Analysis of Historical Residence on Terms of the Current State

Martin Dedic 1

1 Institute of Technology and Business in České Budějovice, Department of Civil Engineering, 370 01 České Budějovice, Czech Republic

dedic@mail.vstecb.cz

Abstract. The paper points to the absence of maintaining the values of rural urbanism and especially architecture in South Bohemia. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of forgotten historical settlement Hodňov, which contain historically and architectonically interesting buildings, some of which are in a disrepair. This state of affairs could result in the gradual disappearance of buildings and historic sites and objects from the map of the Czech Republic. The aim of the paper is to describe and analyse the historical place in terms of the current state.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, monument care for rural settlements is largely neglected in the Czech Republic. Neither owners of historic or architecturally valuable objects are interested in their rehabilitation or mere preservation. There is, however, a minority of people who are interested in these objects and are studying the lives of our ancestors.

Each rural historical site is the legacy of our ancestors, their values and the sense of detail. Besides the purely utilitarian reconstructions, it is also possible to see the course of the development of a rural society, whether historical, art or architectural. Many of these buildings hide the original structures, which have been able to withstand all influences for many years. Looking at them as if time stopped and we can reveal how the initial owners actually lived.

2. Folk architecture around Český Krumlov

The extensive area along the Austrian border, especially vicinity Kaplice and Český Krumlov, has been colonized predominantly by the German-speaking population from the districts of the Bavarian region of Passau and Lower and Upper Austria since the Middle Ages. The population of these inaccessible, cold and mountainous regions with unsuitable conditions for plant production has been devoted mainly to livestock breeding, for which housing and hay storage was necessary for large areas and space. That is why a spacious triple or quadrangled homestead has become a main and predominant type of village. The focus of its origins was the neighboring Danube region, where the locals gradually adopted the individual stages of development. Its layout, spatial structure and overall layout complied with the basic requirements - an extensive courtyard surrounded by perimeter by farm and residential buildings was closed by a wall with an entrance and an entrance gate in the front. The building material was wood and stone, later added brick. During the 19th century, brick construction was largely dominated. The gradual expansion of individual housing estates under the common roof, caused by an effort to obtain more farm space, has often led to the complete closure of the yard by a longer lateral structure with a passage at the front. In the final part of this development, there was still the creation of a granary and mow, first above
the front wing and the residential part, and finally the whole rest of the rectangular ground plan of the yard. This created the "vierkanthof" - a completely enclosed square court. The inhabitants of the Czech villages in the neighboring southern Doudleby and the Třeboň region gradually adopt its individual developmental stages. [1]

Today we can find in a number of villages a considerable number of preserved triangular and imposing and massive quadruple courtyards - such as in Ročín, Mirkovice, Hodňov or Kramolín.

3. Results and discussions

Village Hodňov is situated in the southeastern Šumava region, near the Lipno dam and 3,5 km northeast of Horní Planá, under whose administration it falls. The village is on a slope at an altitude of 807 m above sea level. The peak of the hill on which it is located is called Špičák (1220.8 m above sea level) and is the highest point of the Želnava mountains. There is no stream or river flowing through the municipalities, but there is a stream of Olšina under the hills, and there is also Hodňovský pond.

Hodňov or German Honetschag was founded around 1440 by the Order of the Cistercians from the monastery in Zlatá Koruna, which was basically involved in the settlement of the remote parts of the Bohemian Forest during the peak medieval colonization of uninhabited mountain areas. The name of the village is first mentioned only in Czech, but since the middle of the 17th century, the German name has been established. As can be seen in Figure 1, the German Vedute Hodňov from the second half of the 18th century.

During the Hussite wars and the disintegration of the monastic possessions gained most farmhouses from Zlatá koruna Oldřich of Rožmberk, who joined them to Český Krumlov.

Urbanism of the village corresponds to the peak of medieval colonization origin. The village is of a village green type, where the settlement is concentrated ovaly around the village green. The individual farms are facing the center and, with one row, traverse the trailer. This is illustrated in Figure 2 and Figure 3. Imperial imprint of the stable village of Hodňov 1826. On each individual homestead, there were fields, divided by roads only. Over the years, a secondary development of cottages has developed in the lower unbuilt part of the village.

In the middle of the village, there is the church of the Holy Trinity, which dominates Hodňov. This modest late baroque building was built in 1788. The ground plan consists of a tower in the western façade and one rectangular ship. The tower is finished with a finely shaped onion bulb. A former graveyard wall leads around the churchyard, decorated on the eastern side with a cross. In addition, we can see a small niche chapel in the village. There is another niche chapel in the village and on the eastern side at the crossroads to Žlábek. Near the house number 18 is built a transferred statue of st. Jana Nepomucký. A deserted cemetery is located on the hill to the west of the village. From the modern history of 1997, a monument dedicated to victims of violence against Czech and German citizens during the 20th century is located in the upper part of the village. [2]

In spite of considerable modern losses, a significant amount of walled Šumava folk architecture was preserved in Hodňov. Especially the house number 18 in the eastern part of the village square, which is successfully maintained, is a very valuable building. The building has a half-timbered roof and a splendid classicist façade, the painting of the Virgin Mary in the shield, now a very poorly legible and stone portal dating back to 1766.

Most of the buildings are for the southeast Šumava and the upper Povltaví significant "vierkants" - a massive closed quadrangle court. Especially at the eastern end of the village square, the yard number 1 was preserved in its entirety.

In front of the farm there is a storey house with a segmented entrance and a simple facade. At the opposite south-eastern end of the village there is also a homestead, which was preserved in the form of a quadrilateral courtyard, headed by a wing, dating back to 1863.

Further, on the upper part of the village we can see the classicist house number 10 with a hut roof, which connects the farm building with the gallery. It is adjacent to the more moderate storey house number 9 and Classicist cottage number 21. A considerable number of other buildings, unfortunately, have been preserved in a devastated state. On the northern side, there is an abandoned house number 5.
and a collapsed house number 3, on the south side there is a collapsed courtyard number 16. In the neighbourhood there is a storey building number 15 but it has already been modernized facades, [2].

In the village, there is also a representative of the younger generations of large enclosed farms, and the building number 12 with a simple eclectic facade on the south side of the village green. The opposite school number 22 with a low hip roof and an eclectic front comes from around the same time, but the school is completely devastated. [2]

Figure 1. Veduta Hodňov from the second half of the 18th century [3]
Events that took place after the end of World War II marked the village's construction. The biggest decline occurred with the post-war expulsion of the German population, but significantly deepened after the establishment of a large training area Boletice, which ended up close to the village. During socialism, we witnessed a considerable overthrow of the built-up area in a non-speculative village lying in a remote isolated area. Most affected by the northern part of the village square, the vast majority of the buildings disappeared here. A small residential house was exposed in the place of this loose parcel, which obviously disturbs the town's historical urbanism. Even the southern side of the village has suffered great demolitions, where, except for some exceptions, all the farm background of individual buildings disappeared.

Figure 2. Imperial imprint of the stable cadastre village of Hodňov [4]

In the post-revolutionary era, the state of the troubled village has not been improved, so most of the architecturally and historically valuable buildings are still endangered by destruction. An exception is the repaired church. Despite all these facts, Hodňov is a village that represents a very important set of folk architecture, mainly because in most parts of this part of Šumava most of the settlements disappeared completely.
4. Conclusions
The aim of the paper is to describe and analyze the historical seat in terms of the current state. The analysis brings new insights and connects information obtained from different sources. An essential part of the analysis is the evaluation of the state of individual objects, which can be divided into reconstructed - without the need of momentary investments, preserved - with a view to investing in their rehabilitation and on objects, which are obvious that without the early investment in their renovation, it will cease to exist. Greater attention should be paid to historically and culturally important rural communities, ensuring their survival in the future. We can prepare a part of our history with a sloppy approach.

References
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