

## **English abstract**

The aim of my thesis is to use usual methodologies and above all finding new ways of historical urban topography, applied to a representative of a small town, which since the 16<sup>th</sup> century has evolved from agrarian center seat for a wide area - Kostelec nad Černými lesy. Kostelec is one of the smaller Czech towns located in the district Prague-East and currently has about 3,500 inhabitants. In particular, there exists relatively rich and complex source material preserved from the 16th century (primary a series of cadastral and urban books and an extensive aristocratic-domain archive).

### **1. Topics of historic urban topography:**

- A) Problems associated with urban planning or development of the oldest cities in the absence of the written sources
1. Evaluation of the position of town/city.
  2. Before-location situation.
  3. New location in town, depending on upgrade- privilege in comparison with analogous cases.
  4. communication scheme over the centuries.
- B) Problems associated with individual objects or their architecture and typology
1. Overview of all owners and house prices in a specific year and season, depending on economical or physical condition of the building.
  2. Whether the house was wooden, stone, brick, or whether it had the attic floor, the approximate number of habitable rooms and non-residential, farm buildings, then what was the roof covering and roof types, what was the entrance to the house, etc.
  3. How the house looked before, what was the color of the plaster and structural modifications, which occurred, when and by whom.
  4. What was the area of fields and meadows.
  5. Special events - wars, fires, etc.
  6. Social status of the owner of the house (noble, mayor, councilor, knacker, Dráb etc.).
  7. Load of the house - the ministry, so-called “*výměnek*” (rent-charge), so-called “*iron cows*” (železné krávy) or indebtedness.
  8. Where owners took drinking water.

- C) Issues related to the internal functioning and the specifics of urban community
1. Citizens dependent on agricultural self-production and reliance of urban community on agricultural self-production, depending on the number of houses and residents
  2. Schema of the internal working of the urban organism with regard to city government
  3. Attempt to reconstruction of the local customs and festivals (processions, etc.)
  4. Establishment of the nobility in a town /city.

## **2. Typology and arrangement of townhouses**

The aim of this research should be to clarify issues of architectural design, quality and nature of the material, but in small towns and villages, such Kostelec was. At the same time, I must note above minimalism of the source base, respectively, above the minimal processing. It is a task for current and future researchers, the task certainly for many years and for the interdisciplinary collaboration of historians, architects, archaeologists, archivists, historians, ethnologists and art. Understanding the development of small-town house combines the problems of the house as urban and rural and is essentially in their entirety.

## **3. Research of real estate prices and values**

In the past, it has fully impacted (Luboš Lacinger, to study the issue price of town houses in Bohemia in the late 18th century (Home prices in Nové Město nad Metují), in: Acta Universitatis Carolinae, philosophica et Historica 1, Prague 1971, page 15 -121), how problematic is research based on historical prices of urban topography, and most of the methods used so far on this topic proved to be a dead end (among other things, unconfirmed hypothesis of interest and “re-interesting” (*odúrokování*) of selling prices in the above study of the Nové Město nad Metují – to this hypothesis is allowed to express skepticism).

## **4. Urban interventions by landlords**

Kostelec originally had a “square-form” square, perhaps sometime during the 60<sup>th</sup> or 70<sup>th</sup> of the 16<sup>th</sup> century had Jaroslav I. Smiřický of Smiřice crashed its eastern front. We can see in that efforts of the renaissance aristocrat to involve his mansion/castle to the city Kostelec urban design and create from a square a "court of honor" that would have magnified the importance of the mansion. Direct analogy can be found in Kelč town in Moravia. Here also occurred in the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the pulling down several houses on the south side of the square

in connection with the reconstruction of the local fortress into a Renaissance chateau, to create the transparency and wider passage to nobleman seat. Another traced case of such interference in urban areas is a case of Jaroměřice Rokytinou or Rosenberg-family Třeboň. Similarly, Pernštejn-family after a fire in the town of Pardubice 1506-1516 too. The question is therefore the possibility of wider research of this phenomenon and to clarify to what extent has been extended or unextended.