

Komerční mapa města Trutnov a Úpice, 1999

Trutnov a Úpice, komerční mapa. 1:15 500. 5. vyd. 1999. Vydal RAFFAEL-art Rtyň v P. Výška max. 435 mm, šířka max. 615 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Komerční a informační mapa města, 1999

Trutnov, komerční a informační mapa města. 1:10 000. 1. vyd. 1999. Vydal Marshall s.r.o. Liberec 8. Mapové podklady dodány GEODEZIE ČS a. s. Výška 442 mm, šířka 507 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Komerční mapa města Trutnov a Úpice, 2000

Trutnov a Úpice, komerční mapa. 1:15 500. 6. vyd. 2000. Vydal Petr Teichman – RAFFAEL-art Rtyň v P. Výška max. 430 mm, šířka 607 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Komerční mapa města, cca 2000

Trutnov – komerční mapa. Bez měřítka. Cca 2000. Tisk Raffaelart Petr Teichman, Červený Kostelec. Výška 1 035 mm, šířka 1 380 mm. [Mapa je umístěna před obchodním střediskem Máji v Trutnově \(stav květen 2003\)](#).

Plán města Trutnov, Náchod a okolí, 2000

Trutnov, Náchod a okolí, plán města. 1:15 000 (centrum 1:8 000). 2 000. Vydal SHOCart, s. r. o. Zlín. Tisk Samohýl Reprint. Výška 437 mm, šířka 489 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Zvukový informační panel města, 2000

Zvukový informační panel – TRUTNOV. Bez měřítka. 2000. Výška 800 mm, šířka 1 000 mm. [Jeden exemplář umístěn u Lidové školy umění v Trutnově, druhý u ČSOB v Trutnově \(stav květen 2003\)](#).

Trutnov, letecký plán města, 2000

Trutnov. 2001. Zhotovil ARGUS GEO SYSTÉM. Vydalo Feminie, nakladatelství a vydavatelství, reklamní činnost, Žehušice. Výška 520 mm, šířka 650 mm. Papírový nástěnný kalendář na rok 2001. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Trutnov a okolí, 2001

Základní mapa ČR. 03–4 Trutnov. 8. vydání, obnovené, 2001. 1:100 000. Vydal Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální. Zpracoval a vytiskl Zeměměřický úřad. Stav k roku 2000. Výška 399 mm, šířka 495 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Informační mapa města a okolí, 2001

Trutnov, informační mapa města a okolí. 1:16 000, centrum 1:8 000, okolí 1:200 000. 1. vyd. 2001. Vydal MACH CZ Trutnov III. Výška max. 408 mm, šířka max. 615 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Plán města, 2001

Trutnov, plán města. 1:18 700 (okolí 1:200 000). Vydal GARP Hradec Králové. 2001. Výška max. 371 mm, šířka max. 414 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Plán města, 2001

Trutnov, plán města. 1:10 000 (centrum 1:6 000). 2001. Vydala Geodézie ČS a. s. Praha. Edice Geobáze. Výška 507 mm, šířka 586 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Plán města, 2001

Trutnov, plán města. 1:10 000 (centrum 1:6 000). 2001. Vydala Geodézie ČS a. s. Praha. Edice Marco Polo. Výška 507 mm, šířka 586 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Trutnov a okolí, 2002

Státní mapa 1:5 000. Trutnov 2–0. 1:5 000. Vydal Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální. Zpracoval Katastrální úřad v Pardubicích digitální metodou. Výška 400 mm, šířka 500 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Informační plán města, 2002

Trutnov. Grafické měřítko [cca 1:6 250]. 2002. Vydal RAFFAEL-art, Petr Teichmann. 2002. Informační systém sestavil HOSTALEK WERBUNG, spol. s r. o. a Město Trutnov. Výška 900 mm, šířka 1 250 mm. [Plán umístěn na hlavních příjezdových komunikacích do Trutnova \(stav květen 2003\)](#).

Plán města, 2002

Trutnov, plán města. 1:19 500. 2002. Vydal GARP produktivní s.r.o., Hradec Králové. Výška 382 mm, šířka 420 mm. Na reversu Krkonoše, turistická mapa, 1:62 500. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Mapa města, 2002

Trutnov – mapa města. 1:12 500. 2002. Vydal KOMPACT s.r.o., Poděbrady. Kreslil Petr Boček. Výška 455 mm, šířka max. 524 mm. Na reversu letecký snímek města z roku 2002. Plán města neodpovídá kvůli zastaralému obsahu aktuálnímu leteckému snímku. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Plán volebních okrsků města, cca 2002

TRUTNOV přehled volebních okrsků. Bez měřítka, cca 2002, výška 830 mm, šířka 1 550 mm. [Plán umístěn ve vestibulu budovy Městského úřadu Trutnov \(stav květen 2003\)](#).

Plán středu města, 2002

TRUTNOV – STŘED. 1:4 170. 2002. Vydala Geodézie Krkonoše, s.r.o., Harrachov. Výška 472 mm, šířka 800 mm. [Plán umístěn ve vestibulu budovy Městského úřadu Trutnov \(stav květen 2003\)](#).

Plán středu města, 2002

Trutnov – střed. 1:2 300. 2002. Vydala Geodézie Krkonoše, s. r. o., Harrachov. Odpovědný redaktor Ing. Ivan Váša. Tematický obsah Ing. Jiří Kácovský. Grafické zpracování Markéta Zahradníková. Výška 900 mm, šířka 1 050 mm. 1:4 170. Výška 584 mm, šířka 840 mm. [Exempláře map umístěny na desce před budovou městského úřadu, v budově městského úřadu, u pivovaru a před vlakovým nádražím \(stav květen 2003\)](#).

Komerční mapa měst Trutnov a Úpice, 2002–2003

Trutnov a Úpice, komerční mapa s rejstříkem firem. 1:12 000 (pro Trutnov). 7. vyd. 2002–3. Vydal RAFFAEL-art Rtyň v P. Výška max. 430 mm, šířka max. 621 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Trutnov a okolí, 2002, 2003

[Trutnovsko v hranicích telefonního seznamu pro Krkonoše]. Cca 1:280 000. 2002, 2003. Vydal MEDIATEL, spol. s r. o., spolu s ČESKÝM TELECOMEM, a. s. © KARTOS 7/2002 a 2003.

Výška 209 mm, šířka celkem 286 mm. In: Místní Zlaté stránky 2002–2003 a 2003–2004, nečíslované druhé a třetí strany za přední předádkou. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Trutnov a okolí, 2002, 2003

Základní mapa ČR. List 03–42–24. 1:10 000. 4. přepracované vydání, 2002. Vydal Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální. Zpracoval Zeměměřický úřad s využitím Základní báze geografických dat ČR (ZABAGED). Vytiskl Katastrální úřad v Pardubicích. Stav k roku 2001. Výška 400 mm, šířka 494 mm. List 03–44–04. 1:10 000. 4. přepracované vydání, 2003. Vydal Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální. Zpracoval Zeměměřický úřad s využitím Základní báze geografických dat ČR (ZABAGED). Vytiskl Katastrální úřad v Pardubicích. Stav k roku 2001. Výška 400 mm, šířka 494 mm. [Soukromá sbírka](#).

Mapa města, 2003

Trutnov. Cca 1:9 000. Kreslil Jan Slovák 2003. Výška 260 mm, šířka 430 mm. In: [Trutnov teď](#). Vydalo město Trutnov. Tisk Tiskárny B. N. B., s.r.o., Velké Poříčí. 1. vydání 2003.

Digitální mapy města Trutnova na webové stránce města, 2003

Viz www.trutnov.cz/urad/plan.html.

Summary

The land along the upper reaches of the Rivers Úpa and Bobr, on the divide between the areas drained to the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, was not populated in the primeval times except a late Palaeolithic locality (8800 – 8000 B.C.) on a so called Red Hill between Poříčí and Voletiny, that is on a promontory between the River Ličná and the Voletinský Stream overlooking the present railway station Trutnov-centre. Archaeological research carried out in the years 1975–1976 discovered a hunting point on a well-heated sandy gentle southward slope with a perfect view of the alluvial plains of both the River Úpa and the River Ličná. Numerous findings of flint tools prove that the locality was populated for quite a long time. No other primeval localities have been discovered on the territory of the town of Trutnov and the surrounding villages.

Deep and hardly accessible forests provided safe protection for this area until as late as the 13th century. However, in the year 1110 Polish troops of King Boleslav III Křivoústý (Crooked-Mouth) penetrated through the forests east of the Krkonoše Mountains passing through Kamienna Góra, Trutnov, Dvůr Králové and Miletín and penetrated deep into the Czech Land as far as the confluence of the Rivers Cidlina and Labe. The need to protect this area resulted in construction of a fortified site in Miletín and probably in Kamienna Góra as well (in the area where Góra Zamkova is situated now) on the Silesian side. Along the new path new settlements were founded especially in the vicinity of strategic river fords. It was probably at this time when the following settlements were established: Úpa (the present Upper Old Town) with a Church of St. Wenceslas, a protector of the Czech border, and Dvůr (Králové) with a Church of St. John the Baptist.

The strategic location of the settlement of Úpa at the beginning of a path over the mountain range, between the River Úpa (near a ford) and the Stream Bobr, made it necessary to build a fortified settlement on an island in the River Úpa in the vicinity of the Church of St. Wenceslas and Vitus. This settlement is first mentioned in a chronicle written by Simon Hüttel four centuries later, but he probably obtained the information from some older sources. In the 1240s, probably, a Moravian family of Švábenics settled down in the region of Trutnov being charged by the Czech ruler to settle this region. This colonisation resulted in establishment of new settlements, modification of the route of the land throughway, introduction of organisational changes in the administration of the region and construction of a system of fortified structures (so called temporary colonisation structures such as Rechenburk, Vlčice, Zámecký vrch, Bolkov, Hajnice-Kyje), which were supposed to secure cultivated areas.

In the 1250s, probably, the market village of Úpa (today's Upper Old Town) was relocated to a more advantageous place (the original settlement on the alluvial plain was probably flooded frequently) to a fairly large eastwardly sloping tongue of land between the River Úpa and a so called Struha, a little river running from Janský Hill. A quadrangle square was measured; a municipal castle and a Church of the Virgin Mary were built on a steep hill over the river. On the left bank of the river the Knights of the Cross from the Zderadský Monastery, who were brought to Trutnov by Idík of Švábenice a patron of the Prague Zderadský Monastery, had a hospital built about the year 1260. Towards the end of the 13th century the power of the Švábenics diminished gradually in the region of Trutnov. In the year 1301 Wenceslas II gained hold of the town of Úpa back and confirmed to the Zderadský Monastery the gifts which were given to it by Idík and Vítek of Úpa. Jan of Vartenberk covered the costs of re-building of the hospital. He gave the church in Old Trutnov, where he had the right of patronage, and some other property in Nový Trutnov to the Knights of the Cross who were supposed to look after ten permanently ill persons.

The arrival of the Luxembourg family on the Czech throne did not bring the so badly needed security to the region of Trutnov. Dvorský Region (i.e. the Region of Dvůr Králové) and the Region of Trutnov including masters of the hounds belonging to Trutnov and Dvůr Králové, and excluding the city and the castle of Trutnov were pawned to Půta of Turgov for 300 talents of Prague groschen in the year 1316. However, the importance of the Regions of Trutnov and Dvůr Králové which coalesced into one feudal region increased gradually as John of Luxembourg and Charles IV realised how strategically important the town was for their attempts to rule over Silesia and especially over the Svidnicko-Javorské Principality. In the year 1365 Charles IV settled the town of Trutnov on the Princes of Opolsko, Vladislav and Bolek, the sons of Elizabeth, a sister of Prince Bolek II of Svidnice. The town of Trutnov was administered from Svidnice too, as proven by recordings of the years 1367 – 1390 found in

the Svidnice Land Register. Relocation of the village of Úpa to a new area on the right bank of the River Úpa and colonisation of the land along the River Ličná and the Stream Ošesnický brought about establishment of a new town called Úpa, New Trutnov. As early as under the reign of the Švábenics the street network was set and a plan for urban development was elaborated. Such a town plan with a quadrangle square and streets running from the town gates towards the square is a classical example a so-called Silesian ground plan. The presence of Silesian colonists is apparent from the local names too: Upper – Prague Gate and Lower – Silesian Gate show the direction of the main transportation passage, i.e. west – east. The Middle Gate on the northern side of the town opening the thoroughway to the mountains seems to be younger and might have been built during further development of the city in the 14th century when the simple fortification system was replaced by a more stable, stone one. The town was dominated by the royal castle which was probably already built when the Švábenics were in power. Some researches assume that originally it was a French-type castle with four round towers, however, rather reduced. The castle underwent numerous reconstructions in the course of centuries. There was a moat which separated the castle from the town.

A mill-race running partly under the town-walls reinforced the town fortification system on the northern side of the town. There were the Upper, Middle and Lower (also called Hospital) Mills. At the end of the 13th century the Knights of the Cross were allowed to connect four to six millwheels to each mill. There is a record of two butcher's, two draper's and two shoemaker's shops in Trutnov square at that time. A fulling machine operated on the mill-race and also cloth-making frames were mentioned in the available written sources. Cloth production is proved thus in the town (as at the year 1368). Later on tanners joined cloth makers on the mill-race. In the west, where the square plateau passes into a lowland and where a so called Upper (Prague) Suburb was established, the town fortification system was reinforced by the Deep Moat. In the south there was a drain leading water down from Janský Hill.

Due to lack of sources it is impossible to say what nationality the Trutnov inhabitants were. It is likely that most of the inhabitants were Germans. Some local names suggest that the ratio of Czech inhabitants was higher in the first phase of the settlement process. The town was administered by a mayor. The royal power was represented by a royal judge and master of the hounds. Noblemen as well as the burghers followed a so called feudal law executed within the feudal region of Trutnov. After the death of Princess Agnes Svidnická in the year 1392 the town passed to the king again. Wenceslas IV settled the town of Trutnov on his wife as a dowry town; in fact Trutnov became a dowry town after coronation of the queen in the year 1400.

Trutnov participated actively in the Hussite Movement. During the great Hussite campaign to north-eastern Bohemia in May 1421 Jaroměř was defeated first, Dvůr Králové surrendered without fighting afterwards and then Žižka attacked Trutnov, took seize of it and it is said that he burned it out. About June 10, 1421 Silesian soldiers invaded the country having come through the Saddle of Hradec Králové. It is not sure whether they occupied Trutnov and drove out the Hussite garrison, but it is likely that they did so. Trutnov was important for both parties of the conflict. The Hussites appreciated its strategic importance as a base for invasions to Silesia. At the end of May 1434 people from Trutnov participated in the Battle of Lipany being on the side of the defeated Taborers and Orphans (Táboreři and Sirotcí). Representatives of Trutnov were members of the deputation that welcomed Sigmund of Luxembourg coming to Bohemia as the Czech King on August 14, 1436. Sigmund settled the town on his wife Barbara Celská along with other dowry towns and demesnes. And thus Trutnov became a dowry town again.

In the 1440s and at the beginning of 1450s minor but exhausting wars and destructive attacks between the coalition of Silesian princes plus towns and holders of border castles and forts took place in the immediate vicinity of Trutnov. In the year 1445 Barbara Celská entrusted George of Poděbrady with administration of her dowry towns. Probably about the year 1448 she pawned Trutnov to an ardent supporter of George, Catholic knight Hanuš Velfl of Varnsdorf. During the wars waged by George of Poděbrady and later by Vladislav Jagellonský against Matthias Corvinus the town was badly damaged and probably in the year 1471 a large part of it burned down. In the year 1484 Hanuš Velfl assigned his lien upon the town and the castle to his son-in-law Fridrich of Sumburk; this event could be considered a milestone in the town history since Simon Hüttel's chronicle, which contains important news about the political, economic and cultural life in Trutnov in the 16th century, begins with this event.

In the year 1547 Trutnov joined the anti-Habsburg resistance movement. The defeat of the movement resulted in the town losing its leased villages which were pawned to the chamber counsellor and mining commissioner Kryštof of Gendorf. In the second half of the 16th century financial requirements of the state rose as a consequence of wars with Turks becoming a serious burden for the town. In order to gain some stable financial sources, the town strove to acquire some land. In the year 1583 it purchased the village of Markoušovice; in the year 1599 it purchased Trutnov Castle including all its auxiliaries and 19 feudal villages from the Czech Chamber.

Unlike the nearby town of Dvůr Králové, which was exclusively Czech after the wars, the population of Trutnov in the post-Hussite period was mostly German. Regarding the location of Trutnov near the border migration of German Catholics, not only from Silesia but also from other Catholic lands of the Czech Crown, caused by religious reasons could be expected from the 1440s. Acknowledgement of Lutheranism in the 1530s probably brought the German and Czech Protestants closer together.

The defeat of the Czech estates in the Battle of the White Mountain, with Trutnov supporting the estates, resulted in confiscation of municipal farms and villages and loss of all privileges. In the year 1624 non-catholic priests were expelled from the town and the Catholic Church started anti-reformation gra-

dually. The Thirty Years' War affected Trutnov seriously. The number of houses and people decreased significantly, the town fell into debts and it was deprived of its political rights by being expelled from participation in the land assembly. In the year 1683 a part of the town burned down, on May 12, 1684 the whole town and a part of the lower suburb burned down and on January 25, 1716 twenty-nine houses were struck by the same disaster. Therefore the post-war reconstruction of the town slowed down very much.

In the 18th century Trutnov and its surroundings were affected by the Silesian Wars and the Seven Years' War. However, after Silesia was lost, and especially after the year 1763, the economic policy of the "Theresian" (under the reign of Maria Theresia) state focused on development of textile industry. Trutnov, which had prospered thanks to household spinning, became an important drapery centre. As early as in the year 1753 Trutnov became a centre of a newly established Trutnov Business Company uniting drapers from the area of the Krkonoše Mountains; the company probably ceased to exist in the second half of the 18th century. Its most important representative was Adam Wagner. The described changes were the reason why the economic structure of Trutnov changed significantly in this period and Trutnov which had been a town of craftsmen and farmers became a town of craftsmen and businessmen.

The Coalition Wars against France brought about high taxes and costs incurred in connection with providing accommodation for soldiers. In the year 1806 the army was deployed near the Silesian border. Soldiers often passed through or stayed in the town and this situation peaked in the year 1813 when strong Russian troops arrived in the town. In the year 1811 the state went bankrupt and many Trutnov citizens lost most of their property. Destructive fires remained a terrible threat for the town even at this time: a large part of Trutnov burned down in the year 1799, 78 houses were destroyed by fire in the year 1816 and 10 houses burned down in the year 1845.

In the second decade of the 19th century slow at first but gradually fast and significant development of Trutnov and the surrounding region began and the town of Trutnov became one of the most important industrial centres in the Krkonoše Mountains. In the valley of the River Úpa, which had always been used as a source of energy, more bleaching and dying centres were established and from the year 1836 mechanical spinning mills were gradually added (companies Faltis, Haase, Brothers Walzels etc.). In the years 1858–1859 another mechanical spinning mill comprising 24,000 spindles, being the largest in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with such a high number of spindles, was built on the mill-race in Trutnov. Craft production was fully replaced with industrial production which thoroughly changed the economic structure of the town and its surroundings.

The Prussian – Russian War in the year 1866 was an important chapter in the history of the town. The Battle near Trutnov commanded by general Gablenz was the only success of Austrian troops in the northern front in the whole conflict. On June 27, 1866 after interchanging success of one or the other party the town was seized by the Austrians.

In the second half of the 19th century the town was struck by several natural disasters. In May of 1861 Trutnov experienced one of the most destructive fires in its history when most of the town was affected. A total of 142 houses and 139 other buildings were destroyed and in addition to these almost all the town-hall archives and regional authority recordings were consumed by the flames. Floods were another natural feature which endangered the town. The most destructive of them was probably the one in the summer of 1897 with a total of thirty houses destroyed and about 300 seriously damaged.

At the end of the 19th century Trutnov was one of the largest towns in east Bohemia and it became an important industrial centre. Rapid growth of population, which lasted until the turn of the 20th century, resulted from successful development of industry. Regarding the nationality of the inhabitants – Germans prevailed while the Czech minority represented only 10 % of the town population. After the First World War the number of Czech inhabitants rose significantly and in the 1930s Czechs represented 25 % of the total population. After the establishment of the independent Czechoslovak Republic, the social, cultural and political life of the Czech minority became livelier and more intensive. Nevertheless the German majority had rich cultural life as well. The worldwide economic crisis of the 1930s affected the Region of Trutnov significantly. Faltis, the biggest local flax company, closed down and Haase, a textile company, had to close down its spinning mill in Poříčí.

In the 1930s provocations and violent acts became more and more common in all border areas, including the Region of Trutnov. In November 1933 a local organisation of the "Sudetendeutsche Heimatsfront" was established in Trutnov and soon afterwards local Henlein organisations were founded in the surrounding villages. In the elections of May 1935 the Sudeten-German party obtained 53.9 % of votes in the judicial region of Trutnov. In the town of Trutnov it got as many as 74 % of votes. The election results showed clearly how successful the Sudeten-German party is. In the year 1938, during the first October days after the Munich diktat, about 3 500 Czech people left Trutnov and nearby towns and villages. The escaping people were not only Czechs, even though they prevailed, but also Germans and Jews. Trutnov became a centre of political and military administration during the Nazi occupation. There was a seat of the labour office, police headquarters, a regional office of NSDAP, an SS unit and Gestapo command. The closed-down spinning mill of the Haase Company in Poříčí was turned into a branch of a concentration camp Gross Rosen; in addition to that, other flax plants hosted branches of concentration and prison camps.

During the night from May 8 to May 9, 1945 the local German garrison ran away from the barracks and also Gestapo members left the town hastily. The municipal administration was taken over by Czech people. Late in the afternoon on May 9, 1945 the first group of Russian soldiers arrived in Trutnov Square. The Second World War was over and Trutnov stood on the threshold of a new era.

Immediately after the liberation, all newly established administrative bodies and offices of the young Czechoslovakia star-

ted working hard aiming at securing "operation" of the town. It was necessary to re-establish order in the town and ensure that the power plant, factories, and other production plants are put into operation. It was necessary to renovate the system of transport and solve problems with supplies of various goods. One of the most crucial problems of the first days and months of the post-war period was the co-existence of the Czechs and Germans. A fact that groups of Germans committed suicides, for example on the night from May 9 to May 10, 1945 two hundred and fifty people including babies died in this way, makes it apparent that the atmosphere in the town was not very friendly. "Wild" resettlement of Germans, which took place from May to August 1945, was often violent and cruel. Organised transfer started in January 1946 and lasted until November of the same year. Compared to the "wild" resettlement it was fairly well organised and there was much less violence and cruelty. 37 277 people were to be resettled at the beginning of the year 1946, which number did not include anti-fascists, specialists and Austrians. However, in the course of time many anti-fascists were resettled through prison camps. Although the resettlement officially ended in the year 1946, some people were transferred even then during the years 1947 – 1948, nevertheless, these were rather scarce cases of family reunions.

Resettlement of Germans resulted in lowering the number of inhabitants by nearly fifty percent and it was necessary to solve the lack of labour force especially in agriculture by gradual immigration not only from other parts of Czechoslovakia but also from Poland and later from Greece and other countries. The inflow of new settlers who acquired farms and land thanks to land reforms of the communist minister Julius Duriš brought about significant changes in the structure of election preferences. In the elections of the year 1946 the Communists achieved great success beating the National Socialist Party by more than six thousand votes. (Communists got 12 033 votes while the National Socialist Party, which was second, received only 5 907 votes). Social Democrats were third and the People's Party fourth.

After the coup in February 1948 Communists started successful recruitment of new members and a campaign against everyone who had different political opinions. The campaign was so intensive and successful that by August 1948 the local organisation of the Communist Party was with its 5000 new members evaluated the best one. Having been forced by the action committee of the National Front the local organisation of the Socialist Party ceased to exist and so did the People's Party. After disputes inside the Social Democratic Party it was united with the Communist Party. The process of nationalisation of the textile industry was finished on June 29, 1948 by a decree of the Minister of Industry. The situation in villages was much more difficult. Awareness campaign and other preparatory steps necessary for establishment of unified agricultural cooperatives were often underestimated and local farmers did not welcome the idea of common farming. On the other hand in the mountain areas where new settlers were exposed to adverse and severe conditions, the idea of establishment of unified agricultural cooperatives was quite popular. Another wave of collectivisation had a form of economic measures – especially tax increase – focused on kulaks.

After the year 1956 the atmosphere in the society became more relaxed. More attention was paid to the needs of inhabitants and as a result the range of offered services widened, housing development became more intensive, the offer on cultural events was richer and there were improvements in the sphere of education and medical care. Official criticism of the Stalin's regime, a nationwide discussion, which could be open, and less strict censorship resulted in establishment of significant democratisation centres such as the local museum or a publishing house issuing a newspaper called "Krkonošská pravda". Similar centres were founded in big industrial factories, schools and even at the district committee of the Communist Party.

The promising changes were disrupted by the invasion of the Warsaw Pact armies which arrived in Trutnov in the morning of August 21, 1968. The Board of the local District People's Council, the Municipal People's Council in Trutnov, the local press, radio and citizens showed their disagreement with the acts of the invading armies immediately. After the Moscow protocol, which solved the question of "temporary" stay of "allied" armies, was signed, the Polish army settled down near Bojiště on August 28, 1968. The number of soldiers grew uncontrollably and conflicts between soldiers and local people became more frequent. After the Prague Spring was suppressed, the Communists tried to re-establish the Soviet-type communism and introduced large-scale purges and dissolved liberally oriented organisations. The beginning of normalisation was connected with intensive effort to solve social problems by increasing the standard of living on one hand and by oppressing those who were in disagreement with the system on the other hand.

On November 19, 1989 as a reaction to the events of November 17, a local organisation of the Civic Forum was established in Trutnov; Civic Forum members as well as other local people supported all Prague events. For example on November 27, 1989 participants of the general strike filled up the whole square, and on December 10 when the Day of Human Rights was celebrated about 8,000 people gathered in the square. Departure of Soviet soldiers in August 1990 and removal of a tank from the victory memorial could be considered symbolic endings of the communist era.

Resümee

Die Gegend am Oberlauf der Flüsse Úpa (Aupa) und Bobr (Bober), an der Wasserscheide der Ostsee und des Atlantischen Ozeans, war in der Urzeit fast nicht besiedelt. Die einzige Ausnahme ist die spät paläolithische Fundstelle (8800 – 8000 v. u. Z.) am sog. Červený kopec (Roter Hübel) zwischen Poříčí (Parschnitz) und Voletiny (Woltau), also auf der Landzunge zwischen dem kleinen Fluss Ličná (Litsche) und dem Voletinský

potok (Woltau Wasser) oberhalb des heutigen Bahnhofes Trutnov-střed (Trautenau-Mitte). Archäologische Ausgrabungen in den Jahren 1975–1976 stellten einen Standort von Jägern auf einem sonnigen sandigen und sanften Südhang mit einer sehr guten Aussicht in die Au der Flüsse Úpa und Ličná fest. Zahlreiche Funde von Feuersteinartefakten belegen eine längere Besiedlung der Anhöhe. Keine weiteren urzeitigen Ansiedlungen wurden bisher auf dem Gebiet der Stadt Trutnov (Trautenau) und der eingemeindeten Ortschaften ermittelt.

Tiefe und unpassierbare dichte Grenzwälder bildeten bis zum 13. Jahrhundert einen sicheren Schutz des böhmischen Kessels, darunter auch das Gebiet von Trutnov. Doch im Jahre 1110 kam polnisches Heer von Boleslav III. Krzywousty durch den dichten Wald östlich vom Riesengebirge aus der Richtung Kamienna Góra (Landeshut), Trutnov, Dvůr Králové (Königinhof), Miletín und drang in das böhmische Binnenland bis zum Zusammenfluss der Cidlina und der Elbe vor. Wohl aus Sicherheitsgründen wurde bald danach ein befestigter Stützpunkt in Miletín errichtet und wahrscheinlich ein ähnlicher auch auf der schlesischen Seite in Kamienna Góra auf der Anhöhe Góra Zamkova (Burgberg). Am neuen Weg entlang entstanden kleine Ortschaften, vor allem an strategischen Flussübergängen. Damals entstand wohl die Ortschaft Úpa – Úpa (heute Horní Staré Město – Oberaltstadt) mit der Sankt-Wenzels-Kirche, wobei der Heilige als Grenzbeschützer von Böhmen galt, und Dvůr (Králové) – Hof (Königinhof) mit der Kirche des Johannes des Täufers.

Die strategische Lage der Ortschaft Úpa am Anfang des Gebirgsüberganges zwischen den Flüssen Úpa und Bobr, an der Furt über die Úpa, erforderte die Errichtung einer Burgstätte auf einer Flussinsel in der Nachbarschaft der Sankt-Wenzels- und Veits-Kirche. Über diese Siedlung berichten in älterer Zeit schriftliche Quellen nichts; erst vier Jahrhunderte später erwähnt sie kurz die jüngere Chronik von Simon Hüttel, die vielleicht eine ältere Überlieferung verzeichnete. Wohl in den 40er Jahren des 13. Jahrhunderts ließ sich im Gebiet von Trutnov das mährische Geschlecht der Schwabenitzer nieder, das für den böhmischen Herrscher die hiesige Gegend besiedelte. Diese Kolonisierung brachte die Gründung von neuen Ortschaften, die Verlegung des Landesverbindungsweges und die Errichtung eines Fortifikationssystems mit sich (sog. Kolonisierungsprovisionen, z. B. Rechenburg, Vlčice – Wildschütz, Zámecký vrch – Schlossberg, Bolkov – Bolkenberg, Hajnice-Kyje – Kaile bei Deutsch-Prausnitz), welches die Urbarmachung des Gebietes und organisatorische Veränderungen in der Verwaltung des Gebietes sichern sollte.

Wahrscheinlich in den 50er Jahren des 13. Jahrhunderts wurde die Marktgemeinde Úpa (heute Horní Staré Město) auf eine günstigere Stelle übertragen, denn die ursprüngliche Ortschaft litt in der Au wohl durch Hochwasser, auf eine ziemlich ausgedehnte und gegen Osten sich absenkende Landzunge zwischen dem Fluss Úpa und dem Rinnal Struha (Rinnelgraben), einem kleinen Wasserlauf, der am Hang des Janský vrch (Johannesberg) entspringt. Es wurde ein viereckiger Marktplatz vermesen, am Hang über dem Fluss wurden eine städtische Burg und die Kirche der Jungfrau Maria erbaut. Am linken Flussufer ließen die Kreuzherren von Zderaz (Saras), die Ägidius von Schwabenitz als Erbe der Herren mit dem Rechen im Wappen und Patron des Saraser Klosters nach Trutnov brachte, vor 1260 ein Spital Na Nivách (auf der Au) errichten. Gegen Ende des 13. Jahrhunderts schwächte sich die Macht der Schwabenitzer im Gebiet von Trutnov nach und nach ab. Im Jahre 1301 erwarb Wenzel II. die Stadt Úpa in seinen Besitz zurück und bestätigte dem Saraser Kloster die Schenkung, welche von Ägidius und Veit von Úpa getan wurde. Johann von Wartenberg trug die Kosten zur Wiederaufbau des Spitals. Die Kirche in Starý Trutnov (Alt Trautenau – Antiquo Trutnow), wo er das Patronatsrecht hatte, und auch weiteren Besitz in Nový Trutnov (Neu Trautenau – Novum Trutnow), schenkte er den Kreuzherren, welche die Pflicht hatten, sich um zehn Siechen zu kümmern.

Der Aufstieg der Luxemburger auf den Thron brachte der Gegend von Trutnov nicht die nötige Sicherheit. Der Königinhofer und der Trautenauer Kreis auch mit den Jägern, die zu Trutnov und Dvůr Králové zuständig waren, wurden 1316 um 300 Pfund Silber an Půta von Turgov mit Ausnahme der Burg in Trutnov verpfändet. Die Bedeutung des Trautenauer und Königinhofer Kreises, in einen Lehenkreis verschmolzen, ist aber nach und nach gewachsen. Johann von Luxemburg und Karl IV. waren sich der strategischen Bedeutung der Stadt in Zusammenhang mit den Bestrebungen, Schlesien und besonders das Fürstentum Świdnica (Schweidnitz) und Jawor (Jauer) zu beherrschen, bewusst. Im Jahre 1365 verscrieb Karl IV. die Stadt Trutnov den Fürsten von Opelein Vladislav und Bolko, also den Söhnen von Elisabeth, Schwester des Schweidnitzer Fürsten Bolko II. Wie Eintragungen aus den Jahren 1367–1390 in der Schweidnitzer Landtafel belegen, wurde gleichfalls die Verwaltung der Stadt Trutnov von Schweidnitz geregelt. Die Übertragung des Marktortes Úpa auf den neuen Standort am rechten Ufer der Úpa und die Kolonisation an dem Bach Ličná und Olešnický potok (Goldenölscher Wasser) entlang bis nach Královec (Königshaus) ermöglichten die Entstehung der neuen Stadt Úpa, des Nový Trutnov (Neu Trautenau). Schon zu Zeiten der Schwabenitzer wurden die Gassen und die städtische Bebauung vermessen. Die Stadt mit einem viereckigen Marktplatz ist eine klassische Stadt des sog. schlesischen Grundrisses mit gabelig verzweigten Gassen von den Toren in Richtung Marktplatz. Die Anwesenheit von schlesischen Kolonisten ist mit den Parallelen der Ortsnamen belegt. Das Ober- (Prager) und Nieder- (Schlesische) Tor betonten die Hauptverbindungsrichtung, also Westen – Osten, wobei der Weg nach Schlesien von Poříčí die Bäche Ličná und Olešnický potok verfolgt. Das Mitteltor auf der Nordseite der Stadt, das die Verbindung ins Gebirge öffnet, scheint jünger zu sein und ist wohl erst das Ergebnis der weiteren Stadtentwicklung im 14. Jahrhundert, als die einfache Fortifikation durch eine steinerne ersetzt wurde. Die Dominante der Stadt bildete die königliche Burg, welche vielleicht erst zu Zeiten der Schwabenitzer entstand. Nach einigen Forschern stellt sie einen reduzierten Kastelltyp dar. Im Laufe der nächsten Jahrhunderte wurde sie baulich oftmals verändert. Von der Stadt war sie durch einen Graben getrennt.