

mit der Bautätigkeit auf der bisher unbebauten Fläche unter dem hinteren Gipfel des Heiligenberges rechnete. Obwohl die damaligen städtebaulichen Absichten nur teilweise oder überhaupt nicht realisiert wurden, erwiesen sie sich insoweit lebensfähig, dass sie oftmals von dem späteren kommunistischen Regime verwirklicht wurden.

In der Nachkriegszeit und den darauf folgenden Fünfzigerjahren unterschrieben sich wesentlich an dem Bauzustand der Häuser die schlechte Wirtschaftslage und der Mangel an Finanzmitteln zu der sonst üblichen Instandhaltung. Noch mehrere Jahre nach dem Kriegsende wurden durchaus nur die im Bau sich befindlichen Bauwerke vollendet, wie z. B. die Häuschen in der neuen Siedlung Nová kolonie (bis Kriegsende Kleinsiedlung), der Bau der neuen Molkerei (N.C. 1023; unverwirklichtes Projekt aus der Zeit der Okkupation) oder der Fertigbau der Kaserne in der Polní-Straße. Die intensive Fortsetzung des Wohnungsbaus kam erst in der zweiten Hälfte der Fünfzigerjahre. Zuerst beschränkte sich der Wohnungsbau auf die Bebauung von Häuserlücken durch typisierte Wohnhäuser – z. B. in der Raisova-Straße, in den neuen Straßen Fučíkova und Pionýrů, oder zwischen den Straßen Dvořákova und Fibichova. Nach und nach wurden auch die ersten Demolierungen der alten Bebauung vorgenommen – es wurden z. B. die Häuser entlang der östlichen Seite in der Straße kpt. Jaroše abgerissen und auf deren Stelle eine geschlossene Wohnungsanlage (sog. Rafanda) geschaffen. Die Nachfrage nach neuen Wohnungen stieg enorm als Kadaň zum Umfeld für die Arbeiter der im Bau sich befindlichen Kraftwerke Tušimice und Prunéřov (das E-Werk ETU I wurde 1964 in Betrieb gesetzt, das E-Werk EPRU I im Jahre 1968) und der sich ausbreitenden Braunkohlengruben bestimmt wurde. Im Jahre 1959 wurde der Bau der ersten Plattenbausiedlung A (Budovatelů) in Angriff genommen, der gänzlich den Sportplatz aus der 1. Republik in der Klášterská-Straße liquidierte und deren benachbarte Teil zwischen der Komenský- und Jungmann-Straße flächendeckende Demolierungen von einer der historischen Vorstädte (Kartenblatt Nr. 16, Abb. Nr. 21) zur Folge hatte. Im Sanierungsplan, der in derselben Zeit genehmigt wurde, wurde darüber hinaus über weitere Demolierungen in der historischen Bebauung entschieden, wodurch letztendlich die ganze Spitalvorstadt zum Opfer fiel. Aufgrund dessen Planes wurde damals auch der Antrag zur Konstitution der städtischen Denkmalzone gestellt. Dazu kam es damals nicht und die städtische Denkmalzone Kadaň wurde erst 1978 erklärt. Der steigenden Anzahl der Bevölkerung reichten damals die Kapazitäten der bisherigen medizinischen Einrichtungen nicht aus. Ihr ständiger Mangel und die Zersplitterung der Gesundheitspflege löste erst der Bau des neuen Krankenhauses mit Poliklinik am Südabhang des Zadní vrch (früher Hintere Berg), eröffnet 1978.

Zu Beginn der Sechzigerjahre begann der Bau der Siedlung B (Lučany), die durch die klare architektonische Absicht eine bemerkenswerte Baumaßnahme ist und dessen geschlossenes Areal sich völlig von den unlogisch „zusammengesetzten“ jüngeren Plattenbausiedlungen unterscheidet. In der Mitte der Sechzigerjahre knüpfte an diese Siedlung der Bau der Siedlung C (Slavín) und 1970 der Bau der Siedlung D (Strážiště, 1973 auf Na podlesí umbenannt) an. Noch im Laufe der Siebzigerjahre begann man als letzte große hiesige Baumaßnahme die Siedlung E zu bauen, welche von zwei getrennten Teilen besteht (ein Teil zwischen der Koželužská-Straße und dem Straßendurchzug und der zweite zwischen den Straßen 5. května und Na průtahu). Am Ende der Siebzigerjahre wurden zwischen den Siedlungen D und E an der Kreuzung von zwei wichtigen städtischen Durchgangstraßen das neue Kino „Rudá hvězda“, das sich daneben befindende Restaurant und das Warenhaus vollendet. Diese Gebäude schufen gemeinsam mit dem Kulturhaus das neue faktische Stadtzentrum, während der historische Stadtkern, entlegen von den Plattenbausiedlungen, wo die weitaus überwiegende Mehrheit der Kaadener Bevölkerung wohnte, ganz an die Peripherie gelangte, sowie was das Gebiet, als auch das Interesse betraf. Die nicht instand gehaltene und verfallende Bebauung des historischen Zentrums zog auch keine Menschen an, die eine Wohnung suchten. Die Baumaßnahmen aus Bauplatten ging ferner in den Achtzigerjahren weiter, aber im Vergleich zu den vorherigen Jahrzehnten handelte es sich nur um Vorhaben kleineren Umfangs, welche die bestehende Bebauung nur ergänzten und daran anknüpften – in den Straßen Sukova, am Ende der Chomutovská oder in der Bystřická. Neben dem Massenbau aus Betonplatten ging wesentlich bescheidener der Bau von neuen Familienhäusern voran, die in den Siebziger- und Achtzigerjahren nach und nach zu einem stabilen Bestandteil der neuen Bebauung wurden. Es entstanden so ganz neue Straßen (Zahradní) oder Viertel (Reihenhäuser aus Asbestzement- und Holzspanplatten in der Straße Nad nemocnicí oder hinter der Žitná-Straße. Zu Beginn der Achtzigerjahre wurden noch geplant, jedoch zum Glück zwei weitere Plattenbausiedlungen auf den Standorten Pokutická am rechten Eger-Ufer und Strážiště auf der westlichen Seite des Svatý vrch (Heiliger Berg) nicht mehr realisiert. Obwohl man für die Bewohner der neuen Siedlungen bereits vom Anfang an mit Erholungszonen, Spielplätzen und Parkflächen rechnete, blieb ihre Realisierung weit hinter den Plänen. Eine Priorität hatten der Wohnungsbau und die dazu sich beziehenden Sozialeinrichtungen, Verkaufsläden, Straßen u. Ä., während die Einrichtungen zur Erholung meist als letzte und mit ziemlich großer Verspätung entstanden. Bereits im Laufe der Sechzigerjahre wurde jedoch entlang des östlichen Randes der Siedlung B ein Sport- und Erholungsareal zuerst mit einem Leichtathletikstadion angelegt. Dann folgten Sportplätze und Tennisplätze, ein Winterstadion (1968-1971) und ein Schwimmbad (1976). Zu Beginn der Achtzigerjahre wurde ferner ein neuer Park zwischen dem umgeleiteten Prunéřovský-Bach (Brunnersdorfer Bach), der heutzutage den Namen Kadaňský trägt, und der versetzten Eisenbahnstrecke angelegt, der als Grünfläche

dienen sollte, welche die neuen Wohnsiedlungen von der Werk- und Kohlenabraumbahn abtrennen sollte (heute Roosevelty sady).

Nach 1989 wurde das Bauen mit Betonplatten eingestellt. Gleichzeitig wurde jedoch fast der gesamte kommunale Wohnungsbau unterbrochen. Erst 1999 wurde ein neues Wohnhaus in der Dvořákova-Straße vollendet, das die Baulücke zwischen der evangelischen Kirche und dem Gebäude der Fachlehranstalt ausfüllte. Der Schwerpunkt der neuen Bautätigkeit bestand dann im Bau von Familienhäusern, die sich meist in geschlossene Gebiete konzentrierten – auf den Südabhang des Zadní vrch, im Areal der aufgehobenen Kaserne in der Polní-Straße, am westlichen Abhang des Svatý vrch. In der letzten Zeit wächst die einstweilen letzte Kolonie von Familienhäusern auf den Grundstücken östlich von der Stadt an der Straße zum Kraftwerk in Želina (neue Straße Vinohrady).

Zu Beginn der Neunzigerjahre wurde der neue Busbahnhof bei dem städtischen Straßendurchzug gebaut und der Stelle des bisherigen Busbahnhofs im Stadtzentrum, 1958 dem Zweck übergeben, wurde größtenteils die Parkform zurückgegeben. Den markantesten Baueingriff in die Stadtglomerations in dieser Zeit brachte der Bau von vier Supermärkten, die sich um das neue „sozialistische“ Stadtzentrum herum an der Kreuzung der Straßen Na průtahu und kpt. Jaroše konzentrierten. Deswegen mussten die Gebäude der Bierbrauerei aus dem Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts und der Molkerei aus den Vierzigerjahren des 20. Jahrhunderts abgerissen werden. Es entstanden 1995 Plus, heute Penny, 2000 Albert, 2003 Kaufland und Lidl. Im Jahre 2002 ging eines der letzten von hiesigen technischen Denkmälern ein – das Gebäude des ehemaligen landwirtschaftlichen Großlagers in der Straße Na průtahu. Die Veränderung der gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse nach 1989 ermöglichte jedoch auch die Renovierung der Kulturdenkmäler und die Wiederbelebung des zuvor vernachlässigten historischen Stadtkerns. Zu Beginn des dritten Jahrtausends veränderte sich so das historische Stadtzentrum zu einem malerischen Ort. Trotzdem dass sich in der Umgebung drei Heizkraftwerke (früher vier), nördlich und nordöstlich der Braunkohletagebau und südwestlich das der Öffentlichkeit unzugängliche Militärgelände Hradiště befinden, bringt der Aufenthalt in Kadaň und seiner Umgebung den Touristen und gelegentlichen Besuchern unerwartet angenehme Erlebnisse.

## Summary

The site where the town of Kadaň was to be built at a later time is situated on the very edge of the territory which has been repeatedly settled since the prehistoric times and the early Middle Ages. Numerous rural settlements were identified east of today's Kadaň – in open valleys of the river Hutná and Lužický stream, in the meander of the river Ohře between Hradec and Nechranice (compare map sheet no. 28, map no. 34). Very scarce archaeological finds originate from the area of the contemporary town and these prove short-term presence of man and the existence of thoroughfares. The centre of settlement was situated just behind the eastern edge of the contemporary town conglomeration, on the shore of a shallow lake, which ceased to exist in the late 18th century (so called *Jezerka/ Seehaus/ Seelöcher*). The extraordinarily advantageous location was settled permanently for the whole prehistoric times and the early Middle Ages; some finds document that inhabitants of the Kadaň region of that time were involved in the traffic on long-distance trading paths. A stronghold on an elongated promontory near Hradec u Kadaně functioned as the centre of a fairly densely populated region during some periods of the prehistoric times (during the late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age).

Scarce early Slavic settlement (approx. 6th-7th centuries) was also located in the area which had been settled during the prehistoric times – i.e. in shallow, open valleys along streams which discharge into the Ohře, up to the altitude of about 350 meters above the sea level (compare map sheet no. 28, map no. 35). During the following early stronghold and middle stronghold periods (approx. 8th - 9th centuries) a number of new settlements emerged (along the lower reaches of Prunéřovský and Hradecký streams etc.) and such dense settlement network survived also during the early stronghold period (approx. 10th – 12th centuries). The Kadaň region is linked with one of five territorial sections of 'Lucké' Principality, mentioned in the Cosmas Chronicle, with the centre in the above mentioned Hradec u Kadaně (*Burgstadt*). It remained the centre of the region even after annexation to the early Přemyslid state in the 10th century, however, lost its importance during the 12th century when its central function was taken over by the growing settlement in Kadaň.

The early medieval settlement stopped at the foothills of forested slopes of the Doupovské and Krušné Mountains which were only passable along several paths. We do not have any details of the path via Kralupy u Chomutova (*Deutsch Kralup*) where a customs office was situated in the late 10th century. The path from Zwickau in Saxony to Bohemia running probably across Přisečnický (*Pressnitzer*) pass was recorded in the early 12th century; in the middle of the same century a path from Chemnitz in Saxony towards Chomutov (*Komotau*) was documented as well. It is beyond doubt that Kadaň developed so vigorously due to its location by a ford in the Ohře river across which a long-distance path ran from Prague, via Žatec and Přisečnický pass to Saxony. According to archaeological finds it seems that in the 10th – 12th centuries there were two independent settlements on the territory of today's Kadaň. The first of them, known from archaeological sources only, was situated slightly higher against the flow of the stream, in an open valley between Zadní and Bystřický hills by the later village of Bystřice (*Wistritz*). The other settlement situated by the ford across the Ohře is documented also in writing as of 1186 when Prince Bedřich presented it to the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. There is no information about the specific appearance of the settlement; based

on the so far scarce archaeological finds we are only able to determine its approximate size (compare map sheet no. 28, map no. 36). The probably unfortified settlement comprised scattered buildings, which we know no details about, and its layout was probably determined by the main thoroughfare running from the ford to the north towards Bystřice (*Wistritz*) and Prunéřov (*Brunnersdorf*) (the route of the aforementioned long-distance path). The centre was dominated by a Roman Church with a mighty tower over the eastern choir; and as typical of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem the church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem probably had their seat nearby, however, we have no proof of that.

Shortly before the mid-13th century or in the mid-13th century another significant change in the settlement structure of Kadaň occurred when a new royal town was established in the neighbourhood of the old settlement by the ford. The founder of the town is not known. It was probably either Wenceslaus I (1230-1253) or his son Přemysl Otakar II (1253-1278). There are no written documents about the establishment of the town. The *ante quem* date for the establishment of the town is 1261 when the Prague Knights of St. John of Jerusalem were appointed sponsors of churches in four nearby villages (Mikulovice (*Niklasdorf*), Vernéřov (*Wernersdorf*), Prunéřov (*Brunnersdorf*) and the destroyed village of Buchelberch) established by Kadaň burgher Arvo. The newly established town featured a regular ground plan with a central square, grid street plan and regularly shaped house plots arranged one next to another. The premises of the town included the parish church of the Holy Virgin, a Minorite monastery in the north-eastern corner of the town and probably also the royal castle on a protruding rocky promontory over the river south of the town. The area in the south-eastern corner of the town premises, next to the parish church was acquired by the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem for their new building. A separate Town Hall was probably not erected in the town upon its establishment and was added sometime during the 14th century (the oldest report of the Town Hall comes from 1401). In connection with the establishment of the town in the 13th century, the construction of the town fortification system started and was completed only in the 16th century. After its completion, the town centre was encircled with three belts of fortification walls comprising one main and two rampart walls complemented with two moats and a rampart (compare map sheet no. 29, map no. 37). The access to the town was possible through four main town gates – Prunéřovská (*Brunnersdorfer*) in the north, Kovářská (*Schmidtorf*), also called Žatecká in the south-east, Vodní (*Wassertor*) in the south-west and Mikulovická or Svatá (*Niklasdorfer/Heiligentor*) in the west which was the only one to survive till today. The fortified town centre was surrounded with suburban development even during the peak Middle Ages, concentrated along paths in front of the main town gates (compare map sheet no. 29, map no. 38). Unlike in the centre, the design of suburban development was not unified. Rows of adjacent houses along all streets were only built in the south-eastern Špitálské suburb (*Spital-Vorstadt*) (whose irregular street network certainly reflected older layout of an early medieval settlement); in other suburbs the development was concentrated along main streets only. Other areas were scarcely covered with farms or were empty at all (compare also map of the stable cadastre, map sheet no. 5, map no. 7). In the 15th century at the latest the town suburbs were also encircled with a fortification wall with 7 or 8 simple tower-shaped gates (compare picture no. 12) even though it was much less robust than the fortification system of the inner town.

The destiny of Kadaň during the late 15th – 16th centuries was closely related to the noble family of the Hasištejns of Lobkovice who significantly influenced the appearance of the town. Jan Hasištejnský of Lobkovice (*Johann Lobkowitz von Hassenstein*), who held the town in pledge between 1469-1517 (since 1489 also the castle), was a significant sponsor of the cloister of Fourteen St. Helpers owned by the Order of Franciscans-Observers situated about half a kilometer west of the town; he also initiated the radical renovation of the Kadaň castle after the fire in 1498. Kadaň was becoming a town of Protestant belief in the 16th century under the strong influence of the Lutheranism coming from the nearby Saxony. Starting in the 1520s a Protestant religious community was gradually constituted in Kadaň and it was officially established in 1530. In 1555 the community established a cemetery on a plot in front of Prunéřovská Gate (*Brunnersdorfer*) at the edge of which a small church was built (later the Church of St. Anna); the church was significantly rebuilt and extended before 1610. During the post-White-Mountain era the cemetery stopped being used, but later on burials were moved over here from the parish church in the square and from the end of the 18th century it served as the main town cemetery (up until 1883 when a new cemetery was established easterly of the town).

Kadaň was significantly affected by the Thirty Years' War. Military troops repeatedly passed through the town and caused huge financial and economic losses; the population shrank (as a result of the war and also due to post-White-Mountain emigration), and moreover, the town burned down twice during the 1630s (1631 and 1635). Serious damage caused by the fire in the town resulted in more or less radical construction changes and renovation inspired by the period Baroque style. Prague builder Dominik Rossi rebuilt the parish church in the main Kadaň square after the mid-17th century. The eastern presbytery remained unchanged and retained the late Gothic appearance till the mid 18th century (compare map sheet no. 35, picture no. 54). Many public and private structures were built in the second third of the 18th century, which was, to a certain degree, related to the renovation of the town after the fire in 1746. The majority of erected structures was designed by Kadaň builder Jan Kryštof Kosch (*Johann Christoph Kosch*) who is signed under the late-Baroque renovation of the parish

church (1746-1756) or many burgher houses in Kadaň (no. 6, 78, 96 and 124). He also controlled the construction of the monastery for the Order of the Sisters of St. Elizabeth and probably also the renovation of Kadaň Minorites' church. As regards the Elizabethan monastery with the Church of St. Elizabeth and the Holy Family, Kosh only erected the buildings according to the design made by Prague architect Kilian Ignac Dientzenhofer (1748-1753; compare map sheet no. 2, picture no. 47). The former Roman church of St. John the Baptist in Špitálské suburb or the Minorite monastery were also rebuilt in the Baroque style. The Minorite monastery was closed down based on an ordinance issued by Emperor Joseph II and right after that burned down completely. Twenty years later (1804) the town had the whole former monastery complex rebuilt and a newly established Piarist grammar school moved in; nevertheless, the grammar school was closed down soon afterwards, in 1823 (compare map sheet no. 2, picture no. 48).

On the 1st October 1811 the town was affected by the largest fire in its history. 178 burgher houses burned down in the town centre and 64 houses in suburbs; all public buildings were affected by the fire. After 1830s medieval town gates and fortification walls in suburbs were pulled down in order to provide easier access to the town. Town walls were usually pulled down soon after the gates; the inner fortification system was mostly retained, which makes Kadaň one of the most attractive tourist sights in north-western Bohemia nowadays.

Until the late 1870s the periphery of the town was identical with the line of suburban fortification walls from the 16th century. As late as in the last quarter of the 19th century the development started overflowing this border and we can say that the last three decades of the 19th century and the first fourteen years of the 20th century were the decisive periods in the growth of the town and the creation of its street network (compare the town plan from 1912 – map sheet no. 10, map no. 13). The new residential and industrial development spread along today's Švermova, Jungmannova and kpt. Jaroše Streets; in addition to that, buildings were erected in so far empty areas in the old suburbs or in the inner town. At that time many public buildings were erected at the cost of the town: a new grammar school (no. 562), a primary and secondary school (*Volks- und Bürgerschule*) (no. 620), a post-office (no. 65-66), the district office and the court of justice (*Bezirkshauptmannschaft, Bezirksgericht*) (no. 68), a town slaughterhouse (no. 573 and 626) and a winter agricultural school and a summer housekeeping school (*Landwirtschaftliche Winterschule und Sommer-Haushaltungsschule*) (no. 722). Other financial resources funded the construction of the agricultural school (no. 680), the district centre (*Bezirksvertretung*) (no. 733) and a number of factories and industrial plants. Important social institutions were established in Kadaň in the second half of the 19th century: an orphanage ran by the nuns from the Order of the Sisters of St. Elizabeth (1853, today's no. 958) and a new building of the municipal poorhouse (1888, no. 615). In 1883 a new town cemetery was established behind the railway bridge. One year later a Jewish cemetery was established on the other side of Hřibovni Street since the local Jewish community was growing rapidly. The capacity of the cemetery was insufficient soon and the Jewish community had to extend the cemetery twice. In 1899-1900 a new synagogue was built (no. 658) in a new dead-end street near Schmeykalovy Park. New residential buildings, mostly impressive villas, were growing behind the border of the town mostly along two main streets – Prunéřovská (*Brunnersdorferstr.*), later called Nádražní (*Bahnhofstr.*) (today's Kpt. Jaroše) and Klášterní (*Klosterstr.*) (today's Švermova). Behind the villa neighbourhood, along Prunéřovská Street, new industrial zone was gradually built: a brewery (no. 616, today the Lidl supermarket is standing on that site), a mechanical weaving mill (no. 633-634); a factory producing agricultural machines (no. 682) (*Maschinenfabrik*) and a factory producing cement goods (no. 709); along the northern edge of the Kadaň cadastre, near the road to Bystřice, several brick mills were concentrated (no. 545, 523 and 529). Another industrial zone was established easterly of the town centre where a factory processing kaolin was built in the mid-1890s and was significantly extended in the early 20th century. In 1908 the town hydro-power plant on the river Ohře was completed in the village of Želina. Shortly afterwards in 1912-1913 a spare diesel power plant (*Diesel-Anlage*) was built on a hill above the river (no. 760; compare picture no. 29). Due to the fact that Kadaň was difficult to access, none of the railways built in the 1870s ran through the town (the reluctant attitude of the period town council played an important role in this as well). That was why the closest railway station was situated in Prunéřov located about 2.5 km away from the town for several decades. Only in 1903 a local railway connecting Prunéřov, Vilémov and Doupov was put into operation; the main station was located by the road to Prunéřov (no. 672) situated less than one kilometer away from the town; there was also a train stop by the new kaolin factory (no. 752).

The industrial and technical development in the late 19th and the early 20th centuries was balanced by the establishment of town parks and the cultivation and enhancement of public areas in general. In the 1860s famous Kadaň native Josef Löschner bought the land between St. Anna's Church, the district court of justice and Prunéřovská Street and he had it landscaped at his own expense and presented the newly established park to the town (several years later the new public area started being called *Löschneranlagen, Löschnerplatz*). A little park in front of the new grammar school established by the municipal council in 1875 adjoined the aforementioned park; shortly afterwards the area between the grammar school and Mikulovická Gate was also landscaped – a moat was filled up, fortification walls were removed and houses no. 25 and 421 in Švermova Street were pulled down. In the area resulting from these changes another park was established; the park was enhanced with the statue of Joseph II (1882) –

Josefsplatz. Another park was established in 1892 on the site of the old cemetery near St. Anna's Church called after Franz Schmeykal (*Schmeykals-Anlagen*).

To the west of the town a 'recreational zone' was gradually created; it was situated on Svatý and Prostřední hills (with a network of pedestrian paths and a view-tower on Svatý hill); there was also a municipal park established in 1911-1912 on the meadow under Svatý hill (today's Smetanovy park) and a sports centre (*Turnerplatz*) with a restaurant on the corner of Klášterecká and Jungmannova Streets. In 1887 a municipal spa (no. 389) was established near the army training site on the bank of the river Ohře and in the 1890s a municipal swimming centre was opened on the southern bank of the river.

With the growing number of structures the space along existing streets was covered up quickly and it was necessary to establish new streets. In the early 20th century three new streets starting in the Jahnova circular street (*Vater-Jahn Strasse*) (today's Jungmannova) and running in parallel with the former Nádražní Street (*Bahnhofstr.*) (Kpt. Jaroše) were established – Hasnerova (*Hassnerstr.*) (today's Školní), K Taneční Zahradě Street (*Tanzgartenstrasse*) (today's Dvořákova) and Nová Street (*Neue-Strasse*) (today's Fibichova). Beside the identified streets, connecting streets were built: Polní (*Steigackerstrasse*) (today's 1. Máje) and Gabelsbergerova (*Gabelsbergerstrasse*) (today's Poštovní). Further development of the street network occurred between the wars. New villa neighborhoods were established in the area to the west and north-west of the town: on the slope under Klášterní Street (*Klosterstrasse*) (today's J. Švermy) and between today's Klášterecká, Fibichova and Poštovní Streets (*Wernsdorfer-Str., Goethestr. and Gabelsbergerstr.*). On the eastern side of the town, near the growing kaolin plant, apartment houses with flats to rent and detached houses for workers were built; the construction project was partly organized by the construction union *Selbsthilfe* which built the cultural centre for the whole neighbourhood in 1929, a so called *Dělnický Dům (Workers' Home; Arbeiterheim)* (no. 893). In 1923 the first cinema building called 'Orfeum' (no. 824) was built in Kadaň. Opposite the municipal swimming centre (no. 555) on the northern bank of the river Ohře a new private swimming centre with a restaurant and the Koupaliště Hotel (*Strandbad Hotel*) (no. 933; later called Split) was opened. Next to the sports field in Klášterecká (*Wernsdorferstr.*) Street an impressive athletics centre was opened; it was established on a meadow between the mentioned street and the town park. The building of the former poorhouse near the monastery of the Order of St. Elizabeth was rebuilt into a contagious diseases hospital (no. 958) which was run by nuns from that order. On the other hand the existing municipal hospital in Zeyer Street (*Spitalgasse*) (no. 264) was closed down and the building was turned into the municipal poorhouse (no. 615).

In 1924-1925 a new municipal hydro-power plant was built on the cadastre of the village of Lomazice; Kadaň became very indebted as a result of this project. The construction in the industrial zone along Nádražní Street (*Bahnhofstrasse*) (today's Chomutovská) continued even though much more slowly than before the war. Other industrial plants, mostly established before the war, were concentrated along the left bank of the Ohře – a steam dyeing house (*Dampfärberei*) (no. 288) and a tannery, later turned into a plant producing leather and driving belts (no. 292) in Řiční Street (*Ledergasse*), a turbine cylindrical mill (*Turbinen-Walzenmühle*) (no. 323) in Lázeňská Street (*Egerstrasse*) and another one by the bridge across the river (no. 283), a plant producing mustard and pasta (*Senffabrik*) (no. 648 behind the bridge) and Richter's gloves factory (*Handschuhfabrik*) (no. 794) in the nearby Koželužská Street (*Mayergasse*).

Shortly after Kadaň became a part of the German territory in October 1938 the Jewish synagogue was burned down and both Jewish cemeteries were destroyed in the evening of 10 November 1938. In summer 1939 new army barracks for the Wehrmacht were built in Polní Street; it was considered a temporary building at that time; however, it was completed only after 1945. In the early 1940s the residential and housing company *Heimstätte Sudetenland* built two new housing estates comprising one-family houses and apartment buildings in Polní Street (*Pröhlerstr.*) (no. 995-997) and in the north-eastern part of the town above the railway station (Nová Kolonie, no. 999-1021) (*Kleinsiedlung*). In both cases more residential buildings were to be built in the vicinity of the housing estates, but nothing was built before the end of the war (compare map sheet no. 15, maps no. 18-20). Namely the Nová Kolonie housing estate was intended to be a part of a large-scale project which expected the construction in the so far empty area under the back peak of Svatý hill. Even though the urban plans from that time were implemented only partly or not at all, they proved to be so feasible that many of them were implemented later during the communist era.

During the post-war years and during the 1950s the state of the houses was influenced by the poor economic situation and lack of funds for basic maintenance. Only structures started earlier were completed during the years after the end of the war; for example houses in the new housing estate Nová Kolonie (*Kleinsiedlung*), a dairy plant (no. 1023; a project which was not implemented during the war occupation) or the army barracks in Polní Street. Intense development of residential construction occurred only in the second half of the 1950s. At the beginning the construction was restricted to filling up free space among residential buildings – for example in Raisova Street, and in the newly established Fučíkova and Pionýřů Streets, or between Dvořákova and Fibichova Streets. Old houses were gradually demolished – such as the houses along the eastern side of kpt. Jaroše Street and they were replaced with a closed residential complex (so called Rafanda). The need for new flats was rocketing up when Kadaň was assigned the home for employees of the planned power plants in Tušimice and

Prunéřov (ETU I was put into operation in 1964, EPRU I. in 1968) and of the enlarged brown coal mines. In 1959 the construction of the first prefabricated housing estate 'A' (Budovatelů) was launched; it replaced the sports ground from the between-the-war period in Klášterecká Street; the construction of the housing estate required large-scale demolition of one of the historical suburbs (map sheet no. 16, picture no. 21). The location and size of other development was determined by the local plan of the town from the end of 1959 which determined the route of the transit road and the relocation of the railway, eventually built in the 1970s, and other housing estates, parks and sports grounds (compare map sheet no. 17, maps no. 22-23). The improvement scheme approved at the same time suggested further demolition of historical structures – eventually almost the whole Špitálské suburb was pulled down. In relation to this plan a proposal to establish a historical town reserve in Kadaň was filed. However, it was not established until 1978. The existing health care facilities were not sufficient for the growing population any more. Their permanent lack and problems caused by scattered medical facilities was eliminated after a new hospital and an outpatient centre on the southern slope of Zadní hill was opened in 1978.

The construction of housing estate 'B' (Lučany) started in the early 1960s; it has remained a significant construction project due to its clear architectural intent; its ground plan differs significantly from illogically 'organized' younger prefabricated housing estates. In the mid-1960s the construction continued with housing estate 'C' (Slavín) and in 1970 housing estate 'D' was added (it was called Strážišťe and in 1973 renamed Na Podlesí). During the 1970s the last large Kadaň housing estate – 'E' was built; it comprised two separate parts (one between Koželužská Street and the transit road and the other between 5 Května and Na Průtahu Streets). In the late 1970 a new cinema 'Rudá Hvězda', an adjacent restaurant and a department store were completed between housing estates 'D' and 'E', at the junction of two main transit roads. These, along with a cultural house, formed a new actual town centre while the historical centre of the town situated far away from prefabricated housing estates, where most of Kadaň inhabitants lived, was situated on the periphery (in the territorial sense of the word and also as far as the interest is concerned). Neglected, decaying buildings in the historical centre were not attractive for housing. The construction of prefabricated buildings continued also in the 1980s, but when compared to the previous period, only small scale projects which complemented and extended the existing development were implemented – such as in Sukova Street, at the end of Chomutovská Street or in Bystřická Street. Beside massive construction of prefabricated buildings, some detached houses were also built and gradually became a permanent part of the new development during the 1970s and 1980s. Whole new streets (Zahradní) or even neighborhoods (terraced houses in Nad Nemocnicí or behind Žitná Streets) were established. In the early 1980s two more prefabricated housing estates were planned, but fortunately not constructed in Pokutická location on the right bank of the river Ohře and in Strážišťe on the western side of Svatý hill. Even though recreational zones, playgrounds and parks were planned for citizens of new housing estates, their construction was seriously delayed as compared to the plans. Residential construction and related social amenities, shops, streets and others were considered the priority, while free time facilities were usually the last ones to be built. During the 1960s a sports and free-time centre started being built along the eastern edge of housing estate B – the first facility was the athletics stadium and it was followed with playgrounds, tennis courts, an ice-hockey stadium (1968-1971) and a swimming pool (1976). In the early 1980s a large park was completed between the relocated riverbed of Prunéřovský stream (today called Kadaňský stream) and the railway; this park was intended to be a green belt separating new residential estates from the railway and chutes in the mines (the park is called Rooseveltovy park today).

After 1989 the construction of prefabricated houses was stopped. At the same time all municipal residential construction was interrupted as well. A new apartment house was completed in Dvořákova Street only in 1999; the house filled up the gap between the Evangelic Church and the secondary apprentice school. It was mostly detached houses that were built during the recent years; these were mostly concentrated in closed districts (on the southern slope of Zadní hill, on the premises of the closed down army barracks in Polní Street and at the western foothill of Svatý hill). The most recent detached houses were erected on plots easterly of the town along the road to Želinská power plant (a new street called Vinohrady).

In the early 1990s a new bus terminal was built near the transit road while the existing bus terminal situated in the town centre, originating from 1958, was turned into a park. The construction of four supermarkets concentrated around the new 'socialist' town centre, on the junction of Na Průtahu and Kpt. Jaroše Streets was the most significant construction intervention in the town conglomeration; brewery buildings from the late 19th century and dairy plant buildings from the 1940s had to be pulled down because of the supermarkets (1995 Plus, today Penny, 2000 Albert, 2003 Kaufland and Lidl). In 2002 the last of Kadaň technical sights was destroyed – it was the building of the former agricultural storehouse in Na Průtahu Street. The change in the political situation after 1989 made it possible to repair cultural sights and generally modify the neglected historical centre. At the beginning of the third millennium the historical centre was changed into a charming place. In spite of the fact that the town is surrounded with three thermal power plants (there used to be four), and a brown coal surface mine I (in the north and north-east) and an army training site Hradišťe, which is not open to the public, (in the south-west), a stay in Kadaň brings unexpectedly pleasant experiences to tourists and visitors.