

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

- Historically – one of five main fine arts (painting, sculpture, architecture, music & poetry) created primarily for aesthetic and intellectual purposes and judged for its beauty
- Nowadays – one of applied arts, practical considerations of use are essential



MAIN STYLES

- **Romanesque style** – end of 9 century – first half of 13 century
 - First stone structures (churches, monasteries, castles, town houses & fortifications)
 - Semi-arch & barrel vault
 - Ecclesiastic structures – rotundas (small round churches) & basilicas (large churches)



MAIN STYLES

- **Gothic style** – (12 century) first half of 13 century – early 16 century
 - Broken (cross, rib) vault and pillars/columns
 - Cathedrals (tall ecclesiastical structures), castles & bridges
 - Early Gothic – Přemyslid Gothic (13 to early 14 century, Ottokar II of Bohemia)
 - High Gothic – Luxembourg Gothic (14 to early 15 century, Charles IV, Wenceslas IV)
 - Late Gothic – Jagiellonian Gothic (15 to 1526, Wladislaus and Ludwig)
 - Peter Parler & Benedikt Rejt/Ried



MAIN STYLES

- **Renaissance** – (early 15 century) late-15 century – first half of 17 century (result of Hussite Wars)
 - Coexisted with Gothic style in Bohemia & Moravia until late-16 century (e.g. residential part of palace Renaissance but its chapel with Gothic elements)
 - Revival & development of classical antiquity culture
 - Bricks, facades decorated with sgraffito (figural or ornamental, inspired by the Bible or ancient mythology), decorated house gables, arcaded courtyards, barrel vault, columns & pilasters
 - Chateaux (comfortable homes for nobility) were built



MAIN STYLES

- **Baroque style** – (late-16 century) 17 to 18 century
 - Expressed the triumph of Catholic Church & absolutist state, churches & grand palaces
 - Rich shapes, domes, colonnades, monumental staircases, expensive materials, statues, rich interiors, painted decoration, contrast of light & dark, extensiveness & extraordinariness
 - Christoph & Killian Ignaz Dientzenhofers, Johann Blasius Santini-Aichel



GREAT MORAVIA (PRE-ROMANESQUE)

- Earliest architectural monuments on our territory
- Churches made of stone, plastered, roofed with burned tiles
- Well-defended fortified settlements (elevated positions & lower areas)
- Large hill forts, wooden palisades, stone walls (in some cases – moats)
- Elite buildings in the centre & crafts in the outer enclosures
- Buildings of timber, religious & residential parts of stone
 - **Localities with central functions** – huge fortified agglomerations (Mikulčice, Staré Město-Uherské Hradiště & Nitra)
 - **Fortified regional administrative centres**
 - **Forts with primary guarding & defence function**
 - **Forts used in the case of danger**
- **Mikulčice** – palace & 12 churches (around 800), **Pohansko**
- **Staré Město** – stone churches
- Three-nave basilica (35 m x 9 m), rotunda without apses, rotunda with two apses, tetraconchic rotunda, i.e. with four apses (all in Mikulčice), one-nave churches & rotundas with one apse
- Churches decorated by fresco paintings
- Open air museum in Modrá (near Uherské Hradiště)



ROMANESQUE STYLE

- Started developing after 1000 & culminated in first half of 13 century
- Marked by massiveness & relatively little diversity
- Windows & door openings are small with semi-circular arches
- Characteristic features – arch frieze beneath main cornice, thick walls, round arches, sturdy pillars, groin vaults, large towers
- Overall appearance – simplicity



ROMANESQUE STYLE

- Many castles (most substantially altered, many in ruins)
- Greatly outnumbered by churches – from tiny chapels to large churches & monasteries
- Most significant – great abbey churches (many still stand)
- **Basilica of Saint George** (Vratislaus I, 920, oldest surviving church within Prague castle)
 - First Bohemian Monastery (Benedictine, 973), Gothic chapel with tomb of Saint Ludmila
- **Rotunda of Saint Vitus** (Prince Wenceslas, app 930)
 - Arm of Saint Vitus, Saint Wenceslas buried, Saint Adalbert (tomb of Saint Wenceslas incorporated into Romanesque basilica 1060-1096)
 - Saint Wenceslas Chapel built above his grave



ROMANESQUE STYLE

- **Rotunda of Saints Peter and Paul** (Budeč, 895, oldest preserved)
- **Rotunda of Saints Peter and Paul** (Starý Plzenec, 976)
- **Rotunda of Saint Catherine** (Znojmo, app 1100)
 - 11-century frescoes
 - Biblical scenes & life of Přemyslids
- **Rotunda of Saint George** (Říp Mountain, 1126)*



* Originally dedicated to Saint Adalbert – reconstructed & extended (founded app 1039 , relicts of Sint Adalbert brought to Prague)

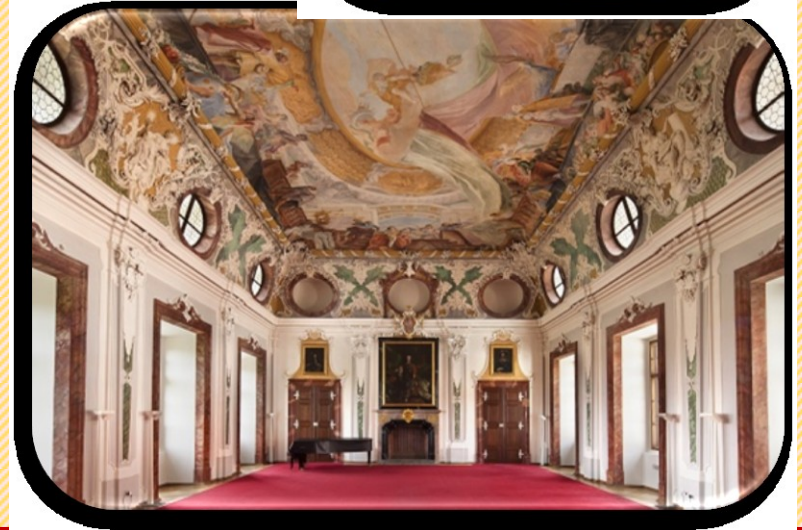
MONASTIC ORDERS

- **Benedictines** – end of 10 century → built monasteries, usually with three-nave basilica
 - **Břevnov Monastery** – 993, Romanesque crypt survived
 - **Kladruby Monastery** – 1115, three-nave Basilica of Virgin Mary (Baroque adaptation)
- 12 century – **Premonstratensians, Cistercians, Order of Malta***
- **Premonstratensians**
 - **Strahov Monastery, Doksany Convent** – 1140
 - **Monastery in Louka (Znojmo)** – 1190 (plundered by Hussites in 1425)
- **Commandry of the Order of Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem** – 1150s-60s
Form of fortified castle, ramparts, three-nave basilica, hospital, convent, parish school, bathhouse, brewery
- **Cistercians**
 - **Sedlec Monastery** – 1142
 - **Plasy Monastery** – 1144
- **Basilica of Saint Procopius (Třebíč)** – 1240-1280, part of Benedictine monastery

* Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta or Sovereign Military Order of Malta

MONASTERIES

- Benedictine Břevnov Monastery – 993, Romanesque crypt survived



MONASTERIES

- **Benedictine Kladrubby Monastery** – 1115, three-nave Basilica of Virgin Mary (Baroque adaptation by Santini)



MONASTERIES

■ Premonstratensian Strahov Monastery – 1140



Theological Hall



Basilica of the Assumption of Our Lady



Philosophical Hall

200,000 books, 3,000 manuscripts, 1,500 incunabula, 860 Strahovský evangeliář

MONASTERIES

- Premonstratensian Doksany Convent – 1140, Romanesque crypt,



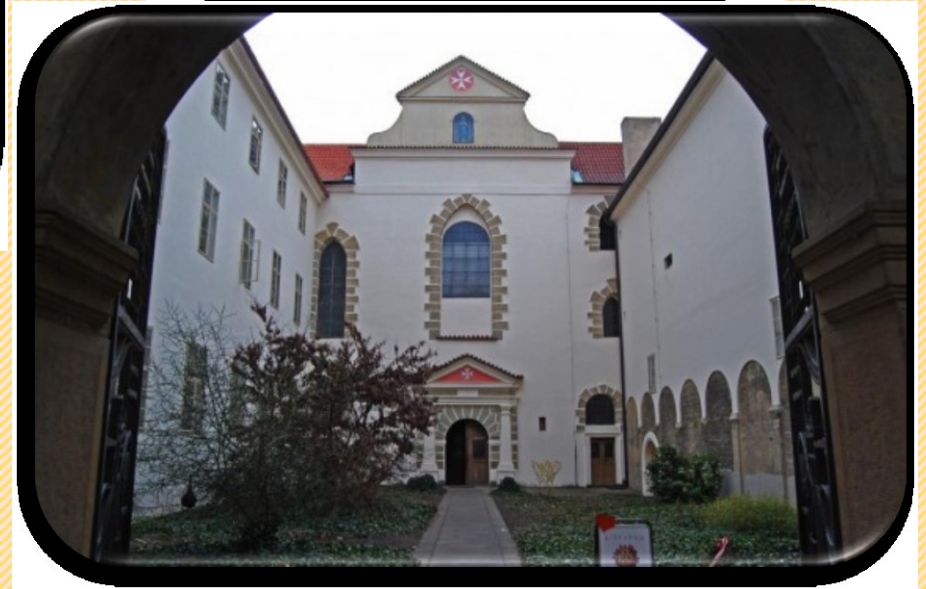
MONASTERIES

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MONASTERIES

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MONASTERIES

- **Cistercian Sedlec Monastery** – 1142 (burnt by Hussites in 1421, Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary and John the Baptist – one of first High Gothic buildings)



MONASTERIES

- **Cistercian Plasy Monastery – 1144 (Baroque rebuilding by Santini & K. I. Dienzenhofer)**



On swamp land → 5,100 oak piles

MONASTERIES

- **Basilica of Saint Procopius (Třebíč)** – 1240-1280, part of Benedictine monastery



CASTLES

- **Castle Přimda** – ruin of the oldest known stone castle on our territory
 - Wladislaus I in 1121 (oldest mention – Chronica Boëmorum, Cosmas of Prague)
- **Zdík Palace (Přemyslid Palace)**
 - Bishop of Olomouc Jindřich Zdík in 1130s (torso, part of Castle complex on Wenceslas Hillock)
 - Wenceslas III, last male Přemyslid (1306)
- **Cheb Castle** – Romanesque Pfalz* (for Friedrich Barbarossa app 1180)
 - Romanesque-Gothic Chapel of Saints Erhard & Ursula (lower floor Romanesque, upper early Gothic)



* Empire castles/palaces, Emperor moved with his court around Empire, pfalzes provided him necessary conveniences

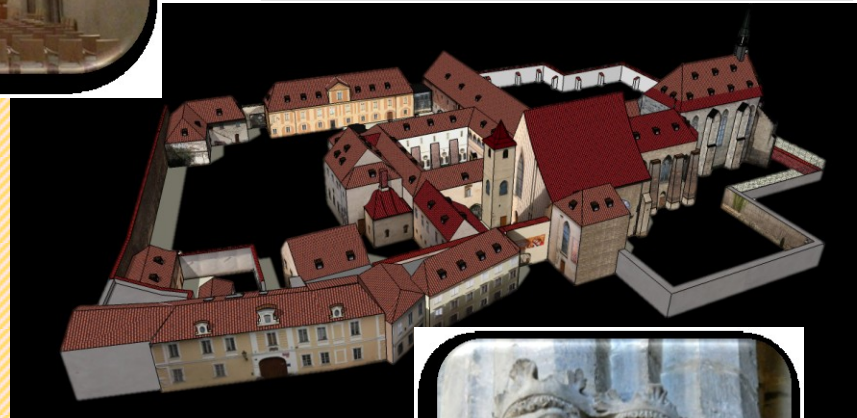
GOTHIC STYLE

- Originated in 12 century & lasted into 16 century (Czech Lands – first half of 13 century)
- Built from stone, marked by verticality, slenderness pointing upwards (aspiration to the God)
- Pointed arch, ribbed vault, clustered columns, flying buttress, towers & spires
- Doorways, windows, arcades & galleries – pointed arches
- Vertical mouldings around doors, figurative sculpture, plastic details (figural, animal & plant)
- Windows with stained glass (scenes from Bible or life of Christ, representing saints or patrons), rose windows (round, large, above portal), pinnacles, gargoyles (in form of grotesque)
- Numerous cathedrals, abbeys & churches
- Castles, palaces, town halls, guild halls, universities, city walls & bridges



EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOthic

- **Convent of Saint Agnes** – 1231, oldest in Prague, Princess Agnes of Bohemia (Poor Clares)



EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOTHIC

- Premonstratensian Abbey in Teplá – 1193 (1232 consecrated)



Second largest library (after Strahov), 100,000 volumes

EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOTHIC

- Cistercian Monastery in Osek – unique Chapter Hall



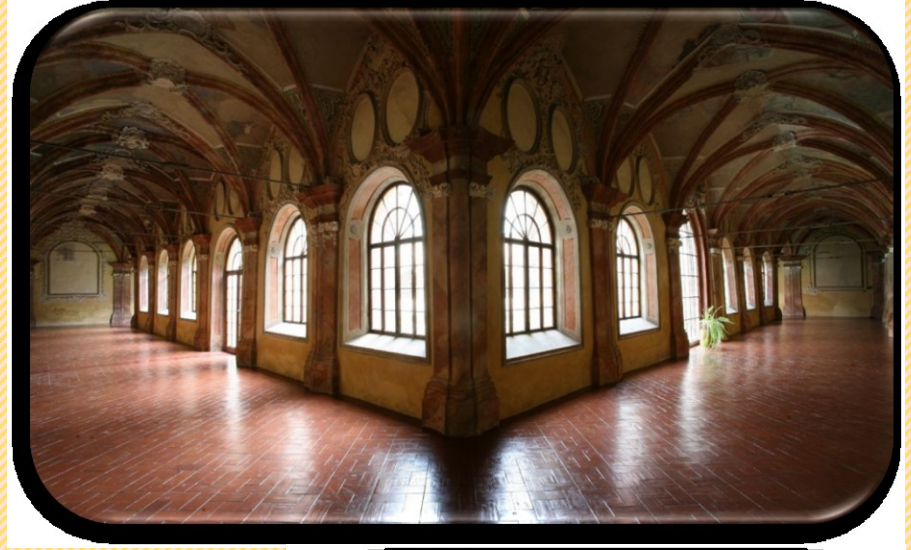
EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOTHIC

- Cistercian Convent Porta Coeli – 1233, first in Moravia (Předklášteří u Tišnova)



EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOthic

- Cistercian Monastery Zlatá Koruna (1263)



EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOthic

- Cistercian Monastery Vyšší Brod (1259, Chapter hall from 1285)



Third largest library in Bohemia (70,000), Závěškový kříž (piece of wood)

EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOTHIC

- **Basilica of Saint Procopius** – unique mixture of Romanesque & Gothic style (in mature forms)
- **Stone Bridge in Písek** – oldest bridge (110 m, 6.25 m, 6 pillars, 7 arches, Baroque statues & cross)
- **Old New Synagogue (Jewish Quarter)** – twin-nave synagogue (one of oldest & oldest still active)



EARLY GOTHIC – PŘEMÝSLID GOthic

- **Zvíkov Castle** – court with arcades in 2 levels, Chapel of Saint Wenceslas (mural decorations)
- **Bezděz Castle** (beautiful chapel) – example of an unaltered castle of 13 century
- Křivoklát, Špilberk, Veverří, Buchlov & Hulvaldy



HIGH GOTHIC – LUXEMBOURG GOTHIC

- **Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary and Saint John the Baptist** (Sedlec app 1300)
- **Church of Cistercian Monastery in Zbraslav** (destroyed during Hussite Wars)
- **Saint Vitus Cathedral** – 1344, Matthias of Arras, Peter Parler
 - Net (rib) vault in main nave – one of first in Europe
 - Chapel of Saint Wenceslas
- **Charles Bridge, Old Town Bridge Tower** – Petr Parler
- **Karlštejn Castle** (1348–1357, decorated until 1367)
 - Chapel of the Holy Cross – precious stones, 129 panel paintings of saints (Master Theodoric), golden ceiling (resembles sky with stars, sun & moon), holy relics & Crown jewels



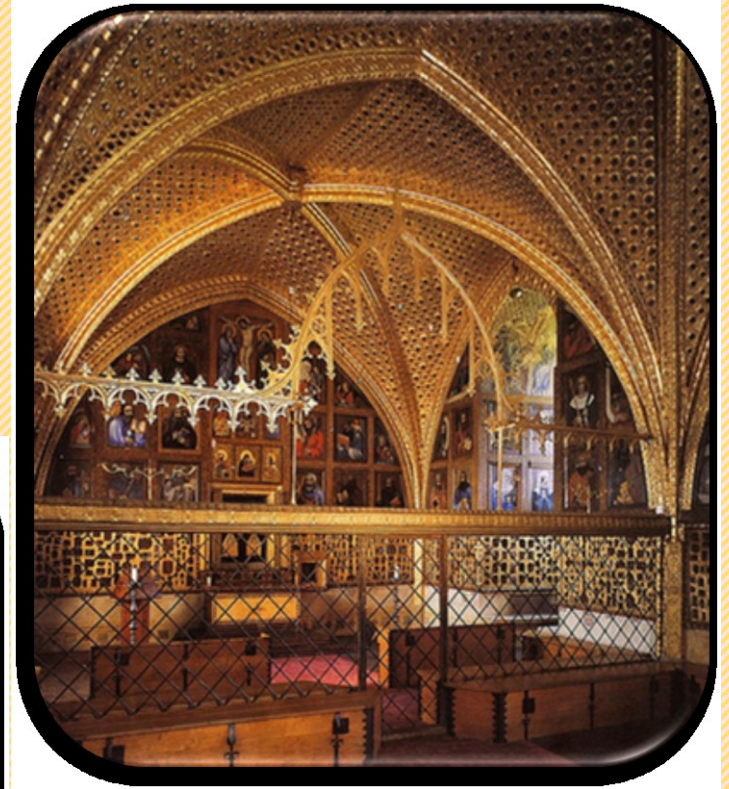
SAINT VITUS CATHEDRAL

- 1344, Matthias of Arras, Peter Parler
- Net (rib) vault in main nave – one of first in Europe, Chapel of Saint Wenceslas



KARLŠTEJN CASTLE

- 1348 – 1357, decorated until 1367, Matyas of Arras, Chapel of the Holy Cross



HIGH GOTHIC – LUXEMBOURG GOTHIC

- Hall church – thin tall columns supporting vault, nave & side aisles of app equal height*
- **Saint Giles in Třeboň, Saint Vitus in Soběslav** (two-nave churches)
- **Saint Vitus in Český Krumlov** (three-nave) – net vault in main nave



* Often under single huge roof, windowed side walls typically spanning full height of interior

HIGH GOTHIC – LUXEMBOURG GOTHIC

- **Točník Castle** – above already existing Žebrák Castle (after large fire that destroyed it)



LATE GOTHIC – JAGIELLONIAN GOTHIC

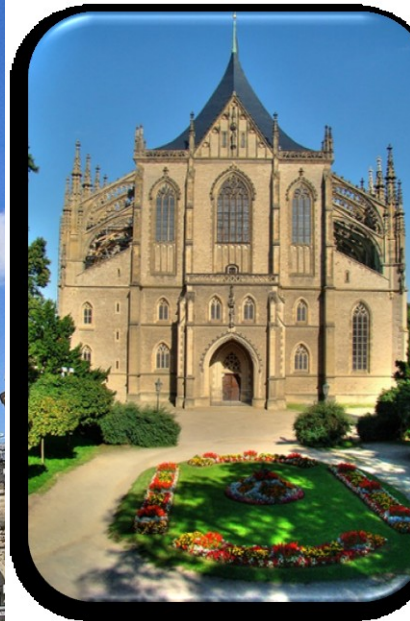
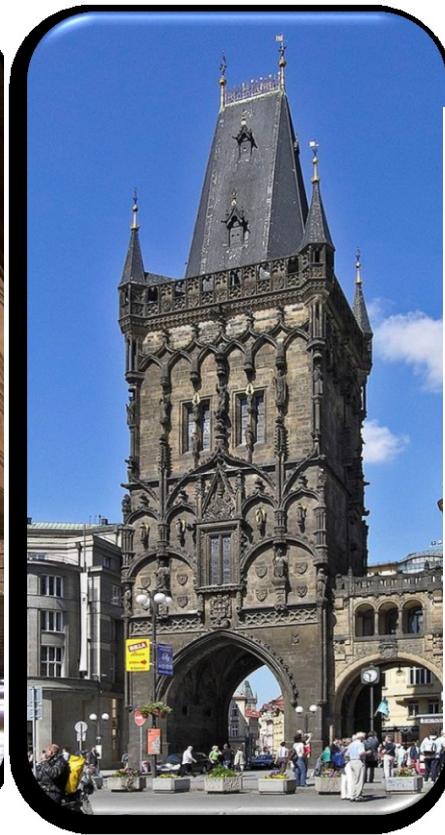
- Many churches, monasteries & castles burnt down
- Fortification system of **Hussite Tábor** (probably the only precious architectural work of that time)
- During wars & many years after – not enough money to build any precious buildings
- **Church of Our Lady before Týn** – main Hussite church (Parler, 14 c, Rejsek, 1510s)
- **Lesser Town Gate of Charles Bridge** (higher tower, expense of King George after 1464)



15 century to 1526, Wladislaus and Ludwig, Jagiellonian Gothic may be regarded as early phase of Renaissance style in Bohemia

LATE GOTHIC – JAGIELLONIAN GOTHIC

- Gothic style started to mix with Renaissance elements
- **Vladislav Hall** (Benedikt Rejt, largest secular vaulted space, without inner supporting columns)
- **Gunpowder Gate** (Matěj Rejsek, inspired by the Old Town Bridge Tower)
- **Church of Saint Barbara** (Benedikt Rejt, completed by Matěj Rejsek)



RENAISSANCE STYLE

- Between early 15 & early 17 centuries (Czech Lands – late 15c, coexisted with Gothic until late 16c)
- Revival & development of certain elements of ancient Greek & Roman architecture
- Emphasis on symmetry, geometry & regularity of parts → neat arrangements of columns, pilasters & lintels + square, symmetrical layout
- Features – attic, joint windows in common frame, semi-circular arches & vaults, arcades, hemispherical domes, niches, aedicules, paintings, frescoes & sgraffiti (figural, ornamental)
- Regular repetition of openings on each floor
- External walls – brick, rendered with stone laid in straight courses, topped by cornice



RENAISSANCE STYLE

- Earliest elements – portals of **Moravská Třebová & Tovačov Castles**
- **Vladislav Hall** – rectangular windows (earliest Renaissance elements, one bears date 1493)
- **Louis' Wing of the Royal Palace** – oldest Renaissance residential building in Bohemia
- **Royal Summer Palace (Belvedere)** – relief decorations, arcades supporting large balcony
- **Star Villa** – summer palace for royal family (White Mountain, shape of a six-pointed star)



RENAISSANCE STYLE

- Great fire (1541) → many civic houses rebuilt in aristocratic residences
- **Schwarzenberg Palace, Martinic Palace & Palace of the lords of Hradec**
(all with sgraffito facades)



RENAISSANCE CHATEAUX

- Elegant arcade courtyards, geometrically arranged gardens, fountains & statues (emphasis on comfort)

Litomyšl



Telč



Český Krumlov



Kratochvíle



RENAISSANCE CHATEAUX



RENAISSANCE TOWNS

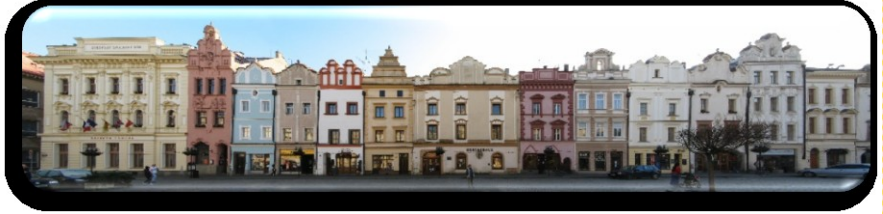
Český Krumlov



Pardubice



Teč



RENAISSANCE TOWNS



Jindřichův Hradec



Prachatice



Slavonice



RENAISSANCE TOWN HALLS

Litoměřice



Prostějov



Nymburk



Stříbro



RENAISSANCE TOWN HALLS

Plzeň



Malá Strana



Hradčany



Český Krumlov



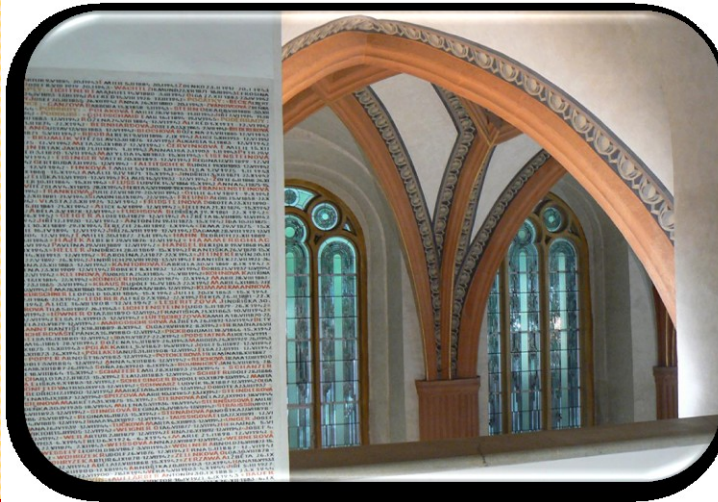
SACRAL ARCHITECTURE

- Hussite Wars (1419–1434) many monasteries destroyed, lost goods, church institutions did not have resources → Renaissance ecclesiastical architecture rarer than Gothic & Baroque
- Churches often combine Renaissance architecture with Gothic elements
- Catholic **Holy Trinity Church** (Opočno, 1567) – three naves, Gothic groin vault supported by 10 Renaissance Corinthian columns
- Catholic **Church of Saint Rochus** (Hradčany, 1600s) – rectangle with bevelled corners (oval impression), three apses, barrel vault



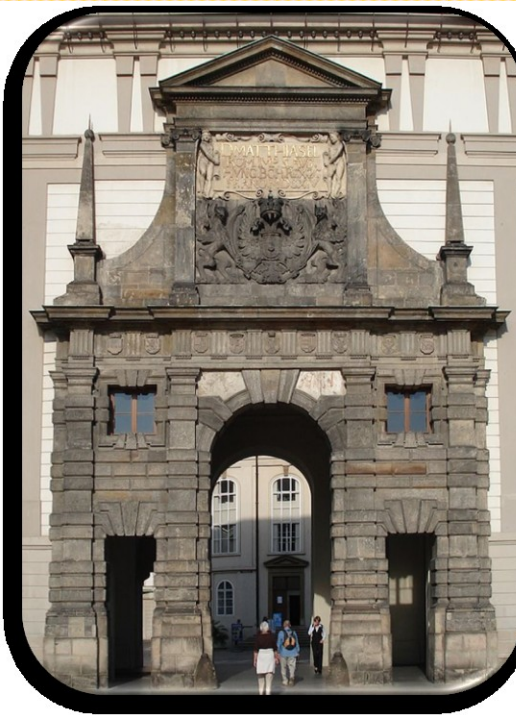
SACRAL ARCHITECTURE

- **Pinkas Synagogue** – oldest parts late Gothic elements (rib vaulting, tracery)
- **High Synagogue** – valuable Renaissance interior



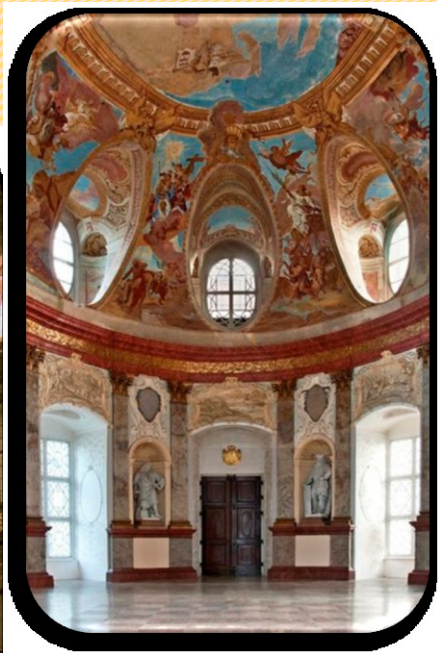
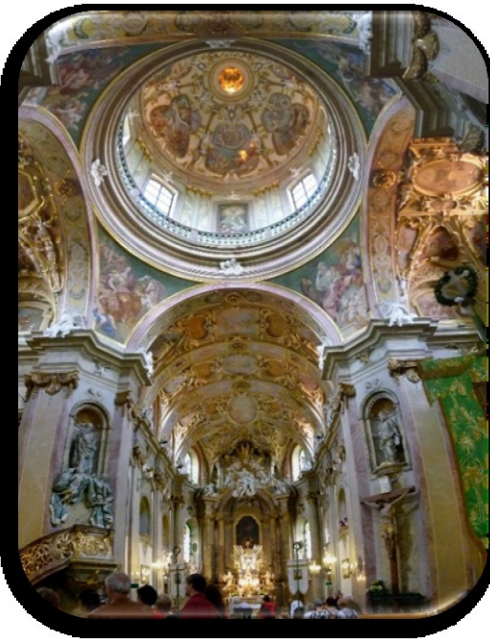
TRANSITIONAL PERIOD – MANNERIST STYLE

- During reign of Rudolph II – Prague one of most important centres of Mannerism (late Renaissance art foreseeing early Baroque)
- Italian **Chapel of the Assumption of Virgin Mary** – one of first religious buildings without Gothic elements (elliptical ground plan → sometimes considered one of earliest Baroque)
- New Royal Palace – rebuilt & extended (Giovanni Maria Philippi), some parts preserved →
 - **Matthias Gate** (before 1614, impression & monumentality – considered one of first Baroque)
 - **Spanish Hall**



BAROQUE STYLE

- End of 16 & first half of 18 century (Czech Lands – 17c, churches & chapels mostly Baroque)
- Expressed wealth & power of Catholic Church, by mid-17 century – grand palaces
- Early Baroque – straight lines, rectangularity on facades, ground plans of buildings
- Top Baroque – curves, mutually penetrating cylinders & other bodies, domes, colonnades, monumental staircases & statues, expensive materials (gold, marble), rich interiors, splendid painted decoration, contrast of light & dark, extensiveness & extraordinariness



EARLY BAROQUE

- **Church of Our Lady Victorious** (Lesser Town, first Baroque church in Prague)
- **Church of the Holy Saviour** (Old Town, Kostel u Salvátora, Carlo Lugano)



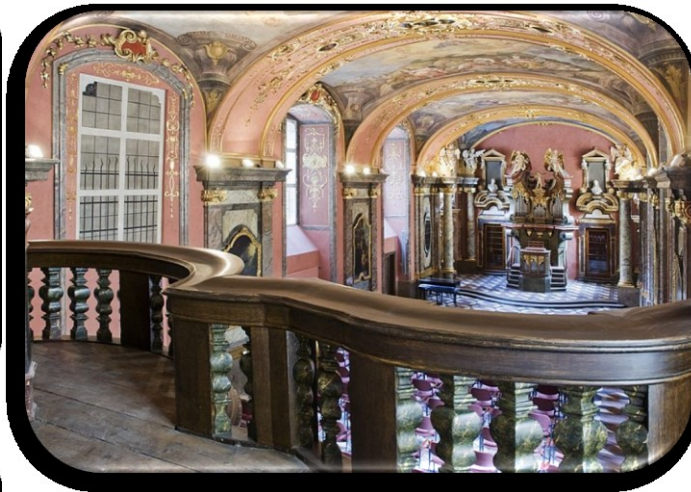
EARLY BAROQUE

- **Church of Saint Ignatius** (Charles Square, Carlo Lugano)
- **Church of Saint Francis Seraph/of Assisi** (Old Town, Jean Baptiste Mathey)



EARLY BAROQUE

- Clementinum (Carlo Lugano)



EARLY BAROQUE

- **Wallenstein Palace** (first Baroque palace in Prague, Giovanni Pieroni & Andrea Spezza)
- **Černín Palace** (Francesco Carrati)



EARLY BAROQUE

- Troja Palace (Jean Baptiste Mathey)



EARLY BAROQUE

- Residence of Olomouc Archbishops in Kroměříž (Filiberto Lucchese, Giovanni Pietro Tencalla)



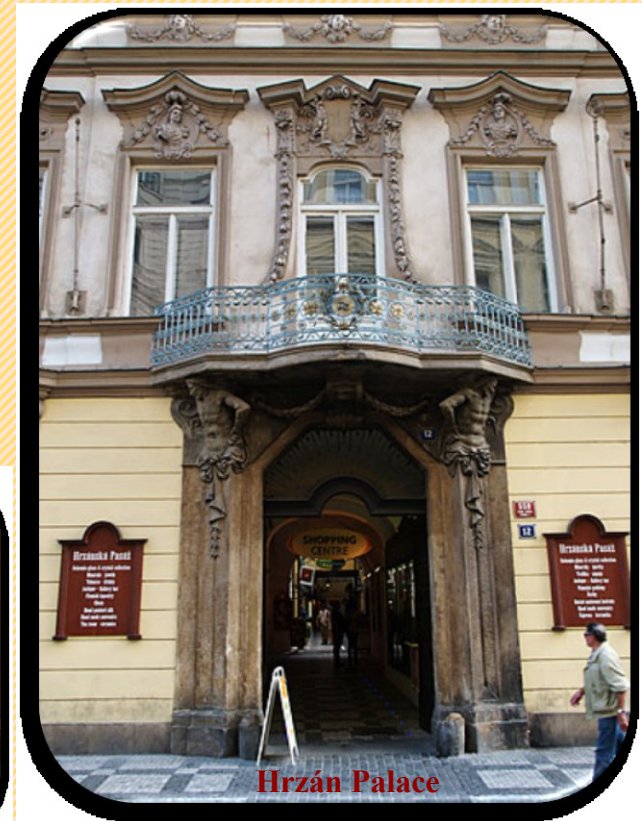
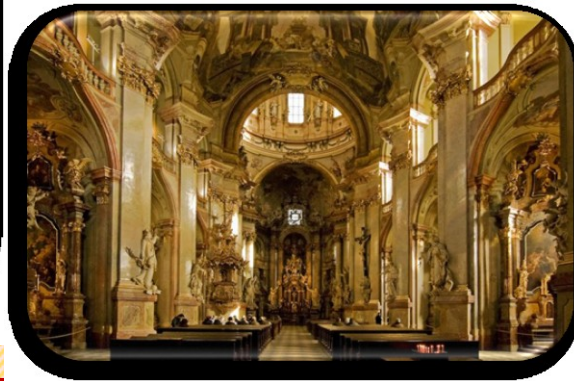
EARLY BAROQUE

- **Humprecht Chateau** (Bohemian Paradise, Sobotka, elliptical ground floor Carlo Lugano)



HIGH BAROQUE

- **Christoph Dientzenhofer, Killian Ignaz Dientzenhofer** → “radical Baroque” – characterized by curvature of walls & intersection of oval spaces
- **Church of Saint Nicolas** (Lesser Town, 1702-1715 & 1737-1751)
- **Giovanni Battista Allipardi** – Kuks, Opočno, Lobkowitz Palace, **Hrzán Palace** (Old Town)



HIGH BAROQUE

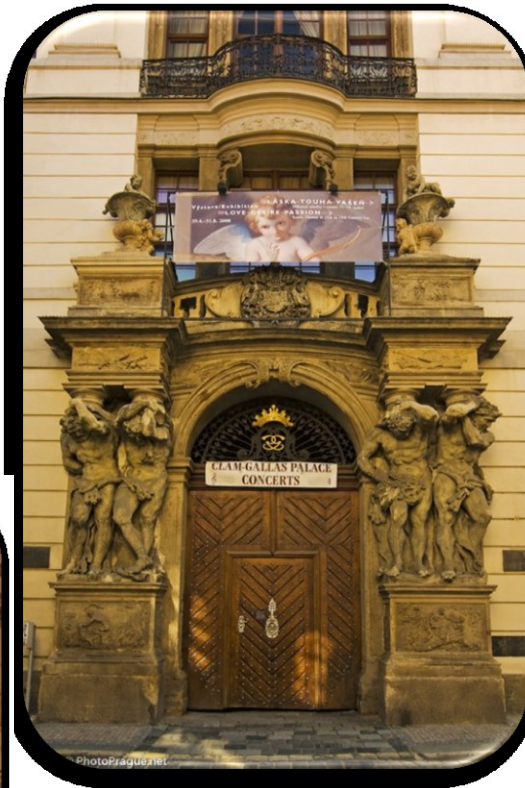
- František Maxmilián Kaňka – Karlova Koruna Chateau



around 1690 to the mid-18 century

HIGH BAROQUE

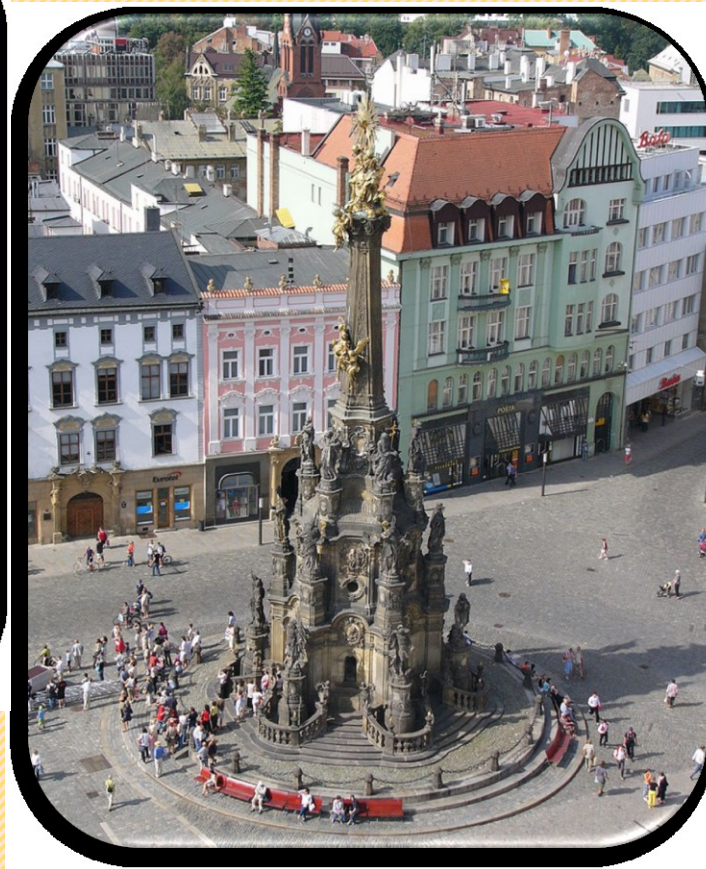
- **Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach – Clam-Gallas Palace, Vranov nad Dyjí Chateau** (Baroque rebuilding)



around 1690 to the mid-18 century

HIGH BAROQUE

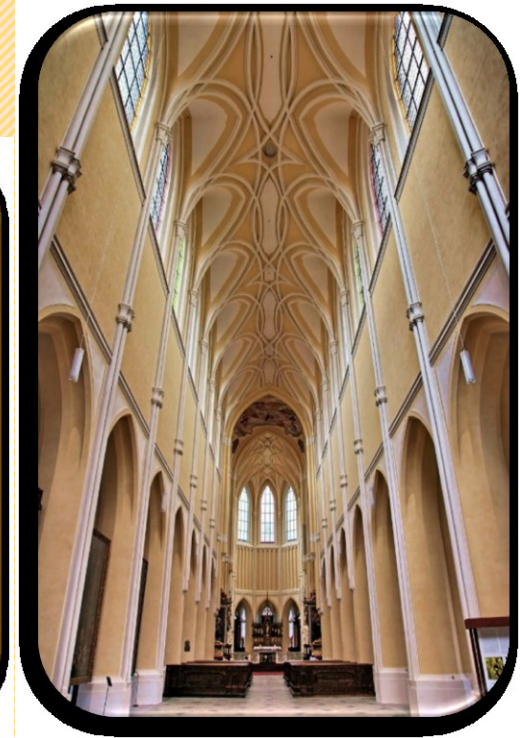
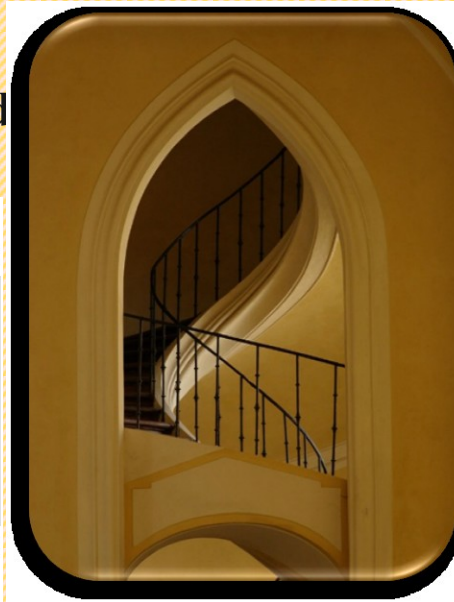
- **Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc**
 - Greatest Baroque sculptural group in our country
 - Wenzel Rener, (1714-1754)



around 1690 to the mid-18 century

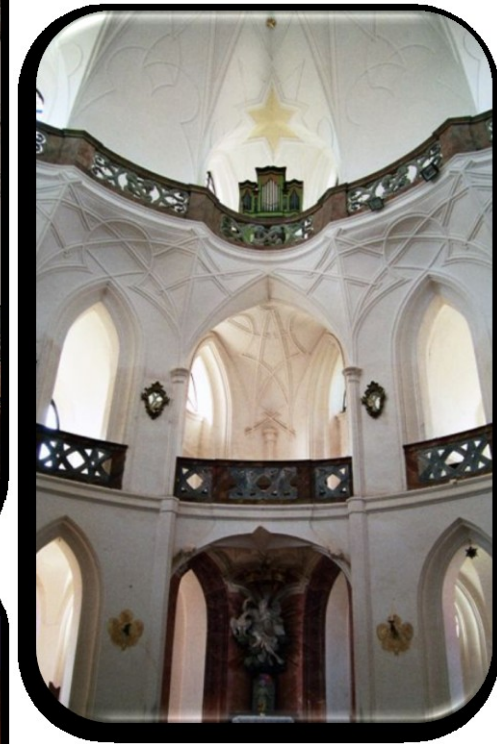
BAROQUE GOTHIC

- Unique feature of Czech High Baroque – connects Radical Baroque with Gothic elements
- **Johann Blasius Santini-Aichel** – creator & main representative
 - **Pilgrimage Church of Saint John of Nepomuk** (most significant structure, 1720s)
 - Monastery Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary and Saint John the Baptist in Sedlec
 - Convent of Cistercian Monastery in Plasy
 - Monastery Church of Assumption of Virgin Mary, St Wolfgang and St Benedict Kladruba
 - Monastery Church of Nativity of Virgin Mary in **Želiv**
 - Pilgrimage Church of Virgin Mary in **Křtiny**
 - Church of St Wenceslas in **Zvole**
 - Church of St Peter and Paul in **Rajhrad**
 - Karlova Koruna Chateau



JOHANN BLASIVS SANTINI-MICHEL

■ Pilgrimage Church of Saint John of Nepomuk



JOHANN BLASIUS SANTINI-ACHEL

- Monastery Church of Nativity of Virgin Mary in Želiv



JOHANN BLASIVS SANTINI-MICHEL

- Pilgrimage Church of Virgin Mary in Křtiny



65 m long, 35 m wide, central cupola 35 m tall, 33 windows

JOHANN BLASIUS SANTINI-MICHEL

- Church of St Wenceslas in Zvole



JOHANN BLASIIUS SANTINI-MICHEL

- Church of St Peter and Paul in Rajhrad



LATE BAROQUE & ROCOCO

- Late Baroque paved way for Rococo (very similar to Baroque, differs by its ornamental decoration)
- **Archbishop's Palace & Goltz-Kinsky Palace** (Baroque architecture with Rococo elements)



LATE BAROQUE & ROCOCO

- **Nové Hradý Chateau** (one of few Rococo structures, Little Schönbrunn or Bohemian Versailles)



1740 – 1780 (during the reign of the Queen Maria Theresa)

(NEO-)CLASSICISM

- Classicism inspired by ancient Greece & Rome (several waves)
- Emphasis on symmetry, proportion, geometry & regularity of parts
- Flat facades, triangle gables, columns & modest decorations
- 1750s – originated, 1780s – became the style of royal courts, 1790s – spread to rich burghers, 1800s-1820s – termed **Empire style** – **Chateau Kačina**
- Second half of 19 century – style of urban development



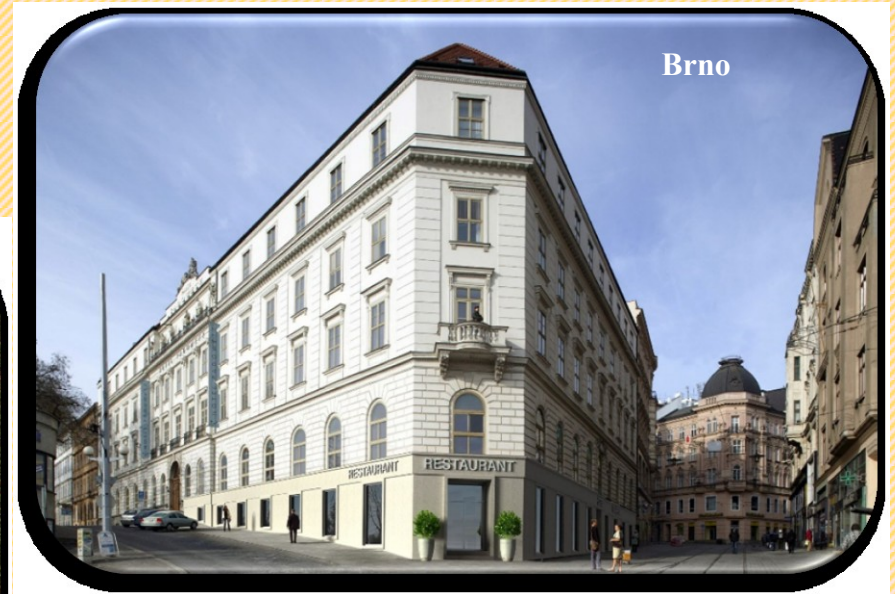
(NEO-)CLASSICISM

- Estates Theatre in Prague
- Mahen Theatre in Brno



(NEO-)CLASSICISM

- Second half of 19 century – style of urban development
- Whole towns & quarters – **Terezín, Smíchov, Vinohrady, Karlín, Žižkov**, centre of **Brno**



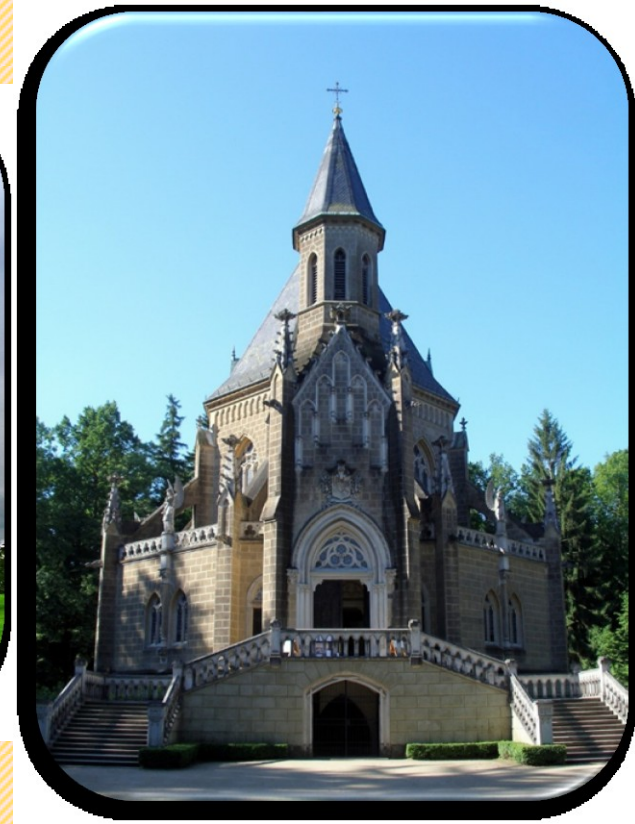
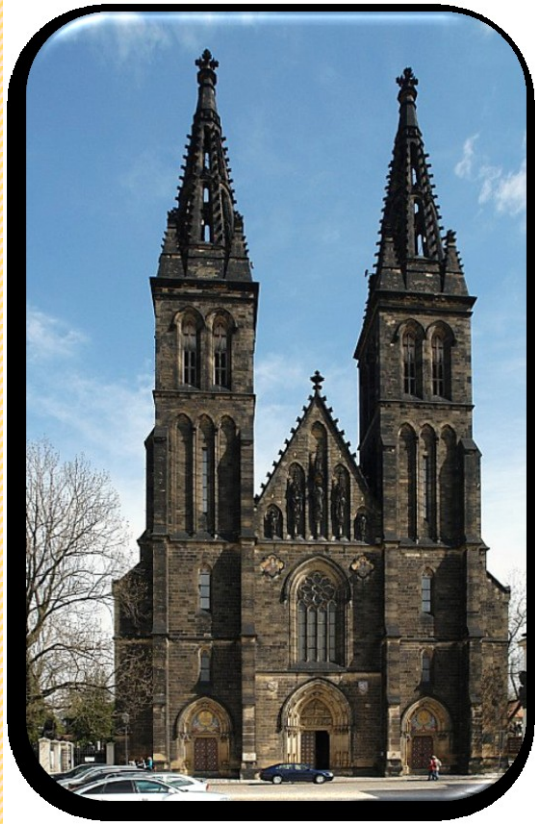
REVIVAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLES (HISTORISM)

- Many churches restored to their presumed medieval appearance & new buildings constructed
- **Neo-Romanesque** architecture – applied mainly in churches, chapels & synagogues
- Synagogues in Krnov, Břeclav or Český Krumlov



NEO-GOTHIC STYLE

- Basilica of Saints Peter and Paul (Vyšehrad), Church of Saint Nicolas (Ludgeřovice), Schwarzenberg Vault (Domanín)



NEO-GOTHIC STYLE

- Bouzov Castle, Hluboká nad Vltavou or Lednice Castle (both Tudor Gothic)



NEO-RENAISSANCE STYLE

- Neo-Renaissance – Rudolfinum, National Theatre & National Museum



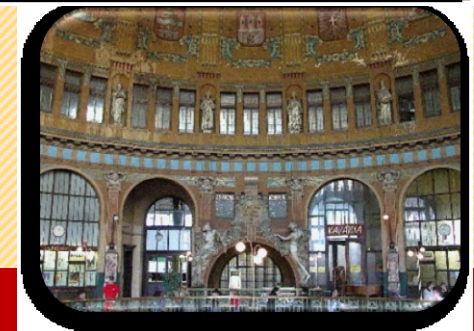
REVIVAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLES (HISTORISM)

- Antonín Dvořák Theatre (Ostrava), Church of Virgin Mary (Mariánské Hory), Kramář Villa & Straka Academy (Prague)



ART NOUVEAU

- Features – paintings, stuccoes, mosaics, marble facings, metal elements & coloured glass
- **Municipal House** – Prague, Osvald Polívka
- **Prague Main Railway Station** – Josef Fanta



MODERNISM

- Emphasised single geometrical shapes & flat roofs
- Main architects in Bohemia – **Jan Kotěra & Josef Gočár**
- One of best examples – **Kotěra's Villa** (Vinohrady)



CUBISM

- From Latin term cubus – based on presumption that cube is fundamental shape of all bodies
- Buildings decorated with plastic fronts
- **Black Madonna House** – Celetná Street in Prague, Josef Gočár



DECORATIVISM – ARCH STYLE

- Second stage of cubism, accentuates decor & ornamentation
- Facades decorated by various geometrical shapes, mainly arches
- **Legiobanka** – best example, Prague, Josef Gočár



CONSTRUCTIVISM & FUNCTIONALISM

- Constructivism makes construction visible in final realisation of object
- Functionalism emphasises function (practical utilisation in accordance with purpose it was built for)
- Both mostly penetrate or overlap each other
- New materials – reinforced concrete & glass
- Outer parts – plastered or lined with ceramics, also made of burnt bricks
- **General Pension Institute** – Prague, Josef Havlíček & Karel Honzík



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**