

Abstract

The village build-up area in the region of Vysočina has been considerably changed during the 19th century from the timbered to the bricked constructions. The change started in the southwest part of this region at the beginning of the 19th century, which was probably caused by the older build-up area, which had already been partly bricked. The timbered constructions in the Vysočina's northeast part were officially tolerated from the late 19th century above all because of the rare build-up area in higher localities, where the wooden houses did not pose such fire risk like in villages with houses built closer to each other. Bricked buildings have gained a complicated progress during the 19th century, which was allowed by mostly various material sources. Partial rebuildings were often during the one or two generation time on average, which showed up thanks to the noted historical objects. From this reason it was necessary to look on all preserved objects from the view of building history, since all found situations are the results of the wide variety of the building phases covering each other. The progress mostly influenced by the fire prevention rules proceeded in many ways. The most important of them was the change of material of the walls and gradual separation of the truss and the roof construction. Other important change consisted also in heating of the houses which was served from the „black kitchen“ at the beginning of the 19th century, and later at the end of the 19th century right from the dining room where the stove connected to the education chimney was situated. This fact brought also marked changes in the disposition. The dining rooms were situated close to the „black kitchens“ at beginning of the 19th century. Thanks to the education chimnies which came in the middle of the 19th century the number of the dining rooms in the houses rises and the historic traditional three-parted disposition is changed into the more complicated structures depended on the needs of the owner only. Other changes were brought also into the constructions of ceilings, vaults, trusses as well as the plaster decoration of the facades of the houses which was later influenced rather by the practical background than the artistic feeling. Because of the often rebuildings the plaster decoration was already mostly damaged at the beginning of the 20th century. Solitarily preserved examples of the plaster decoration are rather not original works. The progress makers of the bricked constructions were mostly the architects and master bricklayers who were researched in this thesis. Thanks to this method I found, that the building progress was not steady but it always depended on the innovations through the personalities of the architects and master bricklayers. The thesis brings about one hundred of them including their addresses and period of their work. The thesis also brings a catalogue with analyses of tens of preserved historic objects. The chosen objects are mostly situated at the historical border of Bohemia and Moravia, which has been left out of the common research. The thesis is a rich source of the documentation for the regional explorers.