

Aufnahme angefertigt wurde, ging in den Fünfzigerjahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts bei der Erweiterung der Fahrbahn in der scharfen Kurve an der Kreuzung der Straßen Zborovská ulice, Čelakovského ulice und ulice Politických vězňů ein.

Rückseite des Umschlages

Abb. Nr. 33: Komotau 1900. *Komotau 1900. Nach der Natur vom Gymnasialthurn. Gezeichnet von Caspar Helling. Schwarzweiße Zeichnung 118 x 179 mm. In: Heimatskunde des politischen Bezirkes Komotau, die Gerichtsbezirke: Komotau, Görkau und Sebastiansberg umfassend, herausgegeben vom Deutschen Bezirkslehrervereine Komotau, Komotau 1898, S. 728.* Scan und digital restauriert von Petr Rak. Im Blick Komotau von der Perspektive des Sternwarte-Turmes am Gymnasium (er ist bei der rechten unteren Ecke gezeichnet) mit der Aussicht auf das Massiv des Erzgebirges, am deutlichsten sind die Ignatius-Kirche und die heute bereits eingegangene dichte Bebauung im Stadtkern zwischen dem Marktplatz und dem langgezogenen Gebäude des ehemaligen Jesuitenseminars zu sehen. Die Menge der qualmenden Kamine belegt die industrielle Entwicklung der Stadt mit angehäufteten Industriebetrieben vor allem am Rande der ehemaligen Niederen Vorstadt und Gottesackervorstadt und in Oberdorf.

A Detailed List of Maps, Plans and Pictures in Volume no. 16 – Chomutov

Compiled by Jaroslav Pachner, Petr Rak, Eva Semotanová, Robert Šimůnek

Front page of the jacket

Pict. no. 1: The coat of arms of the town of Chomutov as of 2007. Graphic processing by Petr Tomas.

Pict. no. 2: A veduta of Chomutov by Jakub Hoefnagel from 1617, based on an older model. *Commoda vulgo Comethaw, Bohemia civitas. Communicavit G. Houfnaglius, depictum a filio anno 1617.* The author of the original veduta was Joris Hoefnagel (approx. 1542–1600), his son Jakub Hoefnagel (approx. 1575–1630) drew his veduta according to his father's one. In: Braun Georg – Hogenberg Abraham, *Civitates orbis terrarum*, volume VI., Coloniae – Antuerpiae 1618, sheet no. 25. Compare map sheet no. 37, pict. no. 21.

Text sheets

Pict. no. 3: Reconstruction of the appearance of the building where the commander of the order of German Cross Knights lived in the mid-14th century. Drawing by Jaroslav Pachner. At that time the seat of the order consisted of a large house and a so-called small house – where the commander lived. The large house was connected directly to the central axis of the Church of St. Catherine. In the 14th century these large structures had flat ceilings. Cornices supporting beam ceilings have survived in the basement of the today's town-hall. The *commendam* was surrounded with a moat and a fortification-wall creating thus a large set of residential and farm buildings. The moat and the fortification wall ran through today's Taboritská Street. The whole *commendam* was modified into a seat of feudal noblemen in the last quarter of the 15th and the first quarter of the 16th centuries.

Pict. no. 4: A silver seal of the town of Chomutov from the early second half of the 15th century. The diameter of the seal disc: 48 mm. State District Archives Chomutov, office in Kadaň, A collection of seal samples and stamps, inventory no. 3, registr. no. 3. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. In the seal field there is the town coat of arms of Chomutov and its appearance corresponds with the description in the privilege of 3 November 1457: with a crown above the shield with the Czech lion (and not with a crown above the shield with the municipal coat of arms. The shield is surrounded with a text written in Gothic lower-case letters: *sigillum : civitatis : chomuttov :* ("the seal of the town of Chomutov").

Pict. no. 5: Reconstruction of the appearance of Chomutov Castle after its renovation completed in the 1570s by Bohuslav Felix Hasištejnský of Lobkovic. A drawing by Jaroslav Pachner. The renovation at the turn of the 16th century significantly modified the *commendam* premises. The tower and the nave of the Church of St. Catherine were modified to suit residential purposes, the rooms with flat ceilings were vaulted and as a result of that the height of individual floors changed. We can also find diamond vaults and rich sandstone portals there. Before 1520 the large eastern wing dated according to the Weitmille coat of arms situated on the corner of today's town hall was added. The renovation was completed in the Renaissance style when the castle was owned by the Lobkovicz when also the interiors and the presbytery of St. Catharine's Church were turned into a family vault. The mighty two-storey building was destroyed by fire on 24 June 1598. The second floor was never rebuilt and only several window niches remained of it in the attic.

Pict. no. 6: A brass seal of Chomutov from the 17th century. The diameter of the seal disc: 38 mm. State District Archives Chomutov, office in Kadaň, A collection of seal samples and stamps, inventory no. 1191, reg. no. 28. Photo by Pavel Vychodil. In the seal field marked with a wreath and a line there is the coat of arms of Chomutov in a Baroque shield corresponding with the coat of arms drawn in the privilege from the 3 November 1457: the crown is located above the shield with the coat of arms and not above the shield with a lion. The shield with the coat of arms and the crown reach to the upper and bottom edge of the seal field and the text written in the humanistic lower-case letters is made on both sides of the seal field: *CIVITATIS COMOTOVIE* ("of the town of Chomutov").

Pict. no. 7: The Jesuit College with the Church of St. Ignatio. Digital photo AIREX o.s. Jiří Popel of Lobkovic had to buy eight burgher houses to be able to commence the construction of the college. Seven of the houses were pulled down and the eighth, the house of Chomutov commissioner Hans Zettelberg of Zettelberg no. 84 (with three roof

lucarnes), has survived because only a part of the yard and garden were used for the construction of the Jesuit premises. The tower in the right corner that adjoins the building of the seminary of St. Francisco Xavierius was originally a part of the municipal fortification system (in the foundation deed of the college it is called "the middle guarding tower") and it shows the location of the town walls before the establishment of the Jesuit College.

Map no. 1: A plan of paths in the vicinity of Chomutov and specification of the local section of the land road from Prague to Leipzig from 1660. No name. Photo 251 x 178 mm, State District Archives Chomutov, office in Kadaň. Collection of photos and negatives, shelf mark C 476. Scanned by Petr Rak. The plan shows the surroundings of Chomutov from Horní Ves (it shows the outlines of the settlement on the left bank of Chomutovka, the Church of St. Catherine and noblemen's pub on the corner of Lipská and Kostelní Streets) via the villages of Spořice, Droužkovice and Hořelec and Na Seniku, all the way to Přečápy and Droužkovice between which the rest of Luční Lake is drawn. Chomutov is represented by a sketch of the Dean Church and the town walls with four town gates. No houses are drawn in suburbs and its area can only be assumed from secluded gates on access paths. Worth noticing is the alum mill with a cloud of smoke and the execution place on Šibeniční Hill around which a road to Blatno passes.

Pict. no. 8: Houses no. 263–271 opposite today's Žižka Square in the former "Langegasse" (Palacký Street) in a picture taken probably during the first decade of the 20th century. A postcard 138 x 90 mm, Regional museum in Chomutov, partial collection Postcards, inventory no. P 3502. Scanned and digitally restored by Petr Rak. The long-distance road from Prague to Leipzig ran along Long Street which ran outside the fortified centre along the right bank of the river Chomutovka. The road was lined with a row of houses on one side and the river on the other in the 16th century. Simple single-storey terraced houses built during the 18th and 19th centuries are in contrast with richly decorated multi-storey houses no. 1083 and 327 at the back on the corner of Žižka Square and 18 Října Street. The street was built at the beginning of the 20th century by breaking a continuous row of houses in Long Street.

Pict. no. 9: District hospital of Empress Elisabeth, no. 403, after 1913. A postcard 138 x 88 mm, Regional museum in Chomutov, partial collection Postcards, inventory no. P 3506. Scanned and digitally restored by Petr Rak. A newly built structure erected on the site of an older building completed in 1913 according to the design by Josef Zášch. Mighty front gables were typical of his works (a complex of 26 of residential houses which do not exist any more, at the crossroads of Vinohradská, Alfonse Muchy and Viléma Blodka Streets). The park in front of the building was established at the turn of the 1880s on the site of the second Chomutov cemetery used from the end of the 15th century till the mid-19th century.

Pict. no. 10: Masaryk Square after 1934. A postcard 142 x 90 mm, Regional museum in Chomutov, partial collection Postcards, inventory no. P 3510. Scanned and digitally restored by Petr Rak. The newly built District Office no. 3100 completed in 1934 is adjoined by so called "gázistické houses" no. 1744–1748 in Smetanova Street. All these structures were designed by Artur Payr. The last building on the south-western side of the square on the right side of the postcard is the Czech primary and secondary school no. 1626 completed in September 1926 (architect Ladislav Machoň). In front of it there is an unobtrusive monument to František Josef Gerstner unveiled in June 1932.

Pict. no. 11: A new German grammar school in Mostecká Street. A postcard, after 1938, 140 x 97 mm, Regional museum in Chomutov, partial collection Postcards, inventory no. P 3483. Scanned and digitally restored by Petr Rak. The building of the grammar school is interesting due to its location along a street ascending to the top of the long Vinohradský Hill. The structure designed by Artur Pyer and Ernst Landisch, who was Chomutov municipal construction councillor, was never built in full. Instead of an enclosed square yard with a large gymnasium, only two three-storey wings, a small gymnasium and an adjoined one-storey villa for the headmaster were built.

Pict. no. 12: An approximate land-use plan of Chomutov from 1956. Photo 288 x 208 mm. The municipal authority of the town of Chomutov, department of development and capital expenditure of the town, unsigned. Scanned and digitally restored by Petr Rak. This plan also defined the scope of the so-called protective "coal pillar" on which construction activity was supposed to be permitted during the next fifteen years. The border of the pillar ran from mountain slopes in the north-west at a distance of a hundred and fifty metres in parallel with Lipská and Kadaňská Streets, across the road to Černovice and it continued to the north edge of Spořice and further on past Poldi steelworks (with an unprotected island between the factory, cemetery and hospital) and the rolling mill. Near the hill where Údlický Wood is situated (which is strikingly apparent on the right edge of the plan) it turned first to the west and subsequently along the eastern edge of Kamencové (Alum Stone) Lake it ran northward to the mountains.

Pict. no. 13: Beneš Square, 1960s. A postcard, 148 x 103 mm, Regional museum in Chomutov, partial collection Postcards, inventory no. P 3164. Scanned by Petr Rak. The north-eastern side of the square was partitioned by an uninterrupted row of four residential houses no. 3634–3637 completed in June 1955. The landscaping also dates from the early 1950s. The designer tried to adjust the appearance of the houses to the specific environment – their fronts faced Školní Street, the houses were of differing heights and they had elaborate rear sections facing the square.

Pict. no. 14: Žižka Square and Palackého Street, 1957. Two photos combined, height 112 mm; width 140 mm and 125 mm, The Municipal Authority of Chomutov, department of development and capital expenditure, unsigned. Scanned and digitally restored by Petr Rak. The bus terminal was built on the site of demolished houses in Zámecká (Castle) Street in the late 1940s. After the houses were demolished, Renaissance gables of the Town Hall which originate from the third quarter of the 16th century came to the fore. The three-storey house no.

271 in Palackého Street rebuilt during 1932–1933 in the functionalistic style (quite on the right) shows that the houses in the former "Dlouhá Street" started changing gradually. In the first half of the 1960s this part of Palackého Street was pulled down and even the petrol station situated on the wide bridge over the Chomutovka River was removed.

Pict. no. 15: A model of the modification of the territory between the upper portion of Palackého Street, Žižka Square and the lower part of Blatenská Street (it means the area of the historic Horní (Upper) Suburb and Horní (Upper) Písek) completed in January 1968 at the latest. Photo 181 x 65 mm, State District Archives Chomutov, office in Kadaň, Collection of photos and negatives, shelf mark B 820. Scanned and digitally restored by Petr Rak. The model was created according to design documents from 1966 (compare map sheet no. 19, map no. 25). On the right side the centre of town between the Dean Church and Dr. Farského Street is outlined. In front of it there is a monolithic structure – a prefabricated house no. 3393–3397 and 4089–4090 in the middle section of Palackého Street with a lower building of the savings bank no. 4147 on the corner of Vršovců Street. The model already expected demolition of the protestant church in the park in Mánesova Street where an indoor swimming pool is situated. A high-rise building and an adjoining department store were built according to the plan too (even though the building looked rather different). Multi-storey garages were supposed to be built just next to it – however they never were. From what we can see in this model the following structures were also built: two dynamically curved rows of residential prefabricated houses on both sides of the upper section of Palackého Street (except two last blocks facing Školní Street – there is the Land Registry Office no. 5335–5336 on the site of the first one and the other site remained empty) and the building of the district committee of the Communist Party (presently Chomutov Municipal Authority no. 4602 in Zborovská Street). The remaining structures proved to be too expensive for the "realistic socialism" of the 1970s and 1980s – the structures which were never built included: the service centre behind the high-rise building (on the site of the today's car park under the headquarters of North-Bohemian Mines), a cultural house which was supposed to run across Blatenská Street near the town theatre, a bus terminal with a parking house on the corner of Lipská and Wolkerova Streets, relocation of the train station to Lipská Street behind the ice-hockey stadium, extension and completion of this stadium and a high-rise building of a hotel nearby. The atypically coiled prefabricated house erected instead of five planned standard square houses between the ice-hockey stadium and "Za Zborovskou" housing estate is undoubtedly a positive feature.

Pict. no. 16: Relocation of the bed of the Chomutovka River in the early 1970s. Photo 240 x 180 mm, Regional museum in Chomutov, partial collection Photos, inventory no. F 1652. A digital photo of a model by Michaela Balášová. On a completely demolished territory between Palackého and Blatenská Streets there used to be Horní (Upper) Suburb. By demolishing the houses in this area the following streets disappeared: Písková, Malá, U Potoka and Kovářská. In the left upper corner we can see brick residential houses no. 3669–3673 on the corner of Palackého and Zborovská Streets completed in the years 1956–1957; in the right upper corner there are the former barracks no. 569 from 1890 and a part (no. 4265–2468) of an atypical prefabricated residential house in Zborovská Street.

Pict. no. 17: Prefabricated houses in Horní Ves from the years 1964–1970. A postcard from the beginning of the 1970s, 147 x 103 mm, Regional museum in Chomutov, partial collection Postcards, inventory no. P 3151. Scanned by Petr Rak. At the front there is a housing estate built during the so called 1st phase between Cihlářská and Blatenská Streets with a shopping and catering centre Severka; at the back there are prefabricated houses built during the 2nd phase (on the left in Kostnická Street, on the right in Zenger Street). In the middle there are low family houses. The silhouette of the high-rise building on the horizon is the corn silo in Černovice.

Pict. no. 18: An aerial view of the so called 9th and 10th borough of the conglomeration housing estate (today's Březenecká Housing Estate). Digital photo AIREX, o.s. Each of the boroughs built during 1970–1980 is marked out by a circle of four-storey and seven-storey prefabricated buildings interconnected by a service zone (a post office, a cinema, a shopping centre and a health centre) situated between them. In the centre of the first borough there are three eighteen-storey houses designed according to a concept drafted by French designer Le Corbusier in 1946. The same group of houses was supposed to be built in the neighbouring 10th borough; however, due to the constructional demands of this structure it was replaced by thirteen-storey prefabricated houses.

Pict. no. 19: The aerial picture shows the so-called 13th conglomeration borough (Písečná Housing Estate) which is delimited by a local street in the left bottom corner and whose centre is dominated by a large square flat roof of a shopping centre and a restaurant. The largest part of the photo shows seven-storey prefabricated houses of Zahradní Housing Estate (12th conglomeration borough) with low buildings of the school and a long shopping, cultural and administrative centre. Unlike the Březenecká Housing Estate, both these estates lack a thorough concept and they prove that the socialist urban architecture of the 1970s and 80s completely abandoned composition integrity. Prefabricated houses in the left upper corner are a part of Kamenná Housing Estate (11th conglomeration borough); low-rise houses in the right upper corner are situated in the cadastral district of Jirkov. Digital photo AIREX, o.s.

Pict. no. 20: Time schedule of the process of surface coal mining in Krušné Mountains brown coal basin. The hatched round sector marks the territory of the "protective coal pillar" for Chomutov from 1956. Even this schematic picture of the pillar shows the breaking line where the border of the pillar turns from the straight line of Ústí railway along Lipská Street to the north. The ten-year-long sections of planned mining areas show that according to the plan from the end of the 1970s, on the basis of which this schedule was prepared, Chomutov was supposed to be destroyed between 2030–2050. (Reprinted from "Otázky teorie a pra-