

An Attempt at Post-War Reconstruction of the School of Arts between 1945 and 1949

Vít Jakubíček

Abstract:

This contribution looks at the history of the School of Arts between 1945 and 1949, when the school underwent transformation into the School of Applied Arts. In spite of a number of difficulties, the institution managed, mainly thanks to its Director, František Kadlec, to become consolidated soon after the war and establish a new character, which, to a certain extent, reflected the changes in design as well as cultural and political field. The School was so able to, already within the first two years after the war, present realistic and viable programme, which was also consistent with the state trends for industrial design. In spite of these efforts, however, from the spring 1949 its activities were dampened by the state enterprise Svit, which only left a torso from the school's complex programme.

Key words:

School of Arts, Zlín, history of educational system, education, post-war renovation

A Baroque Cellar Incorporating a Building Oblation Discovered during an Archaeological Excavation in Komenský Street in Uherský Brod

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Abstract:

In 2015, before building a multifunctional house at the crossroads of Komenský and U sboru streets in Uherský Brod, a rescue archaeological excavation was carried out, during which a proof of the Bronze Age, High Middle Ages and particularly Modern Age settlements was found on the excavated plot. This contribution deals with one of the Modern Age objects, which could be interpreted as a small sunk cellar or under floor hiding place where a building oblation was found. A rich find discovered there contained Baroque ceramics, glass, animal bones as well as metal artefacts, which illustrate urban material culture in the first half of the 18th century.

Key words:

Moravia, rescue excavation, cellar/hiding place, Modern Age, ceramics, Anabaptists, Baroque glass, building oblations

On the History of Carpet Production in Zašová and Valašské Meziříčí – Knotted Spreads for Rocking Chairs

Mgr Olga Méhešová

Abstract:

The contribution deals with the history of the production of hand knotted wool carpets in Zašová and Valašské Meziříčí at the time the workshop (from 1898) and the Provincial Tapestry and Carpet School (from 1909) were headed by painter Rudolf Schlattaur (1861-1915). It encompasses Schlattaur's ideas and undertakings that were to promote carpet production, which, he had decided in 1911, should be increased at the expense of tapestry manufacture. This long term strategy was to be implemented into the future. The contribution further analyses the range of products at the time of the First World War (after the death of the workshop founder) and shortly after (until 1922) and compares the ratio of carpet and tapestry products in the total production. It then focuses on a specialised item of carpet production – knotted spreads for rocking chairs. The workshop would make the spreads both to order and to stock and sell them at exhibitions and through commissioned sales. One of the commission agents was Gebrüder Thonet company, which, before and during the First World War, offered Provincial School workshop products in their Viennese shop. Among the patterns for carpets in the Provincial Archives in Opava, several Art Deco spread designs for rocking chairs were identified, which made it possible to further specify parameters of the product as well as its structural design based on its intended function. The authors of the designs are Rudolf Schlattaur, Rudolf Livora, Rudolf Hoffmann and architect Emanuel K. Pelant.

Key words:

Moravian tapestry manufacture, Valašské Meziříčí, carpet production, Rudolf Schlattaur, Emanuel K. Pelant, Rudolf Hoffmann, Rudolf Livora, Josef Steindl, Gebrüder Thonet, bentwood furniture – rocking chairs

Become World-Wide Entrepreneurs – or, Motivation in Bat'a Company Structure

Hana Kuslová

Abstract:

The expansion of Bat'a Company was inherently linked to personal development of its co-workers. The management therefore put a great emphasis on their continuous motivation, which took various forms.

Bat'a slogans were the most visible part of motivation as they were displayed publicly. Inner motivation was far more varied.

High salary was, most probably, the greatest temptation. To achieve the best possible results, co-workers were also motivated by a promise of a share in the profit. Bad work of one member of a workshop reflected on the whole workshop, thus all co-workers strived to be as efficient as possible and in that sense they checked the work of one another and influenced one another. They were encouraged to think about their work all the time and suggest improvements and innovations.

The company made it possible for their co-workers to achieve personal growth and enabled them to gain further education but at the same time the company urged them to make use of these opportunities.

We could therefore sum up that important parts of motivation in Bat'a Company structure were financial reward, individual responsibility for the company prosperity, trust in one's co-workers, praise by the boss, but, above all, the opportunity to reach out from the workshop as far as the highest places in the company management.

Key words:

Bat'a, motivation, profit and loss sharing, self-government, Bat'a slogans, entrepreneurial principle, system of management

On the Accounts of the Chapel of Virgin Mary in Valašské Klobouky between 1842 and 1878

Petr Odehnal

Abstract:

The Chapel of Virgin Mary, which can be found near the road from Valašské Klobouky to Brumov, was built between 1842 and 1843. Surviving receipts and accounts from between 1842 and 1878 present a valuable view on the building of the chapel, its running costs and economics. The accounts enabled the researchers to see not only what the building costs of the chapel were and where the finance came from but also how the chapel functioned in the span of nearly four decades. Economically, the chapel was basically a self-contained unit. The income came mostly from alms, which covered not only the necessary regular outgoings but also the costs of inventory additions as well as its repairs, including, for instance, a new roof.

Key words:

19th century, small sacral objects, chapel, Valašské Klobouky

Reich's Glassworks – an Impact of Technology on the End Products at the Time of the Biggest Expansion of the Company

Bc Helena Mynarčíková

Abstract:

Reich's glassworks in Krásno nad Bečvou was inherently recorded in glass-making history and enterprise of the town of Valašské Meziříčí, this not only largely thanks to its founder and owner, Salomon Reich, but above all thanks to its quality and unparalleled products in the glass industry market. Customer demands often changed and so the company had to be continuously transformed to be able to offer the most up to date products to a wide range of customers. To protect its know-how and proprietary rights, the company took out many patents. The products were decorated in certain ways, which gradually became simpler to speed up the production. Thanks to its high quality goods the company achieved unrivalled success, which was due to the management skills and excellent knowledge of competition as well as continual interest in improving the technology of production. The most popular item manufactured in the biggest quantities was lighting glass produced in many variations – different colours, shapes and even historic periods styles. The production continued until 2002.

Key words:

Glass, glassworks, development, technology, products

R. Bojko

Iva Dupalová

Abstract:

Poet and prose writer R. Bojko (his real name was JUDr. Alois Horák, 1877-1952) is one of the nearly forgotten authors in the Czech literature. He published a total of 8 collections of poems and a novel. His lyrical and epic work deals with belief in God, celebration of life and man or protest against war. He lived in Napajedla for most of his life (1910-1952), where he created his work, practised law and enjoyed busy social life.

Key words:

Poet, prose writer, lawyer, Napajedla

The Role of a Museum at the Turn of the 20th Century An Example of Valašské Meziříčí (1884 – 1914)

Jan Matyáš

Abstract:

In the second half of the 19th century, the town of Valašské Meziříčí began fast development. This process was apparent particularly in cultural and social spheres. Many clubs and societies as well as schools were established, and, amongst others, also a museum. A lawyer, JUDr Alois Mikyška, who moved to the region of Wallachia from Prague in 1863, often initiated establishment of these ventures. It was also he, who instigated establishment of the local Museum Society (18th January 1884). This society, headed by Mikyška, then organised the museum and its collections. Attention is therefore focused on the running of the institution, key leading figures and their conception of the museum activities. Out of this issues an effort to clarify the role of a museum in a small town, which Valašské Meziříčí undoubtedly was, at the turn of the 20th century. From the available documents it is possible to trace the political dimension of establishing the museum with regard to the personality of JUDr Mikyška. The Museum and the Museum Society, however, represented mainly an educational and public enlightenment institution, into which researchers from the whole region, who fulfilled an accumulation and monumental roles, concentrated. From this point of view, it is necessary to emphasise the personality of Eduard Domlivil. Through its projects and activities, the Museum created and reinforced the identity of local region and its inhabitants. This was also projected into the name of the museum – Museum of Wallachia in Valašské Meziříčí. Conclusions of this article may, in the future, serve as a certain comparison to establish whether the same characteristics could be also ascribed to other museums established at that time.

Key words:

Wallachia, Museum Society, Alois Mikyška, Eduard Domlivil, identity, exhibitions

Education of Young Women in the Framework of Bat'a Company Philosophy up to the Year 1945

Gabriela Končítiková

Abstract:

Bat'a Company started developing their own educational system as early as 1904. At that time, however, any courses were only random educational events aimed at momentary needs of the company, mostly in the field of engineering. Education was casual, short-term, and mostly in the form of short practical courses that were to help the employees to acquire skills necessary for new technological methods in the production. Only in 1918, when the School for New Employees was founded, we can talk about the company's attempt to provide systematic education through specialised institutions. It needs to be said that the term 'school' had, in the framework of Bat'a Company management, various meanings. Even sets of training courses, or one of courses, would be called school. We can talk about a school in the sense of long-term and regular education only from 1918; even the School for New Employees would, from today's point of view, be considered rather a course than a school. It was a training course. The school in the real sense of the word was founded by the company only in 1925, when Bat'a School of Work for Young Men was established. The main objective of this educational institution was to ensure the company had enough qualified young co-workers, the education of who was directly linked to the company needs and practical skills required by Bat'a company. Students of this school were known as young men. Four years later, in 1929, the company concluded, that to complement young men, who acquired general education and are financially independent, it is also necessary for women to be equally well educated and independent. In reaction to this conclusion, the company established Bat'a School of Work for Young Women. The objective of this school was to prepare young women for life in the dynamically developing town, whose ambition was to become the biggest footwear producing metropolis in the world. The aim of this research is to map education of these women and its influence on their later activities in the society. The research is based on using predominantly two methods, namely the method of oral history and the method of analysing historical data. Between 2009 and 2017, 44 surviving witnesses, women who had been educated in Bat'a School of Work for Young Women before 1945, took part in this research.

Key words:

Bat'a School of Work for Young Women, Bat'a, Tomáš Bat'a, Bat'a system of management, education, gender, upbringing