

Kartenblatt Nr. 13

Karte Nr. 19: Královské Vinohrady auf dem Plan von Prag aus den Jahren 1922–1925. *Orientální plán Velké Prahy*. Vydala firma V. Krátkoruký, Královské Vinohrady, reprodukce firma V. Neubert a synové, Smíchov. Ohne Datierung [1922–1925], graphischer Maßstab [1:25 000], 820×620, Ausschnitt. HÚ AV, Sign. VIII/2/B-1821. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Kartenblatt Nr. 14

Karte Nr. 20: Královské Vinohrady auf dem *Pohledový plán hlavního města. Nakreslil arch. Otakar Štěpánek, prohlédl Adolf Mazel, nakladatel F. Topič v Praze, reprodukce a tisk České grafické unie a.s. v Praze*. Ohne Datierung [nach 1923], ohne Maßstab, 1 100×1 050, Ausschnitt. Der Plan wurde als Lehrmittel für Volks- und Bürgerschulen im Jahre 1923 genehmigt. HÚ AV, Sign. VIII/2/A-1402. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Kartenblatt Nr. 15

Karte Nr. 21 a–d: Královské Vinohrady auf dem Plan von Prag aus dem Jahre 1938. *Orientální plán hlavního města Prahy s okolím vydaný nákladem obce pražské*. 1:5 000, Prag 1938, Blätter Nr. 39, 40, 48, 49, 455×570. ÚAZK, Sign. 1471. Scan ÚAZK.

Kartenblatt Nr. 16

Karte Nr. 22 a, b: Královské Vinohrady auf dem Plan von Prag aus dem Jahre 1944. Titelblatt nicht erhalten. Prag 1944, Blätter Nr. 39 D, 48 B, 255×313. ÚAZK, Sign. 1474. Scan ÚAZK.

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Karte Nr. 23 a–d: Královské Vinohrady auf dem Plan von Prag aus dem Jahre 1948. *Praha. Podrobný plán města na 36 listech v měřítku 1:15 000. Druhé, doplněné vydání. Melantrich 1948*. Blätter Nr. 14, 15, 20, 21, 160×230. HÚ AV, Sign. B-5238. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Kartenblatt Nr. 18

Karte Nr. 24: Orthofotokarte von Královské Vinohrady aus dem Jahre 2005. LG UJEP.

Kartenblatt Nr. 19

Karte Nr. 25 a: Královské Vinohrady auf der Karte der Bezirkshauptmannschaft aus dem Jahre 1908. *Generální mapa okresního hejtmantství Vinohradského. 5. doplněné vydání. Kreslil a ryl J. E. Wagner, nové vydání doplnil F. Mareš. Nakladatel F. Kytka knihkupec v Praze. Tisk c. a k. dv. litogr. Hynka Fuchse v Praze 1908*. 1:220 000, 195×270, HÚ AV, Sign. B-6307. Scan Eva Semotanová, HÚ AV.

Karte Nr. 25 b: Žižkov auf der Karte der Bezirkshauptmannschaft aus dem Jahre 1909. *Generální mapa okresního hejtmantství Žižkovského. 3. doplněné vydání. Kreslil a ryl J. E. Wagner, nové vydání doplnil F. Mareš. Nakladatel F. Kytka knihkupec v Praze. Tisk c. a k. dv. litogr. Hynka Fuchse v Praze 1909*. 1:220 000, 195×270, HÚ AV, Sign. B-6311. Scan Eva Semotanová, HÚ AV.

Karte Nr. 26: Královské Vinohrady und Prag – Gebietsverwaltungsentwicklung. Rekonstruktionskarte Eva Semotanová. Computerbearbeitung Marcela Havelková, Aecom CZ s. r. o. Prag.

Kartenblatt Nr. 20

Karte Nr. 27: Die Landschaft mit Bebauung im Gebiet von Královské Vinohrady und Žižkov auf der Karte von Prag um 1905 (Stand zum Jahre 1848) nachvollzogen. *Král. hlavní město Praha s okolím r. 1848*. 1:10 000. Reproduktion Unie Praha. Nakreslil stavební úřad král. hlav. města Prahy. 850×1220, Ausschnitt. Privatsammlung. Scan vom Besitzer.

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Karte Nr. 28: Bebauung des Katastergebietes von Královské Vinohrady in den Jahren 1875–1900. Vorlage (nachvollzogene Karte Rozvoj zástavby Královské Vinohrady a Žižkov v I. 1841–1900, Pražský sborník historický 1969–1970 [herausgegeben 1970], hinter der S. 48) bearbeitet und ergänzt von Eva Semotanová. Computerbearbeitung Marcela Havelková, Aecom CZ s. r. o. Prag.

Kartenblatt Nr. 22

Karte Nr. 29: Weinberge in Vinohrady in der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts (nach der Karte des Stablen

Katasters aus dem Jahre 1841). Rekonstruktionskarte Eva Semotanová. Computerbearbeitung Marcela Havelková, Aecom CZ s.r.o., Prag.

Abb. Nr. 23: Blick auf das Weinberger Anwesen und Restaurant Kravin (auch Kuhstall, Bál, Kyštol, Saint Cloud) von A. Gustav um 1815. *St. Cloud oder der sogenannte Kuhstall in den Baron von Wimmerischen Anlagen*. MhlmP, Sign. H 19694/31. Scan MhlmP.

Abb. Nr. 24: Blick auf die Villa Orlová, erbaut um die Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts auf der Stelle des Anwesens Vorlová (Worlowa). In: *Čechy společnou prací spisovatelů a umělců*. Vede F. Šubert. Band III/2. Prag, Verlag von J. Otto [1900], S. 482. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Abb. Nr. 25: Anwesen Vondračka im Jahre 2009. Foto Václav Horčák.

Kartenblatt Nr. 23

Karte Nr. 30: Anwesen Canal'scher Garten (Kanálka) auf der Karte des kaiserlichen Pflichtexemplars des Stablen Katasters aus dem Jahre 1841. Blatt IV. Lithographie, koloriert, graphischer Maßstab [1:2 880], 526×658 mm, Ausschnitt. ÚAZK, Sign. B2a/ C 3498. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Karte Nr. 31: Anwesen Canal'scher Garten (Kanálka) – historisches land-use; Vektorisierung über dem Raster des Stablen Katasters aus dem Jahre 1841. Computerbearbeitung Kateřina Křováková, LG UJEP.

Karte Nr. 32: Beabsichtigte Bebauung der Grundstücke von dem Anwesen Canal'scher Garten (Kanálka) auf der Karte, nach 1885. 5. *Náčrtek na upravení a rozparcelování pozemků dědiců Zdekauerových (Kanálky) jakož i Švihanky a zahrady Saraciniho v Král. Vinohradech*. Graphischer Maßstab, 580×630. AMP, Sign. 62/84, Inv.-Nr. 2204a. Scan AMP.

Abb. Nr. 26: Partie vom Canal'schen Garten (Kanálka) aus den Jahren 1810–1820. Antonín Pucherna, Aquatinta. MhlmP, Sign. H 2946. Scan MhlmP.

Abb. Nr. 27: Partie hinter dem Canal'schen Garten (Kanálka), zweite Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. In: *Čechy společnou prací spisovatelů a umělců*. Vede F. Šubert. Band III/2. Prag, Verlag von J. Otto [1900], S. 488. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

Kartenblatt Nr. 24

Karte Nr. 33: Královské Vinohrady – Wasser und Stadt, Wasser in der Stadt. Rekonstruktionskarte Václava Horčáková. Computerbearbeitung Marcela Havelková, Aecom CZ s. r. o. Prag.

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Karte Nr. 34: Verkehrsverhältnisse in Vinohrady. a) Eisenbahnverkehr b) öffentlicher Stadtverkehr. Rekonstruktionskarte Eva Chodějovská. Computerbearbeitung Marcela Havelková, Aecom CZ s.r.o. Prag.

Kartenblatt Nr. 26

Abb. Nr. 28: Panorama von Prag mit der unbebauten Anhöhe in Vinohrady, Vinzenz Morstadt, um 1830. *Neustat, Wissehrad und Smichov*. Gestochen von C. A. Richter, herausgegeben von A. Borrosch. AMP, Sign. G 381, Scan AMP.

Abb. Nr. 29: Panorama von Prag mit der bebauten Anhöhe in Vinohrady. Im Hintergrund ganz links der Wasserturm und die Kirche der hl. Ludmilla. Foto Blanka Šubecová, HÚ AV.

Kartenblatt Nr. 27

Abb. Nr. 30: Kirche der hl. Ludmilla mit dem Purkyně-Platz (heute Platz náměstí Míru) um 1900. Privatsammlung.

Abb. Nr. 31: Kirche der hl. Ludmilla auf dem Platz náměstí Míru im Jahre 2008. Foto Dana Vondrášková.

Abb. Nr. 32: Stadttheater, heute Vinohradské-Theater um 1920. Privatsammlung. Scan vom Besitzer.

Abb. Nr. 33: Vinohradské-Theater im Jahre 2008. Foto Dana Vondrášková.

Abb. Nr. 34: Stiege Nuselské schody, Blick von Nusle um 1895. Fotograf Eduard Petrák (In: Janeček, Julius: *Město Královské Vinohrady*. Praha, Královské Vinohrady 1895, S. 30). Sign. B 1650, HÚ AV.

Abb. Nr. 35: Stiege Nuselské schody mit der Kapelle der hl. Familie um 1898. Foto Jan Mulač (In: Rais, Karel, Politický a školní okres Vinohradský a paměti i rozvoj národních jeho škol. Soudní okresy: Král.-Vinohradský, Žižkovský a Jilovský. Prag 1898, S. 98). Sign. E 1215, HÚ AV.

Abb. Nr. 36: Stiege Nuselské schody nach 1900. Privatsammlung.

Abb. Nr. 37: Stiege Nuselské schody im Jahre 2008. Foto Václav Horčák.

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Abb. Nr. 38: Villa Gröbe (Villa von Moritz Gröbe, heute Grébovka in der Grünanlage Havlíčkovy sady, erbaut auf der Stelle der Anwesen Horní und Dolní Landhauska) auf der Abbildung um 1910 (In: Vojtišek, Václav, Praha. Album šedesátičtyř reprodukcí podle fotografií. Prag 1924, ohne Paginierung) HÚ AV, Sign. C 2717. Scan Václava Horčáková, HÚ AV.

Abb. Nr. 39: Grébovka mit dem Pavillon und Weinberg (Havlíčkovy sady) im Jahre 2008. Foto Dana Vondrášková.

Abb. Nr. 40: Grotte im oberen Teil des Parks Grébovka (Havlíčkovy sady) auf der Abbildung nach 1900. Privatsammlung. Scan Václava Horčáková, HÚ AV.

Abb. Nr. 41: Blick auf das Anwesen Smetanka mit Schulen von der Grünanlage Riegrovy sady um 1900. Privatsammlung. Scan Václava Horčáková, HÚ AV.

Abb. Nr. 42: Grünanlage Riegrovy sady im Jahre 2008. Die Grünanlage wurde 1903 angelegt, den Namen Riegrovy sady trägt sie seit 1928. Foto Dana Vondrášková.

Abb. Nr. 43: Blick auf den Weinberger Wasserturm über die Grünanlage Růžový sad (heute Bezručovy sady) um 1900. Privatsammlung. Scan Václava Horčáková, HÚ AV.

Abb. Nr. 44: Kirche des Allerheiligsten Herz Jesu auf dem Platz Jiřího z Poděbrad im Jahre 2010. Der monumentale Kirchenbau wurde nach den Plänen von Josip Plečnik am Umbruch der 20er- und 30erjahre des 20. Jahrhunderts erbaut. Foto Dana Vondrášková.

Abb. Nr. 45: Bethaus Husův sbor in Vinohrady, erbaut nach dem Projekt von Pavel Janák in den Jahren 1930–1933. Foto Václav Horčák, 2008.

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Abb. Nr. 46: Blick auf Prag von Franz Bernhard Werner von der Anhöhe der späteren Königlichen Weinberge, um 1740. *Prag von der Neustädter Seiten aus dem Weingebirge anzusehen*. Kupferstich. Privatsammlung, Scan HÚ AV.

Karte Nr. 35: Königliche Weinberge auf der topographischen Karte aus dem Jahre 1929. *Sekce 3953/3*. 1:25 000. Prag 1929, reambuliert 1927, veröffentlicht nach 1940, 555×710, Ausschnitt. HÚ AV, Sign. VIII/2/A-2504. Foto Pavel Vychodil, Slaný.

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Abb. Nr. 47: Platz náměstí Míru auf dem Foto um 1895. *Purkyněovo nám.* 85×120. In: Janeček, Julius: *Město Královské Vinohrady*. Královské Vinohrady 1895. HÚ AV, Sign. A-70. Scan Eva Semotanová, HÚ AV.

Prague – Královské Vinohrady Summary

The area of the present Vinohrady, a suburban village from the mid-19th century which was declared the town of Královské Vinohrady in 1879, is fully incorporated in the city of Prague now in the early 21st century; specifically it overlaps into the districts of Prague 2, Prague 3, Prague 10 and a small portion reaches also into Prague 1 and Prague 4. The area of 3.79 sq km boasted a population of 53,927 in 2008; the density of population was 14,229 people per sq km. From the urban and landscape point of view, Vinohrady underwent a significant change from a rural (formerly wine-growing) area and subsequently a recreational one situated in the immediate vicinity of Prague town-gates into a mostly residential suburb with a well equipped town centre and plentiful amenities (specifically a church, a theatre, a cultural house and engineering structures). Crafts and industry were limited to small trading shops, a sugar refinery, a brewery, electrical-engineering and food processing companies, a paper mill etc. The period of more than one century since the establishment of the neighbourhood and the time of its development and growth is documented by a number of written materials, maps, plans, drawings and also by names of public areas, which were created after the mid-19th century and frequently took over the local geographic names of the charming landscape behind the New-Town fortification walls.

Vineyards covered the site of the future Královské Vinohrady in the altitude of 235–255 meters above sea level as early as in the Middle Ages; these vineyards had their vineyard certificates and their development was supported

by Charles IV by means of his statutes, namely the one from 16 February 1358 on the establishment of vineyards in the range of 3 miles around Prague Towns (approximately 33 km, since the Old-Czech mile was about 11 km) and also by his statute on foreign wines import restrictions issued on 9 January 1370. The Council of the Old Town of Prague appointed the burgomaster of vineyard hills and exercised the court authority over the territory of vineyards. The hilly landscape of the future Královské Vinohrady, rising slowly from the west to the east and falling steeply to the valley of the Botič Stream in the south (in documents also *vallis vinearum*, the vineyard valley) started being called Vineyard Mountains. Vineyards in the vicinity of Prague were damaged significantly during the Hussite Wars and the Thirty Years' War. Armies, which besieged Prague during the Thirty Years' War, specifically the Swedish troops, destroyed the buildings in front of the fortification walls and devastated the cultivated land including vineyards. During the second half of the 17th century owners and tenants of farmsteads restored some of the vineyards, however, replaced many of them with corn fields. The hilly landscape behind the New-Town fortification walls is depicted in a veduta of Prague by Folpert Ouden-Allen from 1685. In spite of the fact that the area of Královské Vinohrady covers only a marginal portion of the veduta and contains inaccurate topographic data, the author succeeded in showing the features of the suburban landscape with scattered buildings of farmsteads and their gardens behind carefully drawn little stone walls or high walls. Vineyards and wine growers' houses and various huts provided shelter and a place to meet to numerous secret non-Catholics during the post White-Mountain period.

New buildings were erected on the site of the former farmsteads during the 18th century; first mostly farming buildings were constructed, later on impressive summer residences and villas were added. Gardens with greenhouses, orchards or hop-fields adjoined the farmsteads. August Sedláček in his *Mistopisný Slovník Historický Království Českého* (The Topographic Encyclopedia of the Czech Kingdom) from 1908 stated that in the 16th and 17th centuries there were 2,000 vineyards in the vicinity of Prague and in 1729 the number went down to only 416. Many of them were destroyed or seriously damaged during the Silesian Wars in the 1740s and also during the Seven Years' War between 1756–1763. In consequence of the siege of Prague and fights over the town during the Silesian Wars and during the Seven Years' War the suburban farmsteads and vineyards suffered serious losses. The map of the stable cadastre from 1841 shows the name of the cadastral territory Weinberge (Winice) – Vineyards which covered the current territory of Vinohrady and Žižkov. As late as in the second half of the 19th century one could find remains of vineyards, fields, meadows, gardens and orchards along with farmsteads, restaurants and villas. From the administrative point of view this area was a part of Kouřimský Region up until 1848.

The land government decree from 13 June 1849 declared the farmsteads on the cadastral territory of Weinberge (Winice) – Vineyards to be one village called Vinohrady. The territory continued being utilized as a recreational and agricultural back-ground of Prague. Between 1849 (in effect since 1850) till 1862 the area belonged to the Karlín District within the Prague Region, and after the cancellation of Regional Authorities in Bohemia in 1862 it belonged to the Karlín Political District only. Wooden amphitheatres, roofed as well as opened, were gradually built in this area; these structures, where folk farces and comedies, but also serious plays were performed, became new features in the skyline of the Vinohrady landscape. Even more impressive villas in styles imitating the historic ones started growing in the area behind the fortification walls on plots which originally belonged to the former farmsteads. Many of them boasted developed villa architecture which was to be found for example in Bubeneč at that time (Vojtěch Lanna's villa and others). Grébovka was an exceptional structure not only in the context of Vinohrady, but all Prague. In 1870 entrepreneur Moric Gröbe acquired the Horní a Dolní Landhauska farmsteads. A part of the vineyard and garden was turned into an orchard by his predecessor Josef Lumbe. Gröbe had a two-storey neo-Renaissance villa built on the site of the Dolní Landhauska in 1871 and on the site of Horní Landhauska he had a summer house built between 1871–1888 in the style of Italian Renaissance; he called the residence Grébovka and had its surroundings nicely landscaped as well.

When Prague was declared an open town in 1866, new construction possibilities behind the fortification walls emerged; this applied to Vinohrady as well and resulted in

lively construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the town. On 7 January 1867 the village was called Královská Vinohradská municipality, commonly called Na Královských Vinohradech. The large territory of Královské Vinohrady was divided into two sections in 1875; Vinohrady I (since 1877 called Žižkov) and Vinohrady II which retained the name Královské Vinohrady and on 26 September 1879 became a town. Žižkov was granted the status of a town in 1881. The town was led by a number of significant people who held the office of Mayor or were members of the Municipal Council. The first Mayor of the village, still before it was divided and before it was declared a town, was Eduard Pšross between 1861–1864; at the time when the town was divided, the Mayor's office was held by Karel Hartig. After the municipality was divided into Vinohrady I and II, Vilém Vlček was the Mayor of Vinohrady II (subsequently Královské Vinohrady) between 1875–1885; he introduced lots of beneficial things in the town and in 1881 he was awarded the title of an Honourable Citizen of the Town. When listing significant people holding offices in the local Town Hall we shall not forget the following Mayors: Jan Friedländer, Jan Prokopec, Josef Višek or Alois Bureš. The last Mayor before Královské Vinohrady was joined with the Great Prague was Jiří Pichl. The local council made effort to maintain the Czech features of the town in spite of the fact that about 1875 Vinohrady land was mostly owned by Germans. After the town was established, it started buying land and selling it to Czech owners; names of public areas were not bilingual – Czech and German – like in Prague, they were purely Czech. On 23 January 1890 Emperor Franz Joseph I awarded Královské Vinohrady its own coat of arms which was subsequently painted and described many times. The town status increased the prestige and attractiveness of Královské Vinohrady.

Farmsteads gradually ceased to exist, their plots were divided into smaller ones and replaced with town-type buildings; the population was growing. The suburban landscape behind the borders of New Town became an ideal place for the development of construction activities. Several apartment buildings which were built behind the border as early as in the 1860s were quickly joined with whole blocks of others. Residential buildings were first constructed along the main streets. The construction respected the regulation plan prepared by Mayor Karel Hartig; the plan comprised broad streets, orchards, parks and squares. Since the 1890s the construction activities flourished significantly, the town was expanding quickly within the defined area, new streets and squares were established and required new names. The greatest development of Královské Vinohrady and Žižkov occurred at the turn of the 20th century when the whole cadastral area eastward of the New Town was gradually developed. During the construction works streets with apartment buildings neighbored on the remains of rural areas. Well maintained parks replaced the disappeared suburban greenery. While Královské Vinohrady became a town of clerks, artists and entrepreneurs, Žižkov was populated by craftsmen and small trade owners. Both the villages were mostly residential areas, unlike Smíchov, Holešovice-Buben, Libeň and Karlín which were more of industrial centres about 1900.

The Prague conglomeration expanded quickly in the second half of the 19th century, industrial plants and residential neighborhoods were added namely in Karlín, Libeň, Holešovice-Bubny, Smíchov and at the end of the 19th century also in the town of Královské Vinohrady. The first proposals to administratively link Prague with suburban villages were raised. Such a suggestion was for example introduced by the municipal statistical office in its Statistics of the Royal Capital City of Prague in 1871. A similar proposal came from the Association of Architects and Engineers of the Czech Kingdom in 1873. In the 1880s there were specific thoughts about incorporation of Karlín, Žižkov, Královské Vinohrady, Vyšehrad, Nusle, Holešovice, Bubeneč, Dejvice and Smíchov; and in 1896 Libeň, Karlín, Žižkov, Královské Vinohrady, Vršovice, Nusle, Smíchov, Košíře, Střešovice, Dejvice and Bubeneč. Královské Vinohrady, and also other municipalities, strictly refused this since they expected their incorporation into Prague to bring disadvantages to them. The Prague municipal council even threatened Královské Vinohrady with interruption of water supplies (in consequence of which the Vinohrady water treatment plant in Podolí was built in 1882 and a water tower in Korunní Street in 1891). The tax on apartment buildings which was lower in suburban areas than in Prague, as well as other fees and charges, caused problems.

The Act on Merging Villages Neighbouring on Prague no. 114/1920 Coll. of 6 February 1920, effective as of

1 January 1922, affiliated not only Královské Vinohrady, but many other suburban villages to the Great Prague, the capital city of the new Czechoslovak State. Královské Vinohrady became Prague XII. The first Mayor of Prague XII, Královské Vinohrady, was Karel Weigner. The population started growing slightly after 1922; in 1930 (when a census took place) the population was 95,497. In the 1920s and 1930s new blocks of residential houses, family villas and unique detached structures continued being built. During the period of German protectorate, after 1940, Královské Vinohrady was renamed *Königliche Weinberge* in harmony with the introduction of German local names. On 14 February 1945 an air raid by allied air force destroyed 21 houses, very seriously damaged 41 buildings, seriously damaged 59 and slightly damaged 1037 structures. St. Ludmila's Church, the Jewish synagogue, Grébovka and many residential buildings, specifically along today's Vinohradská Street were affected by the raid. Královské Vinohrady was the worst damaged area from the whole Prague. During the last days of the Second World War, heavy fights for the Czechoslovak Radio Broadcast building took place on the territory of Královské Vinohrady.

In 1949 Královské Vinohrady was divided between districts of Prague 2 (a smaller portion) and Prague 12; in 1960 the territory was divided among Prague 2, Prague 3, Prague 10, Prague 1 and Prague 4. In 1968 the name Královské Vinohrady stopped being used and was replaced with Vinohrady only. In the second half of the 20th century the urban development of Královské Vinohrady (after 1968 Vinohrady) did not continue in a larger scale. During the past two decades many houses and villas were carefully renovated; some of them were rebuilt to fit business purposes. In 1993 Vinohrady became a part of the Municipal Preservation Zone comprising Vinohrady, Žižkov and Vršovice. Vinohrady is a residential neighbourhood whose history dates back to the second half of the 19th century and in the urban sense of the word to the 1880s. The change of the hilly landscape behind the New-Town fortification walls into a suburban village and subsequently a town resulted mostly from the demolition of the Prague fortification system in the 1870s. The non-developed area in the immediate vicinity of Prague quickly became very attractive. The residential features of the erected buildings were disturbed neither by a railway nor by large scale industrial production such as in Libeň, Karlín or Smíchov. Very few traces of the original character of the landscape from the time before the establishment of Královské Vinohrady have survived, but in spite of that we can find them in maps, plans and in names of public areas.

Translated by Mgr. Eva Vybíralová

Prag – Královské Vinohrady (Königliche Weinberge) Resümee

Das Gebiet von den heutigen Vinohrady, einer Vorstadtgemeinde aus der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts und der Stadt Královské Vinohrady (Königliche Weinberge) seit 1879, ist zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts ein Bestandteil von Praha (Prag), konkret der Stadtteile Praha 2, Praha 3, Praha 10 und nur mit einem kleinen Bruchstück von Praha 1 und Praha 4. Auf der Fläche von 3,79 km² lebten im Jahre 2008 53 927 Einwohner, die Bevölkerungsdichte betrug 14 229 Einwohner auf 1 km². Aus der Sicht der Urbanisierung und Landschaft stellen Vinohrady einen grundsätzlichen Wandel vom landwirtschaftlichen (ursprünglich Wein-) und danach Naherholungsgebiet hinter den Prager Stadttores zu einer Prager Vorstadt überwiegend Wohncharakters mit gut ausgestattetem Stadtzentrum und Umfeld, vor allem mit Kirche, Theater, Gesellschaftshaus und damit zusammenhängenden technischen Bauwerken dar. Das Handwerk und die Industrie beschränkten sich auf kleine Gewerbetreibende, eine Zuckerfabrik, Bierbrauerei, elektrotechnische und Nahrungsmittelbetriebe, eine Papierfabrik u. a. Mehr als ein Jahrhundert der Gründung, Entwicklung und Veränderungen von diesem Prager Stadtteil belegt eine Menge an Schriftmaterial, Karten, Plänen, Abbildungen aber auch Namengebung von öffentlichen Plätzen, die sich bereits nach der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts entwickelte und oft Orts- und Flurnamen der anmutigen Landschaft hinter der Neustädter Mauer übernahm.

Auf der Stelle der zukünftigen Königlichen Weinberge in der Meereshöhe von rund 235–255 m ü. M. befanden sich bereits im Mittelalter Weinberge mit Weinpressen, deren