

12

the best of



CZECH REPUBLIC

UNESCO



MCU ©



NEW
EDITION





Mariánské Lázně

TRADIČNÍ *Lázeňské* OPLATKY KOLONÁDA

SWEET TASTE OF CZECH SPA TRADITION
SINCE 1856



TRADITIONAL SPA WAFERS KOLONÁDA FROM MARIÁNSKÉ LÁZNĚ

THANKS TO ITS QUALITY AND SPECIFIC TASTE, IT STILL BELONGS AMONGST THE ONES MOST SOUGHT-AFTER. THE SECRET OF THEIR SUCCESS LIES IN A PROVEN RECIPE. THE MOST EXQUISITE INGREDIENTS ARE USED, TOGETHER WITH STRICTLY FOLLOWED PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY. THE BAKING FORMS ARE MADE OF BRONZE AND THE HAZELNUT MIXTURE IS STILL POURED BY HAND BEFORE BAKING.

DISCOVER THE COMPLETE RANGE OF PRODUCTS AND HISTORY OF THE KOLONÁDA BRAND ON THE WEB WWW.OPLATKY-KOLONADA.CZ.





Old House of Commons in the Old Royal Palace (Prague Castle)

the best of ...

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the best of...

CZECH REPUBLIC UNESCO

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Kutná Hora

CZECH REPUBLIC – UNESCO

The year of 2019 will mark the **27th anniversary** of having the first Czech Republic landmarks and cities included in the UNESCO list – namely the historical town centres of Prague, Český Krumlov, and Telč.

If any historical monument is registered on the UNESCO list, it means that it is an exceptional and unique product of world importance created by extraordinary people and which should be protected and preserved for future generations.

The UNESCO abbreviation stands for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, which focuses on education, science and culture.



The UNESCO emblem is made up of a square inside a circle. The square symbolizes work created by man and the circle represents nature. Both symbols in the emblem – the square representing culture and the circle representing nature – are closely connected. This implies that culture cannot coexist without a close connection with nature, which surrounds everything.

In 1991, the Czech Republic, entered into a contract specifying the protection of world cultural and natural heritage. Afterwards, in the following years up to the present, there were **14 heritage sites in the Czech Republic** added to the list. Given to the size of our country and the population, this makes the Czech Republic one of the heritage “superpowers”.



Czech cities and villages – where the particular cultural monument is located and recorded on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List, belong to a group called **the UNESCO Czech cultural heritage**.



The Slovak „verbunk“ dance

UNESCO Czech cultural monuments (www.unesco-czech.cz)

(date of entry)

(1992) Prague (historical centre)

(1992) Český Krumlov (castle and its surrounding courtyards and the historic city centre)

(1992) Telč (historical city centre)

(1994) Zelená hora near Žďár nad Sázavou – Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk

(1995) Kutná Hora (historical centre with the Cathedral of St. Barbara and the Church of the Assumption in Sedlec)

(1996) Lednice-Valtice historical area

(1998) Holašovice (preserved original village square from the 18th century)

(1998) Kroměříž (chateau and gardens)

(1999) Litomyšl (chateau and surrounding premises)

(2000) Olomouc (columns of the Holy Trinity on Horní náměstí – Horní Square)

(2001) Tugendhat Villa in Brno

(2003) Třebíč (Basilica of St. Prokop and the Jewish town)

(2019) Erzgebirge / Krušnohoří Mining Region

(2019) Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby n. L.

Intangible UNESCO heritage:

The UNESCO cultural list also includes so-called intangible cultural heritage.

Intangible cultural heritage includes verbal, spoken and non-material artistic heritage

Czech intangible UNESCO cultural heritage includes:

(2005) Moravian-Slovak verbuňk dance

(2010) Carnival processions (Masopust) in the Hlinecko region

(2010) Falconry

(2011) The Ride of the Kings

(2016) Puppetry

(2018) Modrotisk (blueprint)





STORIES OF CZECH BRANDS

When Bohemia was still a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, it was already considered the empire's most industrially developed country. After the establishment of an independent Czechoslovakia in 1918, the diligence, craftsmanship, and skill of "Czech hands" could finally be completely utilized. Czechoslovakia soon became famous throughout Europe (and the world) for a number of products that often overwhelmed their competition. Probably the best known such phenomenon is the **Baťa brand** (although this story, like many others, began back in the 19th century), rightly considered a classic story of well-deserved success. Its history began in 1894, when three siblings established a shoe factory in Zlín; ten years later they were producing thousands of pairs of shoes a day. The story of the **Škoda Auto car manufacturer**, which celebrated 125 years in 2020, is somewhat similar. Its founders, **Václav Laurín** and **Václav Klement**, began



repairing bicycles in 1895. They gradually started to produce them, which was merely a step towards the production of motorcycles, followed by the first cars (Voiturette) at the beginning of the 20th century. Today, Škoda Auto is probably the best known and most successful of the Czech brands. Another refreshing example is the story of one of the world's most famous beers, Prazdroj Urquell from the city of Plzeň. Paradoxically, it began with a Bavarian brewer who was invited by the people of Plzeň in 1842 to help them brew a beer of better quality than what their burgher brewery had managed to create so far. This single drop of intention went a long way – today the Pilsner Urquell brand is synonymous for quality beer, and about a third of all beers brewed in the world are of the Pilsen type. Still, we mustn't forget about its competitor from southern Bohemia, the equally famous **Budweis (Budějovice) Budvar**. We can still stay in České Budějovice, since this is the home of a company founded by **Josef Hardtmuth** in 1790 and named after the famous **Koh-i-noor** diamond. The company received a patent for the production of pencil leads in 1802, and today it is one of the world's largest manufacturers of writing and office supplies. The history of **Prim watches** is relatively young.



The **Chronotechna** company in Nové Město nad Metují started producing wristwatches and pocket watches after the Second World War. During the communist regime it was the state's monopoly manufacturer, but today it is known as a prestigious brand that also produces custom made luxury watches for demanding customers. And who wouldn't know that building kit whose metal colored parts with holes all connect with screws and nuts with a diameter of 3.5 mm? That's right, most Europeans are well familiar with the **Merkur** kit from Police nad Metují, whose history has lasted for a hundred years. It was even used by Professor **Otto Wichterle** to make the first gel contact lenses in 1961; another "Czech" truly global and groundbreaking inventions, by the way. The successful and talented designer **František Janeček** (1878–1941) originally produced weapons, but it was paradoxically the economic crisis in the 1920s that forced him to change his production program and start focusing on motorcycles. And although there were about two dozen motorcycle factories in what was then Czechoslovakia, all of them were eventually surpassed by his **JAWA**. In 1943, the ESA company was founded and began to produce irons in Hlinsko and later shifted its production program to vacuum cleaners. Today, under the **ETA brand**, the company is by far the largest manufacturer of home appliances in the Czech Republic. The **Zetor** brand emerged by simply combining the European pronunciation of the letter "Z", part of the emblem of **Brno's Zbrojovka**, and the last two letters of the word "tractor". It began producing tractors just after World War II, and by 1961, only 16 years after its launch, it had created an unbelievable 160,000 tractors. Even today, Zetor continues to be a symbol of strength and reliability. In 1857, master carpenter **Michael Thonet** started bending solid beech wood to create an elegant café chair (marked as model no. 214), which was the beginning of the story of a famous furniture

company. Today, it continues its successful tradition under the brand name **TON**. For more than a hundred years (since 1913), practically every Czech household makes use of the popular alcohol-based solution of essential oils, herbs, and natural menthol known as **Francovka ALPA** designed to fight tired muscles. Today, over 10 million bottles are produced in Velké Meziříčí every year. One of the largest hat manufacturers in the world is the **TONAK** hat factory in Nový Jičín. It's no wonder that they have plenty of experience with production, since **they've been making headwear here since 1630!**



In 1807, the Karlovy Vary pharmacist **Josef Becher** mixed an "English Bitter" consisting of 32 herbs for his spa guests; not only did his recipe work, but it was extremely popular among its users. This gave the pharmacist's son Jan reason to open factory in 1838 for the production of today's popular **Becherovka**. In 1922, this unique bitter aperitif (or digestif), its composition known to only two people in the world, was trademarked.

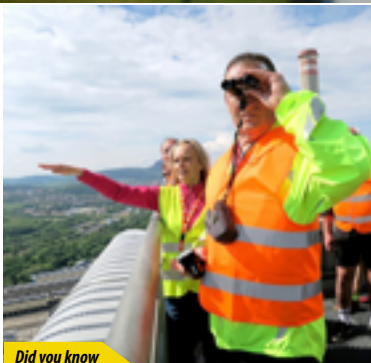
There are many, many more similar great and interesting tales to be found in our history (and present), but to list them would naturally extend beyond the scope of this humble guidebook.



STORY OF THE BRAND

A TRIP TO THE POWER PLANT? You bet!

The ČEZ Group requires little introduction. The group is a massive source of energy, dealing with the production, distribution, and sale of electricity, heat, and natural gas. And that's not all – it also offers a number of other energy services, such as helping customers with energy savings or rooftop power plants. You can see directly from our sources that our energy production is careful and safe! You know electricity, you use it every day, but do you know how it's produced? Come find out for yourself! We offer tours of our power plant operations, exhibitions focused on all types of energy sources, and interactive models all in an entertaining way for children and adults alike. There's nothing boring about electricity – we'll be happy to show you that.



Did you know that...

... The highest lookout tower in the Czech Republic is located in the power plant in Ledvice? The surrounding landscape, which includes virtually the entire Ore Mountains, is visible from the 144-meter-high building. The way up includes 28 floors by elevator and 46 steps.



SKUPINA ČEZ

www.cez.cz/infocentra

f /SkupinaCEZ
@ /cez_group



STORY OF THE BRAND



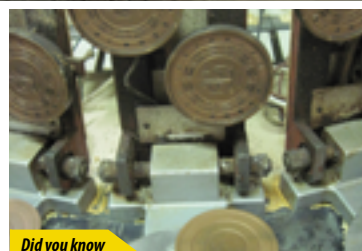
MEET A LEGEND

The predecessors of these favorite spa wafers were probably communion wafers. These were produced from the Middle Ages on an open fire in special metal tongs with a molded image.

Later, these tongs began to be used for baking round wafers. They were decorated with reliefs, dates, or the name of the wafer manufacturer. Nowadays modern machines are used to make wafers, but these special tongs are still an essential part of their production.

According to a legend from the 19th century, a culinary chef from the Premonstratensian monastery in Teplá near Mariánské Lázně was responsible for the creation of spa wafers. Once he was given the task of preparing a dessert for guests, so he decided to use the tongs normally used for making communion wafers. He improved the simple water/flour dough by adding sugar and milk, then added a delicious combination of nuts, sugar, and cinnamon between the baked wafers. The wafers were then sintered together. The dessert was a great success, and the recipe soon made its way past the monastery gates.

After the Second World War, the production of wafers went from the hands of private individuals to state-run factories, but the tradition of making spa wafers was not interrupted. The quality of traditional spa wafers from the Kolonáda Mariánské



Did you know that...

The first production of spa wafers dates back to 1856? They are an inherent part of spa life, and sources from the end of the 18th century tell us that wafers were a popular sweet delicacy among burghers. This is why Kolonáda wafers celebrated their 160th birthday in 2016.

Lázně factory are still the most sought-after. The secret of their success lies in the original recipe and strict adherence to the original production technology that requires the necessary care and time. The baking molds are made of bronze, the sheets of round wafers are aged for up to four weeks at a certain temperature and humidity, and the nut mixture is still poured by hand before sintering.

Kolonáda Spa Wafers can be enjoyed in several flavors and variations: round nut, vanilla, and chocolate, or as triangles with cocoa or chocolate filling.

OPLATKY KOLONÁDA

www.oplatky-kolonada.cz

Tel. +420 800 400 118





Landmarks of Prague – on the left the baroque St. Nicholas Cathedral at Malostranské Square,

... in the background the Castle with the St. Vitus, Wenceslas and Vojtech Cathedral

PRAGUE

(recorded on the list in 1992)

.....

The Czech capital is considered one of the most beautiful cities in Europe and indeed the world. The dominant site on the Vltava riverbanks is **Prague Castle**, built in the **9th century** by the **Přemyslids**. In the third castle courtyard you will find a pearl of Gothic architecture and the imaginary spiritual centre of the Czech state, the **Cathedral of St. Vitus, Wenceslas and Vojtěch**. In the Crown depository chamber you will find a treasure perhaps even more valuable than the entire cathedral: the **Czech crown jewels**. In the **Royal tomb** below the floor of the cathedral lie a number of Czech kings and rulers, including the “Father of the Nation”, and the King and Emperor, Charles IV. The **historical centre of Prague covers 866 hectares** and consists of a unique set of buildings and artistic monuments representing virtually all styles. Here you can find Romanesque rotundas together with the most modern buildings made of glass and steel.

Prague Castle and the Cathedral of St. Vitus

The Přemyslids probably began to build the first fortifications on an elevated site above the river sometime around the 9th century. As their power grew, the fortress as well as the city below began to expand and gained in importance. In 1344, Charles IV of Luxembourg began the construction of a magnificent **Gothic cathedral dedicated to St. Vitus**. It took six long centuries until it was finally completed in 1929 and Prague Castle got the appearance that we know today.



The Golden Lane at Prague Castle

Hradčany – the Castle district

This is the area of the city around Prague Castle. The shape of Hradčany is characterized by several splendid palaces, including **Schwarzenberg, Sternberg and Martinický palaces**. Opposite the largest palace, the Černínský palace, you will find a Baroque Loreto, which is an important pilgrimage site. Since the 17th century, its tower clock has played its famous chime melody every hour. The silhouette of Prague Castle also includes the towers of the **Strahov monastery**, the oldest work of the Premonstrants in Bohemia.



The Old Castle Steps

Malá Strana

This is a small district between Prague Castle and the Vltava River. Its centre is the sloping **Malostranské Square** (Lesser Town Square), where in the middle you will find the massive **Church of St. Mikuláš**, regarded as the most important Baroque building in the country. Another spectacular monument in Malá Strana is the complex of buildings making up the **Wallenstein Palace and its adjacent garden**. According to the vision of the ambitious commander Albrecht of

Wallenstein (1583–1634), this site, thanks to its large area, was to compete with Prague Castle itself. From the Lesser Town Square you can go up a popular tourist street called **Nerudova Street**, which will take you all the way to the castle. The street is well-known for its **building signs** such as House of the Two Suns, The Three Fiddles, The Golden goblet, etc.



The Charles Bridge seen from the Old Town Bridge Tower

Charles Bridge

Charles Bridge is the **oldest bridge in Prague**, and the second oldest in the country. It connects Malá Strana (the Lesser Town) on the left riverbank with Staré Město (Old Town), situated on the right bank of the Vltava River. It is located in approximately the same place where the Judith Bridge, which was destroyed by floods, used to stand. The bridge construction began in 1357, and was initiated by the King and Emperor, Charles IV. The bridge is over **500 metres** long and 9.5 meters wide, and has **16 supporting arches**. On its pillars you can see a total of **30 mostly Baroque statues**, which create a unique and impressive open-air exhibition of sculptures. The entrances at both ends of the bridge are “guarded” by towers. The Gothic **Old Town Bridge Tower**, thanks to its magnificent decorations, is regarded as one of the most beautiful fortified buildings in Europe.

Staré Město (Old Town)

This is a district of Prague situated on the right bank of the Vltava River. Its centre is the **Old Town Square**, which features several important historical monuments, such as the **Town Hall** with its famous **astronomical clock**, and the **Týnský Church**. In the centre of the square you can see a **memorial statute** dedicated to the famous religious reformer, **Jan Hus**. If you look towards the Vltava River you will

see a prestigious Prague boulevard called **Pařížská třída**, which starts at the square. Other historical sights in the Old Town include the Gothic **Prašná věž** (Powder Tower), where the **Royal Way** starts (a road where Czech kings walked towards Prague Castle on the night before their coronation), and the most important Art Nouveau monument in Prague, **Obecní dům** (Municipal House).



Old Town Square – Town Hall with Orloj and Týn Church



The Church of Our Lady of Victory in Karmelitská Street, the oldest Baroque church in Prague, dates back to 1611–1613 and is known especially for its wax statue known as **the Infant Jesus of Prague**. The statue was donated to the church in 1628 by Polyxena of Lobkowicz. The church is also decorated with paintings, among others, by Peter Brandl. Under the floor of the church is a crypt that served as a Carmelite burial ground. In addition to the walled tombs, the crypt also holds mummified remains of monks, some in glass coffins.

Jewish Town

Also called **Josefov** – it is a small neighbourhood inside the Old Town where historical Jewish relics are still preserved today and which remind us about the origins of Jewish settlements in Prague. Without a doubt, the most important monument here is the **Jewish cemetery** with its almost 13,000 gravestones. People were buried here from the first half of the 15th century until 1787. Due to the limited burial area of the cemetery, new layers of soil had to be brought to the cemetery, so the dead were actually buried in several layers right above each other. Another very important historical Jewish monument is the **Old New Synagogue**, one of the oldest in Europe. It was built around the first half of the 13th century and services are held here to this day.



Did you know that...

There is a very interesting origin behind the name **Old New Synagogue**: It is said that the stones for the construction of the shrine were brought here from the **Temple of Solomon** in Jerusalem, which was destroyed in 70 A.D. However, these stones were brought here under one condition and that is that upon the arrival of the Messiah and when the Temple is built in Jerusalem again, these stones will be returned. The Hebrew word "**al tenaj**" may be translated as "under the condition of" – and that is how this synagogue got its name. But over the years this word became distorted and a new word, "**altneu**", was created, which means "old-new".



The National Theatre and the Legion Bridge

Nové Město (New Town)

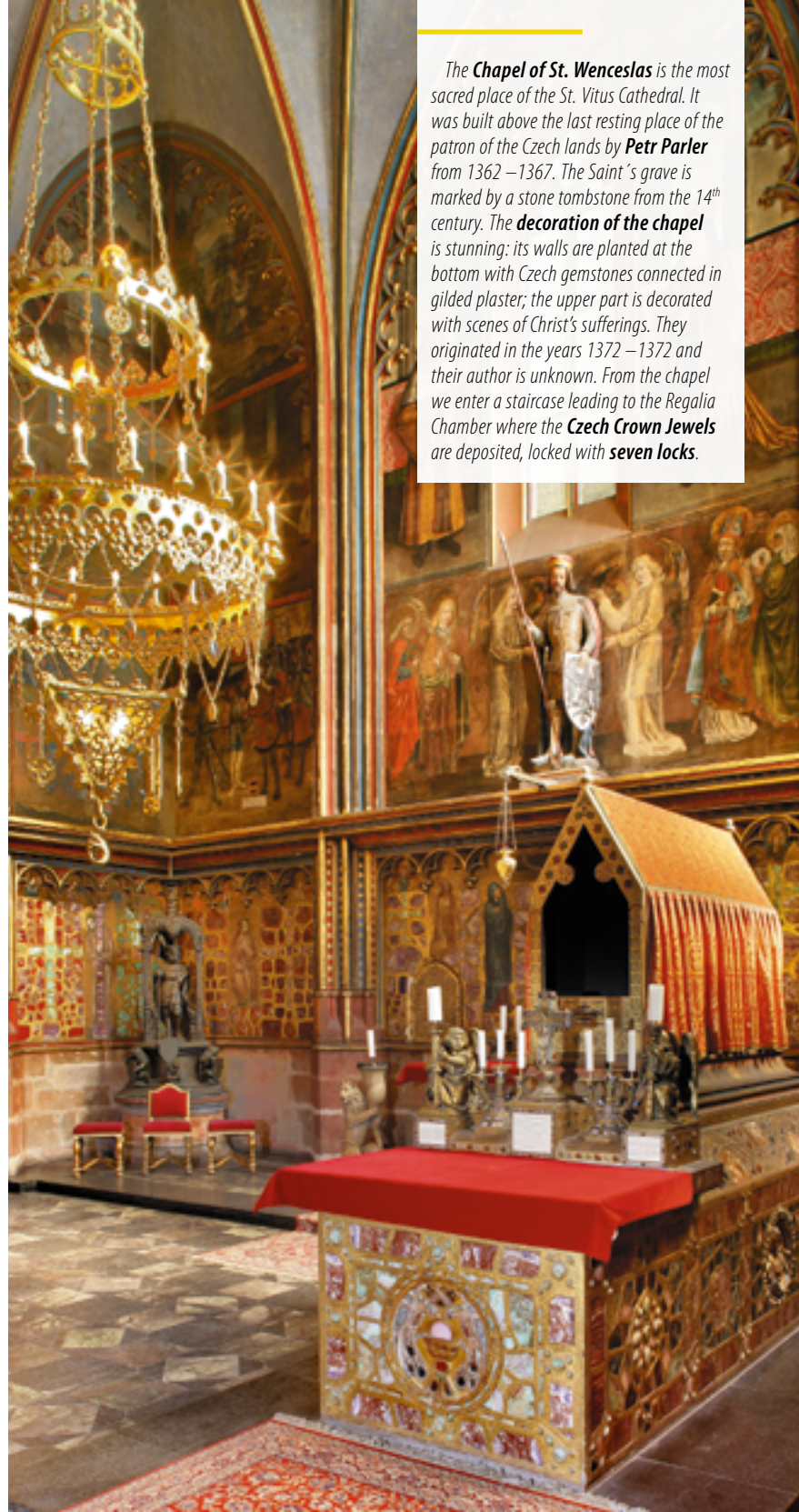
The New Town was founded in 1348 on the right bank of the Vltava River by Emperor Charles IV. A well-conceived urban plan gave rise to a system of streets around **the three large squares**, which at that time were used as marketplaces. These were called the **Horse Market** (today's Wenceslas Square), the **Cattle Market** (today's Charles Square) and the **Hay Market** (today's Senovážné Square). The centre of the newly founded town was the Cattle Market, and therefore, the **New Town Hall** was built here on this square. Other famous historical sites include, the Faust House, the Church of the Virgin Mary in Slovany and the tallest but never completed church in Prague – the **Church of Our Lady Maria Sněžná** on Jungmann Square.

Vyšehrad

A famous place on a high cliff on the right bank of the Vltava River. This site is associated with **many legends** which are closely linked to the origin of the state (the legend of Prince Krok and his daughters, the legend of Princess Libuše and the legend of Bivoj).

The oldest historical building is a **Romanesque rotunda of St. Martin** built in the 11th century during the reign of King Vratislav I. The Romanesque **Basilica of St. Peter** and Paul also comes from around the same period. Over the centuries, this Basilica was rebuilt several times, and its present shape represents the neo-Gothic style from a period between 1885 and 1903. During this period, the two square towers with their pyramid-like tops were built, which today are one of the dominant features of Prague on the right bank of the Vltava River. In the 19th century, the **cemetery** near the St. Peter and Paul Church was turned into a **burial site** where the **greatest figures** of the Czech nation were buried.

The **Chapel of St. Wenceslas** is the most sacred place of the St. Vitus Cathedral. It was built above the last resting place of the patron of the Czech lands by **Petr Parler** from 1362 – 1367. The Saint's grave is marked by a stone tombstone from the 14th century. The **decoration of the chapel** is stunning: its walls are planted at the bottom with Czech gemstones connected in gilded plaster; the upper part is decorated with scenes of Christ's sufferings. They originated in the years 1372 – 1372 and their author is unknown. From the chapel we enter a staircase leading to the Regalia Chamber where the **Czech Crown Jewels** are deposited, locked with **seven locks**.



Old Town Hall

This was founded in 1338 as the first town hall in Bohemia. The core of the town hall is the corner Gothic house with its decorated portal. A 69.5 meter rectangular tower was added in 1364. In 1458, a memorable assembly convened at the town hall and elected George of Poděbrady (1420–1471) the first “Hussite” king of Bohemia.

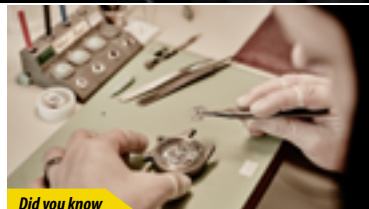
STORY OF THE BRAND

ELTON HODINÁŘSKÁ, a.s., MANUFACTURER OF THE TRADITIONAL PRIM BRAND CZECH WATCH FROM NOVÉ MĚSTO NAD METUJÍ

The history of the production of PRIM wristwatches in Nové Město nad Metují dates back to 1949. This tradition is continued by the joint stock company ELTON hodinářská, a purely Czech company and today its only successor in the Czech Republic. The word “PRIM” has become synonymous with Czech wristwatches, and the PRIM brand is considered our “family silver”. Some models have become icons of the Czech watch industry. The names PRIM Orlik, Diplomat, and Spartak are still used by their manufacturer for their model lines. Inspiration drawn from timeless minimalist designs can still be clearly seen in each watch, and the technology, production processes, and materials meet the needs of today's customers.

Today, ELTON primarily produces mechanical watches in small series; they are almost completely created in the manufacturer's premises, including the actual design. Limited editions are specialized items for collectors and for everyone who supports traditional Czech production.

In addition to wristwatches, the company also produces and sells wall clocks, barometers, and other devices; it also provides certified professional renovations of historical models of PRIM watches.



Did you know that...

A PRIM mechanical watch with an in-house movement of its own design consists of approximately 140 parts, some of which are sized at only a few tenths to hundredths of a millimeter. It takes up to 2,500 manufacturing operations to manufacture a watch.



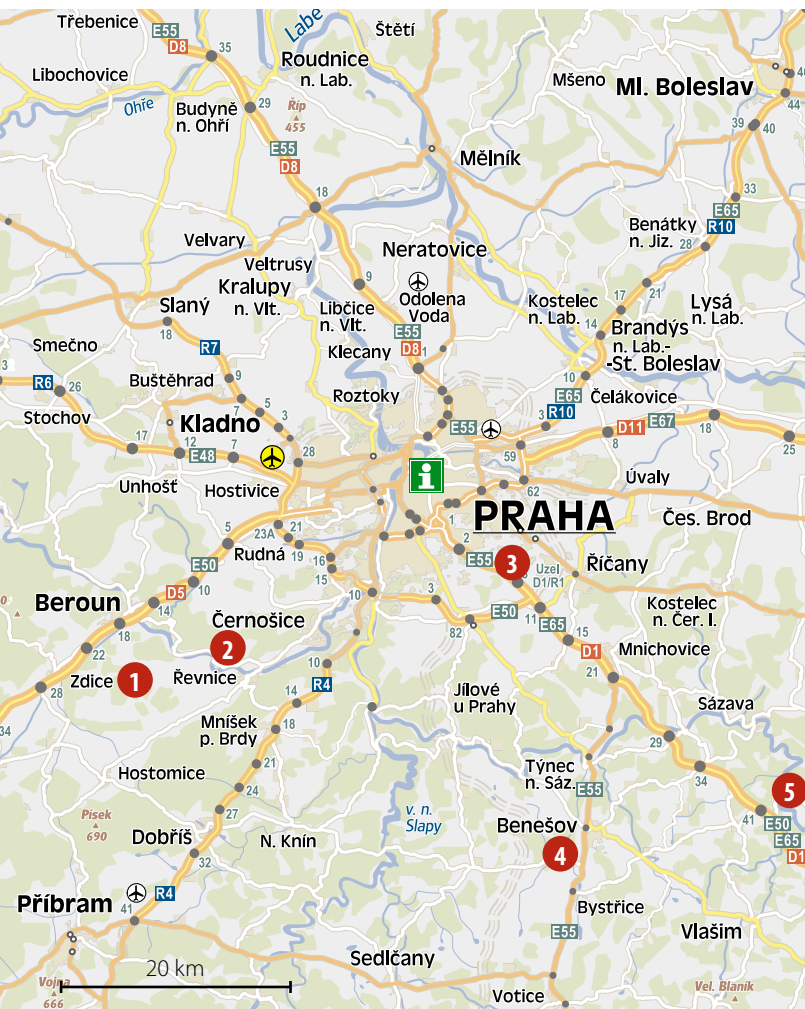
ELTON hodinářská, a.s.

Náchodská 2105, 549 01 Nové Město n. Metují
www.prim.cz

Factory outlet

Prague – Nekázanka 858/3
Ostrava – 28. října 3348/65
NMnM – Náchodská 2105
Brno – Šilingrovo náměstí 7





1

Koněpruské jeskyně (Koneprusy Caves)

The longest cave labyrinth in the Czech Republic is located approximately 30 km South-West of Prague. The sightseeing tour is 610 m long, and it is open from 1 April to 31 October.

www.caves.cz

GPS: 49°54'58.251"N, 14°47'971"E

Karlštejn

A gothic castle built in the mid-14th century by Emperor Charles IV. The valuable painting decorations in the castle chapel of the St. Cross were created by Master Theodorik.

www.hrad-karlstejn.cz

GPS: 49°56'21.700"N, 14°11'16.372"E



2



3

Průhonice Park

Without doubt, Průhonice Park represents one of the best examples of Czech landscape architecture. It was established by Count Arnošt Emanuel Silva-Tarouca in 1885. His life-long effort resulted in this prime creation with global significance, which became our National Cultural Landmark, as well as a landmark included in the prestigious **UNESCO** World Cultural Heritage Sites. In addition to the significant artistic value, the park is also the home of one of the most valuable collection of tree species within the Czech Republic. Currently, it holds approximately **1,800 tree species**, whereas some of them are the first of their kind to be grown inside our borders. Aesthetically shaped tree vegetation is supplemented with a mosaic of meadows and water surfaces, artfully connected with a lot of vistas and views that emphasise the park's composition-accentuated points.

www.pruhonickypark.cz

GPS: N 50°0.01848', E 14°33.43325'



Konopistě

An early Gothic castle rebuilt in the neo-Gothic style. The last residence of the successor to the Habsburg throne, Franz Ferdinand d'Este (1863–1914).

www.zamek-konopiste.cz

GPS: 49°46'46.460"N, 14°39'23.720"E



4



5

Český Šternberk Castle

The castle was built in 1241 on a rocky promontory above the Sázava River and to this day remains in the possession of the Šternberk family, whose coat of arms bears an eight-pointed golden star.

www.hrad-ceskysternberk.cz

GPS: 49°48'33.739"N, 14°55'35.860"E

PRAGUE

Cadastral area:

496 km²

No. of inhabitants: 1,294,513 (as of 31. 12. 2017)

GPS:

50°4'54.899"N, 14°25'36.158"E



Rytiřská 12

110 00 Prague 1 – Staré Město (Old Town)

Tel.: +420 221 714 714

tourinfo@prague.eu

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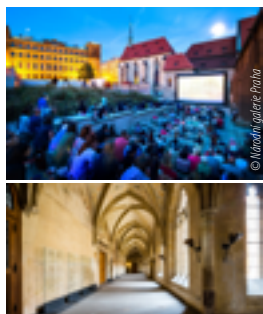
...AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT:



Town Hall, Doors Wide Open

This is a traditional event recalling the founding of Prague's Old Town Hall and takes place on September 18 every year. During special tours of Prague's oldest city hall, visitors can see the historic interiors, the medieval underground, and the normally inaccessible wedding halls of the Old Town Hall. The tour is complemented by musical and dramatic performances, lectures, screenings of historical films, meetings with celebrities, a demonstration of a wedding ceremony, and plenty of behind-the-scenes information on weddings and their history. This untraditional tour is topped off by an entertaining quiz for prizes and a voucher for a tour of the astronomical clock's mechanism, normally inaccessible. The event is organized by Prague City Tourism in cooperation with the Office of the Prague 1 City District.

www.prague.eu



Anežka LIVE

Every year, the summer program called Anežka LIVE takes place in the premises of the St. Agnes Monastery and offers the public a wide range of activities and artistic experiences. Summer cinema, theater and dance performances, workshops, author readings, and even yoga and Tai Chi lessons. The St. Agnes Monastery also features a permanent exhibition of Medieval Art in Bohemia and Central Europe from 1200 to 1550.

www.ngprague.cz



Prague Drinks Wine

This is the largest wine festival in Prague and focuses on authentic wines from Central Europe. It takes place in the beautiful premises of the New Town Hall on Charles Square (Karlovo náměstí). The event always brings dozens of winemakers together in Prague, especially family wineries from the area of the former Habsburg empire and many guests from other regions. Winemakers from Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, and France are represented most of all. The price of a full-day or two-day "ticket" includes a glass for unlimited tastings from all participating wineries.

www.prahapijevino.cz



Prague Vineyards 2021

This is the third year that Prague's municipal and private vineyards open their gates to the public. Attendees can become acquainted with their history and present; come discover the magic of these forgotten corners of Prague.

www.prazskevinice.cz



Our TIP

*When in Prague, don't miss the view from the tower of the **Old Town Hall**; it is **open daily until 10 p.m.** You can also tour the Town Hall's valuable interiors, including the medieval dungeon in the underground – see where Prague history was made! Not a fan of waiting? **Buy a mobile ticket at prague.mobiletickets.cz and skip all lines.***

***Prague City Tourism:** Whether you need advice, want to buy the city card or event tickets, book a guided tour, or pick up our free maps and brochures, stop by any of our information centres and our expert staff will gladly assist you.*



Prague City Tourism information centres:

- Na Můstku, Rytířská No. 12
- Old Town Hall, Old Town Square No. 1
- Václav Havel Airport Prague (terminals 1 and 2)

prague.eu



Our TIP

TÁBOR CELEBRATES 600 YEARS

The story of this city, named after the biblical mountain in Galilee, has been written for 600 years. It all started in the spring of 1420, when the Hussites chose a rocky promontory above the Lužnice River to found a village in which everyone would be equal. Come with us to wander through the labyrinth of small streets and discover picturesque nooks and crannies that contrast with the rawness of the town walls — a reminder of the city's Hussite past. Explore Tábor both from above and from the depths of the underground and learn about its history, while fully enjoying its modern side.



Did you know that...

Evening on Žižka Square: pubs, cafés, wine bars, meeting up with friends... the atmosphere of the summer old town is exceptional in Tábor.

Ice cream: one of the more popular cafes and confectioneries is the Mocca Café which has won a number of awards in prestigious confectionery competitions for its ice cream art. Taste them and find the right one for yourself.

Tábor beer Lichvice 12: from the Pivovar pod Besedou brewery on Žižka Square comes a malty semi-dark lager with subtle caramel tones and a pleasant bitterness. It's brewed from three types of malt and three types of hops; give it a taste in the Beseda Restaurant on Žižka Square.

City of Tábor Information Center

Žižkovo náměstí 2, 390 01 Tábor

Tel. +420 381 486 230

infocentrum@mutabor.cz

www.visittabor.eu/600let



Český Krumlov — castle tower
and tower of the former church of St. Jošt



Český Krumlov – historical town centre surrounded by the Vltava, ...

ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

(recorded on the UNESCO list in 1992)

An ancient city on the Vltava River with the **second largest castle and chateau** in the Czech Republic (right after Prague Castle). This large chateau with its five courtyards was gradually built from a small castle with a tower on a rock above the river. This small castle was founded sometime in the 12th century by the Vitkovci family, the ancestors of the ambitious **Rosenberg clan**. The next construction and extension of the castle occurred during the reign of the **Eggenberg family**, but economic prosperity was brought to the castle by the **Schwarzenberg family** – the last owners of the castle (until 1947).

Krumlov castle and chateau with its large 11-hectare **baroque-rococo garden** but as well as the **original town houses** around the castle were recorded on the



Houses on Parkán

...and on the left bank, the Krumlov Castle surrounded by the neighborhood of Latrán

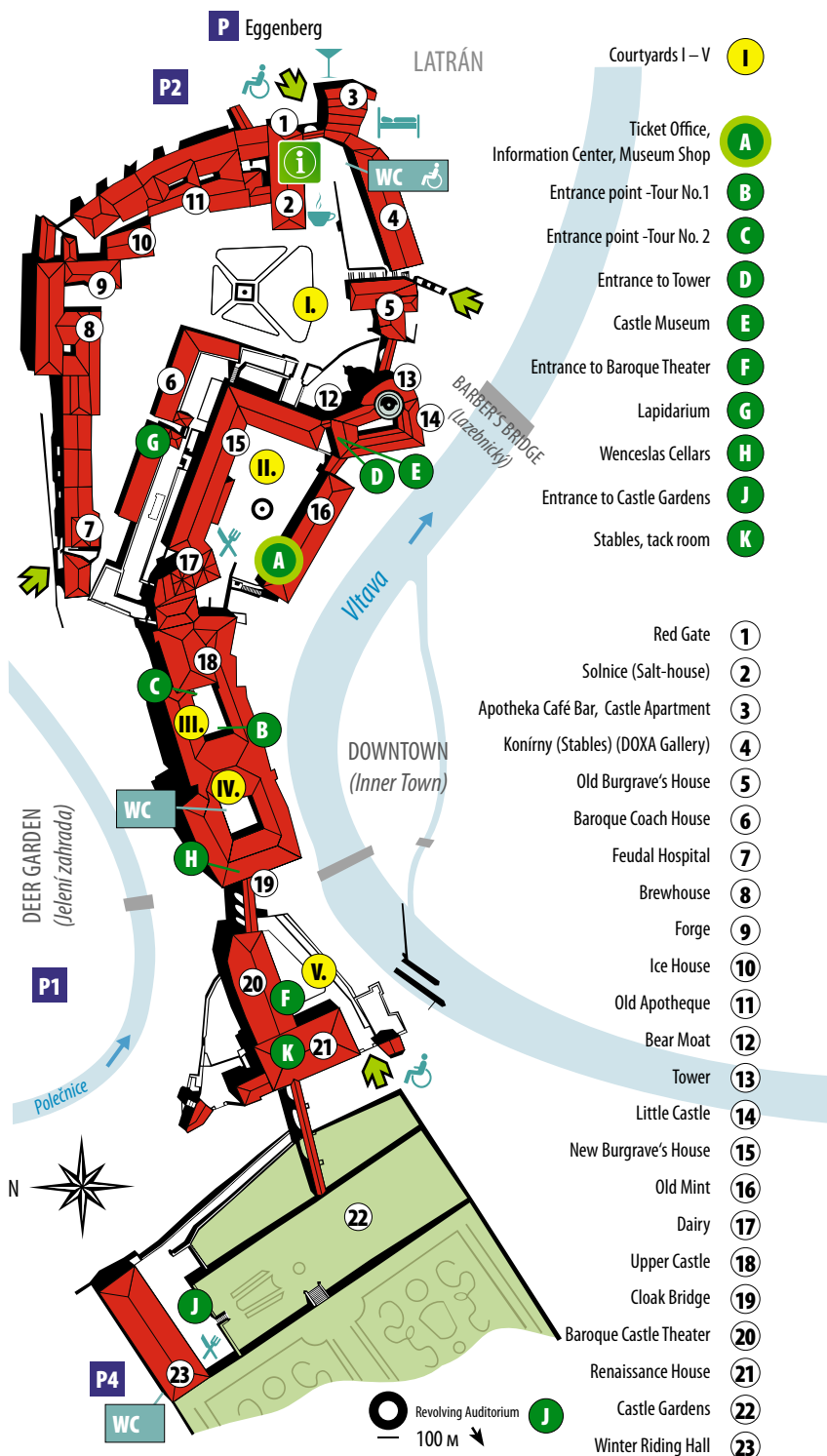
UNESCO list. This garden has been preserved in almost unchanged form and shape as it existed in the 16th century. However, a unique place among the castle interiors is the baroque theatre from the mid-18th century – unparalleled in the world thanks to its preserved scenic interior. One of the most attractive exhibitions you can see during the guided tour of the chateau is the **Maškarní sál** (Masquerade hall) with its impressive wall paintings created by Joseph Lederer, but the most precious exhibit in the castle collections is the famous **Golden Carriage**.

The dominant feature of the castle and the town is a cylindrical, richly decorated Renaissance **castle tower** with an arcaded gallery. **Bears** have always been inseparably connected with to Český Krumlov. For several centuries bears have been bred in the castle trench between the first and second courtyard.



Did you know that...

*Bears were not bred at Krumlov castle just by accident. The ambitious Oldřich II of Rosenberg (1403–1462) is to be blamed. This nobleman invented a **legend** which said that the Rosenberg family was related to the noble **Italian clan of Orsini**. And because Orsini (or Ursini) had a Bear in their coat of arms (in Latin, bear is Urus), it was necessary to somehow demonstrate this fact.*



KOH-I-NOOR HARDTMUTH

The company's history begins with Joseph Hardtmuth and his most important discovery – a method of producing graphite which led to the creation of the classic pencil. In 1848, the pencil factory, as well as the Viennese stoneware and tiled stove factory, already led by Hardtmuth's grandson Franz, moved to České Budějovice. At the World Exhibition in London, he was awarded a yellow diamond, dedicated by the Indian governor-in-chief of Queen Victoria, and which is now stored now in the Tower of London as part of the British crown jewels.

About 40 years later, he named his innovative yellow pencil with serial number 1500 based on this yellow diamond KOH-I-NOOR. The pencil's commercial success caused the word KOH-I-NOOR to be associated with the company; it became part of its name and has been there since 1894.

Franz made significant strides in marking and differentiating pencil hardness – he designed and introduced a gradation scale of 19 degrees, later expanded to 21 degrees. This became the worldwide standard still used today.

The HB designation began to be used for medium pencil hardness while at the same time referred to the manufacturer – H for Hardtmuth and B for Budweis (Budějovice), and F for Franz's first name. KOH-I-NOOR pencils have enjoyed successes at prestigious world exhibitions (New York, Paris, London, etc.).

Nowadays, the company manufactures and sells over 5,000 different products and is under the parent organization KOH-I-NOOR HOLDING – a purely Czech holding group with production capacities in the Czech Republic, Russia, and Bulgaria and with business capacities in more than 80 countries with more than 2,500 employees.

KOH-I-NOOR HARDTMUTH a.s.
 F. A. Gerstnera 21/3
 371 30 České Budějovice
Tel. +420 389 000 513
www.koh-i-noor.cz

Český Krumlov is also a place where many regular and often highly prestigious cultural events take place. The most important is the traditional **Český Krumlov International Music Festival** – the longest music show in the country. This annual and glamorous event features the biggest names in classical music. At the end of June, thousands of visitors are drawn to the town to see the **Five-Petal Rose Festival** – a three-day celebration of the long-gone but of the town's bygone boom era during the reign of the Rosenberg family. Popular open air performances are presented in summer on a revolving stage



The Český Krumlov International Music Festival



Museum Fotoatelier Seidel

in the castle garden. When you visit Český Krumlov, don't miss the world-famous gallery with 4,000 m² of exhibition space called the **Egon Schiele Art Centrum** and the remarkable exhibition in a perfectly preserved photographic atelier built at the beginning of the 20th century – the **Museum Fotoatelier Seidel**.



The Krumlov Five-Petalled Rose Celebrations

... AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT:



Český Krumlov Rally

(May)

a traditional stop not only of the MČR series, but also the FIA European Rally Trophy

rallyekrumlov.cz



Five-Petalled Rose Celebrations

(June)

the annual festival in Český Krumlov welcoming the solstice, with historic procession, traditional markets, and many cultural events

slavnostipetilisteruze.eu



Revolving Auditorium

(season June–September)

a world rarity, featuring theater performances in the magical castle garden where the auditorium holding the audience rotates to the individual scenes

otacivehlediste.cz



Český Krumlov International Music Festival

(July–August)

one of the biggest festivals of classical music in the Czech Republic, always with the most respected artists around the world, a truly unique atmosphere

festivalkrumlov.cz



St. Wenceslas Celebrations

(September)

autumn celebration in honor of St. Wenceslas, patron of the Czech country, performances of folklore ensembles, traditional market, rich cultural and culinary experiences

krumlov.info/svatovavclavskeslavnosti



Krumlov Water Marathon

(mid–October)

the largest water boating marathon in the Czech Republic, on the Vltava river, the favorite event of all rafters, and loads of fun

krumlovskymaraton.com



Český Krumlov Wine Festival

(October–November)

an ever-growing festival offering foreign and domestic wines, a cultural program, and wine tasting in many of the town's most beautiful locations

festivalvinack.cz



The Franciscan monastery is owned by the Chivalric Order of Crusaders with the Red Star.

Did you know that...

The extensive revitalization of the Český Krumlov Monasteries was awarded the prestigious prize of Heritage Monument of 2015, which is annually awarded by the Association of Historic Settlements of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

In the eastern quarter of the Latrán neighborhood lies a large complex of buildings that formerly served as the Minorite Monastery and Convent of the Poor Clares. The Minorite Monastery was founded in the 14th century by the Rožmberks, and the first monks arrived to the monastery in 1357. The monastery church was dedicated to the Corpus Christi and Our Lady of Sorrows. Nuns came to the convent in 1361, then a community of religious lay sisters, the Beguinage, joined in 1375. A unique triple monastery was thus created in Český Krumlov. The Poor Clares convent was abolished during the Josephine Reforms in 1782, and the Minorite community was dissolved in 1950. The monastery revitalization project between 2014–2015 has returned the monasteries to their original beauty.

Today's appearance of the monastery complex comes from individual modifications following its establishment; late Gothic at the end of the 15th century and the Baroque reconstruction during the 17th and 18th cen-

turies, while the recent revitalization of the entire complex between 2014 and 2015 has returned the monasteries to their original grandeur.

The revitalization of the monasteries resulted in the establishment of a modern cultural and educational center which acquaints the general public with the monastic life, culture, history, and art of the period. The complex also offers experiences in an interactive exhibition, where families with children can play with toys from various centuries, become acquainted with monastic herbs, historical costumes, an alchemist laboratory, and the mysterious nooks and crannies of the monastery's attic.

You can develop your skills and creativity every day in the craft workshops, operated by bakers, bagmakers, potters, glass makers, blacksmiths, and many others.



Our TIP

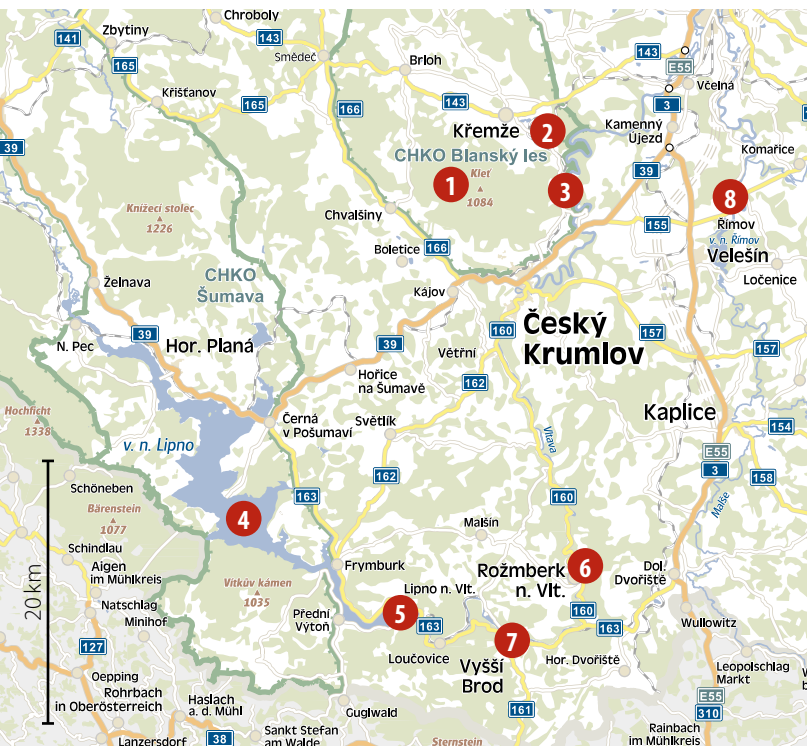
1 ADMISSION TICKET VALID FOR 5 MUSEUMS

1. Castle museum and tower
2. Regional museum in Český Krumlov
3. Museum Fotoatelier Seidel
4. Egon Schiele Art Centre
5. Český Krumlov Monasteries

- The admission includes five unique exhibitions
- Up to 50% savings on general admission
- The card can be used for up to 12 months from first use
- The card is transferrable to another person within the same category
- Sold at the Český Krumlov Infocenter and individual institutions

www.ckrumlov.info/card





Klet' (1,084 a.m.s.l.)

The highest peak of the Blanský Forest, the oldest stone viewing tower in Bohemia (1825) and an observatory. The top is accessible via a cable car.

www.klet.com

GPS: 48°51'55.495"N, 14°16'59.397"E

Dívčí kámen (Girl's stone)

Ruins of the former Rosenberg castle. Nearby you can find a large Celtic settlement from the 2nd century B.C.

www.divcikamen.cz

GPS: 48°53'21.124"N, 14°21'26.317"E



Zlatá Koruna (Golden Crown)

A complex of Gothic buildings of the former Cistercian monastery, founded in 1263 by Přemysl Otakar II.

www.klaster-zlatakoruna.eu

GPS: 48°51'18.865"N, 14°22'12.322"E



Lipno Lake (726 m.a.s.l.)

The largest lake in the Czech Republic (4,860 ha) was created when a dam was built on the Vltava River's upper reaches between 1952 and 1959. It offers fishing, water sports, cyclo tourism in the summer, as well as downhill skiing, cross-country skiing, and skating in the winter.

www.lipno.cz



Lipno nad Vltavou

The town above the Lake Lipno dam, modern accommodation facilities, sport grounds, water park, ski resort, bobsled track, and a trail across the treetops, etc.

www.lipnonadvltavou.cz

GPS: 48°38'23.499"N, 14°13'31.921"E

Rožmberk nad Vltavou

One of the oldest castles in Vitkov, associated with the legend of the White Lady. A popular stop for water sports enthusiasts.

www.mestorožmberk.cz

GPS: 48°39'17.052"N, 14°22'1.164"E



Vyšší Brod

The southernmost city in the Czech Republic. Lipno II dam, Cistercian monastery, Postal Museum, the starting point for rafting and sailing trips on the Vltava River below Lipno.

www.vyssibrod.cz

GPS: 48°37'15.869"N, 14°18'28.376"E

Římov

Pilgrimage site – Calvary with 25 Baroque chapels from the second half of the 17th century.

www.rimov.cz

GPS: 48°51'24.166"N, 14°29'18.945"E



ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

Cadastral area:

22,16 km²

Number of inhabitants: 13 193 (1.1.2015)

GPS: 48°48'38.986"N, 14°18'53.617"E

 **Náměstí Svornosti 2**

381 01 Český Krumlov

Tel.: +420 380 704 622

info@ckrumlov.info

www.ckrumlov.info

www.ckrumlov.cz, www.visitceskykrumlov.cz, www.zamek-ceskykrumlov.eu





STORY OF THE BRAND

VISIT THE BREWERY

WE'VE ONLY EVER MADE OUR BEER
IN ONE PLACE IN THE WORLD —
THE HISTORIC BREWING TOWN
OF ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE, OR BUDWEIS.

Some drinks seem to bottle the essence of a place. By harvesting the finest ingredients from their local landscape, they create a unique expression of that region.

Any good brewer will tell you that great beer cannot be made without great ingredients. And the unique geography and geology of the Czech Republic is a brewmaster's paradise, producing the best four raw materials for crafting lager on the planet. Drink a glass of Budvar and they're all there: whole-cone Saaz hops, Moravian malting barley, pristine water from an Ice Age aquifer, heritage brewing yeast — all working to create that freshness, crispness; the full, complex flavour.



Budějovický Budvar, n.p.

K. Světlé 4, 370 21 České Budějovice

Tel. +420 387 705 347

exkurse@budvar.cz

www.budejovickybudvar.cz

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FROM THE TANKS
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IS ONE OF THE GREATEST BEER EXPERIENCES
IN THE WORLD.**



Dívčí kámen Castle Ruins



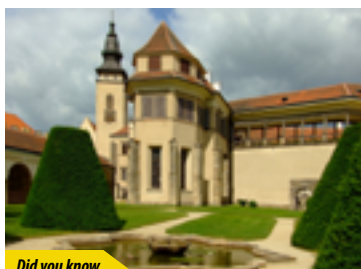
The Telč historical centre is made up of an oblong square

TELČ

(recorded on the list in 1992)

The **historic town centre** is recorded on the World Cultural Heritage list. The town centre has preserved its original appearance from the 16th century. The architecturally valuable **Renaissance chateau** is also recorded on the list. The historical town centre is surrounded by several lakes, and so Telč is sometimes referred to as the **Moravian Venice**. The centre of Telč is an **elongated town square**, lined with bourgeois town houses with arcades and with Renaissance and Baroque facades. These are decorated with numerous frescoes and sgraffito. The dominant site and also the oldest monument in Telč is the massive, late Romanesque **tower of the Church of the Holy Spirit**, which is nearly 50 metres tall. All the town's houses today still look the same as they did during the times of Zachariáš of Hradec (1526 or 7 to 1589). This important and well-educated Czech

nobleman was also a great manager and landlord, and greatly contributed to raising the importance of the city of



Did you know that...

Many Czech films and fairytales were filmed in Telč. Probably the most famous is **The Proud Princess**, filmed in the garden of Telč castle by director Bořivoj Zeman in 1951.

You can also see the backdrop created by the local bourgeois houses in the famous film shot by Vojtěch Jasný in 1963, with Jan Werich in the leading role, called **When the Cat Comes**.

Telč, where he also lived. He established many ponds, significantly reshaped and reconstructed the city, especially the town square, and had the local castle rebuilt in the Renaissance style.

The **chateau** in Telč was originally a Gothic fortress, which was later turned into a castle. And later still, during the reign of Zachariáš of Hradec, the castle was pompously reconstructed in the **Renaissance style**. This made the chateau one of the most valuable monuments of Renaissance architecture in the Czech Republic. It is rightfully regarded as the pearl of the Moravian Renaissance. The creator of the Renaissance modifications was most likely an **Italian architect** and builder, **Baldassare Maggi of Arogno** (about 1550–1619 or 1629). The uniqueness of the chateau lies in its original interiors with well-preserved paintings and stucco decorations. A very special room is the majestic **Golden Hall** with its richly decorated and carved coffered golden ceiling. The former aristocratic residence



House No. 32 on the square used to be a place where porridge was given to the poor on the Green Thursdays

interiors include the Castle Gallery, the Castle Underground, and the exhibition of the Vysočina Museum. **The Renaissance garden** – one of the oldest designed gardens in the country, is located near the chateau. This beautiful space, lined on two sides by arcades, was established in the 3rd quarter of the 16th century.

... AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT:

**Folklore in May***(May)*

Meeting of folk ensembles and craft market

**Between Two Gates***(second weekend in July)*

Retro car race along a famous track

www.mezi2branami.cz**French-Czech Music Academy***(July)*

Courses of classical music for students of music schools from all over Europe

www.akademietelc.cz**Holidays in Telč, Steam Summer***(July-August)*

Multi-genre festival – concerts, theaters, exhibitions, nocturna, and more ...

www.prazdninyvtelci.cz**Historical festivities of Zachariáš of Hradec and Kateřina of Wallenstein***(third weekend in August)*

Come enjoy the good old days of history and romance in an unforgettable atmosphere

**Balloons over Telč***(last weekend in August)*

Flying hot-air balloons

www.telc.balon.cz**Heritage Monument Open House Day***(second weekend in September)*

Access to historic buildings, concerts, exhibitions, and more ...

**Live Nativity Scene***(second weekend in September)*

A composite program of the folklore ensembles of Telč based on the biblical story; composed of old Bohemian folk carols, rhymes, and dances with live music

Information center of the Municipal Authority, nám. Zachariáše z Hradce 10, 588 56 Telč
tel. +420 567 112 407-8, e-mail: info@telc.eu, www.telc.eu



The picturesque houses lining Telč square are originally **Gothic**. Most of them have been preserved even with the typical interior setup: from the square you enter the gate with stone jamb into the **mazhaus**, which was a **stone hall** serving crafts or trade. There are stairs here leading upstairs or to the cellars. In the mid-15th century the majority of the houses were under a unified plan affixed with **arbour** and **façade gables**. Many of the houses were later remodelled, therefore many of the facades and gables have **Baroque** elements and in some places even features of later architectural styles.



St. Jan Nepomuk Pilgrimage Church near Žďár

ŽDĀR NAD SÁZAVOU near the pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk (recorded on the list in 1994)

The church was designed by the architect **Jan Blažej Santini** and built in the Baroque-Gothic style. You cannot find a similar type of church anywhere else in Europe. Its construction based on the five-pointed star began between 1719 and 1722. Its architectural design reflects a legend that claims that in the place where John of Nepomuk drowned, five lights appeared. The symbol of the number five is reflected in other building elements of the complex – there are five entrances, the church has five chapels with five altars, etc. The foundation and construction of the church was initiated by an abbot from the Žďár Cistercian monastery, Václav Vejmluva, a dedicated devotee of the cult of John of

Nepomuk. The last impetus for him to build the church was probably the purported discovery of the saint's tongue in a coffin

Did you know that...

Jan Blažej Santini – Aichel
(1677–1723)

A Czech **architect** and **builder** of Italian origin, who created his work in the Baroque-Gothic style, was not only an architect, but also an excellent **painter**. This is clearly demonstrated by the artistic level of the construction plans created by him. Typical Santini architecture is characterized by unusual and often audacious technical solutions, as well as airy interiors with **exceptional acoustics**. This ingenious builder created approximately **80 projects** – especially religious buildings, but also palaces and farm buildings.

stored in a crypt in St. Vitus Cathedral in 1719. The church's cornerstone was laid on May 16, 1720 and in **September 1722** the church was **ordained**.

The church was built on a hill near the Žďar **Cistercian monastery**, and the newly constructed church became the dominant feature of the region. The place was originally called Černý les (Black Forest), but was renamed **Zelená hora** (Green Mountain). This name was not chosen by accident - John of Nepomuk was born in Pomuk (today Nepomuk) near Plzeň, which belonged to the Cistercian monastery near Green Mountain. In 1784 the church, one of the most visited pilgrimages in Moravia, burned down. Shortly afterwards, the Cistercian monastery was abolished and the church was closed. But in 1792, the church got a new roof. Other repairs, funded solely by donations from believers, were carried out at the turn of the 18th and 19th



The corridor along the premises of the church



St. John of Nepomuk church premises

centuries. At that time, worshipping and church services began to take place again and processions of believers came back, but not in such large numbers as during the greatest glory of this pilgrimage site.

St. John of Nepomuk and his cult

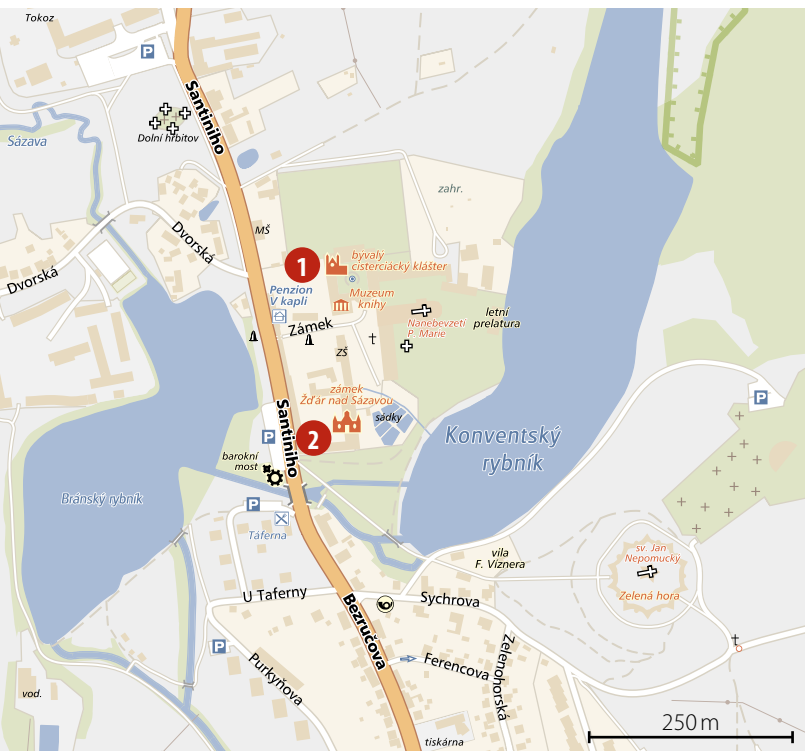
John was born around 1340 in Pomuk, today called Nepomuk near Plzeň. He became the general vicar of the Prague Archbishop. In the dispute between the Archbishop and King Wenceslas IV, he was captured and tortured along with other people, and he was the only one who did not survive the torture. His body was then thrown from the Charles Bridge into the Vltava River. Shortly after his death **a legend appeared**. This legend was revived again in the mid-17th century, when efforts to canonize the martyr began. He was **declared a saint** in 1729.



St. John of Nepomuk



*The ceiling of the church dome features **a tongue** — the symbol of John of Nepomuk as a martyr of the confessional secrets*



Žďár nad Sázavou

A district town situated in the Žďárské hills in the middle of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. Its history is linked with a Cistercian monastery founded in 1252.

www.zdarns.cz

GPS: 49°33'45.156"N, 15°56'21.866"E



Zámek Kinských (Kinsky Chateau)

The former Cistercian monastery, later used as a chateau, is now the property of the Kinsky family. The seat of the multimedia Museum of the New Generation.

www.zamekzdar.cz

GPS: 49°34'58.637"N, 15°56'12.992"E

ŽDĚR NAD SÁZAVOU

Cadastral area: 37.06 km²

Number of inhabitants: 21 174 (1.1.2018)

GPS: 49°33'45.156"N, 15°56'21.866"E

www.zelena-hora.eu, www.santini.cz

 náměstí Republiky 24
591 01 Žďár nad Sázavou
Tel.: +420 566 628 539
ticzdarns@seznam.cz
www.zdarns.cz



... AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT:



Folk costume pilgrimage to St. John of Nepomuk on Green Mountain

(May)

Pilgrimage trip to the UNESCO World Heritage Site combined with tours of architectural gems and folk celebrations

www.zdarns.cz



Midsummer Night's Pilgrimage

(May)

A spiritual pilgrimage to St. John of Nepomuk, associated with the second largest pilgrimage in the Republic full of entertaining attractions

www.zdarns.cz; www.zelena-hora.cz



Open Garden Days at the Žďár Chateau

(end of May)

The Žďár Chateau opens its private gardens for all visitors. A rich social program for the whole family.

www.zamekzdar.cz



Day of Žďár

(mid June)

Annual celebrations of the promotion of Žďár to township status. Concerts, cultural and sporting shows and a rich program around the town.

www.zdarns.cz



Horák Jug

(mid August)

Folk and country music festival with over thirty years of tradition. The chateau surroundings of the Žďár Chateau provide a pleasant atmosphere.

www.dkzdar.cz

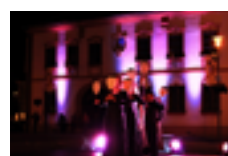


Berry Celebration

(August and September)

An annual festival of art, musical, and dramatic works from in and around Žďár. Get acquainted with the folklore of the land of berries.

www.zdarns.cz



Santini's Baroque Celebration

(start of September)

A tribute to the genius builder Jan Blažej Santini Aichel. Lectures, concerts, and spiritual events celebrating his life and creations.

www.santini.cz



Baroque Gothic is an offshoot of the Baroque architectural style. It is characterized by the combination of **Gothic and dynamic Baroque elements**. It developed almost exclusively in Bohemia in the early 18th century, and its main representative, and indeed „inventor“ was **Jan Blazej Santini**. Other beautiful examples of Santini's Baroque architecture can be found in Kladruhy by Stribro, in Zeliv or in Sedlec by Kutna Hora. Santini, however, was not alone. Another creator of Baroque Gothic architecture was **Octavian Broggio** (1670–1742), also a Czech architect of Italian ancestry.



The symbol of Kutná Hora - the tent rooftop of St. Barbara

KUTNÁ HORA

(recorded on the list in 1995)

The history of this former **royal town** is closely related (as its name reveals) to **silver mining** and to **minting coins**. The reserves of the local mines were so great that at the end of the 13th century, about a third of all silver mined in Europe came from Kutná Hora. In 1142, the first Cistercian monastery in Bohemia was established in nearby Sedlec. The original mining settlement was founded by silver prospectors, who during the end of the 13th century kept coming here in their thousands with the vision of becoming rich quickly. This **spontaneous establishment** of the settlement called **Mons Cutna** in Latin (in Czech Kutná Hora) is still visible today on the irregular ground plan of the old part of the city. The historical centre of Kutná Hora, the **Cathedral of St. Barbara** and the Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Sedlec were recorded on the UNESCO list in 1995. The perfectly preserved medieval character of the city centre consists mainly of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque architectural styles. An exceptional architectural jewel and symbol of Kutná Hora is the late Gothic Cathedral of

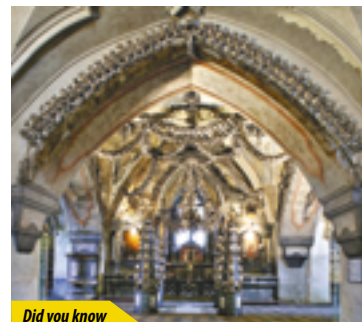
St. Barbara, whose construction began in 1388 by Jan Parlář. However, the church was only completed after more than 500 years, in 1905. The impressive complex features the **Italian court**, formerly the central mint and occasional residence of Czech kings. It was founded during the 1240s by King Wenceslas



Silver Prague Groschen has been minted in Kutná Hora since 1300

II. In order to ensure the safety of the King, the court had to be fortified. During the reign of Wenceslas IV, the court was converted into a royal representative residence and during the 15th and 16th centuries the fortifications of the court were partially lifted and after the end of the 17th century the building was abandoned and began to deteriorate. The last major repair was done in the pseudo-Gothic style in the late 19th century.

A visit to the **ossuary in Sedlec** is guaranteed to be an extraordinary experience. Its decoration is composed almost entirely of human bones. The huge chandelier is unique, but equally so are the chalices, monstrance, and Schwarzenberg coat of arms.



Did you know that...

*The bones, grouped into a pyramid in 1511 by a half-blind monk, come from about **60,000 people**. The question remains as to how so many bones could have been taken from such a small cemetery. The Sedlec cemetery was known as a "Holy Field", which it became after one of the abbots here brought a small handful of dirt from the Hakeldam burial site in Jerusalem and scattered it around the monastery cemetery. From then, interest in being buried in Sedlec grew dramatically. In addition, after the plague in 1318, tens of thousands of dead (allegedly 30,000) were buried here, followed by another thirty thousand people during the Hussite wars. The interior of the chapel, including the design of the bones, was created by Jan Blažej Santini Aichel.*



A complex support system of Cathedral of St. Barbara



Cathedral of the Assumption of the Our Lady and St. John the Baptist in Sedlec



1

Žleby

A state castle in the village of the same name. It was originally a castle, first mentioned in 1829, during 1849–1868 rebuilt in the romantic Neo-gothic style by Karl Vincenc Auersperg. The castle is open to the public. In three guided tours, called „magic of the romantic castle“, „life in the castle“ and „royal residence“ the visitors can admire, among other things, the richly furnished interiors and collections of historical artefacts.

www.zamek-zleby.cz

GPS: 49°53'16.008"N, 15°29'1.031"E

Kačina

One of the most significant Empirical buildings in Bohemia. Visitors can learn about the history of the noble Chotek family in the chateau exhibits.

www.kacina.cz

www.nzm.cz

GPS: 49°58'54.566"N, 15°20'43.836"E



2

KUTNÁ HORA

Cadastral area: 33.05 km²

Number of inhabitants: 20,335 (1.1.2015)

GPS: 49°56'59.985"N, 15°15'44.192"E

www.pskh.cz, www.kutnohorskokolinsko.cz



Sankturinovský dům

Kollárova 589, 284 01 Kutná Hora

Tel.: +420 327 512 378, 731 801 004

infocentrum@kutnahora.cz

www.kutnahora.cz



Kutná Hora — The Stone House No. 183



Lednice is one of the most visited castles in the Czech Republic

(www.zamek-lednice.com)

LEDNICE AND VALTICE REGIONS

(recorded on the list in 1996)

The Lednice–Valtice area is recorded on the list of cultural heritage under the slogan “**cultural landscape**” as an example of the symbiosis and coexistence of man and nature. It is an area covering

nearly **300 km²**, situated on the border between Moravia and Lower Austria. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the ruling **Liechtenstein family** turned the region into a large nature park. Besides other historical sites, this park includes **two large chateaus** in Lednice and Valtice, as well as a number of smaller **historical**

buildings, the Lednické ponds, a minaret in the Lednice **chateau park**, the **Temple of Apollo**, **Jan's castle**, a hunting chateau and many other attractions. The garden in Lednice cannot cover the fact that its founders were **inspired by Versailles** in France. Perhaps the most significant landmark in this area is the neo-Gothic **castle in Lednice**, built in the mid-19th century by the Liechtenstein family as their summer residence. The castle is open to visitors. Tours go through the ground and first floor and on the second floor visitors can admire a beautiful **picture gallery**.

The spectacular and monumental **chateau in Valtice** was created thanks to gradual modifications and alterations to the original castle, built in the 12th century. A wine tasting exhibition called **Czech Wines Salon** is held in the chateau's extensive cellars and is accessible all year round. The oldest building built in the Romanticism style in the region is the **60-metre high minaret**. To reach the highest of its three galleries, you have to climb up a spiral stone staircase, which consists of 302 steps. When visibility is good, you can see the tower of the Church of St. Stephen's in Vienna.



Temple of the Three Graces

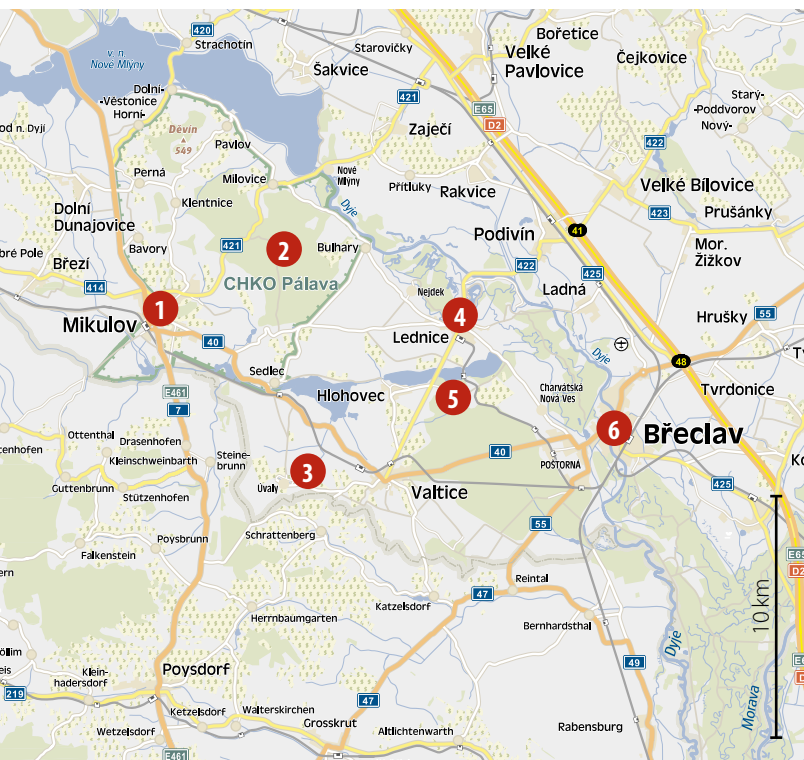


Did you know that...

*The **Lednice-Valtice region** covers 283.09 square kilometres and is regarded as the largest artificially created territory in Europe. That is why this region is often called the “**Garden of Europe**”. The 60 metre tall **minaret** in Lednice is the tallest building of this type in a non-Islamic country.*



Chateau Valtice (www.zamek-valtice.cz)



1

Mikulov

A town near the Austrian border. Its dominant features include a Baroque castle and a hill called the Holy Hill. The town has a long winemaking tradition and many historical Jewish monuments.

www.mikulov.cz

GPS: 48°48'20.503"N, 16°38'16.155"E

Pálava

Protected land with fertile fields and vineyards with characteristic white limestone rocks. It is part of the UNESCO Biosphere Reservation in Lower Moravia.

www.palava.ochranaprirody.cz

GPS: 48°50'32.428"N, 16°40'14.380"E



2



3

Reistna

A romantic building with an observation gallery and colonnade built in the Classicist style, the highest point in the Lednice-Valtice region.

www.lva.cz

GPS: 48°44'13.641"N, 16°44'11.030"E

John's Castle (Janohrad)

Artificially constructed romantic castle ruins from 1801. A building which used to serve as a hunting lodge is surrounded on three sides by the river Thaya. The ruins can be reached by boats or a ride in a horse-drawn carriage. The building was designed by Joseph Hardmuth, author of the local minaret.

www.lva.cz

GPS: 48°48'16.390"N, 16°49'57.327"E



4



5

Tři Grácie (Three Graces)

One of the most beautiful buildings in the Lednice-Valtice premises is located about 5 km from Valtice, in the vicinity of the Prostřední pond. It is based on a Classicist colonnade of a horseshoe layout by Jan Karl Engel. In its niches are allegorical statues of Arts and Sciences. The temple got its name from the statuary of the triad of ancient goddesses Athena, Aphrodite and Artemis by the Viennese Neo-classicist sculptor Martin Fischer (1740–1820). The statuary was originally in the castle gardens in Lednice.

www.lva.cz

GPS: 48°46'30.215"N, 16°47'48.873"E

Břeclav

A town on the Dyje River and the gateway to the Lednice-Valtice region, Renaissance chateau, and important railway junction.

www.bredav.info

GPS: 48°45'34.808"N, 16°52'53.690"E



6

LEDNICE AND VALTICE REGIONS

Cadastral area: 283.09 km²
GPS: 48°47'59.709"N, 16°48'23.619"E

www.lva.cz, www.lednice.cz, www.valtice.eu,
www.zamek-lednice.com, www.zamek-valtice.cz

Lednice: Zámecké nám., 691 44 Lednice,
tel.: +420 519 340 986, tic@lednice.cz
Valtice: nám. Svobody 4, 691 42 Valtice,
tel.: +420 519 352 978, tic@valtice.eu



... AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT:

**Exhibition of Lednice Wines, LVA***(April)*

an annual exhibition of wines from small and large winemakers from Lednice and its surroundings

lednice.cz**The May Feast***(May)*

beginning of the spa season in the pleasant environment of the spa colonnade

lednicelazne.cz**Music of the Castle Guard and the Police of the Czech Republic***(June)*

a concert of the Music of the Castle Guard and the Police of the Czech Republic in the Castle Park in Lednice

lednice.cz**Lednice Costumes Festival***(July)*

traditional costumed feast on the Castle Square

lednice.cz**Traditional Spa Wine Harvest***(September)*

spa wine harvest celebration in the beautiful environment of the spa colonnade in Lednice

lednicelazne.cz**Advent Market***(December)*

a traditional craft fair with a rich program

*lednice.cz***other events:**

Valtice Wine Markets – May; *Music by bike* – June; *MARTINO HAMMERLE-BORTOLOTTI, concert of Austrian opera singer* – June; *International Summer School of Early Music* – July; *Wine Apricot Festival and Pre-harvest Singing* – July; *Valtice Costume Festival* – August; *Feste Teatrale* – August; *Music and Wine in Valtice* – September; *Valtice Wine Harvest* – first Friday and Saturday in October; *LEDNICE-VALTICE MUSIC FESTIVAL* – October



95% of Czech vineyards can be found in **Southern Moravia** whereas Valtice and Mikulov are the centre of the Mikulov wine region. **Valtice** is justly proud of its title as the „**Wine Capital**“. Thanks to its 580 hectares of registered vineyards and the art of local winemakers it belongs among the **most significant winemaking communities in Europe**. The local winemaking tradition is incredibly long because wine was made here already by the Celts. The first written record of Valtice wine comes from 1344. Visitors are welcome in the **Wine Salon of the Czech Republic**, the wine-tasting exposition run by the National Wine Centre on the premises of the castle.



STORY OF THE BRAND



ANNOVINO WINERY LEDNICE

Presenting the newly opened Visitor Center on Nejedcká Street in Lednice (1 minute by car from the center towards Bulhary). It offers **free tours** of the modern winery and **wine tastings** of our Lednice wines. Come explore our famous and prized wines from varieties Pinot Gris, Traminer Red, Pálava, Híbermal, Welschriesling, and others. The **winery's specialties** are clarets (white wines from blue grapes), select botrytized Pinot Gris, straw wines, Orange and Cherry wines — all wines from Moravian orchards. You can also try the new **HONEY'S**, a unique drink combination of wine, fruit, and honey, in varieties Honey Pear, Honey Apricot, Honey Raspberry, and Honey Blackcurrant. Also suitable for homemade cocktails.

ANNOVINO Visitor Center

The **Visitor Center building** is uniquely built of shell limestone formed by fossils and is registered in the **Czech Book of Records**. The original furniture is made of material from old wine barrels. Visit our exhibition of fossils and viticultural history, created in cooperation with the Mikulov Regional Museum. Our newly opened garden **EVOLUTION** is equally beautiful and interesting. The garden is accessible to the public and is an ideal place to spend pleasant moments with wine.



Did you know that...

ANNOVINO WINERY LEDNICE – VALTICE UNDERGROUND won the award "**Champion Top Wine Destination of the Czech Republic**," and became the "**Best Winery of the Czech Republic in 2012** (*Kudy z nudy*)" and the winner of the public vote "**Vindemia Publica Winery of the Year 2012**."

ANNOVINO VINAŘSTVÍ LEDNICE s.r.o.

Nejedcká 714, 691 44 Lednice
www.annovino.cz
info@annovino.cz

f /Annovino Vinařství Lednice

SALES IN BOHEMIA: +420 602 627 105

SALES IN MORAVIA: +420 724 331 382



VALTICE UNDERGROUND

**CHAMPION OF THE COMPETITION
 TOP WINE DESTINATION OF THE CZECH
 REPUBLIC. OPEN ALL YEAR ROUND!**

Valtice Underground — a unique **labyrinth** of restored parts of interconnected historical wine cellars with a **total length of 900 meters**.

The beginnings of the cellars date **back to 1289** when the Minorite monastery was founded. Valtice Underground is owned by the winery of the same name and features its own distinctive wines.

Taste the wines of the ANNOVINO winery and enjoy true Moravian hospitality offered by the "**Sklepiři**" (wine serving experts with knowledge of the wine environment and its unique terroir).

The Valtice Underground organizes corporate and private **events**, weddings, birthdays, and celebrations with cold and hot banquets. The tour also includes an exhibition of historic signed bricks, wine glasses, fossils, all with an explanation and accompanied by traditional folk music. Wines can be purchased at favorable prices and conditions.

Seasonal events are also popular (grand opening in April, Night of Open Cellars in June, traditional evenings with dulcimer music from April to November, Young Wine festivities, Pumpkin Harvest, and St. Martin's goose feast).



Did you know that...

If you decide to keep your wine (free of charge) in the ideal conditions of the Valtice Underground's archive cubicles, you'll receive a key and will have access to your wines and parts of the cellar labyrinth at any time.

All wines can also be conveniently ordered at www.valtickepodzemí.cz or directly from info@valtickepodzemí.cz. The Valtice Underground offers **guided wine tastings** for individuals and groups; **programs may be reserved** from a wide range of services.

VALTICKÉ PODZEMÍ

Vinařská č. ev. 47, 691 42 Valtice
 infoline: +420 723 600 423
info@valtickepodzemí.cz
www.valtickepodzemí.cz

f /Valtické Podzemí





Holašovice common with a pond is surrounded by 23 original farmhouses

HOLAŠOVICE

(recorded on the list in 1998)

A small **South Bohemian village** with exceptionally well-preserved houses built during the 1870s. A total of **23 houses**, mostly house farms, surround

a **rectangular town square** with a pond, which was built in the so-called **Folk Baroque style**. It is an architectural style which was developed during the **19th century**, mostly in South Bohemia. As the name suggests, builders who followed this architectural style were **inspired**

by **Baroque and Classicist styles**. However, they followed this style during a time when the Baroque and Classicist styles already belonged to the past. Folk and village builders took over only decorative elements from the real Baroque style only **decorative elements** (most often an element called **the volute** – a spiral decorative element), which they applied to the gables and facades of their village houses. Even though we cannot speak about a clean architectural style, many of these village houses are beautiful and picturesque and create the typical and unparalleled appearance of the **South Bohemian countryside**.

According to the ground-plan of the medieval village and character of the buildings (farmhouses) it was designed as a „**small fortification**“ for protection of livestock and domestic animals (sheep, goats). In the morning, the livestock were driven to the surrounding pastures and in the evening driven back to the village square where they were let loose; sometimes the animals were driven to the stables and the village square was



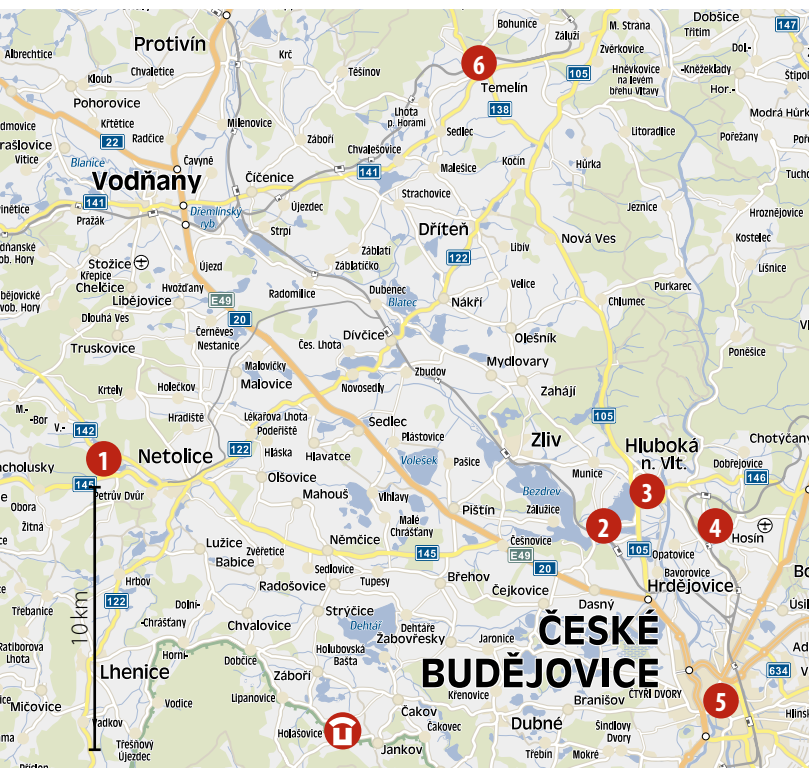
Did you know that...

*There is wooden **water pump** in front of the majority of the buildings in Holašovice. It is a system of **replicas** of wooden piston pumps made from one piece of wood for manually dug out 4–5 meters deep wells which were used to **feed cattle** at the village square as well as in houses. Eventually, an ingenious **water supply** from these wells directly to the farms, stables and sheds was designed with the help of wooden pipes.*

easily locked with vacant lots serving for for **protection** from wild animals. In this simple but ingenious way the farmers protected their property, animals and crops from predators and thieves.



The appearance of the village has never been negatively affected by insensitive new development projects



Kratochvíle

The Renaissance castle of William of Rosenberg, near Netolice. Because of swampy ground it was built on wooden piles sunk into the ground.

www.zamek-kratochvile.eu

GPS: 49°3'32.807"N, 14°10'10.380"E

Ohrada Zoo

The smallest, but also one of the oldest Czech zoos was first opened to the public in May 1939. Over 150 species are bred here, mostly native to Europe and temperate Asia. There are, however, representatives of exotic fauna. The pride of the garden is the exhibition of waterfowl and large glass pools with river otter. Parking is available directly in front of the garden, along with refreshments (except for the winter months), and sale of souvenirs.

www.zoo-ohrada.cz

GPS: 49°2'30.881"N, 14°25'21.099"E



Hluboká nad Vltavou

Once a sentry castle founded in the 13th century by the Czech kings, Hluboká nad Vltavou was rebuilt in the romantic, so-called Tudor Gothic style from 1845–1871. The owners and initiators of the reconstruction, the princely Schwarzenberg family, were inspired by Windsor Castle in England. Hluboka is surrounded by beautiful spacious gardens and a maintained park. The castle riding-hall houses the exhibition of the Ales South Bohemian Gallery.

www.hluboka.cz

GPS: 49°3'5.167"N, 14°26'28.411"E



Hosín

The Church of St. Peter and Paul conceals an apse (vault) of the original Romanesque church – the oldest building in the České Budějovice region.

www.hosin.cz

GPS: 49°2'13.518"N, 14°28'33.509"E

České Budějovice

The capital of South Bohemia and a royal city established in 1265 by Přemysl Otakar II.

www.c-budejovice.cz

GPS: 48°58'27.619"N, 14°28'24.071"E



The Information Centre of the nuclear power plant Temelín

There is an extensive exhibition prepared with spatial models and 3D projection.

www.temelinky.cz

GPS: 49°10'52.07"N, 14°23'9.611"E

HOLAŠOVICE

Cadastral area:

12.08 km²

Population:

390 (Holašovice itself: 150)

GPS:

48°58'9.742"N, 14°16'21.522"E



Holašovice 43

373 84 pošta Dubné

Tel.: +420 387 982 145, 777 764 552

tic@holasovice.eu

www.holasovice.eu

www.selskebaroko.cz





The most famous representative of the **South Bohemian rustic Baroque** was a mason and builder called **Jakub Bursa** (b. 1813). This original folk artist became famous also for the fact that he did **not use drawings** for the decoration of the farmhouse gables – he used solely his imagination. Façades procured various texts, while completely neglecting the issue of grammar. **Thus a number of inscriptions with amusing errors were created.** His work can still be seen in Libotyn, Jiretice, Predstavice, Vlachovo Brezi and elsewhere. Although during his “career” he earned quite a lot of money, he eventually died in 1884, abandoned in a workhouse. (House in Komárov on the picture)



The Flower Garden is also called Libosad

KROMĚŘÍŽ

Chateau and gardens

(recorded on the list in 1998)

A town on the Morava River, a former centre of culture and education, sometimes called the “Athens of Haná”. First mentioned in written records in the early 12th century, it gained city rights in 1260. The most valuable

architectural monument and landmark of the town is the **Baroque archbishop's chateau** with its three-story tower, 84 metres tall. The chateau and its adjacent **gardens**, called **Květná** and **Podzámecká**, make up a unique architectural complex, which is one of the most important monuments in Moravia. The archbishop's chateau, the summer residence of the bishops and



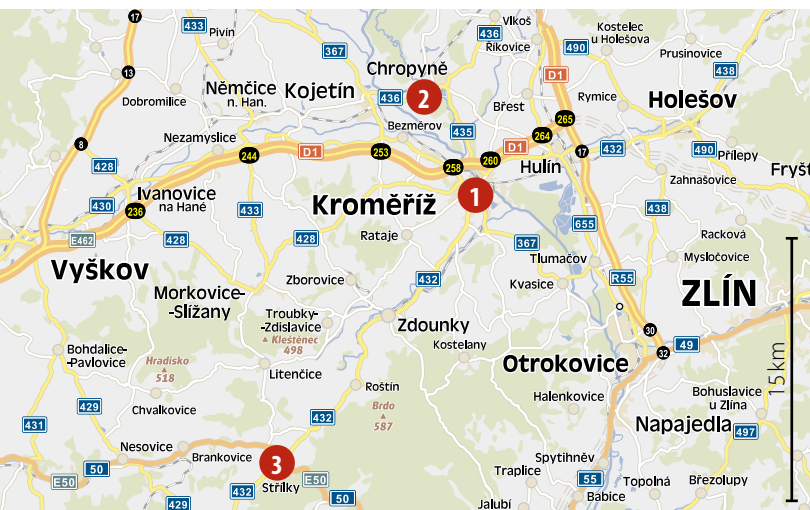
The Manský Hall, richly decorated with artificial marble and gilded carvings, served to represent the temporal power of the bishops of Olomouc
(www.zamek-kromeriz.cz)

archbishops of Olomouc, was **built in 1512** by Renaissance reconstruction of the original Gothic castle. However, during the Thirty Years' War the chateau suffered considerable damage when the Swedish army conquered and destroyed the city. During subsequent repairs, which were carried out in the second half of the 17th century, the chateau was rebuilt in the early **Baroque double space** and many **representative rooms** such as Sněmovna (Meeting hall), Trůní and Manským Halls, and the Old Library were created. The last major repair occurred shortly after World War II, when the castle tower had to be reconstructed, because the retreating German army had set it on fire. The **chateau's picture gallery** contains extremely valuable European paintings dating from the 15th to the 18th centuries. You will find artists here such as **Tizian van Dyck** and **Lucas Cranach senior**. The castle's library contains nearly 61,000 volumes. Between 1848 and 1849, the castle was the place where meetings of the Austrian Constituent Parliament of Austrian Nations took place. The predilection of the former bishops of Olomouc towards gardening is demonstrated by two examples of top garden architecture: The **Flower**



The Archbishop's Castle

Garden, also known as **Libosad**, was built between 1665 and 1675. It partially resembles Italian Renaissance gardens and thanks to its classical concept also resembles French Baroque **Versailles**. The second garden, called the **Podzámecká** (“Below the chateau”), was modified in the 19th century and converted into a landscaped park covering an area of 64 hectares. The final impression is completed by a range of **romantic buildings and sculptures**.



1

Velké náměstí (Large Square)

The centre of the historical city district. It was founded during the second half of the 13th century as a market place covering an area of one hectare. The dominant feature of the square is a Baroque Marian column.

www.mesto-kromeriz.cz

GPS: 49°29'86.231"N, 17°39'37.833"E

Chropyně Chateau

Originally a fortress which was converted into a chateau. On the second floor of this simple and elegant building you will find a memorial dedicated to a local, the painter Emil Filla (1882 – 1953).

www.muchropyne.cz

GPS: 49°35'55.147"N, 17°36'48.697"E



2



3

Cemetery in Střílky

One of the most unique cemeteries in the Czech Republic and Europe. It features unique sculptures created by Gottfried Fritsch, which represent allegories of human virtues and vices.

www.obecstirilky.cz

GPS: 49°14'04.642"N, 17°21'50.086"E

KROMĚŘÍŽ

Cadastral area: 50.97 km²

Number of inhabitants: 29 031 (1.1.2015)

GPS: 49°17'55.413"N, 17°23'40.079"E

 Velké náměstí 115

767 01 Kroměříž

Tel.: +420 573 321 408, 777 671 116

infocentrum@mesto-kromeriz.cz

www.kromeriz.eu



www.zamek-kromeriz.cz, www.dk-kromeriz.cz,
www.kvetnazahrada-kromeriz.cz, www.region-kromerizsko.cz



Kroměříž – Flower Garden



Litomyšl – view of the castle, monastery gardens and houses lining the square

LITOMYŠL

Chateau and surrounding premises

(recorded on the list in 1999)

Today a city with 10,000 inhabitants situated in the Pardubice region. It was probably **founded in the 12th century** near a trade route called the Trstenice Road, which connected not only Bohemia and Moravia but probably all of Western Europe with eastern countries. From the end of the 11th century, the current castle's location was the home of the **Benedictine church and monastery** until the mid-12th century when it was replaced by a Premonstratensian monastery. The monastery settlement was promoted

*Sgraffito is a special technique used to decorate house facades that was widely employed during the **Renaissance period**. Most often you can see a two-tone sgraffito, which consists of two layers of plaster, where the **lower layer is dark**. Before the top light colour layer dries out, the desired shapes and motifs are carved out. This process will uncover the lower dark layer. If the order is reversed and the carving reveals the lower light colour plaster, then it is called a **contra-sgraffito**. The most common and simplest motive is a technique called **sgraffito letter**. However, you can also see sgraffito shaped as various ornaments or as figurative, plant and other motifs.*



to a town in 1259. One of the largest Renaissance chateaus in the Czech lands was founded between 1568 and 1581 during the reign of Vratislav II of Pernštejn (1530–1582) on the site of the original **Slavíkov castle**. The castle shape and the decorated facades clearly demonstrate the involvement of **Italian architects and artists**. Rich sgraffito decorations consist of 9,000 so-called letters and figurative subjects, such as two large battle scenes in the main courtyard. In 1795 the castle burned down, but between 1796 and 1797 it was repaired and modified, and the new **Baroque castle** theatre was constructed. Thanks to its well-preserved stage equipment and set of decorations, it belongs to a group of unique monuments in Europe. The castle offers **five guided tours**, including a tour through the castle's underground and an exhibition of historical pianos and theatrical decorations in the chateau theatre. You can also visit the **birthplace** of famous Czech composer **Bedřich Smetana**. The chateau grounds also include an **English park** and **French garden**.



Did you know that...

*In 1962, the Litomyšl chateau was declared a national cultural monument for yet another reason: On **March 2, 1824** the great Czech composer **Bedřich Smetana** (1824–1884) was born at the noble brewery to a master brewer. In 1830, at the age of just six, he publicly performed in Litomyšl and was very successful. In 1841 the Smetana family moved away from Litomyšl. After that, the great composer visited his birthplace only twice.*



The courtyard is the venue for many cultural events



Our TIP

Business hours:

Tue – Sun: 9 am – 12 pm, 1 pm – 5 pm

Regionální muzeum v Litomyšli

Jiráskova 9

570 01 Litomyšl

Tel.: 461 615 287

www.rml.cz**REGIONAL MUSEUM**

The newly remodelled museum offers the permanent “Litomyšl – City of Culture and Education” exposition, which includes a lot of unique items and interactive elements, and the “Enter, Please” programme for children. The basement showcases remnants of the gate, rampart, and town houses built in the 14–17th centuries. The museum offers a lot of short-term exhibitions and education–entertainment programmes. There is also a café.

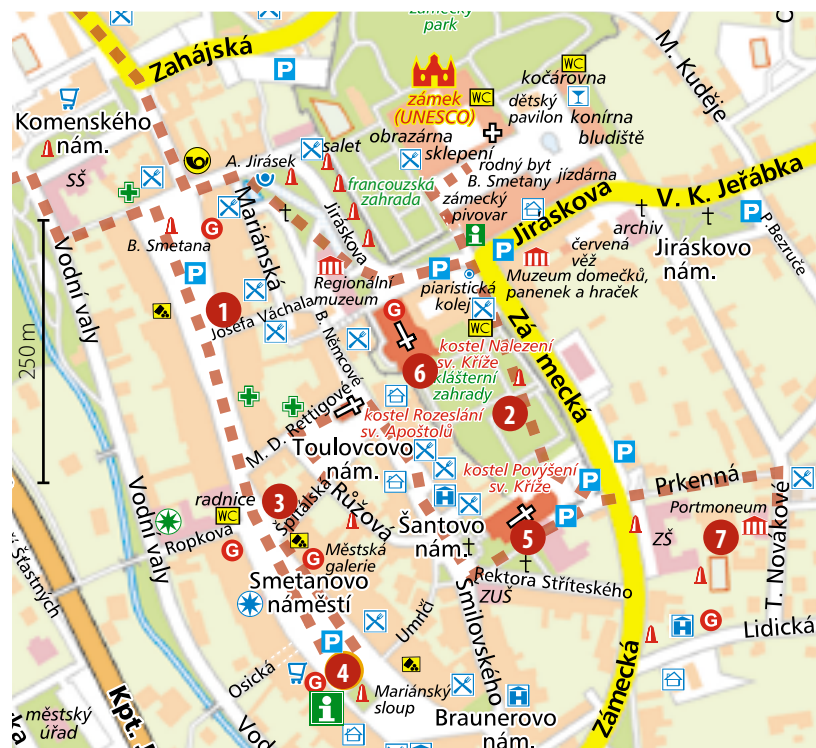


Our TIP

CASTLE HILL IS MEANT FOR CHILDREN

The whole hill is utilised for the original Children's Programme activities – in the stable (the real Castle History Maze), in the tent in front of the café on the first courtyard (the School of Knights and Ladies-in-Waiting presents twelve Renaissance life topics), in the castle park (Festivities in the Castle Garden introduce the pastimes of Renaissance gentry), in the Piarist Church (Up toward the Angels, the church history programme), in the museum and the home of B. Smetana (Enter,

Please, Litomyšl Celebrity Homes), and at the Castle arcades (Life of the castle nobility and subjects). Children (and children-at-heart) can really enjoy, entertain, and educate themselves here.

**1 Váchalova Street**

The wall of the house facing Josef Váchal Street is decorated with sgraffito depicting images from Váchal's novel, Bloody. These sgraffitos are the work of graduates from the Litomyšl restoration school.

www.litomysl.cz

GPS: 49°52'19.350"N, 16°18'38.208"E

Monastery gardens

A newly refurbished and representative urban garden located near the former Piarist monastery. The garden covers an area of more than one hectare.

www.litomysl.cz

GPS: 49°52'17.591"N, 16°18'49.145"E

**3 Dům U Rytířů (Knight's House)**

Renaissance house built during the 1540s with rich embossed and figural decorations. It got its name due to the two armed men depicted on its facade.

www.litomysl.cz

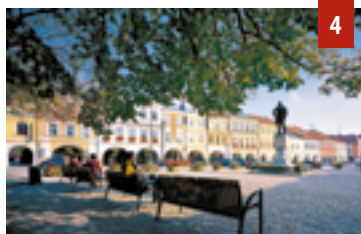
GPS: 49°52'13.9"N 16°18'41.34"E

Smetanovo náměstí (Smetana Square)

A narrow elongated square resembling a wide street, lined with Baroque houses and empire and classicist facades. The majority of houses were constructed with arcades.

www.litomysl.cz

GPS: 49°52'13.456"N, 16°18'39.727"E



4



5

The Church of the Elevation of the Holy Cross

A provost church creating a prominent feature of the city. Originally, it was built as a church of the Augustinian monastery and completed in 1378.

www.litomysl.cz

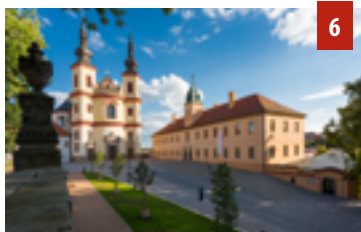
GPS: 49°52'15.340"N, 16°18'50.637"E

Piarist Church

Church of the Discovery of the Holy Cross, built between 1714 and 1722. The sculptural decorations were created by M.B. Braun. The church interior is closed to the public.

www.litomysl.cz

GPS: 49°52'19.030"N, 16°18'46.466"E



6



7

Portmoneum

The Josef Portman house decorated in 1924 by murals of the designer and writer Josef Vachal (1884–1969). Since 1993 it serves as Vachal's Museum. In the house you will see impressive murals and richly decorated carved painted furniture, all accompanied by period photographs, samples of Vachal's correspondence and small graphics. Rescue works in Portmoneum inspired the creation of the Schools for Restoration and Conservation Techniques, which became part of the University of Pardubice.

www.portmoneum.cz

GPS: 49°52'14.082"N, 16°18'58.731"E



Smetanovo náměstí 72

Litomyšl 570 01

Tel.: +420 461 612 161

ic@litomysl.cz

www.litomysl.cz



LITOMYŠL

Cadastral area: 33.45 km²

Number of inhabitants: 10,076 (31.12.2015)

GPS: 49°52'14.242"N, 16°18'38.896"E

www.ceskomoravskkepomezí.cz, www.vychodni-cechy.info

... AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT:



Opening of the Litomyšl spa season

(last weekend in April)

Litomyšl is a place where people come to restore their psychological wellness. We start the season with a ceremonial parade, music, and theater productions. There are also spa springs, spa benches, historical vehicles, and beautiful costumes – you can even join in!

www.lazneducha.cz

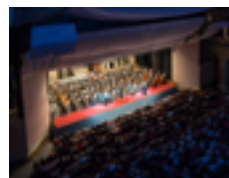


M.D. Rettigová Culinary Festivities

(May)

This gastrofest pays tribute to the pioneer of Czech cuisine, M.D. Rettigová. Every year, gourmets, lovers of good food and drink, chefs, and modern gastronomy specialists meet on the Smetana Square.

www.gastroslavnosti.cz



Smetana's Litomyšl National Festival

(end of June, July)

The second oldest music festival in the Czech Republic, also one of the largest regular music festivals in the Czech Republic.

www.smetanovalitomysl.cz



Toulovec's Holiday Fridays

(July–August)

Every Friday during the summer vacation, you can come to Toulovec Square for a fairy tale for children of all ages and a concert for adults of any age.

www.litomysl.cz



ArchiMyšl

(turn of September and October)

As part of World Architecture Day, a series of narrated walks and rides, screenings, discussions, and exhibitions are all organized.

www.litomysl.cz



Angelic Advent Sunday

(December)

You can spend any of the pleasant Advent Sundays on the Chateau Hill in the Angelic Society. Christmas music and performances on the stage in front of the Church of the Finding of the Holy Cross, a Nativity scene, good food and drink, and a rich accompanying cultural program.

www.andelskalitomysl.cz



The **sgraffito decoration** of Litomysl Castle was begun in the 1580. Its walls are decorated by two types of sgraffito: on the exterior façades and the third courtyard we can find the **envelope sgraffito**, and in the main courtyard **figural sgraffito**. During the creation of the envelope sgraffito the principle that individual motifs cannot be repeated was observed. The artist **Simon Vlach** who created the most envelopes also painted himself wearing a **jester's hat** on an envelope between the windows of the chapel. A large part of the sgraffito decoration is today no longer original. From the Renaissance layer of the envelope sgraffito only slightly more than a third has been preserved.



STORY OF THE BRAND

AD • 1596



RUČNÍ PAPIRŇA
VELKÉ LOSINY

VELKÉ LOSINY HANDMADE PAPER MILL

The Velké Losiny Handmade Paper Mill was founded in the 1590s and is an important part of national cultural heritage. It can be considered the oldest still working handmade paper mill in Central Europe.

The traditional production technique, which has still been preserved here without significant changes, is an exemplary document to the former importance and development of the ancient craft of paper making. Handmade paper is still made from quality natural cotton and linen fibers. The pulp prepared from these fibers, just like in centuries past, is manually collected or pumped onto paper sieves. Every single sheet is an original with its typical features, especially the irregular edge. The wet paper sheets are dried in the attic dryers, pressed, dried again, and in the final stage of the production process carefully rolled on a calender, checked, and sorted.



Did you know
that...

One sheet of paper takes 3–4 weeks to produce and is touched by 20 pairs of hands. In a year, the paper mill produces about 10–12 tons of paper.

Today's range of Losiny hand-drawn papers includes graphic and calligraphic papers as well as watercolor cartons. They serve not only for the representation of the Czech state and companies, but they are also popular in the studios of Czech artists. They are used to print graphic sheets, bibliophile books, and they are also used in restoration workshops to restore books and our written heritage.

RUČNÍ PAPIRŇA VELKÉ LOSINY, a. s.

U Papírny 9, 788 15 Velké Losiny
Tel.: +420 583 286 061

www.rucnipapirna.cz

www.facebook.com/Rucni-papirna-Velke-Losiny

www.instagram.com/rucni_papirna_velke_losiny/





Olomouc — The Holy Trinity Column and one of the Baroque fountains in the Upper Square

OLOMOUC

Column of the Holy Trinity

(recorded on the list in 2000)

In the past, the **administrative centre of Moravia**, before the Thirty Years' War, Olomouc was the second largest city of the Bohemian kingdom. Over one century many historical and architectural monuments were built here and many of them have survived to this day. These are concentrated in the

city's historic centre and create **one of the largest historical preservation zones** in the Czech Republic. Besides the most important landmark of Olomouc, the **column of the Holy Trinity**, the zone features the world-famous astronomical clock on the wall of the **Town Hall** on **Horní Square**, the monumental **Cathedral of St. Václav**, the **Přemyslid Palace**, a set of baroque stone **fountains** with statues of ancient heroes and numerous palatial town houses and



City center as seen from the church tower of St. Maurice

palaces. And of course, we cannot forget the **Primavesi villa**, one of the most valuable art nouveau buildings in Europe.

Between 1716 and 1754, a nobleman from Olomouc, Václav Render, initiated the construction of a monumental plague column on Horní Square, whose **height (35 metres)**, exceeded all similar buildings in the country and was never surpassed. Inside this magnificent Baroque sculpture you can even find a small chapel. One unique fact is that the builders of the column were mostly local citizens of Olomouc and were therefore very proud of their achievement. The paradox is that all the builders who gradually worked on the column, except for one, did not live long enough to see the completion of their work. **Empress Maria Theresa** personally participated during the ordination of this column.

The Plague Column of the Holy Trinity celebrates the **Catholic Church and faith**. Another initiative to build this plague column was an effort to show gratitude for the end of the plague epidemic, which occurred in 1714. The decorations of the column are made up of a copper statue of the Holy Trinity along with the Archangel Michael at the top of the column, and further down you can see a statue of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. There are also a number of other statues, including Saints Cyril and Methodius, on lower levels of the sculpture.



Did you know that...

A **small golden ball** protrudes from the shaft of the column. It is a representation of a cannon ball, which reminds us of the bombardment of the column and the entire city by shells fired by the Prussian army during the siege of Olomouc in 1758. Because the column was actually hit several times and citizens feared the destruction of this unique monument, they sent a delegation to the siege commander with the request to spare the column and the **general, James Keith**, surprisingly complied.



Inside the **Holy Trinity Column** there is a small chapel with reliefs depicting the sacrifices of biblical heroes. However, the space inside of the chapel is so narrow that during mass only the priest was inside and the faithful gathered outside around the column. The windows on the sides of the column, leading to the chapel, were designed so ingeniously that the preacher's voice could be heard even in the square. There is a **secret passage** under the chapel floor which is said to lead from the column to various Olomouc churches and also beyond the walls of the old Olomouc fortress.



Olomouc Astronomical Clock

This astronomical clock from the 15th century is located on the north side of the Town Hall on Horní Square. Its present socialist-realistic shape is the work of the artist Karel Svoboda. www.olomouc.eu
GPS: 49°35'38.603"N, 17°15'4.972"E

Olomouc Town Hall

The most remarkable landmark of the local secular architecture. The construction was licensed by the Moravian margrave Jost of Luxembourg.

www.olomouc.eu
GPS: 49°35'38.287"N, 17°15'4.123"E



Cathedral of St. Wenceslas

Originally a Gothic cathedral, rebuilt during the late 19th century in the neo-Gothic style. www.dom-olomouc.webnode.cz
GPS: 49°35'52.069"N, 17°15'44.640"E

Přemyslid palace

Also called Zdikův palace, an important Romanesque building, the core of the Olomouc castle, exhibitions of the Archdiocesan Museum.

www.olmuart.cz

GPS: 49°35'52.069"N, 17°15'44.640"E



5

Villa Primavesi

A jewel of Art Nouveau architecture, gallery, centre of the social life in the city, restaurant.

www.primavesi.cz

GPS: 49°35'40.970"N, 17°15'19.534"E



7



4

Stone fountains in Olomouc

A set of six stone Baroque fountains decorated with sculptures depicting themes from ancient mythology.

www.tourism.olomouc.eu

GPS: 49°35'33.019"N, 17°15'8.563"E



6

Holy Hill (382 meters a.m.s.l.)

The pilgrimage place 8 km northeast of Olomouc. It is a popular recreational area, a zoo was opened here in 1952. The Basilica of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary visible from afar dominates the spot. In May 1995, during the visit of Pope John Paul II the temple was declared a basilica minor. The temple is the venue for a large annual pilgrimage.

www.svaty-kopecek.cz

GPS: 49°37'44.693"N, 17°20'15.643"E



Horní náměstí, podloubí radnice

779 11 Olomouc

Tel.: +420 585 513 385, 392

infocentrum@olomouc.eu

www.tourism.olomouc.eu



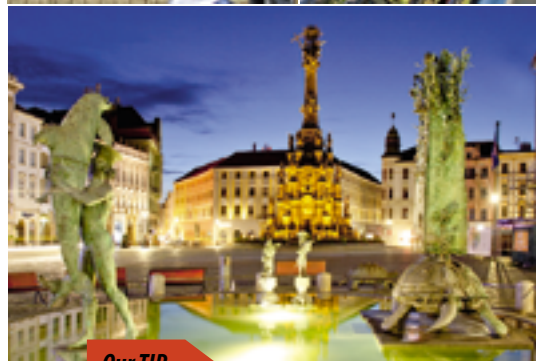
OLOMOUC

Cadastral area: 103.3 km²

Number of inhabitants: 101,550 (30. 9. 2020)

GPS: 49°35'39.692"N, 17°15'6.828"E

www.olomouc.eu



Our TIP



VISITORS' CARD

Free admission

The **Olomouc regionCard** is a visitor's card entitling the holder to **FREE ENTRANCE** to the most interesting sites (castles, chateaus, museums, zoos, etc.) in Olomouc, the Jeseníky Mountains, and Central Moravia. You can also take advantage of attractive discounts on admission to selected tourist destinations such as caves, water parks, and other facilities. Each adult card comes with a **FREE 100-page color brochure** to use as a practical guide. The brochure contains information on where you can use the card, including contacts and opening hours.



At least 95 sites **FREE OF CHARGE**

- castles • chateaus • museums
- zoo • public transport in Olomouc
- collection greenhouses • minigolf

At least 80 seats **DISCOUNTED**

- swimming pools • water parks • caves
- sports • restaurants • accommodation
- adrenaline experiences

Sales locations, the current list of participating attractions, and suggestions for possible trips with the card are available at **www.olomouregioncard.cz**





The architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe even designed the furniture for the mansion's interior



BRNO

Tugendhat Villa

(recorded on the list in 2001)

The only historical monument of Czech architecture recorded on the UNESCO list.

The **functionalist Villa Tugendhat** was built between 1929 and 1930 in a Brno district called Černá Pole (Black Fields). The **Tugendhat family** (Greta, nee Löw-Beer, 1903–1970 and Fritz Tugendhat, 1895–1958), wished to live in a “modern and spacious house with clear and simple shapes.” The result was (and still is) the most important European building by **architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe** (1886–1969). The architect had to deal with sloping land facing southwest. The terrain configuration, however, turned out to be an advantage, as it “directed” him to create a sophisticated layout for house. The villa has **three floors**, the main living space there is a basement with the kitchen, staff rooms, accessories and also a terrace and conservatory. Underneath the living space you will find a basement with technical equipment. Children's rooms, bedrooms and accessories are on the third floor. Because the villa is **located on sloped terrain**, the entrance from the street is on the

top floor. You can also access the terrace from the street. The villa also contains an apartment for a driver and a garage. Underneath the plaster sheathing there is a hidden steel frame and brick masonry. Part of the building is supported by **cross-shaped steel columns** (lined with chrome covers and panels) which pass through the main living space.

Due to their Jewish origin, the Tugendhat family had to emigrate to Switzerland in 1938, and later to the USA. The Gestapo took over the abandoned villa in 1939. At the end of the war, the villa, particularly its interior furnishings, were **damaged by the Red Army**. From 1945, the villa served a variety of purposes, for example, as a dance school and

a children's rehabilitation centre. During the 1960s, construction and restoration work on the villa finally began, and in 1963 the building was declared a cultural monument. In 1970, reconstruction of the garden began. Between 1981 and 1985, a major reconstruction of the entire building took place. In 2001, this famous project of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe was included on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list.

In March 2012, after two years of reconstruction, the villa was reopened to the public. Today visitors can also see the villa's unique technical floor. The **exhibition** dedicated to the villa will introduce visitors to the architect as well as the lives of the Tugendhat family.



The 3-floor Tugendhat villa

Did you know that...

*Starting from 2020 you can take a **walk from the garden of Villa Tugendhat to the garden of the Villa Löw-Beer villa to a new entrance**. The course of works was prolonged by find of a historical route, which originates from the second half of XIXth century and probably was related to the existence of an object called Celnice (in english Custom house) or with garden modifications of the villa Löw-Beer.*



The weight of the villa rests not on its walls, but for the most part on a **steel skeleton**. Thanks to this the living quarters could be made from **three sides of glass** from floor to ceiling. Large window panes retract to the floor. The living **space is 280 square metres** and there is not even one wall! The living room, study and dining room are separated only optically. One such partition is created by a renowned **onyx wall** (onyx – honey yellow rock with a white drawing, aragonite sediment, chemically calcium carbonate). Hardly anybody knows that the partition is so thin that even the setting **sun shines through it**...



Villa Stiassni (photo: National Heritage Institute)

OTHER FAMOUS VILLAS IN BRNO

Villa Stiassni

Villa Stiassni was built between 1927–1929 according to the design of the Brno architect Ernst Wiesner. It stands out primarily for its bold, almost castle-like interiors. The villa is surrounded by extensive gardens, with more than three hectares, in a luxury district of Brno Pisárky.

The villa is currently administered by the National Heritage Institute, which intends to set up a methodology center for the restoration of modern architectural landmarks.

Vila Löw-Beer

The property at No. 22 Drobného Street (the former Sadová – Parkstrasse) consisted in the 19th century of two building plots with garden

houses and two sites occupied by a vineyard and a garden. In 1903 the property was bought by manufacturer Moriz Fuhrmann (1852–1910), who had a house built there. According to the community bulletin for the provincial capital of Brno, there were four flats situated in the two-storey house, comprising 14 rooms and 7 cabinets, 3 kitchens, 2 bathrooms and 6 toilets. The street and garden fronts are decorated with Art Nouveau vegetable stucco decorations and, in the lower part, with rustication strips. Similar decorations are used on the walls and ceilings indoors, including timber elements. Also ceramic floor tiles and the cast iron handrails of the staircase are decorated with Art Nouveau floral patterns. The author of the design was the Viennese



Interior of Villa Stiassni (photo: RAKO LASSELSBERGER)



Villa Löw-Beer (photo: Statutory city of Brno)

architect Alexander Neumann (1861–1947). After Fuhrmann's death, in August 1913 his heirs sold the house to the textile entrepreneur Alfred Löw-Beer (1872–1939) for 290 thousand crowns. The new owner had the house partially adapted in the 1930s (particularly the space of the central staircase hall). The adaptation was designed by the Viennese architect Rudolf Baumfeld (1903–1988). In 1940 the house was confiscated by the Germans for the needs of the secret state police (Gestapo). In 1946 the building was put under national administration and in 1954 it was placed under the ownership of the Czechoslovak state. From 1954–2012 the villa was used as a hall of residence. Now the Löw-Beer Villa is in the ownership of South Moravian Region and administered by the Museum of the Brno Region, contributory organization.

Jurkovič House

The architect Dušan Jurkovič purchased the land for the construction of the house at the beginning of September 1905. The Jurkovič House was the first building on the location, it was completed in 1906. Jurkovič drew much of his inspiration for the design of the house from the most recent constructions by Joseph Maria Olbrich in Darmstadt (1900–1901) and Josef Hoffmann at Hohe Warte, Vienna

(1900–1901). The interior was dominated by a staircase hall, at the time a highly modern element perceived as imported from Great Britain. In its time, the house was one of the most modern buildings in Brno, together with the Karel Reissig villa by Leopold Bauer (1901–1902).

Dušan Jurkovič lived in the building with his wife and their three children until 1919, when he moved to Bratislava and sold both house and land to private buyers. Under the terms of the Requisition Act of 1921, which limited private property, the premises were temporarily confiscated by the state. At that time, they belonged to Count Bedřich Chorynský. The act was repealed a year later. By the end of the 1930's the house had changed hands several times, finally becoming home to the Švancara family from 1938 to 2006. The communist authorities in the post-war era viewed the property as oversized and the owners were obliged to accommodate further tenants in

the 1950's; a total of three families lived there. Around this time, the basement was converted into a "nuclear air-raid shelter". In 1963 the house was officially listed as no. 36785/7-123 among special cultural heritage monuments. The building remained in private hands until 2006, when the owners sold it to the state. Since 2006 it has been administered by the Moravian Gallery, Brno. This institution initiated the Dušan Samo Jurkovič Centre project, comprising a restoration of the house and its opening to the public. The project was approved in a grant application to the Norwegian Financial Mechanisms (Norway Grants). In 2006 and 2007 a team of experts, under the guidance of the Transat architekti studio, performed a thorough survey of the house and research into its contents past and present, followed by a general reconstruction and refit in 2009–2010. The Jurkovič House was opened to the public in April 2011.



Jurkovič Villa (photo: Archive of the Moravian Gallery in Brno)



Our TIP

JURKOVIČ HOUSE

The villa designed and built by the Slovak architect and furniture designer **Dušan Samo Jurkovič** for his family in Brno-Žabovřesky in 1906 counts among the highlights of modernist architecture inspired by British and Viennese models with elements of folk art. The importance of this monument for art-nouveau architecture in Brno equals that of the Villa Tugendhat for Brno functionalism.

Visitors are invited to soak up the specific, authentic atmosphere of the house and the garden. A unique staircase hall and a drawing room are equipped with original furniture designed by Jurkovič. The villa houses a **permanent exhibition about the life and work of the architect**,



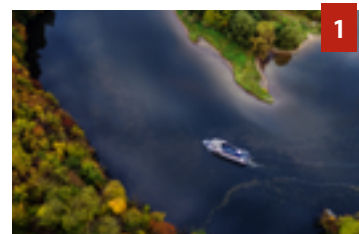
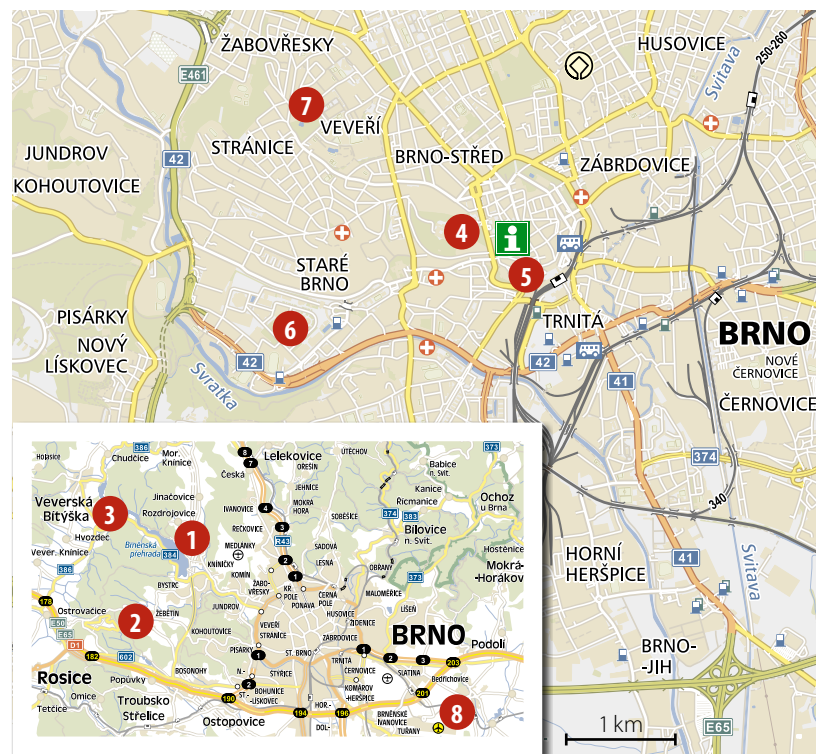
and regularly plays host to temporary shows devoted to modern design inspired by Jurkovič's legacy blending architecture, free and applied art.

Jurkovič House
Moravian Gallery in Brno
 Jana Nečase 2, Brno-Žabovřesky
 tel.: +420 532 169 501
 +420 773 773 616
 pokljv@moravska-galerie.cz
 www.moravska-galerie.cz

**MORAVSKÁ
GALERIE**



Photo: KIVA



Brno dam

A dam in the valley of the Svatava River completed in 1940. Sightseeing cruises, a popular place for rest and relaxation.
www.brnenskaprehrada.cz
 GPS: 49°13'56.963"N, 16°31'8.619"E

Masaryk race track

A venue for the World Motorcycle Championship and World Superbike Championship.
www.automotodrombrno.cz
 GPS: 49°13'09.8"N, 16°26'23.4"E



Veverí Castle

One of the largest castle complexes in Moravia, first mentioned in 1213. Open to the public.
www.veveri.cz
 GPS: 49°15'23.746"N, 16°27'37.051"E

Špilberk Castle

The dominant landmark of the city, once a royal castle and seat of the Moravian margraves, later a Baroque fortress. Today the seat of the Brno Museum and Cultural Centre.

www.spilberk.cz

GPS: 49°11'40.452"N, 16°35'53.659"E



4



5

Church of St. Peter and Paul

National cultural monument and a landmark of Brno, built on Petrov Hill in the centre of the city. In the early 20th, the church was rebuilt in the neo-Gothic style. Its two towers are 84 metres tall.

www.katedrala-petrov.cz

GPS: 49°11'28.345"N, 16°36'25.979"E

Exhibition and Trade Fair Centre

The most important exhibition centre in the Czech Republic. Fairs, exhibitions, shows, cultural events, etc. are held all year round.

www.bvv.cz

GPS: 49°11'23.044"N, 16°34'41.949"E



6



7

Observatory and Planetarium Brno

An observatory aimed at popularizing astronomy and other sciences, mainly focusing on inanimate nature.

www.hvezdarna.cz

GPS: 49°12'17.188"N, 16°35'1.218"E

Brno Airport

International airport located in Brno-Tuřany. Located near highway D1 Brno – Olomouc.

www.brno-airport.cz

GPS: 49°9'23.369"N, 16°41'32.020"E



8

BRNO

Cadastral area: 230.20 km²

Number of inhabitants: 377 028 (1.1.2016)

GPS: 49°11'44.301"N, 16°36'28.967"E

www.tugendhat.eu, www.zoobrna.cz, www.bvv.cz

 Radnická 8
658 78 Brno
Tel.: +420 542 427 150
info@ticbrno.cz
www.gotobrna.cz



STORY OF THE BRAND

STAROBRNO

— nearly 150 years of tradition

Brewing beer has been a tradition in Brno for nearly 800 years. The history of the modern Starobrnno brewery began in 1872, and by 1879 the brewery was serving its purpose. It was very modern for its time, using artificial cooling and among the first to utilize light bulbs. The beer was known as Starobrnno, or "Old Brno", from the very beginning. Starobrnno beer has been produced in the same place from its beginning, without interruption.

The secret of high-quality beer lies in the use of the best raw ingredients: water, malt made from the highest quality Moravian barley from Haná, and hops from the Žatec region. Even though our brewers follow the traditional steps for brewing beer, Starobrnno still keeps up with the times regarding its equipment and safety and stands up to the world's best breweries.

The brewery's portfolio includes the light draft beer Staré Brno, but the Starobrnno brewers are proud of their eleven-grade Medium, which has been the most popular brand for many years. In 2020, patient consumers were rewarded with a new lager which is the most bitter beer in the modern history of the brewery. Every spring brings a batch of the very popular and traditional Easter Green Beer.



Tours

A professional guide takes visitors into the brewery, the area where the cylindrical-conical tanks open out, and line where PET bottles are blown, filled, and packaged. The tour ends with a tasting in the lager cellar.

Admission with tasting CZK 150, seniors and students (upon presentation of proof) CZK 100. During normal operation, tours take place every day upon previous arrangement. Current opening hours and any possible restrictions can be found at www.starobrnno.cz or at www.heinekenceskarepublika.cz. Tours are available in Czech, German, English, and Russian.

Trivia

You may be surprised to know that it takes malt from 2,000 barley grains to produce a single "pint" of Starobrnno.



STAROBRNO BREWERY

Hlinky 160/12, 661 47 Brno

Tel. +420 543 516 111

starobrnno@starobrnno.cz

www.starobrnno.cz





St. Prokop's Basilica was created by combining Romanesque and Gothic architecture

TŘEBÍČ

Basilica of St. Prokop and Jewish town and cemetery

(recorded on the list in 2003)

The second largest city in the Vysočina region, on the banks of the Jihlava River. First mentioned in writing in a document from 1277. In 1335 the city received municipal rights. However, its establishment probably goes back to a period at the turn of the 11th and 12th centuries, when a **Benedictine monastery** was founded. Gradually, other buildings were connected to the city, among them the **Basilica of St. Procopius**, which was completed between 1260 and 1280. At that time it was dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and in 1704 to St. Procopius – on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the canonization of this martyr. Even today, the basilica is still an exceptional example of a lucky combination of **Romanesque and Gothic architecture**. The layout and structure of the basilica is Romanesque, while the builders used Gothic elements, such as broken ribs on vaulted ceilings. The church consists of three aisles. Two towers are located on the west side. During the turbulent 15th century, the church was damaged

several times, and even served as a warehouse. After **reconstruction in the early 18th century**, some Baroque elements were added – for example, the western facade of the church gained a Baroque appearance.

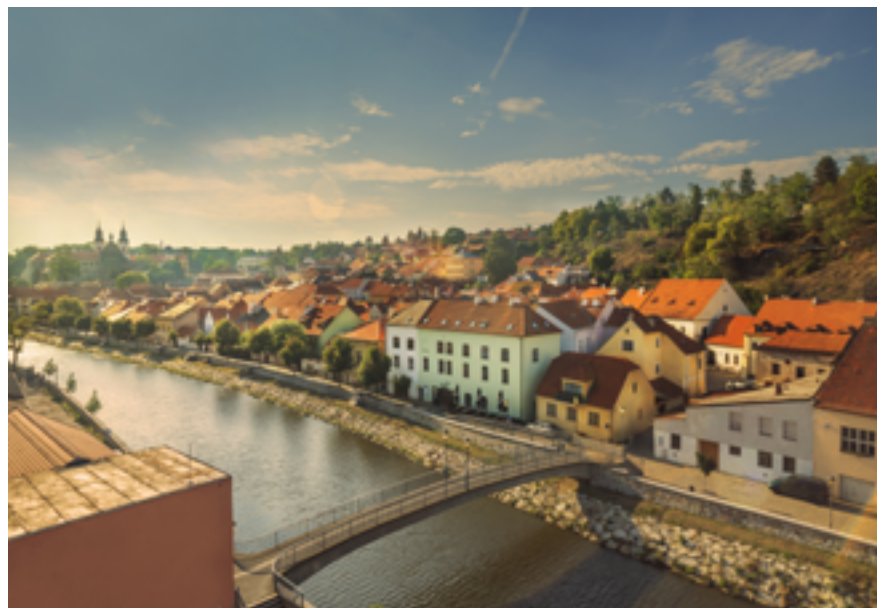
The **Jewish Quarter** in Třebíč, also called the Jews for short, is one of the best preserved Jewish neighbourhoods not only in the Czech Republic, but also in all of Europe. It is a **former ghetto** which was established sometime in the first half of the 18th century. The original ground plan has over a hundred preserved houses, crowded near each other and separated only by narrow winding streets. The uniqueness and appeal of this place demonstrate, among other things, how builders of that time were able to effectively use the strictly limited area of the ghetto. The neighbourhood also

Did you know that...

The Jewish neighbourhood in Třebíč is the only Jewish historical site on the UNESCO list outside Israel. However, during the 1970s the Communist regime seriously considered demolishing this original and unique site and replacing it with modern housing...

has **two synagogues**. The Jewish cemetery in the Podklášterí district dates back to the 17th century and thanks to its large area is the **second largest Jewish burial site** in the Czech Republic (after the

New Jewish cemetery in Olšany, Prague). Here you can find 3,000 gravestones, but more than 11,000 persons were buried here. The oldest gravestones date back to the first quarter of the 17th century.





Basilica of St. Prokop

In 2003, the site of the former Benedictine monastery with its Basilica of St. John the Baptist was inscribed on UNESCO's World Cultural and Natural Heritage List. Prokop. This three-nave Romanesque-Gothic basilica is a jewel of medieval architecture and a renowned local heritage site for its architectural uniqueness. The basilica's most valuable elements include the murals in the abbey chapel and the Romanesque rosette with its original ten-piece stone tracery. The vault of the crypt is supported by fifty columns and is a remarkable site as well.

www.visittrebic.eu

GPS: 49°13'0.800"N, 15°52'24.677"E



Castle

Former Wallenstein castle was founded in the 16th century during the reconstruction of the Benedictine monastery. The seat of the Museum of Vysočina Třebíč.

www.zamek-trebic.cz

GPS: 49°13'0.500"N, 15°52'21.789"E

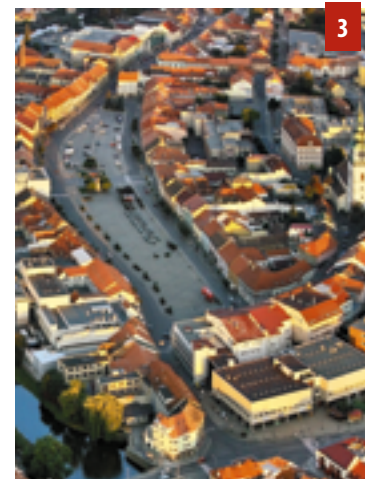
Charles Square

With an area of 2.2 hectares it is one of the largest squares in the Czech Republic. It was built shortly after the middle of the 13th century, when it served as a marketplace. Until 1887 there were three fountains in the square.

In 1468, the square (as well as the city) was nearly destroyed during the Czech-Hungarian wars. The most valuable monuments of the square are the Painted House and Black House with façades decorated with graffiti.

www.visittrebic.eu

GPS: 49°12'58.145"N, 15°52'51.531"E



City tower

The tower of the Church of St. Martin, built in 1335. It is 75 m tall and the viewing gallery is 35 m above the ground.

www.visittrebic.eu

GPS: 49°12'53.721"N, 15°52'46.670"E



4



5

Painted house

The corner house on Charles Square. This Renaissance building from the end of the 16th century boasts rich sgraffito decoration. The building houses the "Kaiserpanorama", an example of a historic stereoscope.

www.visittrebic.eu

GPS: 49°12'56.039"N, 15°52'43.238"E

Jewish Quarter, Rear Synagogue

The Rear Synagogue, also called the New Synagogue, served its purpose until 1926. The walls of the prayer room are decorated with paintings from the early 18th century.

www.visittrebic.eu

GPS: 49°13'3.339"N, 15°52'46.692"E



6



7

Jewish Cemetery

It is located in the Podklášteří district and dates from the first half of the 17th century. Its size makes it one of the largest Jewish cemeteries in the Czech Republic. There are more than 2,500 tombstones here, the oldest dating from 1631. In the 1980s, the cemetery was in danger of official destruction, but a group of local enthusiasts managed to save and restore the site.

www.visittrebic.eu

GPS: 49°13'13.002"N, 15°52'47.123"E

TŘEBÍČ

Cadastral area: 57.59 km²

Number of inhabitants: 36 305 (1.1.2018)

GPS: 49°12'56.374"N, 15°52'51.351"E

 Karlovo nám. 47 (Národní dům)

674 01 Třebíč

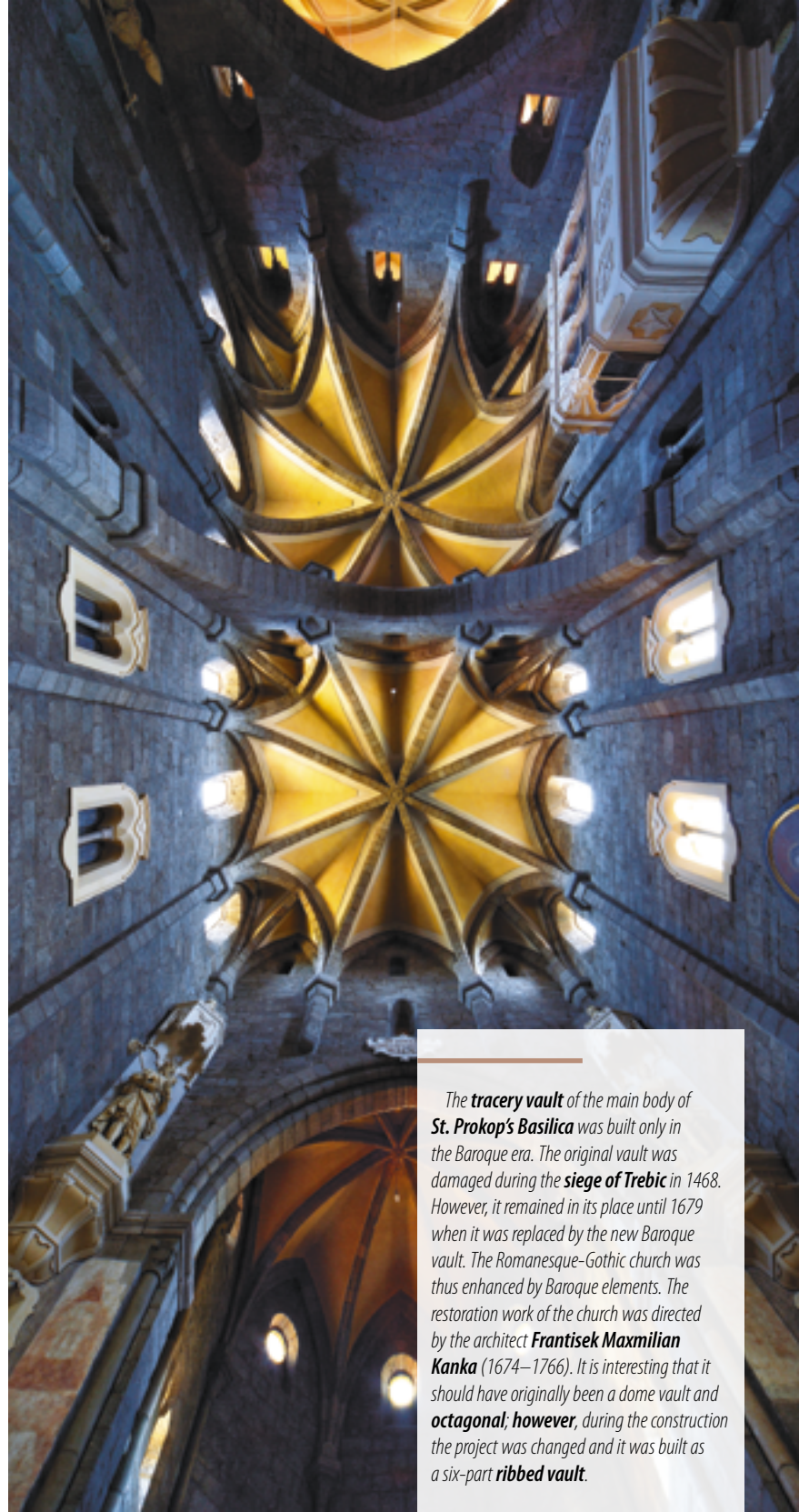
Tel.: +420 568 610 021

info@mkstrebic.cz

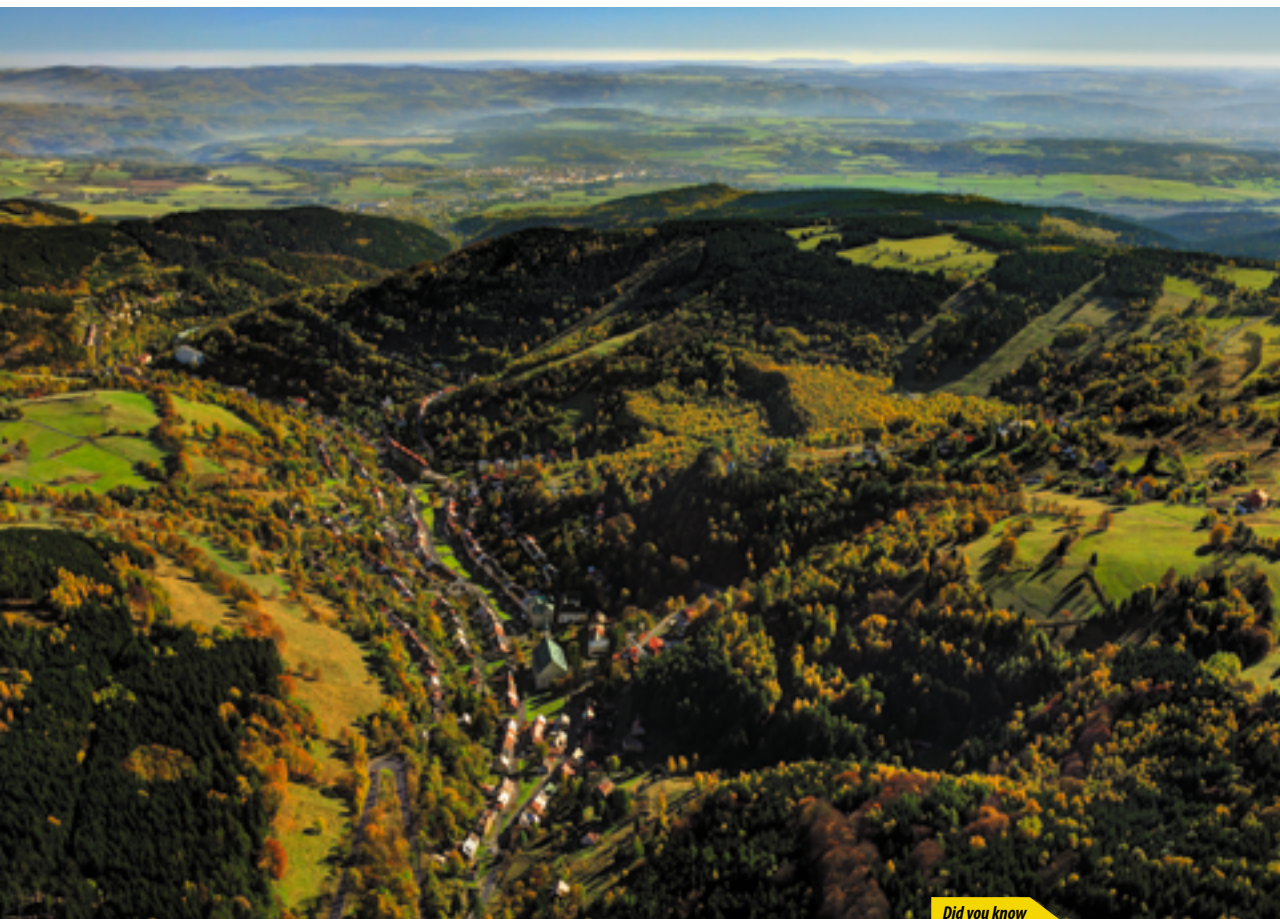
www.visittrebic.eu



www.trebic.cz, www.mkstrebic.cz, unesco.kr-vysocina.cz



The **tracery vault** of the main body of **St. Prokop's Basilica** was built only in the Baroque era. The original vault was damaged during the **siege of Třebíč** in 1468. However, it remained in its place until 1679 when it was replaced by the new Baroque vault. The Romanesque-Gothic church was thus enhanced by Baroque elements. The restoration work of the church was directed by the architect **Frantisek Maxmilian Kanka** (1674–1766). It is interesting that it should have originally been a dome vault and **octagonal**; however, during the construction the project was changed and it was built as a six-part **ribbed vault**.



Jáchymov

ERZGEBIRGE / KRUŠNOHOŘÍ MINING REGIONS

(year of registration 2019)

After the **43rd session of UNESCO** in 2019, the historic Ore Mountains Mining Region was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List as the Czech Republic's **14th heritage site**. It is officially registered under the name Erzgebirge / Krušnohoří Mining Region.

The region consists of a total of **22 localities**, 5 of which can be found in the Czech Republic and the remaining 17 in German Saxony. The sites are divided into five categories:

- evidence of mining and mineral processing
- mountain infrastructure
- craft and industrial production related to mining and its consequences
- mining towns and their social and administrative structures
- places of special importance for mountain (mining) sciences

Did you know that...

There is a black mineral always found at the beginning of a vein in the silver mines, for miners signaling the end of its extraction. This is why the miners began to call this unlucky mineral "smolinec", or pitchblende, derived from the word for bad luck and deception. And since it contained no silver, it was discarded on the heaps as useless. Over time, however, it turned out that pitchblende was not so insignificant after all...

In 1789, a new element was discovered in pitchblende: **uranium**. It began to be used in the 19th century for the production of paints and was mined specifically. Gradually, the healing effects of another element obtained from the Jáchymov pitch became known, i.e. radium (1898, **Marie Skłodowska Curie**). Thus the world's first **radon spa** was established here in 1906. To this day,

the spa focuses on the treatment of diseases of the musculoskeletal system. The curious thing is that 10 tons (!) of pitchblende were needed to obtain a single gram of radium. The price of radium was so high that all that the Jáchymov mines had to produce for prosperity was a mere two grams per year.



Research by physicists in the 1930s showed that uranium is a potential **source of enormous energy**, and not just in times of peace. Uranium thus became a strategic raw material that determined the fate of Jáchymov and the entire area. After World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States of America immediately became interested in the Jáchymov mines. Even though the USA was offering astronomical compensation for the possibility of mining Czech uranium, Czechoslovakia was forced to accede to the demands of the USSR, and exploration began as early as July 1945; **mining** began soon afterwards. No workers volunteered for the work, of course, so the first to be placed in the mines were the German prisoners of war. They were returned to Germany from 1949, however, so Czechoslovak prisoners were put to work in the difficult conditions and in the hazardous mining and processing of radioactive uranium. It wasn't long before political prisoners were put in alongside those convicted of criminal offenses. Forced labor camps with appalling conditions were set up next to the mines. Our history vividly remembers the "**Jáchymov hell**" where everything was geared toward a single directive: to quickly extract as much uranium ore as possible for the Soviet military industry. Today, the mining monuments in the Jáchymov region serve not only as a reminder of the famous mining past of the town and its surroundings that began in the 16th century, but also of this relatively recent and shameful period of our history.



Did you know that...

You can visit the Starý Martin gallery in Krupka as part of a guided tour. The tour lasts 45 minutes and leads you along 1,000 m long route where you'll see examples of mining, methods of logging, a collection of historical artifacts, an exhibition of minerals, and even the "Spring of Happiness" and stalactite decorations.

HERITAGE SITES ON THE CZECH SIDE OF THE BORDER:

Jáchymov mining landscape

This consists of the historical center of Jáchymov, an urban heritage zone, and other monuments of silver extraction in the local mining area that took place here from the 16th to the 20th century. The town of Jáchymov itself was founded in 1516 and soon became an important center of silver mining not only in the Ore Mountains, but throughout Europe. As a town, Jáchymov flourished and became rich but at the same time contributed to the doctrine of mining and metallurgy. This was mostly the work of Georgius Agricola (1494–1555), the Jáchymov town physician from 1527 to 1530; he wrote several extensive works which served as a major source of knowledge in the field of mining and ore processing for many years.

Places to visit:

Jáchymov mining town
Heaps and pings on the Schweizer vein
Elijah Valley
Turkish Hill (Šance)
Royal Mint Museum
Mine Shaft No. 1
Exhibition of the Latin school library



Wolf pit on Blatenský Hill – a tin mine from the 16th century

Abertamy – Horní Blatná – Boží Dar mining landscape

The landscape of this vast area is shaped by numerous mountain heritage sites documenting the mining of iron and tin from the 16th to the 20th century. Of particular note are the mounds; these clearly visible "hills" were created from the rubble left over from panning tin, even in the highest locations of the Ore Mountains. The nearly 13-km long Blatenský water canal is also remarkable; this was a unique mining waterwork that served as a water supply for the Blatenský ore district – for mines, pan mining, and ore processing plants.

Places to visit:

Horní Blatná mining town with museum
Blatenský Hill
Mauritius mine in the Hřebečná tin district
Bludná iron ore and tin district
Johannes mineshaft in the Zlatý Kopec – Kaff ore district
Zlatý Kopec Ore District – leveed stream
Mounds at Boží Dar
Blatenský canal
Klinovec Mountain (1,244 m asl)

Red Tower of Death (Vykmánov)

This seven-storey structure towered above the former communist forced labor camp of Vykmánov II near Ostrov which functioned as a uranium sorting plant. Here, in clouds of radioactive dust without even minimal protective equipment, prisoners packed uranium into special barrels designed to transport this strategic material to the USSR. There were many prisoners working this operation (as well as others in the camp) who did not survive such inhumane conditions. This, as well as the red color of the unplastered bricks, gave the building its gloomy name. The Red Tower of Death was declared a national cultural monument in 2008.

www.montanregion.cz

Mědník mining landscape

The distinctive Mědník Hill has characteristic and well-visible remnants of iron, copper, and partly silver ore mining which took place here from the 15th to the 19th century. At the foot of the hill lies the town of Měděnec, founded in 1520. The concentration of mining works here is extremely high; both “inconspicuous” surface mines and “classic” mines with shafts and galleries are clearly visible. There are roughly eighty of them here; the galleries named “Virgin Mary” and “Promised Land” are open to the public.



“Promised Land” gallery



Mědník Hill



Krupka



The Great Piinge (depression) on Komáří hůrka

Krupka mining landscape

Tin has also been mined in the Ore Mountains since the 13th century. The area with the longest history of tin extraction is the mining town of Krupka. The experience gained by the Krupka miners helped in the spread of knowledge on tin mining to practically all of Central Europe. The largest number of tin mining monuments around Krupka is located in the Steinkochen mining

area, while other mining monuments can be seen in the Komáří hůrka and Knötel areas. One of the most important mining works in the Krupka area is the Starý Martin gallery with its rich Lukáš tin vein; this was mined from the 14th century until after World War II.

Places to visit:

Komáří hůrka



LANDSCAPE FOR BREEDING AND TRAINING OF CEREMONIAL CARRIAGE HORSES AT KLADRUBY NAD LABEM

(year of registration 2019)

www.nhkladruby.cz

The stud farm in Kladrubby with the surrounding cultural landscape was the second monument of the Pardubice Region to be inscribed on the UNESCO list. It covers an area of 1,310 hectares and consists mainly of meadows and pastures; it is bordered by the Elbe River on the south and by a strip of forests on the north. This landscape complex is unique in that today, this is the only preserved and still functional such landscape in the world to serve its original purpose: to breed, refine, and train draught horse breeds. The stud farm is still used to breed the Old Kladrubby horse, the oldest original Czech breed bred continuously for more than 400 years. These mighty horses, whose registered ancestors date back to the middle of the 18th century, were purposefully bred for ceremonial purposes, specifically as carriage horses for the imperial court. This is likely the only surviving breed specially bred for these purposes.

The stud farm with the surrounding landscape has been on UNESCO's Tentative List since 2007.

The court stud farm in Kladrubby nad Labem was founded by **Emperor Rudolph II** by a decree issued on 6 March 1579. The carriage horses were first delivered (during the reign of Rudolph II) to the court stables in Prague, then later (from the reign of Rudolph's younger brother Matthias) and to the **imperial court in Vienna**. In 1722, the Baroque reconstruction of the stud farm began. Unfortunately, the stud farm caught fire in 1757; the breeding records were destroyed, but the horses were rescued in time. Landscaping around the stud farm began in 1824, and since 1875 the landscape has been artificially irrigated through the Kladrubby canal. After 1918, when the stud farm came under state administration, the breeding of Old Kladrubby horses, like nearly everything else that was somehow connected with the Habsburgs, was earmarked for liquidation. The process was nearly successful (the number of horses was radically reduced), but the breeding was eventually preserved; one reason was that they served the ceremonial purposes of the new Czechoslovak Republic.



Did you know that...

In the imperial court, Old Kladrubby horses were both white and black, while the black horses were also used by church dignitaries. This warm-blooded breed is still used today in "civilian" life; thanks to its calm and balanced nature, it is used by the mounted police and can often be seen in sledding competitions. It's also an excellent breed for hippotherapy and recreational riding. The White Kladrubby horses currently serve in the service of the Danish royal court; in Copenhagen, there are thirteen carefully selected Old Kladrubby white horses housed in the original historic stables at Christiansborg Palace. This means that the purpose for which this breed has been bred, for more than 400 years, is still fulfilled even today. Since 2004, eight Old Kladrubby horses have carried the Swedish Royal Equestrian Guard, specifically the trumpeters. Alongside the Shire horse (on which drummers ride), this is the only non-native breed in Stockholm's Royal Guard.

Description of the breed (taken from the website www.nhkladruby.cz): Features typical of the Old Kladruber include a convex head (with a Roman nose) with big spunky eyes; a high-set, powerful and arched neck with rather less

noticeable withers; a broad and deep chest; a massive broad back; a good bony fundament; a rather steep shoulder blade enabling the typical movement, i.e., elastic, cadenced and spacious gaits with high action of the thoracic limbs in trot





The list of **UNESCO** World Heritage Sites includes not only monuments of a material nature, but also various **traditions and cultural manifestations**. These are referred to as the **intangible UNESCO heritage**. The Czech Republic has four entries on this list: A **Verbuňk** dance from the region called Moravian-Slovakia, **carnival processions** in the Hlinecko region, **falconry**, and a folk festival called **jízda králů** (The Ride of the Kings).



Verbuňk is exclusively a men's dance

VERBUŇK DANCE

(recorded on the list in 2005)

www.nul.k.cz



Verbuňk is a fiddle reeling **men's dance** practiced only in Moravian-Slovakia, and which spread into **six regions**, where each version is slightly different. This dance is carried out only by men accompanied by hammered dulcimer or brass music. Verbuňk involves many **improvisations** but it also has some strict rules, for example, it consists of **three parts**. The

first one is called the pre-song, where the dancer sings one verbuňk song. Then it is followed by a slow dancing part during which the dancer dances to the band music with his hands above his head and performs a variety of dance elements and figures—jumping, squatting, knocking heels together, stamping, clapping hands, etc. A fast-dancing section comes at the end of the dance. The tempo and music speed up and the number of dance elements increases.

Verbuňk is almost always **danced in a group**, but each of the dancers dances “for himself” and his figures and dancing elements are always individual.

The dance probably originated in the **first half of the 18th century**. Its name comes from a the German word **Werbung**, which translated means **recruitment** or **solicitation**. The tradition is connected to military recruitment (drafts), which since 1781 has been accompanied by professional

military dancers. The connections between military service and the verbuňk dance can be seen in the lyrics of many verbuňk songs.

FALCONRY

(recorded on the list in 2010)
www.sokolnictvi.net



There are currently about 500 falconers in the Czech Republic

This unique and traditional **method of hunting** using trained birds of prey was probably established in the second millennium BC in the Middle East. In particular falcons, hawks and eagles were used for the hunt. The art of falconry gradually expanded to other countries, and sometime around the 5th century it also came to the Czech lands. Falconry achieved its **greatest expansion** and popularity during the **Middle Ages**, but its importance gradually began to decline until the 19th century, when it almost disappeared.

Falconry experienced a new boom around the second half of the 20th century, especially in connection with **protecting airports against flocks of birds**. Birds may actually fly into the turbine blades of modern aircraft engines and lead to their destruction and the aircraft crashing.

In addition to the economic importance of falconry, it is also a **popular sport**.

The number of falconers in the Czech Republic has reached about 500. They

contribute significantly to the **protection of the environment**; often they breed endangered bird species in captivity and contribute to their spread in the wild.

Besides the Czech Republic, falconry is also registered on the UNESCO list **in eleven other countries**, including France, Mongolia and the United Arab Emirates and others.



Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus)



Processions are held today in nearly the same unchanged form as centuries ago

VILLAGE CARNIVAL PROCESSIONS AND MASKS IN HLÍNECKO

(recorded on the list in 2010)
www.vesely-kopec.eu



In **several East Bohemian villages** (Vortova, Hamry, Sudnice, Blatno) in the **Hlínecko area**, the tradition of **carnival processions** held in nearly the same unchanged form as in ancient times is still alive today. The origin of this folk festival, which was to ensure health, fertility, crops, and to welcome the coming spring, dates back to pre-Christian times. The modern carnival tradition is then documented in the first half of the 19th century.

During the carnival, usually **held in February** on the weekend before Ash Wednesday, a parade of masks walks around villages just like centuries ago. The "Speaker" of the parade, called laufr, always asks the community as well as the owners of individual homes for permission. During their stops, the parade participants sing and consume

necessary refreshments. In accordance with ancient and established rules, there is always a mare in the parade and a brute closes the procession. Other characters include the Turks, wife, chimney sweepers, strawmen, and others.

The parade concludes with a **special ritual** slaughter and subsequent resurrection of the mare, which is a **symbol of the upcoming spring**.



Carnival procession in Vortova

**R. JELÍNEK****STORY OF THE BRAND****TRUE
FRUIT DISTILLATES
SINCE 1894**

The RUDOLF JELÍNEK company produces alcoholic beverages, especially fruit distillates. The tradition of producing fruit spirits in Vizovice dates back to 1585, although the liquor plant itself was established in 1894. Its flagship drink is "slivovice", or plum brandy, which it produces in several varieties. The company also produces specialty spirits made from pears, apricots, cherries, and apples. Jelínek liquors are known all throughout the Czech Republic as well as internationally.



RUDOLF JELÍNEK a.s.
Razov 472, 763 12 Vizovice
rjelinek@rjelinek.cz
www.rjelinek.cz

Orchards

The company's fundamental philosophy is based on the careful selection of fruit, followed by the processing of raw ingredients using traditional methods on modern equipment. It was quite natural, then, that in 2003 the company decided to continue the orchard tradition of its predecessors. Jelínek makes use of the ideal conditions for growing plum trees that the Vizovice region provides.



**New exhibition of plum brandy
in the center of Prague
R. JELÍNEK SLIVOVICE MUSEUM**

**An exclusive 5D experience
with the aroma of slivovice**

This new interactive exhibition will provide you with an unforgettable experience from the world of fruit brandy production. Learn the story behind slivovice, the Czech national drink. There are interesting screen projections, actual exhibits, an exclusive 5D experience with virtual reality, and of course a taste of Jelínek products.

U Lužického semináře 116, Prague 1
www.muzeumslivovice.cz

THE RIDE OF THE KINGS

(recorded on the list in 2011)

www.jizdakralu.cz



In the past, this **old folk celebration** was held in many places in the Czech Republic. Unfortunately, this tradition is celebrated today in **only two Moravian regions**: in Moravian–Slovakia and in the Haná region. It is associated with the Christian feast of Pentecost. Why this tradition came into existence is not known, but it is associated with Easter processions, which were to ensure enough crops. Another possible origin may be related to ancient royal ceremonies.

The most popular Ride of the Kings takes place in **Vlčnov**, where it also enjoys the longest **tradition – more than 200 years** (it has been held here since at least 1808). Other places where this tradition is observed are Hluk, Kunovice and Skoronice.

It is a spectacular celebration which involves extremely **rich and beautiful folk costumes**. The parade is accompanied

by **legrúti** (conscripts on horseback), who follow the King. **Horses** are decorated with ribbons, flowers and red scarves.

The King is always represented by a little boy disguised in women's clothes and riding on a white horse. His face is covered with ribbons and in his mouth he holds a rose as a symbol of secrecy.

Did you know that...

*Ethnographers explain the **origin of the tradition** of disguising the king as a woman holding a rose in her mouth as a reference to the famous **escape of the Hungarian King Matyáš Korvín** (Matthias Corvinus) (1443–1490) after his defeat by Jiří of Poděbrady in 1469. The legend says that the escaping Matyáš dressed as a woman, covered his face with ribbons, and **put a rose in his mouth to keep quiet**.*



The king is portrayed by a little boy in women's clothes riding a white horse



Spejbl and Hurvínek (Puppet Museum, Náměstí Republiky 23, Plzeň)

PUPPETRY

(year of registration 2016)

Puppetry, considered to be a folk interpretive art, is an important cultural and social phenomenon in the Czech Republic whose tradition dates back to the middle of the 18th century. At that time, travelling marionette and puppeteers wandered the Bohemian countryside, spreading the Czech language and unknowingly playing a significant role in the Czech national revival. The oldest written Czech puppeteer was Jan Jiří Brat from Studnice near Náchod. From the middle of the 19th century, puppet theater developed strongly in two directions, both as a folk theater and as a professional theater. Nowadays, there are 9 professional puppet ensembles, about 100 independent groups, and about 300 amateur theaters active in the Czech Republic. In the 1920's and 30's, the Czech lands had the highest



number of puppet theaters in Europe. Many theater companies, founded at the beginning of the 20th century, still exist (Kacafirek Chrudim, Prague Marionette Empire, S+H Theater). Puppetry is also naturally associated with fine arts (both professional and folk) such as carving, painting, puppet costumes, and decoration painting.



MODROTISK (or blueprint)

(recorded on the list in 2018)

In 2018, a sixth Czech “item” was added to the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage – a textile printing technique known as “modrotisk”, or blueprint. This is not exclusively a Czech “specialty”, however – Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, and Germany also applied for inclusion together with the Czech Republic. This method, more closely described as resist block printing and used mainly to decorate folk costumes in Moravia, has demonstrably existed since the 18th century and is one of the oldest methods of printing flax or even cotton fabrics in general. The technique consists in “resist” printing (or painting) where a dye-resist paste known as pap is applied to the fabric, whereupon the entire fabric is then dyed with blue Indigo. The dye does not affect the fabric where the resist paste is applied, thus leaving these areas uncolored. The paste is removed in an acid bath and the desired motif remains as a print on the canvas.

There are two traditional blueprint workshops in the Czech Republic, in Strážnice and in Olešnice. These workshops still use original wooden hand molds that are over 200 years old.



Did you know that...

Brussel's famous “Manneken Pis” also tried on a Czech outfit in 2020. Notice the combination of a modern cut with traditional modrotisk. The suit (serial number 1053) commemorated the anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia.

© Dagmar Křečková



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CZECH BEADS

STORY OF THE BRAND

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The Preciosa Ornela company is part of the Preciosa Group. It is one of the world's leading manufacturers of a wide range of Czech glass products ranging from glass rods, through technical, utility, and decorative glass, to all types of glass beads. The company exports them to more than 80 countries on 5 continents, where they are used in the production of imitation jewellery as well as in ethnic products, traditional souvenirs, embroidery and apparel applications, and decorative products.

Czech seed beads proudly wear the PRECIOSA Traditional Czech Beads™ brand name, guaranteeing top quality and the widest range of colors, shapes and sizes. They produce about 4,000 tons a year. Customers can choose from a range of 16,460 color variations with 2078 lusters and other finishes.

Among the more than 120 shapes, the rocaille is still the most popular and has been reigning around the world for centuries. Typical examples include the



Did you know that...

The Preciosa Ornela glass factories are located in two places in the Jizera Mountains – the production of technical glass and glass semifinished products is concentrated in Desná, while the seed beads are dyed and finalized in the small village of Zásada.

traditional production of Indonesian embroidered slippers, luxury Indian wedding lace, and Russian embroidered icons.

While the entire assortment of glass rods, bars, and technical glass bears the PRECIOSA Traditional Czech Glass™ brand name, decorative and utility glass has known to customers under the brand name Desná Since 1847®.

PRECIOSA ORNELA, a. s.

Zásada 317

468 25

www.preciosa-ornela.com





The extremely impressive "rock cities" of Bohemian Paradise are complemented by the important monuments that benefit from their strategic location on the sandstone rocks which have provided their main construction material. Hrubá Skála is one of the most visited. Bohemian Paradise is also a Geopark recognized by UNESCO.

VISIT UNESCO SIGHTS

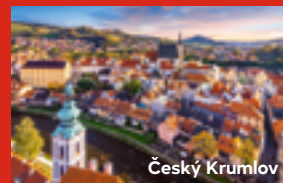
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Prague



Telč



Český Krumlov



Brno



Lednice-Valtice
Cultural Landscape



Kutná Hora



Litomyšl



Kroměříž



Holašovice



Žďár nad Sázavou



Olomouc



Třebíč



Kladruby nad Labem



Erzgebirge / Krušnohoří



UNESCO
CZECH HERITAGE

www.unesco-czech.cz



ŠKODA

ŠKODA MUSEUM

We would like to invite you to Mladá Boleslav, **only 60km from Prague, on ŠKODA Museum tour.**
An individual ŠKODA Museum tour is possible anytime during the opening hours. **Museum guided tours need to be booked ahead on the museum.skoda-auto.com/tours.**

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museum.skoda-auto.com, porsche-house.com

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