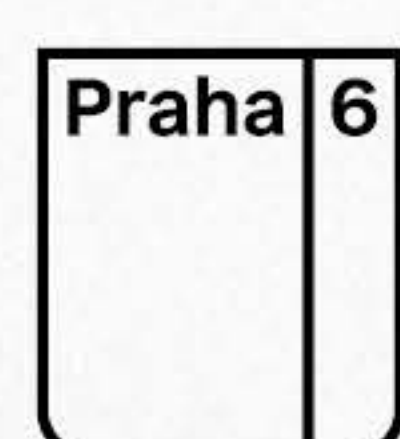


Bubeneč Dejvice The Moments of History

For almost a thousand years, the settlements now called Bubeneč and Dejvice lived completely independently, separated by a wide belt of meadows and fields. They then merged into a single inseparable whole, like Siamese twins.



Source: IPR Praha



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Dejvice on the left, Bubeneč on the right. Jaselská Street forms the border between the two cadastral areas.



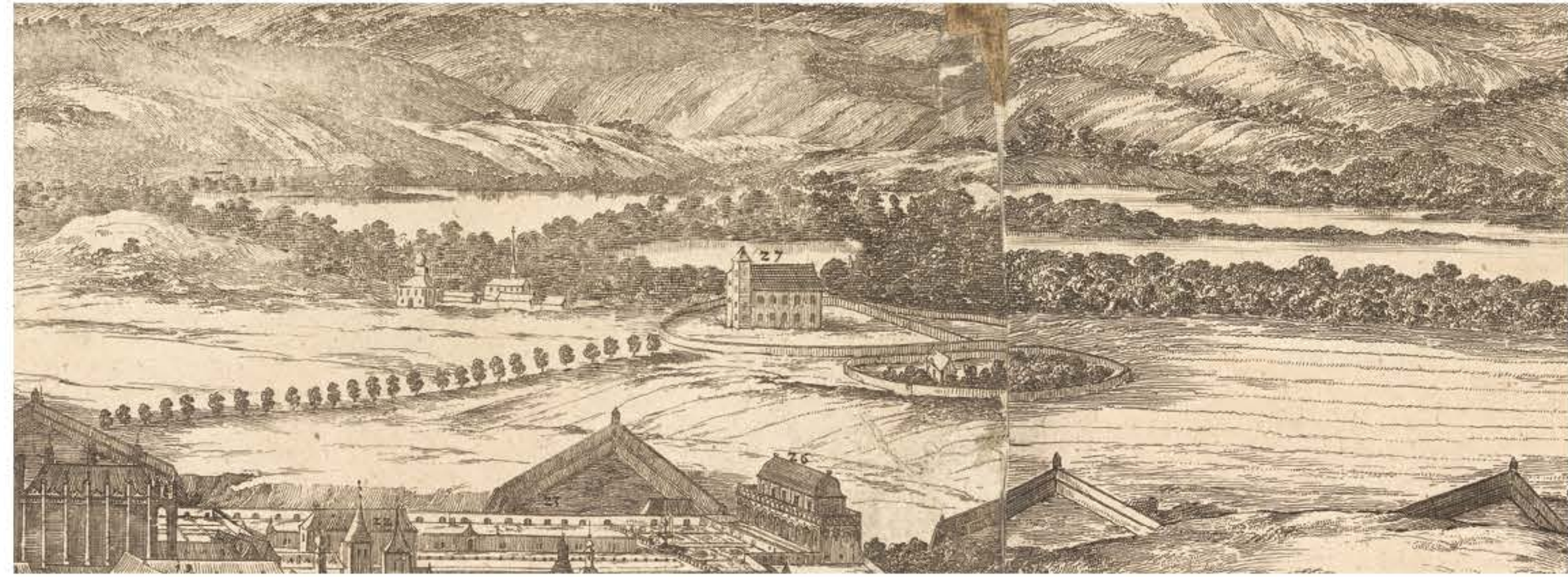
Dejvická ulice.

Bubeneč

The Earliest History



Ovenec (today's Bubeneč) was first recorded in the testament of the great nobleman Hroznata, later beatified. Up until the mid-19th century, Bubeneč was governed by the Supreme Burgraviate. The only exception was the Royal Game Reserve owned by the ruler and later by the Bohemian estates.



The earliest depiction of Bubeneč around 1680 can be found in the background of the Prague panorama by the Dutch vedutist Folpert van Ouden-Allen. Right to left: a hunting lodge above the Royal Game Reserve, St Gothard's Church, and a building with a tower, probably one of the local free farmsteads. Prague City Museum

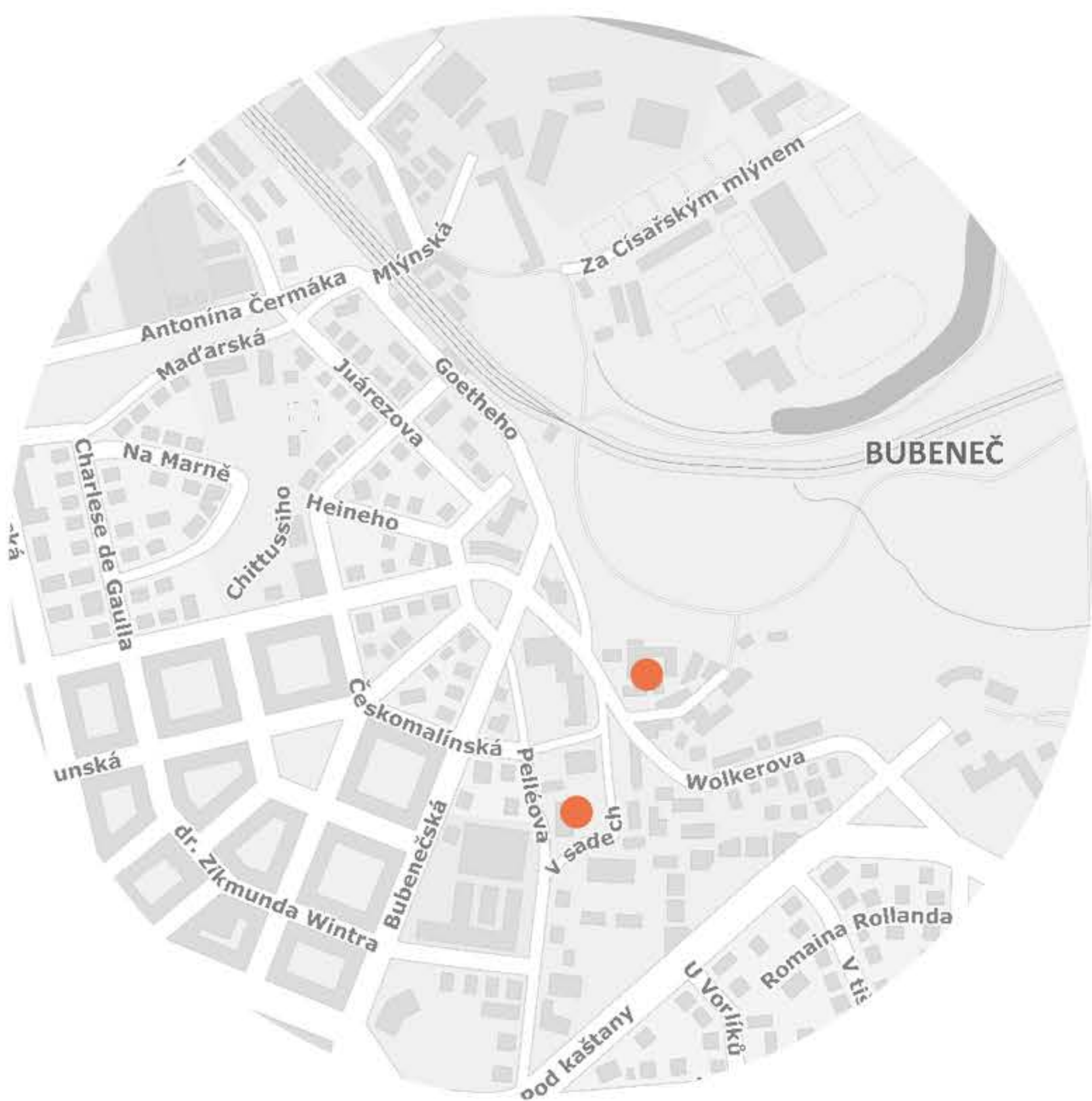


In the first quarter of the 19th century, Bubeneč began to change from an agricultural to a picturesque residential village. It became a popular destination for trips and summer stays of Prague residents. Antonín Mánes, around 1825. National Gallery in Prague

1/5
OF THE BUBENEČ AREA IS OCCUPIED BY THE ROYAL GAME RESERVE.



The unfinished view of Bubeneč from the church, Antonín Mánes, around 1825. Prague City Museum



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Bubeneč

The Royal Game Reserve



Since its foundation in the 13th century, the Royal Game Reserve had served as a hunting ground and a place of entertainment for the ruler and his court. During the War of the Austrian Succession in the 18th century, the camping armies killed off the game and cut down the trees. After the restoration, part of the reserve was turned into an English park and was opened to the public in 1804.

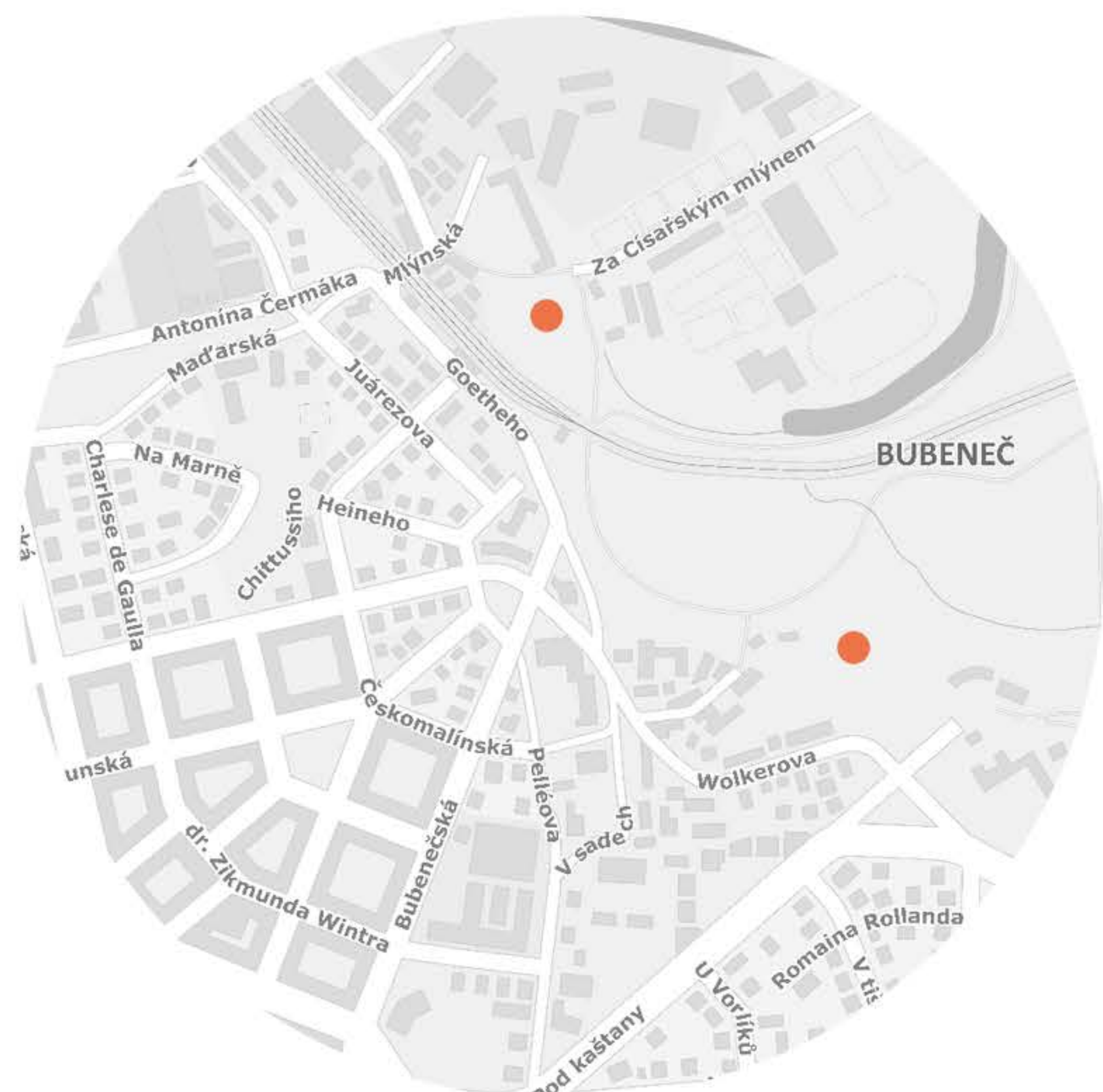
UNTIL
1804,
THE RESERVE WAS ONLY
OCCASIONALLY OPEN
TO THE PUBLIC.



Excursionists in the Royal Game Reserve which began to be called Stromovka. In the background is the entrance to the reserve from Gothardská Street and the silhouette of St Gothard's Church. Hand-coloured etching by F.K.Wolf, 1805. Prague City Museum



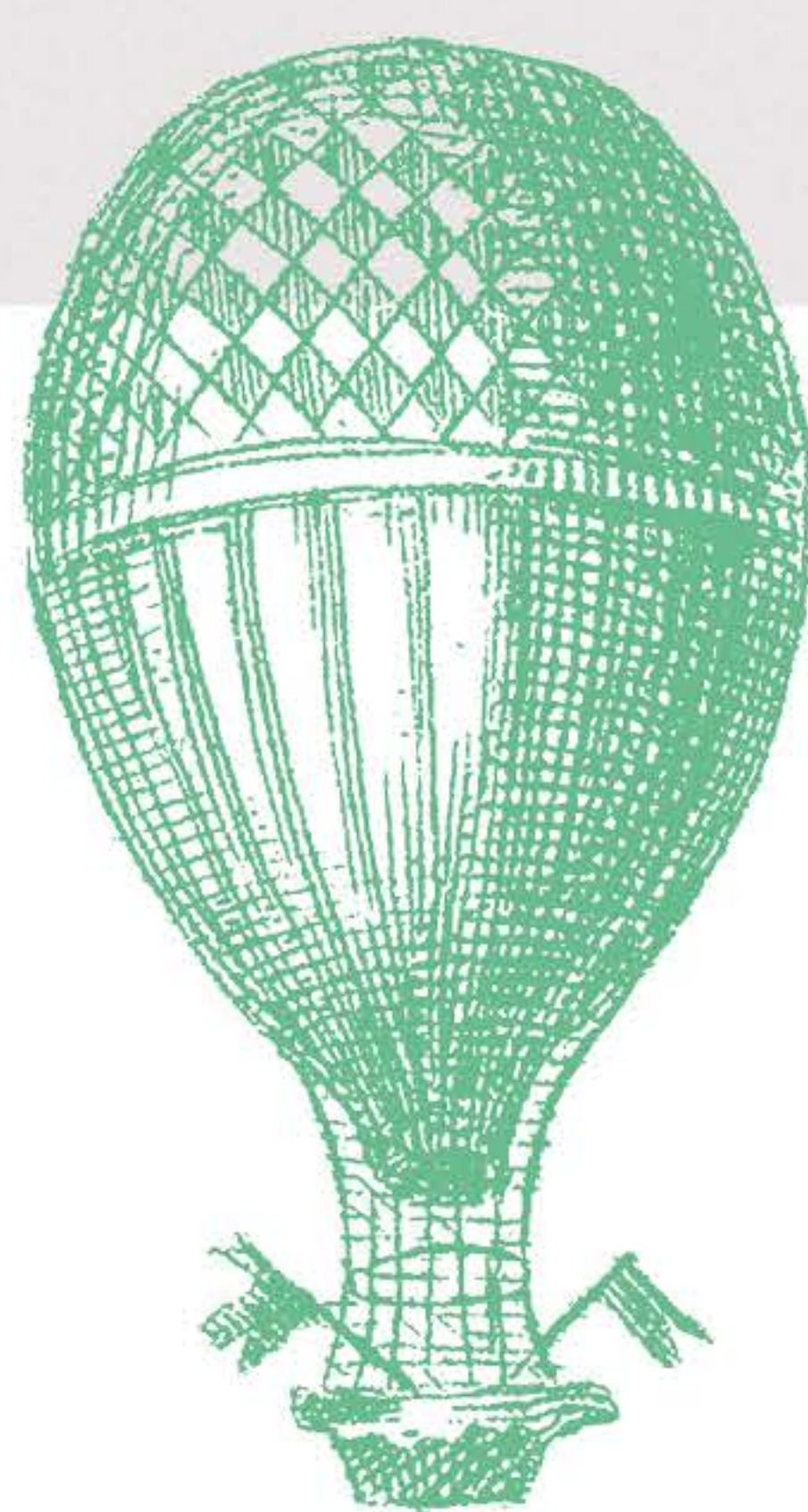
General view of the Royal Game Reserve with the upper summer palace (later Governor's Summer Palace) and the lower summer palace (later Šlechta Restaurant). Below the slope is the river arm near the Imperial Mill. Oil painting by Karel Postl, around 1810. Prague City Museum



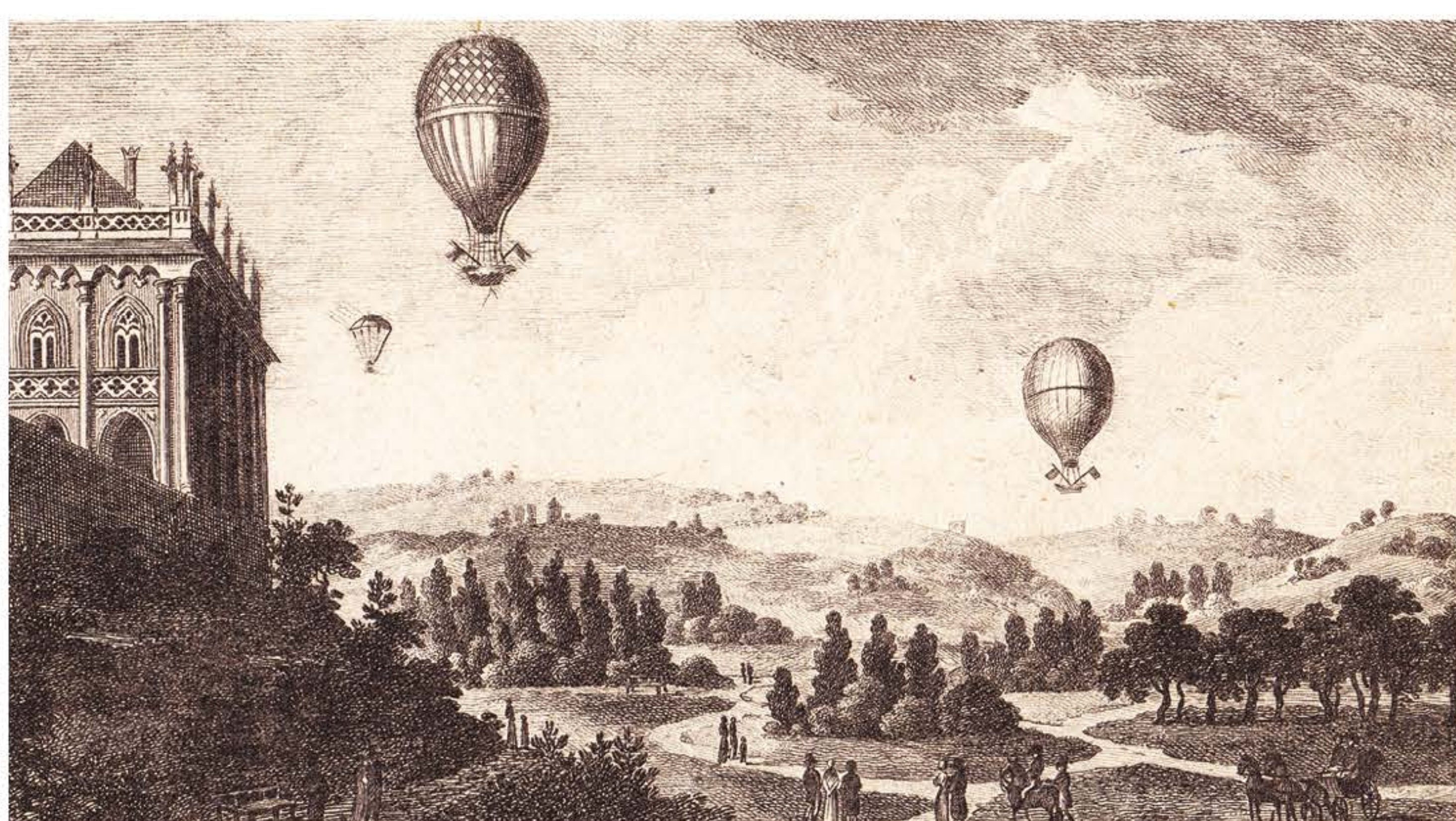
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Bubeneč A Place for Entertainment



The Royal Game Reserve was a convenient venue for festivals and events that could be looked on by large audiences. Coronation ceremonies, demonstrations of technical innovations, and the Easter festival Slavník or Štrozok took place there.



An aeronautic show above the Royal Game Reserve in 1811. Anonymous etching. Strahov Library, Royal Canonry of Premonstratensians at Strahov



The coronation of Francis I connected with the harvest festival in the Royal Game Reserve on 12 August 1792. Engraving by Jan Berka. Prague City Museum



Invitation to a ball in the lower summer palace on 11 July 1832. Lithograph. Prague City Museum



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Bubeneč Imperial Mill



Emperor Rudolf II chose the site near a mill on the side arm of the Vltava near the Royal Game Reserve for his private summer palace with a grotto dug in the adjacent hill. The mill was rented to the Miseroni family for a gem-cutting workshop.



The Imperial Mill buildings. Right to left: the mill, the summer palace, the connecting wing with an arcade corridor, the grotto. Hand-coloured etching by Adolf Gustav, around 1818. Prague City Museum



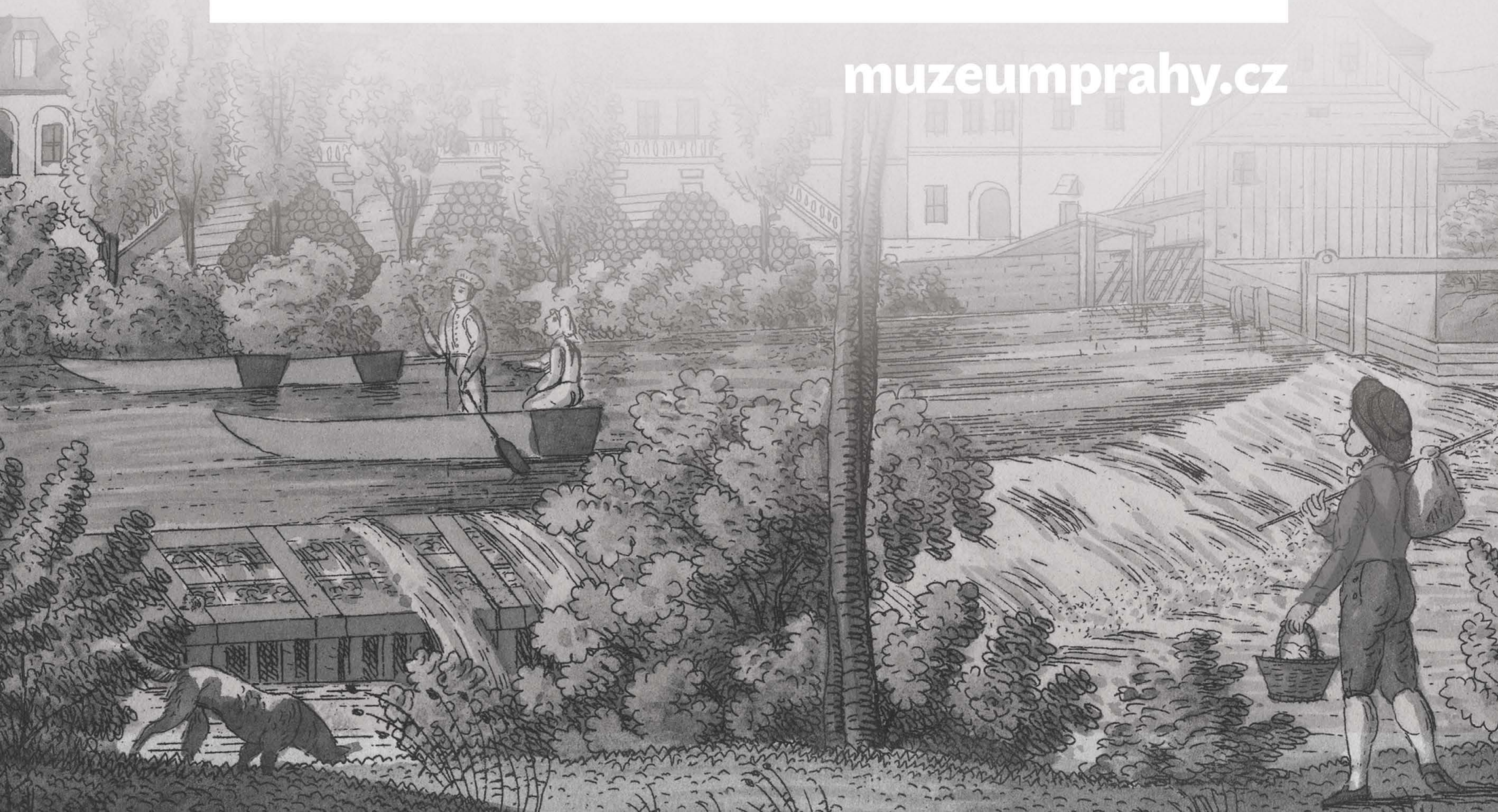
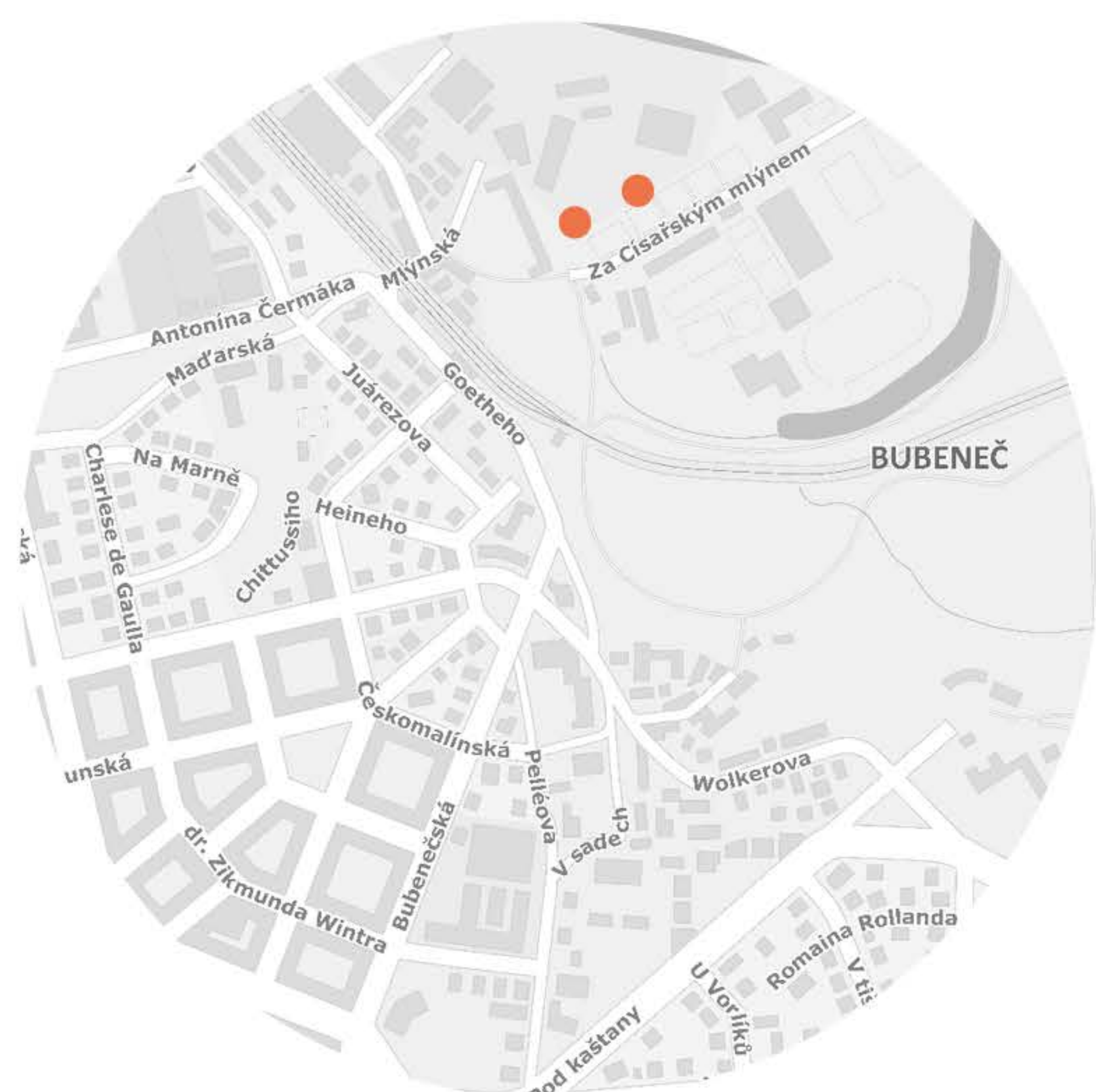
In the 19th century, the mill served as a paper mill, Rudolf's summer house was rebuilt into a residential house, and the grotto became an attraction for excursionists. Oil painting by Ferdinand Lepié, 1856. Prague City Museum



The paper mill of Rajmund Kubik, the mayor of Bubeneč, was built from the original mill on the arm of the Vltava River. Photo by Jindřich Eckert. Prague City Archives



The Mannerist gate and the grotto are the only two commemorations of Rudolf II to have survived in the Imperial Mill. Drawing by Vincenc Morstadt, 1873. Prague City Museum



Bubeneč

The Resort of Prague Residents

At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, noble elites, university representatives, and high officials headed to Bubeneč for relaxation and entertainment. The houses were converted into comfortable summer residences and summer houses.



Around 1780, the university teacher, reformer, and Freemason Josef Ignác Buček founded the public Buček Park with an Empire villa in a ravine with a stream spring. 1836. Prague City Museum



As early as 1676, Ferdinand Eusebius Miseroni built a summer house with a large garden by the Royal Game Reserve wall. The homestead, known as Miseronka, was demolished in 1927. Today, there is the Embassy of the Russian Federation. Photo by Tomáš Vojta, 1924. Prague City Archives



The Empire villa in the former Buček Park was then owned by the physician Leopold Kramer who established a sanatorium at a part of the park and replaced the villa with a new building in 1937. Today it is the Willi Brandt Park near Chittussi Street. Anonymous photograph, around 1935. Prague City Museum



A fashionable Chinese pavilion (demolished in 1975) was built in the garden near the so-called Reserve Farmstead (no. 5) around 1800 when it was owned by Supreme Burgrave Václav Kager of Štampach. Photo by Jaroslav Růžička, 1956.



Bubeneč Acropolis



The Bubeneč acropolis. Western side of Kostelní (today Krupkovo) Square. Left to right: nos. 77, 4, 5, 6. All these buildings were demolished in favour of a Russian secondary school around 1975. Photo by Antonin Alexandr, 1925. Prague City Archives

The historical *Bubeneč acropolis*, a group of three residential buildings of three free homesteads had been situated on a slightly ascending slope opposite St Gothard's Church since the Middle Ages. After the mid-1970s, a Russian school compound replaced it.



The historical centre of Bubeneč from the north towards St Gothard's Church. The courtyard balconies of classicist houses nos. 39 and 38 are in the centre. Postcard, around 1910. Collection of Pavel Šaur

4.4 km²
THE BUBENEČ AREA



The historical centre of Bubeneč viewed from the other side, i.e. from the church to the south. Villa Bianca is already standing on the hillside in the background. Postcard, around 1910. Collection of Pavel Šaur 4.4 km²



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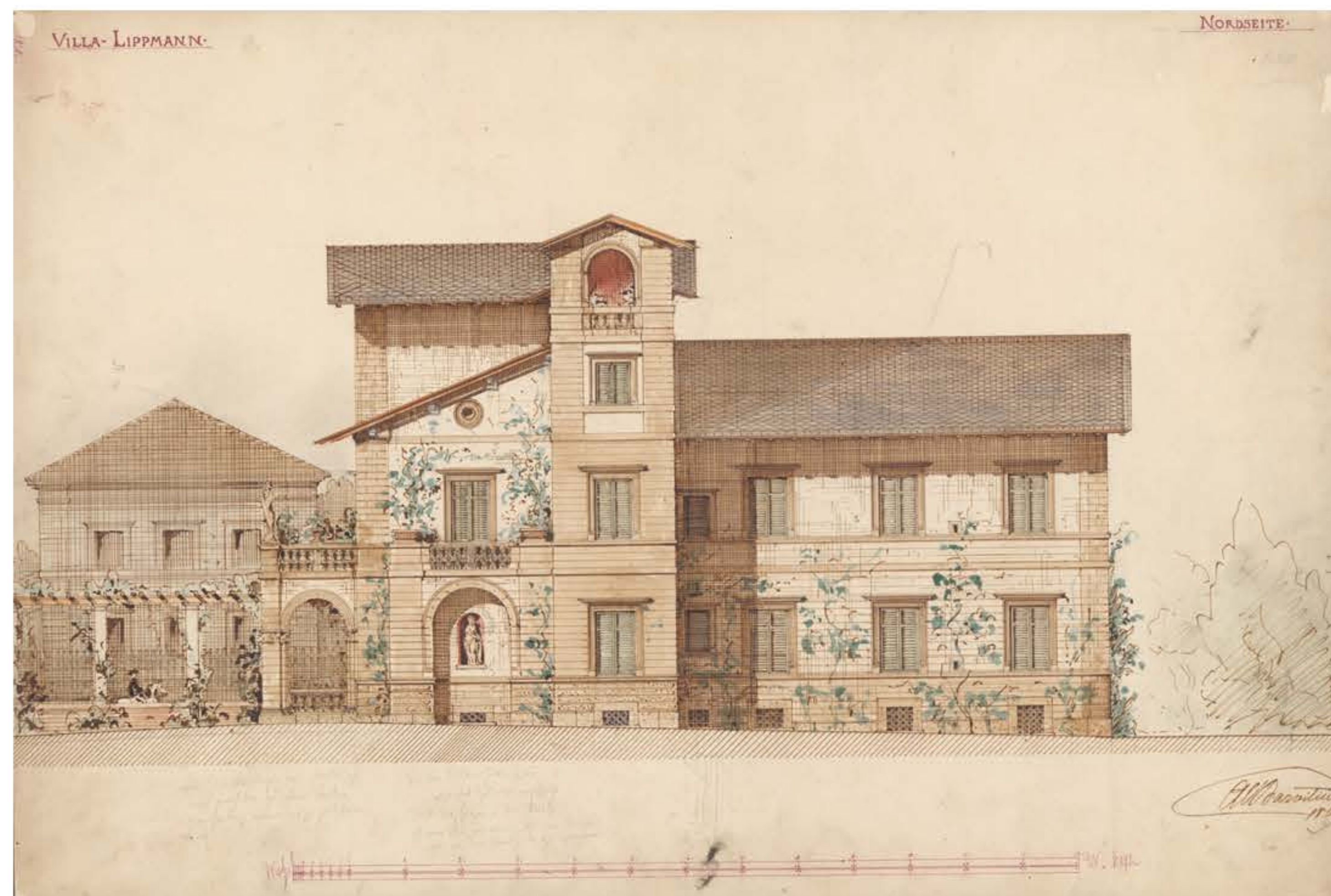
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Bubeneč

Neo-Renaissance Villas

During a short period around 1870, several villas were built in Svatojiřská Street (today part of Pelléova Street) in the centre of Bubeneč in a fashionable Neo-Renaissance style inspired by classical Italian designs. Their erection marked the beginning of the transformation of Bubeneč into an impressive residential villa district.



The design of villa no. 75 in Svatojiřská (today Pelléova) Street in Bubeneč for the banker Alexander Lippmann, north façade. Antonin Barvitius, ink and watercolour drawing, 1869. National Technical Museum



The neighbouring Villa Lanna with its façade between Pelléova and V Sadech Streets is certainly the most famous villa in Bubeneč. It was designed by the architects Antonin Barvitius and Vojtěch Ignác Ulmann in the historicising Neo-Renaissance style. Photo by Trousil, around 1935. Prague City Museum



The garden façade of Villa Lanna with a loggia and the typical asymmetric tower. Anonymous photograph, around 1980. Prague City Museum

IN 1905 THE VILLAGE OF BUBENEČ BECAME A TOWN.



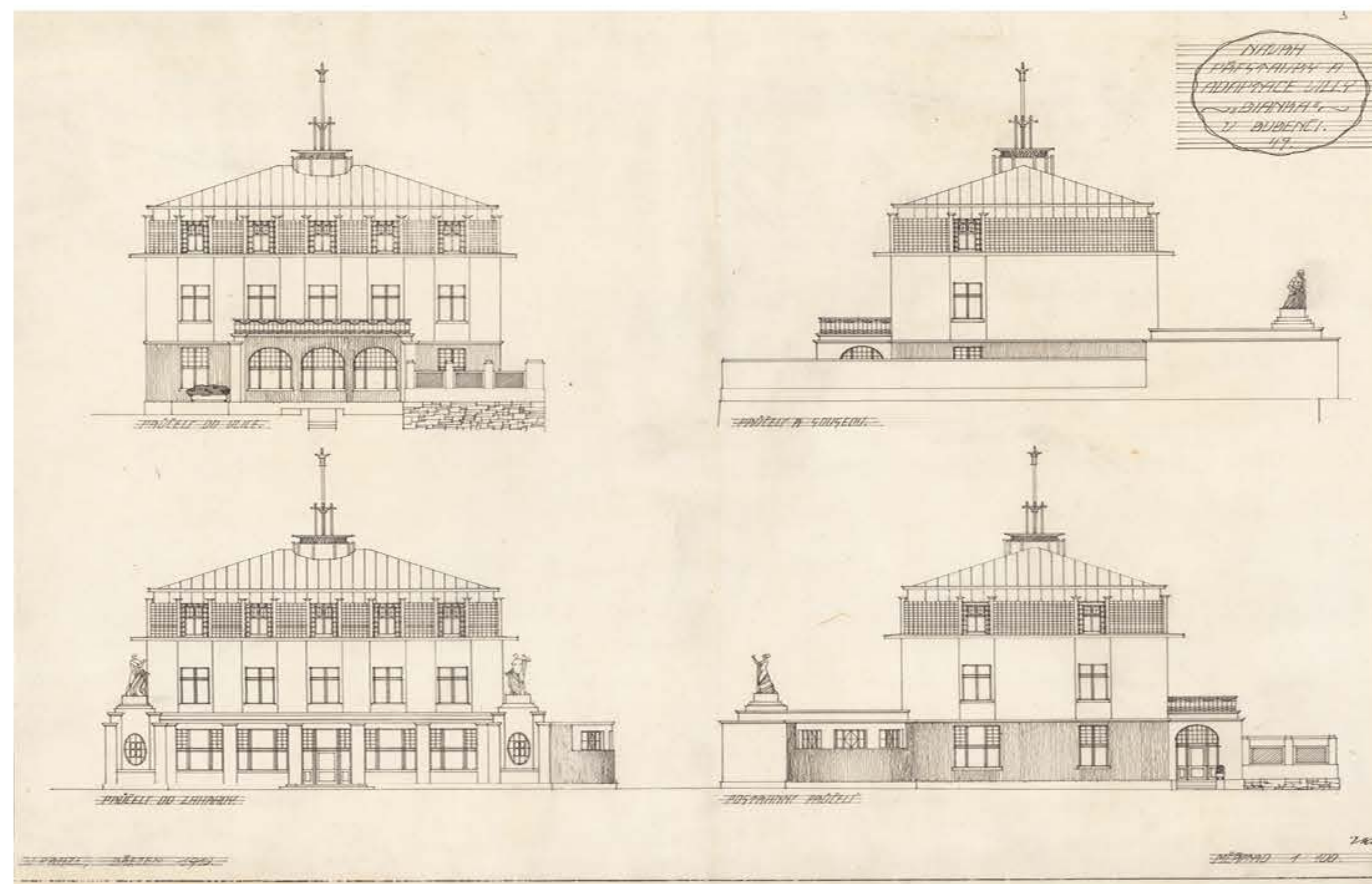
The eastern street façade of the former Villa Lippmann in Pelléova Street (demolished around 1970). Photo by Trousil, around 1935. Prague City Museum

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Bubeneč More Architecturally Remarkable Villas

The late 19th-century regulatory plan of Bubeneč designated a large area for the construction of villas. Prominent contemporary architects contributed to a set of valuable buildings for industrialists, bankers, and other affluent clients.



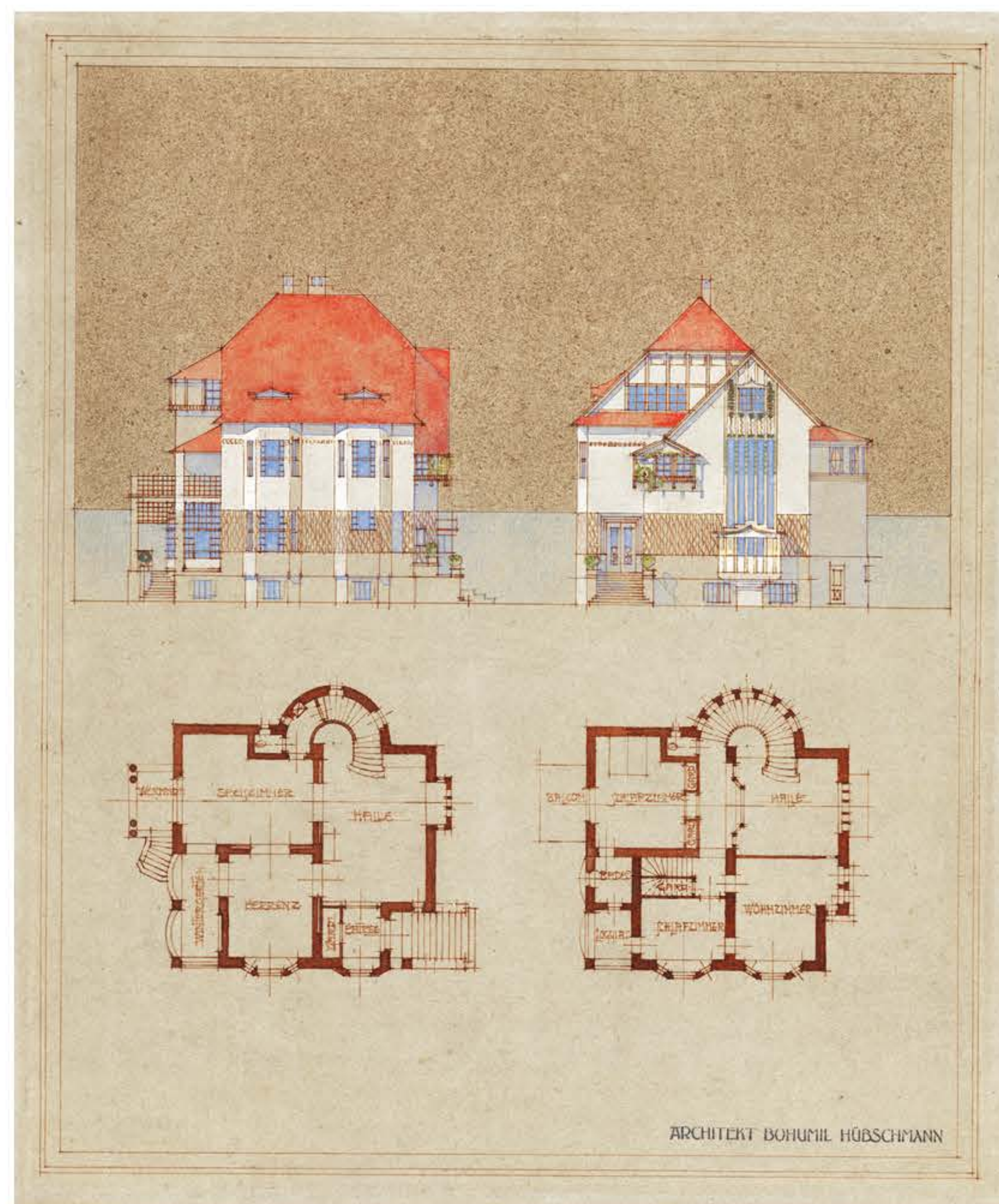
Design of the modernist-style reconstruction of house no. 49 into Villa Bianca. Jan Kotěra, ink drawing, 1909. National Technical Museum



On the corner of today's Mánesova and Suchardova Streets, a villa with a sculpture studio for Stanislav Sucharda was built during 1904–1907 based on the design of Jan Kotěra. Repro from the *Styl* magazine, 1910



The inventive shape of the gable facades of the lawyer Jan Náhlovský in today's Suchardova Street was designed by the architect Dušan Jurkovič. Repro from the *Styl* magazine, 1910

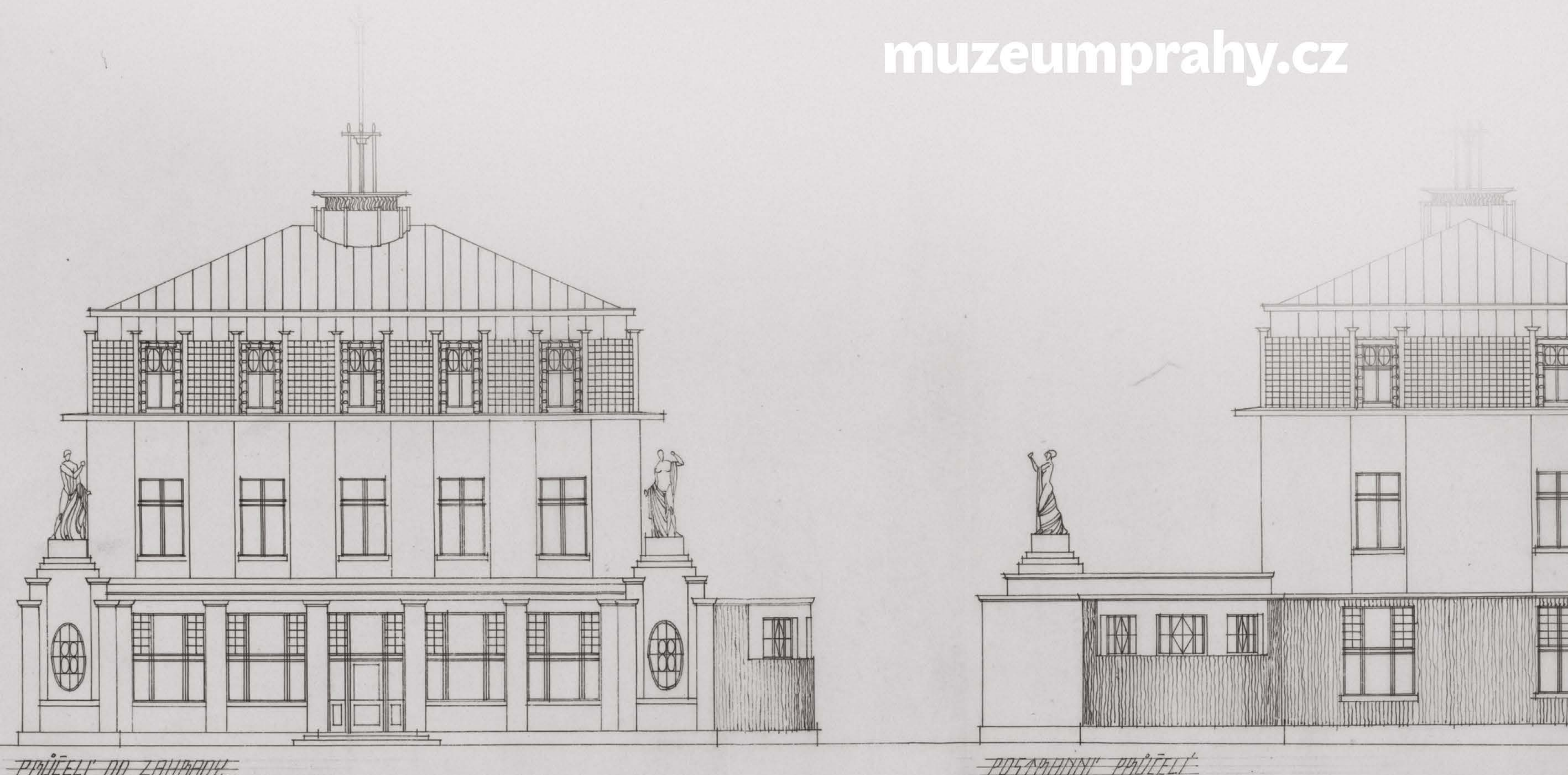


Design of a family villa no. 286 for the factory owner Hugo Sieburger in today's Pod Kaštany Street. Bohumil Hübschmann, hand-coloured drawing, before 1908. National Technical Museum



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Dejvice

The Earliest History

The first mention of Dejvice dates to 1088. For most of its history, Dejvice was governed by St Vítus Provostry which administered the local agricultural land, including Podbaba, Horní Šárka, and Dolní Šárka. The centre of the domain was the manor house called Proboštský dvůr (Provost Farmstead), today in Proboštská Street.



In the last quarter of the 18th century, the manor owners established a small settlement in the vicinity of the provost's court, which was later called Staré (Old) Dejvice. The photo shows Proboštská Street and Old Dejvice, with Hadovka Homestead on the right and Pernikářka Homestead on the hill on the left. Photo by Antonín Alexander, 1924. Prague City Archives



The Dejvice area before the mid-19th century. The originally medieval vineyards were transformed into farmsteads during the 18th and 19th centuries. The contiguous development of Dejvice began only after the establishment of Greater Prague in 1922.

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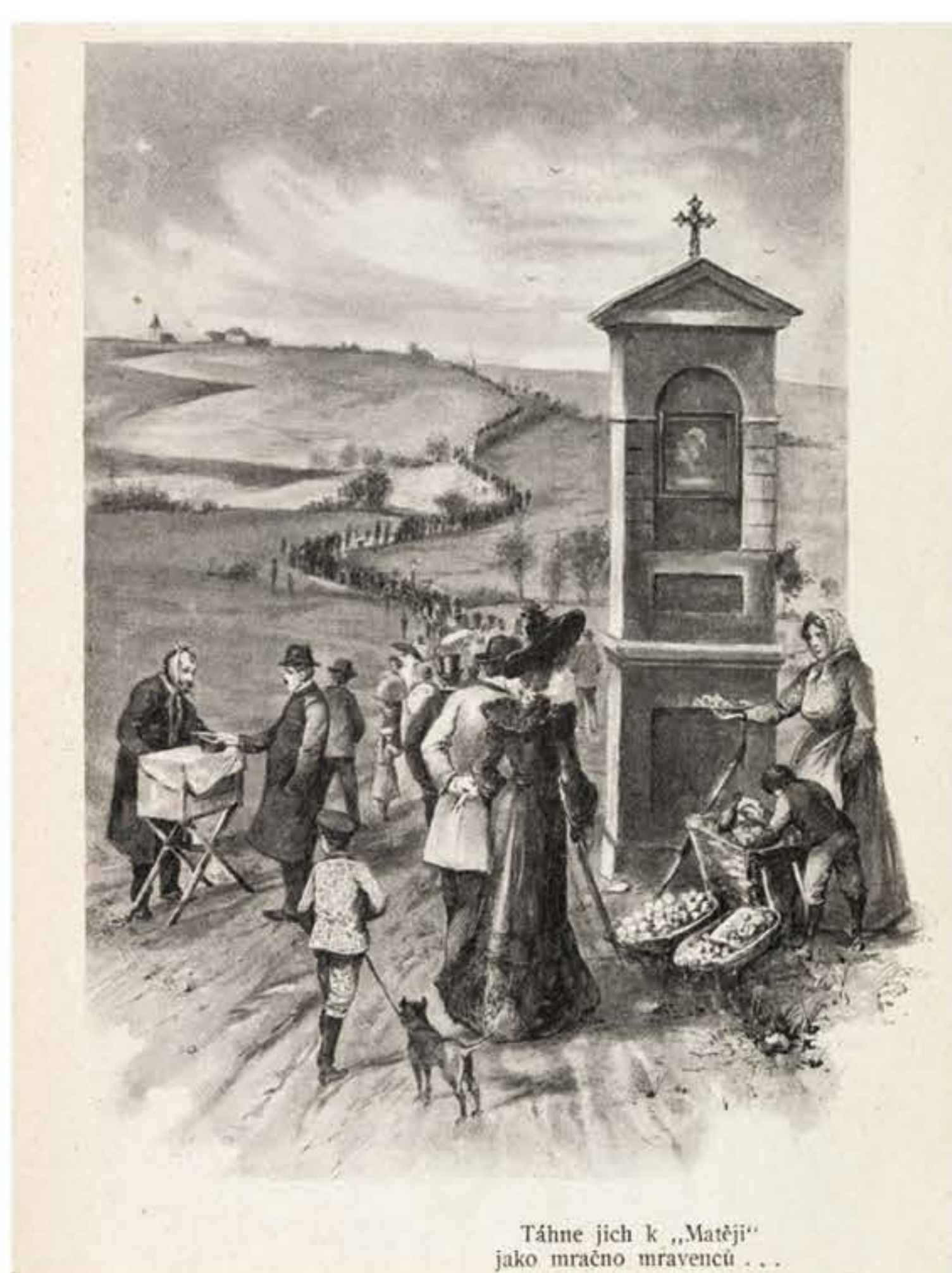
Dejvice St Matthew's Fair



The tradition of religious pilgrimage to St Matthew's Church was first recorded at the end of the 16th century. It was held on the Sunday after the Feast of St Matthew on 24 February as one of the first traditional Prague pilgrimages of the year. The pilgrimage route, flanked by chapels, led from the Písek Gate to the Na Růžku crossroads (today Vítězné náměstí/Victory Square) and up the hill to St Matthew.



The road to St Matthew's Church was occupied by stalls with fair goods at the time of the pilgrimage. India ink drawing by Pavel Körber, around 1900. Prague City Museum



The Chapel of the Stations of the Cross at the Na Růžku crossroads (today Vítězné náměstí/Victory Square) and the winding path to St Matthew. Drawing by Pavel Körber from the book *Praha ve dne v noci* (Prague by Day and Night), 1904.



In the interwar period, the pilgrimage took place on the unfinished Vítězné náměstí (Victory Square) for a whole week and was attended by thousands of people. After the war, it was restored and held there until 1958. Photo by Zdeněk Kropáček. Prague City Museum



Members of the family circus invite visitors to their tent. St Matthew's Fair on Vítězné náměstí (Victory Square) in Dejvice. Photo by Josef Zeman, 1938.



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Dejvice Podbaba



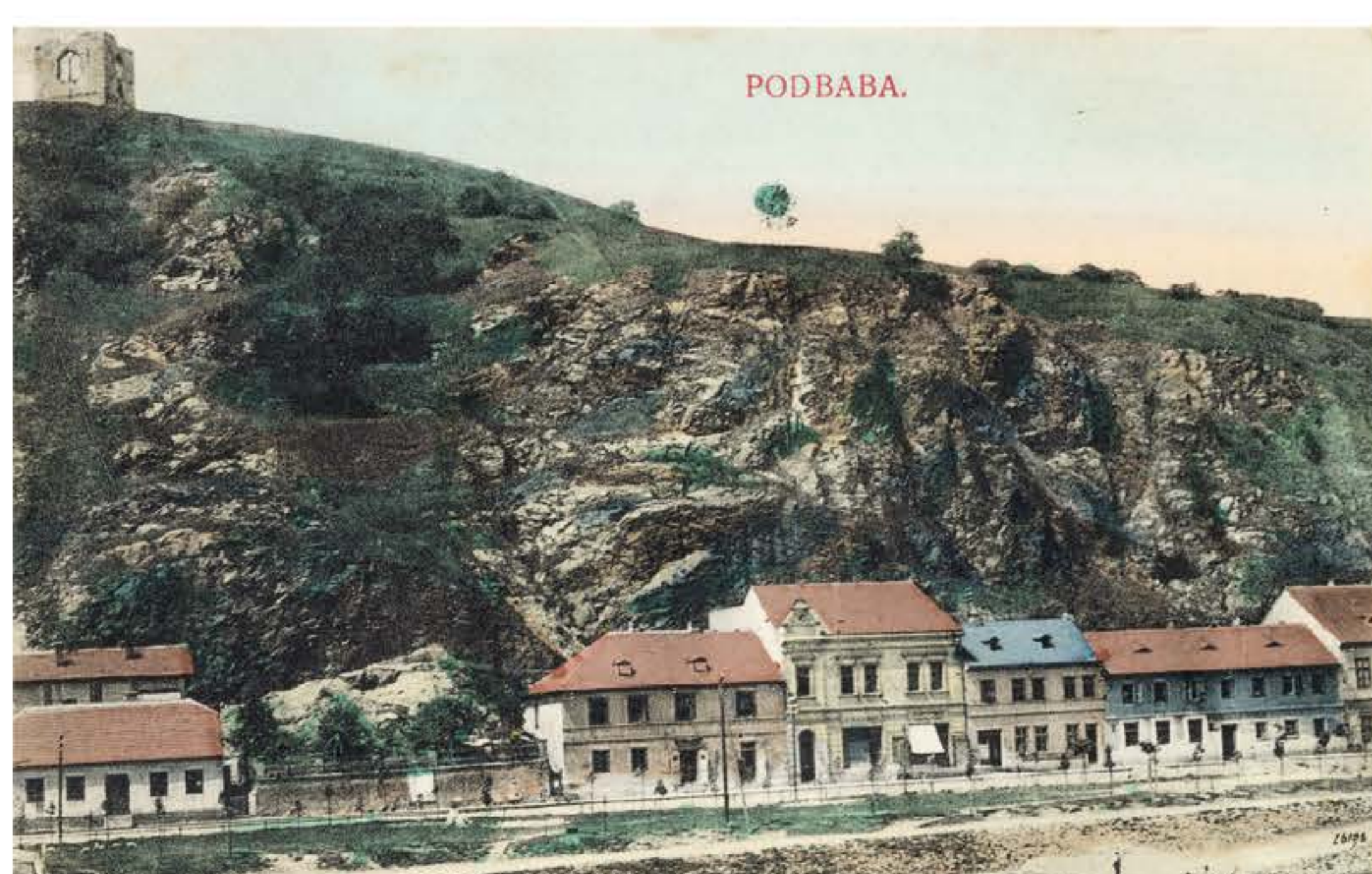
The settlement at the foot of the Bába or Baba Hill was called Podbaba. Its location on the important road from Prague to the north was fatal. First, the houses were restricted by the railway and later by the gradual expansion of the road. Around 1990, the row of houses along the river was completely demolished.



A picturesque and somewhat mysterious area in Podbaba on the way to Šárka Valley. On the left is the historic Podbaba Mill no. 40. Anonymous lithograph, 1843. Prague City Archives



V Podbabě Street towards the north viewed from a hill with a ruin. The Podbaba Mill is in the left foreground. Postcard, 1913. Collection of Pavel Šaur



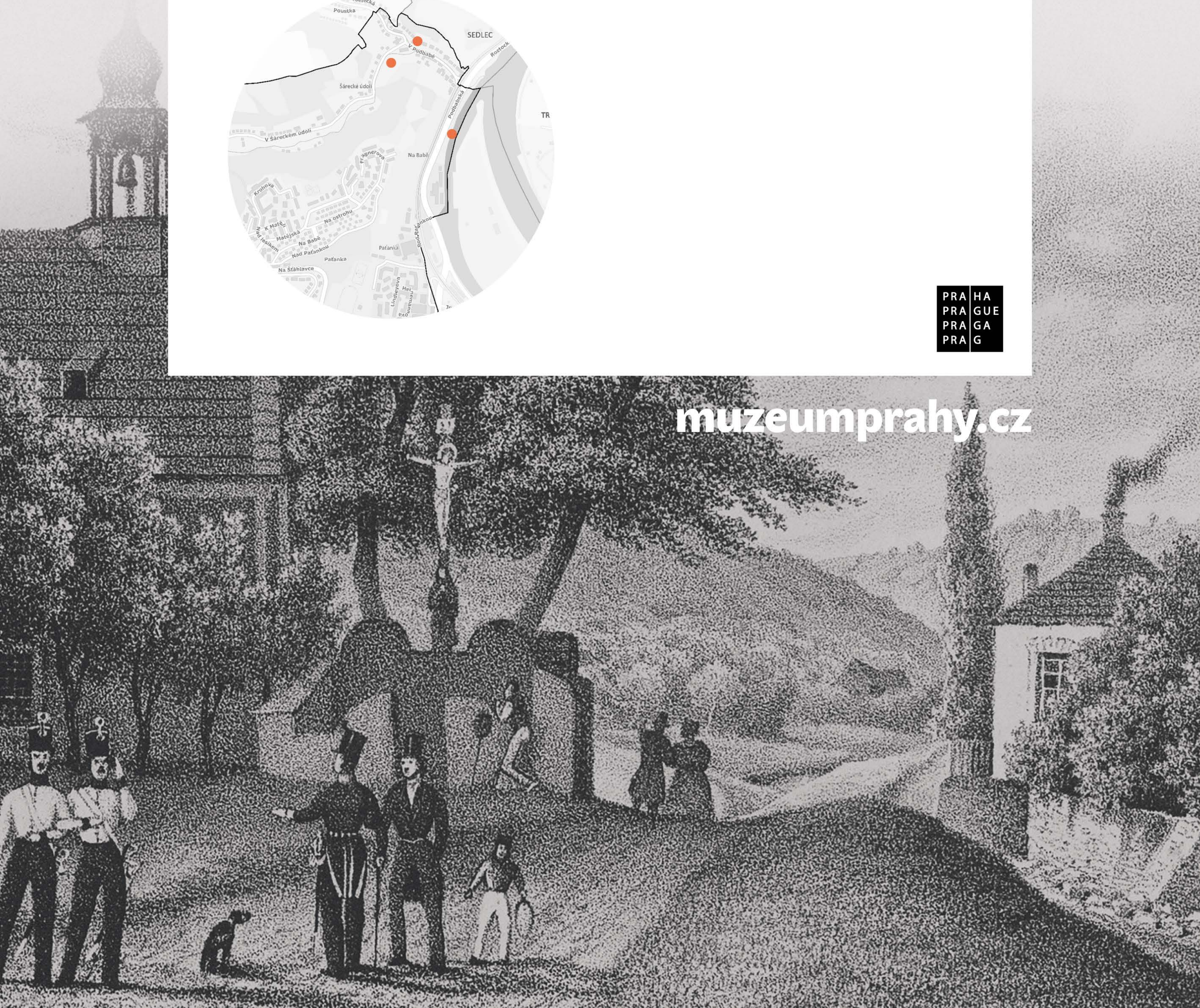
A row of houses under the rock with a dominant, romantically landscaped ruin. This is how Podbaba looked at the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Postcard, around 1914. Collection of Pavel Šaur



The Podbaba Mill façade with a cast-iron cross. Photo by Antonín Alexander, 1944. Prague City Archives



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Dejvice Brickyards and Malthouse

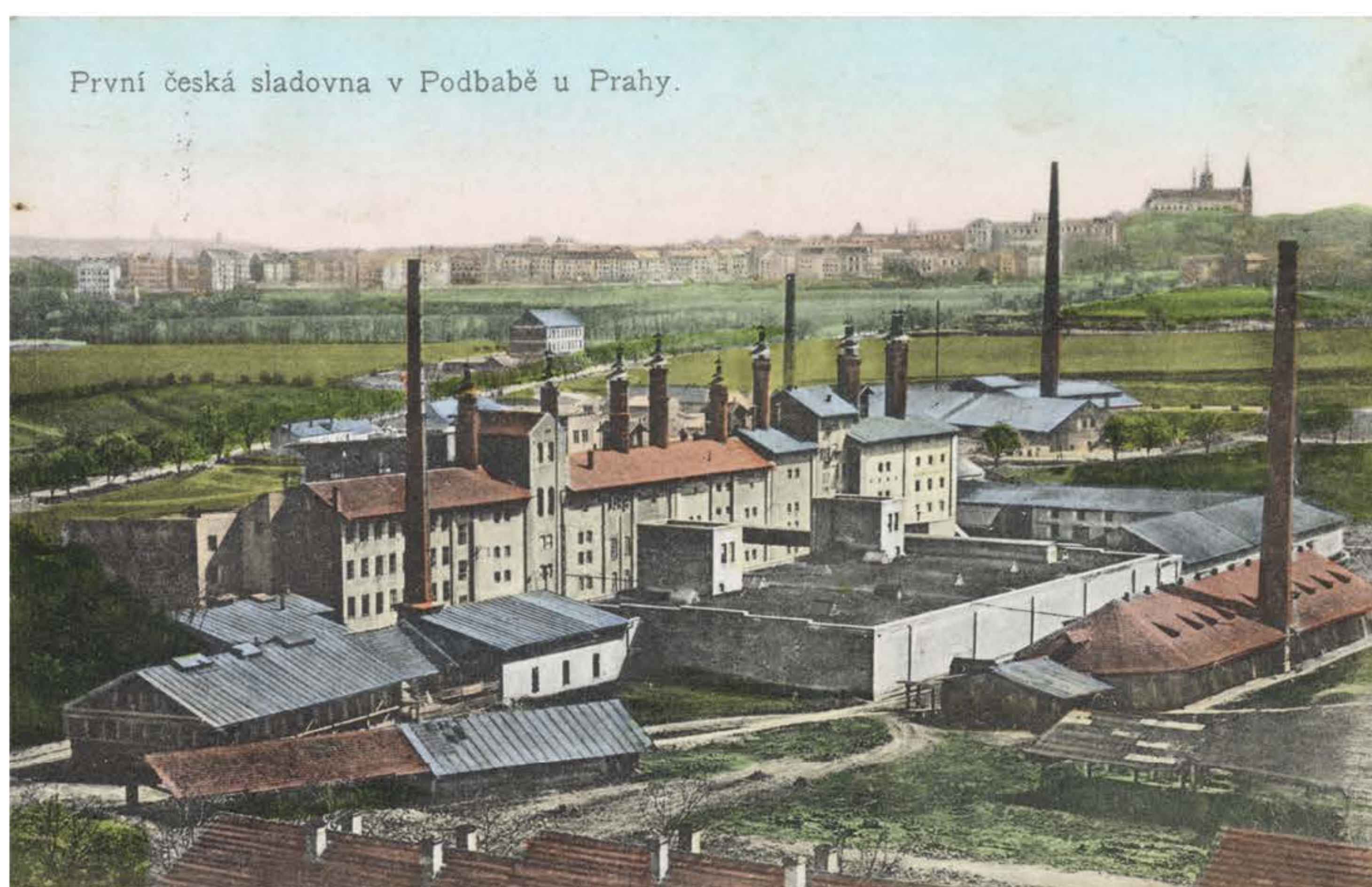
The terrain near the Juliska, Štáhlavka, and Kotlářka homesteads was convenient for the establishment and operation of brickyards. However, the noticeable malthouse of Marie Reiserová dominated this part of Podbaba.



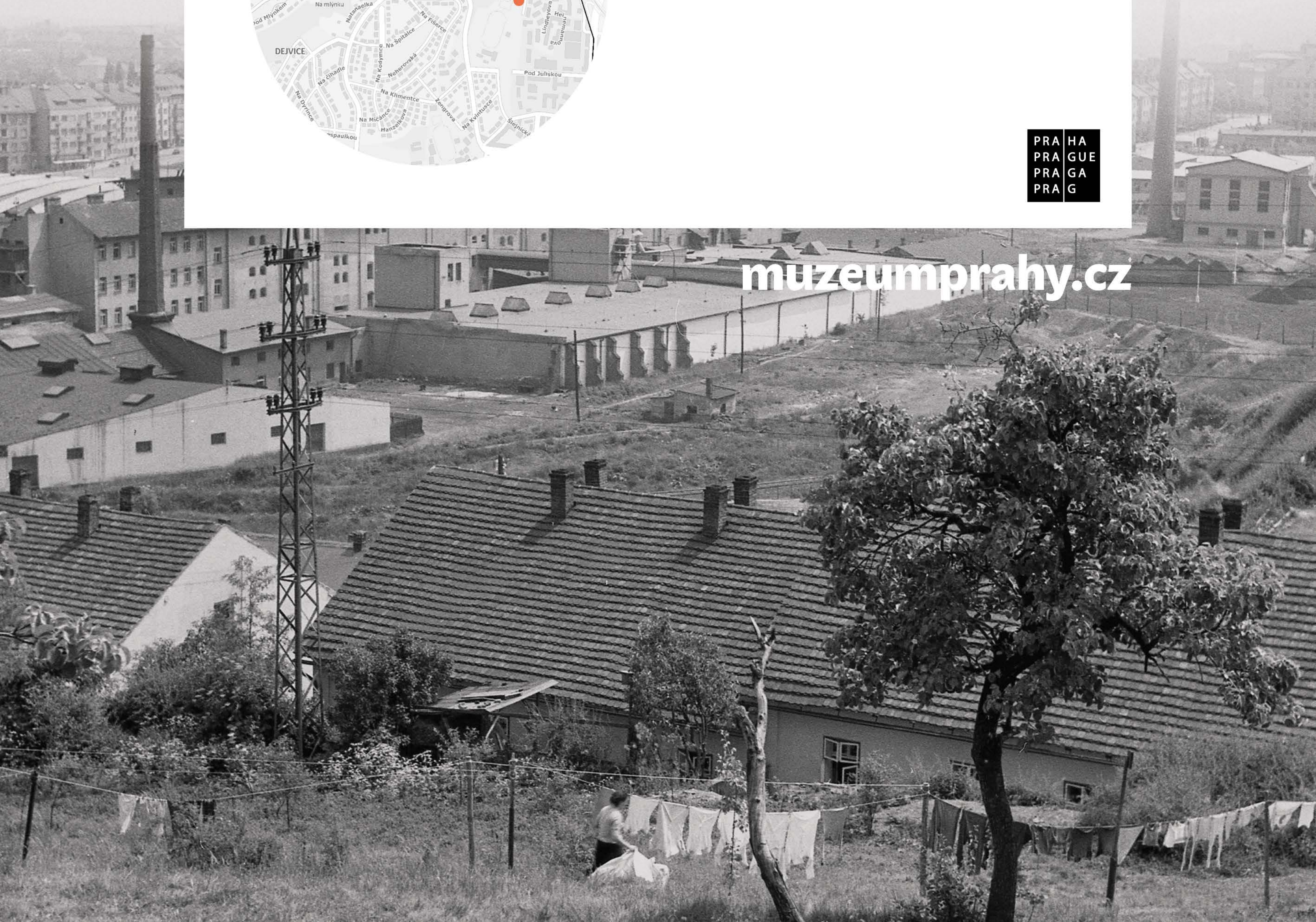
Štáhlavka Homestead no. 27 on a promontory above the brickyard's clay pit. The gradual removal of the slope brought a threat of landslides and other problems. The operation of local brickyards was discontinued only during the Second World War. Photo by Antonín Alexander, 1925. Prague City Archives



After 1958, Hotel International took up the role of the Podbaba dominant. Today, a residential complex in Patanka Street is situated on the site of the malthouse and its surroundings. Photo by Jan Novotný, around 1960.



The malthouse with a brickyard in Podbaba. In the background are tenement houses in Bubeneč. Postcard, around 1910. Collection of Pavel Šaur



Dejvice Horní Šárka

The homesteads of Horní Šárka are found on the plain near St Matthew's Church, the parish church of Dejvice. In the immediate vicinity of the church, there was a farmstead which belonged to Jan Šárka in the 15th century, whose name left a mark on the local name. Today, after numerous reconstructions, this farmstead is known as Hendl's.



Šafránka Homestead with a pond. Photo by František Fink, 1909. Prague City Archives



The crossroads in front of Hanspaulka Mansion which included farming facilities. Today it is the confluence of Šarecká and Na Hanspaulce Streets. Photo by Antonín Alexander, 1925. Prague City Archives



The postcard from the famous restaurant at Zlatnice Homestead also features its charismatic innkeepers, popular among German students, who were known by their nicknames Osman Pascha and Suleika. Postcard, 1906. Prague City Museum



The still completely undeveloped landscape of Horní Šárka viewed from the site east of Hanspaulka Mansion. St Matthew's Church and the Šafránka and Zavadilka homesteads in the background. Photo by Antonín Alexander, 1925. Prague City Archives





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Dejvice Dolní Šárka and Jenerálka

The area which is today called Šárka encompasses several cadastral areas. The Dejvice part of the Šárka Valley is traditionally referred to as Dolní Šárka, but also as Tichá Šárka. Jenerálka Settlement, which separates Tichá Šárka from Divoká Šárka, situated on the cadastre of Vokovice and Liboc, has belonged to Dejvice since 1960.



Jenerálka, a place in a varied valley with a classicist mansion on one hill and the little church of St John of Nepomuk on the other, was a popular destination for romantic trips. Hand-coloured etching by Adolf Gustav, around 1818. Prague City Museum



Part of the Šárka Valley with still unforested slopes below St Matthew's Church. On the right is the Pod Mlýnkem Settlement which was developed along the road from Horní Šárka. Photo by Antonín Alexander, 1924. Prague City Archives



North-eastern view of the Šárka Valley. Left to right: Žežulka Homestead, single-storey Vellingrovka Homestead, Šárka School, and Purkrábka Homestead. Postcard, around 1925. Prague City Museum



Almost every larger homestead in the Šárka Valley had an inn. Here is the garden restaurant Pod Hájem at Heřmanův dvůr. Postcard, around 1902. Prague City Museum



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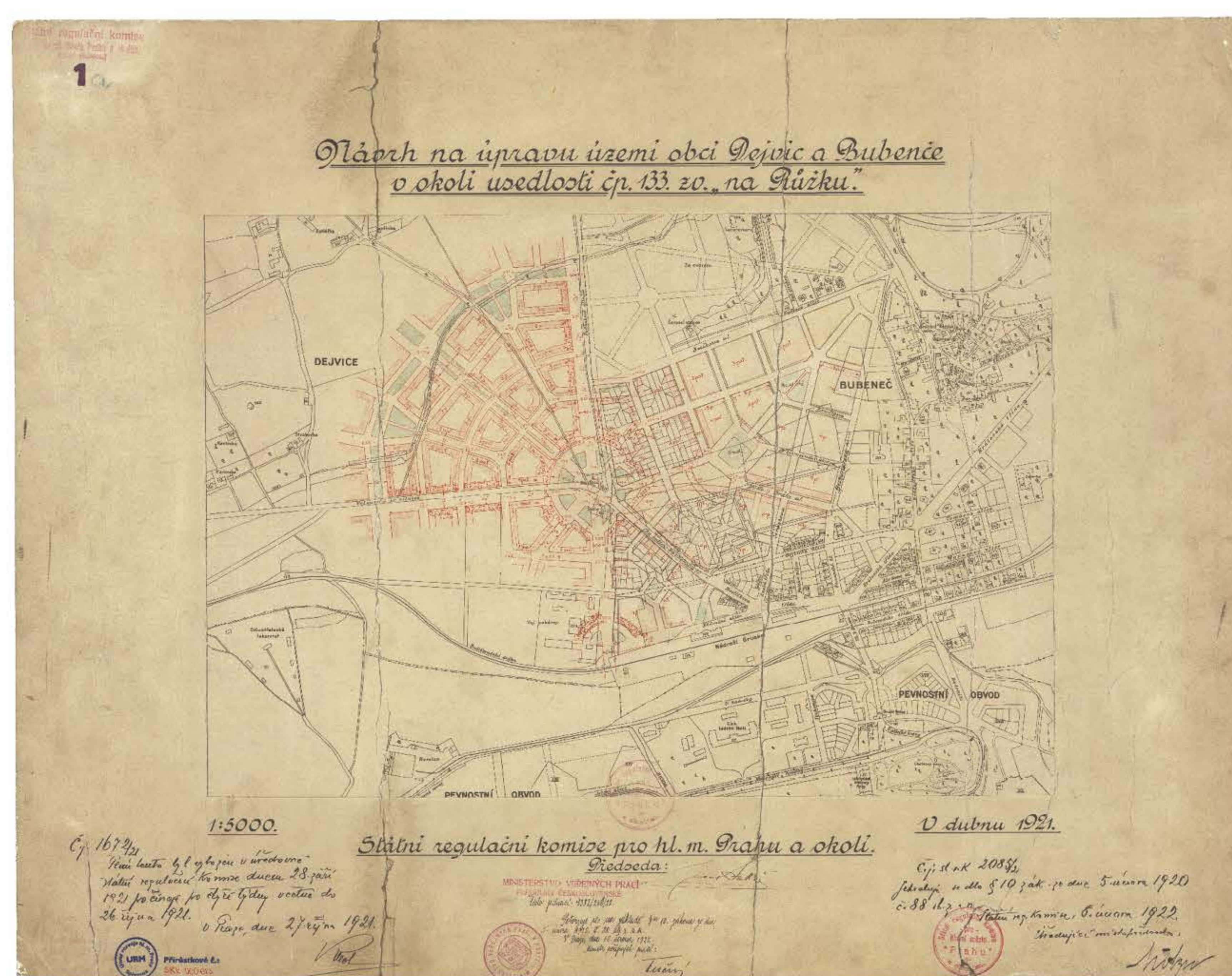


Bubeneč / Dejvice The Birth of a New Centre

Bubeneč entered newly established Czechoslovakia with a ready-made regulation, according to which the plots were gradually developed towards Dejvice. However, the establishment of Greater Prague brought a generous concept of development with a monumental square, in which both villages merge into one whole.



The aligned rows of gable walls of the partially built city await the final design of the future square. In the centre is the avenue that will eventually become Jugoslávských partyzánů Street. Photo by Antonín Alexander, 1925. Prague City Archives



This is how the architect Antonín Engel, the winner of the urban planning competition for the design of the north-western sector of Prague, wrote the concept of a new horseshoe-shaped square into the regulatory plan of Bubeneč in 1921. IPR Prague



Dejvice The Birth of a New Quarter

Exactly one hundred years ago, in May 1924, the State Regulatory Commission approved the urban development scheme of Dejvice, developed according to the competition design by Antonín Engel. Comparing it with the current situation, we can say that the main principles and axes of the composition have been implemented.



The overall composition takes the form of a triangular section or amphitheatre, with Vítězné náměstí (Victory Square) as the new quarter's centre – the 'stage'. Both sports areas (the Juliska and Kotlářka stadiums) were built in a modified form in the 1950s. IPR Prague

7.4 km²
THE DEJVICE
AREA

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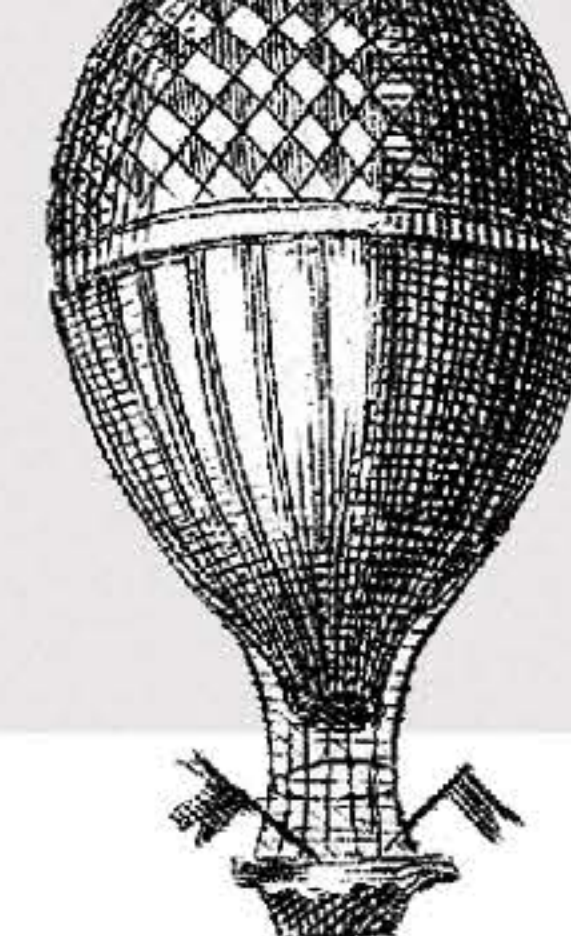
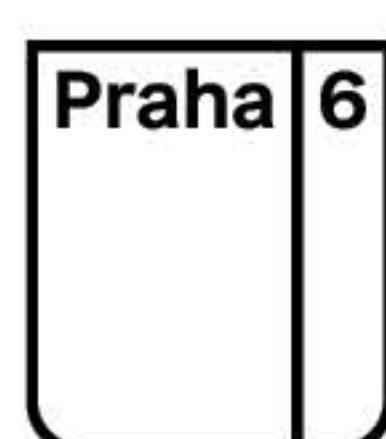
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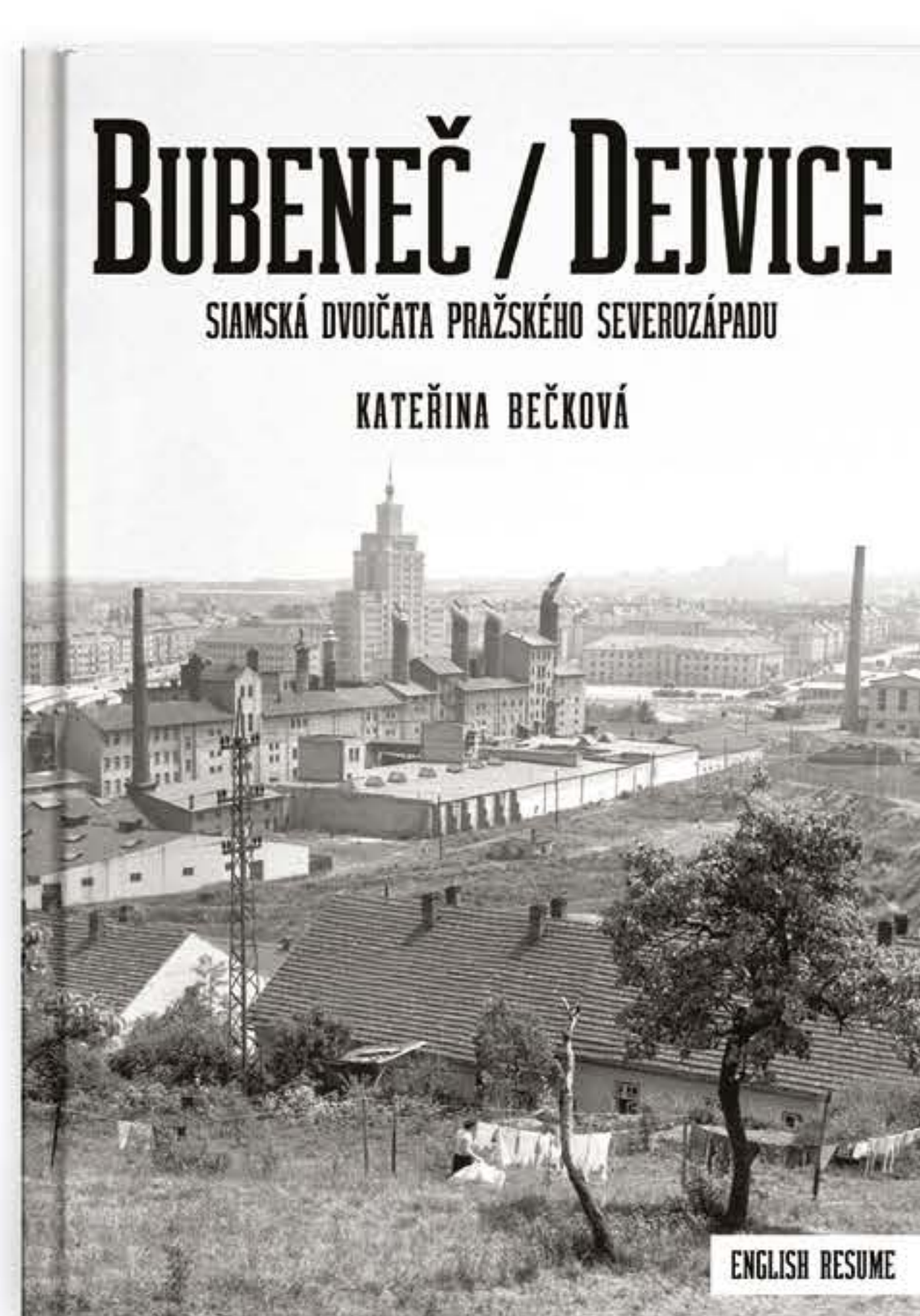
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Bubeneč Dejvice

The Siamese Twins of the Prague Northwest



For those interested in more detailed and deeper learning about the ancient and recent history of Bubeneč and Dejvice, the Prague City Museum has prepared a comprehensive publication with the abundance of visual material.

It is published as the ninth volume in a series of monographs of Prague quarters.

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Coming up: Hlubočepy, Vršovice, Střešovice.

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