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Abb. 30: Keramisches Stadtmodell von Böhmischem Krumau. Ideale Rekonstruktion des Bestandes um 1800. Autoren: Dipl.-Ing. arch. Petr Pešek, Mgr. Jana Pešková. Gebrannter Ton, Holz, Metall, entstand in den Jahren 1977–1984. Höhe 3 500 mm, Breite 5 500 mm, Maßstab 1 : 200. Bezirksmuseum für Heimatkunde Böhmischem Krumau, Inventarnummer VU 938. Foto: Pavel Vychodil.

Abb. 31: Böhmischem Krumau, Stadtplatz. Zielscheibe der Krumauer Schützen (1796), verkleinerte Kopie 1805. Höhe 156 mm, Breite 156 mm, Karton, kolorierte Zeichnung. Regionales Staatsarchiv Wittingau, Zweigstelle Böhmischem Krumau, Graphiksammlung Böhmischem Krumau. Foto: Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

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Abb. 32: Vedute von Böhmischem Krumau, um 1810. Die fürstlich Schwarzenbergische Stadt Krumau in Böhmen, Budweiserkreis. Graveur: Karel Postl, nach Zeichnung von L. Janscha, Druck Araria Wien. Höhe 465 mm, Breite 600 mm, kolorierte Gravierung. Regionales Staatsarchiv Wittingau, Zweigstelle Böhmischem Krumau, Familienarchiv der Schwarzenberger, Bild Nr. 51. Foto: Pavel Vychodil.

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Abb. 34 a–j: Ansichtskarten Böhmischem Krumau, ca. 1900–1940. Staatliches Bezirksarchiv Böhmischem Krumau, Ansichtskarten- und Fotografiensammlung Böhmischem Krumau. Foto: Pavel Vychodil.

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Abb. 35: Vedute von Böhmischem Krumau, Abbildungen wichtiger Gebäude und Naturgebilde in der Stadt und deren Umgebung, 1846. Autor: Carl Zenker (sign. ZC), Lithographie Johann Höfelich. Höhe 480 mm, Breite 600 mm. Regionales Staatsarchiv Wittingau, Zweigstelle Böhmischem Krumau, Graphiksammlung Böhmischem Krumau. Foto: Pavel Vychodil.

SUMMARY

Beginnings of the town in the 13th century

The beginnings of the settlement of Český Krumlov region go back to the middle Palaeolithic, many findings prove the continuous settlement since Hallstatt and Lathen Period. The evidences of the settlement of the castle hill in Krumlov date back to the turn of the older and middle Bronze Age (about 1500 BC). At that time we can assume the existence of uphill settlement and fortification. The territory of today's town was settled between the 8th and 12th centuries.

Predicates of the lords of Krumlov indicate that the castle was founded at around 1250 (there were mentions of Vitek de Chrumbenowe from 1253). In this respect it is not too likely that the mention of Oldřich of Lichtenštejn about the tournament from 1240 ("ein ritterschaft in Boheim lant waer ze Krumbenowe genomen") relates to Krumlov. The attribute "Český" (Czech) as a part of the name of the town has been used since the middle of the 15th century (the oldest evidence dates back to 1459). The town of Krumlov as such was built after the middle of the 13th century. The chessboard ground plan was considered analogical with the model of České Budějovice which was copied in the given terrain conditions. The name of the town was inspired by the gulf of the Vltava river, where the town was built – Chrumbenowe (krumben owwe means a crooked stream or a crooked peninsula). Simultaneously with the establishment of the town, Latrán started being settled. While Nové Město (New Town) located next to Latrán was established in the second half of the 14th century, the beginnings of Český Krumlov suburbs – today's Špičák, Horní Brána (Upper Gate Suburb) and Plešivec – date back to the first half of the 16th century. Krumlov could be considered a municipal settlement since 1274 when the then mayor was mentioned ("Sipota iudex de Crumnow"). From the architectural and urban point of view Krumlov did not show the characteristics of institutional town. The evidences of a fully developed system of municipal administration in Krumlov date back to 1336.

The town was established by the lords of Krumlov. The family died out in 1302 and the lords of Rožmberk were the heirs. They transferred their family residence from Rožmberk (Rosenberg) castle to Krumlov in the first decade of the 14th century. Krumlov was first mentioned as a town ("civitas") in 1309. The activities of Petr I of Rožmberk who died in 1347 clearly prove his systematic approach to the building of family residence centre. His sons – especially Oldřich I of Rožmberk (died in 1390) followed his efforts. Another important phase of the construction of the castle and the town dates back to the post-Hussite period. It was a part of sophisticated plan for the overall reconstruction of Krumlov into a residential town which would meet high requirements for family representation of the lords of five-petalled rose coat of arms in late medieval Bohemia.

Since its very beginnings and demonstrably in the 14th and 15th centuries Český Krumlov was a town with important share of German population. The evidence of that are bilingual sermons during the procession on the occasion of the Corpus Christi Day and the presence of German preachers in the town. Since the second half of the 15th century a German secretary worked in the municipal office.

Growth of the town in the 14th century. Topography of medieval Krumlov.

The architectural and internal structure of the castle in Český Krumlov before the 15th century can hardly be reconstructed despite the fact individual castle premises have been mentioned in written sources since the first half of the 14th century. The oldest mention related to the inner disposition of the castle proves the existence of the Chapel of St. George (1334) with an adjoining sacristy. The mentions of individual rooms in the castle and gallery rooms for castle staff date back to the 15th century. It is assumed the oldest fortified residence used to stand on the place of later Hrádek. A weighty evidence of such a claim has not been revealed yet. Written sources prove some construction activities in the premises of the castle in Český Krumlov in the 1440^s. The today's form of the Chapel of St. George originates in that period. The reconstruction of the castle under Oldřich II of Rožmberk, who used the title of the Rožmberk ruler as the first in the family between 1418 and 1451 and died in 1462, was the extension of castle fortification and related construction of the Plášťový most (bridge Pod pláštěm).

It is difficult to estimate when exactly the fortification was built in Český Krumlov. Originally only three districts had separate walls – the castle and its suburb, Latrán and Nové Město and the inner town. Based on the current knowledge we can say that Krumlov fortification was built no later than at the beginning of the 14th century, although the first attempts to protect the settlement date back to the 13th century. An important part of the municipal fortification was the Vltava river (there are evidences of two bridges in 1432 destroyed by flood) because one of its meandering bays clamps the town. The fortification of Nové Město and adjoining Latrán was built around the middle of the 14th century simultaneously with the construction of the monastery complex. A significant part of municipal fortification has been preserved in the inner town, Latrán and Nové Město. A major part of castle constructions became part of front or inner walls of houses. Uninterrupted remains of fortification can be seen on the south edge of Latrán towards the brewery (near to the corner bastion) or in the south part of the inner town east of the then Kájovské hradby (Kájov Walls). The holes in the wall prove the then existence of galleries attached to the walls. Nine gates – Budějovická, Latránská – external and internal, external and internal gate in Radniční ulice

(Radniční Street), Kájovská – external and internal, Horní (Upper) and the gate at the end of today's Široká ulice (Široka Street) – were built into the fortification. With the exception of Budějovická brána (Budějovice Gate) that has preserved until today, all the others were destroyed in the 19th century.

Since the 14th century the Church of St. Vitus has dominated the town. It was established in the first quarter of the 14th century (before 1317). The chronology of previous building activities on the church spur is not clear. During the survey of the house No. 161 in Kostelní ulice (Kostelní Street) the remains of charnel house were found. We cannot rule out that the older part with charnel house and original Chapel of St. Wenceslas (newly established chapel of this patronium was mentioned in 1347) could be dated back to the period before the coming of Petr I of Rožmberk (1310).

Another plan of Petr I, which he did not implement, was the extension of the settlement in the suburb. Just before his death he issued together with his sons a privilege which resulted in the incorporation of the suburb ("suburbium") – Latrán and the territory of the then Nové Město – to the municipal district. The convent of nuns of St. Clare and the monastery of Minorites – the spiritual and architectural centre of the new municipal quarter – was built in line with the conceptual plans of the construction of the town. The establishment of the monastery and the convent was the work of Petr's sons in the second half of the 1350^s. The active construction activities in the monastery complex are documented until the beginning of the 15th century. Then they slowed down and revived again as late as after the middle of the 15th century. At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries the monastery of Minorites and the convent of nuns of St. Clare became the cultural and spiritual centre of supraregional importance as proven by records in the monastery library.

Krumlov, as the residential town of the leading Czech noble family, was a centre of culture and education as early as in the 14th century. Besides the court the monastery of Minorites and the convent of nuns of St. Clare represented the main cultural and educational centres. Another cultural centre was the parish Church of St. Vitus and an adherent municipal school. The donation of Anežka and Alžběta of Rožmberk laid the foundations of the parson library ("bibliotheca") at the local parsonage. The municipal school located at the house called "Stöckgebäude" near the parish church was established no later than after the middle of the 14th century. Many university graduates were among the clergymen who were connected to the parsonage in Český Krumlov in the 14th and 15th century. Thanks to that the school became famous also beyond the borders of the region and the country.

Before the middle of the 14th century some charity facilities were active in Krumlov – hospitals and baths. Since the 14th century there were two cemeteries in the town. One was located in the monastery of Minorities and the convent of nuns of St. Clare (during the procession on Corpus Christi Day it was a meeting point of pilgrims), the other was near the Church of St. Vitus. Farming operations were mentioned in Krumlov from the 14th century (e.g. mills, nurseries and ponds, orchard, wash-board, iron-mill etc.). The network of farmyards was established during the 14th century near the town, e.g. Kvítův dvůr (Kvítek's Farmyard), Vlastovičnick.

Late medieval residential town in the 15th century

During the Hussite revolution Krumlov played the role of a leading spiritual centre in the then Bohemia because it became a retreat for intellectuals and clergymen from Prague and other places of the Bohemian Kingdom. As Český Krumlov was never seized during the Hussite wars, the castle and the town retained the continuity of the spiritual and cultural development. The tradition of processions on Corpus Christi Day that dated back to the 14th century did not die even during the Hussite period.

The symbolic beginning that announced new development of the town after the Hussite period was the reconstruction of the parish Church of St. Vitus. The evidence that the parish Church of St. Vitus played an important role in Rožmberk's family history was an unsuccessful attempt of Oldřich II to establish an Augustinian provostship at this church between 1446 and 1448.

The second half of the 15th and 16th centuries was a period of extraordinary growth of Český Krumlov. This fact was associated with the new concept of functions of noble residential towns that started to boost in the Czech lands after the Hussite period. The nobility considered the residential town to be an integral part of its representation. It strived for the economic growth of the town and tried to influence its life and its character. These efforts could be seen in Český Krumlov since the second half of the 15th century.

The Rožmberks issued new market privileges and strived for modifications of trade routes. They interfered into the internal life of the town and its administration (e.g. conditions for purchase of businesses, documents on keeping municipal books). The proposal of new municipal rules from 1443, whose wording was proposed by Oldřich II of Rožmberk to the Municipal Council, can be considered unique. Although it is likely the town had the right of capital punishments in the 14th century, the stake and the gallows ("patibulum") were specifically mentioned as late as in the 1440^s. The lords of the five-petalled rose coat-of-arms were proud of their construction plant that was in operation in Český Krumlov at the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries. The operation of the plant was associated with the name of Hans Götzinger, late Gothic architect, who was also titled in written documents as "obrister maister des stainwerchs".

After the Hussite revolution many construction modifications were made in the castle in Český Krumlov. The reconstruction did not stop even under Jindřich V (ruled between 1472 and 1475) and Vok II of Rožmberk (ruled between 1475 and 1493). Since before the middle of the 15th century the main representative room of the castle was a "velká jistba" (large hall) in line with the then traditions. This hall was used for diplomatic meetings, court proceedings and large receptions.

The construction works were also performed in the town itself, however, the number of real estates did not expand during the whole 15th century. Preserved late Gothic foundations of buildings and some architectural elements in their interiors and exteriors document the construction works on burghers' houses. The reflection of the reconstruction in the 15th century can be noticed even today. The evidence of extraordinarily strong authority in the town is the coat-of-arms of the Rožmberks above the window-sills and on corbels of some houses. The oldest preserved data on the number of real estates in

Krumlov date back to about 1380 when there were 96 houses in the inner town ("in civitate sunt XCVI domus"). The number of real estates only slightly increased between 1424 and 1466 (from 105 houses in 1424 to 109 houses in 1466). The urban development of the inner town in this period culminated. The number of houses makes it possible to estimate that about 1,000 people lived in the inner town. The housing development, which was the consequence of economic boom related to the development of mining business from the 1470s, expanded to Latrán and Nové Město. In the first years of the 16th century the suburb of Český Krumlov was founded.

It was the mining industry that contributed to the economic boom at the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries. The evidence of growth of silver mines near Český Krumlov are remains in a number of places, near the Křížová hora (Cross Mountain) or Vyšné. In 1515 Petr IV of Rožmberk, who became a ruler of Rožmberk's family in 1493 for next thirty years, issued the mining law ("Pergkwerch Ordnung") according to Annaberg in Saxony. The mining and processing of precious metals was documented in Krumlov as late as around 1300. The existence of the mint in Český Krumlov in the 15th century remains to be a separate issue.

Residential town of last Rosenbergs

In the 1490s the court of Petr IV of Rožmberk started to accept works of humanists writing in Latin. In Český Krumlov and its neighbourhood many late Gothic secular and sacral buildings were constructed. Their supraregional character proved the advanced cultural peculiarity of Czech – Austrian – Bavarian border. In rare cases we can notice elements of early Italian Renaissance in the sacral architecture of the residential town at the beginning of the 16th century. That can be proved by Parsonage next to the parish that was constructed upon suggestion of Rožmberks' chancellor and humanist Václav of Rovné between 1513 and 1520.

Mentally instable Petr IV, shaken by the death of his wife and the only daughter, did not manage to cope with the succession of his nephews, sons of his older brother Vok II. In his testament, read after his death in October 1523, he disinherited them. The oldest nephew Jan III, the prior of the order of the Knights of St. John, was allowed to administer the Rožmberks' property only during his life. After his death it was to be transferred to the Rožmberks, the Švamberks, the Šternberks and other related families. Jan's brothers opposed that and they appointed Jindřich VII the ruler (1523–1526). After his death in summer 1526 the Rožmberks appointed Jan III (1526–1532). Although the testament of Petr IV was abandoned in the middle of the year 1528, the Rožmberks had to pay compensation to Zdeněk Lev of Rožmítal, who, in accordance with the testament, claimed the rights to the property of the lords of five-petalled rose coat-of-arms.

The economic and financial difficulties continued also in the 1530s and 1540s under Jošt III (1532–1539), Petr V (1539–1545) and also during the guardianship of the Rožmberks property (1545–1551). Despite that reconstruction activities started in the castle and the neighbouring residential town. The elements of Renaissance architecture were added to individual buildings. Italian architects were first active in Nové Město during the construction of the Renaissance widow seat of Anna Rožmberská of Roggendorf in the second half of the 1540s. A Renaissance garden was built nearby on the bank of the Vltava river.

In 1551 Vilém of Rožmberk became the ruler (1551–1592). This conservative Catholic and politician first became the high chamberlain (1560) and later the high burgrave of the Bohemian Kingdom (1570). Italian architect Antonio Ericer began to re-build the medieval Gothic castle into a noble Renaissance chateaux. The reconstruction started after 1560 at the front courtyard (today's third courtyard) of the Upper Castle opposite the Chapel by the construction of a new dining hall (hall of coat of arms). At the same time the construction continued in the western wing near the bridge at the back courtyard (today's fourth courtyard) of the Upper Castle where a new kitchen was built. Above the kitchen the green room and the palace were reconstructed. The main stage of the construction of the noble Renaissance residence started before 1575, when Italian architect Baltazar Maggi of Arogno was hired by the Rožmberks. The construction works continued in the eastern part of the Upper Castle, the ladies' premises were reconstructed as well as the castle chapel and the south wing of the third courtyard above the Vltava river. The painting decoration of rooms and facades was made by Gabriel de Blonde with numerous employees of his workshop. The castle residence with its fifty residential premises was among the largest seats in the Bohemian Kingdom at the end of the 16th century. The inventories of the period prove extraordinary works of art in the interior – furniture, textiles, china, pictures and wall papers.

With the erection of a new arched passage the construction works also moved from Upper to the Lower Castle at the end of the 1570s. On the hill behind the north fortification Baltazar Maggi established a new castle wing (1577–1578), that turned to Hrádek (small castle) with a tower. Hrádek's tower lost during the reconstruction its austere Gothic character and was decorated with terracotta and paintings. Bartoloměj Beránek participated in the fresco decoration of the round tower and arcade gallery. His Manneristic frescoes were probably influenced by painted architecture in the residence of Bavarian dukes in Munich, with whom Vilém of Rožmberk had frequent contacts. Sculptor Jiří Bendl and probably also Giovanni Pietro Martinolla came to Český Krumlov from there.

The buildings at the upper (today's second) courtyard of the Lower Castle were constructed at the end of the 1570s and they served operations purposes. The buildings housed stables, an accounting house, food stores, kitchens and flats of Rožmberk officers and servants. In Máselnice, which was perhaps used as communication connection of the Upper and Lower Castle, there used to be a bakery and a cellar for flour storage. Hrádek remained even after a thorough reconstruction an armoury and depository. Hrádek's tower served as a warning post, observatory and its lower part was used as a prison. The lower (today's first) courtyard of the Lower Castle was built as late as in the second half of the 16th century with agricultural buildings. The sophisticated architectural and painting decoration of the buildings next to the entrance to the courtyard of the Lower Castle created a representative open space between 1578 and 1583. The

decoration celebrated the owners of the residence – lords of red five-petalled coat-of-arms. Latránská ulice (Latran Street) adhering the courtyard was bridged by an arch with inner corridor that led through attics of the Upper and Lower Castles and connected the noble residence with the monastery of Minorites and the convent of nuns of St. Clare and the garden in Nové Město.

Not having any experience in high land and foreign policy Petr Vok became a ruler (1592–1611) after the death of his older brother in 1592. When he was young, he broke off from the traditional family Catholicism and at the beginning of the 1580s he inclined to the faith of the United Brethren. Despite financial difficulties of the Rožmberks, who were at the brink of bankruptcy, the activities of Petr Vok between 1592 and 1602 did not mean the interruption of construction works as can be proven by the work of the castle architect Domenico Benedetto Cometta of Eckthum. In the middle of 1590s he erected a new armoury in Nové Město near the then widow seat of Anna Rožmberská of Roggendorf. The last Rožmberk also initiated the construction of the Deer Garden, nurseries, an "island garden" with a garden house, a pheasantry, a new town garden near the Vltava river with a "lusthaus", an aviary and orangery. He also established a precious stone cutting shop near the castle pond (in today's western part of Deer Garden) and a sawmill for processing exotic woods in the northern forefield of the castle. It is assumed the construction of a remarkable Renaissance house with bossed facades and monumental recesses on the front side started under the rule of Petr Vok. Its architect was probably inspired by the Rudolphine architecture of the Prague castle.

Until the beginning of 1602 the castle in Český Krumlov was the main family seat of the Rožmberks. Everyday life of aristocratic court with more than 200 courtiers and their servants was directly reflected in the life of the neighbouring subject town that assumed special functions in respect to the castle residence. Consumption and social demands of the Rožmberk's court influenced the everyday life in the residential town which at the same time represented natural economic and mainly cultural background of the noble residence.

In last two decades of the 16th century the number of burghers' houses in the town and its suburbs ranged from 331 (in 1585) to 336 (in 1600). According to gross estimates about 2,100 inhabitants lived in the residential town. Houses in Český Krumlov were not marked with numbers. During the Renaissance period house signs were painted on facades of some burghers' houses. They represented symbols of crafts. In municipal books the names of owners were used for the description of individual houses. For closer determination of location it was sufficient to mention the names of owners of neighbouring houses. Individual streets, small streets, squares and other sites intended for communication did not have, with few exceptions, permanent and generally used names. Municipal books provide evidence of names of town districts – inner town, Parkán, Rybářská ulice (Rybářská Street), Latrán, Nové Město, V jámě – and suburbs – Plešivec, behind Horní Brána (Upper Gate), Kájovské předměstí (Kájov Suburb), Budějovické předměstí (Budějovice Suburb). The majority of streets and town districts gained permanent names as late as in the 18th and 19th centuries. Paving of the town's streets was not finished at the beginning of the 17th century.

Three gates were used to enter the town in the 16th century. The oldest was Kájovská brána (Kájov Gate). For the first time it was mentioned as early as in 1424 (in 1609 both of its towers were reconstructed). The gate was followed by a wooden bridge that joined both banks of the Vltava river, i.e. Kájovské předměstí (Kájov Suburb), Plešivec and Kájov. In Kájovské předměstí (Kájov Suburb) there were gardens, orchards and farmyards of richer burghers from the inner town. Some of the gardens and farmyards at these suburban land lots near the Vltava river were transferred into the Jesuit garden at the end of the 16th century. A hanging bridge leading directly from the college was built in 1591. In 1585 a cemetery near the Chapel of St. Martin was consecrated near the Jesuit garden. From the mentioned land lots it was possible to continue south up to a silver melt shop near the Vltava river. The shortest link between the suburb Plešivec ("Flechberg", "Flössberg") and the town were stairs from the 16th century. A lane connected the stairs with Rybářská ulice (Rybářská Street). This suburban district along the Vltava river was inhabited by fishermen, tanners and skimmers whose living was dependent on water. Near Kájovská brána (Kájov Gate) in the direction towards the square there was a site with burghers' houses which was called Na louži (On the Pool – "auf der Laken") in the 16th century. This site led to Zadní or Dolní (today's Široká) ulice (Zadní or Dolní, today's Široká Street), which was the place of a regular cattle market. A municipal brewery was located in this street. It acquired its Renaissance appearance around 1570. Around 1616 its gable was reconstructed. During its reconstruction which was carried out by Italian bricklayers the spirit of Mannerism could be seen on the front side of the building. Similar impulses were brought to Český Krumlov from Rudolf's Prague. Horní brána (Upper Gate) was one of the most important gates in Český Krumlov because it was connected with an important commercial route from Upper Austria. This gate went through expensive reconstruction in 1609 and it served as the place of ceremonial entrance of Rožmberks into the residential town along Horní ulice (Upper Street) down to the square. Budějovická brána (Budějovice Gate) was built by Domenico Benedetto Cometta of Eckthum between 1598 and 1602 at Petr Vok's expenses. Besides the gate he also built a stone bridge and adjacent houses around the middle of 1590s. Under the bridge arches miners built a defence moat which also served for draining water from the castle pond (founded in 1596). The pond covered almost the whole space of today's Deer Garden until the middle of the 18th century. Nurseries and a powder house were built next to the pond.

The main reasons for the unification of the town district of Latrán with Český Krumlov, which was ordered by a charter of Vilém of Rožmberk from August 14, 1555, were the long-term disputes about beer brewing and drawing in both previously independent districts, disputes about the payment of fees for the maintenance of parish, church, bridges, fees for municipal pastor or a messenger. Even after the unification the inner town was split from Latrán by a couple of gates in Radniční ulice (Radniční Street). A road lead trough the gates and over a wooden bridge (Lazebnický most). There was another gate (Latránská brána vnitřní) built in 1603 at the bridge. However the bridge was called "Latránský" until the 19th century. The steep road from Latrán to the castle (today's Castle Stairs) was called "Hofberg" since the 16th century and it did not have any Czech

name. The name Latrán was related to the municipal part and it was also the name of the street from Lazebnický most (Lazebnický Bridge) to the outer Latránská brána (Latránská Gate) that separated Latrán from Budějovické předměstí (Budějovice Suburb) until the end of the 16th century. When Budějovická brána (Budějovice Gate) was finished the border of Latrán moved as far as the gate. From Radniční ulice (Radniční Street) it was possible to turn into Parkán ("Parkgraben"), which was considered a separate town district in the 16th and 17th centuries because it spread behind the municipal walls.

Social and economic life of the town was managed and controlled by the Municipal Council chaired by a burgomaster and by a board of twelve or thirteen town councillors named and confirmed in the office by Rožmberk's authority. The municipal magistrate had the legal rights. He was subordinated to the Municipal Council. The Municipal Council used to meet at the town hall. From about the middle of the 15th century until spring 1519 the house at the corner of the square and Šatlavská ulice (Šatlavská Street) served as the town hall ("old town hall"). From 1518 we have the first mentions about the transfer of the seat of the Municipal Council to the house at the corner of the square and Radniční ulice (Radniční Street). As late as in 1597 a neighbouring house was built and joined with the town hall. Both houses were joined by the common façade probably between 1612 (1613)–1617/1618.

Both last Rožmberks paid permanent attention to the development of schools, education and religious and monastic institutions in the residential town. Soon after Vilém of Rožmberk had become a ruler he strived for the renewal of a municipal school in Český Krumlov near the parish church in line with principles of moderate Catholicism. The reform of school was related to a new situation in the local parish at the Church of St. Vitus. In 1553 the ruler gave the parish to Tomáš Bavorovský – a priest educated in a Humanist way. The operation of the parish was paid from the funds of the Municipal Council and also from fees collected by servants from seven to nine villages belonging to the church. The ruler took care of the reconstruction of the old school building, increased the number of teachers and rose their salaries. In the new school close attention was paid to music lessons, which should have brought the school closer to the life in the residential town. A choir which consisted of pupils of the school and was conducted by the teacher participated in morning masses and evening prayers in the Church of St. Vitus. It also helped the literary brethren, renewed by the ruler in 1554, during Sunday religious services. After the middle of 1550s occasional theatre performances were organised at school.

The repeated decline of the school and parish came especially in the 1560s. The Catholic faith in the residential town was supported by the monastery of Minorites and the convent and nuns of St. Clare built according to order traditions next to each other. They both used the Body of Christ Church and Our Lady of the Sorrows Church for religious services. However the ruler strived for the reform of religious conditions and invited Jesuits to Český Krumlov. The first four Jesuit fathers came in 1584. After they took over the Church of St. Vitus Václav Šturm and Lukáš Perger started Czech and German sermons in the residential town of different nationalities. The construction of Jesuit College in Horní ulice (Upper Street) was supervised by Baltazar Maggi of Arogno and it was carried out from March 1586 until May 1588. However since 1586 the Jesuits taught in lower classes of the municipal school. Four years later a Jesuit gymnasium was opened and students were taught in all five classes. Further development of the Jesuit College, whose rector gained patronage over all parishes in the neighbouring manor and over the Church of St. Vitus, slowed down after the death of Vilém of Rožmberk, because Petr Vok inclining to the Czech Brethren religion temporarily weakened the position of Jesuits in the residential town.

Before the middle of the 16th century Baptists and Lutherans lived in the town. They visited German sermons in hospital Church of St. Jošt in Latrán. The major influence of non-Catholics could be demonstrated as late as under the rulership of Petr Vok. The centre of religious life of Evangelics was the hospital Church of St. Jošt and the then widow's seat of Anna Rožmberk of Roggendorf in the 16th century. In the widow's seat the last Rožmberk established a chapel of Czech Brethren and a school in 1595. It was active until 1599. The ruler initiated the major reconstruction of the hospital Church of St. Jošt in the second half of 1590s. This reconstruction was led by Domenico Benedetto Cometta of Eckthum. It resulted in the construction of the new Church of Holy Trinity. The church was given to Evangelics. The first religious services were performed in middle of the November 1598. After the completion of the Church the reconstruction of the hospital was finalised. About twelve poor people were accommodated there around 1600. When the Czech Chamber representing Rudolph II took over the administration of the town in spring 1602, the disputes about the patronage right over the church started. Between 1610 and 1613 the Evangelics from Český Krumlov disputed with the Municipal Council and expressed their disagreement with the transfer of the administration of the Church of Holy Trinity to Jesuits (Matyáš Rulle led dissatisfied Evangelics). The Jesuits started to sermon there in German. Prague Archbishop Jan Lohelius consecrated the Church in 1621 again in the name of St. Jošt.

The residential town and its neighbourhood created the natural economic background of the noble court of the last Rožmberk's rulers and the main market centre at their dominium before 1602. Vilém of Rožmberk issued a number of new privileges to guilds active in food, textile, tanning and construction crafts in Český Krumlov. Before the end of the 16th century there were more than twenty organised guilds in the residential town. Each Monday there were weekly markets and four times a year there were annual markets. The town had the right of horse and cattle markets. Goods of everyday use as well as luxury craft products were sold on the markets. Rožmberk's rulers put an extraordinary stress on the development of art crafts (goldsmiths) and incurred significant resources for teaching masters of such crafts directly at the imperial court in Prague. The court of last Rožmberks regularly bought luxury textile, shoes, clothes accessories, delicatessen, pictures, books and other goods. The luxury goods were supplied by foreign merchants who came to markets in Austrian (Freistadt, Krems, Linz, Vienna) and German towns (Augsburg, Nuremberg) where authorised persons of Rožmberk's court bought the goods from them. A part of major deals was made directly in Český Krumlov.

The majority of burghers' houses maintained their Gothic foundations. As late as in the second half of the 16th century the elements of Renaissance architecture were applied in decoration of gables

with curtains, cut gables with obelisks, construction of door portals, extended galleries on corbels and graffiti, figural and ornamental decoration. The evidence of advanced Renaissance architecture can be seen on the square (houses No. 15, 55), Horní ulice (Upper Street) (houses No. 146, 149, 150), Kostelní ulice (Kostelní Street) (houses No. 162), Kájovská ulice (Kájovská Street) (houses No. 62), Široká ulice (Široká Street) (house No. 77) or Soukenická ulice (Soukenická Street) (house No. 35); then in Latrán (houses No. 2, 14, 17, 37, 44, 53) and in Rybářská ulice (Rybářská Street) (house No. 37). At the end of the 16th century lower halls of about forty burghers' houses in Český Krumlov were used as pubs typical for their beer, wine and brandy. The guest rooms in burghers' houses accommodated guests of Rožmberk's rulers who participated in different festivals of life cycle (most often weddings) and entertaining events. According to conservative estimates about 200–250 guests could stay with the families of the residential town and about 500–600 (exceptionally even more) horses could be placed in stables. We also have to take into account that noble guests of last Rožmberk's stayed directly in guest rooms at the castle and their horses were boxed in castle stables.

There were significant differences in the culture of burghers' households in Český Krumlov in the 16th and at the beginning of the 17th centuries. In simple dwellings of poorer burghers processing ground, wood or metal you could besides the working tools find few pieces of regular dishes made of wood, plain clothes made of homespun, few pieces of furniture and bed clothes. More luxury could be found in households of burghers that were involved in textile, clothes, tanning and food crafts. Rich burghers used decorated dishes made of pewter and brass of different types. Their clothes made of linen, cotton and silk were decorated with embroidering and rarely also with silver buckles or buttons. They owned several silver rings with precious stones. The highest level of culture was demonstrated by the luxuriously equipped households of burghers involved either in art crafts or producing food for export or employed by the Rožmberk's court. The main feature of the social prestige of these households was the ownership of richly decorated objects of gold and silver, luxurious furniture, fashion clothes embroidered with golden and silver threads. The evidence of their business activities with Rožmberk's nobility was cash, bonds and quittances.

Baroque residence

When Petr Vok of Rožmberk left the family residential town in 1602 for Třeboň, Český Krumlov lost its residence functions for more than 60 years. Between 1602 and 1622 Krumlov became a part of the royal property and later was transferred into the hands of Styrian family of the Eggenbergs. In the first half of the 17th century the town suffered not only from the loss of residence glamour but also from war events (occupation by the army of Pasov's bishop Leopold in the first half of 1611, entrance of imperial troops at the beginning of the Thirty Year War and the invasion of the Swedish troops in 1648).

At the end of 1622 Ferdinand II donated the domain of Český Krumlov to Johann Ulrich of Eggenberg and promoted him to a princely estate a year later. In 1628 the emperor declared the dominium of Český Krumlov to be the principality with the ducal title. In November 1632 Krumlov dominium was taken over by Johann Anton and after his death in 1649 the administration rights were transferred to his guardians. In 1665 the family domains including the one in Český Krumlov were taken over by Johann Christian of Eggenberg and under his long rulership (he died in 1710) the residential functions of Krumlov castle were renewed and Český Krumlov became an important Baroque noble residence of Bohemia after the battle on White Mountain. Together with his wife Marie Arnoštka of Schwarzenberg he built his own courtyard in Krumlov castle, initiated numerous Baroque reconstructions of the castle complex and he started making his own coins (based on the coinage right awarded by the emperor in 1625). The permanent attribute of the residence in Český Krumlov was the castle Eggenberg's band after 1664 or the permanent theatre scene (after 1674 in Deer Hall).

The significant changes resulted in lending a new emblem to the town by Johann Christian of Eggenberg on April 15, 1671. Since then the town emblem of Český Krumlov has consisted of blue shield with silver castle wall with battlement, open gold municipal gate and lifted golden bars. Behind the wall there were two tetragonal towers with windows and red roofs with golden heads. There was a silver plate between the towers. Three ravens (Eggenberg's emblem) hold in their beaks a red (Rožmberk's) rose. A tourney helmet with covers on the right side was silver-red and on the left side blue-silver and a crown was above the shield. A red rose was in a jewel of the crown.

The Eggenberg's heritage was acquired by the Schwarzenbergs in 1719. Under their rule Krumlov maintained its residential character until the end of the 18th century. The holders of the domain were: Adam Franz (1719–1732), Joseph Adam ruling between 1741 and 1782 (after temporary guardian administration) and Johann (1782–1789). The Schwarzenbergs cared about the proper representation of their family and noble residence – e.g. by the establishment of Schwarzenberg's castle band or transfer of Grenadier guards from Hluboká nad Vltavou to Krumlov. The prestige of Schwarzenberg's nobility was strengthened by promotion of the domain of Český Krumlov to dukedom by Karel VI in 1723 and by expansion of the princely status to all members of the family in 1746.

The castle complex of Český Krumlov went through major Baroque and Rococo modifications in the 17th and 18th centuries and acquired its today's appearance. The extensive reconstruction changed the character of the Upper Castle. A castle theatre Na pláště (by Jakub Antonín de Maggi and Jan Maria Spinetta) was reconstructed into Rococo style in 1766. Under the leadership of both architects the castle garden also underwent major changes. It acquired the character of a structured French park and the charming summer house Bellarie (1706–1708) dominated its central part. Later modifications included mainly the reconstruction of the mint (Antonio Erhardo Martinelli; 1730) and Červené brány (Red Gate) in 1748 or reconstruction of the Deer Hall to Mascarade Hall and its decoration with wall Rococo paintings (Andrea Altomonte and Josef Lederer). An access to the theatre and to the garden from the castle was ensured by the new seven-storey bricked bridge Na pláště (1763–1765), the summer house Bellarie in the garden was reconstructed in the Rococo style (1748–1757; Andrea Altomonte and František Jakub Prokyš), a winter riding hall was built (1743–1746;

František Fortini) and a cascade fountain with sculptures of nymphs and Neptune was erected (1749–1765; Andrea Altomonte, Jan Antonín Zinner and Matyáš Griessler). Kvítův (also called Favoritní) dvůr (Kvítek's or Favourite Farmyard) which was reconstructed into the form of a small castle connected with the castle garden through an alley became an integral part of Krumlov castle in 1750.

In terms of land administration the town of Český Krumlov was first a part of Bechyně region and since 1751 of the newly established Budějovice region. The original medieval privileges were newly expanded in 1603 and 1613 when first Rudolph II and later Mathyas II awarded Krumlov the privileges of a mining town. The municipal privileges were confirmed in 1671 by Johann Christian of Eggenberg or Emperor Charles VI in 1719.

As the medieval structure of the town of Český Krumlov (the castle acropolis and two municipal districts surrounded by walls) did not enable further expansion, other housing estates were built in suburbs in south-west (Plešivec) and in the east (Horní brána). Around 1600 there were 336 houses in the town with around 2,100 inhabitants. In 1653 this number only slightly increased to 349 houses and 2,300 inhabitants. At the beginning of the 18th century Český Krumlov had about 2,700 inhabitants. At the end of the century (1790) the town had 539 houses and 3,481 mostly German speaking citizens.

At the beginning of the 1620^s the inhabitants of the town fully professed the Catholic religion. In connection with the reform of the church administration after 1630 the vicarage was established in Český Krumlov and in 1785 it became an integral part of the newly established bishopric of České Budějovice. The vicarage in Český Krumlov was headed by a local priest who used besides the formal honour title of archdeacon also the title of prelate which was awarded to Krumlov's clergymen by pope Alexander VI on September 1, 1655. The parish in Český Krumlov administered by the priest and four chaplains included besides the inner town, Latrán and the castle also several adjacent localities – in 1713 these were Machovice, Němčice, Novosedly, Slupenec, Větrný and Drahoslavický dvůr (Drahoslavice Farmyard).

Since 1591 Jesuits were patrons of the parish Church of St. Vitus. They were also strong propagators of the esteem towards Virgin Mary – besides the activity of three Jesuit Marian groups (student's, German and Czech) the Jesuits from Český Krumlov organised religious processions to near Marian pilgrim places in Kájov, Římov and also Křížová hora (Cross Mountain) near Český Krumlov where the brick Chapel of Our Lady of the Sorrows, connected with the town through cross path, was built. The Jesuit complex in Horní ulice (Upper Street) went through major changes in the 17th and 18th centuries. First it was enlarged by a two-storey burgher house on the eastern side of the college in 1638. After 1663 it became the seat of the order gymnasium. Between 1650 and 1652 an early Baroque building of the Jesuit seminar was erected on the opposite site of Horní ulice (architect Antonín Petr Goltz). In 1737 it was expanded by another wing and seminar Chapel of St. Joseph. A part of the college was a garden on Plešivec bank of the Vltava river (the connection with the college was assured by means of wooden suspension bridge but as late as in the 1830^s). Between the Jesuit college and the Church of St. Vitus there was Prelature (parsonage) with a wide covered corridor which was built in 1601 joining the south Jesuit sacristy of the church built between 1637 and 1638 and the college of Jesuits. The Jesuit gymnasium and the seminar were first located in the building of the municipal school in today's Kostelní ulice (Church Street). The municipal school itself had to temporarily move to a burgher house in Široká ulice (Broad Street) up until 1652 when the municipal school returned back to its building. After the dissolution of Jesuits the college was changed into the barracks and the Jesuit seminar continued serving the school purposes – first it was the seat of gymnasium and later the seat of newly established main school (in 1777). Since 1780 the building of the then municipal school housed also a music school.

Besides Jesuits the Minorites and the nuns of St. Clare were active in the town. Their seats were in Latrán and they were built next to each other in line with the traditions. They used the Body of Christ Church and the Church of Annunciation of Virgin Mary. In 1782 the Convent of nuns of St. Clare was dissolved and changed into the barracks.

Overcoming of post-war economic depression and return of the nobility together with the renewal of residential functions of the town and activity of cosmopolitan princely court were reflected in the qualitative change of the social and professional structure of the town. Officers and numerous artists at least temporarily returned to the town. The structure of crafts also underwent major changes. On one hand food crafts relatively decreased while art crafts grew and on the other hand more and more Krumlov's burghers and workers were involved in linen production. These changes were reflected in the cultural level of households of citizens from Český Krumlov. During the 17th and 18th century we see major differentiation. While the equipment of numerous households of mainly suburban parts of the town could be characterised by elements of farm life, the renewal of residential functions of the town resulted in the aristocratisation of the life of municipal elite groups that based on their possibilities gradually assumed the Baroque style of life. An important part of economy of the town was silver mining between 1622 and 1849, both paper works, several mills, noble and municipal brewery and the old castle mint on the third courtyard where the Eggenbergs minted their private coins.

The Baroque style influenced only a small number of houses: mainly reconstructions of house gables and modifications of façades. Important profane constructions built at this time in the inner town or Latrán included a noble brewery in Nové Město between 1625 and 1630. The character of the town was enriched by a Plague Column erected at the square (1714–1716; Matěj Václav Jäckel), reconstruction of Fričkovský dvůr (Fričkovský Farmyard) in 1665 and a late Baroque bridge at Horní brána (Upper Gate) from the second half of the 18th century. Partial Baroque modifications were made on sacral buildings in Český Krumlov. The Jesuit sacristy was built at the Church of St. Vitus (1637–1638) as well as the North Chapel of St. Jan of Nepomuk (1725–1726), the neighbouring building of Prelature acquired its final character after the fire in 1768 (Andrea Altomonte and František Jakub Prokyš). The Baroque influence can be also seen at the hospital Church of St. Martin (1717 and 1737) or Church of St. Jošt and St. Elisabeth in Latrán (dissolved in 1788). Numerous modifications changed the character of both the monastery of Minorites and the convent of nuns of St. Clare in Latrán and their joint Church of the Body of

Christ and Annunciation of Virgin Mary (especially due to the construction of the pilgrimage Chapel of Virgin Mary of Einsiedel in the middle of the Garden of Paradise in 1686). The pilgrimage Chapel of Virgin Mary of Our Sorrows on the Křížová hora (Cross Mountain) and the Jesuit complex in Horní ulice (Upper Street) also enriched the Baroque religious architecture in Český Krumlov.

On the threshold of the modern period (1782–1848)

Although during the most of the 18th century Český Krumlov prospered, its further growth was limited mainly by inefficiently small-scale production despite some favourable factors, such as the absence of bigger war conflicts, social riots or epidemics. The modern period brought numerous changes into the life of Český Krumlov and its citizens.

Until the middle of the 19th century Český Krumlov was in hands of two members of the Schwarzenbergs: Joseph Johann (1789–1833) and Johann Adolf (1833–1888). After the death of Johann Adolf the nobility discontinued using Český Krumlov as a temporary residence. The Schwarzenbergs paid attention to the administration and expansion of family estates and their own businesses. Important businesses included the operation of bleachery in Zlatá Koruna, forestry and glass works, graphite mining in Černá v Pošumaví or construction of Schwarzenberg's Channels (1787–1789 and 1821–1822) and Vchynicko-tetovský Channel (1799–1801) for timber rafting from Krumlov and Vimperk woods under the management of Joseph Rosenauer.

The town of Český Krumlov, which for the whole period belonged to Budějovice region, established the regulated magistrate consisting of officers examined by state in 1791 commissions. It replaced the existing Municipal Council. In the first half of the 19th century the growth of the town continued, even though new, small house-building activities developed in the suburbs. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries there was the first numbering of municipal houses made and it was valid until 1882 when all houses in the town and suburbs were renumbered.

Until 1848 Krumlov had 6,000 inhabitants. The majority of them were of German nationality and Catholic religion – several Jewish families settled at Budějovické předměstí (Budějovice suburb) – today's Špičák and they established their own chapel in 1845.

During the reorganisation of the diocese in České Budějovice in 1789 the vicariate in Český Krumlov was first included into the archbishopric of České Budějovice. Further reorganisation in 1857 incorporated the beneficum of the Český Krumlov into a newly created general vicariate (together with provostship in Jindřichův Hradec and deanery in České Budějovice), while the rest of Krumlov vicariate became an integral part of a newly established archbishopric which then included vicariates Horní Planá, Kaplice and Vyšší Brod. From among monastic orders only Minorites were active in the town at that time.

The education in the town in the first half of the 19th century went through several important changes. Besides a lower real school established in 1848 that replaced the main school, Joseph Johann of Schwarzenberg established the Economic Institute, the purpose of which was to train administrators and officers for the nobility's needs. The Trade Higher School was opened in 1842. Further development of schools in the town including Czech schools continued as late as at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century.

The first half of the 19th century was characterised by slow entry of small craftworks and workshops as prevision of future changes. Many houses were demolished in the inner town and they were to be replaced by new ones; other houses were reconstructed. Generally no major interference into the urban character of Český Krumlov was made and the town retained its unique medieval and Renaissance character. The castle complex faced the same situation and any major construction and other activities were suspended (among other things the castle theatre was abandoned at the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries). Only the western part of the castle garden went through a more significant change. The Music Pavilion was built there in the Baroque style after 1800. In 1816 a Classic English park was established. The castle garden has retained the same character since then.

The town between 1850–2002

After the reform of public administration and dissolution of patrimonial administration Český Krumlov became the seat of a political and judicial district which between 1850 and 1938 and similarly also between 1945 and 1948 included three judicial districts – Český Krumlov, Horní Planá and Chvalšiny. Since October 1938 until May 1945 the town and the majority of the district was a part of Nazi Germany. Territorially the district was tied to Oberdonau region with the centre in Linz. Between 1940 and 1945 the town was called Krumm au der Moldau. The territory of the district did not change even after 1949 when the structure of regions was renewed in Czechoslovakia. The district and the town were a part of České Budějovice region. Between 1960 and 1990 the district and the town belonged to the newly created South Bohemian region. The district of Český Krumlov was expanded in 1960 by the major part of the former Kaplice district (previously judicial district Kaplice and Vyšší Brod). Since 2000, after the repeated establishment of regions, it became a part of the newly established České Budějovice region which a year later was renamed to South Bohemian Region.

The town of Český Krumlov did not economically developed too much in the 1850^s and 1860^s. Partly it was because the town did not have enough raw materials for industrial production (coal, iron). The town started to grow as late as in the second half of the 1870^s. Between 1865 and 1926 the graphite mining reported a major growth under the management of the Poráks. At the beginning of the 20th century the town had paperworks, linen and hemp mill, several textile plants (spinnery, cloth works, cotton mill), furniture factory Schinko, ledge plant Tschunko, metal works Šimeček, electrotechnical plant, lime works, brick works, four mills and two breweries – municipal and Schwarzenbergs' ones. The most famous were paper works Hynek Spiro and Sons in Větrný (the then Pečkovský mill), which was the largest paper manufacturer in the Habsburgs monarchy and later in the Czechoslovak Republic. The assortment of paper manufactured there significantly increased.

A signal for revival was a newly opened railway from Český Budějovice to Kájov which was extended in 1892 to Nová Pec and in

1910 to Volary and Nové Údolí. The railway led along the hillside of Kleť to the north of the town. The railway station was situated high above the town. At the end of the 1930s Nádražní předměstí (Railway-station Suburb) was established above the curve of the road in the direction towards the railway station.

In the first third of the 20th century new construction activities appeared in the town. Until then new houses were built only in suburbs. Generally small house construction activity spread to Budějovické předměstí (Budějovice Suburb) and Špičák. New administration buildings (district authority) and synagogue were erected in the elbow of the river in Plešivec. Detached houses were built on the hill above Fričkovský dvůr (Fričkovský Farmyard), Horní brána (Upper Gate) and in the area of Tavírna and předměstí Svatého Ducha (Holy Spirit Suburb). The historical town was not affected by the construction of new residential houses. The only exception was a high Neo-Renaissance building of Savings Bank between the square and the Church of St. Vitus. In the 19th century all municipal gates were torn down (except for Budějovická brána) as well as the major part of fortification. With the reconstruction of the upper part of the tower of the Church of St. Vitus in the Gothic style between 1893 and 1894 the panorama of the town acquired its final character.

Early in the morning on October 2, 1938 there was a gun fight in the town between the troops of the Czechoslovak Army and the groups of German soldiers. The shooting also came from the Czechoslovak armoured train in front of the railway station. Several grenades and shots fell on the town. Wehrmacht entered the town on October 8. The Mayor had a speech that rejected the years of pre-Munich republic "under the rulership of the Czechs". In the end he said: "Krumlov was German, Krumlov will always remain German in all times and for that we thank our leader." Adolf Hitler unexpectedly arrived in Linz on October 19, 1938 and he said he would visit Český Krumlov region the following day. He arrived in the town around eleven o'clock in the morning on October 20 along the road via Vyšší Brod and Rožmberk. A large number of citizens gathered at the square and in the streets of Český Krumlov. Hitler visited a parade of the military troops at the square. In the building of the local authority he signed the town chronicle. He had a short speech and then he left via Latrán to Křenov. There he visited some Czechoslovak small forts. In Chvalšiny he had lunch with soldiers and then left for Kleť. Along the same way he went back to Linz. On March 25, 1939 the Act on Organisation of so called Sudeten Territory was published. In accordance with this Law the Reich-German law came into force in Český Krumlov from July 1, 1939. Since September 1, 1939 the citizens gradually learnt what the World War II was and what catastrophic consequences it had for them.

The town itself was not affected by events of the World War II or by the displacement of the Germans between 1945 and 1947. However the area to the south of Český Krumlov was tragically affected by the displacement of Germans and abandonment of the current residential structure despite the fact this territory was not accurately at the border. After the outbreak of communism in 1948 a large military training field Boletice was established to the west of the town. It still exists for the needs of the Army of the Czech Republic. It serves for the training of Czech troops of the United Nations Organisation that are placed in Český Krumlov. This is also the place of joint military exercises of NATO members.

The Jewish society was established in 1855. Around 1845 they had their private chapel (evidences data back to 1845). Before 1873 the Jewish community was established with the change of the society. The largest number of Jewish population was in the town around 1900. In Český Krumlov there were 165 Jews (1.9 % of all inhabitants). Between 1908 and 1910 a synagogue was built in the southern suburb Plešivec. The Jewish community in Český Krumlov did not survive the World War II. Its synagogue was used by the Czechoslovak Church between 1945 and 1968 (Hussite Church since 1970). The cemetery established after 1890 created a separate part in the complex of municipal cemeteries. Romanies settled in the town after the World War II especially during the large migration wave from Eastern Slovakia. Romany minority permanently settled in the town despite all related problems and stabilized there. They learnt to adjust to the conditions of life in the Czech majority. Romanies live their own cultural, social and political life.

Thanks to the concentration of the new town development beyond the historical core of the town and general post-war stagnation supported by the displacement of German citizens, the historical constructions in Český Krumlov survived in extraordinary scope. In the 1960s and 1970s the traffic was turned away from the historical core of the town to a new bypass to the east of the town from Budějovické předměstí (Budějovice Suburb) above Fričkovský dvůr (Fričkovský Farmyard) via Horní brána (Upper Gate) and Tavírna to the left bank of the river. In the 1970s and 1980s a large number of panel houses was built in Český Krumlov and generally it took into account the unique cultural values of the town and developed on the hills without the direct contact with the historical part (with the exception of panel houses to the north of the castle – at Špičák). A large housing estate was erected above Plešivec, another in the neighbourhood of the railway station. The last housing estate was built in more favourable architectural forms in the 1990s. It was built on the left side of the road to Česká Budějovice, to the west of Domoradice which was thus incorporated into the continuous municipal agglomeration. This housing estate disturbs the view of the town only from the distance – especially from Nové Spolí and Křížová hora (Cross Mountain). It is situated next to the industrial complex to the north of Domoradice.

Paper, electrotechnical, construction, woodworking (furniture production) plants were active in Český Krumlov in the 1980s. The production of frames and ledges in Lira factory became famous. Small industrial factories produced clothes. There was also a polygraphical and food plant (dairy, cheese factory, bakeries) in the town. State-owned Farm Šumava represented the area of agricultural production. Beer was brewed in the then Schwarzenberg's brewery which during the real socialism used to be a part of the state-owned company of South Bohemian Breweries. Today it is hold by a private company Eggenberg Brewery.

Paper industry concentrated in Větrní and in Loučovice contaminated water of the Vltava river. Both firms have argued which of them contaminates the river more since World War II. In respect to the increased post-war paper production and position of Lipenská přehrada (Lipno Dam) the situation worsened. The river was strongly contaminated and covered with foam. It was dangerous to swim

there; the whole town was polluted with strong smell. In the 1970s there was a bypassing tunnel built for the outflow of contaminated water from the Vltava river from Větrní and it went to the surface behind the town. As late as in connection with the planned construction of the nuclear power plant in Temelín and construction of the dam in Hněvkovice, whose water is used for cooling the power plant complex in Temelín, the construction of the sewerage plant has started with the assistance of Polish constructors. During the 1990s the Vltava river regained its purity. The town had a district hospital, policlinic and district health care centre. The local gymnasium is quite well known together with the system of kindergartens and basic schools. Both archives in Český Krumlov also played an important role. The branch of the State District Archives of Třeboň has its seat in the castle. The building of the State District Archives is located directly at Plešivec. The exposition of the District Homeland Museum is also interesting.

After 1989 new facilities were built, especially new galleries, hotels, bed&breakfast facilities, restaurants, pubs, cafés, confectioneries, bakeries, pharmacies, banks, exchanges, private surgeries, attorney's offices, private firms of all kind, transportation, car repair shops, travel agencies, construction firms. All of them contribute to the dramatic change of the character of the town. St. Agnes' Secondary School of Applied Arts has a special position among secondary schools. It provides for training of art and construction conservators. Egon Schiele Art Centre has a special importance. It was established in 1993 in the honour of painter Egon Schiele (1890–1918). It became famous thanks to exhibitions of modern arts. Český Krumlov also became the town of science. In last few years historical premises of the town and the castle hosted international scientific congresses and conferences organised especially by the Historical Institute of South Bohemian University in České Budějovice.

The historical core of the town including the suburb is one of the most valuable municipal preservations in the world (for the first time declared in 1963 and again in 1987). Since 1992 the town has been on the UNESCO List of World Cultural Heritage. The reconstruction of the town conservation, sometimes to the detriment of maintaining the authenticity of individual houses, started as early as in the 1970s. Its more conceptual and more intensive implementation started in 1989. The tourism has a major importance for further development of the town. Since 1990 the town has been annually organising the Five-petalled Rose Festival. The development of the town in the 21st century mainly depends on the further growth of tourism and its efficiency.

Václav Bůžek – Jiří Dvořák – Miroslav Novotný – Robert Šimůnek

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Anfänge der Stadt im 13. Jahrhundert

Die ersten Siedlungen auf dem Krumauer Gebiet sind uns aus der Zeit des mittleren Paläolithikums bekannt. Zahlreiche Funde bezeugen eine ständige Besiedlung bereits in der Hallstatt- und La-Tène-Zeit. Zuverlässig bestätigt ist die Besiedlung des heutigen Burghofs von Krumau um die Wende der älteren und mittleren Bronzezeit (etwa 1500 v. Chr.); anscheinend gab es hier eine Höhensiedlung und vielleicht sogar eine Burgstätte. Die Besiedlung des heutigen Stadtraums ist aus dem 8. bis 12. Jahrhundert belegt worden.

Wie von den Prädikaten der Herren von Krumau bezeugt (1253 wurde Vitek de Chrumbenowe erwähnt), existierte die Burg bereits um 1250. Es ist jedoch höchst unwahrscheinlich, dass sich die Erwähnung eines Turniers durch Ulrich von Liechtenstein im Jahre 1240 ("ein ritterschaft in Boheim lant waer ze Krumbenowe genomen") auf Krumau bezieht. Die Bezeichnung "Český" (Böhmisch) als Teil des Stadtnamens ist seit der Mitte des 15. Jahrhunderts bekannt (wird zum ersten Mal 1459 erwähnt). Die spätere Stadt Krumau wurde in der zweiten Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts angelegt.

Der schachbrettartige Grundriss wurde in der Regel als eine Analogie des Budweiser Modells betrachtet, das den hiesigen Geländebedingungen angepasst wurde. Die Moldaubucht, in der die Stadt angelegt wurde, drückt sich auch in deren Namen Chrumbenowe aus (die Wortzusammensetzung krumbenowe bedeutet eigentlich „krummer Strom“ oder „krumme Halbinsel“). Zusammen mit der Stadtgründung entwickelten sich auch die Keime der Ansiedlung von Latron unterhalb der Burg. Während die Anlage der an Latron grenzenden Neustadt in die zweite Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts fällt, sind die Anfänge der Krumauer Vorstädte (heute bekannt als Spitzenberg, Obertor und Flössberg) erst in der ersten Hälfte des 16. Jahrhunderts zu suchen. Für eine Siedlung städtischen Typs konnte Krumau, wie es scheint, gegen 1274 gehalten werden, als ein Richter in der Stadt erwähnt wurde ("Sipota iudex de Crumnow"). Architektonisch und städtebaulich wies Krumau jedoch damals noch keine Merkmale einer institutionellen Stadt auf. Ein voll entwickeltes System von Stadtverwaltung ist hier im Jahre 1336 belegt.

Die Stadt wurde von den Herren von Krumau angelegt. Nachdem das Geschlecht 1302 ausgestorben war, ging die Stadt in den Besitz der Erben, der Herren von Rosenberg über. Diese verlegten ihre Residenz in der ersten Dekade des 14. Jahrhunderts von dem Schloss Rosenberg nach Krumau. Als Stadt ("civitas") wurde Krumau zum ersten Mal 1309 erwähnt. Die Aktivitäten Peters I. von Rosenberg, der 1347 starb, belegen eindeutig dessen zielbewusstes Vorgehen beim Aufbau einer Residenzstadt seines Geschlechts. Seine Politik wurde auch von seinen Söhnen, insbesondere Ulrich I. (gestorben 1390) fortgesetzt. Eine neue starke Welle von Bauaktivitäten auf der Burg und in der Stadt fiel erst in den Zeitraum nach den Hussitenkriegen und war Bestandteil einer großzügigen und wohlgedachten Umbaupolitik mit dem Ziel, hier eine Residenzstadt zu bauen, die den hohen Repräsentationsanforderungen der Herren mit der fünfblättrigen Rose im Wappen im spätmittelalterlichen Böhmen gerecht werden konnte.

Der Anteil der deutschen Bevölkerung in Böhmischem Krumau war wahrscheinlich von Anfang an – nachweisbar jedoch im 14. und 15. Jahrhundert – sehr hoch. Das bezeugen zweisprachige Predigten am Fronleichnamfest und die Anwesenheit deutscher Prediger in der Stadt. Spätestens ab der zweiten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts gab es in der Stadtkanzlei einen deutschen Sekretär.

Aufstieg der Stadt im 14. Jahrhundert. Topografie des mittelalterlichen Böhmisch Krumau

Die Bauform und die innere Anordnung der Krumauer Burg kann bis zum 15. Jahrhundert nur bruchstückhaft rekonstruiert werden, auch wenn die einzelnen Burgräume bereits seit der ersten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts schriftlich belegt worden sind. Die älteste Erwähnung, die sich auf die innere Burganordnung bezieht, bestätigt die Existenz der Georgskapelle in der Burg (1334) mit der anliegenden Sakristei. Aus dem 15. Jahrhundert sind uns verschiedene Burgräume und Kammern mit Umgang bekannt, in denen das Burgpersonal wohnte. Es wird traditionell angenommen, dass das älteste befestigte Objekt an der Stelle des späteren „Hrádek“ stand. Dies kann jedoch bislang nicht eindeutig nachgewiesen werden. Schriftliche Quellen belegen Bautätigkeiten auf der Krumauer Burg in den vierziger Jahren des 15. Jahrhunderts. Aus dieser Zeit stammt die heutige Form der Georgskapelle. Bestandteil der Burgbauten unter Ulrich II. von Rosenberg, der als erster seines Geschlechts in den Jahren 1418–1451 den Titel Rosenberger Herrscher benutzte und 1462 starb, war eine Erweiterung der Burgbefestigung und der Bau der damit verbundenen Mantelbrücke.

Eine genaue Zeitbestimmung der Befestigung Krumaus ist bislang noch problematisch. Es handelte sich nämlich um drei Bezirke mit eigenen Stadtmauern: die Burg mit der Vorburg, Latron und die Neustadt, und die Innenstadt. Vorhandene Dokumente deuten darauf hin, dass die Stadt spätestens Anfang des 14. Jahrhunderts mit Mauern umgeben wurde, auch wenn die ersten Anzeichen einer Befestigung der wachsenden Siedlung bis in das Jahrhundert davor zurückreichen. Ein wichtiger Bestandteil der Stadtbefestigung war allerdings schon die Moldau (aus dem Jahre 1432 sind uns zwei Brücken bekannt, die damals von Hochwasser vernichtet wurden), da eine der mäanderartigen Flussbuchten die Stadt buchstäblich schließt. Wahrscheinlich um die Mitte des 14. Jahrhunderts, parallel zum Bau der Klosteranlage, entstanden auch die Neustadtmauern, die auch das anliegende Latron umschlossen. Große Teile der Stadtmauern in der Innenstadt, in Latron und in der Neustadt sind in beträchtlichem Ausmaße erhalten geblieben. Ein nicht geringer Teil der Mauerkonstruktionen ist heute Bestandteil der Stirn- bzw. Innenwände zahlreicher Häuser. Vereinzelt stehende kompakte Mauerreste sind noch heute am Südrand Latrons in Richtung Bierbrauerei (in der Nähe blieb eine Eckbastei erhalten) oder im südlichen Teil der Innenstadt östlich der ehemaligen Gøjauer Tore (die Löcher in der Mauer verraten, dass die Stadtmauer mit Umgängen versehen war) zu sehen. Es gab insgesamt neun Tore in den Stadtmauern (Budweiser Tor, Latroner Außen- und Innentor, Außen- und Innentor in der Rathausgasse, Gøjauer Außen- und Innentor, Obertor und das Tor am Ende der heutigen Breiten Gasse). Bis auf das bis heute erhalten gebliebene Budweiser Tor wurden alle Tore im Laufe des 19. Jahrhunderts niedergerissen.

Die Pfarrkirche des Heiligen Veit dominierte die Stadt seit dem 14. Jahrhundert. Die Kirche wurde Anfang des 14. Jahrhunderts angelegt (vor 1317). Die Chronologie der früheren Bebauung des Ortes ist unklar. Bei einer Untersuchung des Hauses Nr. 161 in der Kirchengasse wurden Karnerüberreste entdeckt. Es ist nicht auszuschließen, dass der ältere Kern mit dem Beinhaus und der ursprünglichen Wenzelskapelle (die neu angelegte Kapelle dieses Patroziniums wurde 1347 erwähnt) aus der Zeit vor dem Regierungsantritt Peters I. von Rosenberg (1310) stammen kann.

Eine andere, jedoch nicht verwirklichte Absicht Peters I. war die Erweiterung der an die Vorburg anschließenden Siedlung. Kurz vor seinem Tod erteilte er zusammen mit seinen Söhnen ein Privilegium, nach dem die Vorburg ("suburbium") – Latron und das Gebiet der späteren Neustadt – der Stadt angegliedert wurde. Die Gründung eines Klarissinnen- und Minoritenklosters als geistiges und architektonisches Zentrum des neuen Stadtviertels stand im Einklang mit seinen Vorstellungen über die Stadtentwicklung. Die eigentliche Gründung des Verbundklosters erfolgte durch Peters Söhne in der zweiten Hälfte der fünfziger Jahre des 14. Jahrhunderts. Aus Dokumenten geht eine rege Bauaktivität auf dem Klostergelände bis zum Anfang des 15. Jahrhunderts hervor, dann stagnierte sie und zu einem Wiederaufleben der Bautätigkeit kommt es erst in der zweiten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts. An der Wende des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts wurde das Kloster zu einem kulturellen und geistigen Zentrum von überregionaler Bedeutung, wie z.B. aus Inventarverzeichnissen der Klosterbibliothek ersichtlich ist.

Als Residenzstadt eines vornehmen böhmischen Adelsgeschlechts war Krumau bereits im 14. Jahrhundert ein Kultur- und Bildungszentrum und der Träger dieser Aktivitäten war – neben dem Adelshof – vor allem das Minoriten- und Klarissinnenkloster. Ein weiteres Zentrum der Kulturtätigkeit war die Veitskirche sowie die mit ihr verbundene Stadtschule. Die Donation von Agnes und Elisabeth von Rosenberg legte gegen 1380 den Grundstein zur Kaplanbibliothek ("libraria") in der Pfarre. Die in dem sog. "Stöckgebäude" in der Nähe der Pfarrkirche untergebrachte Stadtschule wurde spätestens in der zweiten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts errichtet. Unter den im 14. und 15. Jahrhundert in der Krumauer Pfarre tätigen Geistlichen gab es zahlreiche Universitätsabsolventen, wodurch die Schule auch außerhalb der Region und des Landes einen bedeutenden Ruf erlangte.

Bereits vor der Mitte des 14. Jahrhunderts gab es in Krumau Einrichtungen charitativen Charakters – Spitäler und Bäder. Seit dem 14. Jahrhundert gab es in der Stadt auch zwei Friedhöfe, einen in der Nähe des Minoriten- und Klarissinnenklosters (während der Fronleichnamprozessionen war er einer der Sammelorte der Wallfahrer) und einen anderen an der Veitskirche. Wirtschaftsobjekte in Krumau sind uns seit dem 14. Jahrhundert bekannt (z.B. Mühlen, Fischbehälter und Teiche, Obstgarten, Walken, Hammerwerk u.a.), im Laufe des 14. Jahrhunderts bildete sich auch ein Netz von Wirtschaftshöfen in der Nähe der Stadt (z.B. Favouritenhof, Schwalbenhof) heraus.

Spätmittelalterliche Residenzstadt im 15. Jahrhundert

Während der Hussitenkriege spielte Krumau die Rolle eines der führenden geistigen Zentren im damaligen Böhmen, da es Zufluchtsstätte vieler Intellektueller und Geistlicher aus Prag und anderen Orten des Böhmisches Königreichs wurde. Da Krumau