

## THE TOWN IN THE CARTOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTIONS, REPRODUCTIONS, PICTURES, SYMBOLS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

This volume of The Historical Towns Atlas of the Czech Republic consists of two kinds of cartographic material. It contains reproductions of originals or prints of individual maps of the town and countryside. Amongst them you can find so called historic reconstructions which show the development of the town as well as its roles in regions of different functions and sizes. Litoměřice has always been economic and administrative centre as since its foundation till today it has been the seat of institutions of different importance and kinds of administration. Scope of their authorities was not the same throughout the history. Chronologically roles of the town have been changing depending on the general social and economic development and internal and external development in other regional towns in the neighbourhood. However in the hierarchy of the regional functions Litoměřice has always represented the centre of regions of different sizes which altogether form four classification degrees. First two of them are identical with municipal structures of the I st and II nd degree. Each degree is marked in the cartographic reconstruction by different colour. The basis is always the town (city) as a main element of some functions for wider regions in the economic and administrative structure of the country. Region of the **I. st degree**: local importance (green). Region of the **II. nd degree**: manor, districts (blue). Region of the **III. rd degree**: regional importance (red.). Region of the **IV. th degree**: exceeds regional importance (blc.).

Besides cartographic material the book contains also iconographic sources of basic importance. They do not have only illustrative importance but they enable you to get a picture of the look of the town in the past and its development. They are supplemented by elements of emblems and sealing sticks of the town and diocese.

## FRONT PAGE OF THE BOOK JACKET

**Picture No. 1 - Coat of armes of the town of Litoměřice.** Drawing P. Tomas.

The town coat of armes originates from the picture on the sealing stick and it has been on the emblem since the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries. Together with the imperial coat of armes and Czech coat of armes (not preserved) it decorated Dlouhá gate. It was also placed on the mint in Kutná Hora as a symbol of the existence of a mint in Litoměřice before 1300. In the local Gradual from about 1517 an coat of armes is in the shape of a red shield with a silver municipal wall, raised golden grill and golden two-wing gate. Behind the wall there is the Czech lion. On both sides of the shield there are guards-two wild men.

**Picture No. 2 - Vedute of the town from the south from 1733.** Werner, Friedrich Bernard: *Die Bischofs Residenz und Kreis-stadt Leitmeritz in Böhmen.* Water ink drawing (width 288 mm, height 194 mm, reduced size). District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 3 704. Photo V. Vokráčka.

F. B. Werner (1688-1778), Silesian painter and copper engraver is an author of the picture. Several sets of pictures and individual drawings have preserved. The view of Litoměřice belongs to them. It was done probably at the same time as a drawing of the Cathedral and the bishop's residence from 1733. It shows the main silhouette of the town and the vertical lines are set off. It is supplemented by 15 item legend and the emblem of the town.

## TEXT DOUBLE PAGE I

**Picture No. 3 - Sealing stick of the town of Litoměřice (before 1282).** Brass with steal handle (width 52 mm, height 62 mm, reduced size). District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 7 000. Photo V. Vokráčka.

The first mention of Litoměřice seal comes from 1251, the oldest seal preserved is attached to the charter from August 10, 1262. The seal has the prolonged shape, it looks like a shield and there is a legend on the periphery. The Czech lion arises from behind the wall. Sometime before 1282 a new sealing stick was created and it has been preserved till today. The picture on it is engraved in the brass tablet mounted in the steal handle which has the shape of an anvil. Legend on the periphery says: + SIGILLVM : CIVITATIS : LIVTMERICENSIS. The sealing stick was used till the 16th century.

**Picture No. 4 - Model of the town.** Ideal reconstruction. Photo V. Šafránek, SOS ART Film, 1980.

A Baroque model of the town became a part of the new exposition of the District Museum in Litoměřice opened in 1986. It is an ideal reconstruction which shows today's area of the historic centre in the ground plan (1 : 400). It was made based on original cartographic documents, specifically based on the map of Johann Glockspurger from 1726 (map No. 6). A comparison of the model with a stable cadastre from 1843 (map No. 11) and with construction and historical assessments (O. Votoček, D. Líbal, J. Muk, J. Antořová, V. Šafránek) proved high level of accuracy. It applies especially to the reconstruction of roads, shape and size of blocks of houses and number of building plots. The map of Josef Hallmann from 1788 (map No. 7) enabled to specify architectural details of fronts of individual houses. Some parts of the town, e.g. neighbourhood of the Jesuit college were reconstructed according to the map of František Karel Steinsky from 1744 (picture No. 21). The background materials including preserved iconography were analysed by Dr. Jan Smetana, the model was made by a group of artists led by Viktor Fixl, a teacher at the Secondary Decorative Arts School in Prague (1980).

**Picture No. 5 - The oldest picture of so called view of Litoměřice prospect from the Elbe.** Unknown author. Woodcut from the period before 1636 (width 113 mm, height 57 mm, enlarged). District Museum in Litoměřice, inv. No. 3 701. Photo V. Vokráčka.

The vedute of Litoměřice from the south across the Elbe used to be considered the oldest view of Litoměřice. We can find it on many graphic sheets. It dates back before 1580 as in some versions an important dominant of the town architecture is missing - the tower on the House of Mráz's of Milešovka in the shape of a chalice. However it seems different variations might be split into two groups. The first one represents the view dated 1636 and it is connected with the view of 26 Czech towns on the periphery of a map of Jakub Sandrart issued in Munich in 1666. Well-known graphic artist Václav Hollar (1607-1677) worked in Sandrart's printing house and therefore it is sometimes stated he was a co-author of it which has not been proved. In the second group there was the oldest variation published in the book of Chrispoph Riegel (1687), next one was published in the book of Mauritius Vogt (1712) and the last time this view of Litoměřice from the Elbe was an integral part of a map showing the crusade of French troops in Bohemia in 1742. Based on the comparison of all variations and knowledge of the construction development

of the town it is supposed they originate from a pattern from the beginning of the Thirty Years' War which is not preserved.

**Picture No. 6 - View of Litoměřice from the west from 1602.** Reproduction based on the original. Paprocký, Bartoloměj: *Diadocos id est successio, or the chronology of princes and kings of Bohemia, bishops and archbishops of Prague and all three Estates of the famous Kingdom of Bohemia that is nobility, knights and burghers.* IV. About the beginning and the past of towns in the kingdom of Bohemia. In the Old Town of Prague 1602, pag. 204. Willenberg, Johann: woodcut (width 145 mm, height 84 mm, enlarged). Photo V. Šafránek, SOS ART Film.

Johann Willenberg (1571-1614) was an author of this second oldest picture of the town. He was very experienced in this kind of work. He shows Litoměřice from bird's-eye view from the west. The fortification and churches complete the picture of the whole town. He depicts in the right shape the square including the dominant gothic tower of the town church and other sacred buildings. We can notice also other details of the architecture, islands on the Elbe, bridge and the place of execution.

**Picture No. 7 - View of the bishop's residence from the south (after 1655).** Unknown author: coloured pen-and-ink drawing (width 680 mm, height 398 mm, reduced size). State Regional Archives of Litoměřice, Capitular Archives. Photo V. Šafránek.

An oil painting on canvass from 1654, the period of efforts for establishing the bishopric, represents a view of Dóm Hill from the south. It is kept in the bishop's residence today and its copy is in the Vatican. Many drawings on the same topic but less expensive were made in order to prove the suitability of this space for establishing the Bishopric at different meetings. The set of these drawings shows the final stage in the development of this area before Baroque reconstruction.

**Picture No. 8 - Ground plan of the town on 1742.** Plan der Stadt [t] Leitmeritz samt den beiliegenden Vorstäd [t] en, wie sich dieselbe [anno] 1742 in Stadt befunden. Unknown author: aquarel (width 460 mm, height 350 mm, reduced size). Österreichisches Staatsarchiv, Kriegsarchiv Wien, Genie- und Planarchiv - Innland, sign. Z. IV. 16.

## TEXT DOUBLE PAGE II

**Picture No. 9 - Detail of the square on the town map from 1788.** (Detail of the map No. 7, reduced size). Photo V. Šafránek.

**Picture No. 10 - Vedute of the town with the river and bridge from the south-east after 1823.** Unknown author:

POČET OBYVATEL - POPULATION - EINWOHNERZAHL				
Year	Total	Czechs	Germans	Note
1831	3 988 <sup>1)</sup>			No Information About
1850	5 427			No Information About
1869	10 023 <sup>2)</sup>			No Information About
1880	10 854	1 417	9 263	According to the official language
1890	11 342	1 191	10 004	According to the official language
1900	13 075	1 329	11 532	According to the official language
1910	15 421	2 034	13 165	According to the official language
1921	16 988	5 066 <sup>3)</sup>	11 015	Czechs=Czechoslovak nation.
1930	18 498	6 485 <sup>3)</sup>	10 878	Czechs=Czechoslovak nation.
1939	17 259	1 700	15 559	
1950	14 035 <sup>4)</sup>			No Information About Germans
1961	16 830 <sup>4)</sup>			No Information About Germans
1970	19 595 <sup>5)</sup>	18 660	210	
1980	23 835 <sup>6)</sup>	22 660	152	
1991	25 865 <sup>7)</sup>	24 637	102	

## Note

1) Včetně předměstí Zásada, Dubina, Voldána, Rybáře, předměstí u kostelů sv. Jiří a sv. Václava, Mosteckého, Mlýnského a předměstí u Panny Marie Pomocné (ve městě samotném žilo 2 010 obyvatel). - Including the suburbs Zásada, Dubina, Voldána, Rybáře, suburbs around Churches of St. George and St. Wenceslas, Bridge and Mill suburbs (Mostecké and Mlýnské) and suburb at the Virgin Mary Assisting (Maria Auxiliatrix) (in the town itself 2 010 inhabitants lived). - Einschließlich der Vorstädte Zásada, Dubina, Voldána, Rybäre, der Vorstädte bei der St. Georgs- und Wenzelskirche, Brücken-, Mühlen- und Mariahilfsvorstadt (in der Stadt selbst lebten 2010 Einwohner).

2) Bez vojska. - Without the army. - Ohne Militär.

3) Češi uváděni jako národnost československá. - The nationality of Czechs is referred to as Czechoslovak nationality. Die Tschechen werden als tschechoslowakische Nationalität angeführt.

4) Bez vojska. - Without the army. - Ohne Militär.

5) Bez vojska, včetně připojené obce Pokratice (od 1961), které měly 723 obyvatel. - Without the army, including attached Pokratice (since 1961) which had 723 inhabitants. - Ohne Militär, einschließlich der eingemeindeten Gemeinde Pokratice (ab 1961), die 723 Einwohner zählte.

6) Bez vojska, včetně integrovaných obcí Hlinná, Kamýk, Kunratice, Miřejovice, Mlékojedy, Lbín, Podvíní, Tlučeň, Trnovany. - Without the army, including integrated villages - Hlinná, Kamýk, Kunratice, Miřejovice, Mlékojedy, Lbín, Podvíní, Tlučeň, Trnovany. - Ohne Militär, unter Einchluss der integrierten Gemeinden Hlinná, Kamýk, Kunratice, Miřejovice, Mlékojedy, Lbín, Podvíní, Tlučeň, Trnovany.

7) Včetně integrovaných obcí Kamýk, Miřejovice a Tlučeň. Nyní tvoří město (statisticky) částí Litoměřice - město, Předměstí, Za nemocnicí a Pokratice. - Including integrated villages - Kamýk, Miřejovice and Tlučeň. Nowadays the town consists of the following parts - Litoměřice - město (town), Předměstí (Suburb), Za nemocnicí (Behind the Hospital) and Pokratice. - Einschließlich der integrierten Gemeinden Kamýk, Miřejovice und Tlučeň. Jetzt besteht die Stadt (statistisch) aus den Teilen Litoměřice - město (Stadt), Předměstí (Vorstadt), Za nemocnicí (Hinter dem Hospital) und Pokratice.

water colour, (width 490 mm, height 380 mm, reduced size). District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 3 706. Photo V. Šafránek.

The construction of a new bridge over the Elbe started in 1821. It comprised of the stone dike with six bridge arches on the left bank, wooden part crossing the main stream supported by six other stone pillars and abutment on nine arches through which one reached Mostecká brána. The bridge was 550 m long. It was finished in November 1823 and it was used till 1858.

**Picture No. 11 - Vedute of the town from the south from the period after 1830.** Morstadt, Vincenc: copper engraving (width 214 mm, height 177 mm, enlarged). District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 3 717. Photo V. Vokráčka.

The Elbe panorama has been one of the most favourite topics of pictures of Litoměřice since the 17th century. Vincenc Morstadt (1802-1875) understood the best the architectural charm of the town in which the medieval centre is complemented by Renaissance buildings and Baroque dominants and they altogether create unforgettable silhouette of the town. At that period the Elbe prospect was not covered by deep vegetation as today and neither damaged by bad treatment of the industrial age.

**Picture No. 12 - Coat of armes of Diocese of Litoměřice.** Drawing P. Tomas.

The emblem was created after the appointment ThDr. Štěpán Trochta the 17th Bishop of Litoměřice (September 27, 1947). His predecessors used either family or their own coats of arms with attributes of their office. He also modified his own coat of arms which was divided into four quarters. „After many years of national split he used the simple cross in national colours to express the unity of all people on the crucifix of Christ“. After ThDr. Josef Koukl became the 18th Bishop (August 27, 1989) he used the same emblem. On April 18, 1995 he issued a charter with this decision: „The coat of armes of the Bishopric of Litoměřice shall consists forever of blue shield with quartered silver and red herold's cross. Based on the current habits the shield rests on the golden Latin processional crucifix together with the mitre and crosier. Above it there is a green hat with six tassels on each side. The coat of armes represents the Diocese of Litoměřice. The Bishop can use it together with his own coat of arms“.

**Picture No. 13 - Picture of surveyors on the edge of the map from 1788.** (Detail of the map No. 7, reduced size).

## SET OF MAPS No. 1

**Map No. 1 - Litoměřice - hill-fort with settlements round the castle. Early feudal municipal agglomeration till the beginning of the 13th century.** Cartographic reconstruction (1 : 10 000). Prepared by J. Tomas.

**Map No. 2 - Litoměřice - town with municipal law. High mediaeval municipal agglomeration.** Cartographic reconstruction (1 : 10 000). Prepared by J. Tomas.

## SET OF MAPS No. 2

**Map No. 3 - Litoměřice region - the region in the Middle Ages and early Modern Period. The town structure of the 1st and 2nd degree.** Cartographic reconstruction (1 : 200 000), reduced size. Prepared by J. Tomas. Remote manors of the town in the 16th century. Supplementary map. Prepared by J. Tomas.

**Map No. 4 - Litoměřice - region of municipal law since the 13th century till 1610.** (Status in the 16th century). Cartographic reconstruction (1 : 1 000 000, reduced size). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

## SET OF MAPS No. 3

**Map No. 5 - Ground plan of the town after 1640.** Grundriß der Stadt Leitmeritz, welche von den Schwedischen geplündert und verlassen im Martio des 1640 Jahres. In: *Topographia Bohemiae, Moraviae et Silesiae, das ist Beschreibung und eigentliche Abbildung der vornehmsten und bekandtesten Städte und Plätze in dem Königreich Beheim und einverleibten Ländern, Mähren und Schlesien.* An Tag gegeben und verlegt durch Matthaeum Merian zu Franckfurth a. M. 1650, following pag. 43. Unknown author: copper engraving (width 324 mm, height 203 mm, enlarged). Reproduced based on the original.

The oldest picture of the ground plan of the town has preserved in the topography of Mathias Merian (1593-1650). He started publishing it in 1640 together with his friend Martin Zeiler (1589-1661). In the context of the end of the Thirty Years' War it is characteristic that town disposition is very sketchy however, the fortification is drawn in details. We can see also the small forts on today's Marksmen's Isle, fortification in front of the bridge and along the mouth of Ohře defending Saxon troops which besieged the town. On the map we can clearly notice the band of medieval town walls and outer line of Renaissance walls with gun bastions from the period of early Baroque fortification. Four attached details depict key places of the fortification of the town (from the left: mill and fortification in front of the Church of St. Lawrence, Long Gate, neighbourhood of the town castle and the Church of Virgin Mary).

## SET OF MAPS No. 4

**Map No. 6 - Detail of the map from the land register from 1726.** Glockspurger, Johann: *Eigentliche Vorstellung der königl. Kreisstadt Leitmeritz ob der Elben samt der bischöflichen Residenz, Neustadt und Vorstädten, auch aller dazu gehörigen freien Stadt bürgerlichen Gründen.* Coloured ink and pen drawing (width 1650 mm, height 1240 mm, detail, enlarged). State District Archives of Litoměřice. Collection of maps of AM Litoměřice, No. 1. Photo V. Dobiáš.

Johann Glockspurger (1689-1771), the surveyor, drew the map at the beginning of his career when he measured the lands in the neighbourhood of the town. Year 1726 written on the copy of the original map made by F. K. Steinsky in 1762 (District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 12 917) is probably the year when Glockspurger started working on it. In perspective it shows the ground plan of the town including suburbs and neighbouring villages (Prosmyky, Miřejovice, Pokratice, Zitenice, Trnovany, Třeboutice, Počaply, Nové Kopisty, Želetice and Mlékojedy). The attention was paid to plots of lands with numbers. The map is an evidence of cartographic picture of fields and it was made for tax reasons in the period more than 100 years before the foundation of stable land register working with maps.

## SET OF MAPS No. 5

**Map No. 7 - Map of the town from 1788.** Hallman, Josef: pen drawing (width 570 mm, height 445 mm, reduced size). District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 14 002. Photo V. Dobiáš.

From the signature at the right corner the map of Litoměřice could be considered to be the work of an author we do not know too much about. As there is a picture of monks in the habit of the Order of Minorites who carry out surveying work on the map, it is possible an author used to be a member of a local monastery. The map was made some 60 years after the Glocksperger's map and it shows the town not too accurate as for the ground plan. However an author had sense of details. Especially the fronts of houses are drawn very clearly and it applies both to dominant houses and to burgers' ones. The comparison with the iconographic materials and preserved buildings proves high degree of accuracy. As the place for the heading and legend remained vacant it is not clear why the map was made.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 6

**Map No. 8 - Litoměřice and neighbourhood on Müller's map of Bohemia from 1720.** Müller, Johann Christoph: *Mappa geographica regni Bohemiae in duodecim circulos divisae cum comitatu Glacensi et districtu Egerano adjuncti. Augsburg, J. B. Homann 1720* (1 : 132 000), section No. VII, VIII, (width 328 mm, height 277 mm, detail). Collection of maps of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Prague, sign. 3 124. Reproduction based on the original.

**Map No. 9 - Litoměřice and neighbourhood on Kreibich's map of the Litoměřice region from 1834.** Kreibich, Franz Jacob Heinrich: *Charte von Leitmeritzer Kreise des Königreichs Böhmen. Prag, C. W. Enders 1834*, (1 : 240 600, width 490 mm, height 380 mm, detail, enlarged). Collection of Maps of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic in Prague, sign. B-4851. Reproduction based on the original.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 7

**Map No. 10 - Litoměřice and neighbourhood in so called First military (Joseph's) Mapping from 1780-1783.** (1 : 28 800, section 39, detail). Österreichisches Staatsarchiv, Kriegsarchiv Wien, sign. B IX a 92, section No. 39. Photo Österreichisches Staatsarchiv, Kriegsarchiv Wien.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 8

**Map No. 11 - Imperial compulsory print of the stable cadastre of the town of Litoměřice from 1843.** (1 : 2 880, width 658 mm, height 526 mm, detail). Central Archive of Geodesy and Cadastre in Prague, sign. 4 171. Photo Gabriel Urbánek, Museum of Decorative Arts in Prague.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 9

**Map No. 12 - Public administration. Litoměřice - centre of regions with higher status-1.** Cartographic reconstruction (enclaves Schirgiswalde and Leutersdorf in Saxony not on the map), (1 : 200 000, reduced size). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 10

**Map No. 13 - Finance administration. Litoměřice - centre of regions with higher status-2.** Cartographic reconstruction (enclaves Schirgiswalde and Leutersdorf in Saxony not on the map), (1 : 200 000, reduced size). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 11

**Map No. 14 - Military administration. Litoměřice - centre of regions with higher status-3.** Cartographic reconstruction

(enclaves Schirgiswalde and Leutersdorf in Saxony not on the map), (1 : 200 000, reduced size). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 12

**Map No. 15 - Justice administration. Litoměřice - centre of regions with higher status-4.** Cartographic reconstruction (enclaves Schirgiswalde and Leutersdorf in Saxony not on the map), (1 : 200 000, reduced size). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 13

**Map No. 16 - Military administration - Command of the 9th military corp 1908-1918. Litoměřice - centre of regions with higher status-3.** Supplementary cartographic reconstruction to the map No. 14, (1 : 1 000 000). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

**Map No. 17 - Justice administration - activities of the occupational Court of Justice in Litoměřice between 1938-1945. Litoměřice - centre of regions with higher status-4.** Supplementary cartographic reconstruction to the map No. 15 (1 : 750 000, reduced size). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 14

**Map No. 18 - Church administration. Litoměřice - centre of regions with higher status-5.** Cartographic reconstruction, (1 : 200 000, reduced size). Prepared by Jar. Macek.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 15

**Picture No. 14 - Air view of Litoměřice from 1938.** Military Topography Institute in Dobruška, Centre of Air Views, sign. 5435/38. Photo Military Topography Institute in Dobruška.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 16

**Map No. 19 - Litoměřice on the military map of the town. Litoměřice (M - 33 - 53). 1 : 10 000.** Prague, Headquarters of the Czechoslovak Army 1976 (width 857 mm, height 828 mm, detail). Reproduced based on the original.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 17

**Picture No. 15 - Air view of Litoměřice from 1992.** Military Topography Institute in Dobruška, Centre of Air Views, sign. 7309/92. Photo: Military Topography Institute in Dobruška.

#### SET OF MAPS No. 18

**Picture No. 16 - View of Litoměřice from the east from 1581.** Unknown author: Detail of votive miniature, coloured pen drawing (width 187 mm, height 293 mm, detail). District Museum in Litoměřice, inv. No. 12 953. Photo V. Šafránek, SOS ART Film.

The oldest vedute of the town is a part of the manuscript of the song book of the local burgher Jakub Srkal and it dates back to 1579. Additionally a votive miniature on the parchment was added into the book. It shows his wife who died on April 19, 1581. The town at the background has the basic features of Litoměřice panorama if we look at it from the east. We can notice the fortification with Dlouhá brána/Long Gateway at the front and with wooden bridge over the Elbe on the left. There are also the towers of the Gothic churches in the picture approximately at the right places as well as the silhouette of the Radobyl Hill.

**Picture No. 17 - A Baroque model of the town. Ideal reconstruction. View of the town from the northeast.** Photo V. Šafránek, SOS ART Film, 1980. Computer Visualisation Studio Quasar.

## DIE STADT IN DEN KARTOGRAPHISCHEN REKONSTRUKTIONEN, REPRODUKTIONEN, ABBILDUNGEN, IN DER SYMBOLIK UND IN DEN PHOTOGRAPHIEN

Der grundlegende Bestandteil dieses Bandes des Historischen Städteatlasses der Tschechischen Republik besteht aus zwei Typen kartographischen Materials. Es sind dies vor allem Reproduktionen von Originalen oder Drucken einzelnen Karten einer jeweiligen Stadt und ihrer Umgebung. Zu ihnen werden die sog. historischen Rekonstruktionen gerechnet, die die eigentliche Entwicklung der Stadt und ihrer mehrstufigen zentralbedingten Rolle in den Regionen verschiedener Funktionen und Größen zum Ausdruck bringen. Die Stadt Litoměřice (Leitmeritz) bildete stets ein ökonomisches und administratives Zentrum, denn sie war seit ihrer Entstehungszeit und ist auch heute noch Sitz von Institutionen verschiedener Stufen aller Typen der Administration. Das Ausmaß ihrer Kompetenz war selbstverständlich nicht statisch. In der chronologischen Reihe traten die einzelnen Rollen der Stadt stets in weitergehenden oder engeren territorialen Zusammenhängen im Anchluss an die allgemeine gesellschaftliche und wirtschaftliche Entwicklung zutage, die auch durch die innere und äußere Entwicklung anderer zentral gelegener Orte in der näheren und entfernten Umgebung beeinflusst wurde, die sich ebenfalls in der Zeit wandelten. In der Hierarchie der durch das Gefälle bedingten zentralen Funktionen stellt Leitmeritz allerdings stets ein Zentrum von verschiedenen ausgedehnten Regionen dar, die zusammen vier verschiedene Klassifikationsstufen bilden, von denen die ersten zwei ihrer Bedeutung nach mit den urbanistischen Strukturen der I. und II. Stufe verschmelzen. Jede Stufe hat in den einschlägigen kartographischen Rekonstruktionen ihre eigene farbige Bezeichnung. Ausgangspunkt ist stets die Stadt (Gemeinde) als grundlegendes Bauelement der übertragenen Funktionen für breitere Regionen in der ökonomischen und administrativen Gliederung des Landes.

Region der **I. Stufe:** örtliche Bedeutung (grün).

Region der **II. Stufe:** Domänen, Bezirke (blau).

Region der **III. Stufe:** Bedeutung als Kreis (rot).

Region der **IV. Stufe:** geht über den Rahmen des Kreises hinaus (schw.).

Abgesehen vom kartographischen Material sind in den Band auch ikonographische Quellen von grundlegender Bedeutung einbezogen. Sie haben nicht nur illustrativen Charakter, denn sie ermöglichen eine Vorstellung vom Aussehen der Stadt in der Vergangenheit und ihrer Entwicklung. Ergänzt werden sie durch grundlegende heraldische und sphragistische Attribute der Stadt und der Diözese.

### TITELSEITE DES UMSCHLAGS

**Abb. Nr. 1 - Wappen der Stadt Leitmeritz.** Zeichnung P. Tomas.

Das Stadtwappen nimmt seinen Ausgang vom Siegelbild, das an der Wende des 14. und 15. Jh. auch im Bereich der Heraldik verwendet wurde. Neben dem Wappen des Reiches und dem (nicht erhaltenen) Wappen Königreiches Böhmen bildete es die Verzierung des Langen Tores. Außerhalb der Stadt gelangte es auch auf eine der Schmitten in Kutná Hora (Kuttenberg), wo es das Bewußtsein von der Existenz einer Münzstätte in Leitmeritz vor dem J. 1300 andeuten sollte. Im hiesigen Graduale aus der Zeit um das J. 1517 befindet sich auf rotem Schild eine silb. Stadtmauer mit einem von goldenen Gitter auf-

geschlossenen Tor und zwei offenen Torflügeln. Über der Stadtmauer ragt der böhmische Löwe hinaus. Zu beiden Seiten des Schildes stehen zwei Wildmänner.

**Abb. Nr. 2 - Vedute der Stadt vom Süden aus dem J. 1733.** Werner, Friedrich Bernard: *Die Bischofs Residenz und Kreisstadt Leitmeritz in Böhmen.* Lavierte Tuschzeichnung (Breite 288 mm, Höhe 194 mm, verkleinert). Bezirksmuseum Litoměřice, Inv. Nr. 3 704. Photo V. Vokráčka.

Autor dieser Abbildung war der schlesische Maler und Kupferstecher F. B. Werner (1688-1778), dessen erhaltenes Werk aus einigen Garnituren und auch selbständigen Zeichnungen besteht. Zu ihnen gehört auch der Anblick von Leitmeritz, der offenbar gleichzeitig mit seiner anderen Zeichnung der Kathedrale und der bischöflichen Residenz angefertigt wurde, die die Jahreszahl 1733 trägt. Sie zeigt die wichtigsten Merkmale der städtischen Silhouette unter Betonung ihrer vertikalen Linien. Sie ist auch mit einer Legende in fünfzehn Punkten und dem Stadtwappen versehen.

### DOPPELBLATT I. MIT TEXT

**Abb. Nr. 3 - Siegelstock der Stadt Leitmeritz (vor 1282).** Messing mit Stahlgriff (Breite 52 mm, Höhe 62 mm, verkleinert). Bezirksmuseum Litoměřice, Inv. N. 7 000. Photo V. Vokráčka.

Die erste Erwähnung des Siegels von Litoměřice stammt aus dem Jahre 1251, das älteste erhaltene ist an der Urkunde vom 10. August 1262 angehängt. Es ist schildförmig langegezogen mit einer Legende auf dem Rande und zeigt im Bild einen jenseits der Stadtmauer herausragenden böhmischen Löwen. Irgendwann vor dem Jahre 1282 entstand eine neue, noch heute erhaltene Form. Das Siegelbild ist in ein Messingsplättchen eingraviert, das in ein fälschen- und amboßförmiges Griffstück eingepaßt ist. Die von einem Perlenring begrenzte Legende auf der Peripherie lautet: + SIGILLVM : CIVITATIS : LIVTMERICENSIS. Der Siegelstock wurde noch im 16. Jh. verwendet.

**Abb. Nr. 4 - Modell der Stadt. Ideale Rekonstruktion.** Photo V. Šafránek, SOS ART Film.

In die i. J. 1986 neueröffnete Exposition des Bezirksmuseums in Litoměřice wurde auch das Modell des barocken Aussehens der Stadt einbezogen. Es handelt sich um eine ideale Rekonstruktion, die das Territorium der heutigen denkmalgeschützten Reservation im Grundrißmaßstab 1:400 erfaßt. Wichtigste Unterlage waren die ursprünglichen kartographischen Materialien, vor allem die Karte Johann Glockspergers (Karte Nr. 6). Ein Vergleich mit dem Stabilkataster aus dem J. 1843 (Karte Nr. 11) und mit den bauhistorischen Auswertungen (O. Votoček, D. Lítal, J. Muk, J. Antořová, V. Šafránek) weist ein ungemein hohes Maß an Genauigkeit auf. Dies gilt insbesondere hinsichtlich der Veranschaulichung des Verlaufes der Kommunikationen, der Form und Größe der Häuserblöcke und der Zahl der Bauparzellen. Die erforderliche Präzisierung der architektonischen Details der Fassaden von einzelnen Objekten wurde durch den Plan Josef Hallmanns aus dem J. 1788 (Karte Nr. 7) ermöglicht. Einige Stadteile, z. B. in der Umgebung des Jesuitenkollegs, wurden nach dem Plan von Karl Franz Steinsky aus dem

**Picture No. 18 - Air view of Litoměřice from the south.** Photo K. Vágner, 1995.

**Picture No. 19 - Air view of the town from the north-east.** Photo K. Vágner, 1995.

### BLURB

**Picture No. 20 - Panoramic map of the Elbe after 1851.** Unknown author: *Panorama der Elbe von Leitmeritz in Böhmen bis Dresden in Sachsen. Nach der Natur gezeichnet. Druck und Verlag von C. W. Medau in Leitmeritz.* S. d. Lithography (width 250 mm, height 1280 mm, detail, reduced size). District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 23 385. Photo V. Šafránek, SOS ART Film.

The Elbe valley used to be very attractive in the period of Romanticism and therefore the painters who were looking for new topics of their pictures started depicting it from the bird's eye view. K. H. Beichling (1803-1876), the drawer from Dresden was one of the first artists who drew these panoramic maps. He was also one of the illustrators of first guidebooks to the region of sandstone formations along the Elbe. The oldest map comprises the area from Ústí nad Labem to Meissen (1829). In the following two years it was published several times. The Litoměřice printer C. W. Medau used the same motive but he extended the map by the area up to Litoměřice on the south and there were several editions. His maps include the countryside of an early industrialised period with fabric chimneys and railway built on the left bank of the river in 1851. In Litoměřice situated on the opposite bank of the river the railway was constructed in 1874.

### BACK PAGE OF THE BOOK JACKET

**Picture No. 21 - Baroque bridge over the Elbe in Litoměřice.** Steinsky, Franz Karl: Detail of the map of town plots by the Elbe from 1744, coloured pen drawing (width 910 mm, height 405 mm, detail, reduced size). District Museum of Litoměřice, inv. No. 21 486.

Over the course of centuries links of Litoměřice with the Elbe waterway were the basis of the town prosperity. However for the land transport the river was an obstacle for a long time. That is why the wooden bridge was built in 1452. The bridge stood on wooden trestles. The first stone pillar wall erected by a well-known local architect Ambros Balli called Vlach in 1574. Later on the roof was built over the central part of the bridge (1593). The construction of a new bridge started by erecting two other pillars (1687 and 1692) by Giulio Broggio. Next five pillars were finished in 1711 under the leadership of his son Octavio Broggio. Between 1711 and 1744 fourteen statues of Saints were placed on the bridge. The detail of the map provides the evidence of the existence of this Baroque bridge. The map was drawn because of practical reasons as it was necessary to keep records of changes occurred due to the natural conditions after the Glocksperger's map was made (map No. 6). Such changes were typical especially for the vicinity of the Elbe where the banks and isles had often changed. A burgher from Litoměřice was an author of this map and his depiction of some houses which do not appear on other views has a big documentation value.

J. 1744 (Abb. Nr. 21) rekonstruiert. Die Unterlagen einschließlich der erhaltenen Ikonographie bearbeitete Dr. Jan Smetana, das Modell schuf ein Kollektiv bildender Künstler unter der Leitung von Viktor Fíxl, Professor an der Kunstgewerblichen Mittelschule in Prag (1980).

**Abb. Nr. 5 - Älteste Abbildung des sog. Elbeprospektes von Litoměřice.** Unbekannter Autor: Holzschnitt aus der Zeit vor dem J. 1636 (Breite 113 mm, Höhe 57 mm, vergrößert). Bezirksmuseum in Litoměřice, Inv. N. 3 701. Photo V. Vokráčka.

Als älteste Ansicht von Litoměřice wird gewöhnlich seine in zahlreichen graphischen Blättern erhaltene Vedute vom Süden über die Elbe angesehen. Sie wurde vor das J. 1580 datiert, denn auf einigen Versionen vermißt man eine der ausgeprägten Dominanten der städtischen Architektur, das kelchförmige Türmchen auf dem Hause der Familie Mráz von Milešovka. Es zeigt sich jedoch, daß sich die einzelnen Varianten im allgemeinen in zwei Gruppen einteilen lassen. Die erste repräsentiert die zum J. 1636 hinbezogene Abbildung mit der unmittelbar jener Anblick zusammenhängt, der den Bestandteil von 26 Projekten böhmischer Städte als Einsärumung der in München im J. 1666 erschienenen Karte Jakob Sandrats bildet. Auf Grund der Tatsache, daß in seiner Druckerei auch der berühmte Václav Hollar (1607-1677) arbeitete, wird dieser manchmal als Autor der gemeinsamen Vorlage angeführt, was jedoch nicht nachgewiesen ist. - In der zweiten Gruppe wurde die älteste Variante im Buch Christoph Riedels (1687) publiziert, eine weitere erschien im Buch Mauritius Vogts (1712) und schließlich wurde dieser Typ des Elbeprospektes von Litoměřice als Teil jener Karte abgedruckt, die den Durchmarsch französischer Truppen durch Böhmen im J. 1742 veranschaulicht. Auf Grund eines Vergleiches aller Varianten mit den Erkenntnissen bezüglich der baulichen Entwicklung der Stadt wurde die Vermutung geäußert, daß sie aus einer irgendwann am Beginn des Dreißigjährigen Krieges entstanden, heute nicht mehr erhaltenen gemeinsamen Vorlage entstanden ist.

**Abb. Nr. 6 - Anblick von Westen aus dem Jahre 1602.** Reproduziert nach dem Original. Paprocký, Bartholomäus: *Diadochos id est successio, alias Aufeinanderfolge der böhmischen Fürsten und Könige, Bischöfe und Erzbischöfe von Prag und aller drei Stände des ruhmreichen Königreiches Böhmen, d. h. des Adels-, des Ritter- und Bürgerstandes. IV. Über den Anfang und die Vergangenheit der Städte im Königreich Böhmen. In Alostadt Prags 1602*, pag. 204. Willenberg, Johann: Holzschnitt (Breite 145 mm, Höhe 84 mm, vergrößert). Photo V. Šafránek, SOS ART Film.

Autor dieser zweitältesten Abbildung der Stadt war Johann Willenberg (1571-1613), ein in ähnlichen Arbeiten sehr bewährter Künstler. Sie zeigt Litoměřice gewissermaßen in der Oberansicht von den westlichen Seite, wobei mit der Befestigung und den Kirchen die gesamte Zusammensetzung des städtischen Organismus andeutet. Registriert wird die Form des Marktplatzes mit der Dominante des gotischen Turms bei der Stadtkirche und andere sakrale Bauten. Gezeigt werden auch einige weitere Details der Architektur, die Elbeinseln, die Brücke und auch die Hinrichtungsstätte wurde nicht vergessen.