

Note on Language Use

In East and Central Europe in the period studied, places received different names in different languages and a short explanation of the choices made in this book to reflect this diversity is therefore required. I refer to places in both of the languages spoken by their inhabitants at the time (Brünn/Brno, Plzeň/Pilsen). In translated quotes, place names are given in the writer's original language only. Whenever an English toponym is readily available, I use it: hence Prague for Praha/Prag, Wenceslas Square for Václavské náměstí/Wenzelsplatz, Old Town Square for Staroměstské náměstí/Altstädter Ring, and Ferdinand Avenue for Ferdinandova třída/Ferdinandstrasse. Out of convenience, the noun Prager is sometimes used to refer to the inhabitants of Prague (Pražané/Prager) without reference to any implied identity. For ease of reading, I use only the Czech name of the Prague suburbs and neighborhoods throughout the text, even though some of them had a minority of German-speakers (Malá Strana/Kleinseite, Hradčany/Hradschin, Holešovice/Holleschowitz, Libeň/Lieben, Smíchov/Smichow, Královské Vinohrady/Königliche Weinberge, Břevnov/Břewnow, Karlín/Karolinenthal, Střešovice/Streschowitz, Žižkov/Žižkow, Vršovice/Wrschowitz, Košiče/Koschir, and Dejvice/Dejwitz). The name of the suburb Královské Vinohrady (the Royal Vineyards) is shortened into Král. Vinohrady as was usual at the time. I have rendered *místodržitelství*/Statthalterei as Governor's Office, *policejní ředitelství*/Polizeidirektion as Police Headquarters, and *vojenské velitelství*/Militärkommando as Military Command. All the translations of citations are, unless otherwise noted, my own.

