

Wasserreservoirs auf den Oberen Feldern (Horní pole) durch die Firma Bloudek & Konvička zu bauen.

Nach dem Abkommen über die Abtretung des tschechoslowakischen Grenzgebietes bei dem Münchner Treffen am 30. September 1938 kam die Republik um sämtliche errichtete Bunkeranlagen, was ihre Verteidigung erschwerte, ja sogar unmöglich machte. Nach der Abtretung des tschechoslowakischen Grenzgebietes im Jahre 1938 wurde Nikolsburg zum Sitz des Landrates Nikolsburg im Gau Niederdonau bestimmt. Einige Straßen wurden umbenannt: Sonnenfelsgasse in Thuringergasse (heute Česká), Obere Bahnhofstrasse in Erfurterstrasse (heute Piaristů), Emil-Schweinburger-Strasse in Hauptgasse (heute Husova) und Tempelgasse in Schmale Gasse (heute Durchgang ohne Namen) und natürlich der Nikolsburger Marktplatz (zuvor Masaryk-Platz, heute nur Platz mit dem Namen Náměstí), der den Namen Adolf-Hitler-Platz trug.

In der Nacht vom 21. auf den 22. April 1945 griff die Rote Armee Nikolsburg an und in der Nacht am 22. April beendete sie siegreich den Kampf um die Stadt. Da vernichteten bereits das Nikolsburger Schloss Flammen eines starken Brandes, der auch kostbare archäologische Funde des Mährischen Landesmuseums, die Garderobe der Wiener Oper und historische Gegenstände aus Frankreich am Gewissen hat, die im Schloss aufbewahrt wurden. Im Herbst 1946 wurde der Abschub der deutschen Bevölkerung abgeschlossen, aus Mikulov und Umgebung wurden in 16 Transporten insgesamt 20 456 Deutsche abgeschoben, ihr Besitz wurde aufgrund der sog. Beneš-Dekrete konfisziert. Somit veränderte sich bis auf Ausnahmen vollständig die Bewohnerschaft der Stadt, aus dem deutschen Nikolsburg wurde die nachgesiedelte tschechische Kleinstadt Mikulov.

**Mikulov in den Jahren 1945-1989.** Die Nachkriegswiederherstellung von Mikulov verlief in Übereinstimmung mit den technischen und politischen Umständen. Am 15. Mai 1947 wurde der Verein „Spolek pro obnovu mikulovského zámku“ [in Übersetzung „Verein zur Wiederherstellung des Nikolsburger Schlosses“] gegründet, der der Stadt eine ihrer Dominanten zurückgeben wollte. Unter der Leitung des Brünnner Architekten Otakar Oplatek, respektierend das barocke Torso, wurde das Schloss im Jahre 1959 wieder als Sitz des Bezirksnationalausschusses und des Bezirksmuseums eröffnet (heutzutage hat im Schloss das Regionalmuseum „Regionální muzeum v Mikulově“ sein Domizil).

Firmen, die von ursprünglichen Stadtbewohnern gegründet wurden, übernahm der Staat, manche wurden vorübergehend von Nationalverwaltern geleitet. Am 11. November 1949 wurde die LPG „Jednotné zemědělské družstvo Mikulov“ ins Leben gerufen, die im Areal der Pisk-Ziegelei wirtschaftete. Der zweite landwirtschaftliche Betrieb in Mikulov war der landwirtschaftliche „Státní statek“ [in Übersetzung „Staatliches Gut“], der seinen Sitz in der Gottwald-Straße (heute Piaristů) hatte. Die bisherigen Schulen dienten ihrem Zweck weiterhin, darüber hinaus kam eine Menge an landwirtschaftlichen Fachkursen und Schulen dazu, deren Fächer sich im Laufe der Zeit veränderten und modifizierten. Man knüpfte auch an ältere Traditionen an und zwar besonders an die Winzertradition (Das Weinfest Pálavské vinobraní gelangte zu ganzstaatlicher Berühmtheit und wurde, bis in der Mitte der 60erjahre in Mikulov das Amphitheater fertig gestellt wurde, wo es unter immer größerer Teilnahme bis heute stattfindet, auf verschiedenen Orten in der Umgebung ausgetragen).

Die steigende Anzahl an Bewohnern von Mikulov und zahlreiche Arbeitsgelegenheiten in den wachsenden Betrieben, aber auch mehrere im Krieg vernichtete Häuser hatten einen wesentlichen Wohnungsmangel zur Folge, der gelöst werden musste. Wohnhäuser wurden in den Straßen 22. dubna, Husova und Brněnská gebaut. Am Umbruch der 60er- und 70erjahre wurden in der damaligen Straße Vítězného února (heute Pod Strání) 105 Wohnungen und eine Kinderkrippe in derselben Straße erbaut. Damit wurde mit dem Bau der Siedlung im südlichen Teil von Mikulov begonnen. Das Interesse war auch für den Bau von Familienhäusern, seit den 70erjahren entstehen solche Wohnheime besonders in der Straße Na Hliništi und unter dem Turolď-Berg. Gleichzeitig musste auch der Verkehr geregelt werden. Ende der 60erjahre wurde die neue Transitsstraße von Brünn nach Wien im Abschnitt der Straßen 22. dubna – Komenského náměstí – Vídeňská in Betrieb genommen. Infolge der Reorganisierung der Gebietsverwaltungseinheiten hörte seit dem 1. Juli 1960 Mikulov auf eine Bezirksstadt zu sein und wurde Bestandteil des Bezirkes Břeclav (früher Lundenburg).

Mehrere rasante Eingriffe (z. T. problematische) in die Bebauung der Stadt und ihrer Umgebung fallen in die 70erjahre. In der ersten Hälfte dieses Jahrzehnts wurde die Grundlage der so diskutierten Gewerbezone geschaffen. Zu den Winzerbetrieben, die hier in den Jahren 1966-1969 ihre Betriebsstätten geschaffen haben, schlossen sich am südwestlichen Stadtrand weitere bedeutende Betriebe an: „Strojírny masného průmyslu“ (Maschinenfabrik für die Fleischindustrie) und das Maschinenwerk „Brněnské strojírny Klementa Gottwalda“. In den 70erjahren begann der Anschluss an das Gasnetz, im Jahre 1988 wurde der Bau einer Kläranlage in Angriff genommen und im selben Jahre begann ferner der Bau der Umgehungsstraße, die durch den südlichen Stadtrand zum neu gebauten Zollamt führte. Die 70erjahre brachten jedoch auch umfangreiche Demolierungen mit sich, besonders im jüdischen Viertel, wo 1977 auch die Untere Synagoge unterhalb der Straße Husova und das Rabinat in derselben Straße abgerissen wurden. Die Obere Synagoge wurde 1980 statisch abgesichert und der Dachstuhl renoviert. Der historische Kern von Mikulov wurde 1982 als städtisches Denkmalschutzgebiet erklärt. Im Jahre 1987 wurde das Programm der I. Etappe zur Renovierung des städtischen Denkmalschutzgebietes ausgearbeitet. Am 19. März 1976 wurde das Naturschutzgebiet Pálava ins Leben gerufen, die Umgebung

von Mikulov wurde am 4. Juni 1987 als biosphärische Reservation der UNESCO erklärt.

**Entwicklung nach 1989.** Im Zusammenhang mit den Veränderungen im November 1989 spielte sich in der Nähe von Mikulov ein bedeutendes symbolisches Ereignis ab – der damalige Außenminister Jiří Dienstbier überschchnitt mit seinem österreichischen Amtskollegen Alois Mock feierlich an der Grenze den Stacheldraht, der beide Länder trennte. Die darauf folgenden Jahre brachten in den wichtigsten Bereichen der Stadt im Grunde genommen dieselben positiven Ergebnisse und Nachteile wie in vielen anderen Orten. Die Bauaktivitäten und rasante (und oftmals problematische) städtebauliche Maßnahmen auf einer Seite (die Stadt ist bestrebt das Gewerbegebiet mit starken Investoren zu besetzen und am Rande von Mikulov entstehen so neue Betriebe) wurde und muss auch weiterhin mit der Notwendigkeit den historischen Charakter des städtischen Denkmalschutzgebietes und die einzigartige Landschaftsprägung zu erhalten konfrontiert werden. Im Wettbewerb von Projekten zur Bebauung des Platzes, der den Ringplatz dort abschließt, wo das Niedertor stand, gewann das Projekt der Architekten Ladislav Vlachynský und Jaromír Foretník. Im September 1993 wurde hier das Gebäude der Česká spořitelna (Tschechischen Sparkasse) fertig gestellt. Der Bau der Staatsstraße Nr. I/52 Brünn – Wien, deren Teil auch die Stadtumgehung ist, wurde feierlich am 23. September 1993 begonnen und am 28. November 1995 wurde feierlich der Betrieb im Abschnitt Pohořelice (früher Pohorlitz) – Mikulov aufgenommen.

Am Umbruch des Jahrtausends wurden die Stromleitungen in den Erdboden verlegt und neue gusseiserne Lampen der öffentlichen Beleuchtung im historischen Stil angebracht. Nach dreißigjähriger Renovierung wurde am 20. April 2001 in Anwesenheit der Prinzessin Olga de las Mercedes Dietrichstein feierlich die Gruft der Familie Dietrichstein zugänglich gemacht. Mikulov wird nach 1997 touristisch noch anziehungskräftiger, da in das Denkmalverzeichnis der UNESCO das Eisgrub-Feldsberger Areal eingetragen wurde.

Zum 31. Dezember 2002 gingen infolge der staatlichen Verwaltungsreform die Bezirksämter ein und ihre Kompetenzen übernahmen Gemeinden mit erweiterter Tätigkeit. Das hiesige Stadtamt begann im Rahmen der Vorbereitungen zur Übernahme eines Teils der Kompetenzen vom Bezirksamt Břeclav sein Gebäude zu erweitern. An das Gebäude des ursprünglichen Rathauses wurde auch das daneben stehende Gebäude des ehemaligen Kulturhauses (vor der Wende Bildungshaus, bis 1914 städtisches Postgebäude) angeschlossen.

Ein riesiges Kapital von Mikulov zu Beginn des 21. Jahrhunderts, das gleichzeitig auch den Touristen- und Reiseverkehr fördert, ist der außergewöhnlich reichhaltige und eindrucksvolle Denkmalfonds, der bedeutende Etappen seiner Siedlungsentwicklung illustriert. Dazu kommt noch die einzigartige Landschaftsprägung, ästhetisch wirkend und außerordentlich wertvoll aus der kulturgeschichtlichen Sicht, als auch als Beleg komponierter Barocklandschaft im Hinterfeld der Residenzstadt von einer der führenden Adelsfamilie in der Habsburgermonarchie.

Anzahl der Einwohner und Häuser in Mikulov – Nikolsburg		
Jahr	Anzahl der Bewohner	Anzahl der Häuser
1869	7 173	909
1880	7 642	918
1890	8 210	1 157
1900	8 092	1 141
1910	8 043	1 209
1921	7 699	1 254
1930	7 790	1 426
1950	5 337	1 171
1961	6 041	1 061
1970	6 254	1 075
1980	7 614	1 188
1991	7 477	1 333
2001	7 683	1 390

## Summary

Mikulov is situated on the south-eastern edge of the Pavlovské Highlands. It is framed with Zámecký Hill and Turolď Hill in the north and Svatý Kopeček Hill in the east. The gap where the town is located is open towards the south. The Hnánice Stream is the axis of the town. In a broader sense this site is incorporated in the Podyjí region (along the river Dyje) – an old settlement area, but with some exceptions, we can assume the town was located on the edge of this old settlement area. It is separated from the River Dyje with the Pavlovské Highlands. The oldest archaeological finds date from the early Paleolithic period (40.000 – 10.000 B.C.). Findings represent every period of the primeval ages, however, frequently we cannot talk about settlement, but only simple evidence of presence (this applies specifically to the most significant location – Turolď cave – findings from the cave date from a range of periods starting with Paleolithic and ending with the Middle Ages). The territory of today's Mikulov was extraordinarily densely populated during the Bronze Era (2000–800 B.C.), specifically during the early stages: a Hallstatt burial ground was located in the north-

eastern edge of the town (800–450 B.C.); there were large La Tène era (450–20 B.C.) and Roman period (30–400 AD) settlements in the south-eastern section of the area.

The permanent settlement in the area of today's Mikulov dates from the early Middle Ages. There is evidence of settlement from the late 10<sup>th</sup> century on today's Zámecký Hill, whereas remains of a large timbered structure located on the site of later Mikulov castle was discovered; the structure was destroyed by fire during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. With the current extent of knowledge we can date the beginning of Mikulov between the turn of the 11<sup>th</sup> century and the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The first mention of Mikulov dating from 1173 is to be found in a fake foundation deed of Dolní Kounice monastery where Vilém of Pulín († after 1185) announced that he had established a monastery for Premonstratensian nuns in Dolní Kounice. The document comprised a list of churches which were to be controlled by the newly established monastery, and among others the list included the Mikulov church. The deed was in fact written about a hundred years later (sometime before 1276) and it seems that 1173 was a simple typing error: according to Jarloch's chronicle the monastery in Dolní Kounice was established by Vilém of Pulín only in 1181 and only after two more years (in October 1183) the first nuns arrived.

The oldest genuine deed (1249) talks about Mikulov as a village; fake documents from the 13<sup>th</sup> century – which are, nevertheless, credible as regards facts – document the existence of a local church as early as in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and the governor's castle in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century when a local burgrave was documented. Mikulov castle was probably built under the reign of Vladislav Jindřich (Moravian margrave between 1192–1194, or 1197–1222). It seems that the castle covered the area around today's second and third courtyard in the oldest period, i.e. the centre of the hill and its southern edge. All this area was encircled with fortification walls and both the courtyards were linked with a so called rock gate.

The Liechtensteins continued expanding their seat from the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century till the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century; they built new palaces around today's third courtyard along the southern and eastern fortification wall. In 1380 the castle chapel of Virgin Mary and St. John the Gospeller was built – its octo-lateral shape was incorporated in the inside of a round tower situated easterly of the rock gate.

As far significant acts at the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup> century are concerned, we shall not miss the year 1401 when the chapel of Virgin Mary, St. Annâ and St. Mary Magdalene and St. Erasmus with a hospital was established on the site of today's grammar school The hospital and the chapel were built near a suburb cemetery which was probably established sometime during the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The chapel from 1401 was the predecessor of today's St. John the Baptist's church and after the Piarists arrived in Mikulov they took over the whole cemetery including the hospital and the St. John the Baptist's church.

**Mikulov as described in a register of fief from 1414.** The register of fief offers a rough outline of the town in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century and a number of remarkable details. We mainly owe to say, that it is the oldest written document where Mikulov was expressly marked as a town. As far as the topographic aspect is concerned, the town was divided into two main parts: the inner town and the suburb. Suburbs surrounded the inner town from all sides and the register of fief lists a total of ten suburbs: Widem, Horní Ves (Oberdorf), Česká Ulice (Böhmgasse), Kamenný Řádek (Steinzeile), Psí Ulice (Hundgasse), U Valtické Brány (Bei Feldsberger Tor), Novosady (Neustift), Vídeňská Ulice (Wienergasse), Dobytčí Trh (Viehmarkt) and Za Hradem (Hinter dem Haus).

Mikulov was a fairly large town in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The register of fief mentioned (in the inner town and in suburbs) a total of 421 homesteads, i.e. plots with a residential building out of which only one homestead was said to be deserted. Based on this information we can estimate that population of Mikulov ranked between 2 500 and 3 000 people in 1414.

The register of fief identified 37 homesteads in the inner town. Beside them, the register of fief listed also a spa, a magistrate's house, a prison, a fulling machine, a parsonage, a pub, nine baker's shops and a total of nineteen butcher's shops. The size of the inner town in 1414 did not differ from the area marked with stone, partly survived, fortification walls from the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Assumed wooden barriers protected the inner town from the north, east and probably also from the south; they were complemented with a moat which had certainly been filled up with water as documented by a record in the register of fief which spoke about a deserted mill on the town moat. On the eastern side the moat could be replaced with a natural watercourse – the Hnánice (Gnänitz) Stream which was also mentioned in the register of fief of 1414. In the west the town was protected with Zámecký Hill and the Liechteinstein castle located on its top. The inner town could be entered through two gates from suburbs (in the north and in the south).

Widem – the name of one of the suburbs probably resulted from misspelling German words 'church endowment (donation)' (Widmung zum Kirchengut) and that is why we can assume that this suburb was located near St. Wenceslaus' church. The register of fief listed 7 homesteads in the Widem suburb which were probably located in today's Brněnská Street, or specifically in one of its sections. Another suburb mentioned in the register of fief was Horní Ves. This one was situated in today's Pavlovská Street and the register of fief mentioned a total of 73 homesteads. The third Mikulov suburb was Česká Street and this name has survived till today. The register of fief mentioned a total of 17 homesteads. In connection with this suburb we owe to mention the existence of a farmstead owned by Mikulov parsonage. Kamenný Řádek was another suburb mentioned in the register of fief.



In the early 15<sup>th</sup> century this name was used for the area of today's Koněvova Street and a part of 1. Května Street. The register of fief listed 97 homesteads. And the register also mentioned a gate which closed up the whole suburb on the upper edge. This suburb also included a mill, according to the register it was abandoned, situated on the Hnánice Stream.

The neighborhood called Psí Ulice was, beside Widem, the smallest suburb. The register of fief listed only 7 farmsteads, however, there was also an ambiguous notice of 4 fields situated in both Dobytčí Trh and Psí Ulice. This information also suggests where to locate this suburb: it was a street connecting Kamenný Řádek with a suburb called Dobytčí Trh (Cattle Market), i.e. today's Vídeňská Street. Another, sixth, suburb mentioned in the 1414 register of fief was the U Valtické Brány suburb. This suburb was also located in today's Vídeňská Street. The register mentioned a total of 16 homesteads. The note about a gate closing up the suburb is interesting. Another suburb was called Novosady which in fact covered the whole today's Pod Platanem Street. The register listed 47 homesteads. This suburb also comprised a mill and was closed up with Lávká Gate.

In Vídeňská Ulice suburb the register of fief listed a total of 30 homesteads. The suburb started near the Liechtenstein seigniorial court and ended (like Novosady) near Lávká gate. This makes it apparent that Vídeňská Ulice suburb can be identified with today's Piaristů street. The last but one suburb listed in the register of fief was the Dobytčí Trh (Cattle Market). The register listed a total of 22 homesteads. The location of the suburb can be identified from the description in the register of fief – Psí Street ended in the suburb and the aforementioned seigniorial court was located there. Knowing this we can assume that Dobytčí Trh was a large market space without any buildings reaching from the border of the inner town up to Vídeňská Ulice suburb in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The name Dobytčí Trh and its location in the immediate vicinity of the inner town suggest that the subsequently divided market areas, i.e. the market area of the inner town and Dobytčí Trh (Cattle Market), used to be one large market place. The last suburb mentioned in the register of fief from 1414 was called Za Hradem (Behind the Castle) and was the third largest one in the medieval Mikulov as regards the number of homesteads. The register lists a total of 64 farmsteads and it seems that this suburb covered a significant portion of today's Husova Street and probably also a part of today's Alfonse Muchy Street in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The suburb called Za Hradem subsequently became a significant centre of the Jewish community, however, the register of fief from 1414 did not contain a single mention of Jewish inhabitants and it is beyond doubt that exclusively Christian citizens lived in this suburb in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century.

**Mikulov in the 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries (until 1575).** The castle premises were extended before the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. The two existing courtyards were extended by a new northern outer ward ended with a prismatic tower in the north and encircled with a fortification wall. A new entrance had to be established in order to access the castle; that was probably why a new western entrance gate was built (on the site of today's western entrance next to the so called Smoking-Chamber Tower). By breaking the fortification wall at this site, the entrance section of the castle became very vulnerable, and therefore, the fortification system was reinforced on the western side in 1500 – a new tower, today called Smoking-Chamber tower, was built.

A significant interference in the look of the medieval town – after dozens of years of simple temporary arrangements – was the beginning of the construction of the parish church of St. Wenceslaus (on the site of a former structure which had been damaged during a fire after the Hussite attack in 1426). The construction of Mikulov gothic church started about 1500 and we assume that by 1520 the presbytery, the lower portion of the tower and probably the outer walls of the three-aisle structure were erected. In the early 16<sup>th</sup> century the Reformation spread around the town quickly. An overwhelming majority of people supported Martin Luther's teaching and both Mikulov churches (the parish church of St. Wenceslaus and the hospital church in the suburb) were controlled by Lutheranism adherents for a long time (probably between 1520–1575). The look of the town was even more significantly influenced by the presence of the Radical Reformation group – Anabaptists. They, led by preacher Balthasar Hubmaier, appeared in Mikulov in 1526 and enlarged the town with their own Anabaptist court and several dozens of houses on the northern side of the town.

Further extension of Mikulov castle occurred in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when some fortification elements were added. About 1530 a pentagonal corner tower was built on the eastern side under the cylindrical tower with a chapel; a mighty artillery tower called Prachová/Prašná (Pulverturm/ Powder tower) was built on Kozí Hill at approximately the same time forming an advanced fortification feature of the castle; today it is called Kozí Hrádek. About 1540 another fortification element – four large roundels (i.e. artillery bastions located in castle corners) – was built.

The look of Mikulov under the rule of the last Liechtensteins and Kerecsényis (owners of Mikulov between 1560–1572) can be reconstructed from three extant registers of fief. Two were made in 1560 in connection with ownership transactions with the Mikulov demesne – first it was the register of fief describing three quarters of the demesne which Christopher IV of Liechtenstein sold to Ladislav Kerecsényi and second it was the register of fief of the remaining quarter of the demesne which was held by brothers George VII, Wolfgang II, Jan VII and Jan Adam of Liechtenstein. And finally the third register of fief which originated from 1574 and was made by an imperial arbitration committee before emperor Maximilian presented the Mikulov demesne to Adam of Dietrichstein. These registers of fief show that at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Mikulov had fewer houses than at the beginning of the previous century (1414 – 421 houses, 1560 –

348 houses, 1574 – 397 houses). The division into the inner town and ten suburbs was retained with minor changes only: Kamenný Řádek was divided into Dolní and Horní (Upper and Lower) Kamenný Řádek, Widem was described together with Horní Ves and in 1560 Vídeňská Ulice was described together with Dobytčí Trh (but in the register from 1574 it was separate again).

Registers of fief document the gradual increase of the Jewish population in Mikulov. While the register of fief from 1414 did not mention Jews at all, in 1560 one could count up to 40 Jewish houses in both the registers. In 1574 the register listed 68 Jewish houses and a rabbi's house was mentioned for the first time. The Anabaptist community was settled in the northern edge of the town in suburb called Horní Kamenný Řádek. Registers of fief document the existence of an Anabaptist homestead with a fulling machine, a spa and a laundry house in this part of the town.

Mikulov manorial nobility owned two homesteads after the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. First the original seigniorial farmstead in Dobytčí Trh next to the hospital which was mentioned in the register of fief already in 1414 and second the original parish farmstead in Česká Ulice, but Christopher of Liechtenstein sold it to one of his clerks in 1559. Registers of fief from 1560 and 1574 mentioned also other seigniorial real estate property. There was a lime-kiln, a brick-works and a saltpeter processing workshop. There was also a seigniorial brewery owned by the nobility in the inner town; since 1575 it was out of operation. On the southern edge of the town (where a peasantry was established later) there were two wind mills owned by the nobility. As far as other buildings which were to be found in the town in the third quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century are concerned we shall mention the old Town Hall, 6 meat shops and a spa whose existence was documented as early as in 1362. The suburb called Horní Kamenný Řádek included also the so called Janušův Mill, later called Mariánský.

**Dietrichstein's concept of Mikulov.** When Christopher Kerecsényi died in 1572, the whole Mikulov estate was subject to escheat and was taken over by emperor Maximilian II who yielded it to Adam of Dietrichstein, the Carinthian nobleman, imperial envoy at the Habsburg court in Madrid and former bailiff of Archduke Ernest of Austria and later emperor Rudolph II. The transfer was confirmed with deeds dated on St. George's day in 1575; the deeds listed all real estate and salaries of serfs. Three Adam's sons divided the estate in the three equal parts. The youngest Franz of Dietrichstein received Mikulov castle and the town with 415 settlements, gardens, ponds, a brickworks, a mill, fees from Jewish houses, vineyards, rents and revenues.

Under the rule of Cardinal Franz Dietrichstein (1570–1636) one of the most difficult eras of the Czech history came, the Thirty Years' War. War conflicts did not avoid the Dietrichstein demesne, Mikulov was annexed several times by fighting armies. In spite of that the town became one of the most important municipalities in Moravia due to the diligent care of its ruler. Let's say a few words about Franz Dietrichstein. This proud and hot-tempered aristocrat came from a very noble family. His father Adam was a grandson of emperor Maximilian I; his mother Margarita was related to Aragon kings. This man – deeply religious, charismatic and shrewd in diplomacy – spent his childhood at the court in Madrid and was educated in Rome in custody of the future Pope Clement VIII. These qualities helped Franz – a cardinal and Olomouc bishop (after 1599) – to be appointed to the office of Moravian governor in the post-White-Mountain era. He was tasked to lead the country to re-Catholicisation and to help its survival of the war period both economically and politically. The results of his effort in the construction of Mikulov were remarkable. In a short time of 25 years, from 1611 when he took over the demesne, till his death, expensive construction projects were implemented or at least started. Most of them have survived.

Specifically the chateau went through significant renovation between 1611–1618. When in 1612 the imperial court moved over from Prague to Vienna, the cardinal relocated his large episcopal court to Mikulov. Suddenly there was an urgent need of a well functioning chateau which would provide its owners with both comfortable rooms and representative areas for official visitors. The most significant change was the construction of the 'triumphant path' – a new access path to the chateau. The path ran from the entrance gate (out of which mighty bossed pillars have remained in the northern section of today's Temná Gate), past the parish church to the heart of the manor, the southern courtyard of the chateau. Guests subsequently ascended on a large open staircase to the northern roundel, the original castle palace turned into the ancestors' hall in 1616. The hall was decorated with murals featuring portraits of cardinal's noble ancestors and stucco works of which only the decoration of the niche in the southern wall has survived.

Other three corner roundels date from this period at the latest. They separate the residential wings of the palace. Easterly, behind the northern wing, the only one reaching to the today's depth, there was a Gothic chapel with an old pentagonal tower. The interior of the southern wing can be dated according to the renaissance niche with stucco work. The courtyard of irregular ground plan was parted with an open elevated corridor supported with pillars. It seems that under the south-western wing there was a large stable. A new section of the theatre building was built in the first outer ward along the western fortification wall between 1611–1618. Façades were decorated with graffito rustication on the ground floor and around windows on higher floors; interiors were decorated with rustication and stucco work of which only fragments have survived till today. The renovation works were supervised by Italian master living in Brno, Andrea Erna. His craftsmen participated in most, or probably all, cardinals' construction projects.

Construction projects initiated by the cardinal in Mikulov, a little town with ordinary development, enhanced the town and gave it an artistic value appreciated by us during the post-modern era. Three large fires in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (1536, 1561, 1584) damaged gothic buildings and made space for renaissance structures. The centre of town, generally the square with St. Wenceslaus' church, was protected with a stone wall. (We have records from 1619 and 1620 that the wall was destroyed by shooting, in 1625 emperor gave the cardinal two farmsteads for its renovation; in 1633 upon attacks of Kurucs there were mentions of repairs of gates and fortification walls with bricks and shingle roof cladding).

Cardinal's first building project in the town was the construction of a Capuchin monastery, the second oldest in Moravia. In 1611 during the coronation of King Matthias in Prague held in May 1611, the cardinal asked the vice-commissar of the Czech-Austrian order commissariat for a permit to establish a monastery in Mikulov and already on the 12<sup>th</sup> August 1613 he could consecrate the church of St. Francis of Assisi. The originally modest structure was further extended; a wing adjoining the northern fortification wall with workshops, cells and later on also a laboratory was built, and thanks to that, philosophy could be studied in Mikulov after 1688 and theology after 1698. A new monastery cellar to be used by the whole province was built in 1751; it is located in today's Novokopečná Street. The structure over the cellar with a three-axial front featuring a sculpture of St. John of Nepomuk in a recess is an artistically valuable introduction to the pilgrimage path to Svätý Kopeček Hill. (There was a fire in 1784 which destroyed the whole northern section of the square including the monastery; in consequence of that monks left the town and the scene of the fire was sold to burghers as plots for houses. A fragment of the nave with cylindrical vaulting has survived from the monastery church only; today there is a private gallery called Konvent). In the immediate vicinity of the Capuchin monastery some structures were built for canons from the St. Wenceslaus' church in 1625; specifically these included two single storey houses with sgraffito rustication, a building south of the Loreto chapel and a new building of the provostry near the St. Wenceslaus' church. An old farmstead in Horní Předměstí suburb was intended for canons to earn living.

The cardinal, a profoundly religious Catholic, strove through his construction projects to make Mikulov a political and spiritual centre of Moravia. In this respect the objective was to give Mikulov a status of a pilgrimage site. During the evolving baroque era, medieval pilgrimages of believers to Jerusalem were substituted with journeys to nearby pilgrimage sites, mostly connected with worshipping the Virgin Mary, the symbol of Catholic belief. Soon after the battle of White Mountain multiplications of Bramant's Santa Casa (1510) situated in Loreto, Italy, and of the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem started being built in our lands. The cardinal was one of the first people to build these. In 1623 the construction of Mikulov Svätá Chýše (Holy Hut) started. It is considered the closest copy of the original structure and cardinal's most important foundation. The outside was decorated with excellent sculptures; inside there was the object of worship – a copy of the statue of miraculous Black Madonna of Loreto. At the same time the corner stone of a single-nave church of St. Anna which covered the Loreto chapel under its vault was laid. The construction of the church started only one year after cardinal's death and it was consecrated in 1656. Giovanni Giacomo Tencalla, an Italian architect and builder, a representative of the pre-Baroque Mannerism in Moravia, was considered the designer of the structure. After his death the construction works were supervised by his brother Giovanni Tencala who also made the stucco decorations. Construction works were performed by Pietro M. Maderna and the local builder Vavřinec Pfeiffer. Cardinal's heirs continued works near the Loreto church. In 1674 a vault for members of the Dietrichtein family was established under today's sacristy; by then the Dietrichtein family members had been buried in the St. Wenceslaus' church. Between 1701–1707 a stone façade inspired by the monumental Roman baroque style was built according to the design of Johann Bernard Fischer of Erlach; it is considered the most significant structure of this architectural style in Moravia. The building of the former Loreto church treasury built in 1652 adjoins the church; stucco works were made by Giovanni Castelli. The Loreto premises were destroyed by a fire in 1784. Franz Josef Dietrichstein brought the ruins back to life in 1852. According to Heinrich Koch's design it was modified to make the Dietrichstein family vault. Column galleries were closed up to hold coffins, the presbytery was turned into a burial church. The ruined vault with a tent-shaped roof was not renovated and today it forms the church yard. The structure fell into disrepair during the 20th century and it was only repaired at the end of the century and opened to the public after general renovation and restoration of 45 pedestals with coffins in 2001. There is an impressive sculpture of Franz Josef Dietrichstein, made by Emanuel Max, on the site of the former Loreto chapel.

The oldest documented Way of the Cross in the Czech lands is linked with cardinal Dietrichstein. Probably the first structure which the cardinal started building on top of Svätý Kopeček Hill was the chapel consecrated to St. Sebastian, the protector against plague. Its corner stone was consecrated on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1623 and the construction of the chapel lasted until 1630. One year later a separate bell tower was erected next to it. It seems beyond doubt that the Way of the Cross with seven chapels representing seven Passion stops and with the Chapel of Holy Sepulchre was built at the same time (probably between 1626–1630).

The aforementioned church of St. Wenceslaus, the capítular one since 1625, was also renovated. Gothicising vaults in the triple nave and in the presbytery originate from the cardinal's era; they are

covered with stucco works and acanthus plants in the Mannerism style and enhanced with the repeated Dietrichstein coat of arms; in the north there is a single-storey sacristy with an organ loft. The elevated corridor connected the new oratory with the chateau access path. The belfry damaged by fire in 1584 was heightened and equipped with a renaissance gallery for a watchman. Today's access to the church from Kostelní Square with statues of St. John of Nepomuk and St. Francis Xavier by Ignác Lengelacher shows baroque features like the stucco Pietà sculpture inside the church. In the chapel of the Virgin Mary there is a sculpture of the Madonna transported from the Loreto church after the 1784 fire. Further modifications fall in the 1770s. Ondřej Schweigel made the main altar, the pulpit, side altars and St. Catherine's altar and the altar of Our Lord's Last Supper; he also made the sarcophagus of V.V. Popel of Lobkowitz († 1621/1626?) and his wife Markéta, née Dietrichstein († 1617) who were buried in the Lobkowitz vault under the church belfry. The church was equipped with engraved benches and confession booths made by sculptor Matthias Graff. Over the entrance to the provostry near the church built in 1625 there is assignation 1697 which refers to the renovation of the building and its rich interior stucco decoration.

Another significant foundation was the establishment of the grammar school and the Piarist college. The cardinal picked this scholastic order for emotional but also highly practical reasons. The local economy was devastated by the war and needed educated clerks and economists. Piarists educated also poor students, they considered mathematics and geography important for practical jobs and music for spiritual jobs. The cardinal handed over to the order the medieval hospital with St. John the Baptist's church in the southern suburb and the adjoining plots. In 1632 the corner stone of new buildings was laid. According to the order regulations the plans for the college and the monastery with the seminary were approved in Rome; the design was made by Andrea Erna. The concept of the structure comprised two single-storey quadrangle vaulted walks separated with a transverse wing; the original church of St. John the Baptist, with the altar facing the other side than usual, adjoined the buildings on the side. Before the cardinal's death the eastern wing of the college quadrangle vaulted walk was built. The second quadrangle vaulted walk with classrooms was built between 1683–1734. A separate theatre building was built in the garden behind the first quadrangle walk in 1746. The old church was pulled down in 1666 and till 1679 a new simple structure with a rectangular presbytery was built. The church front was decorated with sculptures (1686). The church interior was modified between 1757–1766. The wooden ceiling was removed and replaced with a vault. Fresco decorations of vault fields inspired by the death of St. John the Baptist were made by František Antonín Maulbertsch between 1759–1760 the most significant painter of the late Baroque period in the region of the Dunaj river. He also painted the altar pictures of Joseph Calasanstius and St. John of Nepomuk. Six altars were built, the black & white floor tiles were laid, the organ was renovated and benches bought. Sculptures enhancing the church were made by Olomouc sculptor Wolfgang Träger; Ivo Leicher, a painter from Vienna, painted the picture of Christ's Baptism for the main altar and for side altars he painted The Assumption and St. Philip of Neri. By the entrance to the side chapel of the Virgin Mary built in 1711, sometimes called the funeral one, we can find a bronze relief from 1766 by Ondřej Schweigel.

**Baroque chateau premises.** Maximilian Dietrichstein (1596–1655) took the demesne over during the Thirty Years' War. The damage to the town and to the chateau was significant, one fifth of houses was destroyed. The renovation of the town was made easier due to prince's municipal privileges which encouraged wine growing and salt trading and regulated the number of market days. In 1655 the demesne was taken over by Maximilian's son Ferdinand, Prince of Dietrichstein (1636–1698). This organized and ambitious young prince started his career at Viennese court as the empress' steward (1666) and finished it as a steward of emperor Leopold I and the chairman of the Secret State Conference. With such a status it was a matter of honor to modify the family residence in harmony with the latest trends even though it was only used for seldom visits from the Viennese court. The chateau was extended by new, representative and residential rooms. A large terrace was added in front of the eastern wing; the terrace was supported with a number of arches on pillars and it was completed in 1674; underneath an orangery was built on the garden level and a fountain with the Neptune statue in front of it. The chateau chapel was repaired and the tower at its top got a new roof. Jean Trehet, a French landscaper and prince's art consultant living Vienna, used to visit Mikulov in order to control the works on the eastern and southern hill-side under the chateau. The grotto in the western roundel, near the stables, was equipped with a large watering place decorated with a grand statue of a prancing horse (1691), and on the way to the Udírenská Tower a new stable was built. In 1692 the Temná gate was extended. We owe to mention the ball house in the second outer ward which was built under the rule of Ferdinand's father, between 1636–1655, at the latest. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (1712) it was rebuilt into a winter riding-hall and a new stable was built next to it in 1710. A summer riding-hall was established on the adjoining terrace.

The aforementioned structures were already built by Ferdinand's sons, Leopold (1660–1708) and Walter Xaver Dietrichstein (1664–1738). The ambitious work of their father was destroyed by fire in the evening of the 10<sup>th</sup> August 1719 which broke out in the Jewish neighbourhood. Prince Walter commissioned Christian Alexandr Oedtl, the imperial court engineer, to prepare a design for renovation. The southern wing was extended. Foundations for the construction of sala terrena were dug under the courtyard; the sala terrena was decorated with a large mural by Jiří Werle. A new terrace and a staircase

connected the building with the garden, which was necessary. The western wing was changed radically. The construction of a new terrace was connected with the change of the large open staircase to the ancestors' hall into a closed entrance hall with a newly designed staircase. Fresco decorations in the entrance hall were made by J. Werle; the ancestors' hall was decorated by Josef Antonín Prenner. A new sculpture façade was made by sculptor Ignác Lengelacher in the southern courtyard. Lengelacher started his career in Mikulov chateau and gradually became the most productive sculptor in south Moravia. His sculptures of horses, bucks and vases decorated the rim of walls in the newly established Čestné (Honourable) courtyard. Heinrich Gottfried Foerster made the forged gate to the park and also the gates from the princes' courtyard to the ancestors' hall.

Franz Josef Dietrichstein (1767–1854) made the necessary repairs in the chateau. In Honourable courtyard a new Empire-style office building was attached to the former Lengelacher's house; the courtyard was closed up with a new gate opening to the square (1839). Based on Heinrich Koch's design a new roof on the main chateau tower and a coach way from Honourable courtyard across the garden were built.

**Baroque composed landscape.** The renovation of medieval Mikulov under the rule of Cardinal Franz Dietrichstein was one of the most significant urban projects enhancing a seigniorial residential town of that time; the chateau residence formed one residential body together with the surrounding sef town. He was inspired by art schemes and rules of the late renaissance residential towns in Italy which emphasized, among others, the beauty of the landscape; builders started applying it in urban architecture specifically when creating idealized park nature compositions. Graphic models can be found namely in late renaissance – mannerism structures built on hill-sides due to composition links with the surrounding town and landscape.

The urban concept of Mikulov renovation was extraordinarily specific. Mikulov castle, the basis of the new urban composition, was not rebuilt into a chateau purely as an architectural piece of work; its location and broad environs became an equally important aspect contrasting with the chateau. The chateau and its garden terraces became an observation point – a belvedere. The new arrangement of the residence, garden, town and surrounding landscape was subject to this purpose. New dominant, visually complex construction sets which resulted in the new look of the square and new links with the surroundings were creatively incorporated in the landscape, charming southern foothill of Pavlovské Hills where the town is situated. According to the principle of shortened perspective of Italian illusionism they were located axially along imaginary lines running out of the chateau visually connecting significant sights in the town and the nearby landscape. One could watch suggestive views of new impressive urban and landscape panoramas from look-out places in the chateau specifically built for this purpose (windows in bastions, balconies, garden terraces, staircases etc.).

The residential section of the chateau formed through the garden (equipped with complex structures typologically connected with the garden – theatre, fountains and various Italian woody species) one integral harmonious unit with its immediate as well as farther vicinity: an architecturally beautiful town and the surrounding landscape. Their mutual relationship became absolute. This refined esthetic effect of perfect work (whose urban concept was intended to evoke the illusion of seemingly random visual effect resulting from mutual interaction of buildings and the landscape) shows the talent (urban feeling and goal) of mannerism architects to take advantage of all possibilities of Mikulov rugged terrain. These creative interventions of town planners and builders emphasized everything in Mikulov and its surroundings that could be described as perfect landscape even before the architectural interventions fully in harmony with creative criteria of this late Renaissance artistic style – Mannerism.

In harmony with this concept large scale modifications of the countryside and agricultural landscape were executed in the southern and eastern edge of Mikulov; the results of these modifications were compositionally linked with the residential town by means of paths and views. The landscape of aristocratic farm with typical landscape (ponds, vineyards, orchards, gardens, pastures, fields) and equipment (mills, fish hatcheries, granaries, sheep enclosures) was enhanced with religious and secular structures (a pilgrimage church with chapels along the Way of the Cross on Svatý Kopeček Hill over the town and two park-like game preserves with pleasure houses and orchards down under the town in the valley of the Včelínek Stream); these elements complemented the landscape and made it the site for encounters with the God on one hand and the place for entertainment with friends or quiet rest in seclusion on the other. These landscape modifications – cultivation and utilization of nature and agricultural landscape on the principle of economic efficiency and landscape esthetics gradually became and remained the typical phenomenon of a broad area reaching from the border of south Moravia to Vienna. It demonstrates how important the landscape was for noblemen controlling this area at that time.

The project of urban renovation of Mikulov based on the creative connection of the chateau and its garden with the town and agricultural landscape through park-like game preserves and the pilgrimage hill was unique work of landscape esthetics of that time. It has remained significantly undisturbed in its original structure and historic authenticity. Its founder Cardinal Franz Dietrichstein is to be credited for it most. By directly transferring foreign, mainly Italian, models he surpassed his time in many respects – his modification of Mikulov and the surrounding landscape resulted in typical features which were sensitively developed by further generations and have been apparent till today. It would be no exaggeration if we say that Mikulov is

a unique example of the late Renaissance – Mannerism urbanism and a remarkable example of a 'residential town in the landscape'.

**Baroque town.** Mikulov was the town of traders, craftsmen, wine producers, court staff and obviously poor people in the Christian and Jewish neighbourhoods; the population of the town was 7000. The description of the town from 1675 will help us to get to know the Baroque town. If we proceed from the parish church of St. Wenceslaus to the square we pass by the corner building of the Town Hall. The neighbouring building was the post office since the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Next to it there was the U Zajice (Hare) Inn bought by the government after the 1784 fire for the salt authority. This rectangular section of the square is dominated by two plastic art works. The fountain with the statue of the fertility goddess Pomona from 1680 made by Ferdinand Gross and the Holy Trinity sculpture from 1724–1725 made by I. Lengelacher. The southern section of the square had according to vedute from the 17<sup>th</sup> century also medieval gable facades facing the square. The western side of the square comprised renaissance houses and at least in the upper section there were arcades on Tuscan columns. The corner house with façade covered with sgraffito is an excellent example of the renaissance urban architecture; the sgraffito features Old Testament scenes of the Flood and allegories; there is an arcade gallery in the yard and the ground floor features a typically renaissance layout; the house was built about 1560. Similarly valuable is the house on the corner of Brněnská and Husova Streets from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. The house next to the sgraffito decorated one boasts rich history; it was owned by I. Lengelacher between 1729–1768 and after 1816 the house was re-built to make the demesne headquarters building including the archives, a flat for a staff member and a prison.

Large suburbs outside the fortification walls had retained the medieval layout. Under the Lower Gate there was the Dobyččí Trh (Cattle Market) with meat shops and Christian and Jewish houses. Psí Street with the Piarist premises ran to the east. Behind the Piarist complex of buildings streets branched out into Kamenný Řádek Street running under Svatý Kopeček Hill, Valtická Street running south-easterly and Nové Sady Street running to the south. On the corner of Kamenný Řádek and Psí Streets there used to be the U Divokého Muže (The Wild Man) Inn; the building was rebuilt in the Empire style in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century into a seigniorial court. Across the street, today's no. 17 Vídeňská Street, there was a large inn in the 17<sup>th</sup> century; it was called U Bílého Koníčka (The White Horse) and boasted a stable for 68 horses. Another baroque structure in Dolní Kamenný Řádek worth noticing was house no. 36 with a stony relief on the facade dated 1618 – of unknown cardinal's foundation and there is also the date of renovation – 1740.

Poor people mostly lived in small houses inherited from Anabaptists in Horní Kamenný Řádek. A hospital for 33 people was built (1687) in Valtická Street, today's no. 48 Vídeňská Str.; today it would rather be considered a poor house. South of the Piarist premises there was Vídeňská, today's Piaristů, Street. At its end there was house no. 28 with a cast-iron coat of arms of the Dietrichstein family on the facade; after the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century there was an aristocratic farm with stables.

Behind the Upper town gate there was Česká Street and a farm of which the following has survived: a single-storey renaissance house no. 5, Horní Ves, today's Pavlovská, Street and another street running in parallel. Wine producer's houses were built in Na Jámě Street in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. At no. 1 Na Jámě there was the 'Gruwirthshaus', a municipal tap room for the poor in the 17<sup>th</sup> century or even earlier. When it burned down in 1834, Emperor Ferdinand II, who was visiting Mikulov at that time, presented money for its renovation. Since that time the pub boasted a sign 'Zur Kaisers Huld'. The "U Černého Orla" (The Black Eagle) Inn in the 17<sup>th</sup> century called "U Zlatého Orla" (The Golden Eagle) was situated on the corner of Pavlovská and Česká Streets. Old buildings from Horní suburb have not survived due to numerous fires (1674, 1784, 1854).

Cemeteries as the necessary part of urban development cannot be missed. Probably the oldest cemetery next to the St. Wenceslaus' church disappeared at the time of Joseph's II reforms and not even remains have been found. When the Piarist complex was built, the cemetery in the southern suburb disappeared. The Anabaptist cemetery was archaeologically documented under Svatý Kopeček Hill, in Habánská Street. The currently used cemetery pod Kozím Hrádkem existed probably already before 1582. It neighbored on the Jewish quarter.

**The Jewish community in Mikulov.** Jews, refugees from Lower Austria and Vienna, settled down on the western side of Zámecký Hill in Za Hradem, today's Husova, Street from the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century; they gradually purchased houses from Christian people. At the time when the town was taken over by the Dietrichsteins, 18 houses were owned by Jews. The Jewish neighbourhood had autonomy since 1612; the chief Moravian land rabbi had his office there and Moravian synods were held in Mikulov. The Jewish community in Mikulov was the largest and most important one in Moravia. Its citizens earned living by performing common crafts, however, the greatest profit resulted from trade.

Medieval wooden buildings in the ghetto were destroyed by fires in 1561 and 1584. They were replaced with stone structures built in the renaissance style. Most extant houses in Husova Street have a renaissance core with cross vaults in the interior; corner arcades with a Tuscan column have survived. Other large fires afflicted the ghetto in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. During the renovation houses were enhanced with baroque vaults which replaced renaissance wooden painted ceilings in more expensive buildings.

Special care was paid to synagogues and oratories and their construction; the only one to survive was the Horní (Upper) synagogue



in Husova Street. It stopped being used for its original purpose in 1938 and in the 1970s it was repaired for exhibition purposes of the local museum. In 2011 renovation that was supposed to return the building its extraordinary value started.

North-east of the town, on the slope of Kozí Hrádek Hill there is a Jewish cemetery. In the course of time it spread to the sides from the axis connecting the entrance and the rabbi hill as permitted by the terrain and the wall surrounding the cemetery. The place comprises approximately four thousand limestone tombstones decorated with Jewish symbols for names; other tombstones are piled up in the oldest part of the cemetery forming something like stone archives. The local design influenced the style of decorations in other Moravian Jewish cemeteries.

If the construction of a new imperial road between 1727–1752 brought prosperity to the trade, the construction of the Vienna – Brno railway between 1838–1841 (bypassing Mikulov) brought the prosperity to an end. In 1884 the population of the Jewish community was approximately 2000; in 1938 only 133 people were Jewish and after this year the dark period of Nazi occupation came. Houses abandoned by Jewish people were falling into disrepair and were gradually pulled down; demolitions lasted up until the 1970s. Out of the original 317 houses only 90 have survived and a half of them are listed for architectural excellence.

**Mikulov in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.** The baroque architectural history of Mikulov ended on the day of the great fire on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1784. The fire broke out in the post office, and afflicted the northern part of the square with the Capuchin monastery, St. Anna's church, Loreto chapel and almost the whole northern suburb. Other significant events occurred in the same year – the Piarist church was promoted to the parish one. In connection with the new religious administration a street map of Mikulov was made to mark the division of the town into parishes; by coincidence, as a result of the fire the street map became a historic source – it showed the town in the state which did not exist any more. At the same year house numbers changed; the town had 578 houses in the Christian neighbourhood and 169 in the Jewish quarter and the population was 7440. (After the fire, Prince John Karl of Dietrichstein and his court moved over to Vienna, where they had only stayed temporarily up until that time, and Mikulov lost its economic and social importance.

The elimination of losses caused by the fire was slow and difficult. The Capuchin monastery was closed down on 30<sup>th</sup> November 1784 and another town gate was established on its site (in today's Vrchlického Street); plots with remains of buildings were sold in 1785; ruins of the St. Anna's church were only rebuilt in 1845–1853 under the rule of Franz Joseph; in harmony with the design made by architect Heinrich Koch the ruins of the church were turned into the Dietrichstein vault; the formerly three-storey Town Hall with a distinct onion-shaped tower was rebuilt only in 1830; at that time it obtained its current look and between 1846–1847 (approved for use in 1848) the side wing was rebuilt. Other houses afflicted by the fire were repaired at little cost; gables or flying parapets were replaced with saddle roofs with ridges running in parallel with façades. Classicism features were apparent in the houses, but the original renaissance-baroque look of the town survived.

Construction activities became more intense in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The town did not expand much, but the development became denser. The number of houses almost doubled since 1768 and the population was 9272 in 1850. In the 1830s both gates in the inner town were pulled down and so was the major part of fortification walls. Their remains are visible in Vrchlického Street and in Česká Street. In 1814 the local doctor Johann Jäge discovered rich sulfur springs with curative effect in his garden at Laaerstrasse no. 1 (later Jiráskova no.1; border patrol office), and so he opened a spa for the public. From the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Mikulov was an administrative centre – the change of the administrative system in the country made Mikulov a district town with a district office, a district court of justice and a revenue bureau.

Significant merchant paths had long run through Mikulov and made it a real trading centre. In the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (1726–1754) a so called imperial road from Brno to Vienna was built, which made trade even easier. Mikulov even became a traders' base; they started their journeys from there. Those who transited Mikulov could visit local pubs *U Zlaté růže* (The Golden Rose) (in the square, later the Community House) and *U Divokého Muže* (The Mad Man), *U Bílé Labutě* (The White Swan) and *U Bílého Konička* (The White Horse) in suburbs. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century the promising economic development of the town slowed down significantly due to the railway from Brno to Vienna which was put into operation in 1839 and ran via Břeclav avoiding Mikulov. The construction of a railway Břeclav – Mikulov – Znojmo did not help much. In 1864 kerosene lamps replaced oil lamps which illuminated the road from Brno to Vienna and the square. In September 1868 a telegraph station was opened in the local post office which boasted a very long tradition, since 1592.

The only production field which was significantly influenced by the establishment of railway to Mikulov in 1872 and which changed notably in consequence of it was the lime production. It had had a long tradition in Mikulov reaching back to 1797. After the railway was put into operation, a new joint stock company called 'Mikulovské vápenné a cihelné těžišstvo' (*Kalk- und Ziegelgewerkschaft Nikolsburg*) processing lime from the quarry under Tuřold Hill and a limekiln – with three typical stacks – was built near the train station. Lime was first transported in horse-drawn carts, which took a long time; therefore, a shuttle train was put into operation in 1878 which made transport easier.

In the 1850s and 1860s the population dropped down by two thousand. The stagnation in civil engineering was related to it; very few residential houses were built during that time and construction activities

focused on generally beneficial projects. In 1872 the Enhancing Association (*Verschönungsverein*) was established and during 73 years of its existence it created kilometers of walking paths connecting interesting sights in the town and its surroundings; those paths were lined with tree alleys which provided shadow so badly needed in the hot southern town. Very practical was the regulation on fire safety. In May 1870 a Voluntary Sports and Firefighting Association was established and in 1877 a wooden fire station with a tower for drying hoses was open in Birnzipf. In 1910 the municipal committee decided that a new fire station would be built in Schleifmühlgasse (today's Svobody Street); Franz Czujan of Mikulov was commissioned to design it and on 24 September 1911 the new fire station was consecrated.

Agriculture has remained the traditional economic field in Mikulov, specifically wine growing; during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century new industrial plants appeared. Burgher Ignác Holzknecht built a steam mill between today's Česká and Mlýnská Streets. In 1879 Franz Linska established a brickworks which was subsequently owned by the Piska family. There was also Dietrichstein's brickworks in the town. A factory processing wool and yarn owned by brothers Fröschl was in operation since 1862 and Josef Scheye's soda water factory launched the production in 1885; there was home production of pearl buttons and hairnets and attempts were made to keep silk moth and produce silk.

In 1873 a decision was made that a new municipal hospital would be built; the *Giselaspital* was opened on the 1st January 1876, in 1880 the town approved its extension; in 1886 the construction of a contagious-disease-ward was completed and in 1898 the hospital chapel was consecrated. As written in the hospital chronicle, the mission of this institution was to serve the sick disregarding their social status and belief in order to cure them or to moderate their suffering. In 1930 a decision was made to build a poorhouse next to the hospital funded from Schweingurg's foundation. The hospital was extended and repaired.

On 16<sup>th</sup> September 1878 the new building of municipal school was opened; it was constructed by the Mikulov builder Reischl based on a design prepared by engineer Beer. In 1882 the agricultural secondary school moved over to this building. In 1885 Brno company Schmid and Alber was commissioned to build a girl's primary school; it was opened on 1 September 1886. In 1894 the secondary school was established in the building and in 1896 the school building had to be extended again. Construction works were supervised by Johann Turetschek. The resulting complex of buildings was used as a primary school up until 1997. In Sonnensels's Street no. 6 (today's Česká Street) on the site of the girls' school an orphanage was established in 1888; however, it was closed down soon afterwards and the town built a new orphanage in the Dolní Kamenný Hrádek suburb no. 19 (today's Koněvova no. 15) in 1893.

Wars or stays of army troops have been as destructive for towns as fire. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century such a situation occurred in Mikulov at least three times: twice there were Napoleon's troops and the third time Prussian units visited the town. A hospital for Austrian and Russian soldiers was established on the ground floor of the chateau and Napoleon's soldiers were treated in the Piarist college. Negotiations were cut off due to extensive typhus epidemics which killed many soldiers as well as local people. French soldiers were buried in a so called French cemetery outside the town near the road to Drasenhofen where a simple, so called French, cross was placed. Less than four years later French soldiers showed up in the town again when General Davoust annexed the town after the victorious battle of Wagram. Hospitals for injured soldiers were established in the chateau and the Piarist college again. South Moravia including the Mikulov region was occupied until the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1814 when the Vienna peace treaty was concluded; the stay of the army caused lots of suffering to local people.

When the Austrian army was defeated near Hradec Králové during the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, Austrian troops passed through Mikulov on their way back home being followed by the Prussian army whose first troops appeared in Mikulov on 15<sup>th</sup> July; on 26<sup>th</sup> July preliminary peace was concluded in Mikulov chateau. However, soldiers brought death in the form of cholera epidemics; 231 Mikulov citizens and more than 200 Prussian soldiers died of it. A hospital was established for them in the Piarist college and the dead were buried in the so called Prussian cemetery on the right side of the road to Drasenhofen, near today's so called Stará Celnice (Old Customhouse)

Mikulov people were buried in several cemeteries in the course of time. The Jewish one has survived till today and has been frequently visited and highly appreciated for its historic value; its history corresponds with the long history of Jewish population in Mikulov and its size and importance reflect the fame of the local Jewish community. In 1898 a ceremonial hall and a mortuary were built in the cemetery based on a design made by Viennese architect Max Fleischer. A Roman-Catholic cemetery is situated nearby, near Brněnská Street; it was established in 1582 and in 1875 and 1921 it was extended and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century gradually turned into a park neighbouring on the currently used cemetery. Out of old, today almost forgotten cemeteries, we owe to mention the one near St. Wenceslaus' church, a hospital cemetery on the site of today's grammar school, the Anabaptist cemetery at the foothill of Svätý Kopeček Hill above today's Habánská Street; a plaque cemetery established in 1635 on the site of the former hospital, in today's Bezručova Street and a cemetery on the site of today's Wolkerova (formerly Hřbitovní) Street which existed for a short time only: established in 1765 and closed down in 1796 because of underground water. To make the list complete we need to point out that some Mikulov provosts were buried in the vault in St. Wenceslaus'

church while members of the Dietrichstein family lie in peace in the vault in the former St. Anna's church.

**Mikulov in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (before 1945).** In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the town continued to flourish like in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; new residential houses and villas were built (specifically in the north-eastern part of the town – Pavlovská, Venušina, Horní Kamenný Hrádek, Brněnská and Nádražní Streets); old houses were rebuilt and extended by another floor; people made rest zones in their yards, renovation and modification of community amenities continued, the sewage system and pavements were built; beside the aforementioned, three significant schools were built. In 1916 the local cinema was opened in the Růže Hotel in the square (later the Community House)

Even at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Mikulov remained a wine growing town, which is documented by the number of wine cellars and small wine producing companies (Teltscher & Glattauer in today's Piaristů Street, Josef Hussing in today's Lazaretní Street, E. Pollak & son, Klein *Südmährische Weinhandelsgesellschaft* and others). The need to educate vintners contributed to the decision of the municipal committee to encourage the construction of a viticulture school (*Landeswinzerschule*); it was opened on 18<sup>th</sup> November 1903 and educated students until the end of WW2.

Until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Mikulov did not have a central water supply system. Many houses were supplied from public or numerous private wells. Streams were brought to the town to supply the wells; there was a castle water pipeline and a pipeline bringing water to the Jewish neighbourhood. In 1907 the municipal council commissioned Viennese company G. Rumpf with the construction of a water supply system. Company Turetschek supervised the project. Between 1926–1928 the necessary general overhaul of the system was performed because pipes were rusty due to their nearness to sewage pipes. Distribution of electricity in the town was for sure equally important as the construction of water pipelines. The municipal council agreed on the 27<sup>th</sup> February 1923 that the electricity distribution system would be built with the help of Emil Schweinburg's endowment. Electric lights shone in Mikulov for the first time on the 30<sup>th</sup> September of the same year.

After the hardship of the world war, when for example in 1916 eighteen-year-old boys were called up to the army, a great disappointment came in 1918. Most Mikulov people felt very little inclination towards the newly established Czechoslovakia and they wanted South Moravia to be incorporated in Austria. Their wishes were devastated by Czechoslovak troops which occupied Mikulov on 16 November 1918. On hill called Mušlov situated about 3 km south-east of Mikulov a deserter camp was built during the war. This was the beginning of today's Na Mušlově Street which is a part of the town of Mikulov. After the war soldiers from the 3<sup>rd</sup> border guard regiment stayed in the camp for a short time and in 1921 Mušlov was taken over by the Ministry of Justice and women's prison was established there.

Mikulov remained a district town also during the era of the new Czechoslovak Republic; there was a district authority, a district court of justice, a revenue bureau, the border guard inspection, a customs office, district police headquarters, a retirement control office and farm headquarters. The ratio of Czech people grew in the town and in consequence of that a Czech minority school was opened in 1928 in Valtická street on a plot presented by the local Sokol sports association.

Between 1924 and 1926 the town was afflicted by two large fires which resulted in significant construction changes in Mikulov. The existing shingle roofs were replaced with slate or fibrocement ones and the last thatched roofs disappeared too. After the 1926 fire 24 new houses were built in so called Žižkovské gardens for people affected by the fire; these were the first buildings in today's Nová Street. The town built an apartment building in Zákřsková garden for fire victims and new houses were also built in Zámecká Street. During 1920s and 1930s many detached houses and villas were built in Pavlovská, Venušina, Lazaretská (today's Bezručova), Brněnská and Horní Kamenný Hrádek (today's 1. května) Streets and in streets running to the train station.

After 1937 the construction of light ramparts started in the surroundings of Mikulov (company Hrbata & Smékal from Prostějov). In September 1938 an insulated concrete infantry cabin MJ-S 29 with cover name *Svah* (Slope) was built near Mikulov, in the direction of Březí (former Pratelbrunn). It was fully completed only after 1945. The military administration decided to have army barracks built near the water tank in Horní Pole (by Bloudek & Korotvička company)

By the treaty on annexation of the Czechoslovak border areas which was signed at Mnichov Meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1938 the country lost all its defensive objects; this made its defence difficult or almost impossible. After the border areas were annexed in 1938, Mikulov became the seat of the *Landrat Nikolsburg*, district *Niederdonau*. Some streets got new names: Sonnenfelsgasse became Thuringergasse (today's Česká), Obere Bahnhofstrasse became Erfurterstrasse (today's Piaristů), Emil Sweinburgerstrasse became Hauptgasse (today's Husova) and Tempelgasse became Schmale Gasse (today the lane has no name) and obviously the local square (formerly Masarykovo, today only Náměstí / Square) was named after Adolf Hitler.

At night from 21<sup>st</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1945 the Red Army attacked Mikulov and on 22<sup>nd</sup> April at night the army won its fight for the town. At that moment Mikulov chateau was being damaged by a strong fire which destroyed also rare archaeological collections of the Moravian Museum, the wardrobe of Viennese opera and historic artifacts from France which were deposited in the chateau. In Autumn 1946 the last German citizens departed; a total of 20 456 Germans in 16 transport trains were deported from Mikulov and its surroundings;

their property was confiscated based on Beneš' decrees. This process resulted in a complete change of population in the town; the completely German Mikulov became a Czech border town with regulated immigration.

**Mikulov between 1945–1989.** The post-war renovation of Mikulov progressed in harmony with the period technical and political circumstances. On 15<sup>th</sup> May 1947 an Association for the renovation of Mikulov chateau was established; the association returned Mikulov one of its highlights. The renovation was led by Brno architect Otakar Oplatek who respected the baroque fragment and the chateau was reopened in 1959 as the seat of the District National Committee and the District Museum (today the Regional Museum in Mikulov resides in the chateau).

Companies established by the original citizens were taken over by the government; some of them were temporarily managed by government administrators. On 11<sup>th</sup> November 1949 a unified agricultural cooperative was founded in Mikulov and it established its offices in the former Piskova brickworks. Another agricultural company in Mikulov was the State Farm which had its headquarters in Gottwaldova Street (today's Piaristů Str.). The original schools continued to serve their purpose; in addition to them there was a number of specialised agricultural courses and schools whose curricula changed in the course of time. Old wine growing traditions were revived (Pálava vintage became famous all over the country; first it was held in various places around Mikulov, but after Mikulov open-air theatre was completed in the 1960s, the festival moved there and has been held at this site till today visited by an increasing number of people every year)

The increasing population in Mikulov, the number of job vacancies in growing companies and also the number of houses destroyed during the war resulted in the lack of residential facilities which needed to be addressed. Flats were built in 22. dubna, Nová, Husova and Brněnská Streets. At the turn of the 1970s 105 flats and a crèche were built in Vítězného Února (today's Pod Strání) Street. These were the first structures in the housing estate in the southern section of Mikulov. People were also interested in the construction of detached houses which were built in Na Hliništi and Pod Turoidem Streets. At the same time it was necessary to address traffic issues. In the late 1960s a new transit road Brno – Vienna was put into operation connecting the following Mikulov streets: 22. dubna – Komenského Square and Vídeňská. In consequence of reorganization of administrative units Mikulov ceased to be a district town on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1960 and was incorporated in Břeclav district.

A number of significant interventions (partly disputable) in the body of the town and its surroundings were executed in the 1970s. At the beginning of this decade a rather controversial industrial zone was founded. Beside wine producing factories, which built their plants here between 1966–1969, several other large companies settled down in the south-western edge of the town: Meat processing industry machine-works and Brno machine works of Klement Gottwald. In the 1970s gas was brought to the town and in 1988 a new waste water sewage plant was built; in the same year the construction of a road bypassing the town in the south started; this new road ran to the new customs-house. The 1970s brought about large scale demolitions as well; in 1977 a part of the Jewish neighbourhood including the Lower Synagogue under Husova Street and rabbi's office in Husova Street were pulled down. In the Upper Synagogue the roof was repaired in 1980. The historic centre of Mikulov was awarded the title 'Municipal Heritage Reserve' in 1987. On the 19<sup>th</sup> March 1976 Pálava was listed as the Protected Landscape and the surroundings of Mikulov were UNESCO listed as a Biospheric Reservation on the 4<sup>th</sup> June 1987.

**The development after 1989.** In connection with changes in November 1989 an important symbolic event took place near Mikulov – the period Minister of Foreign Affairs Jiří Dienstbier and his Austrian counterpart Alois Mock cut the barbed wire which separated the two countries. The following years brought positive as well as negative things like in other locations. Construction activities and distinct (frequently disputable) urban projects on one hand (the effort of the town to attract strong investors to settle down in the town and related construction of new plants at the outskirts of Mikulov) in contrast with the need to preserve the historic look of the town heritage preserve (Ladislav Vlachynský and Jaromír Foretník won the architectural competition for a design of a building to cover up the vacant space where the Lower Gate used to stand in Mikulov Square and in September 1993 the building of Česká Spořitelna *Czech Savings Bank* was completed there) and with the need to preserve the unique landscape frame (the construction of road I/52 Brno – Vienna which was to include a bypass of the town; its construction started on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1993 and the first traffic appeared in the section Pohořelice – Mikulov on the 28<sup>th</sup> November 1995).

At the turn of the millennium the electric distribution system was upgraded and new cast-iron historicizing street lamps were installed; after thirty years of renovation works the Dietrichstein vault was opened at presence of princess Olga de las Mercedes Dietrichstein on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2001. Mikulov and its surroundings became even more attractive after 1997 when the nearby Lednice – Valtice premises were recorded in the UNESCO list.

As of the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2002 district offices were closed down in consequence of the state administration reform and their competences were taken over by municipalities with extended powers. Mikulov municipal authority started extending its office building in July 2002 in order to get ready for taking over competences from the district authority in Břeclav; the former cultural house (formerly an enlightenment house, until 1914 the post office) was connected with the original Town Hall.

The extraordinarily rich and impressive cultural heritage illustrating significant phases of Mikulov settlement development is an invaluable capital (including the tourism potential) of Mikulov in the early 21 century; this fact is enhanced with the unique landscape; aesthetically impressive and very valuable from the cultural & historic point of view since it is the evidence of baroque composed landscape surrounding a residential town controlled by one of the most important noble families in the Habsburg monarchy.

Number of people and houses in Mikulov		
year	population	number of houses
1869	7 173	909
1880	7 642	918
1890	8 210	1 157
1900	8 092	1 141
1910	8 043	1 209
1921	7 699	1 254
1930	7 790	1 426
1950	5 337	1 171
1961	6 041	1 061
1970	6 254	1 075
1980	7 614	1 188
1991	7 477	1 333
2001	7 683	1 390