trade funded also the Office for Labour Statistics concerned with social conditions of workers.

General reporting obligation was not enacted in Habsburg monarchy – only in four cases (Census of inhabitants, Census of agricultural and tradesman enterprises, statistics of foreign trade and statistics of intra-trade) it was stated by special law norm. However, also in other cases, the Vienna offices did not have to be worried that they would not obtain from respondents needed statistical data. The governor’s offices and the district governments governed by them were in every country of the Austrian part of the monarchy an extended hand of the central offices, which anyone hardly dared to refuse to provide the necessary information.

### **3. Land Statistical Office in Bohemia**

Out of the competence of the state statistics in Vienna stayed the statistics of agriculture and statistics which were in the competence of the regional self-governments. Agricultural statistics that needed the knowledge of the local conditions and based often on qualified guesses was not possible to govern from capital city. Since the times of Marie Theresia, the Vienna offices initiated the foundations of the societies to support the modern agriculture in particular countries of the monarchy. In Bohemia it was Patriotic and Economic Society (PES) that started its activity at the beginning of year 1770. PES was concerned also with agricultural statistics and in years 1856–1858 it founded Central committee for statistics of land and forestry economy and its executive body – the statistical chair. After the cancellation of PES (in year 1872) was statistical chair (in year 1873) overtaken by Agricultural Council.

Statistical issues in the competences of local self-governments (public buildings financed from land means, healthcare and charity, land, district and municipal finances etc.) concerned case by case the offices of Landtags.<sup>1</sup> In the negotiations on improving the self-government of the country, the importance of well-guided statistics was gradually recognized and proposals on substitution of unspecialized officers by workers of specialized statistical office appeared.

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<sup>1</sup> The Land Committee was the administrative and executive body of the elected Landtag.

The negotiations in Landtag started already since year 1878 and only on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1897 the foundation of the Land Statistical Office of Bohemian kingdom was agreed together with its status and financing. LSO consisted of (at that times according to already proved Quételet's example from Brussel) Land Statistical Committee as an advisory body (to the Land Committee) and executive body (to Land Statistical Office as executive body).

Land Statistical Committee with 10 members was assembled in November 1897. Its chairman was a representative of the Land Committee earl Vojtěch Schönborn<sup>2</sup>. Other members were appointed by Land Committee (especially professors of national economy of Czech and German university in Prague). Governor's Office appointed two representatives and two representatives were appointed also by Agricultural Council. Chief of Land Statistical Office was also a member. Committee had meetings once to twice a year.

Land Statistical Bureau (LSB) started its activity on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1898. It was created by the takeover of the Agricultural Council's statistical chair that was managed by two decades by Dr. Karel Kořistka. By accepting a young lawyer JUDr. Dobroslav Krejčí and three new officials, the number of employees increased to 9 (including chief).

Competences and programme of the activities of LSB defined the Status of Land Statistical Office, assembled by a knight Kořistka. According to § 2 the Land Statistical Office shall be concerned with statistics of:<sup>3</sup>

1. agriculture and forestry
2. public buildings financed by sources of the country (roads, railways, water structures)
3. health care and charity institutes, financed partly or fully from land sources
5. land, district and municipal finances
6. land banks and credit institutions
7. elections to the Landtag
8. police issues in the jurisdiction of the country
9. military issues (if they were under the authority of the provincial authorities).

Kořistka during writing of Status based it on the powers of the provincial government and the resolution of the Conference for land statistics from year 1895, at which Kořistka actively cooperated. At the beginning of the year 1894 the Landtags in Silesia and Moravia proposed, that the deputies of particular land self-governments of Austrian part of monarchy called together with Central Statistical Committee in Vienna a conference, that would discuss the unification of methodology of statistical surveys in different countries, united form of publication of results, as well as the possibility of co-operation of land statisticians with the Central Statistical Committee. In November 1894 met in Vienna under the chairmanship of the President of the Central Statistical Committee Inama-Sternegg an assembly that launched the twenty-year activity of the Conference for Land Statistics (Konferenz für Landesstatistik).<sup>4</sup>

This conference, which was attended regularly by knight Kořistka for Bohemia, took place in Vienna at the beginning, since year 1904 alternately in different lands of the Austrian part of the monarchy. Already at the meeting in year 1895 it agreed on unified tables recommended for statistical surveys in all lands since year 1897. In following years, the Conference recommended gradual increase in the scale of municipal government statistics

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<sup>2</sup> He stayed in the head of Land Statistical Committee during the whole period of their functioning.

<sup>3</sup> In the words of D. Krejčí „...it was by its competences on mere pickings after state statistics.” Krejčí (1920, p. 84). Statistics of inhabitants and main branches of economic statistics stayed in competence of Vienna offices.

<sup>4</sup> See Berthold (1909).

according to agreed uniform principles. Resolutions of the Conference were significant impulse to foundation of statistical offices in Bohemia, Moravia and in Silesia. They were among the most powerful contributors to the statistical yearbook of the provincial governments (*Statistisches Jahrbuch der autonomen Landesverwaltung in den im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern*) that was published in Vienna since year 1900.

Chronical problem of Land Statistical Bureau was the absence of reporting obligation in all sections of its activities. LSB could rely only on the voluntary provision of data.<sup>5</sup> LSB could refer to the resolutions of the elected Landtag and its bodies, but its authority was significantly lower in comparison with Governor's Office and district governments. Landtag was limited in its activity and finally it was completely paralyzed by national disputes. Since year 1913<sup>6</sup> also Land Statistical Committee did not meet.

In December 1904 after a long illness, left to the pension the secretary JUDr. Bernat and a year later also the chief knight Kořistka (already 80 years old at that time). At the times of mentioned national disputes in Bohemia was the person of Kořistka, (emeritus professor of German Technics), acceptable of both nationalities, but Czech patriot D. Krejčí not. Also compromise solution did not help. The place of chief of statistical chair stayed permanently vacant and Krejčí directed the chair as the deputy chief and secretary. Many German districts and municipalities expressly denied providing data, until the chief of German nationality will be appointed. To mitigate the national disputes was not supported by Krejčí, who enforced as concept officials qualified and perspective persons, but with one exception only of the Czech nationality. Establishment of reporting obligations for municipalities (and its institutions and businesses), or even district authorities, had been proposed by members of Land Statistical Committee for long time, but particular steps to enforce this idea were not taken.

LSB which so far worked in the seat of Agricultural Council at Wenceslas sq. was in year 1905 moved to Malá Strana (Dražického sq. no. 10/65) and in year 1912 to the new building in Šeříková street no. 4/818.

#### 4. Persons of Land Statistical Bureau

As we stated above, its activity started LSB at the beginning of the year 1898 with 9 workers, from which some already had many years' experiences from statistical chair of Agricultural Council. The number of employees of LSB was increasing in consequent years only mildly (10 in year 1903, 14 at the end of year 1904). Rapid increase started in years before First World War, when the leadership of LSB was taken by D. Krejčí (29 in year 1909, 35 at the end of the year 1912).<sup>7</sup> Majority of workers of LSB consisted of officials of different categories and ranks and also auxiliary staff. After the start of the War, the state of the workers was reduced. Already in year 1914 had 9 persons leave to the army.

We are mainly interested in the most qualified workers here – concipients, who were requested to have scientific and publication activities in statistics. Its number was between 3 and 6. Besides K. Kořistka and J. Bernat in LSB started mostly young absolvents of law faculties without statistical education and statistical practice.

We can remind here that specialized statistical studies did not exist in monarchy at that times. Universal qualification for contractor officials in various state and land offices was graduation from law faculty. However, statistics was here only a marginal subject and had the reputation of boring discipline, lectures were rather avoided by students and about methods of

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<sup>5</sup> In words of D. Krejčí „constant begging for data.” See Krejčí (1920, p. 84).

<sup>6</sup> Direct witness of these events D. Krejčí surprisingly states wrongly year 1907. See Krejčí (1920, p. 86).

<sup>7</sup> Workers of LSB were annually stated in *Zprávy Zemského statistického úřadu (Reports of Land Statistical Office)*, although last data are for year 1912.

statistical work were not lectured at all.<sup>8</sup> Particular lower stated workers then came to LSB practically with zero knowledge of statistical work. Theoretical knowledge was supplemented later by individual study of literature, mainly German.

Let's briefly stated 11 the most important persons of Land Statistical Bureau. Their sorting is approximately chronological.

**Prof. JUDr. Albín Bráf** (1851–1912) was at the end of XIX<sup>th</sup> and at the beginning of XX<sup>th</sup> century a leading national economist, professor of the Czech university in Prague. Many of lower stated concipients of LSB were his students (Bráf's national economy school) and was recommended by him to be accepted to LSB. Bráf was also concerned with statistics and its history. As a member of Czech Landtag (1883–1895) he enforced already since year 1886 establishment of Land Statistical Bureau. Despite being busy with other functions, he was then for many years a chief of Land Statistical Committee. In year 1907 he was elected a member of International Statistic Institute (ISI).<sup>9</sup>

**Karel Adámek** (1840–1918) was a farmer, autodidact and very agile member of Czech Landtag (1881–1913). In years 1892–1897 he tirelessly enforced establishment of Land Statistical Office. In year 1899 he issued a popular educational brochure *O statistice (About statistics)*. In years 1898–1907 he was a member of Land Statistical Committee.

**Prof. dr. Karel knight Kořistka, dr. h. c.** (1825–1906) was educated as mathematician and his original profession was mathematics, geodesy and geography. He was a professor of Prague Technic (1851–1893). After the reorganization of Technic in Prague on two-languages full-fledged university,<sup>10</sup> he was elected as its first rector (1864). He was asked by the management of PES for co-operation. In year 1864 he became a member of Central Committee for Statistics of Agriculture and Forestry and since year 1868 he leads its statistical chair which became in year 1898 the base for LSB. He was responsible for a solid level of work by the statistical chair and its publications. He is an author of division of Bohemia on natural landscapes, he introduced the use of statistical graphs (cartograms, line graphs of time series etc.). Kořistka greatly contributed to the foundation of LSO, he was an author of its status and chief of LSB in years 1898–1905. Kořistka also belongs to the founders of statistical service in Prague. In years 1894–1905 was also one of the main experts at the Conference for land statistics in Vienna. Since year 1857 he regularly attended International Statistical Congresses and after being elected of the member of ISI (1889) he also participated on its two meetings.

**JUDr. Josef Bernat** (1834–1907) worked since year 1866 as a concipient and then as a secretary in statistical chair of Patriotic and Economic Society. This statistical office underwent many organizational changes and in year 1898 became the basis of LSB. Bernat took part under the management of K. Kořistka on the organization of land statistics in Bohemian in its beginnings and he was a co-author of all publication of this statistical chair and its followers in years 1866–1904.

**Prof. JUDr. Dobroslav Krejčí** (1869–1936) was as a young lawyer accepted to be an employee of LSB when it was founded. He was an intern at Central Statistical Committee in Vienna (already under the management of Inama–Sternegg) and on Land Statistical Office in Styria Graz. Because of the advanced age of K. Kořistka and secretary J. Bernat he gradually become the main person of LSB. Since year 1905 also formally for political reasons only as the deputy of (non-existent) chief. In his analyses and publications, he focused mainly on

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<sup>8</sup> Lecturers, for whom statistics were not a major specialty, usually read out various aggregate data, particularly about the population and the economy in the monarchy and abroad.

<sup>9</sup> From rich literature devoted to this topic we quote Krameš (2016).

<sup>10</sup> Kořistka as an expert participated on the reform of Technics in Prague and Vienna.

agricultural statistics. Thanks to him LSB developed rapidly. He managed it (1905–1919) with solid hand almost pedantically.<sup>11</sup> With cooperation of prof. Bráf he selected for LSB great persons from the graduates of law faculty. In year 1918 he prepared the foundation of statistical office of independent Czechoslovakian state, based on his text K. Engliš assembled the proposal of the law about the organization of Czechoslovakian statistical service, that entered into force on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1919. Krejčí, whose LSB became the basis for State Statistical Office (SSO), was appointed to be a chair of SSO. Due to several disputed Krejčí resigned shortly and in year 1920 he left as a professor of statistics to university in Brno. Krejčí is an author of many publications – texts to the source works, statistical handbooks, philosophical treatise (*Statistika a svoboda vůle (Statics and the freedom of a will)* – 1936) and about the history of central statistics. He belonged to the “non-mathematical” statisticians.

**Prof. JUDr. Vilibald Mildschuh** (1878–1939) entered in December 1904 to LSB after his law studies in Vienna, Graz and Prague (conciipient, and since year 1910 vice-chairman). He was concerned here mainly with the finances of municipalities, tax statistics and statistics of cooperatives. He also habilitated at the Faculty of Law of the Czech University in Prague (for national economy and statistics). Since year 1917 he was appointed a professor at Law faculty and left LSB. As a national economist he often used statistical methods. After the foundation of Czech Statistical Society was Mildschuh for its whole existence its chairman (1929–1939).

**Prof. JUDr. Karel Engliš, dr. h. c.** (1880–1961) joined the law LSB after his promotion at Law faculty of the Czech University in Prague in year 1904. Besides others, he analysed here the results of census of business trades (year 1902) for Bohemia and data about social care in Bohemia (*Chudinství* – 1908). In year 1908 he left to the Ministry of trade in Vienna and in year 1911 he was appointed as an extraordinary professor of national economy, financial science and statistics on Czech Technic in Brno. When he was in 1913 elected to Moravian Landtag he tried to increase the level of the land statistics in Moravia and he enforced here land law establishing general report obligation. In year 1918 as a member of Revolutionary National Assembly prepared a law proposal about Czechoslovakian state statistics (modified proposal of D. Krejčí), agreed on 28<sup>th</sup> January 1919. In years 1919–1939 he lectured at the Faculty of Law at the University in Brno. He belonged to the main Czechoslovakian national economy theorists and was repeatedly a minister of finance and governor of National bank. After the War Engliš lectured at law faculty of Charles University, from which he was excluded after February 1948 and moved out of Prague.

**Doc. JUDr. Jan Auerhan** (1880–1942) was accepted to LSB in year 1906. In year 1911 he was appointed as one of the vice-chairman. Here he already focused on demographic statistics, which was his main specialization. In years 1914–1918 he served in the army. After the foundation of SSO he became one of its builders. In years 1920–1929 he was its vice-president<sup>12</sup> and after (1929–1939) a president. He habilitated on faculty of natural sciences of the Charles University for branch anthropogeography (1930). Since year 1931 he became a member of ISI. He was executed by the Nazis after the assassination of R. Heydrich.

**Doc. JUDr. Josef Mráz** (1882–1934) came to LSB on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1908. In year 1912 he was appointed as a vice-chairman. He was concerned here mainly by the land statistics of basic schools, but also by national statistics. After the foundation of State Statistical Office (1919) he became one of its builders. In year 1929 he was appointed as a vice-president of SSO. J. Mráz belonged at his time in Czechoslovakia to the main theorists of the statistics. Beside others, he participated also at the translation of famous textbook G. U. Yule *Úvod do teorie statistiky / Introduction to the theory of statistics* (1926) and on the publication of

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<sup>11</sup> See e.g. a large obituary of F. Weyr (1937) and his memorials – Weyr (1999).

<sup>12</sup> He was a deputy during the frequent absence of the chair F. Weyr and he also managed SSO to large extent.

textbook of S. Kohn (1929). He is a co-author of Czech statistical terminology. He also lectured at the College of Business in Prague (since year 1922).

**Prof. JUDr. František Weyr, dr. h. c.** (1879–1951) after his studies of law, he was partly involved with statistics on Central Statistical Committee in Vienna (1905–1908). He came to LSB in year 1909. He was concerned mainly by the statistics of the district finances and industry statistics. In year 1912 he left to lecture law sciences on Czech Technic in Brno. After the foundation of Masaryk's University was appointed as a professor of constitutional law (1919). After the resignation of D. Krejčí was F. Weyr appointed (1920) as a president of SSO. He worked at this position until year 1929, without interrupting his activities at university in Brno. In year 1928 he initialized the foundation of Czechoslovakian Statistical Society. He was elected as a member of ISI in year 1929, but he took part at its meeting already in year 1913 (in Vienna). He was the main organizer of the 24<sup>th</sup> meeting in Prague. In February 1948 Weyr was excluded from law faculty of Masaryk's university.

**Prof. JUDr. Wilhelm Winkler, dr. h. c.** (1884–1984) was born in Prague when he graduated from law faculty at German University. In year 1909 he was accepted to LSB as the only concipient of German nationality. He became vice-chairman in year 1912. He developed his statistical education by attending mathematical and statistical subject on German Technic and University. In LSB he was concerned mainly in agricultural statistics. In years 1914–1915 Winkler served on military front. From the healing of his wounds (1916) he worked permanently in Vienna. After the war he worked at Federal Statistical Office and lectured at the university. He was concerned mainly by statistical theory and demography. In year 1929 he was elected as a member of ISI. After occupation of Austria by Hitler, Winkler was forced to go to pension (because his wife was of Jewish origin). In year 1945 he was rehabilitated, and he continued to work at university. As only statistician in Bohemian lands so far, he lived until his 100<sup>th</sup> birthday.

## 5. Main publication activity

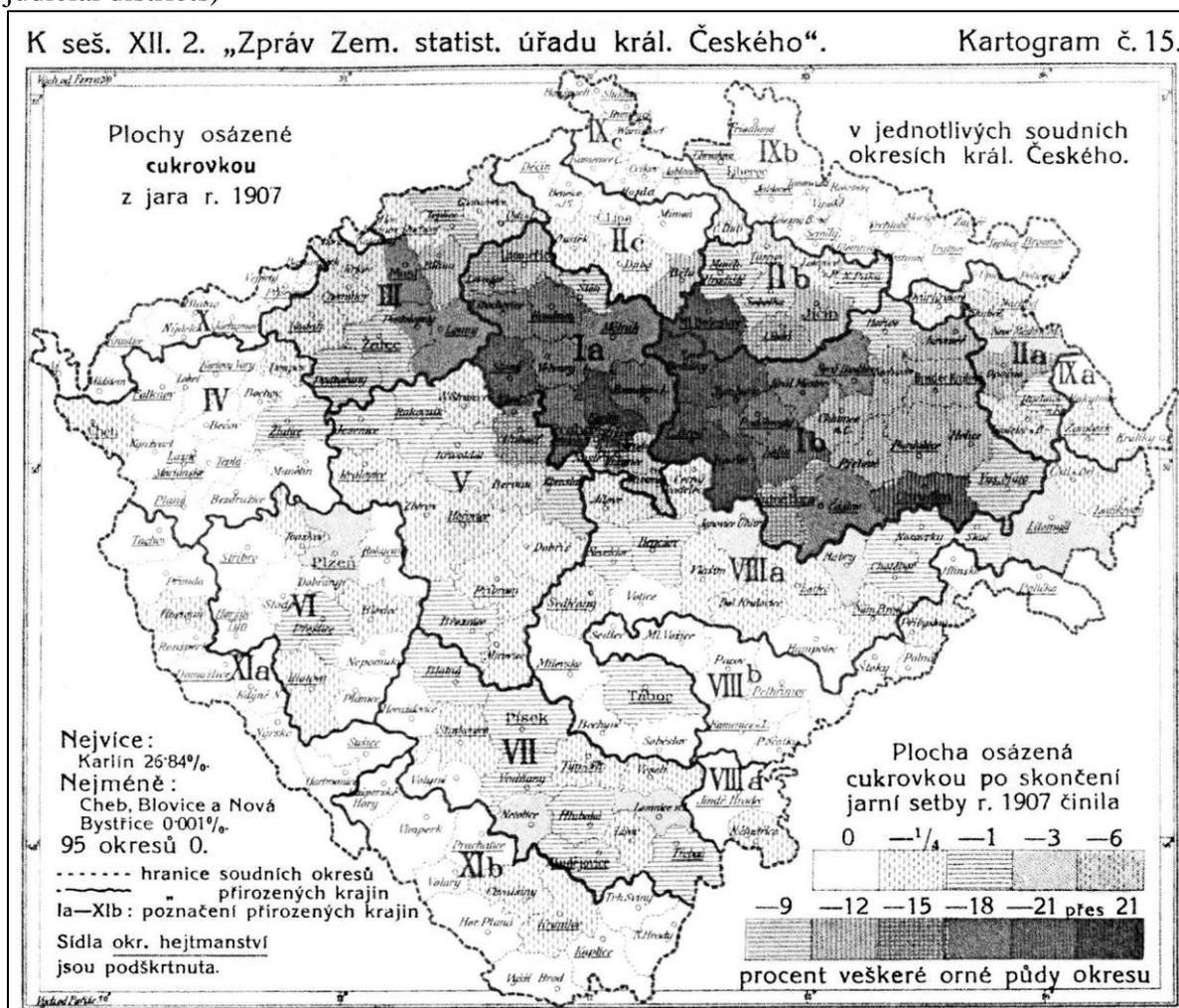
The most important publication of LSB, respectively its statistical chair were its *Zprávy Zemského statistického úřadu království Českého (Reports of Land statistical office of Bohemian Kingdom)*. They were issued parallelly in Czech and German version (*Mittheilungen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Königreiches Böhmen*). Since year 1899 there was issued 26 volumes each consisting of 1–4 issues. Last were published after year 1918.

Sorting of the *Zprávy / Reports* content was without a fixed system, rather random. A significant part was devoted to agricultural statistics each year. These were statistics of crops and harvest of individual crops (including data on fruit orchards, vineyards, etc.). Regularly was not missing also statistics of beekeeping. The main author of those contributions was originally K. Kořistka. Later D. Krejčí specialized on those issues and in the years before the was also W. Winkler. Krejčí also in several articles, explained the implementation of seed and harvest statistics in Bohemia and other countries. The most detailed text was in the last issue of *Zprávy / Reports*, published already in year 1923.

Because of non-existing reporting obligation, the statistics was based mainly on estimates. Before the foundation of LSO for this reason there was a system of unpaid delegates in all districts in the country. They were economic officials, landowners, foresters, pastors etc. Their willingness and diligence were not always sufficient and the workers of LSB had to visit them regularly, control them and motivate them. The harvest was estimated on the basis of the sowing area (it was possible to rely here on solid data from cadasters) and estimates of crop yields in particular year. Estimates of yields of individual crops were then confronted

with results from other municipalities and districts. To provide such a control on a sound basis, an earlier division of the entire territory in Bohemia on 11 so-called natural landscapes was used. This landscapes always included several judicial districts with similar conditions for agriculture (altitude and shape of the terrain, soil conditions, climate and the most frequently cultivated crops). This division of Bohemia, which author was K. Kořistka, also enabled to estimate the results of the same “landscape” from the known results of one or two districts. Some landscapes were in some cases divided on 2 to 3 districts (see also Figure 1 and 2).

Figure 1: The share of sugar beet on arable land in 1907 (according to natural landscapes and judicial districts)



Source: *Zprávy*, vol. VIII, iss. 2, part 1 (attachment). Original is in colour.

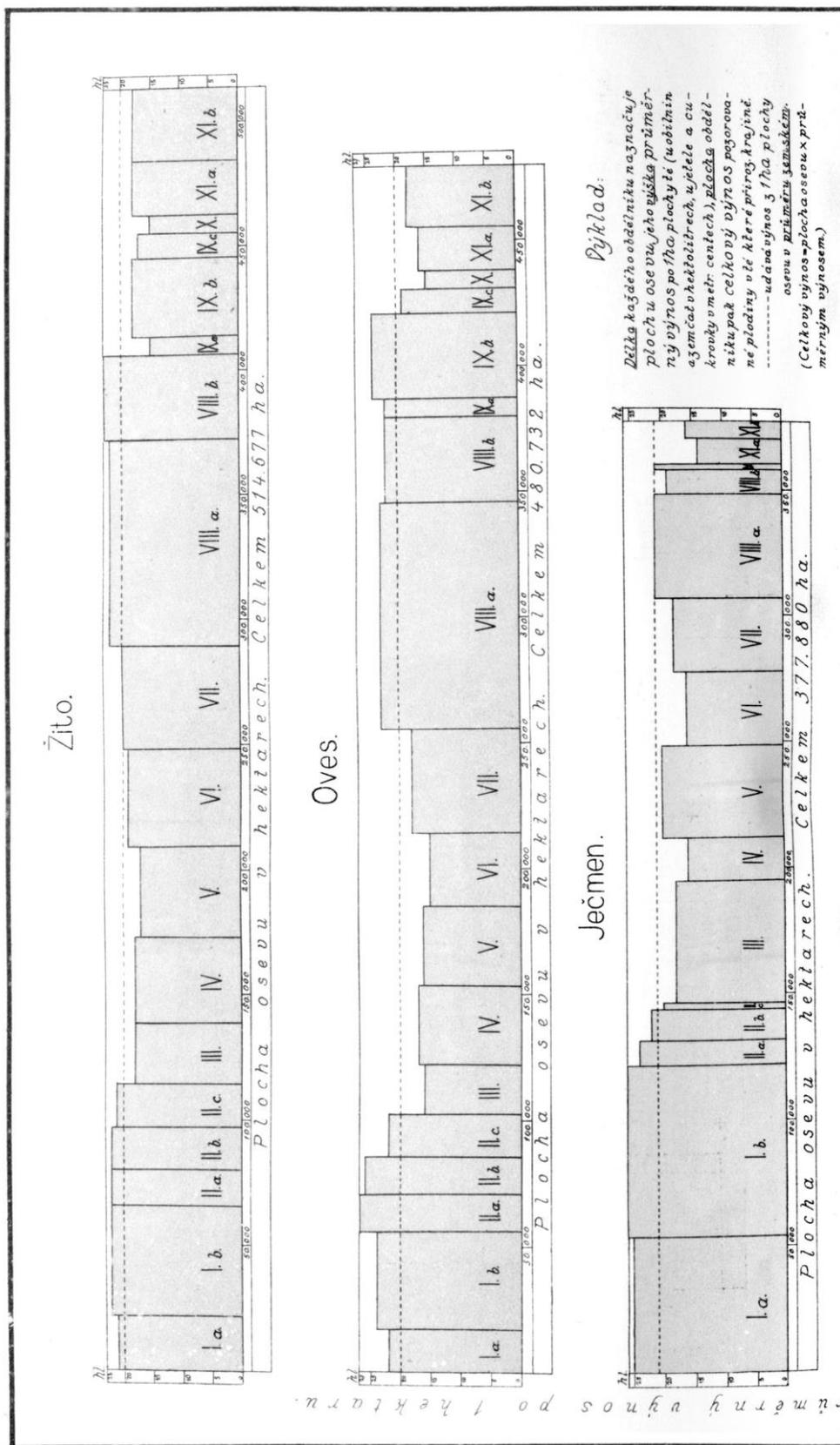
Individual issues of *Zprávy / Reports* were published later in two parts – first part 2 including tables, later part 1 (text), publishing also some summary tables and text and numerical analysis. Workers of LSB tried so the published data was not only a mere “accurate sum of inaccurate numbers”, but the data was controlled and corrected.

Numerical tables and subsequent analyses were often accompanied by statistical charts, mainly cartograms (see e.g. Figure 1). *Zprávy / Reports* in year 1906 (see Figure 2) published a remarkable chart of sowing and harvesting of selected crops according to natural landscapes and their parts. Graph consists of the systems of rectangles whose horizontal side is proportional to the sowing area in each “landscape” (or parts of “landscape”). Vertical side

illustrates hectare yield of the crops. Thus, the area of the rectangle shows the total harvest of the crop in the given “landscape”. The dotted horizontal line then shows an average hectare yield for Bohemia (and a large rectangle below it total harvest for the whole country). Author of the graph is not stated, but it is possible to assume that it was K. Kořistka, who introduced the statistical graphs in the scientific literature in Bohemian and presented them at the conferences abroad.

Figure 2: Graph of grain cultivation according to natural landscapes and their parts

Plochy osevu, průměrný i celkový výnos hlavních plodin v různých krajinách Čech roku 1905.



Source: Zprávy, vol. VIII, iss. 1, part 1 (after p. LVI). Here only a part of graphs.

After the outbreak of the World War, the Austrian Government placed great emphasis on obtaining up-to-date and reliable data on agricultural production. The provision of the data was given by an order to the local government, that also ensured increase of the number of the reporters (delegates). The results were, however, classified as secret and were allowed to be published with a significant delay. Publication activity of LSB was significantly reduced.

The contributions about agricultural statistics were since the I<sup>st</sup> volume of *Zprávy / Reports* regularly accompanied by the analysis of meteorological observations in a given year. The author was K. Kořistka, in later years mainly W. Winkler. Authors of numerous contributions about particular branches of food industry (sugar refineries, breweries, etc.) were various concipients of LSB (Mráz, Weyr, Winkler, etc.) – see an example at Figure 3.

Figure 3: The largest breweries in Bohemia in the 1907/08 production period

Čís. řad.	Místo	Počet na-vařených hektolitřů	Čís. řad.	Místo	Počet na-vařených hektolitřů	Čís. řad.	Místo	Počet na-vařených hektolitřů
1.	Plzeň (měšť. pivovar)	821.026	38.	Kročehlavy	47.512	83.	Náchod	26.669
2.	Smíchov (akc. spol.)	583.421	39.	Trnovany	46.612	84.	Vys. Chlumeč	26.180
3.	Plzeň (akciový pivovar)	281.452	40.	Tábor	43.970	85.	Chodová Planá	26.072
4.	Vel. Popovice	201.154	41.	Chomůtov	43.414	86.	Nymburk	25.884
5.	Plzeň (společ. pivovar)	184.622	42.	Měcholupy	42.922	87.	Choceň	25.528
6.	Praha-VII. (Holešovice)	150.124	43.	Staňkov	42.083	88.	Bohušovice	25.060
7.	Budějovice (č. akc. pivovar)	146.133	44.	Štěnovice	41.416	89.	Čes. Lípa	25.033
8.	Protivín	141.095	45.	Liteň	40.658	90.	Dymokury	24.970
9.	Budějovice (pravovár.)	115.403	46.	Král. Dvůr	40.442	91.	Dobřany	24.969
10.	Bráník	105.234	47.	Aš	40.196	92.	Teplá (klášter)	24.882
11.	Třeboň	101.204	48.	Nová Paka	38.917	93.	Podkováň	24.571
12.	Most	101.003	49.	Košíře	38.648	94.	Kostelec nad Černými lesy	24.527
13.	Nusle	99.290	50.	Kolín (akciový pivovar)	38.511	95.	Dřevenice	24.447
14.	Maffersdorf	94.969	51.	Praha-VIII. (Libeň)	37.072	96.	Volyň	24.444
15.	Litoměřice (pravovár.)	93.196	52.	Smečno	36.187	97.	Prácheň	24.318
16.	Žatec (měšť. pivovar)	90.146	53.	Staré Benátky	36.066	98.	Pruneřov	24.221
17.	Kr. Vinohrady	88.864	54.	Novosedly	35.858	99.	Humpolec	24.178
18.	Žatec (společ. pivovar)	88.588	55.	Dobruška	35.694	100.	Hořice	23.788
19.	Louny-Čenčice	86.117	56.	Friedland	35.640	101.	Hlubočepy	23.147
20.	Cheb (akciový pivovar)	81.278	57.	Česká Skalice	35.614	102.	Vimperk	23.142
21.	Fischern	81.141	58.	Krumlov (pan. pivovar)	34.834	103.	Kralupy	23.114
22.	Krásné Březno	78.528	59.	Kutná Hora-Lorec	34.831	104.	Nový Bydžov	23.105
23.	Plzenec	78.128	60.	Libočany	34.665	105.	Šedlec	23.010
24.	Vrchoslavice	77.421	61.	Praha-II. (u Primasů)	34.512	106.	Čes. Třebová	22.935
25.	Klášteř	74.903	62.	Krušovice	34.223	107.	Broumov	22.803
26.	Trutnov	68.365	63.	Rakovník	33.945	108.	Krásná Lípa	22.680
27.	Benešov	67.544	64.	Hanšpach	33.405	109.	Příbram	22.356
28.	Král. Hradec	64.244	65.	Zbraslav	32.786	110.	Falknov	22.068
29.	Velké Březno	60.768	66.	Jirkov	32.757	111.	Uhřetěves	21.859
30.	Podmokly	58.111	67.	Laňškroun	32.696	112.	Buštěhrad	21.508
31.	Litoměřice (akc. pivovar)	53.532	68.	Horní ves	31.493	113.	Jenč	21.330
32.	Roudnice	52.505	69.	Písek	31.364	114.	Hostinné	21.133
33.	Pardubice (akc. pivovar)	51.801	70.	Chrudim	30.887	115.	OUNĚTICE	21.050
34.	Bílina	51.078	71.	Rumburk	30.696	116.	Krumlov (měšť. piv.)	21.041
35.	Děpoltovice	49.610	72.	Strakonice	30.333	117.	OSTROV	20.943
36.	Kinšperk	48.115	73.	Plasy	29.411	118.	Hor. Litvínov	20.845
37.	Kladruby (u Stříbra)	47.591	74.	Čes. Kamenice (pan. pivovar)	29.357	119.	Beroun	20.809
			75.	Vlkýš	28.525	120.	Postoloprty	20.703
			76.	Doubí	28.032	121.	Jindř. Hradec	20.509
			77.	Smířice	27.773	122.	Štelčoves	20.462
			78.	Něm. Brod	27.358	123.	Šluknov (pan. pivovar)	20.251
			79.	Čes. Brod	27.225	124.	Brandýs n. L.	20.235
			80.	Kouty	27.144	125.	Pelhřimov	20.201
			81.	Stod	27.073	126.	Klášteřec	20.035
			82.	Schönbach	26.724	127.	Černá	19.826
						128.	Malý Rohozec	19.615
						129.	Vys. Mýto	19.573

Source: *Zprávy*, vol. XII, iss. 2, part 1, p. CLIV. It was examined for a period of 1st September 1907 – 31st August 1908. Here only part of wide table.

Besides agricultural statistics and related branches, the *Zprávy* paid attention to the statistics of land self-government (in a broad meaning). It was mainly the processing of data about elections to Landtag (1895, 1901 and 1908), about the self-government bodies, education and culture in the country, migration of inhabitants, social care etc. These were smaller contributions, but also extensive resource works supplemented by analyses *Chudinství v království Českém na počátku XX. století* (*Pauperism in Bohemian Kingdom at the beginning of XX<sup>th</sup> century*) by K. Engliš.

The most significant response at the time had two large editions of *Statistická příručka království Českého* (*Statistical Handbooks of Czech Kingdom*) from years 1909 and 1913. It was first publication of its kind at our territory. It gave a comprehensive overview of statistical data on Bohemia, supplemented by comparison with Moravia and Silesia as well as with the whole monarchy.

As mentioned above, LSB annually gave needed data to the tables of Statistical yearbooks of land self-governments. It was published in Vienna in years 1900–1918 in total 14 many hundreds of pages of this yearbook – see also Figure 4.

Figure 4: Title of *Statistická ročenka zemské samosprávy* (Statistical Yearbook of the Land Self-Government) (Vol. III - 1903)



Source: *Statistická ročenka zemské samosprávy*, vol. III, 1903.

Let us remind that also all scientific workers of LSB published numerous scientific and popularization statistical articles – in various journals, law proceedings and in daily press. They were speakers at foreign scientific conferences (including meetings of ISI) etc. The most active in this direction was D. Krejčí.

## 6. Conclusion

At the end of our contribution, we can think about that noteworthy fact that all seven concipients that were accepted to LSB in year 1898–1909 were extraordinary persons that in the next years excelled as university professors (Weyr, Engliš, Mildschuh, Krejčí and Winkler), as leaders of Czechoslovak state statistics (Krejčí, Weyr, Auerhan, Mráz) and also as the authors of important works from the theory of statistics (Krejčí, Mráz, Winkler).

Those persons mainly studied seminar of national economy of A. Bráf at law faculty. Professor Bráf took long-term care about his talented students, also after their graduation and recommended them to various institutions, mainly in Bohemia.<sup>13</sup> And LSB was in Bohemian one of not many institutions where could succeed the law graduates, who did not mean to work in judiciary or advocacy.

Unlike in state service, the work in LSB was better paid and there was no threat of being transferred to a more remote country of the monarchy. The leadership of LSB (K. Kořistka, later D. Krejčí) can than choose from the candidates. (The final decision was in the hands of the Landtag). A stable place in Prague allowed the concipients of LSB also to habilitate on university (mainly on law faculty), where all 7 concipients succeeded during years. (W. Winkler habilitated only in Vienna).

## Acknowledgements

This paper was elaborated with the support of funds of institutional support for long-term conceptual development of the science and research at Faculty of Informatics and Statistics of Economic University in Prague IP 400040.

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<sup>13</sup> See Krameš (2016, p. 48).

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