

Resumé

Homestead Cibulka in Košíře during ownership of count Lepold Linhart
Thun

My bachelor thesis deal with cultural monument of Prague 5 – homestead Cibulka in Košíře. Its history is very prosperous and its origins is in the era of Charles IV. when vineyards were founded in the area of present-day urban neighbourhood Košíře. This farmyard was in possession of family Cibulkovský of Veleslavín in the 15th century. From name of this family derived homestead its present-day name. There were realized rebuilding and enlargement in the era of barock when owner of homestead was professor of Charles University Johann Georg von Funcke. The buildings were also rearranged in the 18th century and the stable with barrel vault with groin was extant up to this day.

Fundamental event for homestead Cibulka was its purchase by former Bishop of Passau Leopold Linhart count Thun-Hohenstein in 1817. Soon after purchase he had the homestead rebuilt on rigorous Empire chateau. Easter annex was supplied by turret with bulbous roof and lantern which is characteristic for Cibulka. Main building is surrounded by bishop's private gardens where sculptural decoration and detailed garden architecture was placed. The cultivated noble had contiguous park arranged by very impressionable way. This park respects natural terrain of landscape. There are many snug nooks with sophisticated outplanting and water elements. The elements of Orient are represented in this landscape park by Chinese pavilion and four statues of Chinamen; antique mythology by statue of Diana and Jupiter. The proof of contemporary Romanticism is pseudo-Gothic castle with lookout tower designed to resemble a ruin, gamekeeper's lodge and pseudo-Gothic hermitage. Some statues which are placed in the park were brought here from elsewhere and their author and their exact date of creation remain unknown. Count Thun also ordered new sculpture for decoration of his homestead and park. Among these pieces belong statue of Saint John of Nepomuk and bust of Gardener by recondite Prague sculptor Václav Nedoma.

Bishop Thun utilized his contact with Josef Bergler during his cooperation with contemporary artists. Josef Bergler is significant representative of Prague artistic events at the beginning of 19th century. Bergler was court painter during Thun's reign in episcopate of Passau. He was sent to Prague in 1799 and became the director of new founded

Academy of Fine Arts. He became famous during his working and influenced many of his scholars. His talented scholar Václav Prachner also worked for Bishop Thun and his art works decorated Thun's garden. It can be mentioned so-called „Prachnerova stéla“ – embossed stele of Bishop Thun and Tuscan column as a reminiscence of visit of imperial family. He is also the author of monumental sepulchre of Bishop Thun which was designed in 1831. Today cast-iron monument create the dominant of former cemetery of Lesser Town in Košíře. It became a model and challenge for artists of next generation. P. e. Josef Václav Myslbek faced up to it in his kneeler statue of cardinal Swarzenberg. Prachnerova stéla was placed near monument of Bishop Thun in the cemetery of Lesser Town in Košíře after its renovation in 2006 to prevent next destruction and vandalism which was menaced in the garden of Cibulka.

Up-to-date status of the homestead is catastrophic. I'm very interested in its story because I live near this monument and I often visit this place. Present owner of homestead is Cibulka a. s. and park belongs to capital city of Prague. Cibulka with its detailed garden architecture slowly disappeared. There are accomplished only temporary alterations and renewals which was no match for obstruct its decline. Property isn't used to any purpose and isn't kept. Cibulka was alternative cultural centre certain period in the '90s when building was rent to a group of young artists. Theatre performance, literary lecture and concerts were organized there. Unfortunately this activity had to be finished because of complaints of local inhabitants.