

SOLDIERS IN THE STREETS. UNIFORM-LIKE WALKING OUT DRESSES OF THE SOLDIERS IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

Zdeněk Špitálník

The study addresses the aspects of acquisition and wear of soldiers' own (non-GI) walking-out dresses belonging to the soldiers of the Czechoslovak army. The study gives reasons and possibilities of wearing such non-standard uniforms and the reasons for abandoning that previously common practice. The author characterizes period walking out "military" dresses before 1939 not only in terms of their functionality, but it also addresses the psychological, sociological, historical and aesthetic considerations. It also mentions the situation of today's army.

"ELEGANCE AS A WOMAN'S WEAPON" FASHION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WARS AND UNIFORMS 1914–1945

Miroslava Burianová

Historical events and social climate have always influenced fashion very strongly. Clothing is one of the manifestations of lifestyle and so it suffers and thrives with the whole society. Two world wars determined clothes and circumstances of its creation more than the other periods. Rationing, political situation, patriotism, as well as overall atmosphere in the society and other factors influenced fashion creation and design. Inspiration, based on military uniforms, appeared in the line and decorations. The article focuses on the reception of these influences and presents a few pieces of clothing from the collection of modern textile of the National Museum.

AMAZING UNIFORM HEADWEAR IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Radek Polách

Headwear in uniforms or regimental dresses is part of the unitary character of clothing for people who are members of an organized group. With identical appearance the headwear allows easy recognition of members of the respective group. Given the diversity and large scale of its use in the Czech lands, the uniform headwear is represented in virtually all museum heritage institutions in the Czech Republic. Yet, several exceptional exhibits have profiled among the headwear items and this paper addresses them.

MATERIALS AND COLOURED PARTS OF MORAVIAN FOLK COSTUMES

Alena Samohýlová

The presentation is concerned with individual parts of men and women folk costume of main Moravian folk costume regions. These parts of costume – jackets, vests, trousers, skirts – reached in the regions not only stable tailor and ornamental elements, but also specific colours, connected with the use of specific dyes and dyeing techniques of local dyers. Folk costume in Moravia evolved during 19th century and the occurrence of the same looking parts in the regions is almost the same.

FLAGS, BANNERS, STANDARDS. TERMINOLOGY, STORAGE, PRESENTATION

Soňa Krátká

The text draws on the knowledge gained from experience in the museum of regional character and from long-term practical methodological communication within such organizations. It seeks to outline possible ways how to use a common terminology for vexillological textiles, particularly for flags, banners and standards. The following section outlines the issue of the appropriate storage in the depository and appropriate exhibition presentation.

THE OREL (CHRISTIAN SPORT ORGANIZATION IN THE CR) BANNER OF THE PRAGUE DISTRICT KNOWN AS "POSPÍŠILOVA ŽUPA" AND THEIR PLACE IN THE OREL HISTORY

Marie Kuldová

The study maps previously untreated material and hardly available sources scattered in many places and private ownership. The Orel complicated history is demonstrated on the examples of the Pospíšilova župa district banners. The origins of the banners, themes, materials, techniques, and the manufacturers are described comprehensively in the paper as well as their current condition influenced by hiding then illegal banners in times of fascist and communist totalitarian regimes. The author also pursues efforts to rescue them and the hazard of the current use of the banners.

TORSO OF THE OLD TOWN (PRAGUE) BUTCHERS' BANNER THE HISTORY, RESTORATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE BIGGEST BANNER IN CZECH COLLECTIONS

Martina Lehmannová, Petr Kadlec

In May 2014, the City of Prague Museum (Muzeum hlavního města Prahy) opened a permanent exhibition called Řemesla v pořádku (Crafts okay). It includes the history of professional associations of artisans from the Middle Ages to the present day at the Ctěnice chateau. One of the most notable exhibits is the torso of the Old Town butchers' banner from 1730. Never exhibited before, this piece of work is unique in many aspects - authorship, dimensions, complexity of the restoration works, and the installation.

CEREMONIAL CURTAIN FROM THE ROYAL BOX OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE (PRAGUE) AND ITS RESTORATION

Veronika Šulcová, Vojtěch Poláček, Dana Fagová

In 2013 the ceremonial curtain, significant historical object contained in the collection of the department of theatre history, was restored at the Textile Conservation Studio for conservation and restoration of textiles of the Historical Museum – National Museum (Prague). This is a dimensional textile object that is closely connected with the theatre history, but also witnessed significant events from the history of the state. When the head of the state visited or visits The National Theatre, the textile curtain decorated the royal box, nowadays the presidential box. This paper will discuss the origins and history of the ceremonial curtain, its long lasting restoration of the object and final installation as part of the National Museum exhibition.

RESTORATION OF RIBBONS FROM THE FUNERAL OF FRANTIŠEK ALFRÉD MARIA, THE COUNT OF HARRACH, THE ADJUTANT OF ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA

Zuzana Červenková

In 2013, I was contacted by the Countess Maria Podstatzká Lichtenstein from the Velké Meziříčí chateau asking me to try restoring at least parts of ribbons from the funeral of her grandfather Count Franz von Harrach, the adjutant of Franz Ferdinand of Austria. Count Harrach was a witness to the Sarajevo assassination. The car in which the heir to the throne, his wife and Count Harrach were travelling was in his possession. The paper introduces the collection of ribbons on funeral wreaths, their destiny and their preservation.

THE MANUFACTURE FLAG FROM ŠAŠTÍN FROM 1825. THE HISTORIC CONTEXT AND ART HISTORY ANALYSIS

Martin Hoferka

Francis S. of Lorraine gradually bought the estates Šaštín and Holíč from Color's family between 1736–1749. Here he introduced innovative forms of management and production. He founded a chintz and semi- chintz manufacture in Šaštín between 1737–1740. In the period of prosperity the production of fabric was worth about 150 thousand florins a year. The weavers were the main workmen in the manufacture with their own guild. The manufacture flag of weavers from 1825 is the only preserved artefact testifying the existence of the guild. The flag is made from a dark red silky fabric of square shape and the size is 230 cm, with an extended upper tip in the upper corner in total length of 350 cm. Two baroque pictures are embroidered secondarily in the centre on both sides of the flag. On the face side of the flag bearing the Austrian state coat of arms there are two saints with the text *Textores fabricae Sassiniensis Ao 1825*, on the back side there is an image of Mary Our Lady of Seven Sorrows of Šaštín below the Hungarian coat of arms with the date 1825. The museum obtained the damaged flag in 1966 and it is now trying to restore it.

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES RESEMBLING UNIFORMS FROM THE KAČINA CHATEAU THEATRE – INVESTIGATION AND RESTORATION.

Dana Fagová, Veronika Šulcová

The collection of theatre costumes from the Kačina Château theatre is at the collection of the Department of Theatre of National Museum from 1973. The children costumes are absolutely unique and rare also according to the signatures inside of some of them. That is a proof of wearing them by the earl Rudolf Chotek and his brother Emerich during their childhood in theater plays organized by their family. The article introduces all the collection with main focus on the conservation and restoration of three selected costumes, every piece is different in the shape, material and restoration problem and its solution.

REFLECTIONS ON THE IMPACT OF MILITARY UNIFORMS ON MEN'S GARMENTS IN FOLK COSTUMES – COATS AND JACKETS IN ETHNOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SILESIA

Monika Tauberová

Military uniforms had a great influence on male costumes in Bohemia and Moravia during the 18th and 19th centuries. Military service was very attractive for young men and it inspired all the men to imitate those uniforms. Military uniforms absorbed different elements such as those from enemies (for example during the Turkish wars). However, this did not happen directly but through their special popularity among the high nobility. Military uniforms could also take over a lot of elements from folk costumes to make the military service more attractive. For example, in the Hungarian army long narrow trousers were worn to fit into high boots that were cut out at the top and the whole uniforms were decorated with braids or lacing. Local influences projected into men's clothes along with the influences of fashion changes at the time and the needs of the military service, especially in the cut rather than in colour. White or off-white cloth was not practical for soldiers' daily wear but the colour accessories on uniforms were important when distinguishing uniforms in war situations.