

Ivo Cerman, Karl Egon von Fürstenberg und die Entstehung des josephinischen Reformplans
1771–1773

Abstract: Karl Egon of Fürstenberg and the making of Joseph II's concept of reform 1771–
1773

Based on original manuscript material, the article argues that Joseph II's reforms originated as early as the deliberations on responses to the Bohemian famine of 1771. This article seeks to reconstruct the discussion on the basis of several memoranda which had been hitherto considered as isolated cases. In fact they are linked to each other. This article shows that Fürstenberg's memoranda on the economic state (discovered by the Czech historian Jaroslav Prokeš in 1924) and the *Entwurf zur Emporbringung der österreichischen Staaten* of 1772 (edited by Ivo Cerman and Michal Morawetz in 2015) were both parts of a long composite memorandum presented by the Oberstburggraf Karl Egon von Fürstenberg. It was commissioned by Maria Theresia and her co-regent Joseph II. The *Entwurf*, which was authored by Fürstenberg's collaborator Franz Anton von Blanck, already included all the reforms that were later enacted by Joseph II. Maria Theresia passed the *Entwurf* to State Chancellor Kaunitz for comment, then asked Joseph II for his comments. After that, she declared Kaunitz's memorandum on the *Reform of the sistema in internis* to be her political testament. It was, however, rather the *Entwurf* that was the basis of reforms that were really performed after 1780. The *Entwurf* shows the logic behind the josephine reforms.

Keywords: reforms – Maria Theresia – Joseph II – Franz Anton Blanck – administration – Enlightenment

Schlagworte: Reformen – Maria Theresia – Joseph II. – Franz Anton Blanck – Verwaltung – Aufklärung