

Jan Hendrych

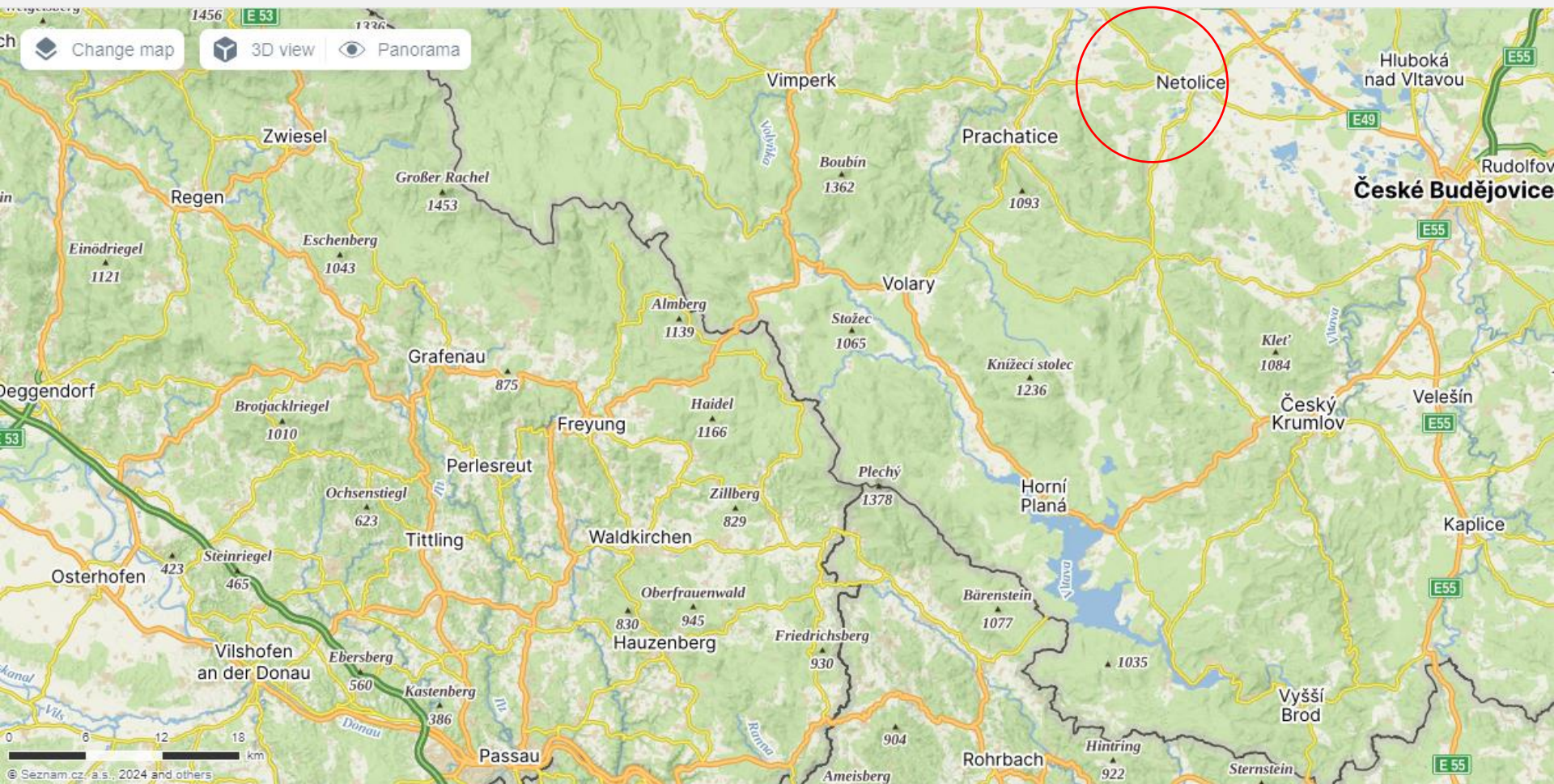
**Netolice deer park, Kratochvíle castle
and Jakub Krčín water channel**

Project:

**Practical approaches to the territorial protection
of the historical cultural landscapes
(2022-2023)**

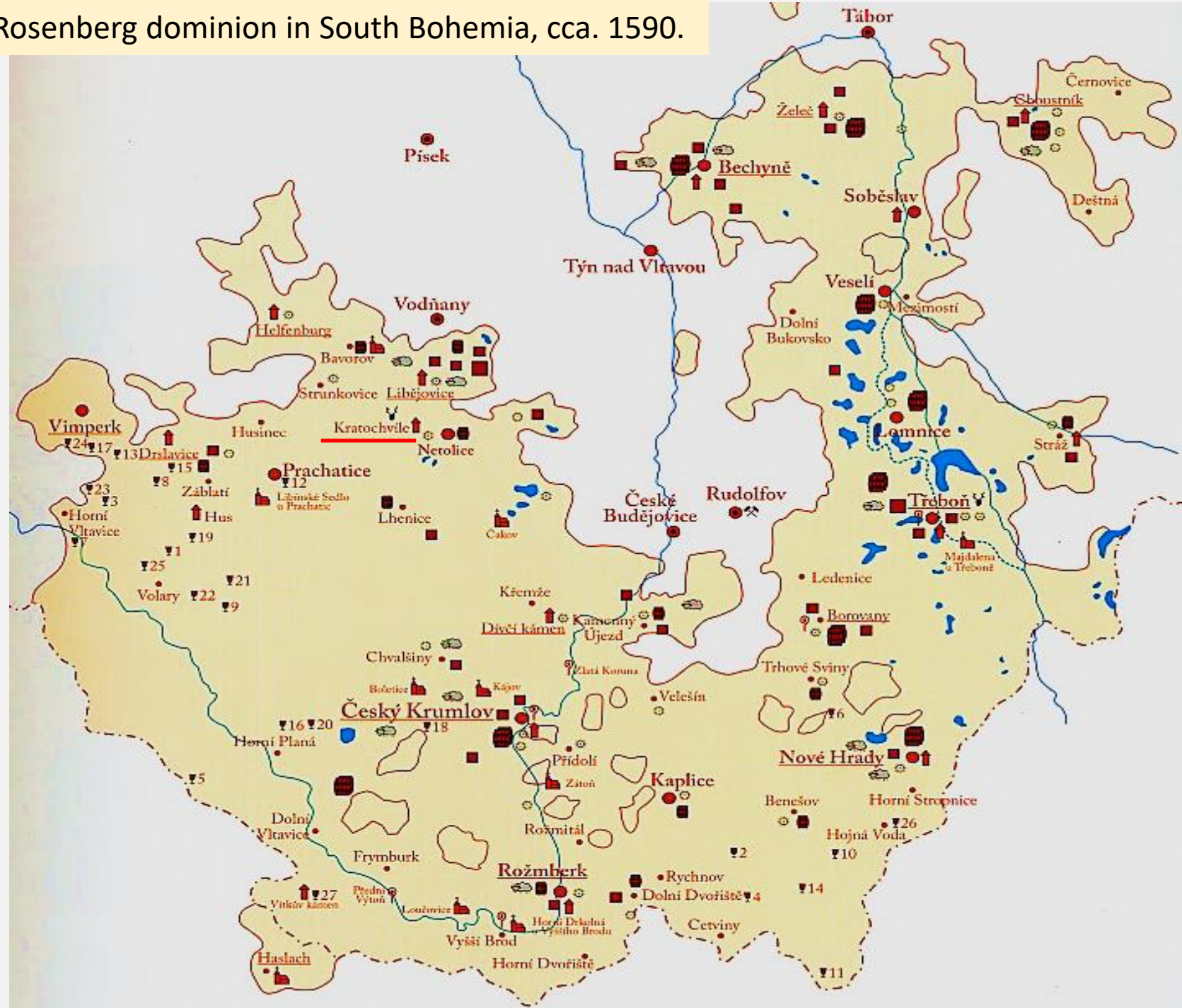
**Project of the program to support applied research and experimental development
of national and cultural identity,
Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic**

**Czech Technical University in Prague, Faculty of Civil Engineering
Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening,
Průhonice**



Locus – Netolice deer park

The Rosenberg dominion in South Bohemia, cca. 1590.



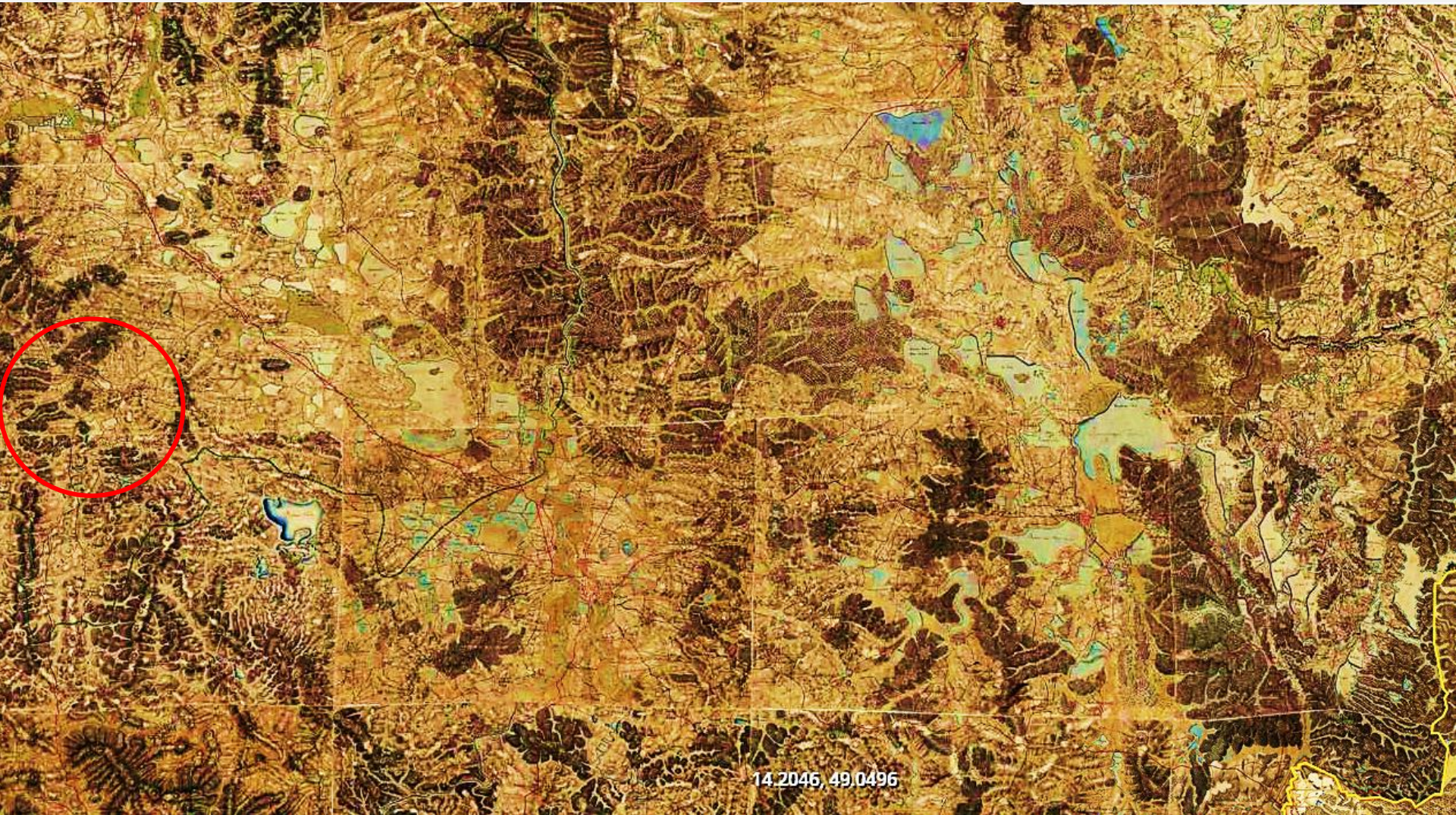


Wilhelm of Rosenberg (1535-1592), a Bohemian nobleman, High Treasurer and High Burgrave of Bohemia.

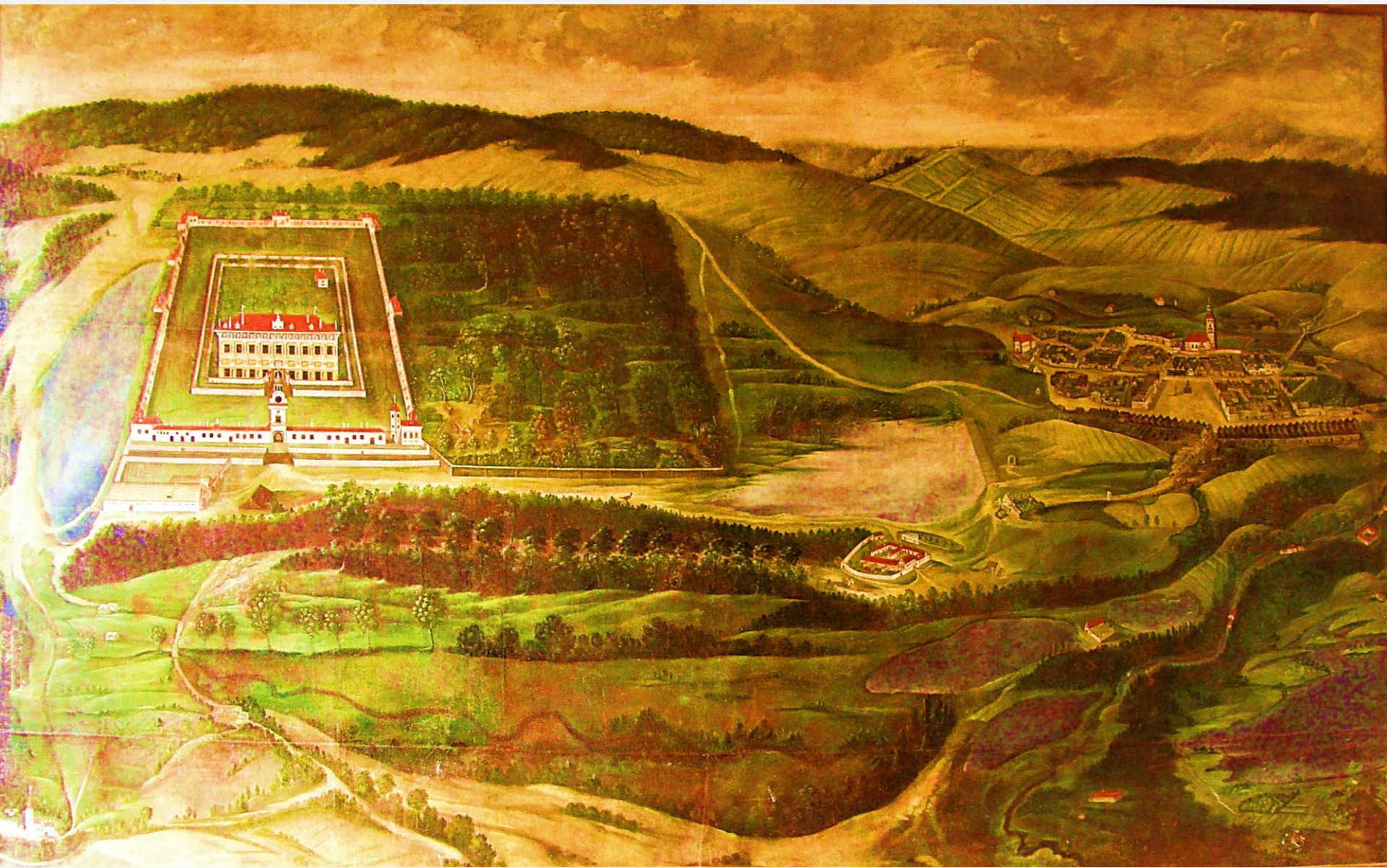


Jakob Krčín of Jelčany, Regent of the Rosenberg dominion.

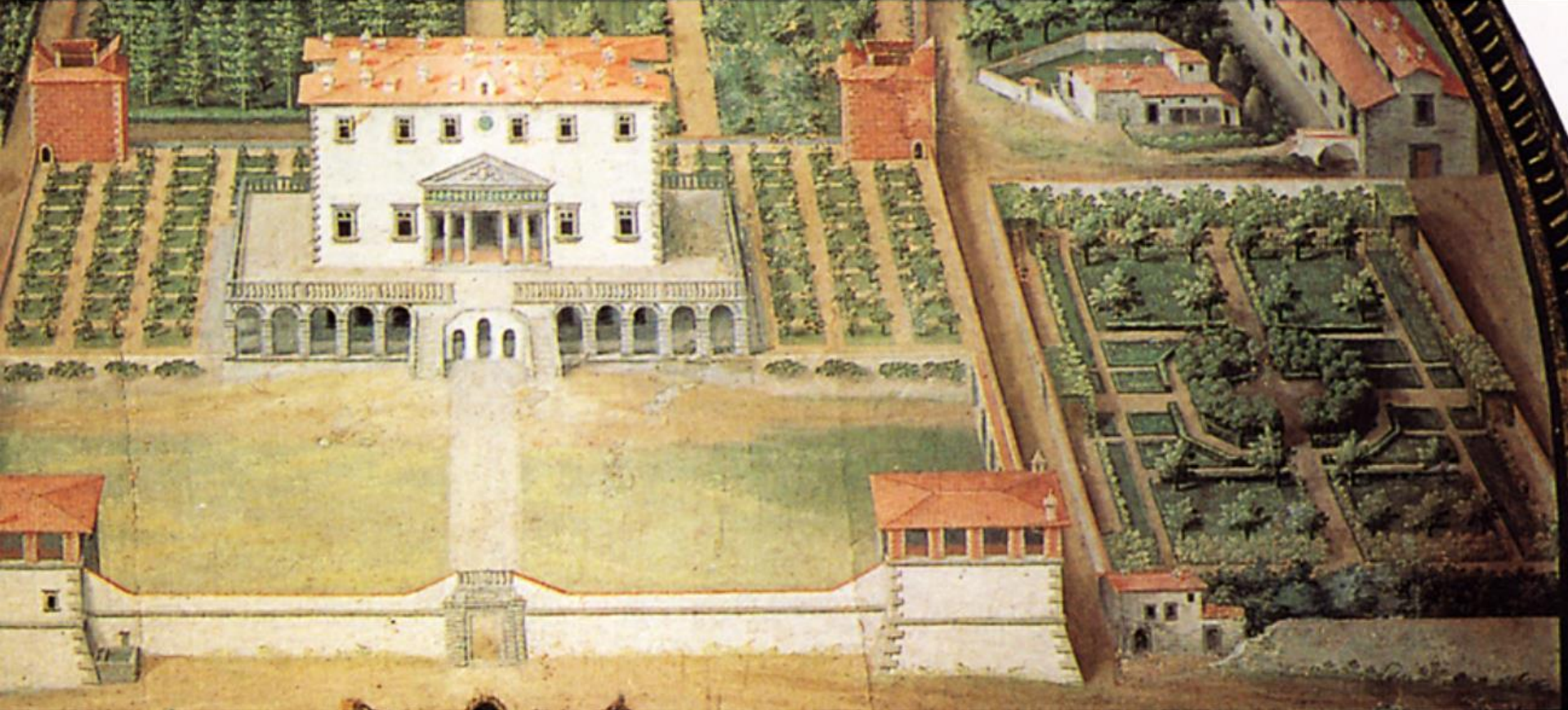




The Rosenberg and later the Schwarzenberg South Bohemian Dominion, with an elaborate system of fishponds, section.
The First Military Survey (1764-1767). Austrian State Archives.

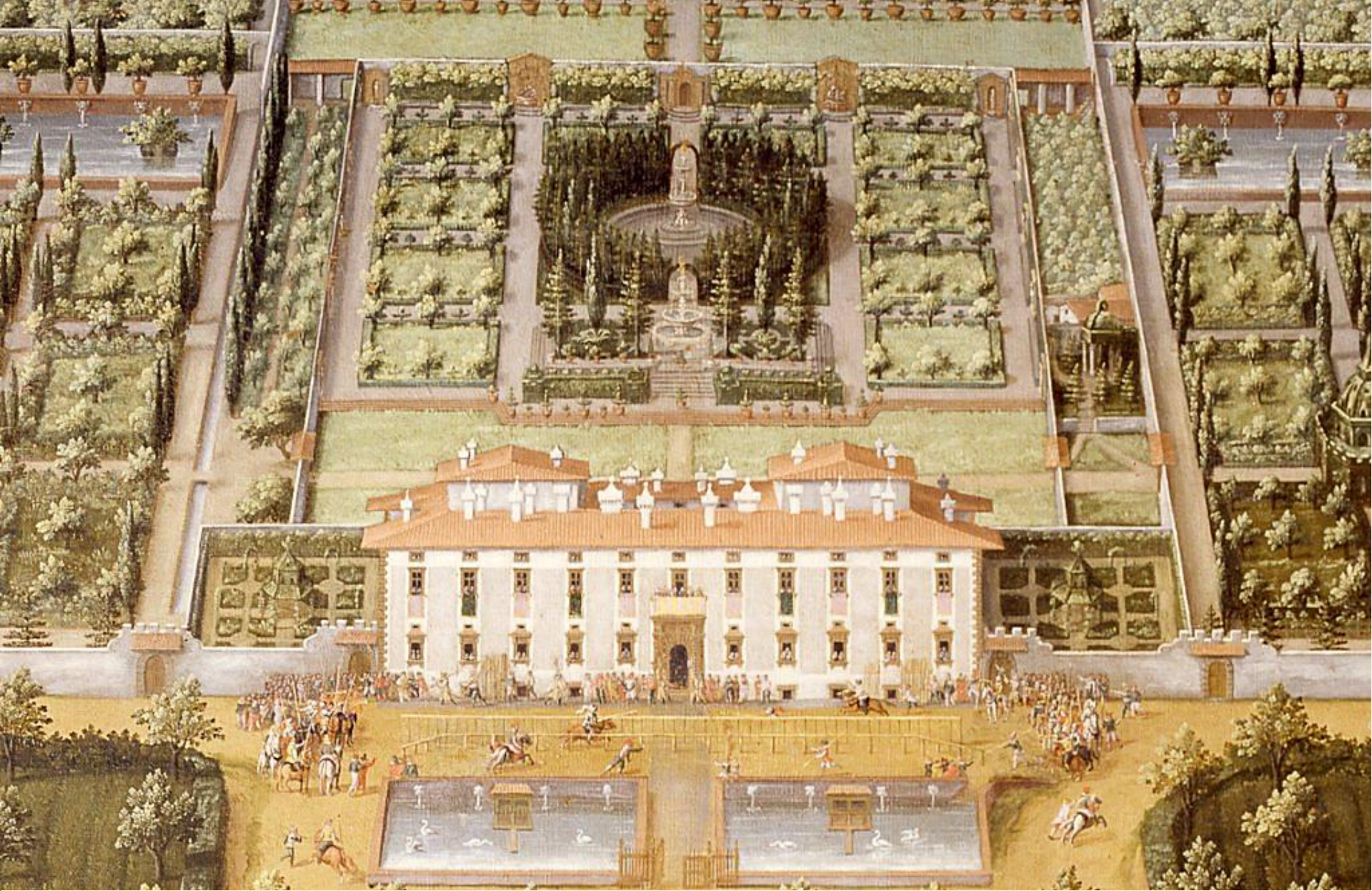


Jindřich de Veerle, 1686. Kratochvíle Castle within the Netolice deer park, on the right side is the town of Netolice. Section.

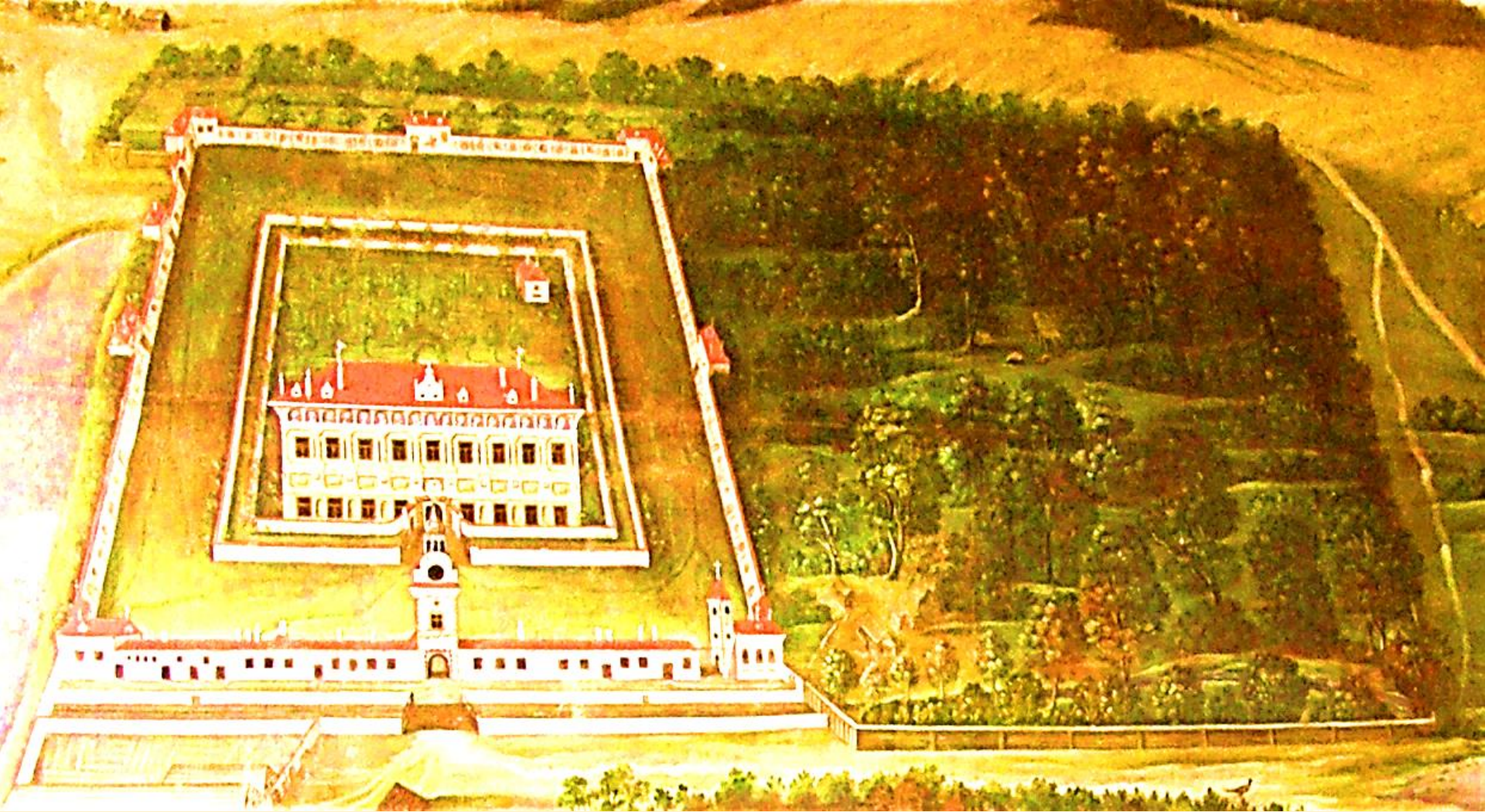


Villa Medici di Poggio a Caiano by Giuliano da Sangallo around 1480 . Giusto Utens, 1599.

Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tirol (Imperial Czech Governor), a great lover of the Italian Renaissance, had been a longtime friend and protector of Wilhelm of Rosenberg. While building his own Renaissance gardens in Innsbruck and Ambrass, Ferdinand visited Wilhelm at Kratochvíle several times. Earlier he mediated Wilhelm's and young Bohemian nobles' journey to northern Italy in 1551-1552. His sisters Katrina and Eleanora and were married in Mantua and Johannana in Florence. The courtly life of Gonzagas and Medicis, as well as their villas and palaces were for the Bohemian nobles very inspirational and after their return home they started to rebuild their family estates accordingly, with the help of Italian artists.



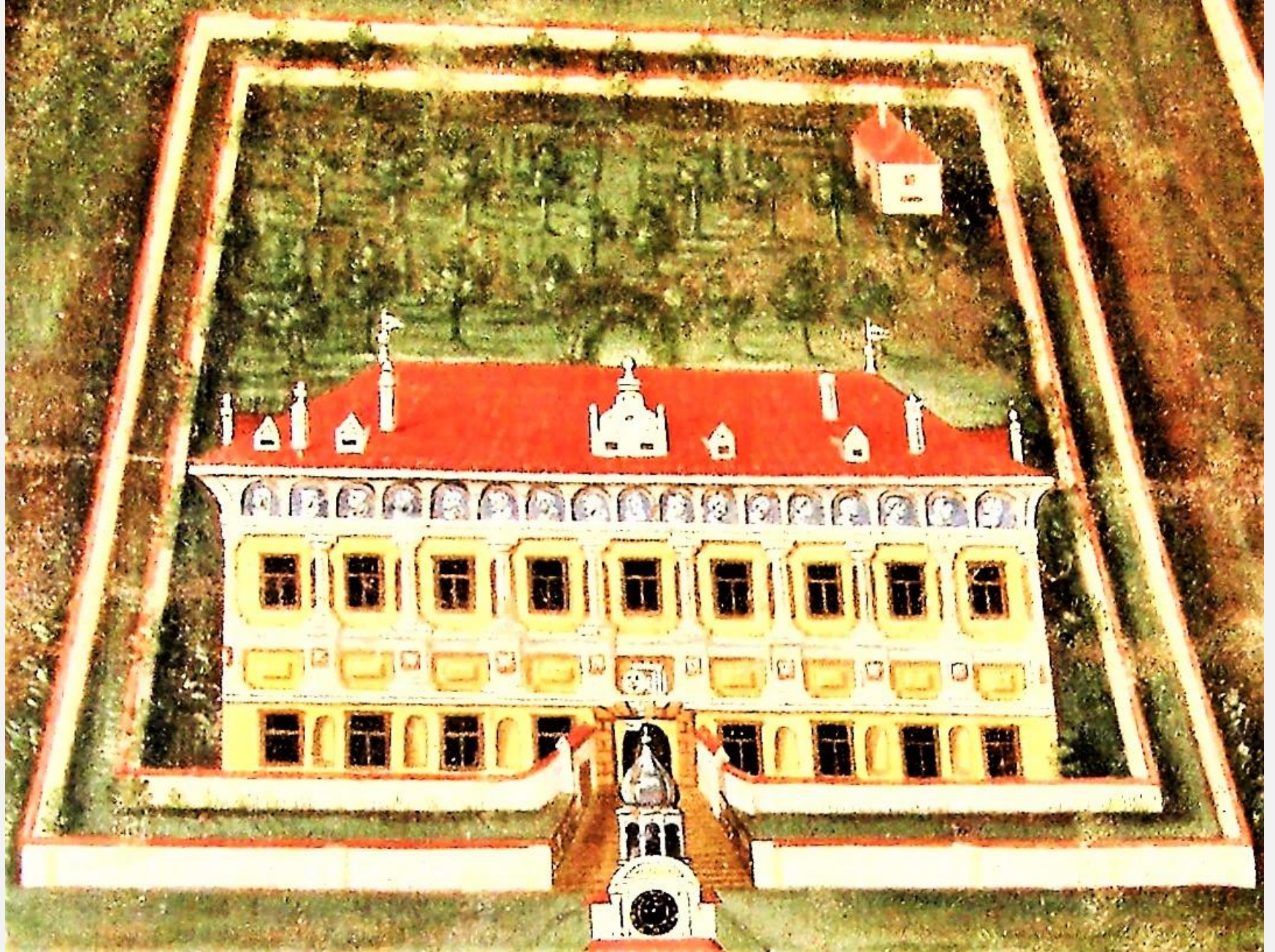
Medici Villa di Castello, by Giorgio Vasari and Niccolò Tribolo (1538), the country residence of Cosimo I de' Medici and later Francis I de' Medici, Grand Dukes of Tuscany. Giusto Utens, 1599.



Jindřich de Veerle, Kratochvíle Castle with an adjacent barcchetto (a small preserve for rabbits).

Oil on canvas, section, 1686.

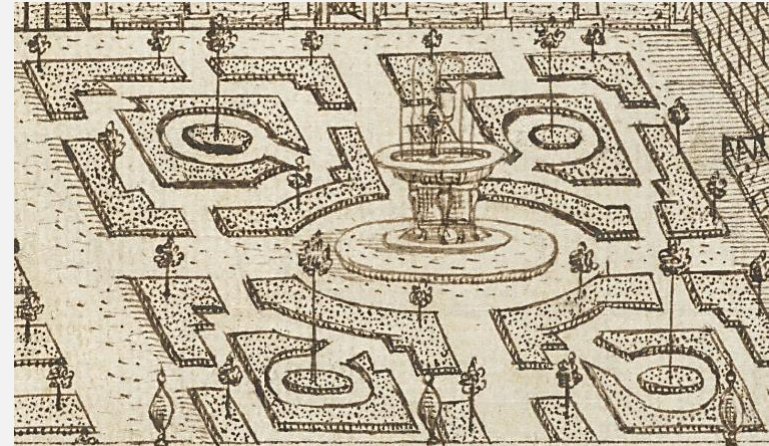
Around 1575, Architect Baldassare Maggi of Arogna, Ticino (1550 - 1619) arrived to Bohemia to carry out Renaissance reconstructions of the Rosenberg dominion residences in Český Krumlov, Bechyně, Jindřichův Hradec and Telč. For Wilhelm of Rosenberg he also built a provincial summer seat, Casino Kratochvíle, accordingly to an Italian model.



Jindřich de Veerle, Kratochvíle Castle with the Hesperides walled garden of golden apples. Oil on canvas, detail, 1686



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Puechfeldner, Hans fl. 1590-1600.
Renaissance Gardening Guide Book -
Nützliches Khünstbüech der Gartnerei
(1593). Dumbarton Oaks and Viena.

Garden reconstruction implemented in
1980', with a new spatial interpretation.

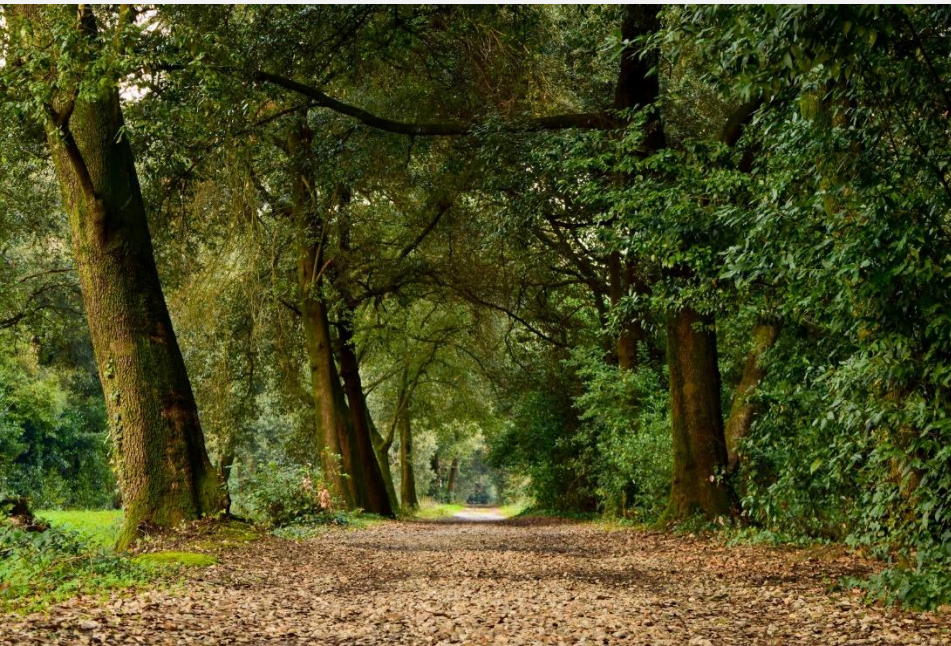


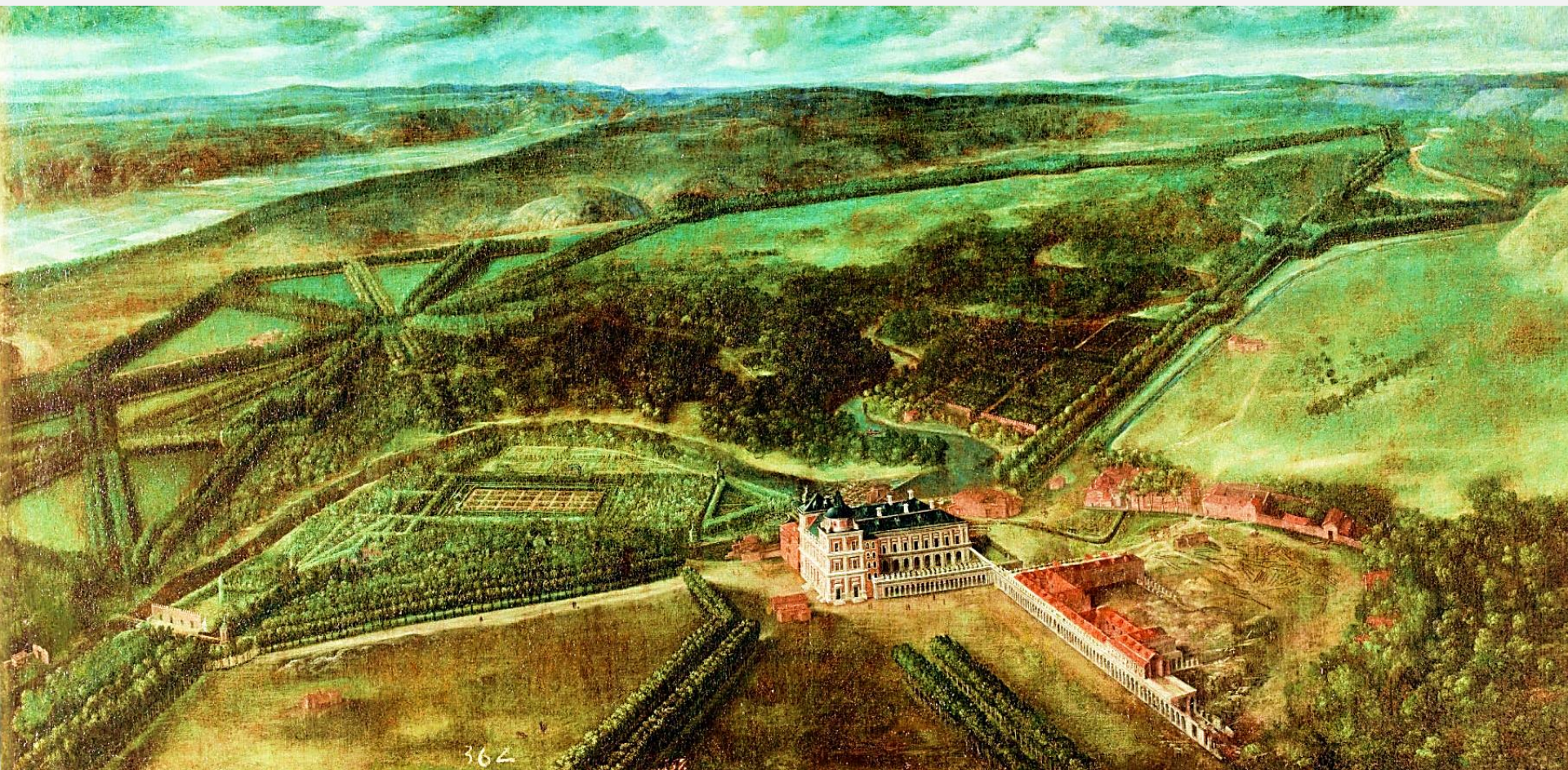
*Pianta dell'attual Circondario della Bandita delle Reali Cascine
del Poggio a Caiano*



Reali Cascine di Tavola del Poggio a Caiano

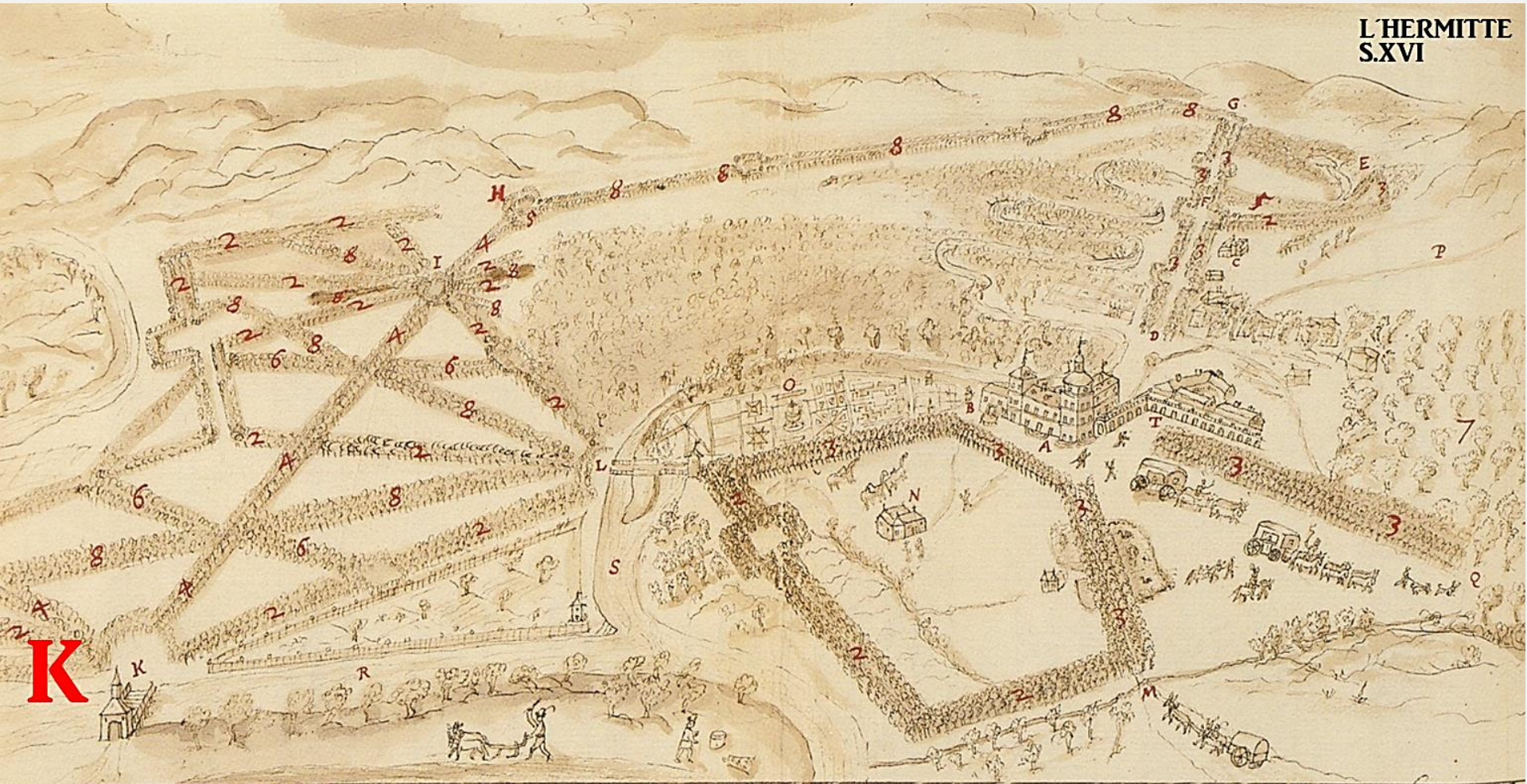
Reali Cascine di Tavola del Poggio a Caiano, Giuliano da Sangallo, after 1477.





View of the Royal Site of Aranjuez (1636). Anonymous. National Prado Museum.

In 1534 Charles V. and after him Philip II. (1527-98) created the Royal Forest deer park at Aranjuez with the symbolic layout of tree avenues.

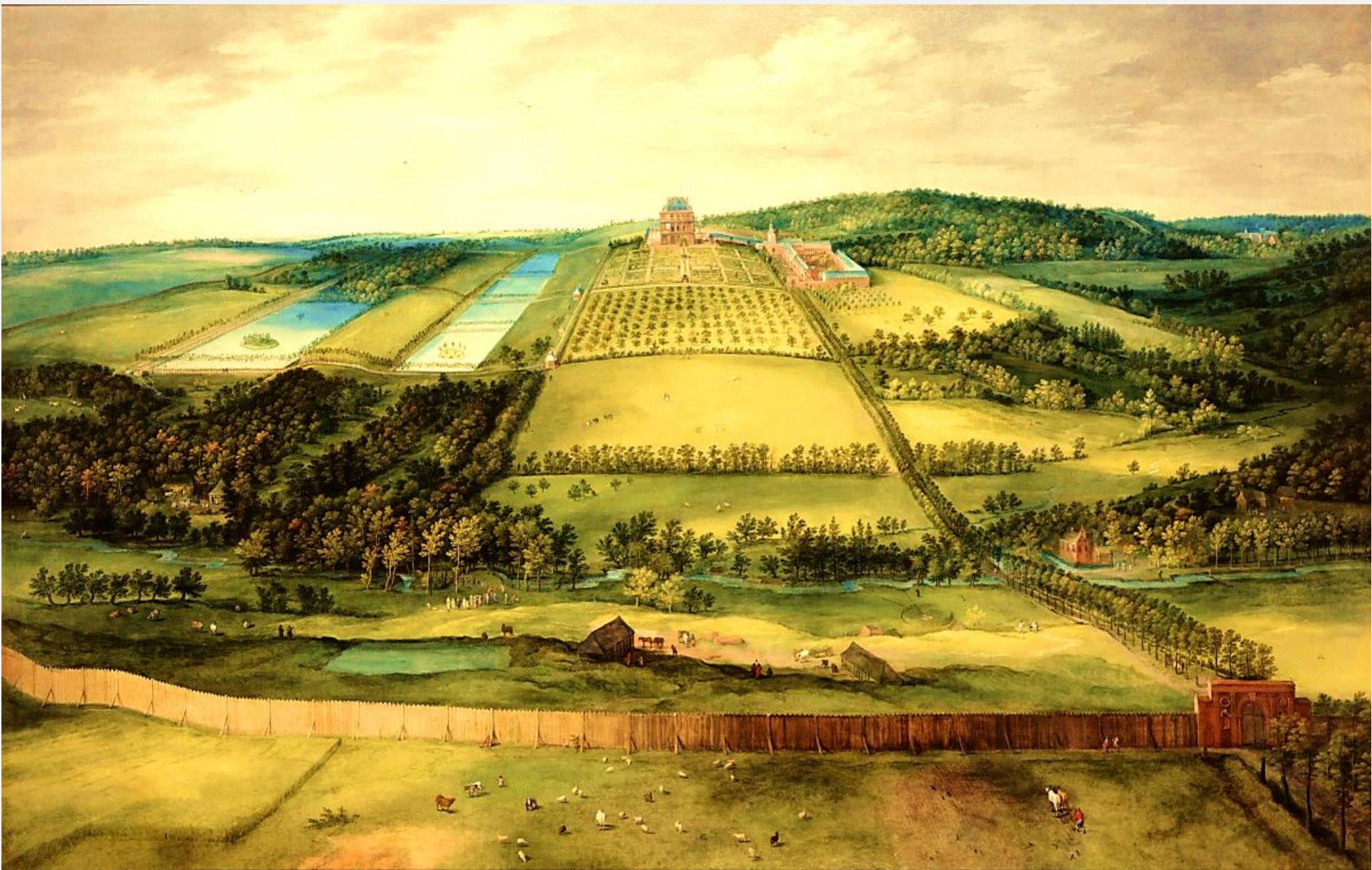


Vraie pourtraicture de La Royale Mayson, et situation de Haran Juez, sept lieues de madud, deux de seaña . et six de Toledo, . La mayson Loyale est signalée A. La Vieille mayson B. La Vieille mayson de l'Alpaje C. La langue dicte D. L'endroit ou se murissent les pains E. Le pont de la Jorib F. quadrilles de caravana G. Le carauil H. Les douze lieues I. Le pont de Xarama chemin vers Madud, K. Le pont du Tajo L. La dicte de Toledo M. La mayson des chapelains N. Le jardin aux fleurs O. le chemin vers Ocaña P. le chemin vers Antipola Q. La Riviere de Xarama R. Riviere du Tajo S. Les officines, T. Cierpos ou pophers, num^o 2. Ormeaux 3. Meuniers 4. fresnes 5. Noyers 6 Amandiers 7

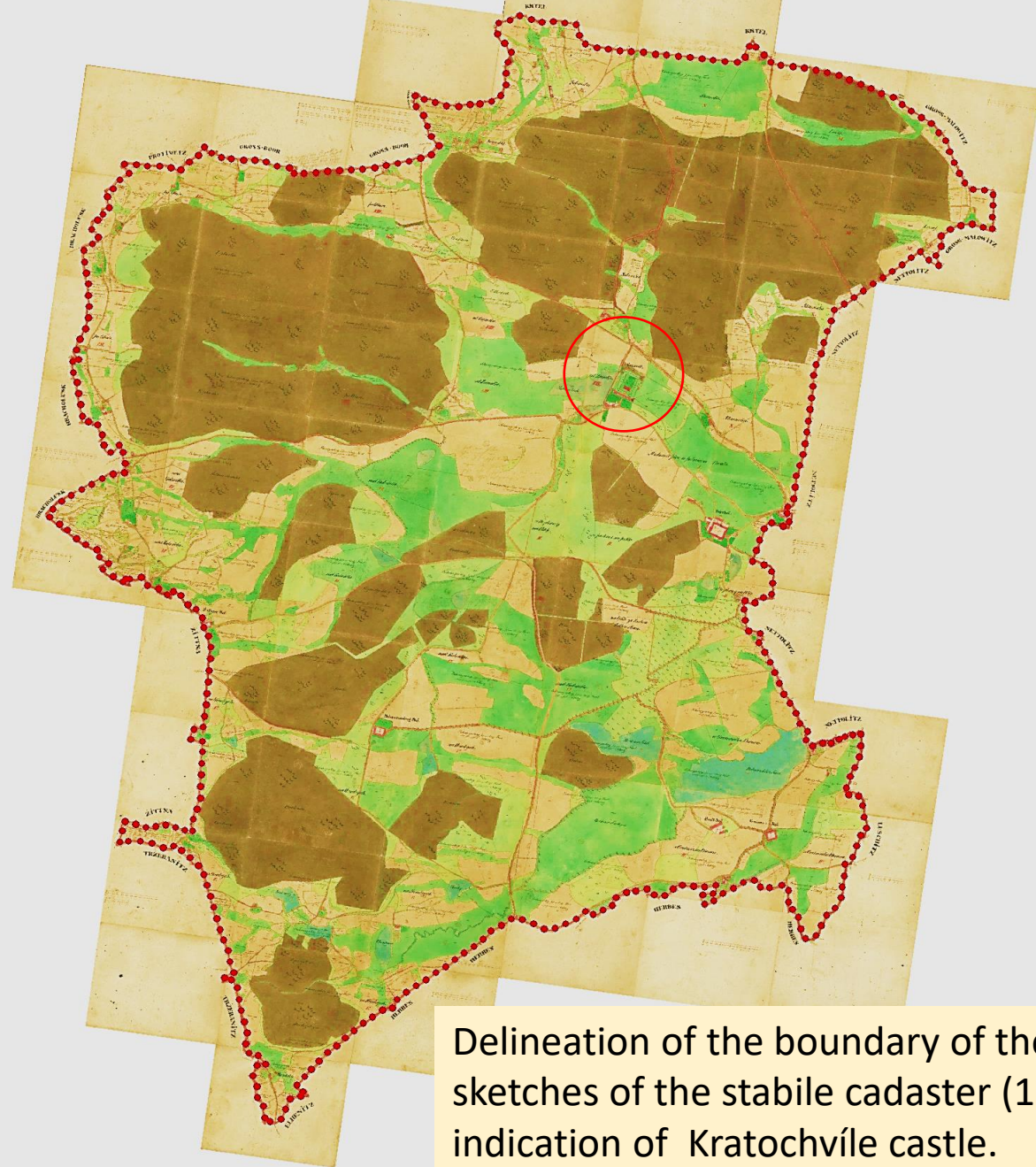
Jean L'Hermitte (16th century). View of Aranjuez. Royal Library of Brussels.



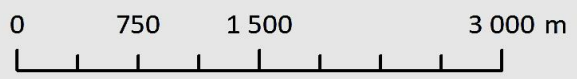
Jan Breughel the Elder, *Le Château de Mariemont deer park*, 1610-12. Designed for the Queen Mary of Hungary, sister of Charles V in 1545–46, by the architect Jacques du Broeucq.



Jan Breughel the Elder, Le Château de Mariemont, 1610-12. Detail of the wooden fence, masonry gate and deer park tree avenues.



Delineation of the boundary of the Netolice hunting park on indicative sketches of the stabile cadaster (1837) verified *in situ*, with the indication of Kratochvíle castle.



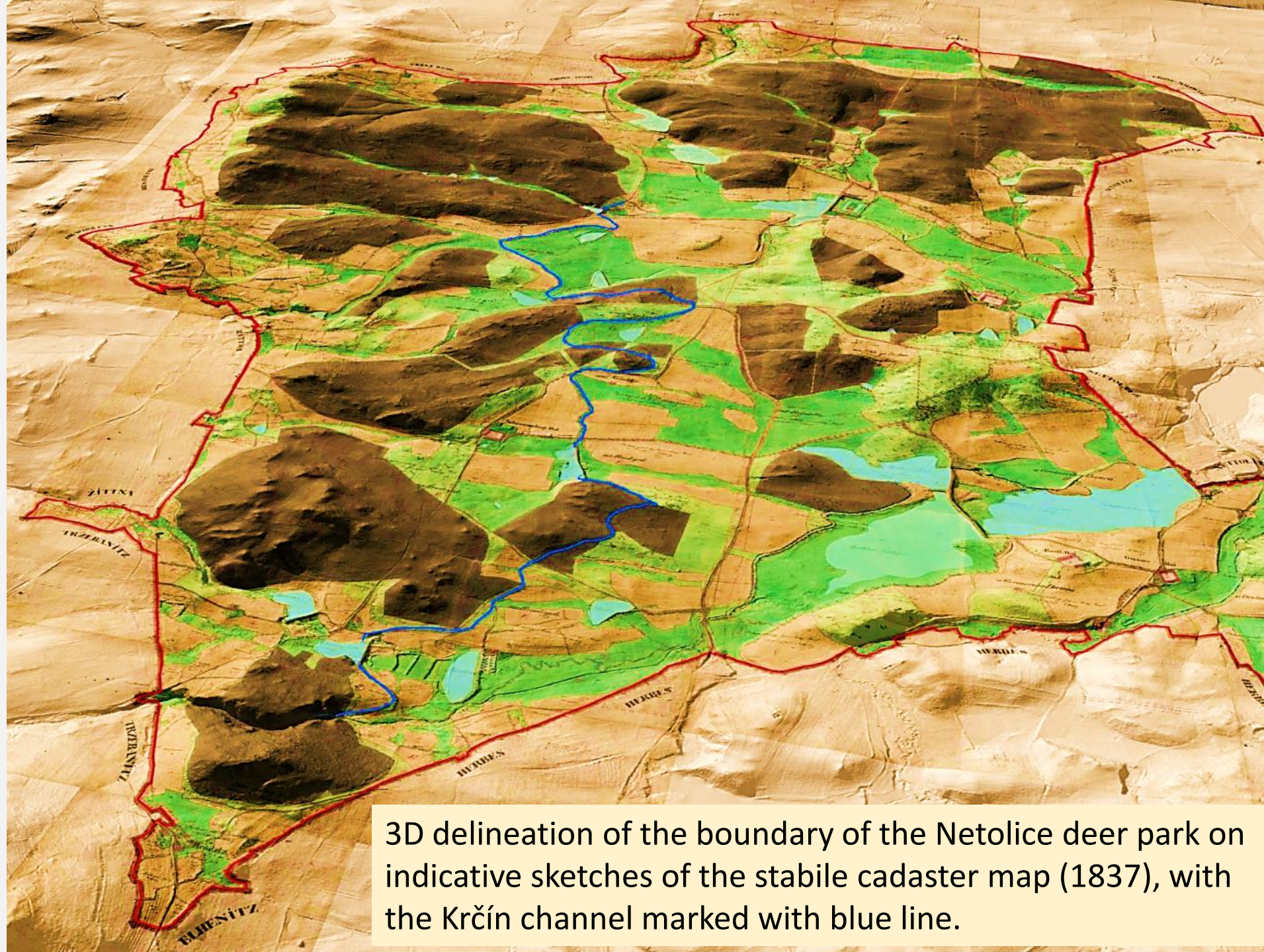


One of the locations of the *in situ* confirmed enclosure wall of the Netolice deer park.









3D delineation of the boundary of the Netolice deer park on indicative sketches of the stabile cadaster map (1837), with the Krčín channel marked with blue line.

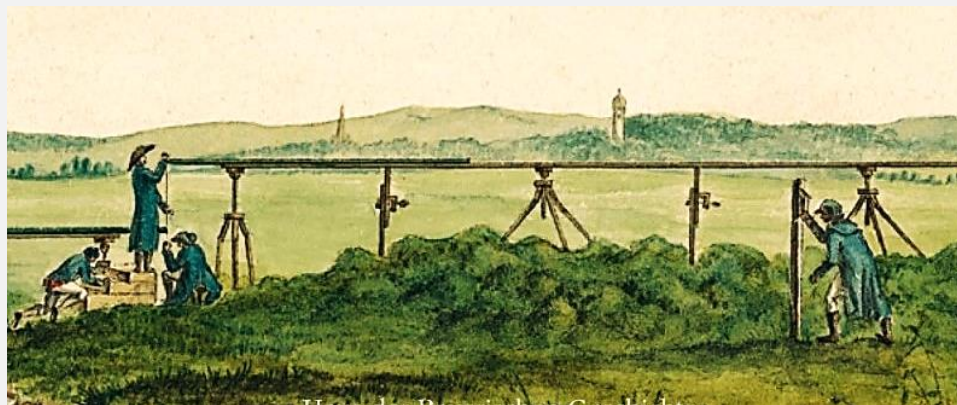
Krčín channel (1569 - 1579)

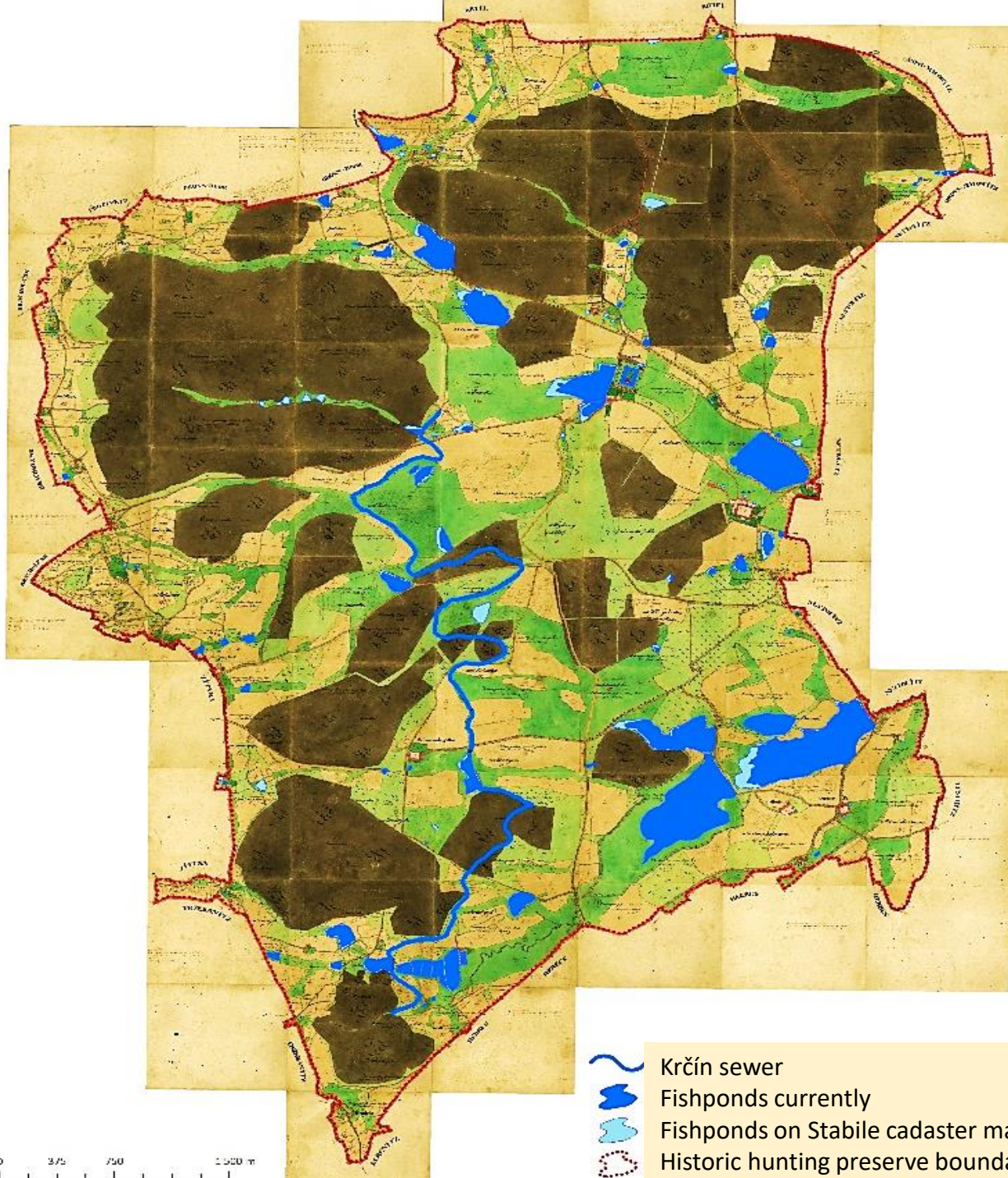


Connection of the Melhutka and Třebánka basins





Beginning: Melhutka	470,9 m n.m.
End: U Ambrože	459,7 m n.m.
Altitude difference:	11,2 m
Total length:	7 579 m
Hydraulic gradient:	0,15 %

Fishponds:	
Dolní Nadýmač	470,1 m n.m.
Čichtický rybník	465,4 m n.m.

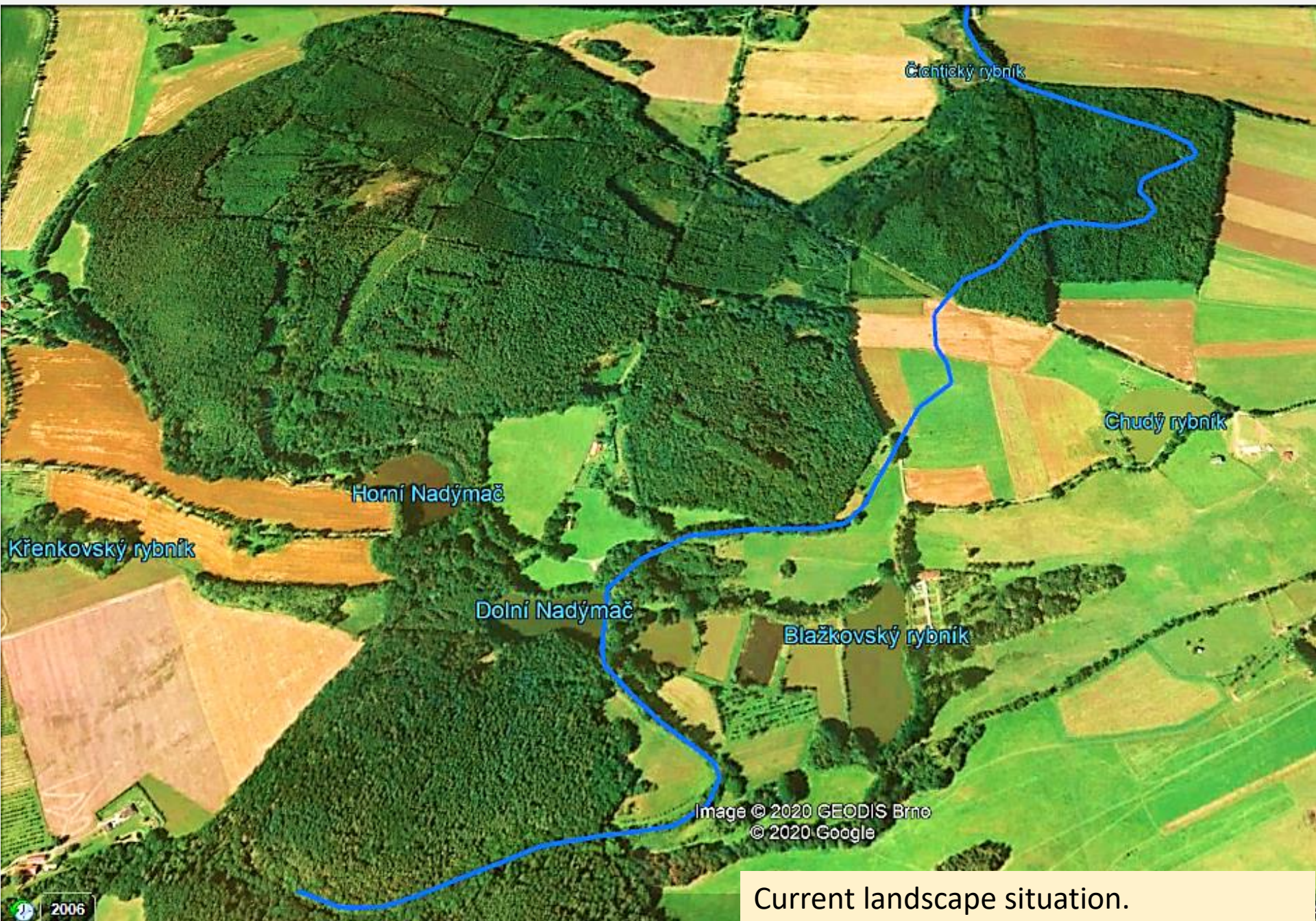




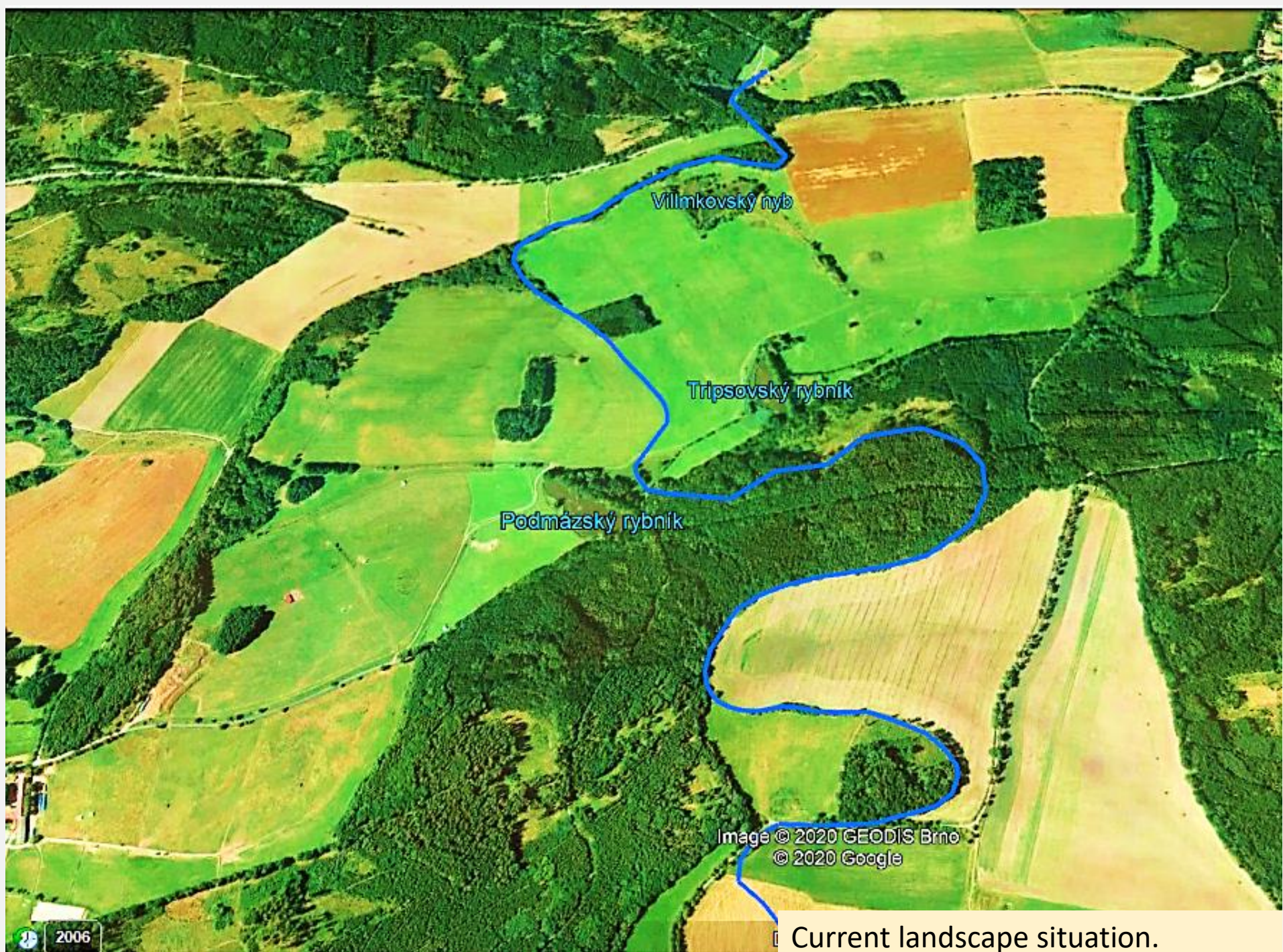
The system of Renaissance fishponds and the Krčín channel, connecting the watersheds of Melhutka and Třebánka streams.

-  Krčín sewer
-  Fishponds currently
-  Fishponds on Stable cadaster map
-  Historic hunting preserve boundary

0 375 750 1500 m



Current landscape situation.



Vilimkovský rybník

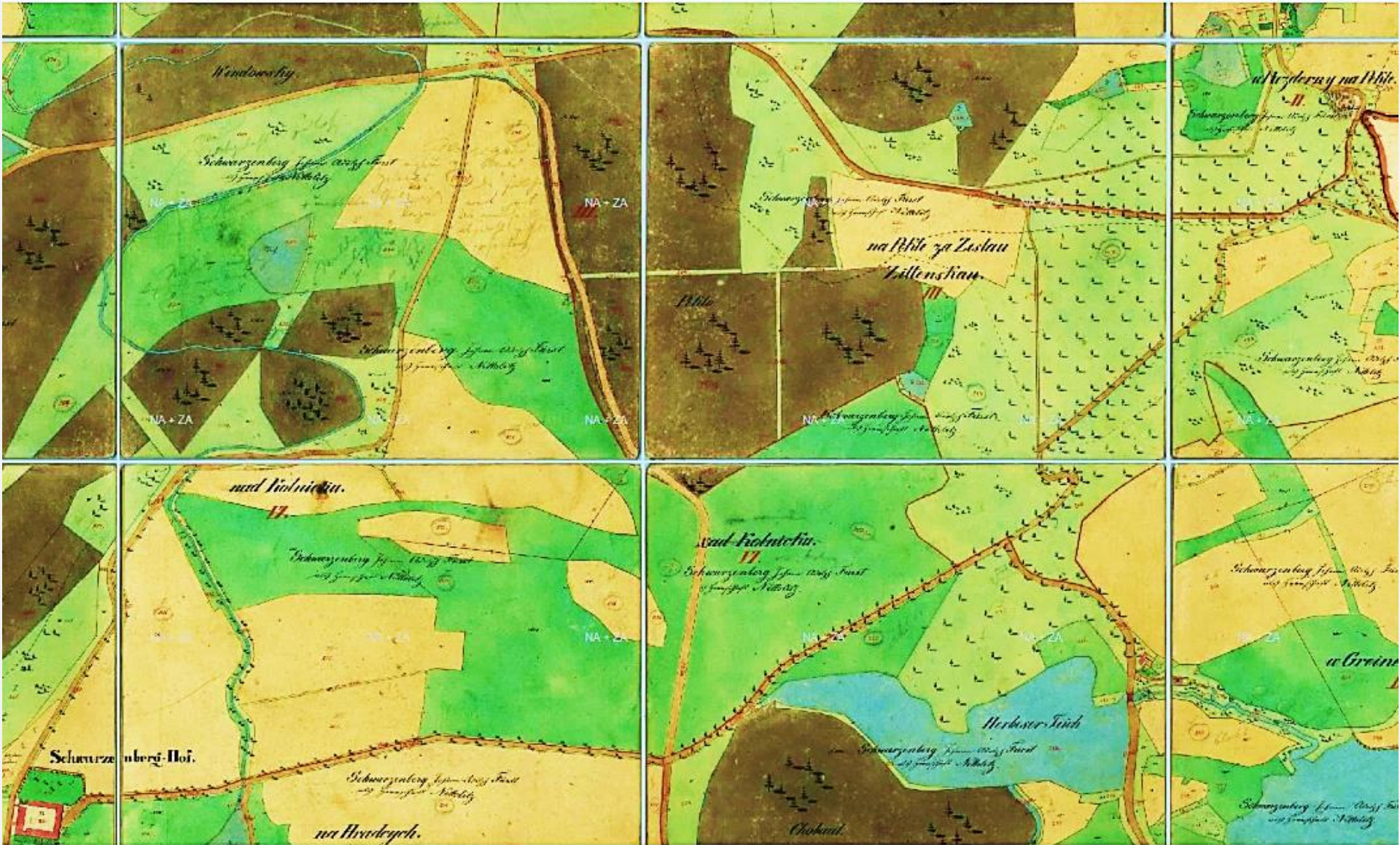
Tripsovský rybník

Podmázský rybník

Image © 2020 GEODIS Brno
© 2020 Google

2006

Current landscape situation.



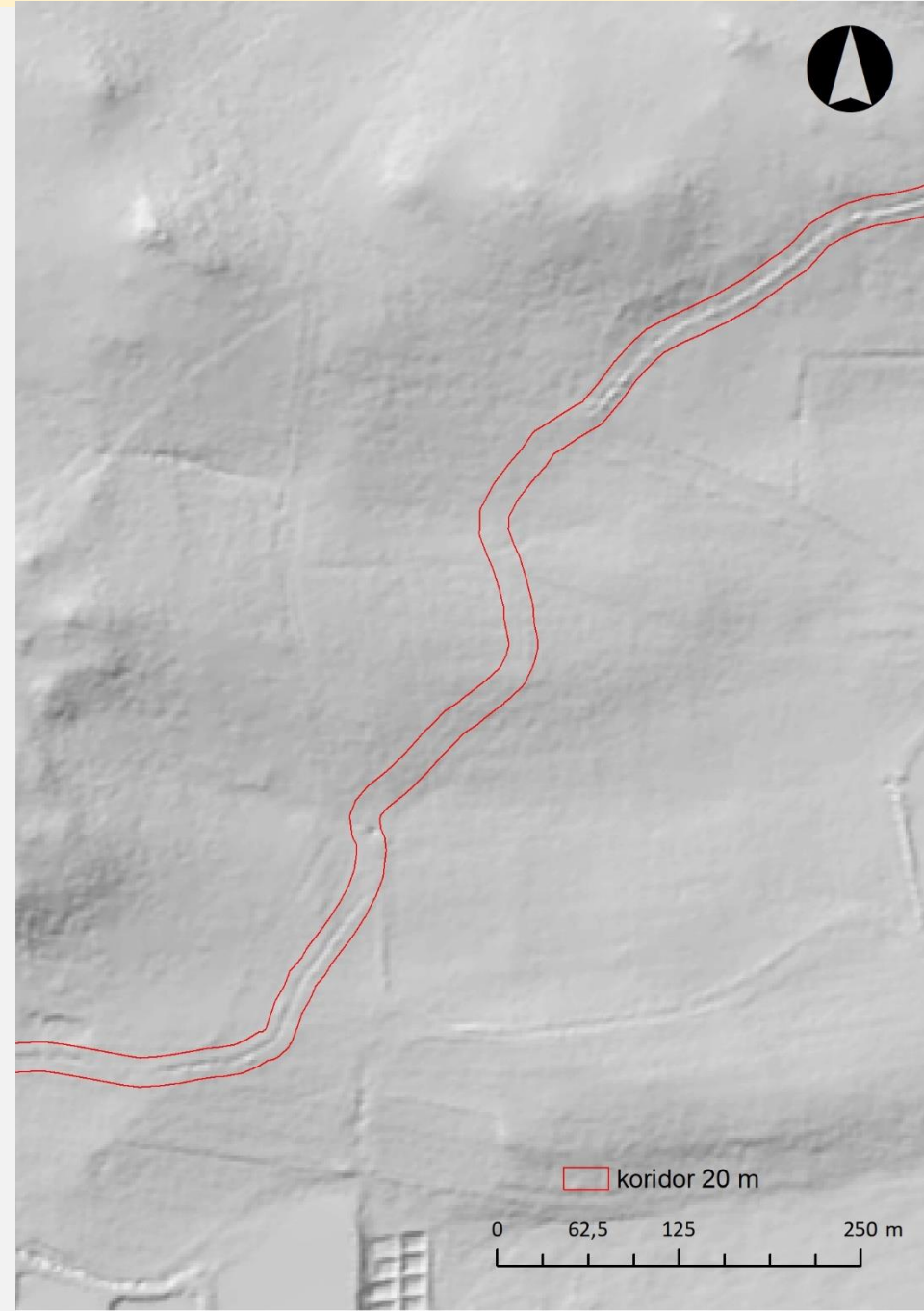
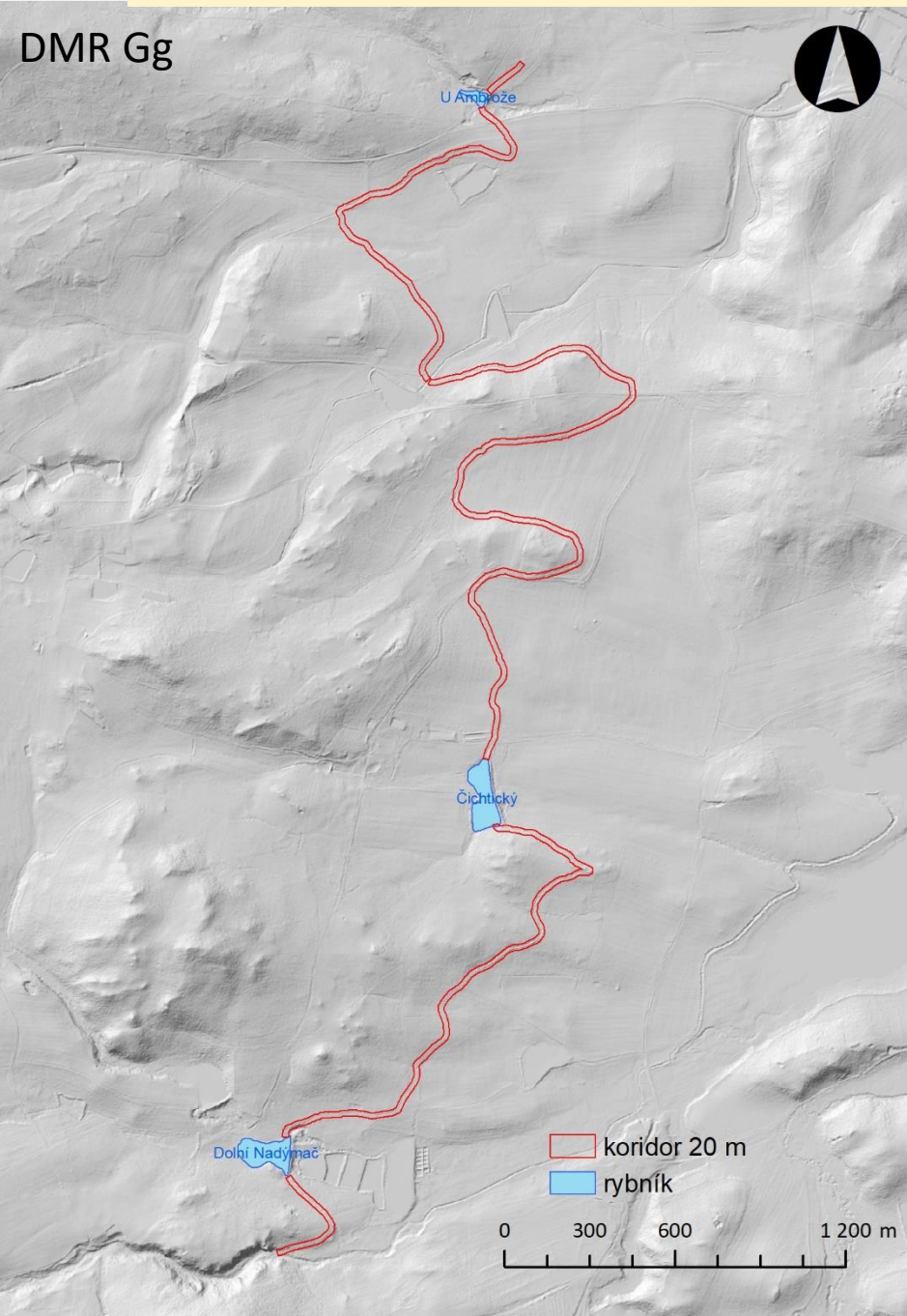
Krčín channel on the indicative sketch of the stabile cadaster (1837), detail of the central part, with intensive oak plantings in the hunting park, alongside the roads and the channel. In 1760 Jan Adolf of Schwarzenberg ordered all the fishponds dams and roads in the Dominion to be planted with oak trees.



Obora - Údolí Čistic u Svarzenberku.



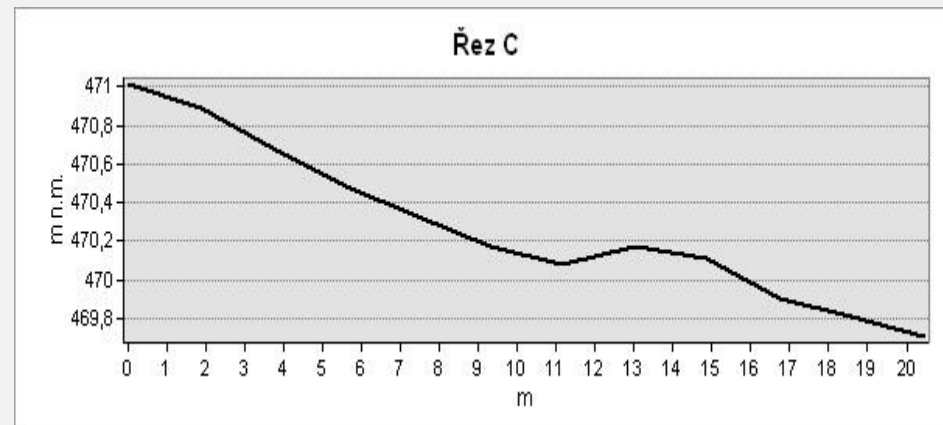
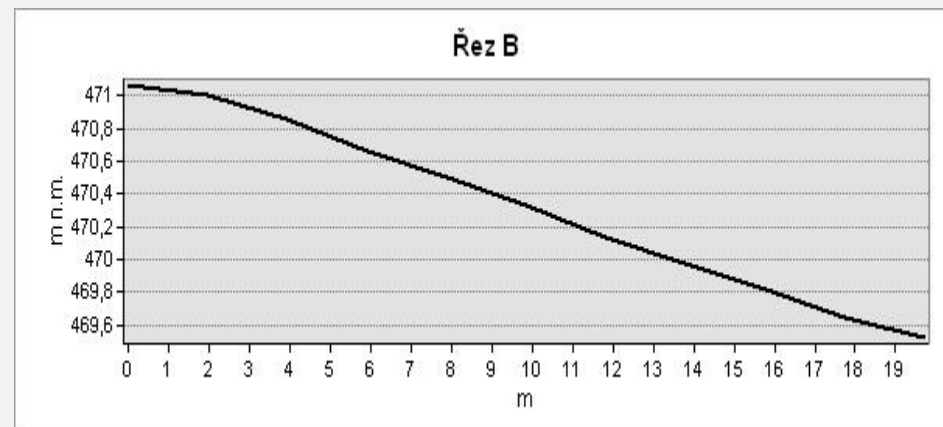
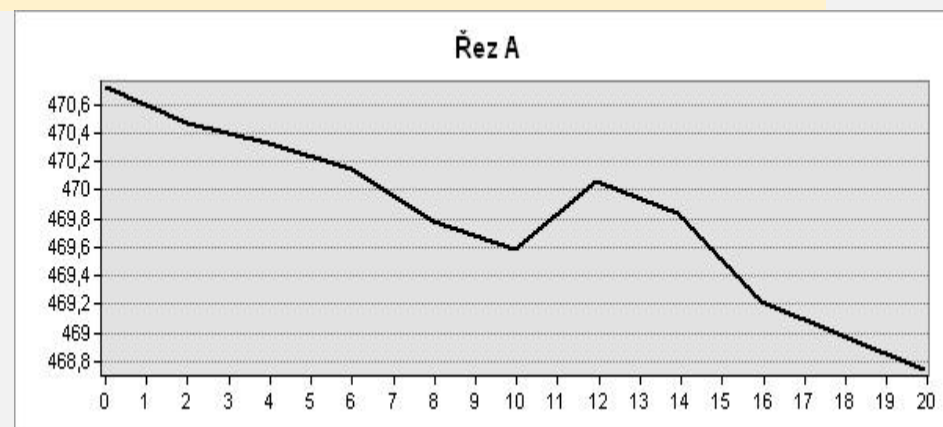
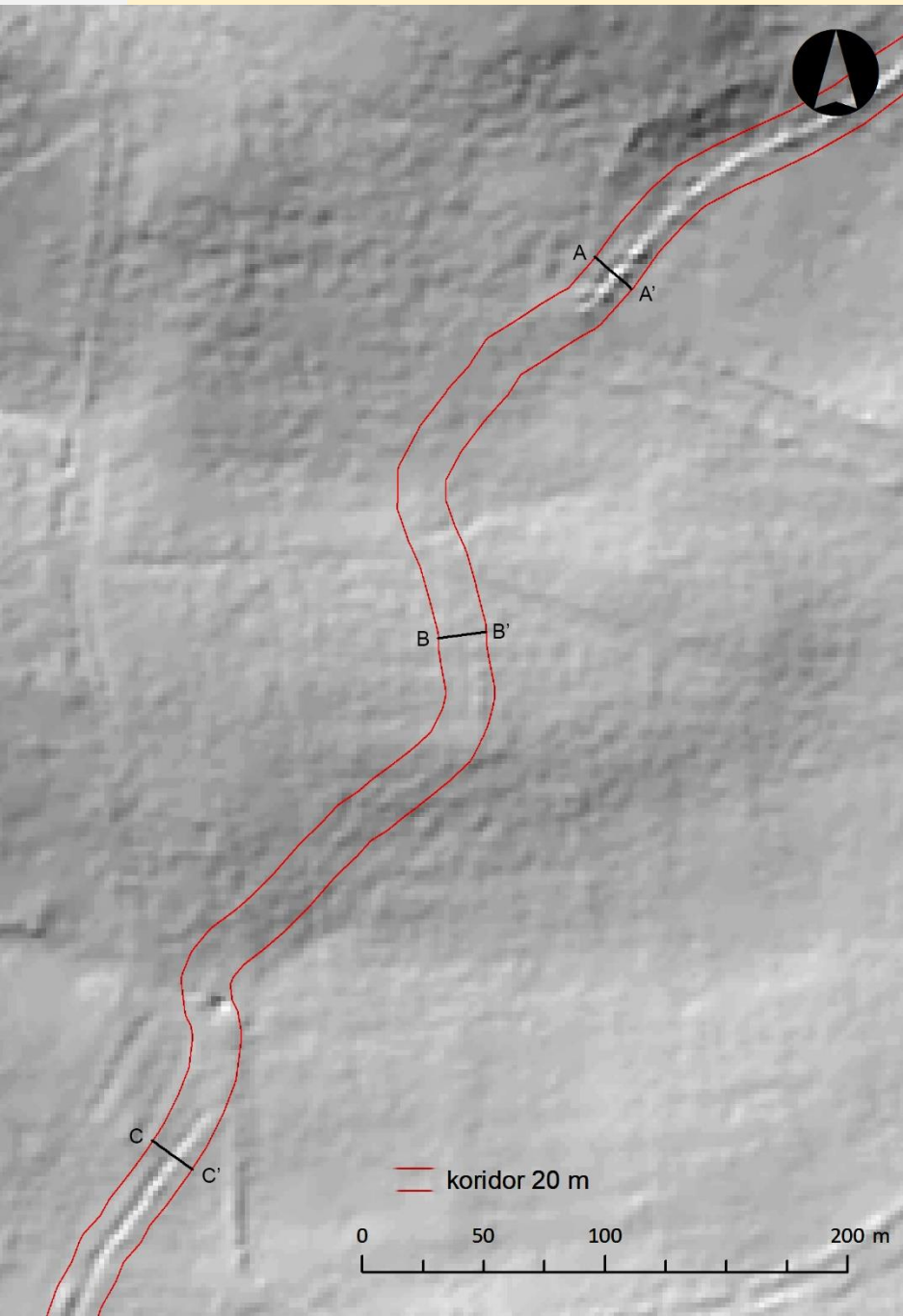
Krčín channel - delineation on Lidar images

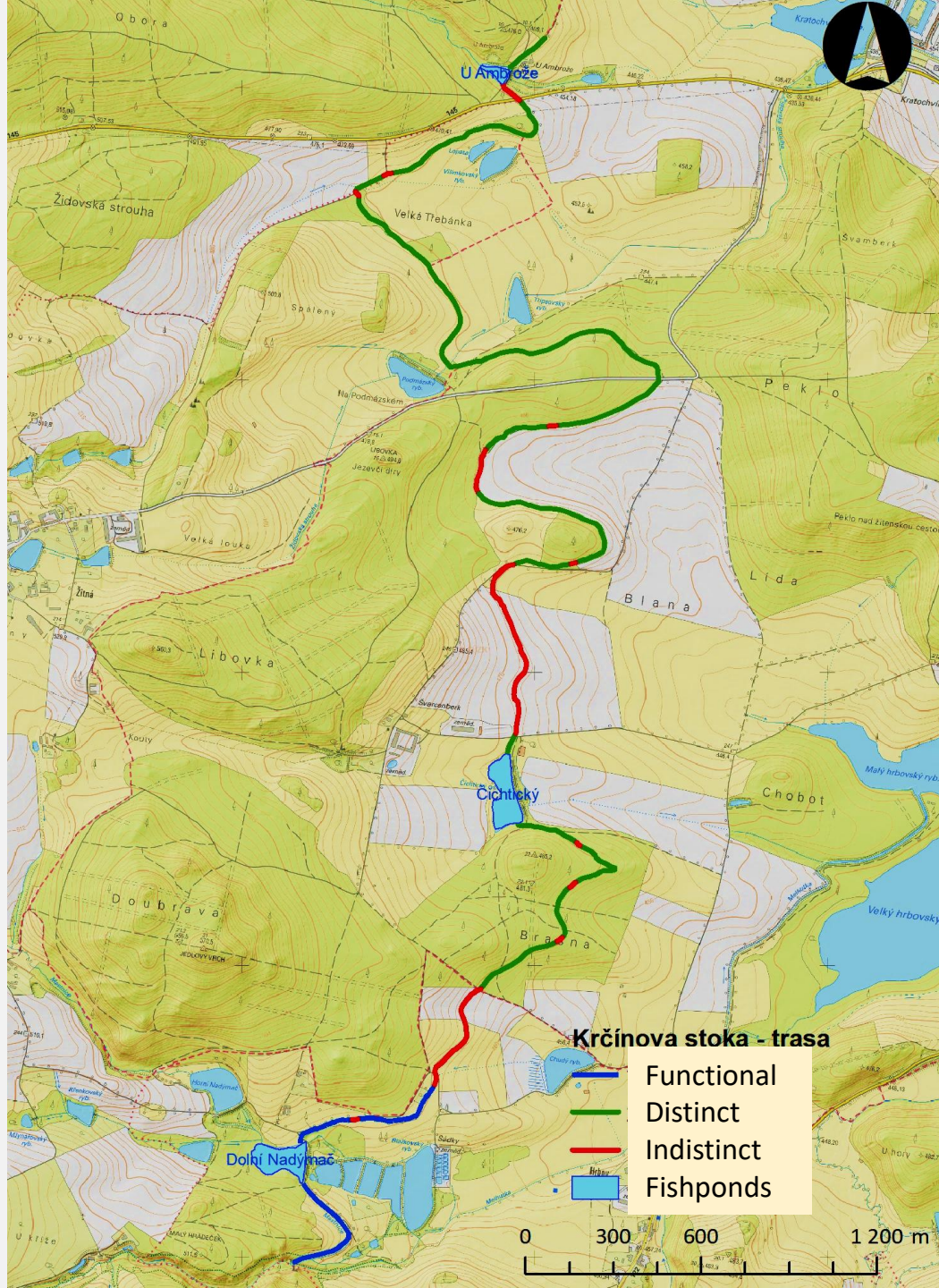


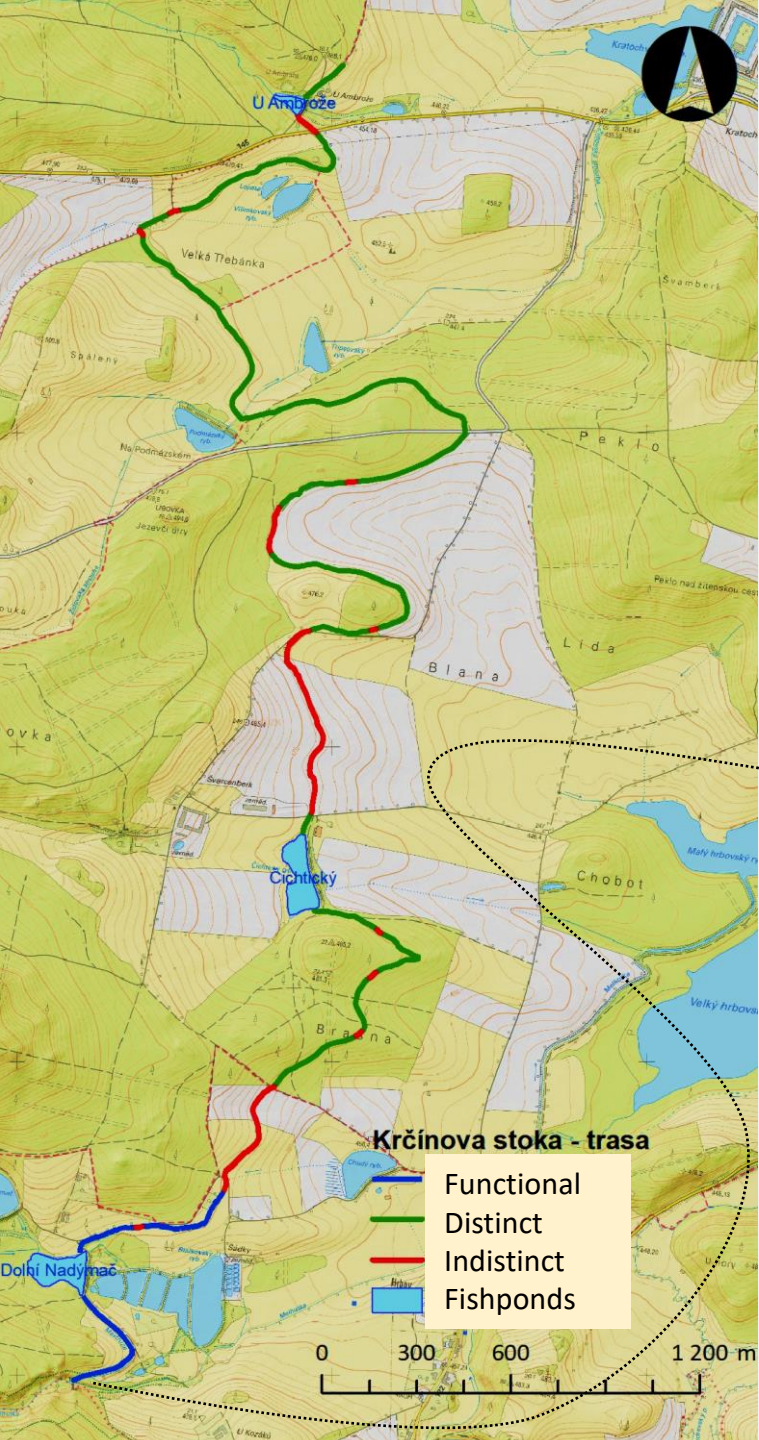


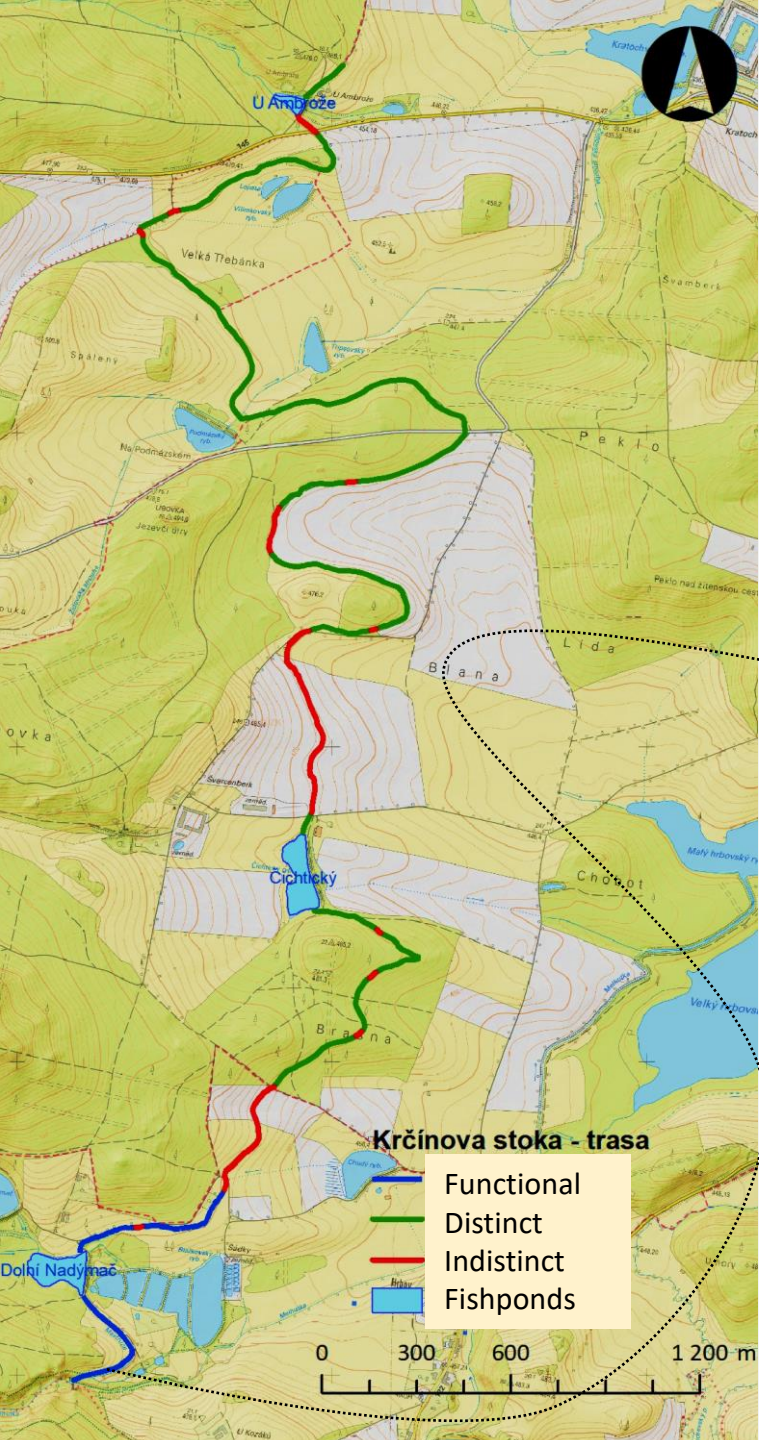
Krčín channel and Nadýmač pond. Imperial print of stabile cadaster map, 1837.

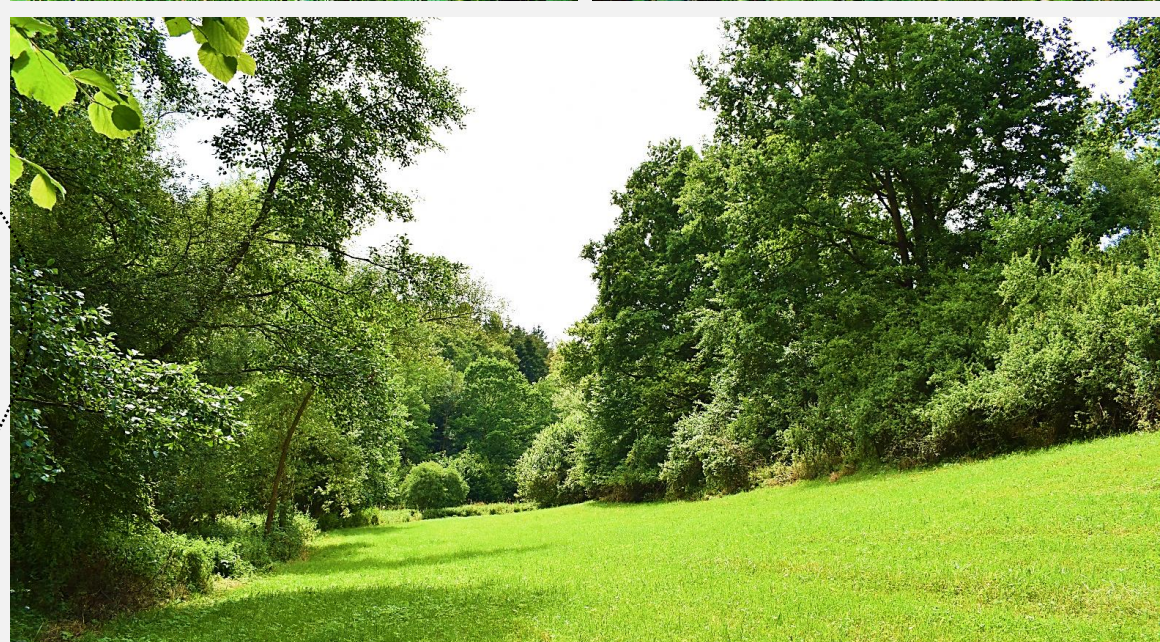
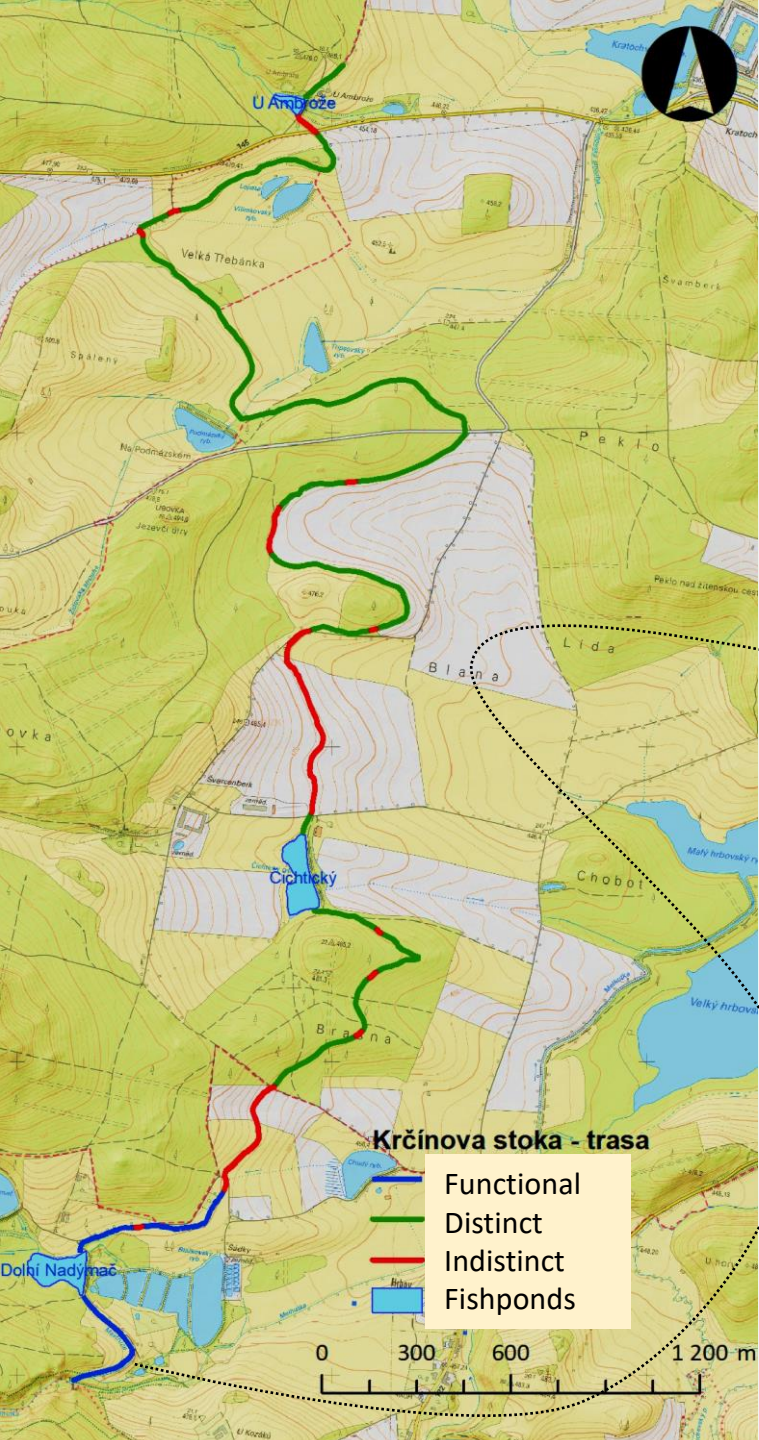
Krčín channel on Lidar images - delineation of extinct sections

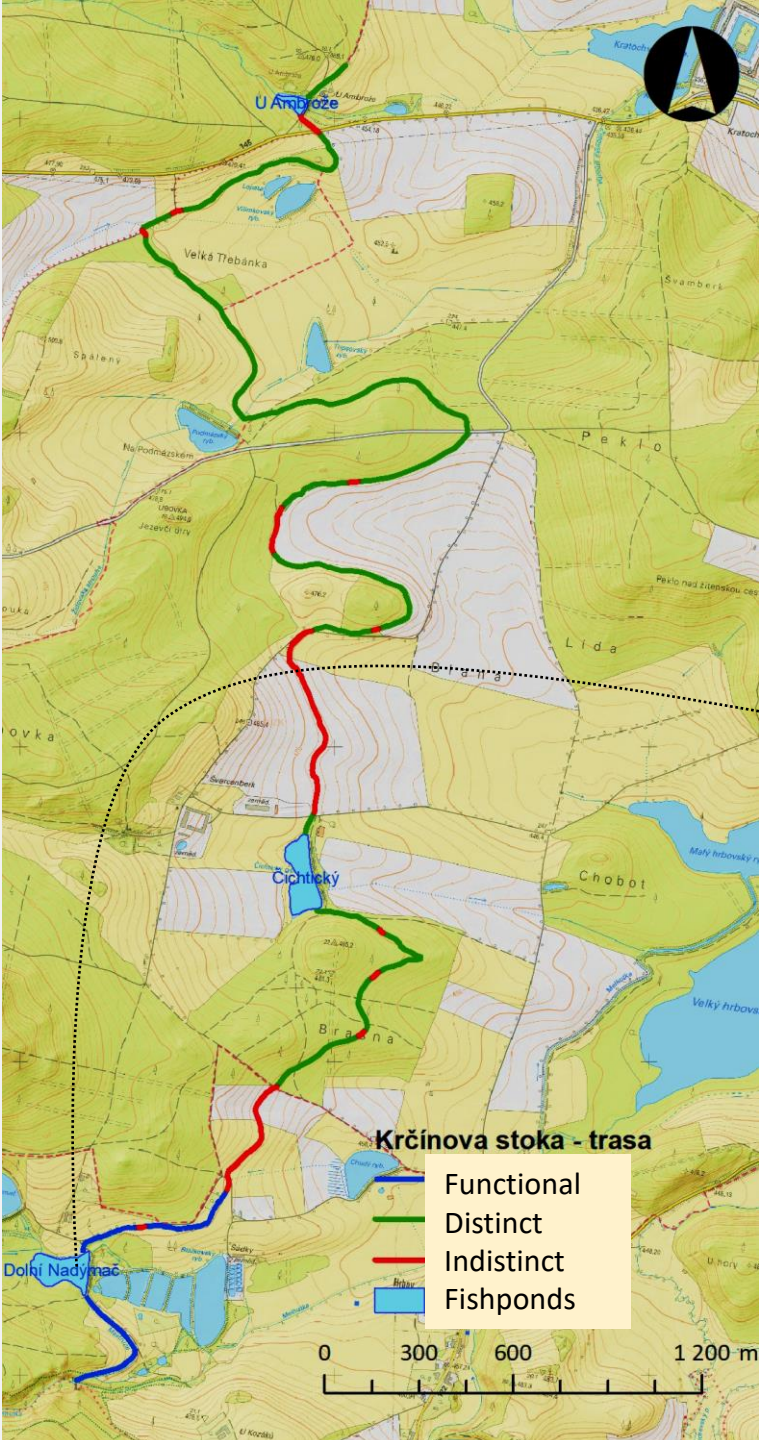


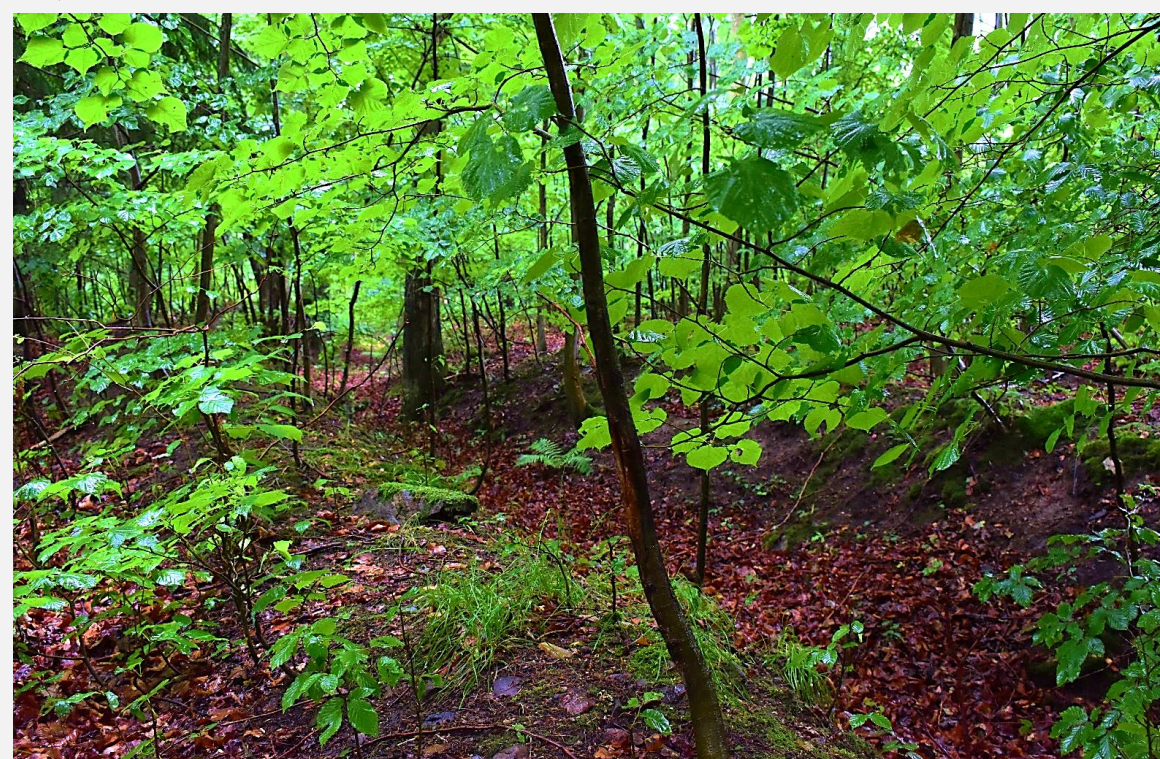
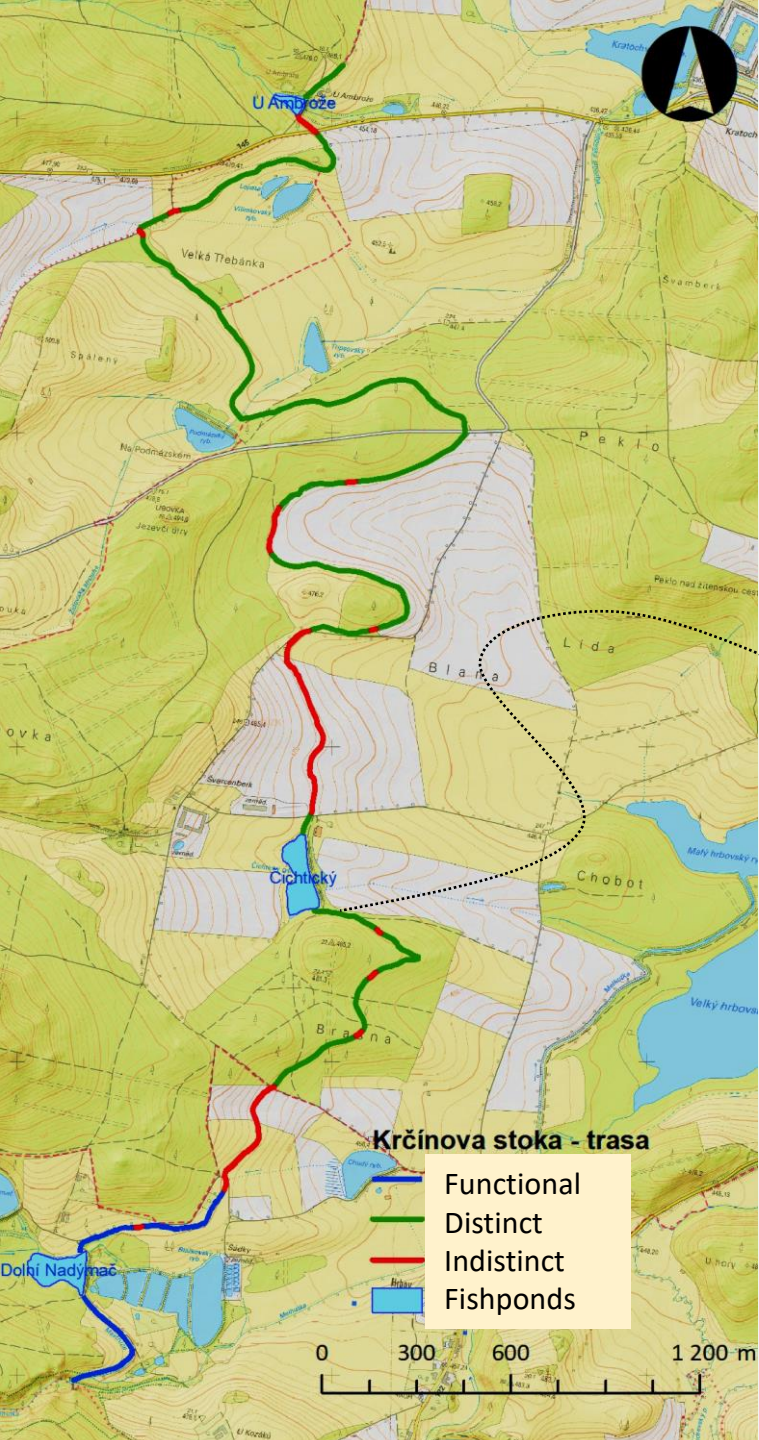


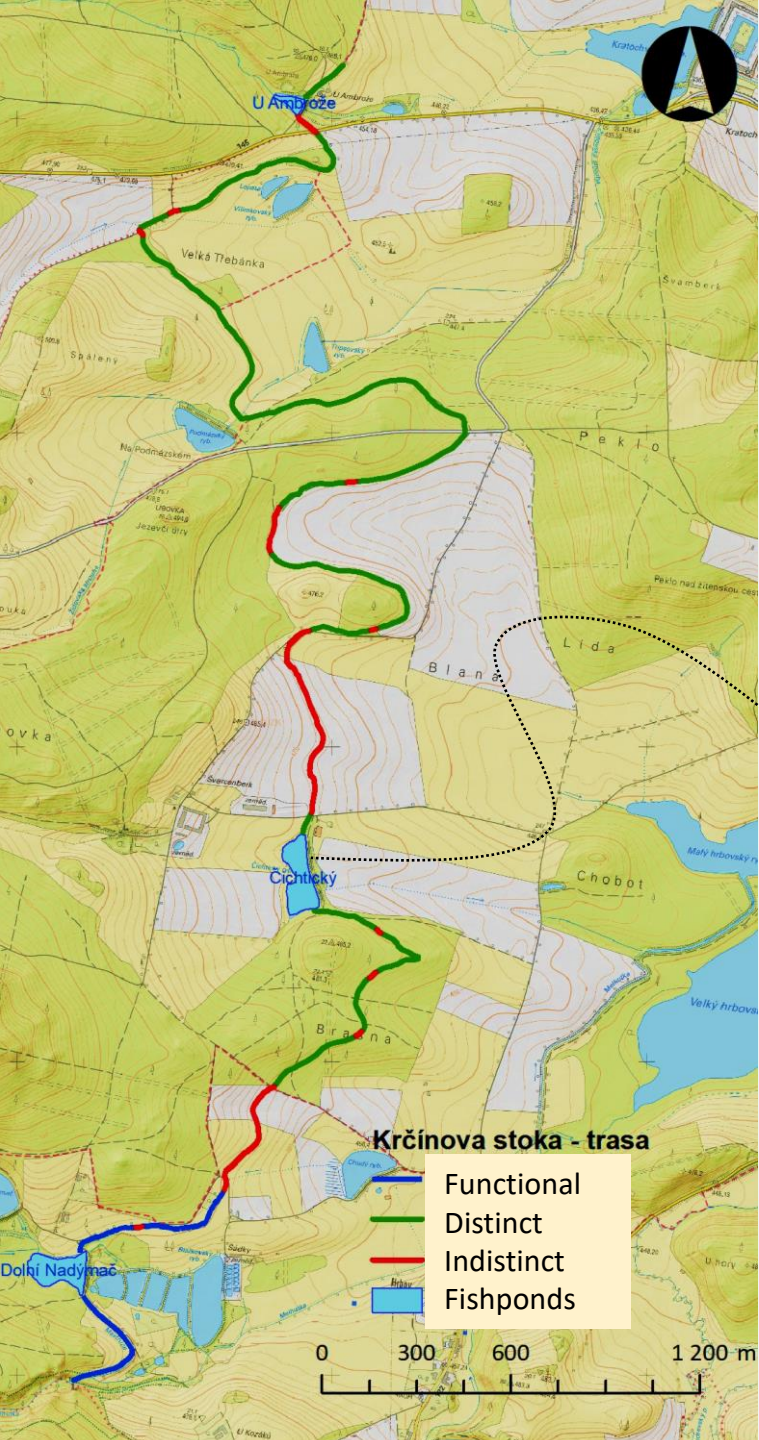




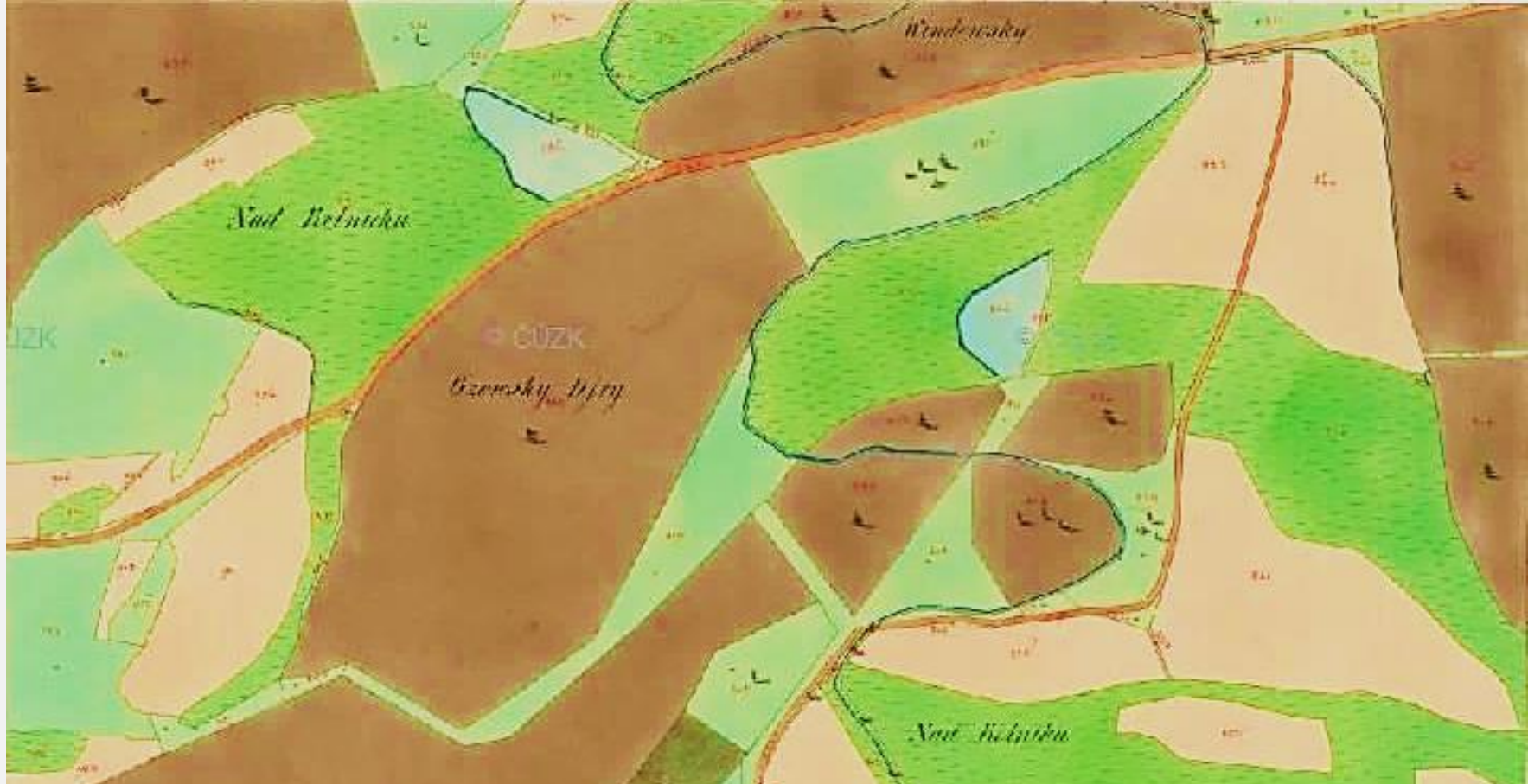




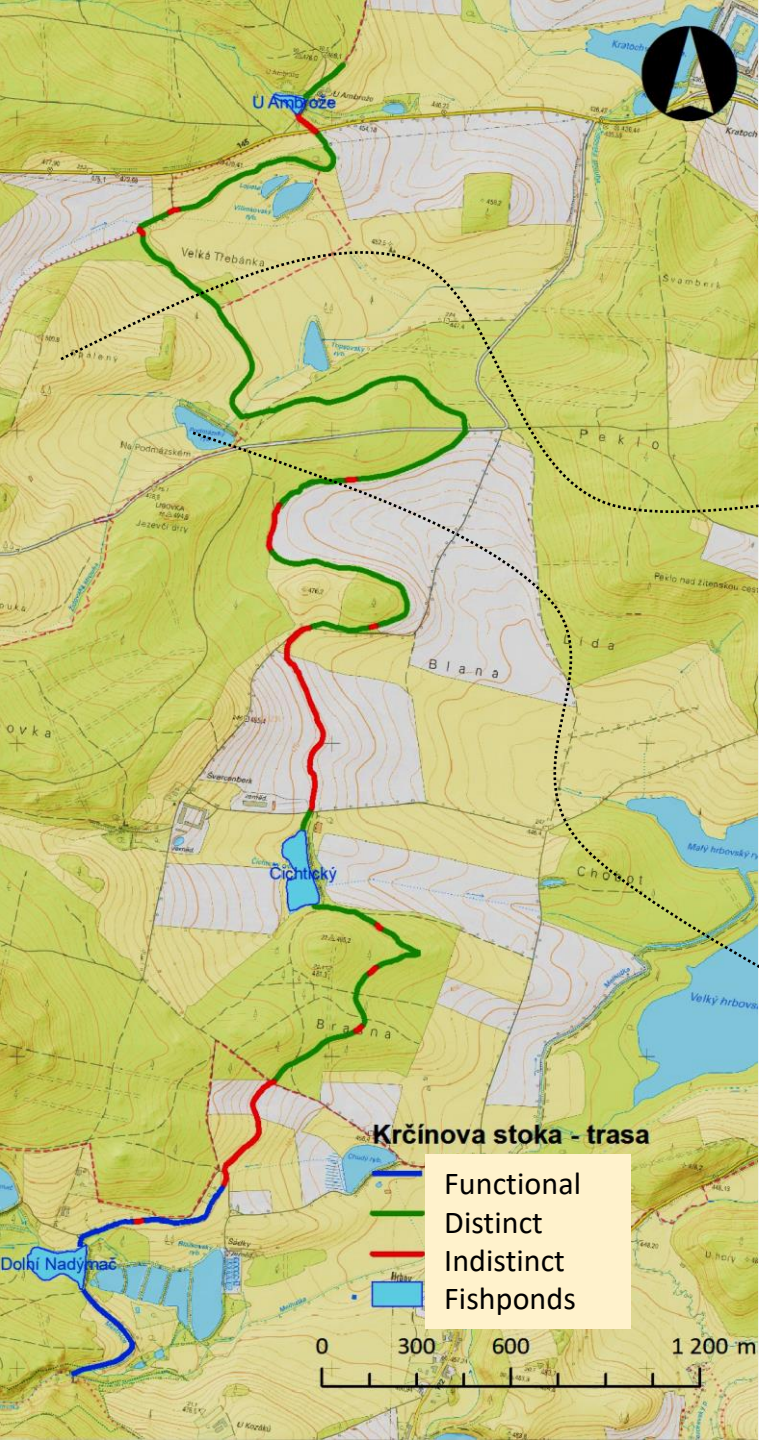




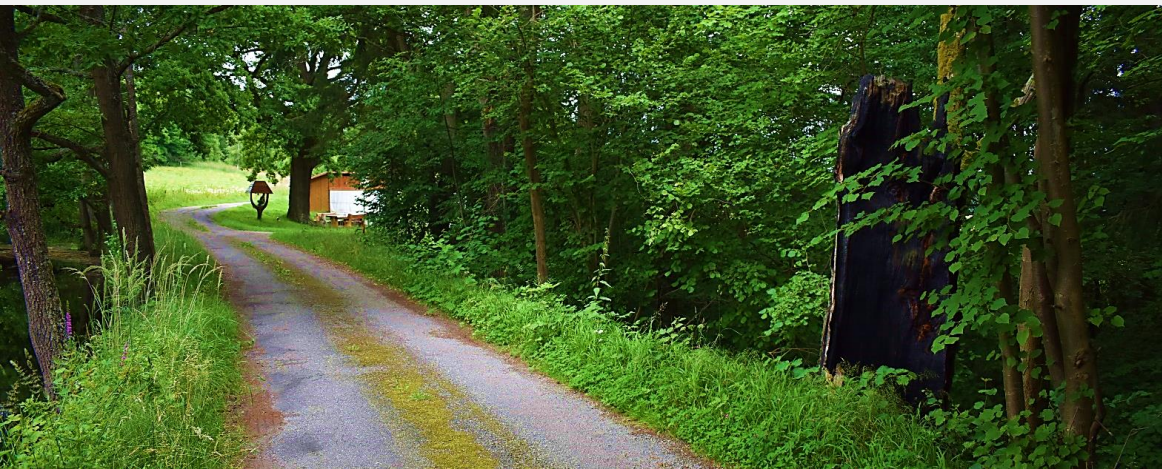
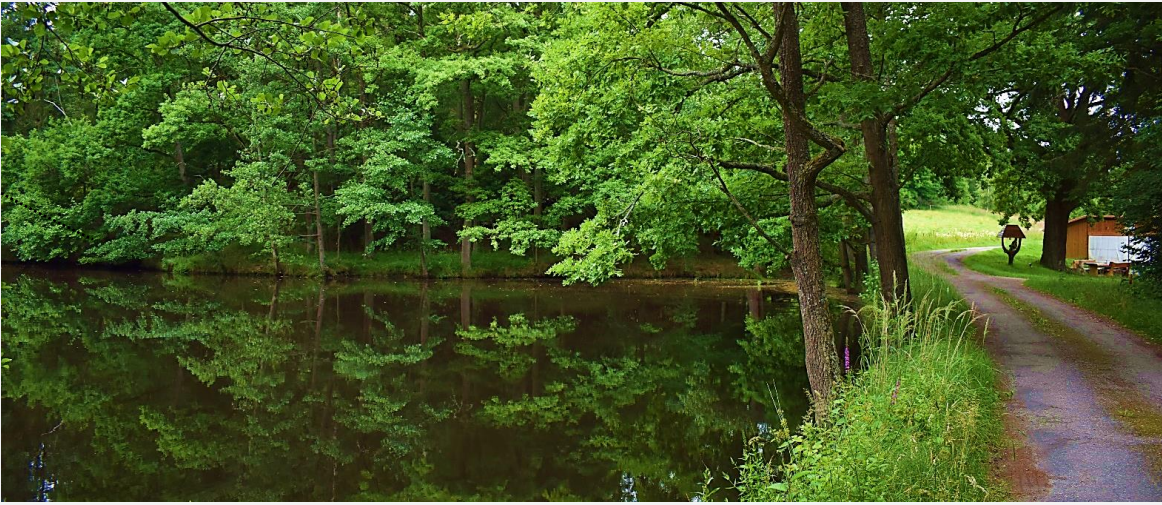
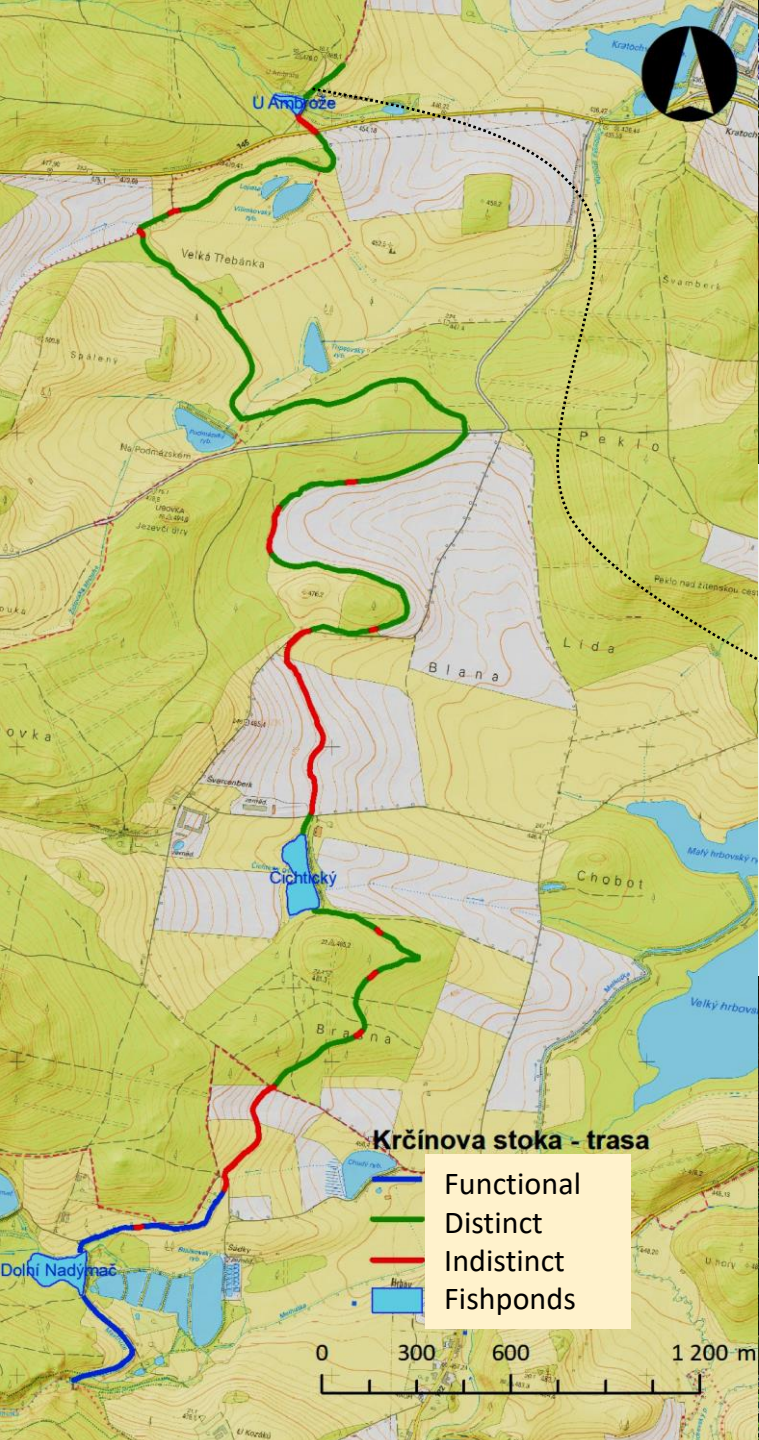
Krčín channel at Čichtický pond.

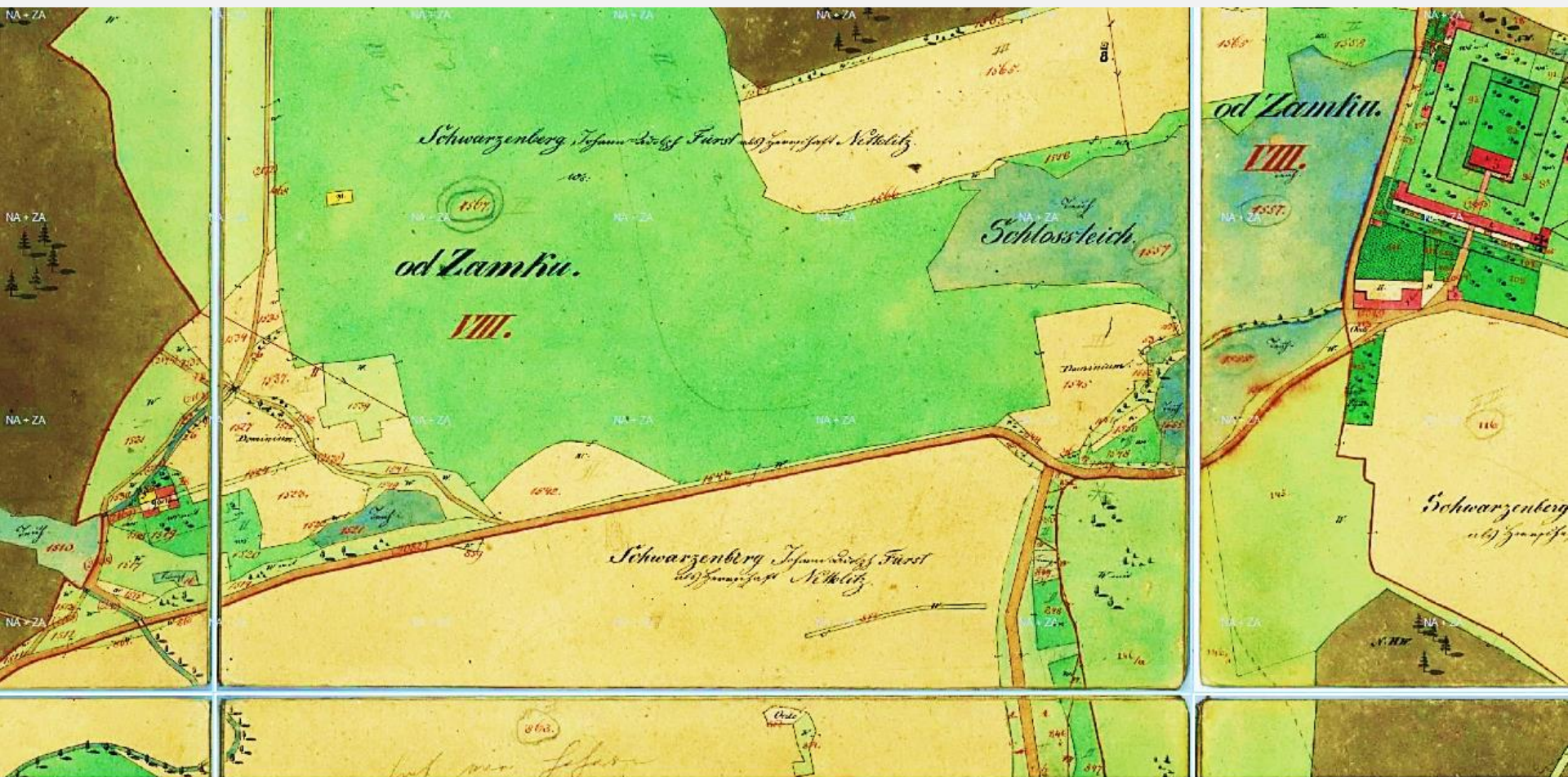


Imperial print of stabile cadaster map, 1837.

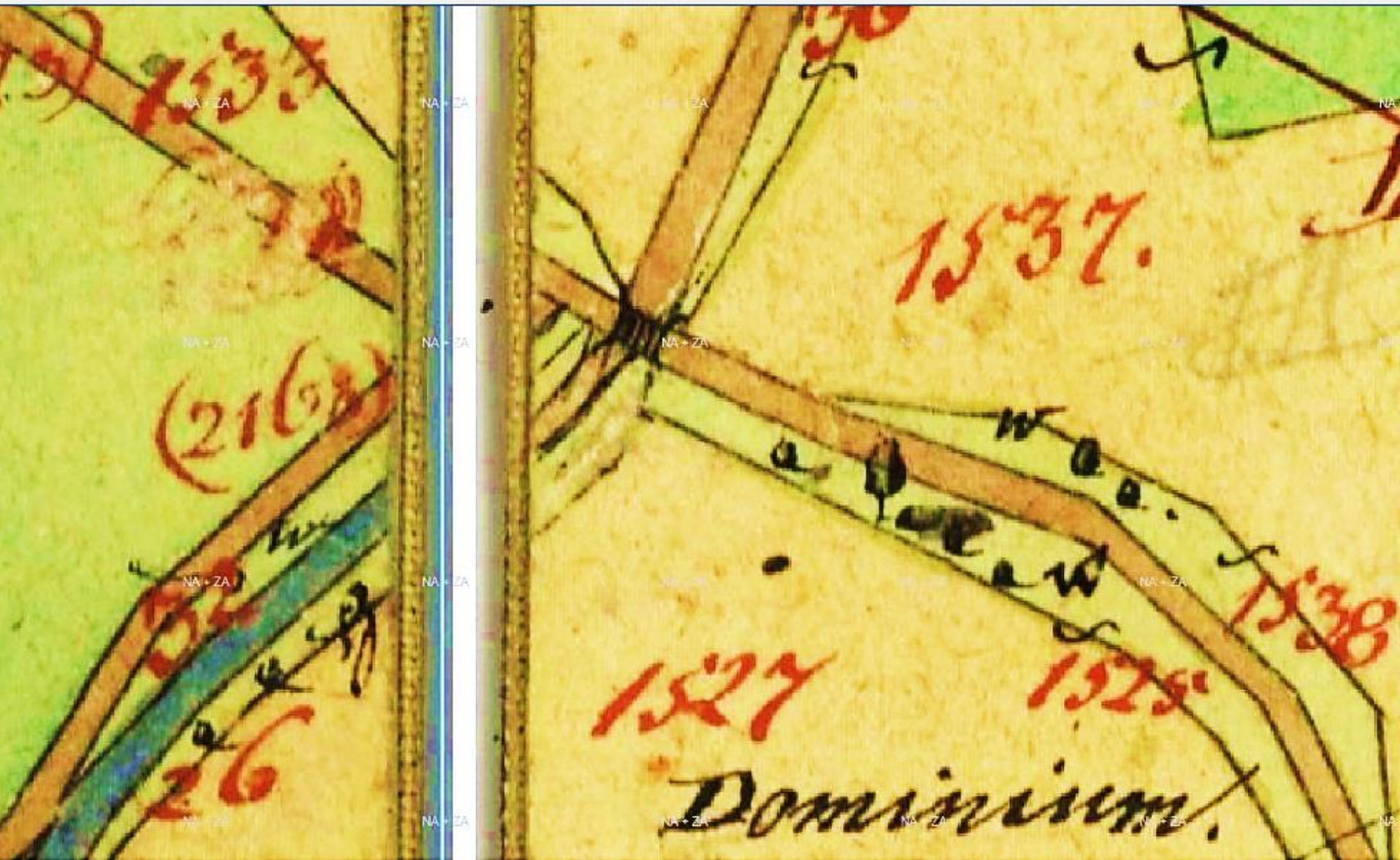








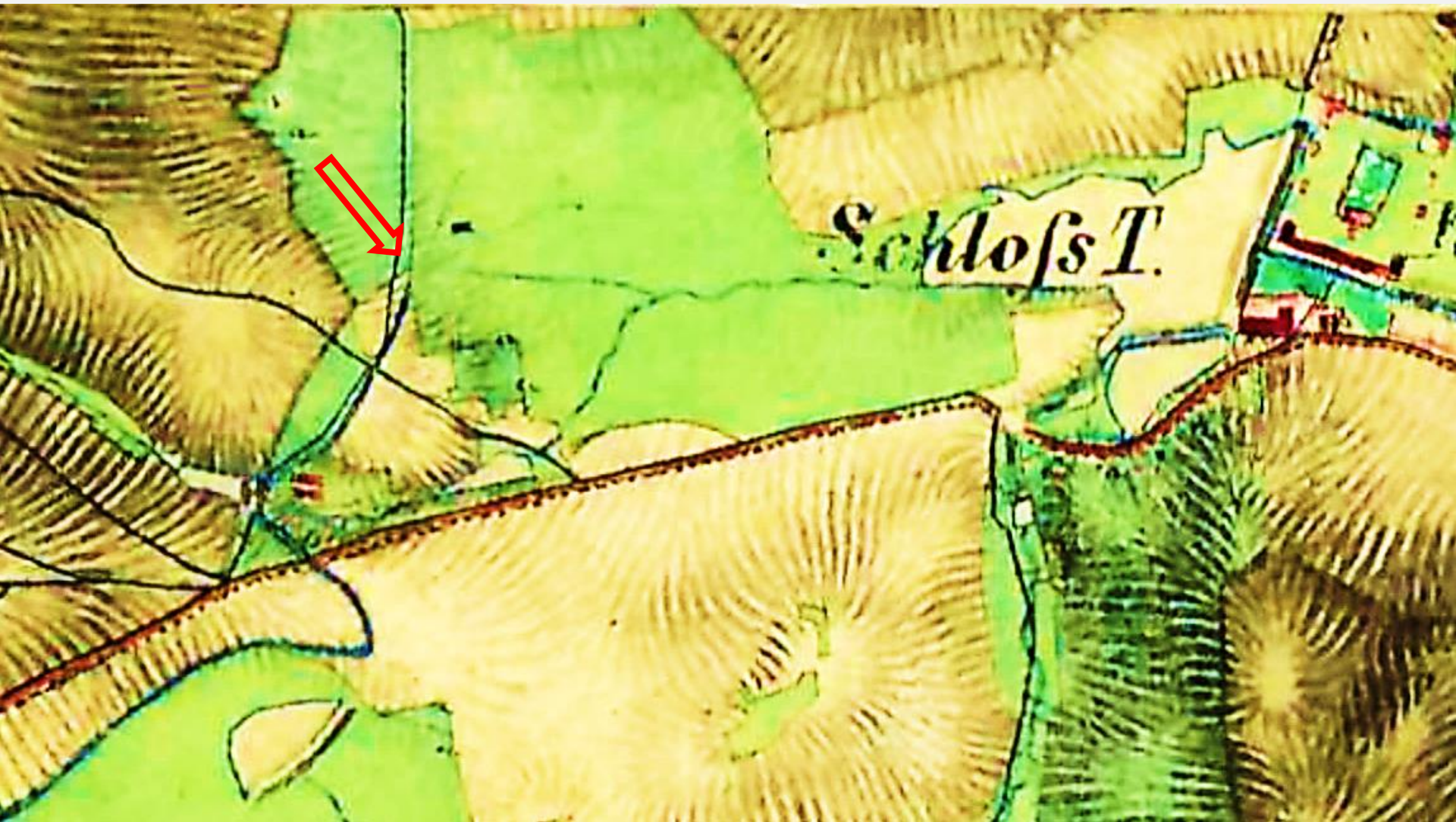
Stabile cadaster indication map – 1837.



Stabile cadastre indication map – 1837.



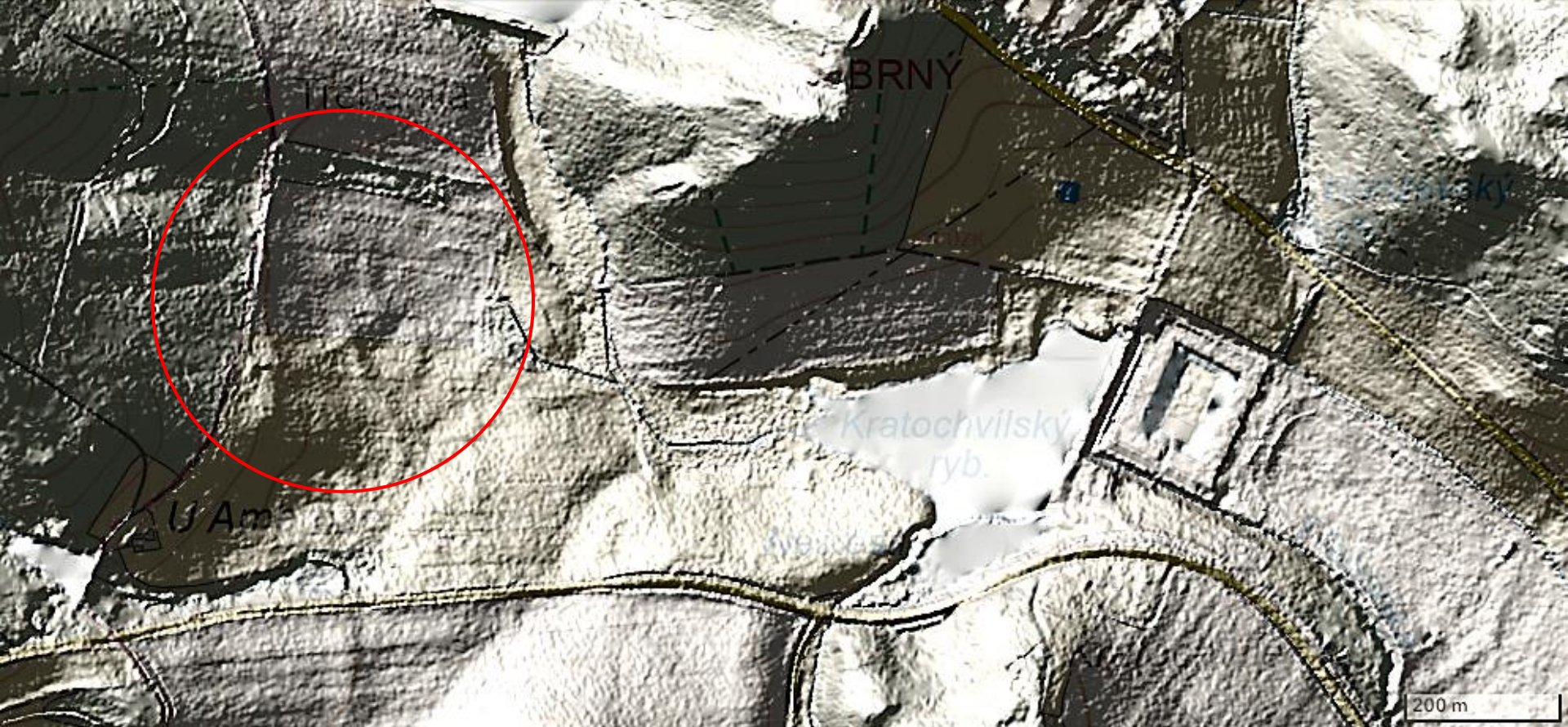
Imperial print of stabile cadaster map, 1837.



Second Military Survey map (1842–1853).







First Military Survey map, 1764-1767.



10/2018



KRATOCHVÍLE

Trčáňka

Image © 2024 CNES / Airbus

400 m

Google Earth

1985

Datum snímku: 10/13/2018 49°03'27.85" S 14°09'37.03" V, výš. 0 m, výška pohledu 1.73 km



Maxmilián Stránský, The Schwarzenberg Dominion map, section, 1711.



Thank you for your attention