

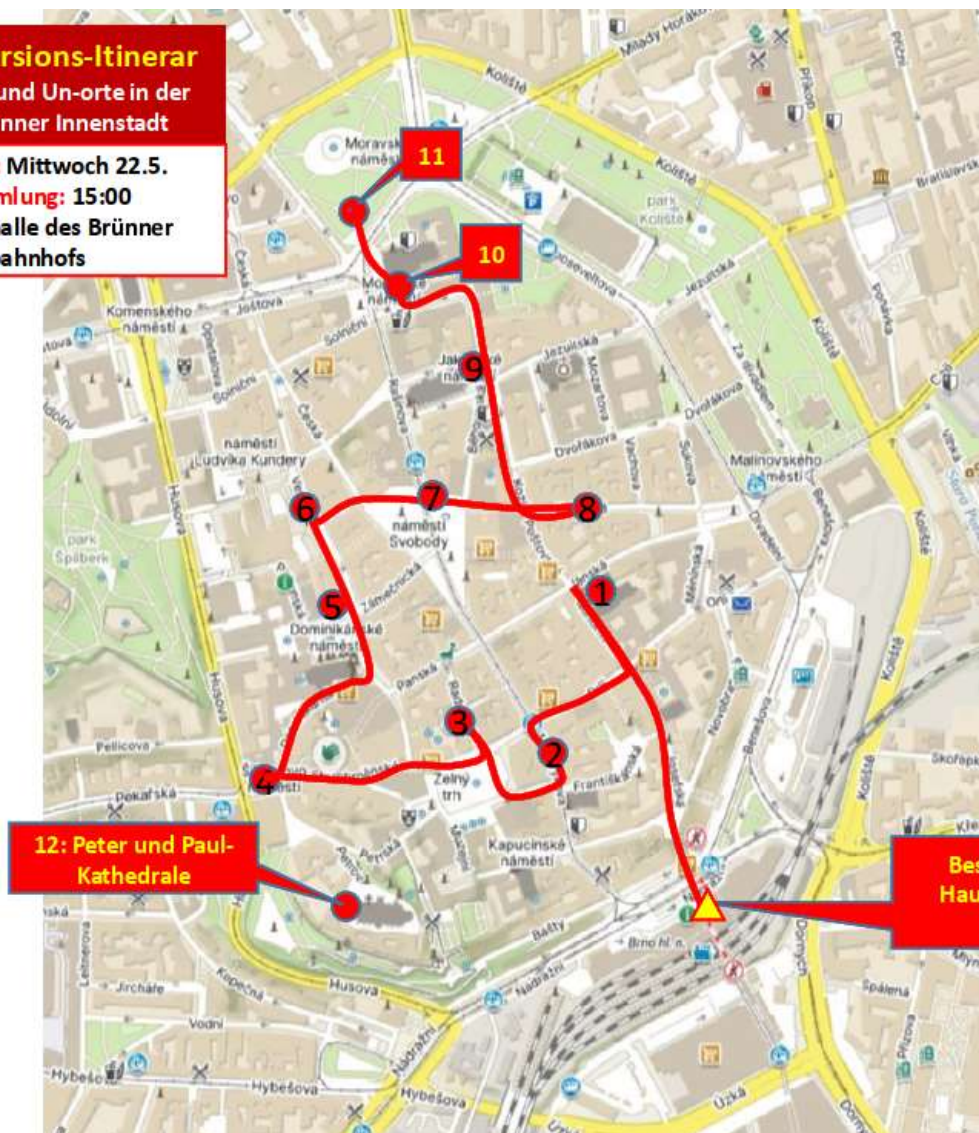
## Exkursions-Itinerar

Orte und Un-orte in der  
Brüner Innenstadt

**Datum:** Mittwoch 22.5.

**Besammlng:** 15:00

Haupthalle des Brüner  
Hauptbahnhofs

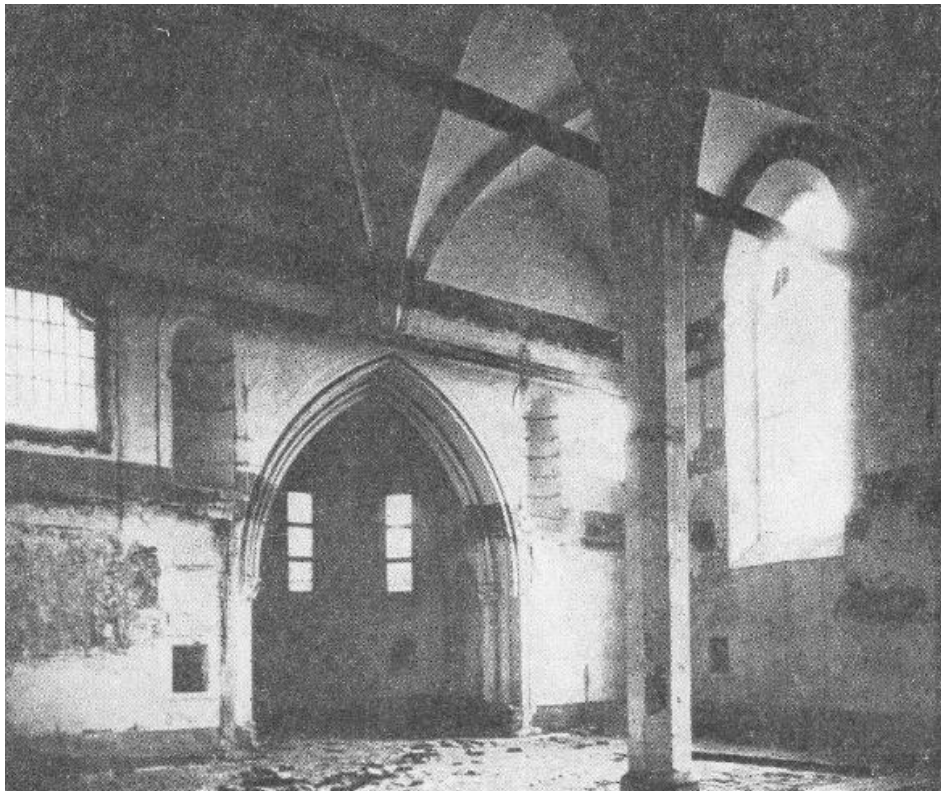


**12: Peter und Paul-  
Kathedrale**

**Besammlng  
Hauptbahnhof  
15:00**

## Josephine reforms. Redevelopment and profanation in Brno in the 18th a 19th centuries

- The Enlightenment reforms in the Theresian and Josephine periods brought about a change in the function of some (church) buildings
  - The great role of the dissolution of monasteries and the problem of the use of their buildings in the Enlightenment spirit
  - The secularization of monasteries was also linked to the destruction of cultural monuments
  - The peak of changes in the functions of buildings between 1896–1916, when the redevelopment of Brno's historic core was underway - the regulatory plan was created as a consequence of the Building Act of 1894, when (not only) Brno had to submit a location plan, but eventually it was decided to completely redevelop
  - Newly built homes had 18 years of tax forgiveness
  - Result: 238 buildings demolished (but 429 out of 572 houses originally intended)
  - Some church buildings have lost their purpose - demolished, rebuilt
  - Protests by, for example, the Central Commission for Art Historical Monuments in Vienna (Royal Chapel)
- The Royal Chapel of the Virgin Mary and St. Wenceslas and the Cistercian Monastery (Dominican Square)
- On the site of the so-called Alram's House (the courtyard of one of the oldest families) – the Czech kings stayed here
  - 1297 – Wenceslas II founded the chapel
  - 1322 – the chapel was donated with the neighbouring court of Nicholas of the Tower to Queen Eliška Rejčka, who then donated the buildings to the Cistercian monastery
  - Josephine reforms – monastery abolished, barracks established
  - 1908 – demolition of the royal chapel as part of the redevelopment – great protests of the conservationists, therefore the chapel was photographed in detail and parts of the chapel were taken over by the Brno City Museum (part of it is exhibited in the New Town Hall)





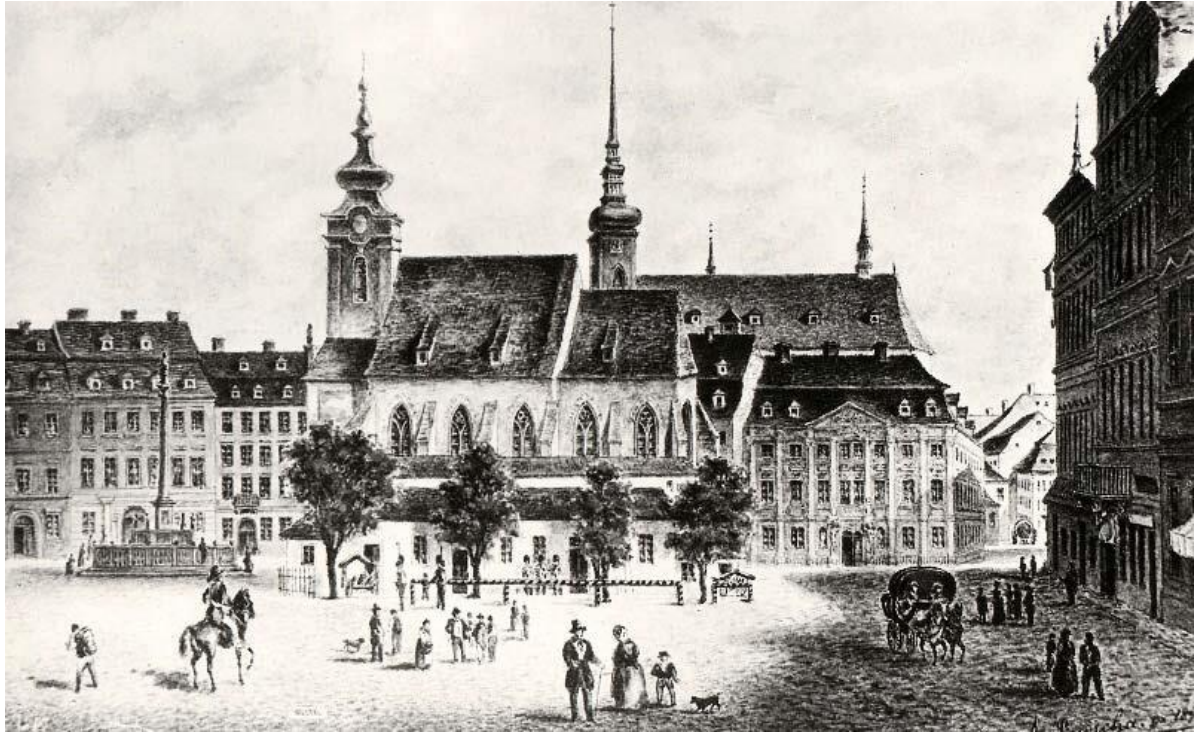


● Church of St. Nicholas (náměstí Svobody)

- First mentioned as a chapel in 1231 – spiritual centre of the Romanesque (Walloon) population
- Completed in the first half of the 14th century
- After 1650 the town weighbridge and the town guard building were added
- Josephine reforms – consecration of the chapel, it served as a military warehouse
- 1870 – demolition

- today commemorated by a ground plan on the square and at various events

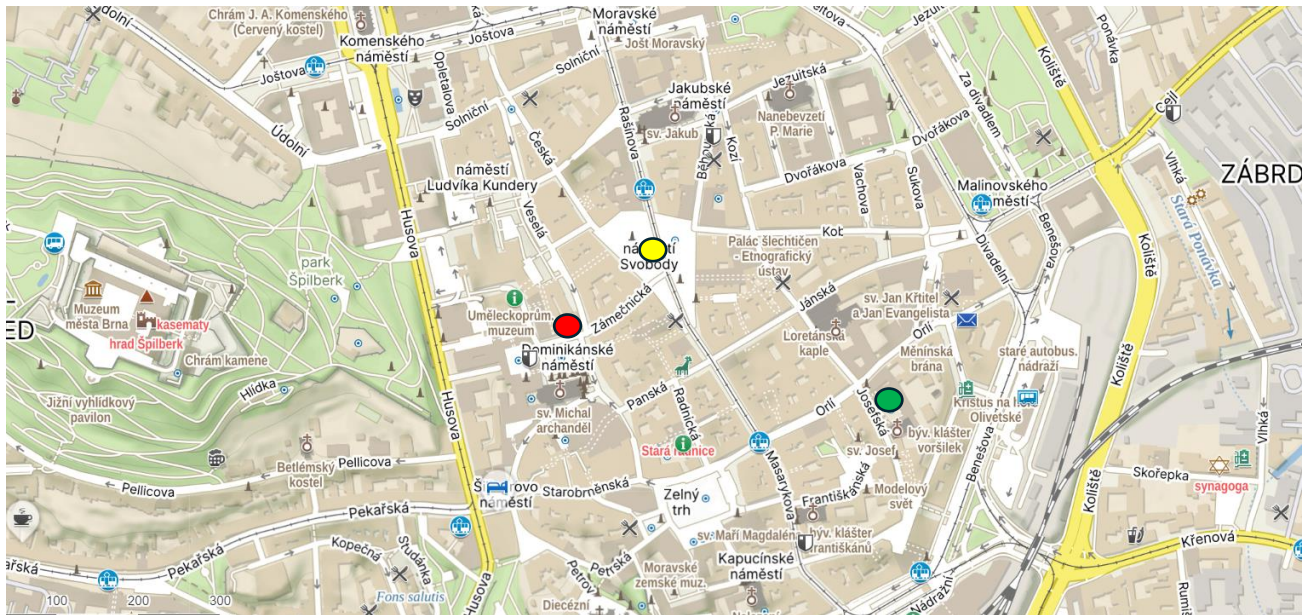




- Franciscan monastery, later monastery of Order of Ursulines (Josefská ulice)
  - Franciscan women originally lived in front of the city gates (destroyed during the Swedish siege of the city during the Thirty Years' War)
  - 1647 – acquired a house on Josefská Street (partly a gift and partly a purchase) in the town, gradually purchased others and built a monastery - consecrated in 1673
  - Centre of Embroidery Art
  - 1782 – abolished during the Josephine reforms, the Franciscans became Ursulines and established a school for girls
  - 1950 – extinction of the monastery, in the exposition of the Technical Museum in Brno
  - 1990s – monastery again in the hands of the Ursulines women, now the Brno bishopric – rebuilt for commercial purposes







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# The complex of buildings of the Old Town Hall in the shadow of the functionalist Market Hall

- a) History of the building complex
- b) Transformation of the complex, its function and memory of place

## Town Hall in the past and today

Then:

- seat of city government
  - the organization of the city's defence
- the city's judiciary
  - the Law Book by scribe Jan
- archive - Treasury

Now:

- a place steeped in legends
  - the Brno Dragon
  - the Brno Wheel
  - the walled councillor
  - the portal's bent phial
- tourism centre

Still?

- symbol of virtues (justice, bravery, faith, obedience)
- architectural gem
- meeting place of the community
- „lieu de mémoire“

X

## Functionalist Market Brno

### Old Town Hall complex

- the beginning of construction in the first half of the 13th century (the office of the town clerk first appears in a document from 1243)
- ca. 1840s - 1935: seat of the municipal administration:
  - from the beginning: the fast ("iudicium") =the seat of the royal swift; treasury, prison

- from the 14th century: town hall ("consistorium sive pretorium") from 1372: seat of the town crier, seat for town council meetings, town court, town clerk's office, town court office
- since 1783 the seat of the municipality
- since 1850 (annexation of the neighbouring municipalities to Brno), some offices were moved to the former House of the Estates
- in 1936, the Old Town Hall was no longer used for any offices
- -1990s-present - tower open to tourists, permanent exhibition; cultural and social events; information centre



Pic. 1. Town Hall on the veduta from 1617. Photo: F.

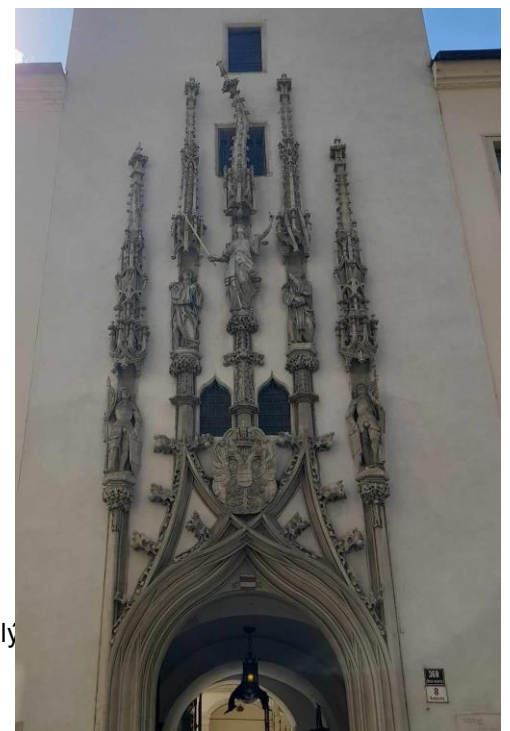
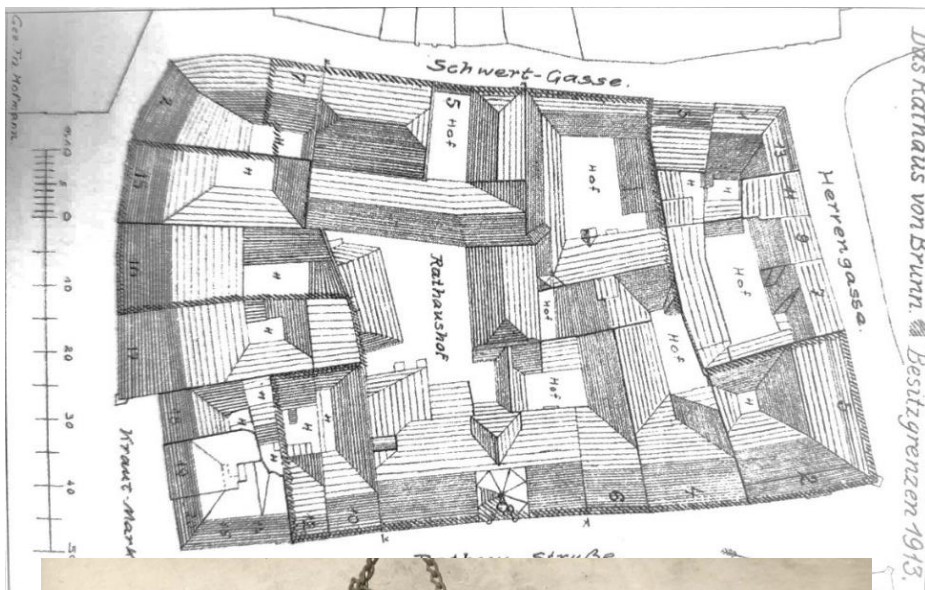
#### Additions and significant alterations to the building complex:

- 1424 addition of a house with a chapel to the south wall of the tower - abolished in 1784
- Around 1500, a court annex adjacent to the chapel and a three-winged court building of the town court were built, to which a rectangular prison built in the second half of the 15th century was added; a passage was made from Ostružnická Street to the town hall court
- Late Gothic portal over the new passage was completed in 1511 (Anton Pilgram)
- the first mention of the existence of the Brno dragon in the council's accounts
- in 1577-1589 repairs on the Old Town Hall Tower, new Renaissance gallery with 4 turrets at the end of the tower; new Renaissance building with an arcaded pavilion built, decorated with gables with unspecified characters (Petr Gabri and Antonio Silva)
- after 1645 (siege of Brno by the Swedes) Baroqueisation of the complex (John the Baptist Erna)
- the first mention of the origin of the Brno dragon hanging in the Town Hall- 1677 (Mars Moravicus by Tomáš of Čechorod)
- 1790 the Fresco Hall (originally a meeting hall for the provincial court) was brought to its present form (Josef Winterhaler)
- restoration work on the building in the 1890s, installation of 3 stained glass windows in the Renaissance pavilion (inspired by the law book of the scribe John)
- 1904 raising the Old Town Hall Tower, replacing the Renaissance gallery with a replica
- in the following years, plans to rebuild the inadequate premises
- 1941 - collapse of the main facade of the house at 14 Zelný trh, damage to the surrounding houses - demolition - creation of a gap

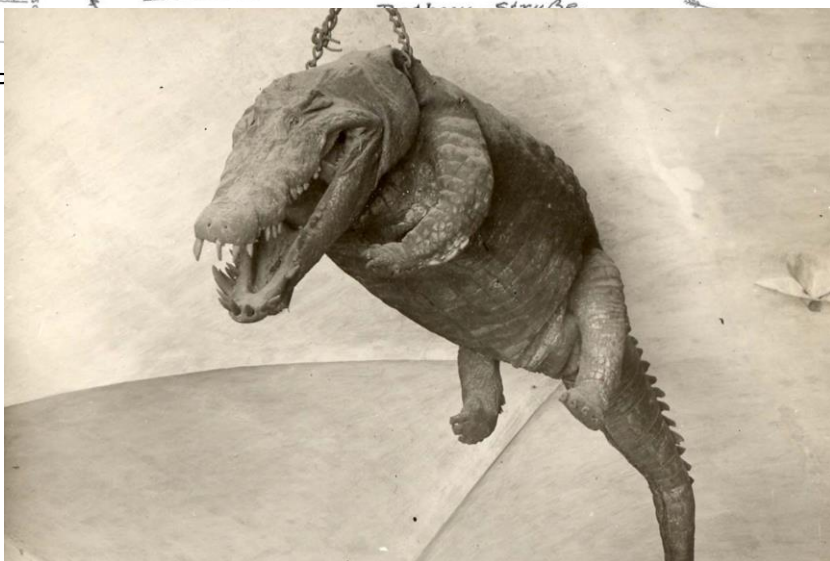
- between 1950-1991 conservation of the paintings, followed by reconstruction and restoration of the town hall block; discovery of late medieval documents (1436-1603 under the stairs to the town hall tower)

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Pic. 3. Town hall portal with a curved phiale (Anton Pilgram,



Pic. 4. Brno dragon. Photo: TIC Brno



## Brno Market Hall

- instead of the gap left by the collapsed house Zelný trh (Green Market) No. 14 and the demolished adjacent buildings (poor technical condition)
- in 1941-1948 a fenced empty space
- decision for the construction of the Food House designed by Vilém Zavřel, Emanuel Hruška and Ivan Ráž - Functionalism
- the house was completed in the summer 1950
- it was planned to decorate the facade with allegorical figures (Vincenc Makovský, Sylva Lacinová-Jílková, Ladislav Martínek, Karel Zouhar)
- opening of the building: 12.1.1951
- planned function: modern grocery store, premises for moving stallholders from the open space of the Green Market
- real function: department store with various goods, including textiles
- already in the 1990s the building had to undergo extensive reconstruction, which was architecturally unsuccessful (escalators, iron structures)
- reopened in 2017, leased by the Brno-Střed Municipal District to a private person (Pavel Bartošek)
- as a result of the covid, market vendors mostly disappeared
- today the interior spaces are mostly abandoned (but functional beer market, restaurant, bakery), not up to modern standards, a place for anarchist slogans and nihilistic outpourings; the question is what it will be used for next
  - a gastronomic centre, a student centre, a children's group
    - x disputes with the current tenant

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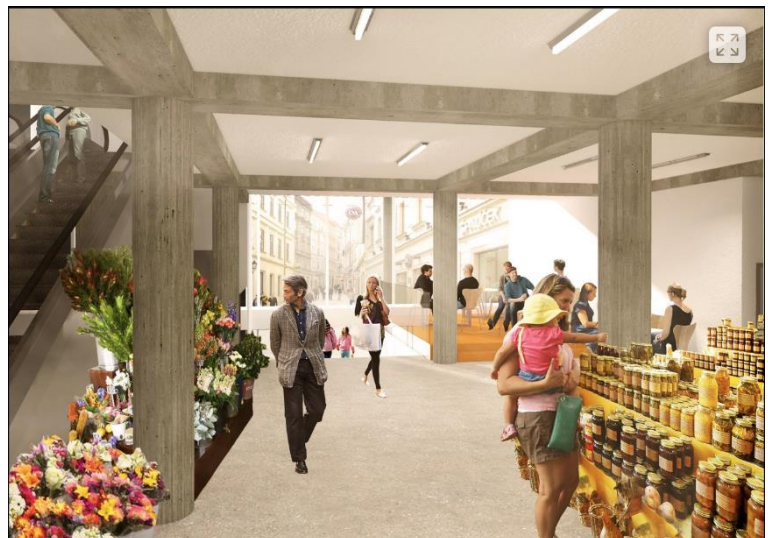
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Pic. 7. Inside of the Brno Market Hall. Photo: Ch. B.



Pic. 6. Inside of the Brno Market Hall. Photo: Ch. B.



Pic. 8. Visualisation of the Brno Market Hall project to be completed in 2017. Photo: iDNES





## Geschichte des deutschen Brünn und seiner Straßennamen

Die Stadt Brünn ist seit dem Mittelalter sowohl tschechisch als auch deutsch gewesen. Im 13. Jahrhundert wurde sie von der deutschen Bevölkerung kolonisiert, die zweite Kolonisierungswelle folgte nach dem 30-jährigen Krieg. Der Anteil der deutschen Bevölkerung im 14. Jahrhundert wird auf 33 % geschätzt. Die Volkszählung von 1880–1910 zeigt, dass sich mehr Einwohner zur deutschen Sprache (und damit zur Nationalität) bekannten als zur tschechischen Sprache. Brünn gehörte zusammen mit einigen Dörfern im Südosten zur so genannten Brünner Sprachinsel. Der Anteil der tschechischen Bevölkerung nahm nach der Eingemeindung der umliegenden Dörfer in das so genannte Groß-Brünn deutlich zu. Eine bedeutende deutsche Minderheit blieb jedoch bis zum Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs in Brünn.

Der deutsche Einfluss hat das Gesicht der Stadt wesentlich geprägt. Das soziale und kulturelle Leben in der Stadt war in die tschechische und die deutsche Sprache geteilt. Der Einfluss des Deutschen auf die tschechische Sprache in Brünn ist noch heute in der Brünner Umgangssprache, dem sogenannten „Hantec“, zu erkennen. Neben der Koexistenz von tschechischen und deutschen Schulen, tschechischen und deutschen Häusern und tschechischen (Abbildung 4) und deutschen Theatern trugen auch die Straßen der Stadt sowohl tschechische als auch deutsche Namen (Abbildung 3 – nur zur Illustration). Die Brünner Straßennamen tauchen bereits im 13. Jahrhundert auf und wurden bis 1945 sowohl in der tschechischen als auch in der deutschen Form verwendet, aber ob beide Namen offiziellen Status hatten oder ob einer von ihnen nur eine inoffizielle Übersetzung war, hing von der aktuellen politischen Situation ab. Ab dem 19. Jahrhundert kam der Brauch auf, Straßen und Plätze nach bedeutenden Personen oder Ereignissen zu benennen, was bei großen historischen (politischen) Umwälzungen gerne genutzt wurde.

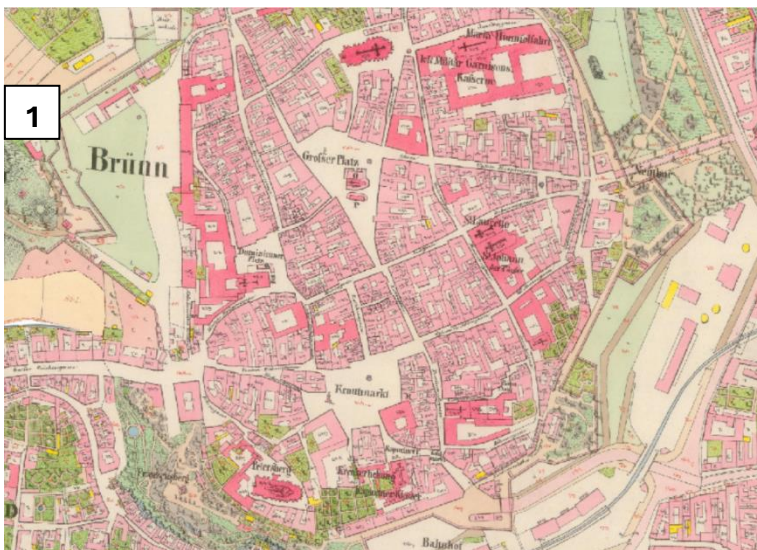
### Wichtige Daten

<b>1091</b>	die erste Erwähnung von (Alt-)Brünn in der Chronik von Kosmas
<b>1. pol. 13. st.</b>	Besiedlung des Gebiets des heutigen Brünn, an der auch deutsche Kolonisten beteiligt waren
<b>1293</b>	die erste Erwähnung der Aufteilung von Brünn nach Pfarrei in st. Peter (für tschechische Einwohner) und st. Jacob (für die Ausländer)
<b>po 1648</b>	zweite Welle der deutschen Kolonisation
<b>1770</b>	Abschaffung der Hausschilder und Einführung einer fortlaufenden Nummerierung der Häuser
<b>1857</b>	kaiserlicher Erlass über die Einführung eines neuen Systems von Straßennamen und Hausnummern
<b>1880</b>	erste Volkszählung in Brünn (60 % der deutschsprachigen Bevölkerung)
<b>1915</b>	Umbenennung wichtiger Straßen nach Mitgliedern der kaiserlichen Familie und Führern des Ersten Weltkriegs
<b>1918</b>	die erste Benennung von Straßen mit tschechischen Namen in der Nachkriegszeit

- 1919** die Schaffung des sogenannten Großen Brünn ( → Tschechisierung von Brünn)
- 1939** Einführung deutsch-tschechischer Straßennamen; nám. Svoboda umbenannt in Adolf-Hitler-Platz
- 10. 5. 1945** spontane Entfernung der deutschen Straßennamen
- 30. 5. 1945** Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Brünn (der sogenannte Brünnener Todesmarsch)
- od 1948** Umbenennung bestehender Straßen und Benennung vieler neu angelegter Straßen mit Namen, die dem kommunistischen Regime huldigen
- 1990** Umbenennung von Straßen mit Namen, die auf das kommunistische Regime zurückgehen (Abbildung 2)

### Brünnener Straßen als Orte der Erinnerung

Die heutigen Straßennamen im historischen Zentrum von Brünn, d. h. innerhalb der ehemaligen Stadtmauern (Abbildung 1), sind größtenteils erhaltene mittelalterliche Namen, die von den dort lebenden Handwerkern inspiriert wurden (z. B. *Kobližná – Krapfengasse*). Erwähnenswert ist das Straßenpaar *Veselá* (Fröhlichergasse) und *Běhounská* (Rennergasse), das ebenfalls seinen mittelalterlichen Namen beibehalten hat, der aber ursprünglich eine andere Bedeutung hatte und im Mittelalter durch Fehlübersetzung oder Verfälschung in seine heutige Form umgewandelt wurde. Einige Straßen verweisen mit ihrem Namen auf eine Kirche oder ein Kloster, von denen es



in Brünn viele gibt (z. B. *Dominikánská* – Dominikanergasse, *Josefská* – Josefs-gasse) oder auf das Amtsgebäude, zu dem sie führen (z. B. *Radnická* – Rathausgasse, *Mečová* – Schwertgasse).

3



### Beispiel: Straß Masarykova

Es ist nicht vorstellbar, dass jedes Mal, wenn sich die politische Situation ändert, alle Straßen umbenannt werden. In Brünn wurden nur einige der wichtigsten Straßen oder Plätze, wie die *Masarykova* (Masarykstraße), bei solchen Gelegenheiten umbenannt. Im Mittelalter hieß sie *Sedlářská* (Sattlergasse), und ihr südlicher Teil, der zum so genannten Jüdischen Tor führte, wurde *Židovská* (Judengasse) genannt. Im Jahr 1839 wurde sie als erste Brünnner Straße ausgewählt, die nach einer bedeutenden Persönlichkeit benannt werden sollte. Sie wurde *Ferdinandova* (Ferdinandsgasse) genannt, nach Kaiser Ferdinand I. (V.) dem Gütigen, zu Ehren seiner Krönung zum König von Böhmen. Im Jahr 1918, anlässlich der Gründung der Tschechoslowakei, wurde sie nach einer anderen bedeutenden Persönlichkeit benannt: Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, dem ersten tschechoslowakischen Präsidenten. In den folgenden Jahren hieß sie je nach politischer Lage abwechselnd *Masarykova* (Masarykovastraße), *třída Hermanna Göringa* (Hermann-Göring-Straße) und *třída Vítězství* (Siegesstraße), bis sie nach der Samtenen Revolution 1989 als erste Brünnner Straße wieder einen ihrer ursprünglichen Namen erhielt, den sie bis heute trägt – *Masarykova*. Ein ähnliches Schicksal, von einem ganz pragmatischen mittelalterlichen Namen zu einem Instrument der politischen Propaganda, erlitt zum Beispiel der heutige *náměstí Svobody* (Freiheitsplatz).

### Deutsches Haus (1891–1945)

War ein sehr wichtiges kulturelles, politisches und gesellschaftliches Zentrum der deutschsprachigen Bevölkerung der Stadt Brünn, ein Gegengewicht zum tschechischen Besední dom. Das Deutsche Haus wurde nach einem Entwurf des Berliner Büros Ende&Böckmann im Stil des Historismus errichtet. Es zeichnete sich durch seine Symmetrie und sein unverputztes Mauerwerk aus und war ein luxuriöses Gebäude mit dem größten Saal der Stadt zu dieser Zeit. Es beherbergte deutsche Vereine, eine Bibliothek, ein Restaurant, ein Theater, Bälle und

im  
sind

Die

und



Ausstellungen. Vor dem Gebäude wurde ein monumentales Denkmal für Kaiser Joseph II. errichtet. Dieses Denkmal wurde am ersten Jahrestag der Gründung der Tschechoslowakischen Republik Jahr 1919 von tschechischen Legionären niedergerissen, und heute Teile des Denkmals in Brünn verstreut. Das Deutsche Haus wurde während der Kämpfe um Brünn im April 1945 zu einem Zentrum für deutsche Soldaten, insbesondere für Mitglieder der Hitlerjugend. tschechische Bevölkerung akzeptierte das Gebäude nie als ihr Eigentum, und statt es wieder aufzubauen, wurde das zerbombte durch Feuer beschädigte Haus kurz nach Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs abgerissen. Nur der teilweise verschüttete Keller ist



erhalten geblieben, der im Jahr 2020 bei Untersuchungen im Vorfeld der Rekonstruktion des Platzes entdeckt wurde.

### **„Hantec“ oder Slang als Ort der Erinnerung**

Es handelt sich um eine spezielle umgangssprachliche Variante des Tschechischen, die in Brünn vor allem in den unteren sozialen Schichten verwendet wurde. Es entstand im Laufe mehrerer Jahrhunderte durch die Vermischung der Dialekte des Brünner Gebiets mit dem Deutsch der Brünner Deutschen und mit dem Wiener Argot und wurde auch durch Jiddisch, Romani und Italienisch beeinflusst. Heute wird „Hantec“ in seiner ursprünglichen Form nicht mehr gesprochen, aber einige einzelne Ausdrücke werden immer noch verwendet.

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## Historical Methodology

## Brno as a place of cultural memory

## PALACES FULL OF MEMORIES

## GOVERNOR'S PALACE &amp; SCHRATTENBACH'S PALACE

Mummy of **Moritz Grimm**  
(1669-1757) in the Capuchin  
Crypt in Brno

The monuments are connected by the personality of the builder **Moritz Grimm**, who designed their baroque reconstruction.

- He came from Bavaria, but he spent most of his life in the Czech lands, especially in Brno.
- He rebuilt and modified ecclesiastical and secular buildings in Brno (the grounds of the Minorite monastery with a church, the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, the old Moravian Diet House and other buildings) and surroundings (for example the castles in Chrlice and Lysice). Grimm also participated in the fortifications constructions on Špilberk, including the construction of casemates (1742-45).

Both monuments serve cultural purposes today:

- The **Moravian Gallery in Brno** (the museum of plastic art and painting) has been located in the Governor's Palace since 1990.
- It is located on Moravian's square, just a 5-minute walk from Schrattenbach's Palace. There is located the **George Mahen Library** in this time.
- **Memorial plaques on both palaces commemorate the visits of historical figures.**
- **Napoleon Bonaparte** stayed in the **Governor's Palace** and **W. A. Mozart** stayed in the **Schrattenbach's Palace**.



## Governor's Palace

- The Governor's Palace, one of the architectural gems of Brno, was originally part of the Augustinian monastery established in 1350 by Moravian Margrave **John Henry**, the younger brother of Emperor Charles IV, together with the Church of St. Thomas (once the Church of the Annunciation) as a burial site of the Moravian lineage of the Luxemburg dynasty.

The palace is decorated with statues of the founders (placed 1742-49):

**John Henry** (Czech: Jan Jindřich, 1322-1375)

- Margrave of Moravia
- His father was John of Luxembourg, his mother was Elizabeth of Bohemia (Czech: Eliška Přemyslovna)
- John Henry settled in the Špilberk castle, during his reign Brno became a residential city
- *The statue of John Henry wears a margrave beret on his head, noble clothing with a fur cape collar and holds the coat of arms of Moravia in his hand*

**Jobst of Moravia** (Czech: **Jošt Moravský**, c.1354-1411)

- Margrave of Moravia, Elector of Brandenburg, elected King of the Romans from 1410 until his death
- After his father's death he took over the construction of the monastery complex
- *The statue of Jobst has a crown on his head, a ring around his neck, a mantle on his shoulders, and he is holding parchment in his hand*

- The Governor's Palace was rebuilt in baroque style in the 18th century under the leadership of **Moritz Grimm**, after which the monastery was elevated to an abbey
- In **1783** – the Augustinian order had to leave the monastery after the reforms of Emperor Joseph II; the representative premises were renamed the „**dicasterial palace**“ – the seat for the new state, provincial and estate offices
- In **1955** – the building was acquired by the Museum of the Working Class Movement
- In **1990** **Moravian Gallery in Brno**



Statue of John Henry  
(1322 – 1375)



Statue of Jobst of Moravia  
(1322 – 1375)





## Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

- French military commander, leader of the French Republic, Emperor of the French from 1804 until 1814, and briefly again in 1815
- He stayed in the Governor's Palace during the military campaigns in 1805 and 1809.
- During the first visit, Napoleon stayed in Brno for ten days and held talks with the ambassadors of the Austrian emperor and the Prussian minister Haugwitz.
- On 29 November, Napoleon left the city and went to the army stationed in the vicinity of Brno before the decisive battle.
- After the victorious battle at Slavkov on 2 December 1805, Napoleon returned to Brno and left the city on 12 December together with his personal guard.



### Inscription:

FRANCOUZSKÝ CÍSAŘ  
NAPOLEON I.  
POBÝVAL V TĚTO BUDOVĚ  
BĚHEM VÁLEČNÝCH TAŽENÍ  
20.-28.11., 7.-12.1805, 16.-18.9.1809  
A MĚL ZDE HLAVNÍ STAN  
VELKÉ ARMÁDY.

*Commemorative plaque with a portrait of Napoleon was created by the academic painter, graphic artist and medalist Karl Zeman. The work was ceremonially unveiled on 29 November 1995 by the Czechoslovak Napoleonic Society.*

L'EMPEREUR NAPOLÉON IER  
SÉJOURNADANS CETTE MAISON  
DU 20. AU 28 NOVEMBRE 1805,  
DU 7 AU 12 DÉCEMBRE 1805,  
ET DU 16 AU 18 SEPTEMBRE 1809.  
ILY AVAIT ÉTABLI  
LE QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL  
DE LA GRANDE ARMÉE.

## Interesting facts

- There is a permanent exposure „**BRNO, a suburb of Vienna**“ in the Governor's Palace.
- The exhibition maps the art of the "long" nineteenth century (the works from 1789, when the Great French Revolution broke out, to 1914, when the First World War began)
- Vienna is close and for Brno it was an important center to which it related.
- The cities were connected by a railway line in the 1930s, the same architects participated in modern construction, and German-speaking residents were also part of Brno's intellectual society.
- Many Moravian artists went to Vienna to study at the academy, because it was not possible to study art in Brno. At the same time, Brno institutions collected Austrian art .
- The exhibition presents the artistic links between the Moravian and Austrian metropolis, there are paintings, sculptures and works on paper, samples of period furniture, porcelain and ceramics, glass, textiles and fashion, jewelry and cast iron.



Map of Brno. Source: Vlastivěda moravská, II. Místopis, Dějepis Brna, 1902.



*Due to the reconstruction of the building, the palace is closed.*

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## Historical Methodology

## Brno as a place of cultural memory

## PALACES FULL OF MEMORIES

## SCHRATTENBACH'S PALACE &amp; GOVERNOR'S PALACE

**The monuments are connected by the personality of the builder Moritz Grimm**, who designed their baroque reconstruction.

- He came from Bavaria, but he spent most of his life in the Czech lands, especially in Brno.
- He rebuilt and modified ecclesiastical and secular buildings in Brno (the grounds of the Minorite monastery with a church, the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, the old Moravian Diet House and other buildings) and surroundings (for example the castles in Chrlice and Lysice). Grimm also participated in the fortifications constructions on Špilberk, including the construction of casemates (1742-45).

**Both monuments serve cultural purposes today:**

- The **George Mahen Library** is located in the **Schrattenbach's Palace**, near „Náměstí Svobody“ at the corner of streets „Koblišná“ and „Poštovská“.
- Schrattenbach's Palace is just a 5-minute walk from the Governor's Palace.

**Memorial plaques on both palaces commemorate the visits of historical figures:**

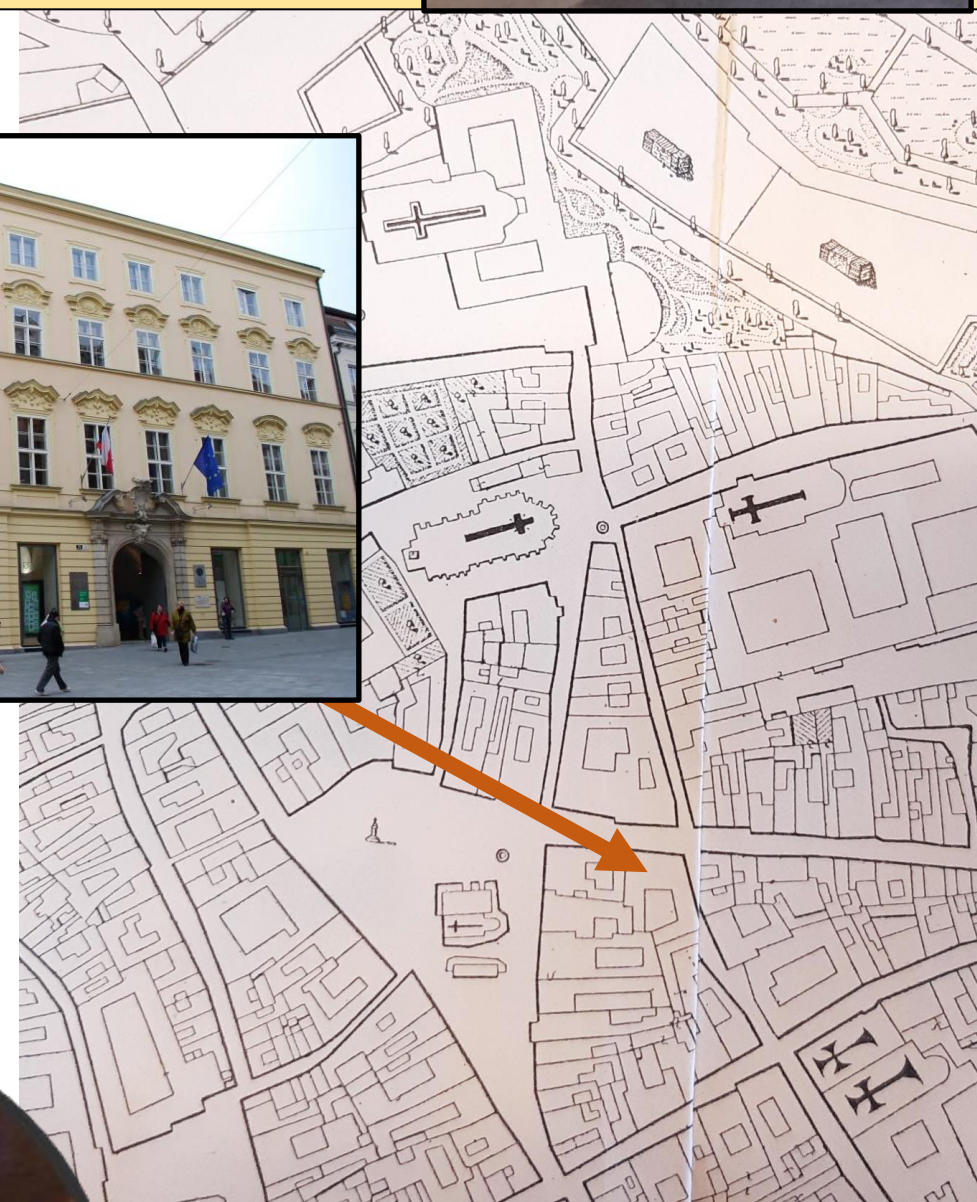
- **W. A. Mozart** stayed in the **Schrattenbach's Palace** and **Napoleon Bonaparte** stayed in the **Governor's Palace**.

Capuchin monastery  
in the years 1820/30



## Schrattenbach's Palace

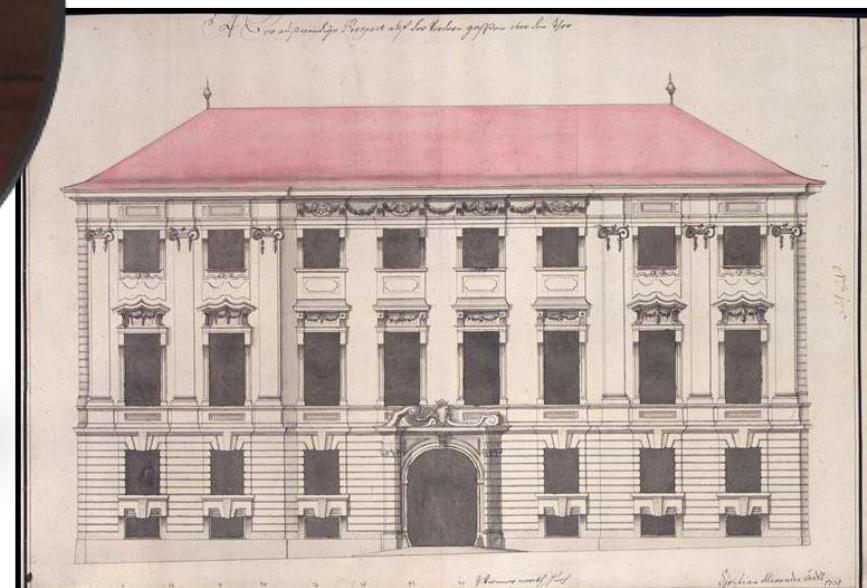
- Larger brick houses originally stood on the plot of today's palace. At the beginning of the early modern period, they had two houses with entrances to Koblišná street.
- The corner house in Poštovská Street was bought in 1599 by stonemason and sculptor Giorgio Galdi.
- In 1702, Countess **Marie Elizabeth Breuner** became the owner, who also bought the neighboring house and had the houses rebuilt - the houses were merged into a representative palace.
- The reconstruction was designed by the Viennese architect and builder **Christian Alexander Oedtl** (1655-1731). The construction itself was carried out by master mason **Moritz Grimm**.
- 1725 the palace was acquired by Count **Wolfgang Hannibal Schrattenbach** (1660–1738) - Olomouc bishop and cardinal
- the Schrattenbach family came from Styria
- Wolfgang was born at Lamberg Castle into a large but not wealthy family of the Imperial Chamberlain.
- He studied theology at the German college in Rome and was successively a canon in Olomouc and in Salzburg and dean of the Solnograd chapter.
- In 1711 he was elected bishop of Olomouc, a year later a cardinal.
- In the years 1714-1719 he stayed as a special envoy of the emperor in Rome.
- In Naples, where he served as viceroy and captain-general for the next two years, he fell completely into musical intoxication.
- He was one of those who contributed the most to the introduction of opera in Moravia in the 1830s.
- He built theaters at the castles in Kroměříž and Vyškov, in which Neapolitan operas and orchestral compositions were performed.
- During his stay, Brno also experienced an unprecedented flourishing of one of the central genres of **Baroque music** - Italian oratorio.



Map of Brno. Source: Vlastivěda moravská, II. Místopis, Dějepis Brna, 1902.



W. H. Schrattenbach



Project for the modification of the new portal of the palace from 1730, Author: Ch. A. Oedtl. Source: *Dějiny Brna*. 7, s. 538.





W. A. MOZART

- The **theater scene in Brno** prospered well in the first half of the 18th century thanks to the constant favor of Cardinal Schrattenbach.
- Cardinal Schrattenbach's nephew **Sigismund Christoph** (1698–1771) entered the history of music. In 1753, he assumed the post of Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg.
- He employed Leopold Mozart in his court band and became the first patron of his genius son.
- His younger brother **Francis Anthony Schrattenbach** (1712-1783) held the office in the years 1763-1770 the highest office in Moravia: he was the provincial governor and president of the Moravian governorate.
- At the end of 1767, he made it possible to organize a performance in Brno of **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (1756-1791) in the Reduta in Brno.

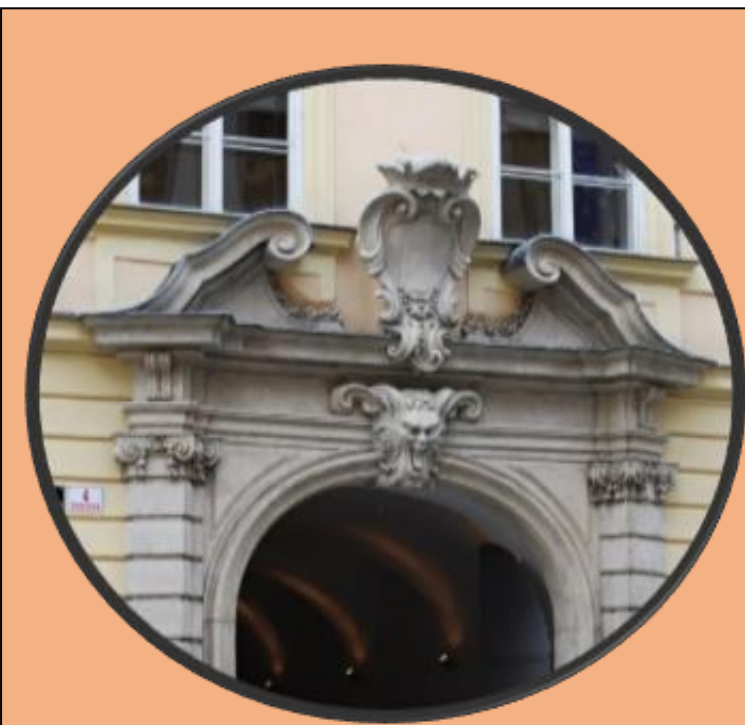


*The Schrattenbach Palace hosted Mozart for Christmas 1767. He was only eleven years old at the time and was performing a concert together with his sister in the Reduta in Brno. A commemorative plaque by J.T. Fischer, unveiled in 1956 on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the composer's birth, still reminds us of the Mozarts' stay in the palace.*



*The Reduta Theater was created in the first half of the year 18th century.*

## Interesting facts



Cardinal Schrattenbach used two different entrances for his guests. From Koblížná street, guests entered through a decorative portal with coat of arms.

Church guests then entered from Poštovská street through the entrance, above which the Madonna looked down on them (the statuette dates from 1637).



- The palace was ranked among the most luxurious Brno noble residences of its time.
- The palace provided accommodation for 71 people in 27 rooms and included horse stables.
- There was a picture gallery with more than 50 paintings and a collection of oriental objects.
- From the middle of the 19th century, the ground floor of the palace was used as commercial premises, and was replaced by a cafe, a bank, a printing house, a post office, a stationery shop, a leather shop, and a funeral home.
- During the Second World War, the palace was the seat of the city office.
- Since 1958, the palace has been protected as a monument.



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## The City and the War: Brno During the Thirty Years' War and the Napoleonic Wars

Laura Maniaková

### Important dates:

- The Thirty Years' War lasted from 23 May 1618 to 15 May 1648.
- The Swedish army first found itself in front of Brno as early as 1643, but they withdrew without a major offensive.
- On 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of May, Torsten's entire army gathered in front of Brno. The siege lasted until 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1645.
- The Napoleonic Wars were a series of military conflicts between 1803 and 1815.
- Napoleon Bonaparte entered Brno on 20<sup>th</sup> of November 1805.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> of December 1805 the Battle of Austerlitz took place.
- In July 1809 the Battle of Znojmo took place.

### What are our sources?

- City books
- Vital records
- Official correspondence
- Memoirs and chronicles
- Personal letters and diaries
- Art, especially contemporary fiction, paintings, and prints
- Documents of ennoblement – grant of arms



*Veduta of the Siege of Brno by the Swedes in 1645 by Hieronymus Benno Bayer and Hans Jörg Zeiser.*

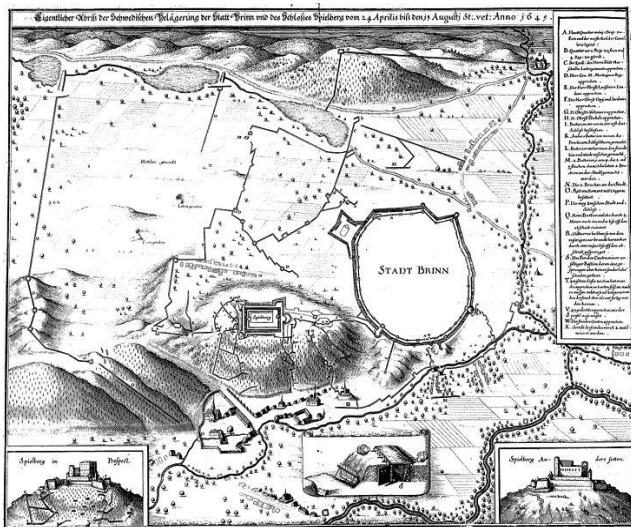


## Brno during the Thirty Years' War

Brno was one of the two political centres of the Margraviate of Moravia<sup>1</sup> on the threshold of the 17th century. The inner city consisted of about 500 houses, the whole agglomeration including the suburbs amounted to about 300 settlements with 5,000 inhabitants. Religiously, it was dominated by Protestants.

In March 1645 the Swedes captured two Moravian cities: Jihlava, Znojmo and Lower Austrian Krems. To General Torstens, who led the army, the conquest of Brno seemed an easy task. Fears grew in the city, and Brno began to arm and supply itself with food. Damaged sections of the city walls were being repaired and objects located outside the walls that could potentially be used by the enemy to their advantage were being demolished. This was also the case at the **Church of St Thomas**, where some buildings belonging to the Augustinian convent were demolished. **Špilberk Castle** was about to have the main say in the defense of the town. Between the fortress and the city, a *strada coperta*, i.e. a covered road, was built, which led between the Brno City Gate and the round bastion on the eastern side of the castle.

15<sup>th</sup> of August 1645 became decisive in the siege. In the morning the Swedish army began a relentless cannon fire, mostly concentrated on the area around the **Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul**. This severely damaged the fortification of the town. However, when the inhabitants of Brno refused to surrender, the Swedes launched an attack from several sides. There is a fable associated with 15<sup>th</sup> of August, which every visitor to Brno hears at least once. The Swedes were supposed to have decided that if they had not captured Brno by the noon, they would withdraw. Someone carried that information into the town and the exhausted townspeople, who seemed to be losing the battle, decided to ring the bell at the cathedral at 11 o'clock and thus saved the town. In reality, the attack lasted into the evening and was only ended by the darkness that fell. There were only a few skirmishes in the following days and finally the Swedish army withdrew. This was probably due to the plague epidemic, or rather to the epidemics of infectious diseases, which at that time were constricting both the defenders and the Swedes themselves.



Fortification of the city of Brno on the

*medirite of Matthäus Merian (1593–1650).*

<sup>1</sup> Margraviate of Moravia was one of the Lands of the Bohemian Crown, one of the three historical Czech lands, with Bohemia and Czech Silesia. The second centre was Olomouc.

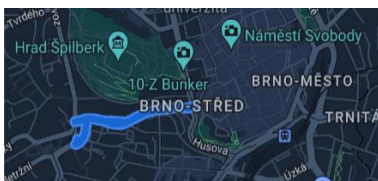
One of the people who led the defense of Brno at that time was Jean Louis Raduit de Souches, originally a French Huguenot. In the spring of 1650, he received an incollature for his achievements and transferred to the Catholic faith. He died in 1682 and wished to be buried in the **Church of St. James** (beneath).



### **Brno during the Napoleonic Wars**

During the 17th century Brno became the capital of the Moravian Margraviate and from 1777 the seat of the Catholic Diocese of Brno. Approximately 8,500 inhabitants lived in the city, with another 17,000 outside the city walls.

The defense against the Swedes in 1645 was not the last for Špilberk. Almost a century later, in 1742, it became the target of the Prussian-Saxon siege in the First Silesian War. In 1805, on the other hand, it was practically overlooked and abandoned by the Austrian garrison itself. Napoleon's army entered Brno essentially without a fight. On November 19, 1805, Marshal Murat entered Brno via the **Brno City Gate** on **Velká Pekařská Street**. Napoleon himself arrived a day later, lodged in the Governor's Palace, and made the city his base for the Battle of Austerlitz. The other generals lodged in the palaces of the nobility, the soldiers in huge numbers in the houses of the townspeople and the monasteries. Horses also had to be accommodated, the townspeople had to take care of the soldiers' and the horses' food and needs.



*Today's Pekařská Street. Marshal Murat entered Brno along Velká Pekařská Street (Grosse Bäcker-gasse), which formed approximately the upper half of today's Pekařská Street.*



*Church of St. Thomas and the Governor's*

*Palace in 1842 by Karl Würbs.*

Napoleon did not sit idle while in Brno. Military parades were held and he himself went out from Brno to inspect the terrain in which the oncoming battle was about to take place. The parades took place mostly on **Náměstí svobody** (Freedom Square), in 1805 called *Velké náměstí* (The Great Square), which at that time still had the *Church of St. Nicholas*. Napoleon left Brno on the night of 28<sup>th</sup> of November. After winning the Battle of Austerlitz, he did not stay in Brno any longer. He returned for a while on 7<sup>th</sup> of December, but by 12<sup>th</sup> of December he was already at the chateau in Slavkov. It was from there, that the first official messages to Paris, orders to the generals and a proclamation to the soldiers were sent out.

Soldiers and generals wounded in the battle were taken back to Brno. One of them was General Valhubert, who succumbed to his wounds there. His funeral took place in the **Church of St. James** and was attended by Napoleon himself. A memorial to Valhubert can be found in Tyršovy Sady, where he has a monument.

After the Battle of Austerlitz, a typhus epidemic began to spread not only among soldiers but also civilians. It also reached Brno. It subsided only at Christmas time, when severe freezing temperatures came.

The Napoleonic Wars hit Brno once more, in July 1809. While in 1805 Napoleon ordered the walls of Spilberk to be demolished, in 1809 the French blew them up.



We are reminded of the hardships that Brno went through by the obelisk in **Denisove sady**. It was erected on 4 October 1818 to celebrate the end of the wars. The obelisk bears four gilded lions celebrating Austria's victory over Napoleon, the inscription on the pedestal glorifies Francis I.





*Brno on a Franz Richter's vedute from the 19<sup>th</sup>*

*century.*

### **The Effects of War Conflicts on the City**

Military tactics included looting, burning of supplies and strategic points and were accompanied by famine and disease. They had a significant negative economic impact on trade. The blockage and disruption of trade routes that many cities relied on led to shortages of some commodities, further exacerbating an already poor economic situation.

Towns occupied by the enemy army faced high taxes, requisitions, and looting, and often had to endure the presence of soldiers of the occupying army. It was not only the enemy soldiers who came into conflict with the local population; the home armies were often able to make life miserable for their fellow inhabitants.

Massive conscriptions took place, which affected the composition of the population in the area, posing great challenges for the families concerned and for entire communities. In the case of a religiously motivated conflict such as the Thirty Years' War, there were internal conflicts among the inhabitants themselves.

Many towns and fortresses underwent rebuilding for fortification and defense during the war, and then reconstruction after the war. Infrastructures were also rebuilt; bridges and roads were built to facilitate the movement of armies.

The wars influenced the city's culture and intellectual life. Intellectuals and artists often dealt with themes of war or patriotism in their works. It shows us not only 'real' historical events and their subjective experience, but also the collective perception of the times. In addition, wars have stimulated technological progress, for example in the development of weapons and in transport.

Overall, the wars had a profound impact on the daily life, social structures, economy and culture of the cities involved and left a lasting legacy even after the conflicts ended.

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