

Besides full-view photographs of Cubist buildings, you will also find interesting details:
match these details with the individual buildings and structures write their numbers into the empty hexagon:



A STROLL AROUND PRAGUE'S CUBIST ARCHITECTURE

"One cannot simply wish to depict objects. One must penetrate them; embody oneself within them."

Georges Braque



Dear visitors:

After exploring our exhibition, you may choose to take a walk through Prague, where the Cubist style is also visibly imprinted in the city's architecture. In the international context, Prague's Cubist architecture from 1911–1923 is entirely unique. Cubism influenced every field of art and crafts in Czechoslovakia, not only painting and sculpture, but also architecture, as well as interior design in the form of Cubist furniture, ceramics and other household objects.

Cubism explores the geometric nature of objects, analyzes their forms from different angles of view, eliminates perspective, and examines the inner organization and structure of objects.

In his book *Thoughts of Modern Painters*, in the chapter devoted to Cubism, Miroslav Lamač writes: *"Prague has become a genuine city of Cubism, where Cubist houses were built with apartments abounding in Cubist furniture. Their residents could drink coffee from Cubist cups, place flowers in Cubist vases, follow the time on Cubist clocks, switch on Cubist lights and read books with Cubist typography."*

"Czech Cubists – each in their own way – strove to break away from the conventional concept of design and architecture by disrupting vertical and horizontal lines, to release – or capture in motion – volume's intrinsic energy and give objects, with which people come into daily contact, the form of a dynamic work of art. Fortunately, magnates, investors and colleague artists were sympathetic to their endeavours, thanks to which a number of public and apartment buildings were created, as well as dozens of furniture sets and hundreds of designs for decorative art objects."

(Radio Praha, Inventors programme)

A Czech Cubist interior produced by Prague Art Workshops (PUD), on display at the international exhibition organized by the Deutscher Werkbund (The German Association of Craftsmen) in Cologne in 1914. The set of furniture was designed by Josef Gočár, and the wall paper and carpet by František Kysela enhanced the stylistic unity of the whole.

The chair and writing desk from a furniture set for art historian V. V. Štech was designed by Josef Gočár and executed by Prague Art Workshops (PUD) in 1913–1914.



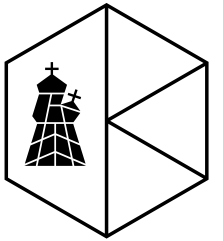
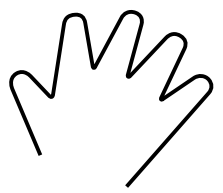
Selected and recommended literature:
LAMAČ, Miroslav: *Myšlenky moderních malířů (od Cézanna po Dalího)*, Praha: Odeon, 1989.
LUKEŠ, Zdeněk – HAVLOVÁ, Ester: *Český architektonický kubismus / Czech Architectural Cubism*, exhibition catalogue, Praha: Galerie Jaroslava Fragnera, 2006.
ŠVESTKA, Jiří – VLČEK, Tomáš et al: *Czech Cubism 1909–1925: Art, Architecture, Design, Prague: Modernista, 2006.*
VLČKOVÁ, Lucie: *Czech Cubism: A guide to the permanent exhibition of the Museum of Decorative Arts in Prague*, Prague: Museum of Decorative Arts in Prague, 2015.

A STROLL AROUND PRAGUE'S CUBIST ARCHITECTURE
A leaflet to accompany the "Czech Cubism" permanent exhibition in the House at the Black Madonna
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JOIN US IN DISCOVERING AND EXPLORING PRAGUE'S CUBIST BUILDINGS:
(The original use of each building is given in the captions.)



1

Josef Chochol (1880–1956)
Triplex family house,
1912–1913
Nos. 42/6, 47/8 and 71/10,
Rašínovo Embankment,
Prague 2



8

Emil Králíček
(1877–1930)
Street lamp post, 1912
Jungmannovo Square,
Prague 1



15

Rudolf Stockar (1886–1957)
F. J. Materna Co. office
building, 1920
No. 313/20, Dělnická Street
and No. 313/10, Osadní
Street, Prague 7



16

Vlastislav Hofman
(1884–1964)
Former entrance to the
Dáblice Cemetery, 1912–1913
Dáblická Street, Prague 8



2

Josef Chochol (1880–1956)
Family house, 1913
No. 49/3, Libušina Street,
Prague 2



9

Josef Gočár (1880–1945)
The Bank of Brno, 1922–1923
No. 1308/15, Jindřišská Street,
Prague 1



3

Antonín Belada (1881–1936)
Apartment building, 1913
No. 56/2, Neklanova Street,
Prague 2



10

Otakar Novotný (1880–1959)
Teachers' Cooperative
apartment buildings,
1917–1919
Nos. 1023/10, 1021/12 and
1037/14, Elišky Krásnohorské
Street, Prague 1



4

Josef Chochol (1880–1956)
Apartment building,
1913–1914
No. 98/30, Neklanova Street,
Prague 2



11

Josef Gočár (1880–1945)
Department store at the
Black Madonna, 1911–1912
No. 569/34, Celetná Street
and No. 569/19, Ovocný trh,
Prague 1



5

Ladislav Machoň
(1888–1973)
The Švanda Theatre,
1918–1920
No. 6/57, Štefánikova Street,
Prague 5



12

The Czechoslovak Legions
Bank, 1922–1923
(with sculptures by Otto
Gutfreund and Jan Štursa)
No. 1045/24, Na Poříčí Street,
Prague 1



6

Emil Králíček (1877–1930)
Duplex department store
and apartment building,
1912–1913
No. 82/4, Spálená Street,
Prague 1



13

Josef Gočár (1880–1945)
Duplex family house,
1912–1913
Nos. 268/6 and 269/4,
Tychonova Street, Prague 6



7

Pavel Janák (1882–1956)
Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà
department store and office
building (Adria Palace), 1922–1925
No. 36/31, Jungmannova Street
and No. 36/40 Národní Avenue,
Prague 1



14

Otakar Novotný (1880–1959)
Teachers' Cooperative
apartment building, 1923
No. 811/35, Kamenická
Street, Prague 7

