



Painted date sign on the wall of the utility room floor



State in autumn 2017, view from the northwest



Skilled carpenter Tomáš Kracík at work

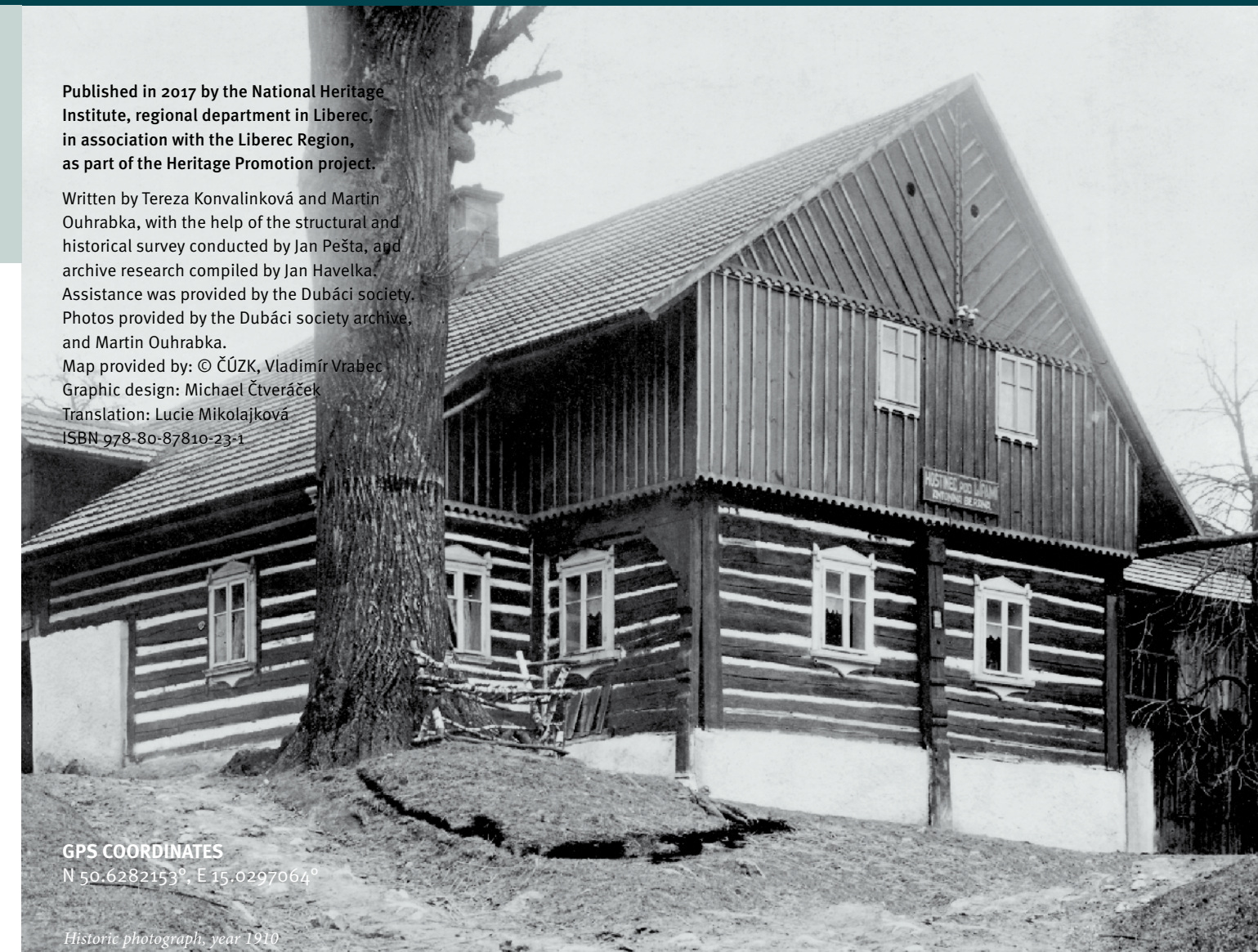


State of renovation in June 2017

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GPS COORDINATES
N 50.6282153°, E 15.0297064°

Historic photograph, year 1910

More information available at
www.npu.cz/uop-li
(heritage promotion section).
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ÚZEMNÍ ODBORNÉ PRACOVISŤE
V LIBERCI

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kraj



RENOVATION AND FUTURE

was provided with a fume exhaust system, which allowed the installation of a directly operated stove, as well as connecting the stove to heaters in newly refurbished residential rooms in the former utility section of the house. At the turn of the 19th century, the roof and roof truss had undergone major refurbishment, with two new attic rooms added. The inside of the house was also modernized, with such additions as ornamental floor tiling and stencil painting. No major rebuilding occurred in the 20th century. Due to many years of neglect, much of the house fell into disrepair in the early 21st century. Currently, the building has been secured and it is being carefully restored.

The effort to save the property commenced in the fall of 2015 by removing the hazardously unstable structures in the northern corner. This was followed by a gradual replacement of the completely worn-out log joints in the outer and interior walls, construction of a new underpinning, structural reinforcement and re-alignment of ceiling joists and truss timbers for the purpose of laying new roof covering. Authentic roofing was chosen, in the form of previously used burnt interlocking tiles. A cracked vault arch in the smoke kitchen was repaired, and the brickwork of the northwest annex was partially replaced. In the following year, the worn-out log joints of the main room were replaced, and the underpinnings were

repaired. After the residential wing has been restored, works will commence to save the perpendicular farm wing.

All work is carried out using traditional carpentry, bricklaying and other craft techniques. The plan is to restore the homestead into the state it was at the turn of the 19th century, when the Under the Linden Trees inn was still in operation. That was the time of the inn's greatest prosperity, during which the most interesting and valuable construction changes were made. The renovation process should preserve as many original structures and elements as possible, including the remarkable plastering layers with decorative paint.

Following successful renovation, the property could house various exhibitions and host cultural events; occasional use as an inn is also possible.

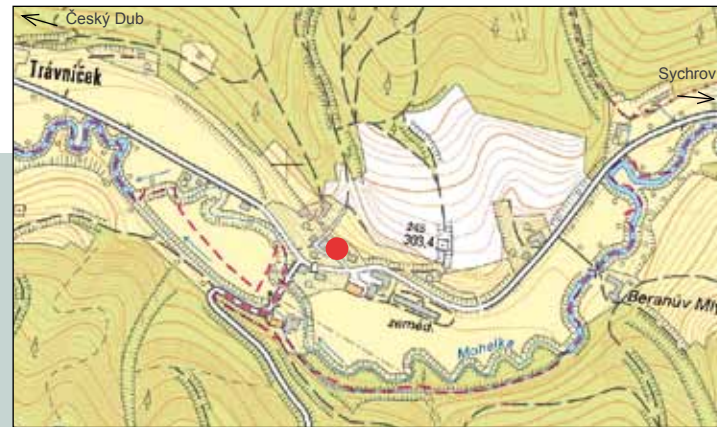
The building is a valuable material source for studying the development of construction methods and the utilization of rustic buildings in the region. It boasts a number of interesting structural details and elements with often rich and elaborate carved decorations. Last but not least, the entire homestead is an integral part of the still remarkably well-preserved set of historical buildings in Trávníček.



Detail of stencil painting in one of the rich interior décor layers



Hallway tiling detail



Countryside around Trávníček, view toward the southwest, autumn 2017

TRÁVNÍČEK

The former Beran Inn, No. 14



View from the southwest, autumn 2017

The village of Trávníček lies in the valley of the Mohelka river, near the road connecting the towns of Český Dub and Sychrov. To this day, Trávníček has retained its historical layout, without any major modern additions and interventions; it also boasts a number of valuable examples of vernacular architecture.

The homestead at No. 14 (historically No. 13) can be found roughly in the middle of the part of the village known as Hoření Trávníček, near the turn-off to Sedlíštka. The original farmstead had undergone remarkable structural development, the major stage of which came when the building was used as an inn.

After having been neglected and in disrepair for many years, the building was purchased by its current owners in 2014. In 2015, it acquired culture heritage status and was included in the Central Register of Cultural Heritage Monuments of the Czech Republic under the number 105531. General reconstruction commenced in 2015, thanks to the initiative of the building's owner and the Dubáci society, and has managed to save the building for posterity.

HISTORY



Antonín Beran, innkeeper from Trávníček, portrait on his gravestone

The earliest mention of a homestead located on the site of the current house No. 14 dates back to the year 1546, in a document recording the property settlement between two brothers, Tůma and Šimek Červů. The Červů family owned the farmstead until the year 1713, whereupon the ownership passed to Václav Najman, stepfather to Jakub Červů. The original property was eventually split and new homesteads were created, later known as No. 12 and 11.

In 1747 the homestead was bought by Matěj Beran for his son, Jan. At the time, it

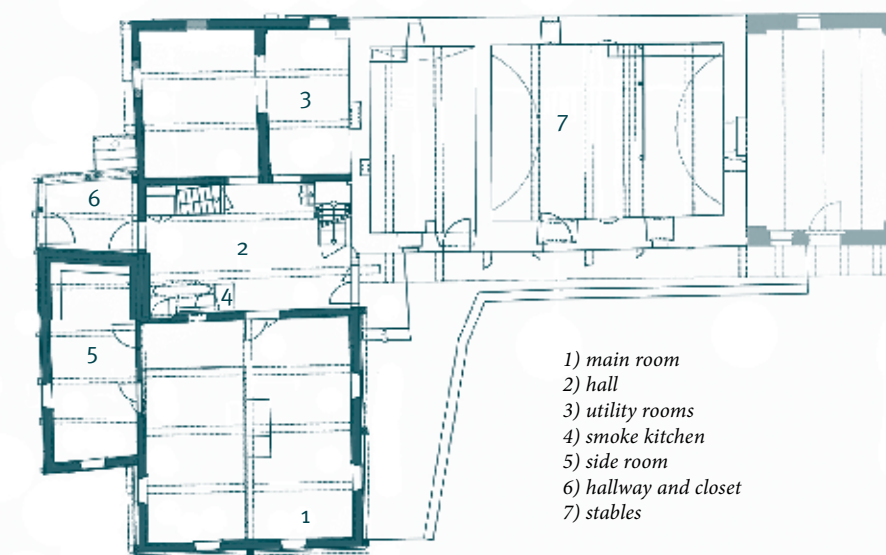
was a fairly large and profitable farm, as evidenced by the inventory listed in the purchase contract, which includes “3 horses, a foal; 2 carts, 2 plows, 2 pairs of harrows; 3 cows, 4 heifers; washing kettle, blacksmith's bellows; rope-making tools, assorted; 5 hatchets, 1 broad ax.” The Beran family owned the homestead until the year 1880. An inn was opened



Detail of stencil painting on the interior walls

on the property as early as 1830. As of 1843, the land register shows a homestead with an L-shaped layout, with Franz Beran listed as the owner. Major rebuilding occurred in 1857 under the ownership of Václav Beran. The perpendicular farm wing was restored, as evidenced by the sign on the timbering: “W. Beran, No. 13, AD 1857.” Carpentry work was likely done by the local carpenter, Václav Bartoš: his workshop was located close by, in house No. 7, and the woodwork decorations show Bartoš's distinctive style.

Financial difficulties forced Václav Beran to sell the homestead to Josef Škoda and his wife Kateřina in 1880. Kateřina kept the inn running, but died in 1900. She was replaced by her niece Anna, who married Josef Škoda; after his death in 1903, she inherited the entire homestead. A mere year later, in 1904, she married her distant relative, Antonín Beran from house No. 6 in the nearby village of Dehtáry. Under Beran's ownership, the house had undergone its last major reconstruction, both inside and outside. At the time, the inn was known as “Under the Linden Trees”; as shown on a contemporary postcard, it had a raised attic and a new roof. The main inn room was completely refurbished, with new flooring, a tiled stove in the Art Nouveau style, wood paneling, and benches for the patrons; the walls were decorated with stencil painting. The draft beer equipment was also modernized, and included a hand-operated pump. Despite difficulties to comply with regulations, Antonín Beran ran the inn until his death in 1915. His widow Anna, and his children Marie and Antonín kept the inn running, even adding another brick inn building at No. 15 opposite the original one. Unfortunately, both of Antonín's descendants died of tuberculosis between the years 1926 and 1927. In 1929, Anna Beranová sold the original inn at No. 13 to her nephew, Václav Porš. The inn closed down, and the house was afterwards used only for farming and residential purposes, with the main inn room having been partially refurbished. The subsequent inheritance proceedings and sale of the property resulted in the homestead's abandonment and gradual dilapidation.



Ground floor layout, initial state in 2015, based on modified project survey by Ing. arch. Tomáš Efler

- 1) main room
- 2) hall
- 3) utility rooms
- 4) smoke kitchen
- 5) side room
- 6) hallway and closet
- 7) stables

CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

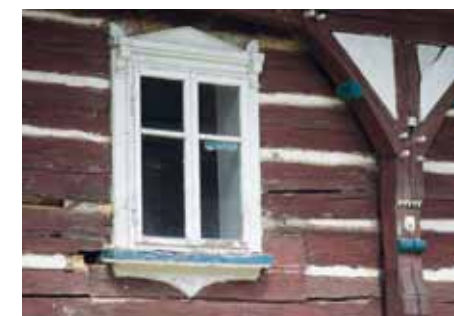
The main homestead house was designed partly as a log house, with a roughly L-shaped layout. It consists of a residential building with a perpendicular farm wing. On the northwest side, there is a small annex, consisting of a single room with an adjoining hallway and toilet.

The interior of the residential wing is divided into three sections, and utility rooms in the farm wing form two sections.

There is a smoke kitchen in the hall, modified to include a fume exhaust system.

The current building shows traces of earlier structures, such as the barrel-vaulted cellar beneath the farm wing.

Unfortunately, dating this type of buildings is difficult, and the basement area might as well have been a part of the newly built house. A more precise dating has been made possible thanks to the dendrochronological analysis of the structural timber, which puts the time of construction in the early 1800s. At that stage, the building was a log house divided into



Detail of the elaborate window paneling and part of the underpinning post on the courtyard façade



Decorative carving detail on the underpinning post



Hallway with the smoke kitchen niche



Main room interior prior to the 2015 reconstruction



State in February 2014, view of the residential wing from the southeast

three sections: main room, partitioned utility room section, and central walk-through hallway. The heating equipment, consisting of a stove and a bread oven, was tended from the smoke kitchen niche in the hallway. The slope of the gabled roof made it suitable for thatch covering, and the collar beam truss was partially supported by an outside structure. Still in the early 19th century, the house was expanded to include a perpendicular single-story brick annex that housed the cow barn. In 1857 (as evidenced by the date painted on the building), the side wing acquired a log upper story with utility rooms accessible from an outside mezzanine balcony. This also required modifications to the residential wing truss, and probably a new outside supporting roof structure. In the late 19th century, the inn opening required the addition of a side annex with an adjoining hallway and toilet. A second cellar was dug underneath the side annex. Around this time, a new heating system was installed: the existing kitchen niche