chybně bolestivé. Ukázalo se, že zejména developerské projekty neznají hranice a případné nízké pokuty mnohonásobně vyváží zisk z novostaveb.

V průběhu desetiletí ověřované praktiky směřující ke strţení historických domů známe nejen z Prahy. V Brně se rovněž bourají stavby v památkové rezervaci a s právě vrcholící kauzou tzv. pozdě zapsaných památek je zdejší kulturní dědictví přímo ohroženo na své existenci. Podnikatelé ve stavebnictví a realitách si toho jsou dobře vědomi a nepřehledné situace využívají. Publikace, jakou napsala Kateřina Bečková, si nepochybně zaslouží i Brno a další města. Sepsání zmizelých hodnot patrně nepřesvědčí developery, aby odolali lákavým svodům lukrativních parcel „obsazených" historickou architekturou, má však význam v burcování odborníků a veřejnosti. Volá po větší kontrole změn v našich městech, což dokládá i předsádka knihy nabízející sedm kroků směřujících k zamezení demolic. Poslední z nich zní: „Běž si barák vyfotit, abys měl alespoň nějakou památku."

Možná by tato výzva měla stát hned na začátku. Velká část popisovaných objektů totiž zanikla legitimní cestou bez ohlasů odborné i široké veřejnosti. Především v těchto případech je nasnadě podrobná dokumentace památkovou péčí nebo její suplování jinými institucemi nebo jednotlivci. Recenzovaná kniha na to dobře poukazuje, protože bez ní by tyto domy zanikly zcela, aniž by jejich podoba byla zachycena pro budoucnost. Jsou to ale často objekty památkově nechráněné, stojící mimo velkoplošně chráněná území nebo ochranná pásma. Takové stavby památkové péči ve většině případů uniknou a jejich dokumentace stojí na bedrech místních spolků, angažovaných odborníků a obyvatel. Publikace *Zbořeno* dokládá, že i zdánlivě málo zajímavé nebo památkově málo hodnotné stavby spoluutvářejí genius loci místa a jsou součástí naší společné historické paměti.

Kromě klasických bytových a měšťanských domů nebo vil kniha připomíná celou škálu architektury průmyslové, jejíž zachování zůstává v českém kontextu sporadicky se objevujícím výsledkem ukončení výroby. Přitom tyto komplexy, vyrůstající často živelně po několik desetiletí, patří k základním entitám utvářejícím naše sídla. Ačkoliv developer leckdy ujišťuje veřejnost, že zachová alespoň část továrních areálů formou konverze, neděje se tak a Bečková to dobře ukazuje.

Stejně tak Prahu definuje architektura z let 1948–1989, jejíž ochrana je bohužel stále na začátku. Autorka správně tyto stavby nevnímá jako kontroverzní, ale jako přirozenou součást architektonických změn a proudů v našich dějinách. Památková péče má povinnost zástupce těchto staveb chránit, dokud nějací ještě stojí ve své původní stylové podobě. Příklady jako Transgas, hotel Praha, mazutová výtopna na sídlišti Invalidovna a další dávají tušit, že ani masivní podpora odborné veřejnosti a setrvalý tlak nejen na majitele, ale i ministerstvo kultury nejsou dostatečné. Je nepochybné, že zánik takovýchto neopakovatelných staveb bude v budoucnu brán jako daleko větší prohra než zbourání nájemních domů z druhé poloviny 19. století. Úkolem přesvědčovat veřejnost, úřady a vlastníky, že zejména brutalistní stavby mají svou hodnotu, nesmí být pověřeni pouze aktivisté nebo studenti uměleckých a uměnovědných oborů, ale měla by se za něj postavit institucionální památková péče jako celek, ve všech svých strukturách.

To, že tyto budovy jsou v recenzované knize stavěny na roveň klasické historické zástavbě, je jednou z jejích největších předností. Bečková totiž netřídí architekturu na vhodnou a nevhodnou, ale objektivně popisuje hodnoty všech zbouraných staveb. Věřím, že její publikace se stane impulzem pro vydání podobných katalogů zmizelého pro další města nebo kraje. Pokud už se stavbu z různých důvodů nepovede zachovat, ať její podobu a okolnosti vzniku i zániku máme alespoň zaznamenané.

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Ad fontes: the importance of archival materials in the concept of the use of fortifications, subsequent design, construction work, and maintenance on the example of the Terezín fortress

Jiří HOFMAN

Summary: Fortress construction, at least since the 18th century, represents a specific category in terms of archival materials which is characterized by a surprising abundance of information. The volume of archival documentation preserved, for example, for the construction of Terezín or Josefov is at least comparable with the current project documentation of large investments. However, these sources are not taken fully advantage of during repairs to early modern fortress monuments. There is also a lack of more systematic research. This article looks primarily at the example of Terezín, at the preserved types of sources on construction history, and at how to work with them.

Probably the most well-known group of sources are plans. In the case of Terezín, the fortress plans are mainly to be found in three collections – the Terezín Fortress Plans in the Military Historical Archive and the *"Genie- und Planarchiv"* and *"Landesbeschreibung"* collections of the Vienna Kriegsarchiv.

The first type of plans could be called project plans and are designs of buildings, fortifications, and other structures. Another very widespread group of plans is the *"Rapport-Pläne"*. They contain the necessary dimensions, the distinction of building materials (brick/stone) and certain other architectural details. We can only take them as plans for the actual implementation for the year for which they were drawn up. The last group of plans captures the already finished construction; however, these plans are not very detailed. In short, if we want to proceed from the preserved plans, it is necessary to know exactly the purpose and circumstances of their origin.

Equally important, however, is information on the building history stored in archival files. Today, they are stored mainly in three large funds – the fund of the Terezín Engineer Directorate in the Visual History Archive, the fund of the Engineer Headquarters in Vienna, and the fund of the Court War Council, also in Vienna. These funds provide a huge source of knowledge and contain standards such as tender conditions according to which the construction was to be carried out, or contracts containing technology for the construction and production of building materials. Period literature is also important, containing countless accounting materials and reports of inspection committees

documenting the progress of the construction, characterized by many problems including the quality of work. The last group of sources are reports and visits from the time when the fortresses were already completed and used daily.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Excerpt from the project plan of the underground corridor in the curtain wall 1–2 prepared at the building headquarters in Terezín in 1781, with yellow corrections of the profiling corrections from the headquarters in Vienna;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Project of the Quartermaster's warehouse in Terezín sent from Vienna to the construction headquarters in 1787;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Scaling settlement of the underground corridor in the curtain wall 1–2. Compared to the project, the profiling and location of the ventilation openings have already been modified. Masonry built in 1782, the light red masonry from 1783, and the remaining ocher masonry to be built in the following years are drawn in dark red;* ***Fig. 4.*** *The project of the outer façade of the Litoměřice Gate, designed by Captain Thiery de Vaux and drawn by Lieutenant Casarotti in 1784. The project of the gate itself, also mentioned in the documents and sent from Vienna in 1781, has not yet been found;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Excerpt from the settlement plan from 1678 with the right side of the bastion of St. Ludmila at Vyšehrad. The letters A–B and B–C show the foundation masonry of reddish color, ocher is the new masonry of the citadel, and gray is the stone corner, plinth, and cornice. The letter E indicates a walled part of an older fortification wall measuring approximately 6.6 × 6 × 1 m;* ***Fig. 6.*** *Pellegrini's tender conditions for the construction of the Terezín and Josefov fortresses from 1780, part describing the method of masonry and jointing of masonry;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Section of the settlement plan of the Bastion 5 building for the years 1782–1787 with a detail of the section of the breastwork including the wall and its covering with soil;* ***Fig. 8.*** *Excerpt from the plan of the actual design from 1787 with the artillery casemates of the detached bastion 5 in Josefov with the captured design of the breastwork and their covering with soil;* ***Fig. 9.*** *Restoration of the breastwork on the wall of Retranchement 5 in 2013. The surviving remains were supplemented dry (only on clay) with new bricks and covered with soil;* ***Fig. 10.*** *Instead of connecting the restoration of the breastwork wall of Retranchement 5 corresponding to the design according to the plans (in the background) and the restoration of the breastwork wall of the adjacent curtain wall 5–6, where a completely new design was used with walling to the full height of the breastwork on drywall (without clay backfilling) and provided with a top row of bricks on the edge of the masonry.*

The Small Fortress in Terezín and its repair in 2011–2019

Karel KIBIC

Summary: In the years 2011–2019, the escarp of the main rampart of the Small Fortress in Terezín was restored. The restoration also included two buildings in the middle fortification zone (northern ravelin, tenailles on the eastern side). The Small Fortress, originally called the "Fort", is part of the original construction of the fortress from the years 1780–1790. It has four bastions in each corner. The two western bastions are more intricately shaped and cut through by a canal which opens into the inlet and outlet sluices in the western wing of the fortress. The west side of the Small Fortress, respectively the western escarp with its total length of nearly 600 m, has a monumental character and represents the main facade of all of Terezín.

The focus of the restoration was mainly the brick escarp of the main wall, including the mentioned western escarps with the main entrance. At first, in connection with the assumed original condition, it was planned to coat the surface of the bricks with a thin layer of lime plaster, but gradually the repair was limited to painting the joints. The problem of repairs to Baroque fortresses is the lack of supply of suitable bricks for replacement. New machine-made bricks are visually different from original hand-made bricks. They also usually have higher strength and less water absorption, as a result of which they require harder masonry mortars. The faces of the masonry, which are newly bricked during the restoration, then show different physical properties compared to historic surfaces, with the risk of possible future failures.
The hydrophobization of the surface of the old bricks proved to be very problematic during the repair.

Several interventions during the restoration were of a reconstructive nature. It was necessary to rebuild the wall of a section of the face of the western escarp near the outlet gates. The reconstruction of the side of the preserved part of the tenailles on the eastern side of the fortress was addressed. The restoration of the sandstone cornice on the crown of the masonry proved to be complicated. The cornice cover was also reconstructed on the inner side (counterscarp) of the northern ravelin. Complications arose here as well, but careful consideration of the realization process allowed us to approach the original design – the original state could not be completely reconstructed, as the crown of the masonry had already been lowered. The reconstruction approach has its place among Baroque fortresses, as they are relatively well-preserved complexes and there also exist original plans. Several described examples, however, also show the possible pitfalls of these reconstructions.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Floor plan of the Terezín fortress according to A. Romaňák (note 1) with dry and flooded moats marked. The Small Fortress is in the drawing on the right (on the east side);* ***Fig. 2.*** *West side of the Small Fortress, view from the south;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Southwestern bastion of the Small Fortress, condition after repair 2015. The western wing of the fortress penetrates at the rear, delimited by separate moats. The wall enclosing the moat on the right dates from the time of the concentration camp;* ***Fig. 4a.*** *Floor plan of Bastion III on the northeastern side of the Small Fortress, redrawn according to the building plan from 1782;* ***Fig. 4b.*** *Section of the embankment of Bastion III of the Small Fortress according to the building plan from 1785, the supporting pillars of the wall inside the embankment are connected in two levels by segmental strips, the scale is given in feet and meters;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Areas of the old surface covering on the outside of the redoubt of the eastern ravelin of the Small Fortress. Condition before repair;* ***Fig. 6.*** *Image from the repair process of the Small Fortress, replacement of damaged bricks, gradual grouting;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Repaired masonry of the southern ravelin of the Small Fortress. The stone masonry always shows places that were originally covered with soil, in this case a mound of a caponier around the passage over the moat;* ***Fig. 8.*** *East side of the southeast bastion of the Small Fortress. The masonry naturally gets wet. Condition after repair;* ***Fig. 9.*** *Same section of fortress in sunny weather. Condition after repair;* ***Fig. 10.*** *New bricks differ in their properties. East side of the northeast bastion of the Small Fortress after repair;* ***Fig. 11.*** *Rolled masonry of the northwest bastion of the Small Fortress under the garden. In the upper part, cement plasters from the previous repair are visible, indicating a brick grid;* ***Fig. 12.*** *Repaired section under the garden, view in wet weather – new bricks react differently than the original ones;* ***Fig. 13.*** *On the left is repair of a damaged wall under the garden, on the right is the west face of the Small Fortress. In the foreground is the front wall of the moat with a turret, the "Doll". In this wall, one access corridor leads to the main shooting gallery in the outer fortification zone, while another, in the lower floor, leads the discharge channel from the Kopist Bastion;* ***Fig. 14.*** *West wing of the Small Fortress with discharge gates with a damaged face wall. Condition before repair;* ***Fig. 15.*** *Condition of masonry at discharge gates after dismantling of damaged face;* ***Fig. 16.*** *Interior of the outlet gates of the Small Fortress,on the left the mouth of the outlet channel from the Kopist Bastion, condition after reconstruction;* ***Fig. 17.*** *Surroundings of the outlet gates of the Small Fortress after restoration, December 2014;* ***Fig. 18.*** *Agreed method of repairing the north face of the tenailles on the east side of the Small Fortress, drawing of the conservationist in the project by Ing. M. Balík; Fig. 19. An example of preserved tenailles on the eastern side of the main Terezín Fortress;*

Fig. 20. An example of a preserved cornice on the crown of the redoubt of the north-west ravelin of the main Terezín Fortress; Fig. 21. West side of the northern ravelin of the Small Fortress, after the repair of the crown cornice.

Selected findings from the restoration of parts of Prague bastion fortifications in recent years
Jan MALOUŠEK; Markéta FIALOVÁ

Summary: The most common cause of emergency situations of bastion structures is the destruction of masonry due to the long-term soaking and leaching of seeping rainwater. The vertical inclination of the retaining walls results in their increased stress by precipitation and the overgrowth of greenery. The aim of the restoration of these heritage properties is not primarily the rehabilitation of the architectural composition, but rather the extension of their technical life while maintaining the function and construction details that reveal the course of construction or other modifications and repairs.

Already during the pre-project and project preparation of repairs, bastion structures require a specific approach. Conservation authorities should be well acquainted with the location of historic fortifications and fortresses and take them into account when issuing construction decisions. During repairs, it is desirable to preserve the original building materials and structures, including typical structural elements, as well as differences and atypical designs. Bricks should have an absorbency of 12–15% by weight, color in shades of red. Historic bricks of higher quality have a proven value, for example from dismantled production facilities. Ordinary bricks of current series production are completely unsuitable. The masonry mortar should be watertight if possible. Historic building structures are based "softly", on masonry belts or foundations which allow the slight movements of the subsoil to balance out. The use of an insufficiently plastic binder leads to masonry defects. Unadjusted lime mortar with fine dredged sand, mixed on the construction site, has proven to be the most effective.

During construction and earthworks, it is appropriate to obtain detailed documentation of all discoveries and peculiarities, as well as temporarily exposed structural elements. One must consciously resign to preserving the long-term worn-out appearance of the fortification elements. The public may perceive ramparts overgrown with greenery with blackened escarps as picturesque, but this is a condition that immediately precedes construction accidents. The surface coating of the brickwork originally consisted of spread mortar painted in the color of the bricks. The experimental implementation of this modification on the Hvězda (Star) bastion (bastion no. XI) in 2012 aroused a negative response, however, this corresponds to the technological procedures of the time and prolongs the life of the masonry by decades. Regular maintenance is required after repairs are completed.

*Illustrations: **Fig. 1.** Snow builds up on the escarp of the bastion Hvězda (No. XI) and the adjacent part of the curtain wall. It clearly shows the increased stress on the building structure by rainwater and the highest part under the cordon, which is conversely protected by the rain shadow; **Fig. 2.** The different color of the brick reveals the historical repair of the face masonry of the escarp. The right face of the bastion of Mary Magdalene (No. XIX) before the beginning of the restoration; **Fig. 3a.** Leveling the load-bearing joints on the example of the right face of the lower terrace of the bastion of Mary Magdalene (No. XIX); **Fig. 3b.** Detail of the same masonry before restoration; **Fig. 3c.** Detail from another place of the same escarp after restoration. The use of fragments of roofing (lintels) is evident. Condition after restoration; **Fig. 3d.** End of the inserted row of bricks built as a disappearing taper, condition before restoration; **Fig. 4a.** Raising the escarp at the change of terrain levels, which occurred as part the regulation of the residential area Na Valech at the beginning of the 20th century. The top of the bastion of St. George (No. XVI, the picture shows the left face) – in the lower part of the picture you can see older masonry; in the upper half of the picture under the cordon is younger masonry, made of different bricks, on cement mortar and with different grouting. The cordon connects directly to the face of the escarp without a transitional ledge of lined bricks and makes a break at the point of transition of the brick face to the stone armature of the corner. Condition before reconstruction; **Fig. 4b.** Right face of the bastion of St. George (No. XVI) in the place of the peak during the reconstruction works. The oblique continuous joint in the middle of the picture shows the contact between the later masonry of the escarp from the beginning of the 20th century and the original masonry. The extent of the degraded masonry is clearly visible from the picture; **Fig. 5a.** Atypical end of the escarp without cordon, with a brick crown bricked "sharply", in direct contact with the crown of the stone core of the wall. The right face of the bastion of Mary Magdalene (No. XIX), condition before restoration; **Fig. 5b.** End of the crown of the escarp of the right face of the bastion of Mary Magdalene (No. XIX) with brick paving, which disappeared during the reconstruction in 2019; **Fig. 5c.** Right face of the bastion of Mary Magdalene, the end of the escarp in the place of leveling the height levels of the right face of the bastion, condition before restoration; **Fig. 6a.** Surface of the right face of the escarp of the bastion of St. Christopher (No. XXII) with a preserved remnant of "plaster" – painted mortar stretched into the face of the masonry; **Fig. 6b.** Surface of the right face of the escarp of the bastion of St. Christopher (No. XXII), surface detail; **Fig. 7a.** Joining of the brick face of the escarp, strongly on half a brick, ties with the stone core of masonry on the example of the right face of the bastion of Mary Magdalene (No. XIX). Condition during restoration; **Fig. 7b.** The same execution of the brick face, bottom view into the cavern on the same fortification element as in; **Fig. 7a.** The apparent failure was caused by a long-term local inflow of accumulated rainwater from the damaged drain; **Fig. 7c.** Joining of a brick face of an escarp with a minimum thickness of one brick with the solid stone core of the wall by means of stone marl blocks which protrude at regular intervals from the wall core towards the face brick slab. The image captures the condition of masonry exposed to long-term adverse weather conditions without the possibility of drying out in hot and dry periods. The masonry is shaded by park greenery inappropriately planted at its base. In the upper part of the picture, the increase of the escarp is again visible by a modern masonry from the beginning of the 20th century, made of cement mortar – cf. Fig. 4a, 4b. Facing around the tip of the bastion of St. Thomas (No. XVIII); **Fig. 7d.** Brick masonry on the right face of the bastion of St. George (No. XVI), tied to the stone core of the escarp, is severely disturbed by the weather, the impossibility of properly drying out, neglected maintenance and vandalism; **Fig. 8.** Secondary adjustment of the direction of the loophole in the neck of the Hospital (Špitál) bastion (No. VIII); **Fig. 9.** Detail of the masonry of the escarp on the left face of the Star bastion (No. XI) after finishing the surface treatment with the unpainted jointing mortar stretched out over the surface. The frames in the masonry are the remains of the tombstones of the former artillery cemetery in the fortress moat; **Fig. 10.** Excess vegetation growth green only a few months after the overall restoration of the escarp. Also visible is the site where, due to insufficient control by the state heritage care authorities, the brick ledge under the stone cordon disappeared.*

Experience from the rehabilitation of the underground defense system of the Main Fortress Terezín
Jolana TOTHOVÁ; Josef SMUTNÝ; Jiří ŘEHÁK

Summary: The realization of the area stabilization of underground mine tunnels of the external defense system, carried out in 2016–2017, was necessary to secure fatal destruction caused mainly by several floods between 2002 and 2013. The purpose of the work was to stabilize buildings and secure them in case of further floods. This was not a complete restoration of the cultural heritage property, specifi-

cally the system of fortifications of the Main Fortress since 1958.

The basis for the project documentation was historical planning documentation from the archives in Prague and Vienna, detailed research, and documentation which, after the removal of collapses, was supplemented during the realization as well as experience from repairs in previous years. The basic requirement for the materials was the use of fortress bricks, on-site mixed mortars from quality raw materials, and a layer of clay soil for the insulation of underground structures. The proposed basic technology of stabilization of buildings included interventions in earth structures, masonry of niches, filling in selected sections of floors, and the reconstruction of collapsing parts of vaults and counterscarps. The new construction for static securing was brick spacers below the floor level. Anti-flood elements from previous modifications were incorporated into the renovation – mobile barriers made of iron "U" profiles for inserting planks and doors for damping the flow of water underground.

Unfortunately, the result of the work was negatively affected by the vast size of the construction site, the relatively short realization time, and the involvement of unskilled workers. Already four years after completion, the damage resulting from these causes is apparent. Even so, it was possible to ensure the stabilization of the buildings of part of the outer defensive line of this unique fortress complex to a very large extent.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Collapse in the underground caused by the absence of brick linings in the mine niche;* ***Fig. 2.*** *During the floods, temporary doors were installed underground to slow down the flow of water;* ***Fig. 3.*** *General plan of underground galleries within the scope of the proposed repairs;* ***Fig. 4.*** *Floor plan of the mine system with marked worksites – in front of Ravelin No. 18;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Detail of repairs of subsurface mines;* ***Fig. 6.*** *Subsurface mine No. 83, worksite M16;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Mining of underground galleries;* ***Fig. 8.*** *Foundation of the mine niche Connecting Gallery No. 22;* ***Fig. 9.*** *Masonry of expansion thresholds in the mine corridor;* ***Fig. 10.*** *Laying a brick floor in a sand-lime bed;* ***Fig. 11.*** *Subsurface mine No. 92 before the start of excavation work as part of the project "City of Terezín, Main Fortress, Control of the Assessment of Underground Safety in the Area of Ravelin 18";* ***Fig. 12.*** *Capturing the condition of subsurface mine No. 92 before the proposed reconstruction;* ***Fig. 13.*** *Subsurface mine No. 92. As a result of the flood in 2013, the foundation was crushed and the vault collapsed into the underground;* ***Fig. 14.*** *Subsurface mine No. 92, worksite P21;* ***Fig. 15.*** *Detail of section of worksites P30–P31 – counterscarp in front of Ravelin No. 19;* ***Fig. 16.*** *Controlled disassembly, worksite P30 – counterscarp in front of Ravelin No. 19;* ***Fig. 17.*** *Adding later masonry to the counterscarp in front of Ravelin No. 19 – worksite P30;* ***Fig. 18.*** *In the past, some sections were almost completely dismantled – counterscarp in front of Ravelin No. 17;* ***Fig. 19.*** *The repair did not return it to its original form, but only a passage was created between the individual corridors – counterscarp in front of Ravelin No. 17.*

Archeology of the Malostranské Square in Prague: on the definition of archaeological values and their preventive heritage protection

Jan HAVRDA; Jaroslav PODLISKA

Summary: The Lesser Town Square in Prague (Malostranské náměstí) is a place with an extremely high heritage value. In addition to visible heritage, however, there are also heritage areas of a hidden archaeological nature under its paving. Archaeological research is an almost exclusive source of information for their identification and evaluation.

The site is located on the territory of the Prague Heritage Reserve and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Malostranské náměstí, with a total area of 19,650 m^2 and together with the large set of historical buildings around its perimeter and in its center, creates a unique and publicly respected heritage complex. For these reasons, the area of the square was already included by Prague archaeologists in the late 1990s on the list of important archeological areas in the Prague Heritage Reserve, the aim of which is to capture hitherto significantly undamaged places with archaeological finds. The defined heritage regime here aims primarily to exclude large-scale interventions in its area, such as underground garages and serious considerations of new engineering network routes. The conceptual intention of this effort is the timely definition of the archaeological values in the area that could be potentially disturbed by new earthwork interventions. The starting point for their definition is all available information obtained from archaeological activities in the given location or in the immediate vicinity. This approach can be described as preventive with an effort to minimize the negative impact on the historic underground. The long-term and systematic interest of Prague archaeologists in the most important squares of Prague thus provides irreplaceable information about their heritage values. The path to preventive heritage protection of the local archaeological terrains is based primarily on the ongoing and comprehensive evaluation of all information obtained from archaeological activities and their publication to the general public.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Prague 1 – Malá Strana (Lesser Town), Malostranské náměstí No. 993 and surroundings, an excerpt from the cadastral map of Prague with an indication of the area of the square and the location within the Prague Heritage Reserve. Explanations: yellow area – Malostranské náměstí; gray – existing house with numbers;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Malostranské náměstí, view from the northwest;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Upper Malostranské náměstí, view from the south;* ***Fig. 4.*** *Malostranské náměstí on a cut-out of Sadeler's Prospectus of Prague, Phillip van den Bossche, 1606, copper engraving, etching with a designation of buildings that no longer exist in the area. View from the south. Defunct buildings and objects: brown – rotunda of St. Wenceslas; light purple – Church of St. Wenceslas, dark purple – development in the middle of the square, dominated by the grandiose Renaissance Kupfer House and block of houses No. 2–5; to the right behind the presbytery of the church of St. Nicholas, the building of the municipal kitchen stands out; green – wooden merchant, grocery, and meat shops which were established during the 14th century and later rebuilt; ocher – pillory and gallows to its left (in the upper right corner); blue – fountains in the upper and lower square; yellow – undeveloped area of the square;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Malostranské náměstí in Prague and its surroundings. V.V. Tomek, Historical Plan of Prague, 1892;* ***Fig. 6.*** *Contour map of Malostranské náměstí and its surroundings with a depiction of the current morphology of the terrain. Explanations: brown – current contour lines with height, height difference of contour lines is 1 m; light gray – existing house development; dark gray – existing cellars during the construction of which the historic overburden was destroyed, the oldest parts were preserved under the cellar floors in only some buildings;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Geological situation of the Malostranské náměstí area. Excerpt from the engineering geological map, Prague 7–1, sheet A – map of geological conditions. Explanations: green – Quaternary fluvial sandy gravels, Young Pleistocene Würm terraces (fluvial clay sands on its surface); brown – slope sediments and sediments of leaching cones (clayey soil to clay rubble with fragments of shale and marl). Roman numerals show the expected thickness of slope sediments: IV–VI meters, VI–VIII meters and above VIII meters;* ***Fig. 8a-b.*** *Malostranské náměstí and its surroundings with marking of archeological documentation points (ADB), condition as of 2020. Explanations: red – archeological documentation points (areas, lines, and point probes) dug into the subsoil in which the base of early medieval settlements was captured; light red – archeological documentation points in which only the upper part of the historical overburden was captured; light gray – buildings; dark gray – 1st floor of cellars. The routes of selected functional engineering networks are marked with colored thin lines: light brown – sewerage, blue – water supply, green – gas;* ***Fig. 9.*** *North-south section of the central part of Malá Strana in the place of the western front of Malostranské náměstí. Dark brown – rock; yellow-brown – slope clays; blue – swampy sediment in the corner of the square, on the left the bed of an extinct small watercourse, the "Malostranský stream" in Tržiště Street; light brown – man-made deposits in the 9th – 18th centuries;*

Fig. 10. Historic wetland on Malostranské náměstí. Wetland range displayed according to: 1 – Čiháková 2001, p. 34; 2 – Zavřel, p. 20; 3 – Čiháková 2009, p. 13; 4 – maximum possible wetland range; ***Fig. 11.*** *Malostranské náměstí, a water-filled fire tank built in 1943 in front of the Sternberg Palace, No. 7;* ***Fig. 12.*** *Research area of Ivan Borkovský from 1943 on lower Malostranské náměstí. View from the southeast;* ***Fig. 13.*** *Example of a documented section analyzed by L. Hrdlička from Ivan Borkovský's research from 1943 on lower Malostranské náměstí. Northern profile of the excavation for the fire tank in front of Sternberg Palace No. 7. The letters A, B, C, and D marked the gradually formed parts of the historical overburden, E and F mark the underlying slope sediments;* ***Fig. 14.*** *Malostranské náměstí No. 993, archaeological research NPÚ PR No. 2018/15. Probe S1, view from the southeast;* ***Fig. 15.*** *Malostranské náměstí No. 993, archaeological research NPÚ PR No. 2018/15. The eastern and southern walls of the S1 probe, a modified photomodel of the investigated sections with indicated basic settlement situations;* ***Fig. 16.*** *Fortifications of the Prague left-bank agglomeration in the 10th – 11th century. Legend: a – the oldest fortification in Malá Strana, b – sections of a wooden-clay wall from the 10th century (partly reconstructed); c – assumed sections of the wooden-clay wall; d – known or presumed ditches; e – expected course of the Malostranský stream; f – estimated wetland area; g – assumed position of a wooden bridge over the Vltava;* ***Fig. 17.*** *Malostranské náměstí, exploratory archaeological research carried out by NPÚ PR No. 2018/15 as part of the planned revitalization of the square. Stratigraphy in probe S2 in front of the northwest corner of the Church of St. Nicholas, individual stratigraphic horizons on the western and northern profile are shown in color: 1 – embankments and backfills of ditches for utility networks (20th century); 2 – embankments (17th – 18th centuries); 3 – excavation for a water supply system (2nd half of the 16th century, after 1567); 4 – formation (15th century); 5 – formation with numerous stony fills or paving reinforcing the surface of the square (2nd half of the 13th – 14th century); 6 – settlement layer and flush sediments – dotted (1st half of the 13th century); 7 – settlement layers (2nd half of the 11th – 12th centuries); 8 – settlement layers (10th – 1st half of the 11th century); 9 – red line, level with multiple evidence of wooden structures (10th century); 10 – slope sediments (early Middle Ages?); 11 – slope sediments with evidence of prehistoric settlement; 12 – buried soils (agricultural prehistory); 13 – slope sediments without anthropogenic findings;* ***Fig. 18.*** *High medieval marl paving documented at a depth of 1.6 m below today's road on upper Malostranské náměstí in front of No. 1. Research NPÚ PR No. 2018/15, probe S1;* ***Fig. 19.*** *Malostranské náměstí in the first half of the 17th century with detailed buildings on its area. View from the northwest. Cut-out of copper engraving Invasion of Passau into Prague 1611. City of Prague Museum, inventory No. 9295, anonymous, 1641. Taken from Kateřina Bečková, Disappeared Prague. Hradčany and Nové Město, Prague 2000, p. 85;* ***Fig. 20.*** *Malostranské náměstí and its surroundings, map with depiction of the thickness of the historical overburden in the sites of archaeological documentation points. Explanations: brown – current contour lines with height, height difference of contour lines is 1 m; orange-brown columns – archeologically documented thickness/height of the historical overburden. Prehistoric situations (layers formed by geological processes during agricultural prehistory with a thickness of 1–2 m) are not taken into account;* ***Fig. 21.*** *Malostranské náměstí. Excerpt from the situation map of Malá Strana with a panorama of Hradčany, around 1705. Colored line drawing. National Museum, inventory No. H2-27 125. At the beginning of the 18th century there were butcher shops, two fountains, and a pillory on the square. Older wooden buildings were removed during the 17th century. A guardhouse stood in the northeast corner of the square;* ***Fig. 22.*** *Malostranské náměstí and its surroundings. Reconstruction map of the thickness of the historical overburden on the area of Malostranské náměstí. Under the modern surface of the square lies a historical formation with variable thicknesses. The color scale expresses the differences in the thickness of the anthropogenic historical overburden, each by 0.5 m. Prehistoric situations – formations (mostly slope sediments overlapping the buried soil type) formed during agricultural prehistory with a thickness of about 1–2 m are not taken into account in this map;* ***Fig. 23.*** *Malostranské náměstí with marked important archeological areas No. 30 and 31;* ***Fig. 24.*** *Generalized reconstruction section of Malostranské náměstí in front of the northern front of the Jesuit Professed House (No. 2). Explanations: 1 – modern part of the overburden; 2 – medieval part of the overburden; 3 – slope sediments with finds of prehistoric ceramics; 4 – slope sediments without anthropogenic findings; 5 – the extent of the cellars of house No. 2.*

The oldest depiction and map of Levice

Matúš MARTINÁK

Summary: The first regular mapping on the Hungarian and Croatian-Slavonian borders was carried out in the 1560s and 1570s by Italian fortress builders Angielini. Natale Angielini (1537–1574), partly with his son Paolo and probably with his brother Nicola, worked on the compilation of an atlas into which they copied floor plans and depictions of important border anti-Turkish fortresses and which they handed over to the Court Military Council in Vienna in 1572. In the 1570s, they created several copies of this atlas, two of which have survived to the present day in Vienna, one in Karlsruhe, and two in Dresden. One of them, a representative atlas in Vienna, was compiled by Paolo Angielini probably at the end of 1574. Today it is accessible thanks to the digitization of the Austrian National Library in Vienna and contains a previously known plan but also a hitherto unknown depiction of Levice depicting the castle, the fortified town, and their immediate surroundings.

The illustrations, as well as the plan, show the castle after extensive late medieval and early modern building modifications. In addition to the appearance of the medieval core, which is now in ruins, there is a remarkable depiction of the southern fort that documents its older timber/ /ground fortress and the gradual construction of a modern stone fortification with a bastion. Some of the defunct parts of the castle, such as the bailey fortifications of the middle castle, were identified in the 1980s by archaeological research.
The authenticity of the depiction is also evidenced by its comparison with the depiction of the castle and the town by Johann Ledentu from 1639.

Graphic documents also provide information on the form and extent of the fortified castle town, which at that time had an even older wooden palisade fortification with bastions and at least two tower gates. The image, so far the only one, provided information on the appearance of a medieval sacral building. Its captured location and appearance significantly helped as a basis for the realization of geophysical research in order to identify its possible remains on the site of the current church.

The value of the plan and depiction lies not only in capturing the actual state of the floor plan and appearance of the castle and town sometime between 1560 and 1570, but also in their possible use as a basis for future heritage research focused not only on the castle grounds but also on the historic town center. A comprehensive evaluation of the subject atlases and the plans and illustrations contained in them can also be carried out thanks to partial studies that deal with the individual castles and fortresses shown.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Perspective depiction of Levice Castle and fortified town;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Plan of Levice Castle and fortified town;* ***Fig. 3.*** *General view of the medieval castle ruin from the southeast;* ***Fig. 4.*** *View of the archeologically exposed part of the defunct bailey fortifications of the castle in connection with the southeastern cylindrical bastion;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Plan of Levice Castle and fortified town;* ***Fig. 6.*** *One of the wall up cannon windows in the northern part of the southeast bastion;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Exposed brick bastion of the town fortifications with the remains of wooden poles during the remediation.*

Guide texts in historical retrospective: a tool of education or ideological manipulation?
Květa JORDÁNOVÁ; Martina INDROVÁ

Summary: The presented study aims to map the development of approaches to the creation of guide texts of heritage buildings in the Czech Republic and, within selected periods, to capture the basic principles of approaches to their presentation. Chronologically, based on the achieved results of the research, the text is divided into four periods mapping the situation from when the Castle (*Hradozámecký*) Fund was opened to the public up to the present. Parts of certain buildings in the Czech Republic were made accessible in the 19th century; this is associated with several factors, including a change in society's lifestyle. The numerous modernizations of aristocratic residences often meant that previously used representation rooms became merely uninhabitable backdrops, often made accessible as a museum installation. This period, relatively poor in its sources, culminated in the politically motivated need to create uniformly conceived guide texts as part of the centralization of the state's heritage fund under central administration after the post–1945 confiscations. In the following period, from the 1950s to 1970s, specialized departments were established that were dedicated to making heritage properties under the decentralized heritage administration accessible (i.e. after the termination of the activities of the National Cultural Commission). These changes affected guide texts in the procedural proceedings surrounding their creation or revision, but in many ways the changes anticipated their later form including, most particularly, their role towards the public. The methodical management of activities involved, for example, the art historian Jiřina Doubnerová, with texts by Ema Charvátová serving as starting materials for the studies, etc. During the following period of the 1970s–80s, conservationist Jarmila Netková was instrumental in historical texts taking on the form of texts for guided tours (edition of the central *Methodology of Guide Texts for 1978*). The beginnings of the 1990s in the field of heritage management were marked by restitution claims of the original owners of confiscated property, resulting in several dozen fortification castles, residential castles, and other heritage properties (including mobiliary) were returned. Many of the buildings were left open to the public in a well-established fashion. An issue that has remained unresolved for a long time, however, is the search for the main message of the guide texts and the tours themselves. Among other things, the study points to the current "unfoundedness" of existing guide texts with regard to social needs, whether it regards a settlement of the view of the nobility and the church, or a general interpretation of social issues.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Milotice State Castle, entrance hall. Photo archive of NPÚ ÚOP in Brno;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Milotice State Castle, entrance hall. Photo archive of NPÚ ÚOP in Brno;* ***Fig. 3.*** *A group of young "pioneers" on a tour of the castle in Náměšť nad Oslavou in the 1970s;* ***Fig. 4.*** *The Michal Mine in Ostrava. A guide in a lively discussion with visitors. Authentic stories of former miners are captivating for children and adults alike. Photo archive NPÚ ÚPS Kroměříž;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Buchlov State Castle. A cheerful and enthusiastic guide to a heritage attraction is a highly valued bonus for visitors that can greatly enhance the experience of the tour.*

Prague metro. Architecture and the heritage potential of routes A and II. C
Matyáš KRACÍK; Anna SCHRÁNILOVÁ

Summary: The study is the second part of a mini-series dealing with the history, architecture, and heritage potential of the Prague metro. Chronologically, it follows the first up on the first study dealing with the oldest section of the metro – line I.C. The text focuses on line A completed in 1978, as well as the second sections lines A and C which were completed in 1980, when the Prague metro reached a length of 20 km. The new deep route passing through the historic city center brought much new to the architecture of the metro. In contrast to route C, which was largely a Soviet import, the architect team led by Jaroslav Otruba managed to create a distinctive and artistically impressive design on route A. The aluminum extrusions that line the platform tunnels in the specific color of each station is a characteristic design element. The vestibules and underpasses not only fulfilled their traffic function, but they also enriched the city with new premises. Metro A resolved the traffic collapse of the city center. It became a gallery of stone tiles, precious metals, and a representative exhibition of Czechoslovak monumental (artistic) works of the 1970s. The stations in the city center integrate historical artifacts, something which was supposed to represent the positive attitude of the socialist establishment to heritage properties. The best example is the Malostranská station integrated into the courtyard of the Wallenstein Riding School, where a garden with a fountain was created according to the design of the leading garden architect Otakar Kuča. The post-revolutionary period introduced an abundance of commerce and declining taste into the elegant and clean spaces of the vestibules, which can be most clearly observed in the underpasses on Wenceslas Square. We consider the station of route A to be a valuable part of Prague's post-war architecture. Most stations are located in protected areas. We propose the Malostranská, Muzeum, and Želivského stations as representatives for possible individual protection.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Situation of route I.A – 1st part;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Situation of route I.A – 2nd part;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Anodized aluminum cladding;* ***Fig. 4.*** *Escalator tunnels of a unified design on the entire route I.A;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Dejvická station, ceramic tile;* ***Fig. 6.*** *Dejvická station, west vestibule, original condition;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Hradčanská station, vestibule, original condition;* ***Fig. 8.*** *Malostranská station, garden and entrance pavilion;* ***Fig. 9.*** *Malostranská station, floor plan of the garden, Otakar Kuča, project documentation, 1976;* ***Fig. 10.*** *Staroměstská station, central roof of the platform, original condition;* ***Fig. 11.*** *Staroměstská station, vestibule, original condition;* ***Fig. 12.*** *Jewelry shop (Stanislav Nábělek) in the metro at Můstek;* ***Fig. 13.*** *Postal newspaper service and flower shop (Michal Sborwitz) in the metro at Můstek;* ***Fig. 14.*** *Michal Sborwitz, florist, axonometry, 1977;* ***Fig. 15.*** *Muzeum station, platform after reconstruction;* ***Fig. 16.*** *Náměstí Míru station, glass wall in the lobby. Photo: Josef Husák, circa 1985;* ***Fig. 17.*** *Jiřího z Poděbrad station, central roof of the platform;* ***Fig. 18.*** *Flora station, central roof of the platform;* ***Fig. 19.*** *Želivského station, platform;* ***Fig. 20.*** *Situation of the route II.C – 1st Part;* ***Fig. 21.*** *Situation of the route II.C – 2nd Part;* ***Fig. 22.*** *Roztyly station, platform;* ***Fig. 23.*** *Jiří Dušek – Jan Marek, perspective of the Chodov vestibule, 1978, project documentation;* ***Fig. 24.*** *Opatov station, cross section of the vestibule;* ***Fig. 25.*** *Opatov station, helical footbridge;* ***Fig. 26.*** *Háje station, platform;* ***Fig. 27.*** *Háje station, vestibule and ventilation tower.*

Buildings for glass production in Central Bohemia
Jan ČÁNI; Jana TICHÁ; Eva VOLFOVÁ

Summary: The article summarizes the results of research into the construction of historic buildings for the production of glass and their premises in Central Bohemia. The subject of professional interest were both the defunct glassworks, both archaeologized as well as preserved and still functioning, including their heritage appreciation.

Central Bohemia is not a region with a long tradition of glass production. At the beginning of the 18th century, however, representatives of glass families from traditional glass regions came to the region – especially members of the Eisner, Adler, and Gattermayer families – they can be credited with

the development of glasswork enclaves in Posázaví, Brdy, Benešov, and the border with Vysočina. Since the beginning of the modern age, more than forty glassworks were established and operated in Central Bohemia, a large part of which disappeared even before the beginning of industrialization. To date, only ten non-archaeologized historic glass premises have been preserved in the region. There are three companies with ongoing production – in Nižbor, Poděbrady, and Sázava. Five premises have been largely preserved but are not used or are being used for other purposes – in Mnichovo Hradiště, Otvovice, Prague-Hostivař, Příbram, and Růženín. The glassworks in Trněný Újezd near Zákolany is preserved in ruins.

In terms of the architectural quality of Central Bohemian glassworks, they do not excel at all. In the case of glassworks, the architectural mediocrity of older periods, especially after the middle of the 20th century, was replaced by a complete resignation to architectural ambitions. From the point of view of authenticity, the primary favorite are the premises of the Růženín glassworks, preserved essentially in the form it had at the time of its greatest prosperity in the early 1930s, although "densified" by modern utilitarian constructions.

In terms of historical significance, the glassworks complex in Sázava can be considered the most important in Central Bohemia, valuable due to its complexity which illustrates and documents the continuous development of the industrial complex for almost two hundred years, as well as the fundamental significance the glassworks had for the development and appearance of Sázava as its headquarters. The value of the Otvovice glassworks can again be seen in the continuity of two hundred years of production, but also in the uniquely close connection between production and coal mining, which served as a heating medium since the beginning of its existence. The Marienheim glassworks near Trněný Újezd bases its monumental values primarily on the completely atypical construction design of the main smelter building, which, in terms of layout and even construction, deviated from the character of the smelting halls of its time.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Overview map of the area of interest with marked locations of glasswork sites;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Excerpt from a historical map from 1760, showing the location of the defunct glassworks, marked as Alte glaaß hütten, located on the cadastral area of Jinošice. Map of the Líšno estate, author J. A. Kolbe;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Depiction of the buildings of the new glassworks near Zadní hutí pod Třemšínem (cadastral district Voltuš) on a section from the plan of the glass settlement and the smelting district from 1744. The building in the middle of the section represents the smelter hall;* ***Fig. 4.*** *Fig. 4. Nižbor, Rückl Crystal glassworks, general view from the opposite castle hill;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Nižbor, Beroun district, Rückl Crystal glassworks, interior of a smelting building with a working surface and the body of a combined bath furnace;* ***Fig. 6.*** *Nižbor, a glassworks complex as seen across the river from the southwest, 1906. On the left in the slope above the factory is the villa of the glassworks owners, the Rückl family, warehouses with shipping offices on the left, two-storey building of grinding and workshop operations, connected to the smelter with a steep saddle roof with an "intydáchle" in the ridge and an administrative building. One chimney is located to the left of the boiler room, the other to the right of the generator room;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Otvovice, Dubodol glassworks and the western edge of the village development with a glassworks on a section from the Imperial Imprint of the map of the stable cadaster Otvovice from 1840;* ***Fig. 8.*** *Otvovice, Dubodol glassworks, project for the reconstruction of the smelting hall of the Morawetz söhne Glashütte in Wotwowitz, "Reconstruction nach dem Brande, Ansicht vom Hofe", part of the view from the courtyard from the west. Prepared by Ing. Vladimír Kamberský, October 12, 1942;* ***Fig. 9.*** *Otvovice, Dubodol glassworks complex from the northwest, brick transformer station on the left, chimney from the boiler room on the left, in the middle a fusion of buildings with a smelting hall, in the foreground a generator room with a second chimney and cooling furnaces;* ***Fig. 10.*** *Otvovice, Dubodol glassworks complex from the southwest, from the left are warehouses, shipping offices, the main gate, a hall with cooling furnaces, behind it a smelting building and a two-storey gray brick building with workshops;* ***Fig. 11.*** *Poděbrady, plan of the smelter of the glassworks of the Gebhart brothers, prepared by Otto Ehlen, 1876;* ***Fig. 12.*** *Poděbrady, the plan of an apartment building for glassworks employees, drawn up by Otto Ehlen; Fig. 13. Poděbrady, plan of the new smelting hall of the glassworks, prepared by Josef Kneř, 1905;* ***Fig. 14.*** *Poděbrady, grinding mill built in 1940 according to the plans of František Šíma;* ***Fig. 15.*** *Vlkovec, Růženín glassworks, view from the north;* ***Fig. 16.*** *Vlkovec, Růženín glassworks, originally a grinding mill in 1920 rebuilt into a boiler room, view from the west;* ***Fig. 17.*** *Sázava, Svatoprokopská huť, about 1957, view from the northwest;* ***Fig. 18.*** *Sázava, No. 87, original residential house of the Kavalír family, view from the northeast;* ***Fig. 19.*** *Sázava, František smelter, view from the north;* ***Fig. 20.*** *Sázava, plans of the Vladimír smelter, northern facade, prepared by Bohumil Král, May 1914;* ***Fig. 21.*** *Sázava, Nová huť, current production area, aerial view from the first half of the 1980s;* ***Fig. 22.*** *Sázava, plans of the Josef smelter;* ***Fig. 23.*** *Trněný Újezd, village Zákolany, Kladno district, Marienheim glassworks on the Imperial Imprint of the map of the stable cadaster Trněný Újezd, section, 1840;* ***Fig. 24.*** *Trněný Újezd, village Zákolany, Kladno district. Marienheim glassworks, remains of the masonry of the smelter building from the southwest;* ***Fig. 25.*** *Trněný Újezd, village Zákolany, Kladno district. Orthophoto of the locality of the defunct Marienheim glassworks on the cadastral district of Trněný Újezd near Zákolany, active in the years 1802–1818, with a graphic expression of the terrain situation. The red line marks the floor plans of the buildings of the original glassworks complex, vectorized from a georeferenced map of the stable cadaster. The most extensive floor plan on the left side represents the main smelting building, from which parts of the above-ground masonry of the western façade, which were geodetically oriented (yellow polygons), have been preserved. Torsos of masonry structures reach a height of over 5 meters in some places, elsewhere they appear as distinctive rubble cones (purple polygon). The defunct building southeast of the smelter building is easy to read in the vegetation signs. East of the smelter building there is an extensive depression of a younger surface quarry for limestone (a large purple polygon) for the lime kilns which were operated here after the demise of the glassworks;* ***Fig. 26.*** *Trněný Újezd, village Zákolany, Kladno district. Marienheim glassworks, remains of the masonry of the interior of the smelter building, western perimeter wall;* ***Fig. 27.*** *Příbram, Technical Services premises of the town of Příbram. A hall building at the southern border of the complex, the carpentry of the truss is probably from the smelter building of the former Hartmann glassworks;* ***Fig. 28.*** *Příbram, the premises of Technical Services of the town of Příbram, located in the former barracks, rebuilt from the buildings of Hartmann's glassworks. The two-storey building with an attic built-in originally housed workshop operations together with warehouses;* ***Fig. 29.*** *Příbram, Hartmann glassworks, view from the southeast, 1868;* ***Tab. 1.*** *Table of localities of glass production in Central Bohemia (preserved areas are highlighted).*

Railway architecture, historical and contemporary: between the limits of protection and modernization

Alena BOROVCOVÁ

Summary: Railways can be seen not only as a means of transport, but also as an important part of cultural heritage. Its movable parts, especially locomotives and wagons, are now commonly represented in historical collections. However, its large real estate fund is currently in a turning point, when a seemingly positive effort to manage it effectively leads to its significant reduction, most often in the form of demolition or reconstruction. The presented article briefly balances the approach to railway architecture in individual development stages, from the origin of the first types, to the construction boom of railway companies, through the influence of social changes on the layout of reception buildings, to the present. The current situation is characterized by a conflict

of two public interests. The first is the need to modernize transport and economic efficiency, without ambitions to respect historical values or create new high-quality railway architecture. On the other hand, there is an effort to preserve testimonies about the form and technical development of railways for future generations; this is described at the level of methodological approach of heritage care to the selection of representatives in the Central List of Cultural Heritage Properties (ÚSKP) and examples based on current research of the Austrian Northwestern Railway. Both perspectives present the public interest. The aim of the article is to appeal to the mutual dialogue of both parties. It is not possible to legally protect all historical buildings, but it is possible to carry out reconstructions with respect to historical values through mutual cooperation and to create a quality developmental stage with architectural designs of new buildings.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *Nymburk, type projects designed for the Austrian Northwestern Railway (hereinafter ÖNWB) by architect Carl Schlimp, among them a class II waterworks, the realization of which were the most numerous. The selection of one authentic representative of a given type for ÚSKP is problematic, since each of the waterworks has become a characteristic element of the station and the municipality. The one in Nymburk still serves its original purpose, albeit with modern equipment;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Střekov, railway reservoir built according to the type project of the class II waterworks ÖNWB in Ústí nad Labem – Střekov;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Ostroměř, the use of stone block masonry distinguishes the railway reservoir from other realizations of the ÖNWB type project for class II waterworks;* ***Fig. 4.*** *Zlonice, a railway reservoir with two tanks built according to the type project of the class II waterworks of the Prague-Spirit Railway is today the only surviving realization;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Znojmo, the station building was designed in 1870 by the architect Carl Schlimp for a common passenger station by his private railway companies, the ÖNWB, and the Austrian State Railway Company (StEG);* ***Fig. 6.*** *Znojmo, the station building from 1871 was hit by a raid in 1945 and significantly damaged. The ruins were replaced in 1949–1952 by an elongated new building with height-differentiated materials in the spirit of functionalism;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Havlíčkův Brod, a representative class I station building designed in 1870 for the ÖNWB by architect Carl Schlimp;* ***Fig. 8.*** *Havlíčkův Brod, the original ÖNWB station building was demolished only after the completion of its successor;* ***Fig. 9.*** *Hollabrunn (Austria), station class II building was built according to the type project ÖNWB. Today, passengers are served only by a small vestibule, from which one enters a grocery store occupying most of the ground floor, view from the front station;* ***Fig. 10.*** *Langenzersdorf (Austria), the station building was built on the site of the previous wooden provisional Northern Railway of Emperor Ferdinand, view from the front station;* ***Fig. 11.*** *Langenzersdorf (Austria), originally the first track was connected to an attached building of the railway side of the station building. Today, it is part of the outdoor seating area of a café, which has transformed the entire interior of the ground floor;* ***Fig. 12.*** *Langenzersdorf (Austria), the station building was rented from the Austrian Federal Railways (ÖBB) by the Löfflers, who sensitively reconstructed the interiors for new use as a café. The external appearance of the building has been preserved.*

Parade Schlafzimmer – the grand bedroom. Upholstery elements in the equipment of parade bedrooms of castle and palace interiors at the end of the 17th and 18th centuries

Eva LUKÁŠOVÁ

Summary: The designs and creations of the upholstery masters, together with the works of architects and artists, created the final form of many rooms of castle residences. The materials used by the upholsterers to decorate the homes of the owners of aristocratic residences were often among the most expensive decorations that could be purchased for the furnishings. Their use was of representational importance, they demonstrated the wealth and position of the owner, they served to insulate the rooms if necessary, and they protected the privacy of the owners in houses where almost all spaces were accessible to other persons, family or court members, visitors or servants. The pinnacle work of upholstery art has always been a luxurious canopy bed intended for the rooms of the lord and lady of the house or for the most valued guests, placed in magnificent bedrooms. Such bedrooms were among the most important interiors of residences, and from the Middle Ages to the first decades of the 19th century they also fulfilled a social function. One of the oldest types of bed, later called the "parade" bed (*Paradebette*), appear in the inventories of Czech and Moravian castles from the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries, then in the early decades of the 17th century as the frequently mentioned majestic *Spanische Bett*, *Spanische Bettstadt*, recorded in the front rooms of aristocratic residences and in the premises of the royal residence at Prague Castle. The fact that in the Central European area of Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria the fully upholstered parade bed according to French fashion from the end of the 17th and the first third to the middle of the 18th century was hardly preserved, and was rare even for later periods, led to the idea that these patterns were not assumed much in this environment. However, written sources show that in the interiors of palaces and castles, not only at the beginning of the 18th century, the bedrooms of leading families were furnished with these artifacts, in their supreme luxurious form of *lit à francaise*, *lit à la duchesse* and others, using silk velvets, goldhead and silverhead fabrics, and passementerie. Making nationalized Czech and Moravian castles accessible to the public in the 1950s and in the following decades was not associated with a desire to present the lifestyle of their former owners. Rooms and bedrooms with the beds of the aristocracy were not presented at all, or just as a single room, often situated outside any connection with the logical appearance of earlier apartments. Some preserved apartments with 19th-century furnishings were closed off of sight-seeing routes for decades. During presentation, the Renaissance and early Baroque type of column bed with all-wood canopies, mostly from the time of historical Romanticism, was often preferred. However, depositories still preserve some important components of parade beds, including canopies, which could be preserved and restored and presented in historically appropriate premises.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *A bed with a circular tent baldachin, probably made of silk velvet, Marten de Vos, 4th quarter of the 16th century;* ***Fig. 2.*** *Parade baldachin bed with arched canopy (lit en dôme), 2nd third of the 17th century, Dirck van Delen, before 1671;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Authentically preserved furnishings of the state bedroom with balustrades in the suite of the Elector, with the ceremonial bed of Max Emanuel of Bavaria, Neues Schloss Schleissenheim. The bed was made in Munich between 1722 and 1725;* ***Fig. 4.*** *Original upholstery decoration of the headboard of the state bed, style of Daniel Marot st. Made for Thomas Baron Coningsby, courtier and friend of King William III, in 1698 for Hampton Court Castle;* ***Fig. 5.*** *Proposals by Paul Decker Sr. for a state bed and other furniture from the Schilder vor Bildhauer und Goldschmidt file, col. 1700–1715, Collections of the Velké Losiny Castle;* ***Fig. 6.*** *Interior of a state bedroom with a lit à la duchesse bed and a fireplace, Daniel Marot the Elder, 1703, Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam;* ***Fig. 7.*** *Floor plan of the Palais de Bourbon, Paris -St. Germain, architects Lorenzo Giardini († 1722), Pierre Lassurance (†1724). The state ceremonial bedroom with a bed space separated by a balustrade represents the central room of the main parade suite. The collections of Ráječ nad Svitavou Castle;* ***Fig. 8.*** *Upholsterer's work – types of beds from the Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné (Diderot – Le Rond D'Alembert, 1777–1779), part Tapissier – lit à colonne – column beds, here in the style of the 18th century, lit à la duchesse, variant lit à la polonaise with a high domed baldachin in the shape of a dome called lit à la Romaine;* ***Fig. 9.*** *The interior of the state bedroom of Prince Eugene of Savoy in the upper Belvedere Palace on the outskirts of Vienna was designed by*

Claude le Fort du Plessy; ***Fig. 10.*** *The state bed (Prunkbett – Paradebett) of Empress Maria Theresa, historical postcard from Hofburg, 1920–1925;* ***Fig. 11.*** *Lit à la francaise bed, from the first half of the 18th century, historical photograph from the turn of the 19th and 20th century, collections of the Konopiště Castle;* ***Fig. 12.*** *Interior of the Valtice Castle with a lit à la duchesse bed made of silk damask from around the 2nd – 3rd quarter of the 18th century, Mathilde Esch, around the middle of the 19th century, private collection Vienna;* ***Fig. 13.*** *Interior of the bedroom from Valtice Castle, decorated with four-colored embossed cut velvet in en suite style, historical photograph from the publication Alte Innenräume Österreichischer Schlöesser, Paläste und Wohnhäuser, 1910. Collections of the Krásný Dvůr Castle;* ***Fig. 14.*** *The inner side (soffit) of the sky from the baldachin of a bed decorated with four-colored embossed cut velvet, from the bedroom of the Valtice Castle;* ***Fig. 15.*** *Bedroom of Valtice Castle with tapestries, postcard with historical photograph from the end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century, sent in 1931, Buchlovice Castle collections;* ***Fig. 16.*** *Preserved part of the canopy of the lit à la duchesse bed from the period around the 2nd – 3rd quarter of the 18th century. from the depository of Valtice Castle;* ***Fig. 17.*** *Preserved baldachin beds from the middle of the 18th century from the bedroom where Franz Grillparzer was to be accommodated during his visit, Velké Losiny Castle;* ***Fig. 18.*** *Lit à la polonaise bed in the bedroom of Rudolph III, Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld in his Viennese mansion, furnished en suite in the style of Viennese late classicism – Biedermeier, watercolor from 1843, collection of the Žleby Castle;* ***Fig. 19.*** *Preserved parts of a neoclassical bed with a baldachin of the lit à la polonaise type, end of the 18th – beginning of the 19th century, Jemniště Castle, depository;* ***Fig. 20.*** *In the neo-gothic style bedroom that was furnished in the castle Opočno in the second half of the 19th century, a corner baldachin bed and wall panels have been preserved, made of silk damask in en suite style;* ***Fig. 21.*** *A bed of red damask in the bedroom of Queen Mary Stuart at Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh, on a lithograph based on a watercolor by George M. Greig (1820–1867), Collections of Žleby Castle.*

What can heritage care gain from Critical Heritage Studies?

Vít JESENSKÝ

Summary: Critical heritage studies (CHS) can be a specific field that provides an opportunity for heritage care for a desired interdisciplinary and international confrontation with wider social practice. The aim of this article is to identify and analyze parts of the issues and outputs of heritage studies that may be beneficial or stimulating for the practice and theory of heritage care, and to indicate obstacles to such use. The comparative method was used in the elaboration of the theoretical study, the sources of knowledge were the author's own practical experience, professional texts, and the last conference of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies in 2020.

Critical heritage studies are already a supreme dynamic scientific multidisciplinary that deals with the concept of cultural heritage as a social process formed by communities and socio-political power. Moreover, it is an important basis for the discourse of cultural heritage, whose ambition is not the practical application of care for this heritage, but rather its research and critical debate about it. The gradual formation of heritage studies has been going on for more than 35 years, with contemporary stimuli being the rejection of the modernist conception of cultural heritage, postmodern and poststructuralist shifts in philosophy and social sciences, promoting interdisciplinarity, developed globalization, stimuli from the non-European environment rejecting postcolonial and post-Western cultural exports, the development of commercialization, tourism, and heritage as industries, etc. A turning point in the international CHS organization was the establishment of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS) in 2010, which published its own manifesto, organizes biennial conferences, and publishes the International Journal of Heritage Studies. In Czech domestic research, heritage studies have not yet been established or addressed practically at all. Despite the relationship between the goals and the object of interest in the Czech Republic, there is almost no developed discourse or at least a dialogue between CHS and heritage care.

CHS, as an intention of supra-departmental thinking with an attempt not to specialize but to synthesize cultural heritage, is certainly a good and necessary concept, but with the danger of excessive generalization, theorizing, and academization. In concrete reality, however, we need a practical solution, and the connecting step to it from general theory is known to be the biggest stumbling block. Heritage studies can be welcomed as a possible variant of mediating the professional and social context of heritage care which can be a stimulus for self-reflection of the field, thinking about its meaning and purpose. However, heritage studies can hardly be considered as a possible direct basis for the theory of heritage care. It therefore seems that from the point of view of heritage care, we need, more than research into critical heritage studies, rather a more systematic research of the theory and methodology of heritage care, including its background, in domestic reality.

Illustrations: ***Fig. 1.*** *The map shows the distribution of the 1 800 members of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies worldwide as of September 2016;* ***Fig. 2.*** *International Journal of Heritage Studies. Cover of the current issue of the leading branch periodical dedicated to the outputs from the field of Critical Heritage Studies;* ***Fig. 3.*** *Uses of Heritage – Book cover by Laurajane Smith, a leading researcher in the field of Critical Heritage Studies. The book was first published in 2006.*