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ČLÁNKY A STUDIE

**KNÍŽE ZAKLADATEL?
OTÁZKA PAMĚTI O VLÁDĚ BŘETISLAVA I.
NA MORAVĚ V MODERNÍM
HISTORIOGRAFICKÉM PARADIGMATU
I V PRAMENECH DOMÁCÍ PROVENIENCE
12. AŽ 14. VĚKU**

Josef Šrámek

RESUMÉ

Počátky rajhradského benediktinského kláštera vzbuzují již tradičně u historiků středověku řadu otázek. Je to způsobeno tím, že až do začátku 13. století neznáme mnoho pramenů, které by o dějinách této fundace vypovídaly. Nejstarší listiny, hlásící se do roku 1045 a 1048, jsou přitom přesvědčivě identifikovány jako falza. Cílem tohoto příspěvku je zamyslet se znovu nad výpovědní hodnotou obou falz. Na základě analýzy domácích narativních i diplomatických pramenů z období 12. a 13. století autor konstatuje, že povědomí o praktické povaze vlády knížete Břetislava I., kterého obě falza jmenují zakladatelem rajhradského kláštera, nebylo příliš konkrétní (což mimochodem výrazně koliduje s názory nemalé části odborné literatury, která přičítá knížeti Břetislavovi na Moravě provádění rozsáhlých reforem ještě před rokem 1034).

SUMMARY

*A DUKE FOUNDER? THE MATTER OF MEMORY
ABOUT THE REIGN OF BRETISLAUS I IN MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHIC
PARADIGMA AND IN DOMESTIC SOURCES OF THE 12TH AND 14TH CENTURY*

The origins of the Benedictine monastery in Rajhrad traditionally arouse a wide range of questions at medieval historians. This fact is caused by poor knowledge of primary sources until the beginning of the 13th century that would give evidence of this institution history. The oldest documents, which date back to years 1045 and 1048, have conclusively been proven to be forgeries. The objective of this contribution is to reconsider the information value of both forgeries. On the grounds of the analysis of domestic narrative and diplomatic sources dated to the 12th and 13th century, the author assumes that awareness of practical traits of the reign of Bretislaus I, who is named a founder of the monastery in Rajhrad by both false documents, could not have been too concrete. Parenthetically, this fact noticeably collides with a large body of literature that attributes pursuing of elaborated reforms in Moravia before 1034 to Duke Bretislaus I. Because a writer of both forgeries could not find inspiration anywhere, the author of this article in accordance with modern medieval methods argues that Rajhrad forgeries should be perceived as a specific historiographical document that may provide a present historian with certain knowledge – what people, who wrote these forgeries in the second half of the 13th century, thought about their own history.

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ZÁPADNÍ MOCNOSTI, OBCHOD A OTROCI V PRVNÍ POLOVINĚ 19. STOLETÍ V SENEGAMBII¹

Filip Strych

RESUMÉ

Senegambie představovala strategickou oblast po celou první polovinu 19. století, přičemž v jeho druhé polovině naopak začala důležitost regionu klesat. Hlavními metropolemi v oblasti byly Francie a Velká Británie, které zde soupeřily o vliv a o co největší zisk z obchodu. Studie se zabývá obchodem, ve kterém lze spatřit shody, ale i rozdíly v přístupech obou velmocí, jako například odlišné preference při volbě maziv pro domácí průmysl. Dále je kladen důraz na různá obchodní odvětví, přičemž pozornost je zaměřena na dva nejvýznamnější artikly, arašídý a otroky. Obě dvě „komodity“ patřily mezi klíčové a určovaly vývoj trhu, potažmo celé oblasti v první polovině 19. století. Upevňování pozic pro konečnou „rvačku o Afriku“ se událo právě na konci první poloviny 19. století, kdy obě mocnosti chtěly udržet a upevnit své stávající pozice.

SUMMARY

*WESTERN POWERS, TRADE AND SLAVES IN SENEGAMBIA
IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY*

Senegambia represented a strategic area in the first half of the 19th century, whereas in the second half of this century the importance of the region began to decline. The chief authorities of this territory were France and Great Britain that competed for the influence and also the largest profit of trade. The study deals with the trade where is possible to find similarities as well as differences in the approach of both powers, for instance diverse preferences in choice of a grease for the domestic industry. Furthermore, the accent is put on various trading branches – the two most significant of them (peanuts and slaves) are discussed in detail. Both commodities belonged to the crucial ones and dictated the development of the market, alternatively of the whole area in the first half of the 19th century. The consolidation of position for “the final fight for Africa” happened just at the end of the first half of the 19th century, when both powers wanted to maintain and consolidate their present positions.

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PIETRO CIRIACI – NEÚSPĚCH V ČESKOSLOVENSKU KLÍČEM K JEHO DALŠÍMU VZESTUPU?

Marek Šmíd

RESUMÉ

V roce 1928 byl mladý, inteligentní a vzdělaný Pietro Ciriaci (1885–1966) jmenován třetím apoštolským nunciem v Praze. Jeho volba byla logickým a správným rozhodnutím, neboť právě on se mimořádně zasloužil o dojednání a uzavření modu vivendi mezi Československem a Svatým stolicem. Mimo to patřil mezi schopné úředníky římské kurie, byl mladý, rozhodný a vzdělaný. Po příjezdu do Prahy měl před sebou množství úkolů, s nimiž se musel potýkat, z nichž mezi nejtěžší patřily obnovení zpřetrhaných diplomatických vztahů, návrat důvěry v katolicismus a Svatý stolec a rozvíjení Katolické akce. Současně udržoval kontakt s představiteli politického i církevního tábora, účastnil se významných událostí, předsedal biskupským konferencím, přestěhoval apoštolskou nunciaturu z Hradčan do Nového Města apod.

Již na konci dvacátých let se však dostal do konfliktu se stárnoucím pražským arcibiskupem F. Kordačem, který podle něho špatně spravoval arcidiecézi, zanedbával povinnosti, vzdělávání kléru či pastýřskou činnost, a donutil jej k rezignaci. Vlnu následné nevole, jež se proti němu po arcibiskupově odchodu zvedla, ustál, podpořily jej totiž špičky československého politického a náboženského života. Osudnými se mu však staly Pribinovy slavnosti v roce 1933 v Nitře, kde se po skončení oslav bránil agrárnímu tisku, avšak jeho obrana, dopis slovenskému táboru, nenalezla v české společnosti, jež mu dosud byla nakloněna, adekvátní odezvu. Byl proto donucen na svůj post rezignovat a z Československa odejít.

Studie vysvětluje diplomatické pozadí těchto událostí a přihlíží k pozici Svatého stolce, přičemž na jevy hledí rovněž optikou zahraničních archivů a literatury, které zatím nebyly k tématu dostatečně využívány.

SUMMARY

PIETRO CIRIACI – THE FAILURE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS A KEY TO ITS FURTHER GROWTH?

Young, intelligent and educated Pietro Ciriaci (1885–1966) was appointed the third Apostolic Nuncio in Prague in 1928. His election has been a logical and right decision because he had made a great contribution to finish negotiating *modus vivendi* between Czechoslovakia and the Holy See. Furthermore, he belonged to efficient officers of the Roman Curia; he was young, determined and educated. After the arrival to Prague he had to contend with several matters; the restoration of severed diplomatic relations, the return of confidence in Catholicism as well as the Holy See and the development of Catholic Action were counted as the most complicated ones. At the same time he maintained a contact with representatives of political and ecclesiastic groups, participated in significant events, chaired episcopal conferences, moved an Apostolic Nunciature from Hradčany to New Town etc. However, at the beginning of 1930s he came into conflict with the ageing Prague archbishop F. Kordač who, according to him, mismanaged the archdiocese and was negligent of his duties, education of clergy or pastoral care and that is why he forced him to resign. Leaving of the archbishop was followed by the wave of disapproval against Pietro Ciriaci, nevertheless he handled it because the elite of Czechoslovak political as well as ecclesiastic circles had supported him. But the Pribina festival held in Nitra in 1933 happened to be a fatal event for him. When the celebrations had been finished, he tried to defend himself against the agrarian press. Unfortunately, his defence – a letter to a Slovak group has not found an appropriate response in Czech society that still has not regarded him with favour. For that reason he had to vacate his post and leave Czechoslovakia. This study explains a diplomatic background of these events, also takes into consideration a position of the Holy See and furthermore, it examines the phenomena with the usage of foreign archives and literature that have not been fully exploited yet.

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VZŤAHY ANDREJA HLINKU A R. W. SETON-WATSONA

Vladimír Daniš – Zdislava Dvorščáková

RESUMÉ

Cieľom príspevku je poukázať na vzťahy dvoch osobností slovenských a československých dejín Andreja Hlinku a R. W. Seton-Watsona pred vznikom prvej ČSR a počas nej. Obdobie, v ktorom pôsobili, je veľmi dôležité pre formovanie sa Slovákov na suverenný národný subjekt s náležitými atribútmi. Príspevok bude analyzovať prínos oboch v tomto procese so všetkými sprievodnými javmi či už kladného, alebo záporného charakteru. Poukáže na to, ako boli v období Uhorska obe osobnosti na jednej strane barikády. Mali spoločný cieľ, ktorým bolo odstránenie maďarizácie, a vyvíjali preto maximálne úsilie, kvôli čomu museli znášať rôzne tlaky zo strany maďarských vládnych kruhov. Keď sa táto skutočnosť stala minulosťou a Slovensko sa ocitlo v novej situácii v štátnom útvare spolu s bratským národom Čechmi, zmenili sa aj ich pozície. Viac-menej stali proti sebe, kým Hlinka bol za riešenie slovenskej otázky politickou autonómiou na etnickom základe. Seton-Watson bol proti takémuto druhu autonómie a mal o nej inú predstavu. Z tohto dôvodu sa budeme snažiť vystihnúť zložitost' tohto javu, ako sa prejavoval v názoroch a postojoch u oboch, a aké aktivity k tomu vyvíjali.

SUMMARY

THE RELATIONS OF ANDREJ HLINKA AND R. W. SETON-WATSON

The objective of this study is to outline the relations between two personalities of Slovak and Czechoslovak history Andrej Hlinka and R. W. Seton-Watson before the establishment of the first Czechoslovak Republic and also during this era. This period is pretty significant for a formation of Slovaks into a sovereign national subject with all essential attributes. It analyses the contribution of both of them in this process with all attendant circumstances, the negative as well as the positives ones. Moreover, this article shows that these prominent men were found on the same side of the fence during the Hungarian period; they had a common aim of eliminating Hungarization and concentrated their effort on it. That is why they had to face constant pressure from Hungarian leading circles. When this reality became the past and Slovakia occurred to be in a new state together with the Czechs, their positions were transformed as well. They quarrelled with each other until that time when Hlinka endeavoured to solve Slovak matters by political autonomy based on ethnic principles. Seton-Watson disagreed with such a kind of autonomy because he had a different view about it. For that reasons it would be attempted to examine the complexity of this phenomenon, how it appeared in their opinions and attitudes and which activities they had to undertake.

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**„NA PANA ŠPÍNU PROFESORA SI DEJTE
V PRAZE TĚŽ POZOR, JEST TO ČECH ROZENÝ,
ALE ŠKODLIVÝ TEĎ NĚMEC.“**

**K ČINNOSTI ČELNÉHO PŘEDSTAVITELE
NĚMECKÉHO AKTIVISMU
V PRVNÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLICE
FRANZE SPINY**

Lukáš Novotný

RESUMÉ

Franz Spina patřil mezi nejvýznamnější politické představitele německé národnostní menšiny v první Československé republice. Ihned po vzniku nového státu se vrhl do politického života; jeho politickým směrem se stalo agrární hnutí. Po vstupu do parlamentu (1920) velmi brzy pochopil, že pokusy o územní dezintegraci Československa nemají naději na úspěch. Již v první polovině dvacátých let se stal předním propagátorem politiky tzv. aktivismu, tedy hledání cesty k aktivnější spolupráci s oficiálními místy a k dorozumění mezi většinovým československým národem a nejpočetnější německou menšinou. Tuto cestu završil na podzim 1926 vstup dvou německých ministrů do národnostně smíšené vlády. Pro Spinu to byl vrchol jeho politické kariéry.

Když propukla hospodářská krize, snažil se spolupracovat na opatřeních ve prospěch zemědělců. Zároveň byl však nucen čelit stále sílícímu tlaku negativistických stran, jež kritizovaly jeho politiku. Po vzniku SHF Spina usiloval o spolupráci s Henleinem, ale velmi brzy pochopil, že dohoda nebude možná. Na počátku roku 1937 se ještě aktivně snažil o zlepšení situace německé menšiny (Únorová dohoda), ale atmosféra doby pozitivnímu řešení na půdorysu Československé republiky nepřála. V březnu 1938 se vzdal poslaneckého mandátu a na podzim téhož roku vyčerpan a unaven útoky na svou osobu zemřel.

SUMMARY

*“NA PANA ŠPÍNU PROFESORA SI DEJTE V PRAZE TĚŽ POZOR, JEST TO ČECH
ROZENÝ, ALE ŠKODLIVÝ TEŽ NĚMEC.”*

*ABOUT THE ACTIVITY OF THE CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GERMAN
ACTIVISM FRANZ SPINA IN THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC*

Franz Spina belonged to the most prominent political representatives of the German national minority in the first Czechoslovak Republic. Immediately after the establishment of a new state, he started to participate in political life; he concerned himself with the agrarian movement. Later on, shortly after joining the parliament in 1920, he realized that attempts on territorial disintegration could not be successful. In the first half of 1920s he became a chief propagator of a policy of so-called activism, i.e. searching for a way of taking a more active cooperation with authorities as well as better understanding between the majority of Czech nation and the most numerous German minority. This issue was concluded with entering of two German ministers into the nationally mixed government in autumn 1926. This achievement has been the climax of Spina's political career. When the economic crisis had erupted, he tried to cooperate in arrangements to farmers' benefit. But at the same time he was forced to face the growing pressure of negativistic parties that criticized his policy. After the establishment of SHF, Spina had strived to cooperate with Henlein but he soon understood that the accord would not be reached. At the beginning of the year he still actively attempted to improve the situation of German minority (February Agreement), however the atmosphere of that time has not been favourable to the positive solution of the Czechoslovakian matter. He abnegated his parliamentary mandate in March 1938 and he died pretty tired and exhausted in autumn of the same year due to the attacks on his personality.

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ZDROJE INFORMACÍ O AUSTRÁLII V OBDOBÍ PRVNÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLIKY

Jana Burešová

RESUMÉ

Studie sleduje cesty, jakými se mezi zainteresované obyvatele první Československé republiky dostávaly informace o Austrálii. Cíleně se o československé krajany v cizině zajímal státní spolek Československý ústav zahraniční. Především jeho prostřednictvím se mezi obyvatelstvo dostávaly informace o poměrech v Austrálii, o životě zde usídlených Čechů a Slováků, o podmínkách k vysídlení.

Za první Československé republiky žilo v Austrálii zhruba 400 Čechů a Slováků, což bylo ve srovnání s jinými státy málo. Odešli tam z ekonomických důvodů. Získali uplatnění v naprosté většině případů v manuálních profesích, především jako zemědělci, dělníci a částečně i řemeslníci, jednotlivě pracovali i v jiných profesích. Za světové hospodářské krize přelomu dvacátých a třicátých let 20. století byly životní podmínky v Austrálii velmi těžké, australská vláda silně omezila přistěhovalectví cizinců. Někteří se dokonce vraceli zpět do Československa. Ve druhé polovině třicátých let se situace začala zlepšovat a postupně byl znovu proječován zájem o vystěhování do Austrálie.

SUMMARY

THE INFORMATION FLOWS ABOUT AUSTRALIA IN THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

The study tracks how the involved inhabitants of the first Czechoslovak Republic received pieces of information about Australia. The Czechoslovak Foreign Institute was intentionally interested in Czechoslovak compatriots living abroad. Information about circumstances in Australia, the life of Czechs and Slovaks settled there as well as conditions for immigration were primarily flowing through this institute. Approximately 400 Czechs and Slovaks lived in Australia during the first Czechoslovak Republic which is quite a small amount in comparison with other states. They moved there because of economic reasons. The vast majority of them worked there manually especially as farmers, workers and partly as craftsmen; individually they were also employed in different professions. The living conditions were pretty hard in Australia during the Great Depression at the turn of 1920s and 1930s so that the Australian government strongly restricted the immigration of foreigners. Some of them even returned to Czechoslovakia. The situation began to be improved in the second half of thirties and the interest in moving to Australia gradually aroused.

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PRIBINOVE SLÁVNOSTI V NITRE V AUGUSTE 1933: SKÚŠKA ČESKOSLOVENSKEHO REŽIMU A ŠTÁTNOTI

Peter Zmátlo

RESUMÉ

Príspevok je zameraný na Pribinove slávnosti v Nitre, ktoré sa uskutočnili od 12. do 15. augusta 1933. Autor opisuje a analyzuje najmä udalosti 13. augusta, kedy slávnosti vyvrcholili slávnostným sprievodom a manifestáciou na nitrianskom letisku za účasti vládnych predstaviteľov na čele s predsedom vlády Janom Malypetrom. Hoci v priebehu slávností nedošlo k žiadnym vážnejším zraneniam či dopravným nehodám, hoci do Nitry zavítalo niekoľko tisíc ľudí, 13. augusta prívrženci Hlinkovej ľudovej strany narušili pokojný priebeh sprievodu a následné výtržnosti formou slovných výkrikov a urážok na slávnostnej manifestácii tiež spôsobili oni a ich prívrženci. Autor podrobnej analyzuje tieto udalosti a hľadá ich príčiny. Nachádza ich vo vtedajšom centralistickom a unitárnom režime, ktorý nebol schopný vlastnej reflexie a poučenia voči snahám Slovákov a ich reprezentantom presadzujúcim autonómiu Slovenska, ale v rámci spoločného československého štátu.

SUMMARY

*THE PRIBINA FESTIVITIES IN NITRA IN AUGUST 1933:
A TEST OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REGIME AND STATEHOOD*

This paper deals with the Pribina Festivities in Nitra from the 12th to the 15th of August 1933. The author mainly describes and analyses the events of August 13th when the festivities culminated in a ceremonial parade and demonstration at Nitra airport, with government members, led by the prime minister Jan Malypetr present. Although there were no serious injuries or traffic accidents during the festivities despite the thousands of people there, members of the Hlinka People's Party disrupted the parade of August 13th and caused subsequent unrest through their verbal attacks on some of the demonstrators. The author analyses these events in detail and attributes them to the centralistic and unitary regime then in place, a regime which was incapable of self-reflection and awareness of the efforts of Slovaks and their representatives at establishing Slovak autonomy within a common Czechoslovak state.

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– PAMÁTKÁŘ, PRŮKOPNÍK VÝZKUMU
O OLOMOUCKÉ PEVNOSTI
A VÝZNAMNÝ FOTOGRAF
OLOMOUCKÝCH PAMÁTEK

Miroslav Papoušek – Michael Viktořík

RESUMÉ

Josef Kšír (1892–1978) byl považován za předního odborníka na problematiku urbanismu, zastavování měst a vytváření regulačních plánů. Kromě toho se zajímal o stavební vývoj města Olomouce a své poznatky intenzivně publikoval. Za svého života sepsal téměř tři stovky odborných a popularizačních prací, z nichž jsou mnohé dodnes nepřekonány. Josef Kšír působil jako dokumentátor a popularizátor lidového stavitelství na Hané, byl konzervátorem památkové péče pro Olomoucko a své znalosti v oblasti památkové péče předával rovněž studentům na olomoucké filozofii klé fakultě.

SUMMARY

*ING. JOSEF KŠÍR – A PRESERVATIONIST, FOUNDING FATHER
OF THE OLOMOUC FORTRESS RESEARCH
AND SIGNIFICANT PHOTOGRAPHER OF HISTORICAL SIGHTS IN OLOMOUC*

Josef Kšír (1892–1978) was considered to be a prominent specialist on urbanism, urban settlements and regulatory plans. Moreover, he was interested in urban development of Olomouc and he intensively published his findings. He wrote almost three hundred studies and popular science books during his life; some of them have not been overthrown yet. Josef Kšír worked as a documentarist and popularizer of vernacular architecture of Haná, a preserver of cultural heritage management in Olomouc region and he also transmitted his knowledge in the field of historic preservation to students of the Philosophical Faculty in Olomouc.

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PROFESOR LADISLAV HOSÁK OČIMA KOLEGŮ, RODINY A PŘÁTEL

Zuzana Haraštová

RESUMÉ

Prof. PhDr. Ladislav Hosák, DrSc. představuje významnou osobnost moravské historie. Velkou část svého života věnoval pedagogické činnosti na středních školách, především gymnáziích. Vedle toho již od vysokoškolských studií odborně publikoval, a proto není divu, že svůj další vědecký růst spojil s Univerzitou Palackého v Olomouci. Od roku 1946 působil na pedagogické fakultě a po roce 1950 založil Ústav pro historickou vlastivědu. Jeho pedagogická činnost se i zde snoubila s aktivním výzkumem moravské topografie. I po svém odchodu na zasloužený odpočinek v roce 1970 nezahálel a nadále docházel do Moravského zemského archivu v Brně. Nejvýznamnějším dílem profesora Hosáka je bezpochyby *Historický místopis země moravskoslezské* (1938). Předkládaný text není ani tak podrobným soupisem aktivit a životních osudů Ladislava Hosáka, jako spíše pohledem na jeho osobu očima rodiny, kolegů a přátel. Kromě mnoha prací, jež nám po něm zůstaly, je neocenitelným zdrojem poznání pracovní morálky Ladislava Hosáka, stejně jako poučením pro všechny současné a budoucí studenty historie (a dalších vědních oborů), *Několik rad učitele mladým přátelům*.

SUMMARY

THE PROFESSOR LADISLAV HOSÁK FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF HIS COLLEAGUES, FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Prof. PhDr. Ladislav Hosák, DrSc. represents an important personality of Moravian history. He devoted a great part of his life to pedagogical activities at secondary schools, especially grammar schools. Besides, he already published a large body of literature since his university studies; therefore there is no wonder that his future professional career was wedded to Palacký University in Olomouc. Since 1946 he was employed at the Pedagogical Faculty, he established the Institute of Historical Geography and as formerly his pedagogical activity was combined with an active research in Moravian topography. After going into deserved retirement in 1970 he did not idle and visited the Moravian Land Archive in Brno. The most significant work of professor Hosák is undoubtedly *Historical Geography of the Moravian-Silesian Land* (1938). The presented text does not offer only a detailed list of Ladislav Hosák's activities and life stories but it rather describes his personality from the point of view of his family, colleagues and friends. In addition to a considerable amount of literature, which has remained us, the invaluable source of knowledge of Ladislav Hosák's working moral as well as good advice for all today and future students of history (and other fields) is a publication *Some recommendations of a teacher to young friends*.

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SGRAFITO JOSEFA KUČÍKA V KOSTELE NEJSVĚTĚJŠÍ TROJICE V NEW NORCII¹

Iva Rosario

RESUMÉ

Roku 1967 si benediktinský klášter v New Norcii v Západní Austrálii objednal u českého umělce Josefa Kučíka (1912–1993) velkou nástěnnou malbu Křížové cesty pro kostel Nejsvětější Trojice. Tato Křížová cesta je zajímavá tím, že je provedena technikou sgrafita a obsahuje více než obvyklých čtrnáct obrazů křížové cesty. Na stěnách jsou rovněž zobrazeny výjevy z historie a života mnichů samotného benediktinského kláštera v New Norcii. Po popisu motivace a struktury křížové cesty se článek dále soustředí na pět reprezentativních scén z cyklu a rozbor jejich struktury, stylu i místa v ikonografickém programu celého projektu.

SUMMARY

*JOSEF KUČÍK'S SGRAFFITO MURALS
IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, NEW NORCIA*

In 1967 the Benedictine community at New Norcia, Western Australia, commissioned a mural of the Stations of the Cross for the Church of the Holy Trinity from the Czech-born artist, Josef Kučík (1912–1993). This mural is unusual because it is executed in sgraffito and extends beyond the traditional fourteen scenes to include supplementary pictures, some of which are connected with the history of the Benedictine order in New Norcia. After describing the motivation and overall structure of the Stations of the Cross, the article focuses on five representative scenes from the cycle and analyses their structure, style and their place in the iconographic program.

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HISTORIČKA JIŘINA HOLINKOVÁ. OSOBNOST VE VÍRU VĚDY A PEDAGOGIKY

Michaela Kollerová

RESUMÉ

Doc. PaedDr. Jiřina Holinková, CSc. (1921–2005) působila téměř celý profesní život na Katedře historie Filozofické fakulty Univerzity Palackého v Olomouci. Zpočátku pracovala jako asistentka v Ústavu pro historickou vlastivědu pod vedením prof. Hosáka, od roku 1955 pak i jako odborná asistentka na katedře historie. Zabývala se především staršími dějinami a zaměřila se převážně na dějiny školství. Z jejího výzkumu na toto téma vzešly dvě práce, kandidátská a habilitační, k problematice městských škol na Moravě, které byly vydány i tiskem. Habilitační řízení v roce 1970 však nebylo v důsledku normalizace úspěšné, neboť dr. Holinková byla nejdříve vyloučena z KSČ, po odvolání vyškrtuta. Titul docentky obdržela až v roce 1990. Na katedře vyučovala především metodiku dějepisu a dějiny československého středověku. Příslušný seminář vedla přímo v Okresním archivu v Olomouci, kde studenti zpracovávali pramenný materiál, což bylo ve své době považované za ojedinělý způsob přístupu k výuce. Podílela se i na organizaci exkurzí katedry. Mimo univerzitu se angažovala zvláště ve Vlastivědné společnosti muzejní v Olomouci, kde řídila historickou sekci a v devadesátých letech i celou společnost.

SUMMARY

*THE HISTORIAN JIŘINA HOLINKOVÁ.
THE PERSONALITY IN THE VORTEX OF RESEARCH AND PEDAGOGY*

Doc. PaedDr. Jiřina Holinková, CSc. (1921–2005) spent her whole professional life at the Department of History of the Faculty of Arts, Palacký University in Olomouc. At the beginning she worked as an assistant in the Institute of Historical Geography under the leadership of professor Hosák, then also as an assistant at the Department of History. She especially dealt with the early history and she aimed at the history of education above all. Her two published dissertations (of candidacy and habilitation) about schools in Moravia resulted from this research. However, the habilitation procedure in 1970 was not successful as a consequence of normalization because dr. Holinková had been firstly excluded from the Communist Party and after the appeal also struck out. She did not obtain a degree an associate professor until 1990. At the department she taught a methodology of history and the history of Czechoslovak Middle Ages. Her classes took place in the State District Archive in Olomouc where students worked with primary sources which has been considered as the unique approach of pedagogy at that time. She also participated in the organisation of department's excursions. Besides the university, she was engaged in the Patriotic Museum Society in Olomouc where she led the division of history as well as the whole society in nineties.

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Prof. PhDr. Jana Burešová, CSc.

Prof. PhDr. Jana Burešová, CSc. is employed at the Department of History at the Philosophical Faculty of Palacký University in Olomouc. In her research she is focused on various history matters of the 20th century, particularly the social status of women, the change of the life in the country and agriculture after the start of the communist government, questions of emigration and exile and regional history. She has published few books and tens of articles.

*The Information Flows about Australia into Czechoslovakia
in the Period of the First Czechoslovak Republic*

The study tracks how the involved inhabitants of the first Czechoslovak Republic received pieces of information about Australia, and then life stories of Czechs and Slovaks settled there as well as conditions for immigration. Approximately 400 Czechs and Slovaks lived in Australia until the Second World War. They worked manually and the living conditions were pretty hard. The materials provided by the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute served as the main source of information.

PhDr. Vladimír Daniš

PhDr. Vladimír Daniš is originally a teacher of history and German language. He is interested in history and he devotes a lot of free time to the study of Slovak history at the beginning of 20th century. He has written and published nine journal articles from this period and one book. As a lecture presented this topic at seven science conferences and twice at the London Metropolitan University. He lives in London nowadays where is member of Slovak Institute.

The Relations of Andrej Hlinka and R. W. Seton-Watson

Andrej Hlinka and R. W. Seton-Watson belong among significant personalities of Slovak and Czechoslovak history of the beginning of the 20th century. Furthermore, the second of them was a British of Scottish origin. Both of them contributed with their work to a larger degree of emancipation of the Slovak nation in the Hungarian and Czechoslovakian period. Their mutual

cooperation also proceeded in this way. At the same time their relations did not always run a smooth course, especially in the first years of the Czechoslovak state. Although they stayed on the same side of the fence during the Hungarian period; this cannot be asserted about Czechoslovakia.

Mgr. Zdislava Dvorščáková

Mgr. Zdislava Dvorščáková has been pursuing her Ph.D. at the History department of the Philosophical Faculty of the Catholic University in Ružomberok since 2009. Her research interest is a contemporary Slovak history within which she specializes in Andrej Hlinka and his relations to Bohemia and Moravia. Through this personage she also traces the Czech-Slovak relations at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. Among her other fields of interest belong the history of regional education system as well as of the Slovak exile.

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Mgr. Zuzana Haraštová

Mgr. Zuzana Haraštová is an internal postgraduate student of the Department of History at the Faculty of Arts, Palacký University where she studied History and Czech philology in 2005–2011. She concerns herself with regional history and especially the reception of witch trials in the Czech historiography after 1945. Furthermore, she is also interested in a research dealing with the history of the Faculty of Arts – the theme of this study.

*The Professor Ladislav Hosák from the Point of View of his Colleagues,
Family and Friends*

The study deals with the personality of prof. PhDr. Ladislava Hosáka, DrSc. (1898–1972), firstly as a secondary school teacher and later as a lecturer at the Pedagogical and Philosophical Faculty of Palacký University in Olomouc. The first part briefly examines basic biographical facts related to his pedagogical and professional activities in various institutions, while the rest of this article includes memories of few students and Ladislav Hosák's children.

Mgr. Michaela Kollerová

Mgr. Michaela Kollerová is the internal postgraduate student of the Department of History at the Faculty of Arts, Palacký University where she studied History in 2006–2011. She concerns herself with a regional history, more precisely the secondary education in 1945–1960 in North Moravia. Besides this main topic, she is also interested in a research dealing with the history of the Faculty of Arts – the theme of this study.

*The Historian Jiřina Holinková.
The Personality in the Vortex of Research and Pedagogy*

The study deals with the personality doc. PaedDr. Jiřina Holinková, CSc. (1921–2005) who worked at the Department of History of the Faculty of Arts, Palacký University in Olomouc. It is particularly aimed at her scientific and pedagogical activity of the workplace mentioned above, publications and also the participation in social clubs, especially the Patriotic Museum Society in Olomouc. The attention will be paid to her sanction in the period of normalization. The author tries to describe the personality of doc. Holinková on the basis of contemporary witnesses' memories.

PhDr. Lukáš Novotný, Ph.D.

PhDr. Lukáš Novotný, Ph.D. graduated in History at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague. Currently, he works at the Department of Historical Studies, Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, University of West Bohemia in Pilsen. He concentrates on modern history of Great Britain and problems

of the German minority in interwar Czechoslovakia (he published the monograph *Národnostní menšiny v Československu 1918–1938. Od státu národního ke státu národnostnímu?* together with Andrej Tóth and Michal Stehlík in 2012). He is the author of many studies in Czech as well as international journals.

*„Na pana Špínu profesora si dejte v Praze též pozor, jest to Čech rozený,
ale škodlivý teď němec.“*

*About the Activity of the Chief Representative
of the German Activism Franz Spina
in the First Czechoslovak Republic*

The numerous German minority, which became an integral part of Czechoslovakia after its establishment in 1918, initially refused a newly formed state and hoped for staying in German Austria that would be later incorporated into Germany. However, this never happened and so-called Sudeten Germans had to get accustomed to a new status quo. In the first half of 1920s a part of their political spectrum already concentrated on a policy of so-called activism, i.e. cooperation with Czechoslovakian authorities. The climax of this policy was the entry of two German ministers into the first nationally mixed Czechoslovakian government in autumn 1926.

The study deals with the activity of one of them – Franz Spina, the professor of Slavonic Studies and the prominent representative of German agrarians (Bund der Landwirte). He held various governmental functions and became a symbol of German activism in the Czechoslovak Republic in 1926–1938 but resigned from the party in protest at its political objectives in March 1938.

Mgr. Miroslav Papoušek

Mgr. Miroslav Papoušek works in the National Heritage Institute, in the Regional Office in Olomouc. Since 2003 he has occupied the function of the head of the department of specialists. He is primarily the expert on technical and Jewish monuments. He is also the author of some studies.

*Ing. Josef Kšír – A Preservationist, Founding Father of the Olomouc Fortress
Research and Significant Photographer of Historical Sights in Olomouc*

A study deals with activities of Ing. Josef Kšír, a significant preservationist, photographer, expert on national history and geography and lecturer.

Iva Rosario, Ph.D.

Iva Rosario studied English Literature, History and Music (organ) at the University of Western Australia. Later she completed a Ph.D in Fine Arts at The University of Melbourne. In 2000 her monograph *Art and Propaganda: Charles IV of Bohemia 1346–1378* was published by the Boydell Press. She was a fellow of The University of Melbourne but is now an independent scholar working in Prague.

*Josef Kučík's Sgraffito Murals in the Church of the Holy Trinity,
New Norcia*

In 1967 the Benedictine community at New Norcia, Western Australia, commissioned a mural of the Stations of the Cross for the Church of the Holy Trinity from the Czech-born artist, Josef Kučík (1912–1993). This mural is unusual because it is executed in sgraffito and extends beyond the traditional fourteen scenes to include supplementary pictures, some of which are connected with the history of the Benedictine order in New Norcia. After describing the motivation and overall structure of the Stations of the Cross, the article focuses on five representative scenes from the cycle and analyses their structure, style and their place in the iconographic program.

Mgr. Filip Strych

Mgr. Filip Strych is an Africanist; he works at the Department of Historical Studies of Faculty of Philosophy and Arts, University of West Bohemia in Pilsen where he co-founded the Centre of African Studies in January 2012. He is primarily focused on the history of Gambia.

*Western Powers, Trade and Slaves in Senegambia in the First Half
of the 19th Century*

The article deals with the trade in the region of Senegambia and surrounding areas in the first half of the 19th century, when two chief rivals France and Great Britain competed not only in this territory. The most important commodity were peanuts, however for understanding of a whole, it is necessary to put it into larger context, e. g. trade with slaves. Just the abolition of slavery brought the development of breeding and trading with peanuts (peanut oil) in 1830s and mainly 1840s.

PhDr. et PaedDr. Marek Šmíd, Ph.D.

PhDr. Marek Šmíd, Ph.D. works at the Institute of History, Faculty of Philosophy of the South Bohemian University. He concentrates on ecclesiastic, political and cultural history of the 19th and 20th century. He has published some studies and articles about interwar Catholicism in Czechoslovakia.

Pietro Ciriaci – the Failure in Czechoslovakia as a Key to its Further Growth?

This contribution deals with the personality of the Italian ecclesiastical dignitary, priest and diplomat Pietro Ciriaci (1885–1966) who became the third Apostolic Nuncio in Prague in 1928. The election of P. Ciriaci has been the right choice because he made a great contribution to finish negotiating *modus vivendi* between Czechoslovakia and the Holy See at the turn of the years 1927–1928. If historians are agreed on these facts, they certainly diverge in the evaluation of his work in the position of the Apostolic Nuncio when the young and ambitious representative of Vatican came into conflict with Czechoslovak society, particularly after the resignation of the Prague archbishop F. Kordač in 1931 and undiplomatic statements against Slovaks that followed the Pribina festival in 1933. The article tries to comprehensively outline his activities in Czechoslovakia and at the same time to explain why P. Ciriaci has not returned into his original post after finishing the Czechoslovak mission in October 1933 but continued in a diplomatic way of the twenties and became the Apostolic Nuncio in Lisbon.

Mgr. Josef Šrámek

Mgr. Josef Šrámek is a doctoral student of the Department of History at Palacký University in Olomouc and at the same time a historian of the Museum of Eastern Bohemia in Hradec Králové. Besides, he works as an external collaborator of the Centre for Medieval Studies, a joint workplace of Charles University in Prague and the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. He is focused on Czech history of Přemyslid period with emphasis on ecclesiastical history and history of the Benedictine Order.

A Duke Founder? The Matter of Memory about the Reign of Bretislaus I in Modern Historiographic Paradigma and in Domestic Sources of the 12th and 14th Century

The article deals with the analysis of awareness of Czech Duke Bretislaus I's reign in Moravia in domestic primary sources from the 12th and 13th century. The objective is to prove the possible origins of information contained in two forged documents of the Benedictine monastery in Břevnov which are dated back to years 1045 and 1048, although they originated during the second half of the 13th century. The author assumes that according to available sources such awareness could not be too strong at the beginning of the 12th century and later it even weakened. Having considered all these arguments, the writer proposes to perceive Rajhrad forgeries in accordance with modern medieval methods as a specific historiographical document that in the first place reflects awareness of the 13th century Břevnov convent about its own history.

PhDr. Michael Viktořík, Ph.D.

PhDr. Michael Viktořík, Ph.D. is employed as a lecturer at the Department of History at the Philosophical Faculty of Palacký University in Olomouc where he focuses on the 19th century history. He primarily concentrates on economic, social, military and regional history. He is the author of four monographs as well as several studies.

*Ing. Josef Kšír – A Preservationist, Founding Father
of the Olomouc Fortress Research and Significant Photographer
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A study deals with activities of Ing. Josef Kšír, a significant preservationist, photographer, expert on national history and geography and lecturer.

Mgr. Peter Zmátlo, Ph.D.

An assistant lecturer at the Department of History of the Philosophical Faculty of the Catholic University in Ružomberok, his research focusses on the political, cultural and regional history of the early 20th century. He is the author of several monographs and studies about interwar Czechoslovakia.

*The Pribina Festivities in Nitra in August 1933:
A Test of the Czechoslovak Regime and Statehood*

This paper deals with the Pribina Festivities in Nitra from the 12th to the 15th of August 1933. The author mainly describes and analyses the events of August 13th when the festivities culminated in a ceremonial parade and demonstration at Nitra airport, with government members, led by the prime minister Jan Malypetr present.