

## Summary

In the end of the nineteenth century Smíchov was rapidly growing industrial suburb, but it lacked church, big enough, to shelter its believers. Tender on new church established in 1878 won Antonín Barvitius and Ignác Ullman. However in Archive of National technical museum, I found some interesting letters, which seems to prove that architect Schulz had originally won the tender. His project had to be redone. Finally the local authority authorized architect Ullmann to design new project. After Ullmann retirement, the project was finished by his brother-in-Law Barvitius. This fact is also mentioned in catholic magazine "Method". There is another interesting fact: Architect Schulz completed his project in 1876. But oldest project by architect Ullmann is dated 1877. Work, which lasted from 1880 to 1885 was finished by Barvitius only. The building of the church was sponsored by local authority, many associations and even by Emperor himself. Even the Archbishop had frequently visited construction site. Its interior reminds early Christian basilica, it was decorated by well known artists of the era: Sequens, Vosmík, Šimek, Sucharda, Pirner etc. Its exterior, however was built in Toscana Renaissance, and is fine example of successful combination of bricks and various materials. Although the architect had to cut expenses some of the decorations (majolica tympanons etc.) were ordered in Italy. The scholars often mention this church as a finest building of Antonín Barvitius. It is an excellent example of gesamtkunstwerk, based on very profound knowledge of Italian Renaissance. In my opinion there could be some connection between church in Kounice, Cathedral in Ostrava and Church of Saint Venceslas. All mentioned buildings are very similar in the way of using Neorenaissance.