

**Visited place Czech Republic within
Erasmus+ project
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Náchod

The town of Náchod is situated on both banks of the Metuje River. It was founded in 1254 and is a natural historical, tourist, administrative and industrial center of the whole area from the entrance "Gate" to the Broumov promontory. In the very center of the city there are a number of historical buildings.

Nová radnice/park

The new Náchod Town Hall was built between 1902 and 1904. The town hall is designed in the Czech Renaissance style by architect František Podhájský.



This building has a 46-meter-long clock tower with an arcade observation gallery and 4 arches. On the first floor of the tower is the founder of this town Hrona of Náchod, above him is placed the Náchod coat of arms. The interior space is characterized by rich decoration, especially the meeting hall, lounge, mayor's office and corridors. The building is declared a cultural monument.

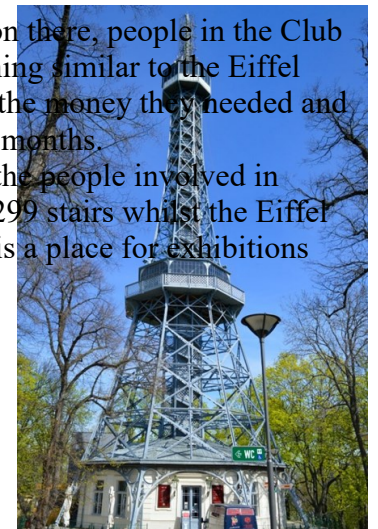
Prague castle

Prague Castle is a castle complex in Prague, Czech Republic, built in the 9th century. It is the official office of the President of the Czech Republic. The castle was a seat of power for kings of Bohemia, Holy Roman emperors, and presidents of Czechoslovakia. The Bohemian Crown Jewels are kept within a hidden room inside it. According to the Guinness Book of Records, Prague Castle is the largest ancient castle in the world, occupying an area of almost 70,000 square metres, at about 570 metres in length and an average of about 130 metres wide. The castle is among the most visited tourist attractions in Prague attracting over 1.8 million visitors annually.



Petřín tower

After visiting Paris and seeing an exposition there, people in the Club of Czech Tourists, decided to build something similar to the Eiffel tower in Prague. Two years later, they got the money they needed and began to build it. It was finished after four months. The tower is similar to the Eiffel tower as the people involved in making it intended but it is smaller, it has 299 stairs whilst the Eiffel tower has 1665. In the bottom floor, there is a place for exhibitions and the tower also has a gift shop.



National museum

The National Museum is a Czech museum institution intended to systematically establish, prepare, and publicly exhibit natural scientific and historical collections. It was founded in 1818 by Kašpar Maria Šternberg. Historian František



Palacký was also strongly involved in the foundation of the museum. The National Museum houses nearly 14 million item from the areas of natural history, history, arts, music and librarianship, which are located in dozens of museum buildings. The main building of the National Museum has been renovated in 2011–2019, and permanent exhibitions are gradually being opened from Spring 2020.

St. Vitus Cathedral



The Metropolitan Cathedral of Saints Vitus, Wenceslaus and Adalbert is a Roman Catholic metropolitan cathedral in Prague, the seat of the Archbishop of Prague. Until 1997, the cathedral was dedicated only to Saint Vitus, and is still commonly named only as St. Vitus Cathedral.

This cathedral is a prominent example of Gothic architecture, and is the largest and most important church in the country. Located within Prague Castle and containing the tombs of many Bohemian kings and Holy Roman Emperors, the cathedral is under the ownership of the Czech government as part of the Prague Castle complex. Cathedral dimensions are 124 by 60 metres, the main tower is 102.8 metres high, front towers 82 metres, arch height 33.2 metres.

Bench of Josef Škvorecký

On the bench sits a prominent writer- Náchod native Josef Škvorecký in larger than life size in his typical relaxed pose.



Beránek

The construction of náchod Beránek began in 1912. The architectural design was entrusted to the Engineer Doctor Alois Čenský. The sculptural decoration was entrusted to the sculptor Josef Pekárek. Today various concerts, plays and performances are held in the theater. The annual tradition is the organizing of the Municipal Theatre Dance for Youth. There is also a restaurant and hotel u Beránka in the building.

Stará radnice

The Gothic town hall at that time was made of wood. then the Town Hall burned down, it has been one of the protect-



ed cultural monuments of the Czech Republic since 1958. Now the building serves as a depository of the city museum, and on the ground floor we find two shops.

Náchod Castle



Náchod Castle is an extensive building complex with five courtyards, located on the border between the Czech Republic and Poland. It offers five guided tours, and a tower with a dungeon and a cellar.

In 1994 a bear enclosure for the brown bears Louis and Dasa was established, in the original moat of Náchod Castle. Today it is the largest bear enclosure in the Czech Republic.

Originally a Gothic castle, founded in the mid-13th century, it was rebuilt in the 16th and 17th centuries during the tenure of the Smiřický family into a Mannerist castle.

The Early Baroque Spanish Hall spreads over two floors, and there are unique collections of tapestries as well as Baroque flower still lifes. Besides the Smiřickýs of Smiřic and the Piccolominis, other important owners of Náchod included the Duke of Courland and Sagan and the German princely Schaumburg-Lippe family.

Malá Strana

Malá Strana or more formally **Menší Město pražské** is a district of the city of Prague and one of its most historic neighbourhoods.

The most extensive building of the Baroque Era on Malá Strana is the Wallenstein Palace. And also the Petřín lookout tower is located in Malá Strana.

The famous Czech novelist Jan Neruda was born, lived in and wrote about Malá Strana in his novel *Povídky Malostranské*.



Old town square

Old town square is found in between Charles Bridge and Wenceslas Square, in the old town section of the Czech Republic's capital, Prague.

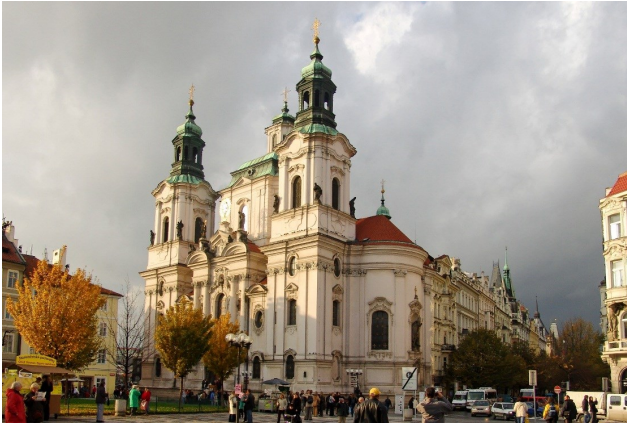
Old Town Square hosts the Gothic Church of Our Lady Before Tyn which was built in the 14th century and has towers that are 80m high and the Baroque St. Nicholas Church which was built in the 18th century. The Prague Orloj is the 3rd oldest working astronomical clock is also found in Old town square.



Prague

Saint Nicholas Church

Saint Nicholas church is located in Mala Strana, Prague, and its a gothic style church with baroque elements from the 13th century. In the interior of the church, the frescos of Jan Lukas Kracker, a fresco of František Xaver Palko and sculptures made by František Ignác Platzer are found. There is also a baroque organ that was played by Mozart Count Wenceslaus Kolowrat-Liebsteinsky from the prominent Czech House of Kolowrat. He donated his entire estate, for the construction of the church.



TOWN OF BROUMOV

Church of St. Wenceslas

Church of St. Wenceslas is a baroque church, which was architected by Kilián Ignác Dientzenhofer and built in 1729. On the place of the current church, there used to be a Lutheran church built by Broumov Protestants.

The Lutheran Church burned down during the Thirty Years' War, and in its place was built the chapel of St. Wenceslas in 1676, which also burned down in 1684. After a few years, abbot Zinke decided to build a new current church, which was completed in 1729.

The church is relatively small. It's length is only 11 meters long and 7 meters wide.



Hladomorna viewpoint



The viewpoint used to be part of the fortification system of the town of Broumov. Today's name "Hladomorna" comes from 1885. According to legend, during the modifications human bones were found on the bottom of the dungeon.

Square of Peace

The square is dominated by burgher houses, originally from the 16th century, to their current form were built in Baroque and Empire style.



In the middle of the square is a metal fountain with four boys carrying a fountain. In the middle of the square stands the Marian (Plague) Column, which was built in 1706. Its architect is Jan Brokoff. At the top of the column is the Gothic Madonna, which is a replica of a statue from the monastery church.

The square is also dominated by the Old Town Hall from 1419, it is one of the oldest town halls in Czech serf towns. The town hall was damaged by fires several times. Today's form is from 1838.

Church of St. Peter and Paul



The church was probably founded when the town was founded in the 13th century. It stands on the west side of the former city walls. It is protected as a cultural monument of the Czech Republic.

In 1452 the church burned down and was restored four years later. The tower dates from 1477. In 1682, abbot Tomáš Sartorius had the church rebuilt to its present form. Around the church are built city walls.

Grandma's Valley

Grandma's Valley is a national natural monument and a national cultural monument in the district. It is visited by tourists mainly because of the writer Božena Němcová, who planted the plot of the work "Grandmother" here. The name of the valley is derived from the title of the work of Božena Němcová – Grandmother. Božena Němcová spent her childhood here.

Ratibořice Chateau and Chateau Park



Viktorka weir



Old bleach



Rudr's Mill



Grandmother's monument

Broumov Monastery

Broumov Monastery was originally a Gothic church dedicated to St. Adalbert was built on the site of the original fortress in the first half of the 14th century, starting in 1322.



It was founded in the 14th century and the buildings were rebuilt in the Baroque style by Kryštof Dientzenhofer and his son Kilián Ignác at the beginning of the 18th century.



For its architectural and cultural value, it has been registered in the list of national cultural monuments of the Czech Republic since 1995.

Now it is used for educational purposes for primary and secondary schools, for children, families, seniors or anyone from the public.



Church of the Virgin Mary

The Roman Catholic church that is one of the oldest preserved wooden buildings in the Czech Republic.

According to legend, the church was founded in 1177 (shortly after the founding of the village in 1171).



The first written mention of the church is from 1383. The building itself dates from 1449, rebuilt in the 16th century and 1811.

After the fire in 1449, the church was repaired to the form in which it is known today.

In 2008, the church was declared a national cultural monument. Valuable art objects from the decoration of the church are now housed in the Broumov monastery.