

## Studie a zprávy. Historický sborník pražského okolí 6/2016

### Resumé

#### *Vladimír Jakub Mrvík, Baroque scapulary confraternity in Český Brod and the analysis of its members*

*Religious confraternities were an integral part of the spiritual and social life of the Bohemia in the Baroque era. In the period after the Battle of the White Mountain, they have made their way to the majority of municipal parishes and we could even find some in rural areas. Based on the findings of Jiří Mikulec, they comprised about 900 members in the Czech Kingdom in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. While the distribution, typology, consecration and proprietary matters of the confraternity have already been researched via principal sources, their day-to-day lives and interaction with the neighbourhood are scarcely familiar. This paper attempts to fill this gap, expanding on the scapulary confraternity in the royal town of Český Brod since in early 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The register of members of the scapulary confraternity in Český Brod from probably 1718, which has been preserved until present, shows that it was founded by the local dean P. Petr Antonín Spazio on 12 July 1716 in veneration of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Count Václav of Morzin, the owner of the neighbouring Kounice demesne, became the first rector of the confraternity. We can, however, get a deeper understanding of the impact of the confraternity in the community of Český Brod then merely by looking at the names of the other people holding the offices in the confraternity. Jiří Ferdinand Kumprecht, Český Brod's imperial mayor was the vice-rector and Bernard Josef Mikulovský, the autonomous administration's mayor of Český Brod, was the first vice-assistant.*

*Since its establishment, the scapulary confraternity had not only spiritual but also a prestigious cultural function and was closely linked to the governing authority of the town itself. Having compared the members of the municipal council for 1718/1719 with those of the confraternity, recorded in the register probably in the same year, we will see that almost all councillors were also member of the confraternity. And if we compare the members with the records of the Theresian Cadastre of that period, we will find out that 62 out of 106 families of local inhabitants of Český Brod were members of the scapulary confraternity (i.e. 58.5%). The members were either fathers of the families or the owner of the house, or a relative (a spouse, a son, an unmarried daughter). It is noteworthy that women formed a definite majority in the confraternity. In 1718/19 there were 159 women out of 211 members in total (i.e. 75.4%).*

*The scapulary confraternity might have been popular primarily due to a general baroque cult of scapulary, which particularly in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries was an object of piety among people. Its origin and function comes from Our Lady's vision to St. Simon Stock around 1251. It was told to bring salvation from the purgatory by Our Lady on the first Saturday after their death. This promise guaranteed the scapulary widespread popularity in the traditional catholic culture. The Early Modern Period saw the rise of a small form of scapulary for lay people consisting of two palm-sized rectangles tied by two long bands so that one rectangle rests on one's breast and the other one on one's back. It was worn under clothing on one's naked body, needless to say.*

***Anna Burantová – Hana Vrchotická, Better safe than sorry. Pupils' health and prevention of infectious diseases at general schools in the school districts of Karlín and Brandýs nad Labem between 1886 and 1927.***

*The results of the research show that in the observed period the school administrations, teachers and school authorities took an active interest in the prevention of infectious diseases amongst the pupils at general schools, and they also used all then known and available precautions. On the basis of available documents, it can be said that the regulations in question were followed at all analysed schools.*

*The infectious diseases the pupils of the analysed schools suffered from were also investigated. After the school year 1918/19 the range of diseases did not change much, with the exception of Spanish flu. It was also found out that girls were more often ill, in contrast, boys were more often injured.*

***Matouš Jirák, Hans II, Prince of Liechtenstein's jubilee memorials, and imperial trees planting in the region of Kostelec nad Černými lesy.***

*In all forest districts within large Liechtenstein family's possessions, small oak groves were planted in 1898 to mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Hans II, Prince of Liechtenstein's reign. The following kinds of trees were used: twenty Pedunculate Oaks, twenty Sessile Oaks and eighteen Northern Red Oaks. The total number of the planted trees symbolized the Prince's age. Eighteen Northern Red Oaks matched the Prince's age at the start of his reign, forty Pedunculate and Sessile Oaks represented the number of years of his rule. The groups of oaks were planted by the forest employees, who in this way expressed their gratitude towards their employer and their respect for him.*

*The circumstances of the origin of the above-mentioned princely oaks in the forest districts of the Nové Dvory (later Škorec) Forest Office were described in the almanac *Studie a zprávy*, No. 3 a few years ago. No less interesting are jubilee trees in the former dominion of Kostelec nad Černými lesy, where massive memorial stone with chiselled inscriptions have survived at most places. The construction of jubilee memorials in Kostelec nad Černými lesy region is well documented by archived materials, which deserve closer attention.*

*This paper describes in detail particular Liechtenstein memorial stones and jubilee trees whose origins fall in 1898 and which were located in the forest districts administered by the princely forestry office in Kostelec nad Černými lesy. The main sources for this paper were materials kept in the Moravian Provincial Archive (*Moravský zemský archiv*) in Brno, in collections F 128 – Liechtenstein circulars, norms and instructions, F 31 – Liechtenstein forestry office in Břeclav (*Lichtenštejnská lesní zařizovací kancelář Břeclav*) and F 30 – Liechtenstein central accounting office in Bučovice. In these collections there are also bills for memorial stones which link them with stonemasonry business around Louňovice at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The paper also deals with special tree planting which took place at the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emperor Franz Joseph I's reign.*

***Patrik Líbal, Senohraby – a holiday resort between Italy and Switzerland or plains, fields and canyons***

*At the example of Senohraby village, a wider issue of the origin and life of a holiday resort is addressed. Afterwards individual buildings from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century are listed, along with their occupants and visitors. The origins of*

*Senohraby and Hrušov, which socially and urbanistically belonged to Senohraby but is situated in the cadastral areas of three villages, fall into the 80's, or more precisely 90's of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The initial expansion is associated with Václav Lada, Otokar Dvořák and other businessmen. One of the most valuable buildings in Senohraby is undoubtedly the villa of a famous chemist Emil Votočka, designed by Otokar Novotný. In Hrušov, local residents and Prague businessmen ran two hotels, which have ceased to exist, however. One is not a hotel anymore, the other disappeared altogether. Between the world wars, several prominent architects worked here, e. g. Josef Václavík, Bohumil Kněžek or Lev Krča. In the postwar period, two V types of houses are worth mentioning, so called "šumperák" and – from the latest period – a house designed by the firm Sporadical. Musicians, like Josef Jiránek, Karel Kovařovic, Václav Smetáček and Karel Vacek, and actors, such as Jan Vávra, Jaroslav Vávra a Jiřina Šejbalová, stayed in Senohraby. Art historians Antonín Matějček, Jaromír Pešina, Dobroslav Líbal and Miloš Pistorius occupied houses in Ve Vilách Street. As for the doctors, Vladimír Vondráček, Ctibor Bezděk, Vladimír Hlaváček and Adolf Lukl can be mentioned. Among other influential figures there were František Novotný, a geodetist, Antonín Klír, a designer of water engineering structures, and Josef Fořt, an economist.*

### ***Stanislava Ottomanská – Šárka Steinová, Josef Miniberger – a designer of private gardens in Prague's environs***

*Josef Miniberger is considered one of the prominent Czech garden architects of the first half of the 20th century. His work represents a very smooth transition from the work of František Thomayer to that of Josef Kumpán and Josef Vaněk in the interwar period, chronologically as well as in terms of the style, plants and materials used. His private garden designs and landscape architecture projects are typical for their marked simplicity, which fully matched the specific locations and their potentials, but also with the function of each project and the client's needs. Miniberger was an extremely knowledgeable and skilful designer, which is confirmed by the exemplary precision of his documentation, including drawings, perspective views, and also drafts, budgets, work sheets, etc. All the gardens and remodelled parks that he designed are proof of a very well-crafted and elaborated work of art which was feasible not only thanks to his expertise but also his highly developed artistic talent. He became a true master in making drawings of small parks which he managed to optically expand and give them the air of an intimate and magic place. However, his idea was usually to leave the central part free and adjust merely its outer parts. His deep understanding of flora helped him to make impressive layouts using various types of plants. His most stunning gardens that have partly been preserved to this day, in the Central Bohemian Region, in particular in the area of traditional resorts of Praguers in the Prague – East and Prague – West districts: they include Mr. Baier's garden in Oleško, professor V. Hora's garden in Řevnice, J. Lichtner's garden in Řevnice, L. Šourek's garden in Řevnice, A. Novotný's garden in Senohraby, K. Vostřebal's garden in Senohraby, J. Salamon's garden in Zbraslav and others. It should be pointed out that Josef Miniberger had a solitary and timid personality, which prevented him from pursuing a more far-reaching career. This must have been the consequence of a severe mental disease he went through at an early age. Despite his handicap, Miniberger undoubtedly left very remarkable pieces of work, compared to other fields of art, the big drawback to garden architecture is that, working with live material, it is subject to continuous changes in colour, form and the whole layout.*

### ***Vladimír Waage, Beautification clubs in Prague and its surroundings***

*The author defines beautification movement as an activity intended to enhance the*

environment and to protect historic places and nature. Next the paper describes the movement's origins in Bohemia in the period of civil society formation, i. e. in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Many famous people, mainly botanists, art historians and historians, got involved in the aforementioned beautification movement. The study is based on the material of the Association of Beautification Clubs (Svaz okrašlovacích spolků) archived in the Archive of the Czech Academy of Science (Archiv Akademie České republiky). By comparison of the archive materials of individual clubs, deposited in the Beautification Association collection and in the collections deposited in the State District Archive Prague-east (Státní okresní archiv Praha-východ), the study shows particular activities and merits of individual beautification clubs acting in Prague and its surroundings at the end of 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

***Martin Hůrka, Religious education in prisons in early 19<sup>th</sup> century – a case study of a register of the prison chaplain between 1820 and 1822***

The list concerns persons imprisoned for various transgressions, the very facts of which are not mentioned; the topics discussed, nevertheless, can often be said to somewhat relate to the incriminated transgressions. Hence, the type of offence can sometimes be implied. Moreover, the chaplain's records show topics calling upon orderly work and fulfilment of duties involved. Great emphasis is put on rational understanding of the situation and the autonomy of the mind. The chaplain basically attempted to influence the imprisoned people through interpretation founded on the tradition with roots in Thomas Aquinas' theory of ethics. It resonates with the disciplinary principles of the Enlightenment and the corresponding role of the pragmatically focused religious education. The list insinuates a chaplain's understanding of evangelists and Jews by mentioning biblical examples that are attractive to and not conflicting also for persons of other than catholic denomination.

***Martin Dolejský, Retributions in the Brandýs nad Labem Region as portrayed in official documents***

Based on studies of the official records and minutes of the council and District National Committee plenary meetings in the Brandýs nad Labem district, the paper slightly uncovers the basic mechanisms underlying the functioning and enforcement of retributions in the Brandýs nad Labem district between 1945 and 1947. It attempts to answer the question whether retributions were a political process and what impact political parties had on the matter. It was provably an accelerated process that had a number of errors and mistakes but the numbers of acquitted persons presented show that the vast majority of the accused were acquitted and that the cases merely involved unfounded accusations. In the end the author attempts to compare the findings with those of the Benešov district.

***Martin Dolejský, Elections in the Brandýs nad Labem district in May 1946***

The paper Election in the Brandýs nad Labem district in May 1946 conveys, by means of cartograms, the outcomes of the first post-WWII polls in the district. The party that came out as the winner was the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, which won the country-wide polls too. The paper brings information on the poll results of all four participating political parties.

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