

# CZECH UNESCO HERITAGE

Praha



Český Krumlov



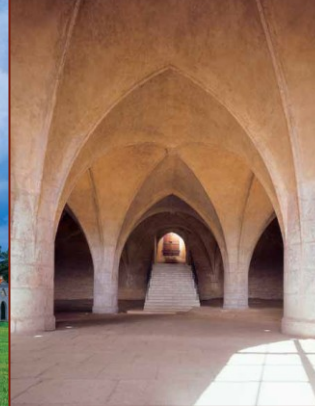
Telč



Žďár nad Sázavou



Kutná Hora



Lednice-Valtice



Holašovice



Kroměříž



Litomyšl



Olomouc



Brno



Třebíč



UNESCO CZECH  
HERITAGE

# CZECH UNESCO HERITAGE



# About UNESCO



## United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- 16 November, 1972 – General Conference of UNESCO adopted Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage →
- List of World Heritage sites
- Place of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity (forest, mountain, lake, dessert, monument, building, complex, city)
- Aim – protection of the sites for the future
- 1990 – Czechoslovakia joined
- 2024 – 1,223 sites: 952 cultural, 231 natural, 40 mixed, in 168 states
- Italy – 60 inscriptions, China – 59, Germany – 54, France – 53, Spain – 50, India – 43, Mexico – 35
- Czech Republic – 17 sites + 9 intangible

# PRAGUE



Historic Centre – 1992

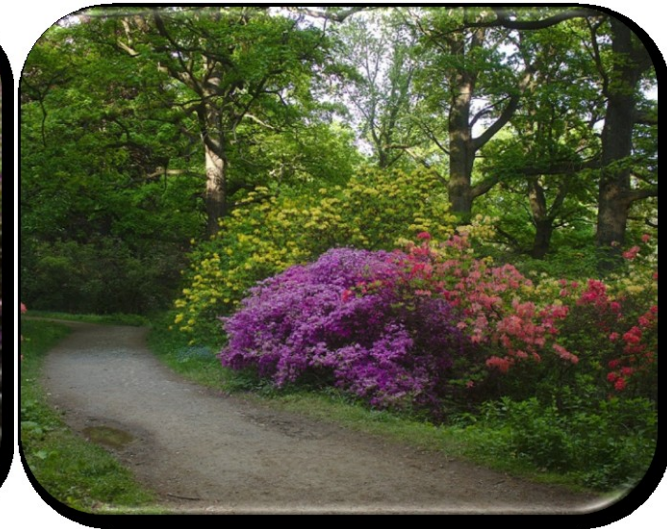
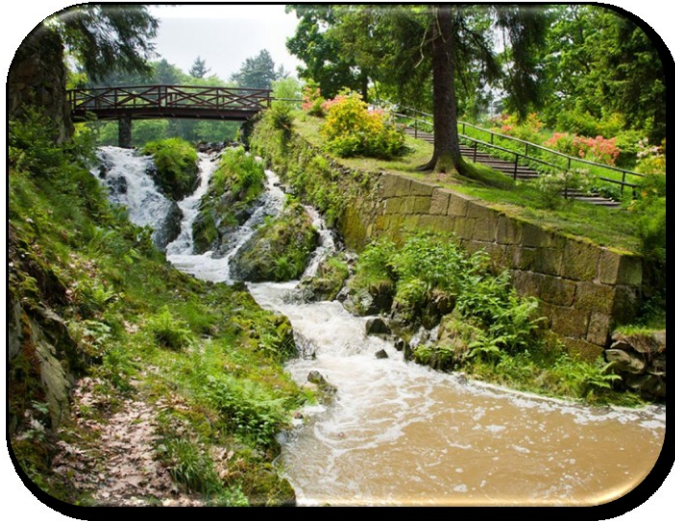
# PRŮHONICE



Castle park – 2010

# PRŮHONICE

- Natural landscape park, valley of the Botič stream
- 1885, Count Arnošt Emanuel Silva-Tarouca
- Significant collection of plants – aesthetic & scientific value
- Ponds, forests, woody plants, rhododendrons, azaleas, alpinium; original & new flora



# TELČ



Historic Centre – 1992

# TELČ



- Royal water fort (14 century)
- Walls & network of ponds → Moravian Venice
- Renaissance castle & English park





# TELČ



# ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

- Core of the town within a horseshoe bend of the Vltava river
- Important craft & trade centre
- Castle complex (13 century)
- Unique medieval town (preserved intact)



Historic Centre – 1992

# ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

Two main historic areas

- ❑ Latrán – area below castle
  - ❑ Burgher houses from Gothic onwards
  - ❑ Facades, internal layouts & decorative detail, esp. carved wooden ceilings
  - ❑ Renaissance armoury



# ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

- Town proper
  - Regular street layout, streets radiating from central square & circular intra-rampart road
  - Church of St Vitus – Gothic (15 century)
  - Renaissance Jesuit College & Baroque seminary
  - Remains of fortifications, esp. Budějovická Gate (Renaissance)



# ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

- Hrádek – core of the Castle, round tower, Gothic (13 century)
- Rebuilt – many parts, Renaissance & Baroque elements
- Seat of Rožmberk family for 300 years
- Passed to Schwarzenberg family
- Extensive bridge over deep gap in rock
- Baroque theatre (1766)

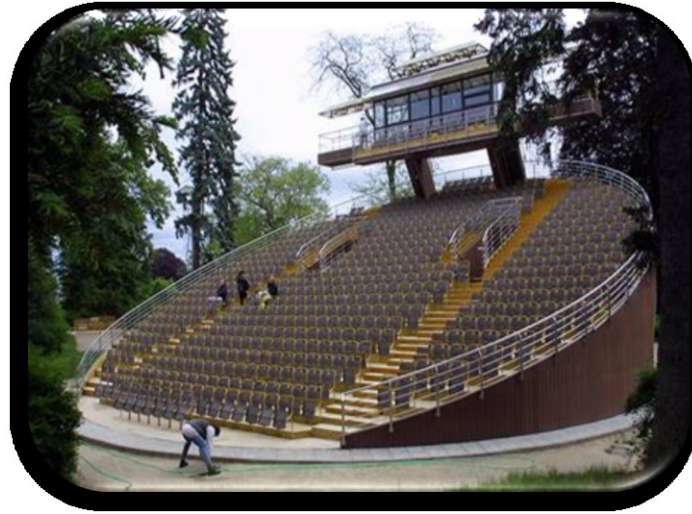


# ČESKÝ KRUMLOV



# ČESKÝ KRUMLOV

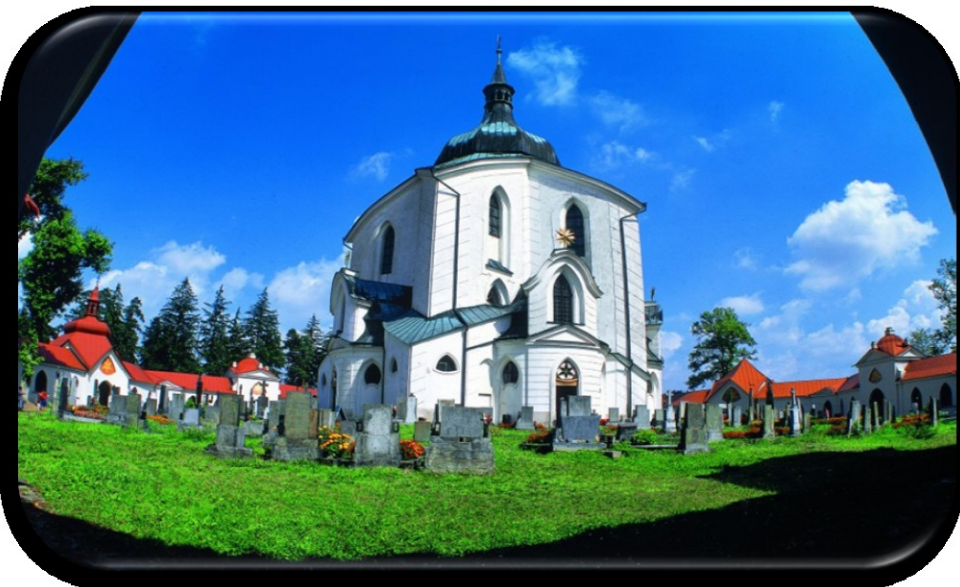
- Garden
- Theatre with revolving auditorium
- Bellaire summer palace
- Winter riding school



# ŽĎÁR NAD SÁZAVOU



- Jan Blažej Santini (18 century)
- Five-pointed star-shaped plan
- Legend about martyr
- Between Neo-Gothic & Baroque style
- Original altars – Santini  
Nepomuk (main) & Evangelists (side)  
Five chapels, five gates





# ŽDÁR NAD SÁZAVOU



# KUTNÁ HORA

- Silver mines (10 century)
- Royal city (14 century)
- Medieval centre
- Italian Court – central mint – Prague groschen (1300)
- Stone House & patrician houses



Stone House



Italian Court





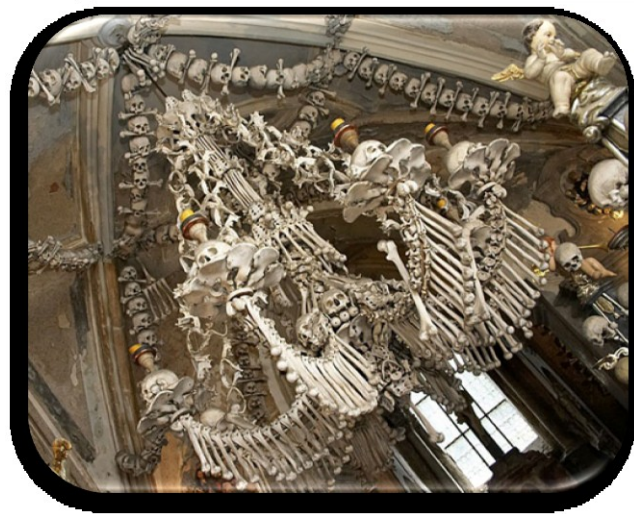
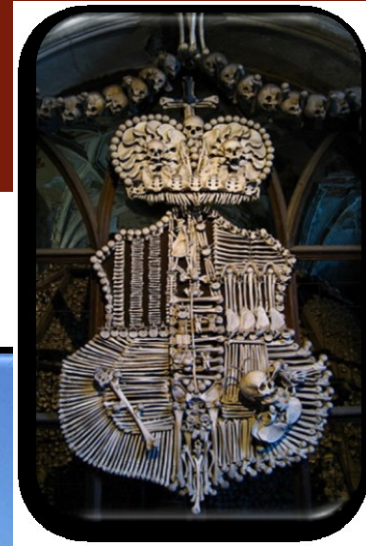
# KUTNÁ HORA

- Cathedral of St Barbara – Gothic (Parlér)
- Church of St James



# KUTNÁ HORA

- Cathedral of Our Lady – Baroque (Jan Blažej Santini)
- Church of All Saints – Ossuary (black death & wars 40 – 70,000)



# LEDNICE – VALTICE

- Largest artificially created area in Europe (200 km
- „Garden of Europe“ or „Garden of Paradise“
- Dukes of Liechtenstein (17 – 20 century)
- Karl I – Valtice (main residence), Lednice (summer)
- Connected by avenues, paths & parks (English)
- Rivers, canals & ponds; pavilions
- Wide range of native & exotic tree species

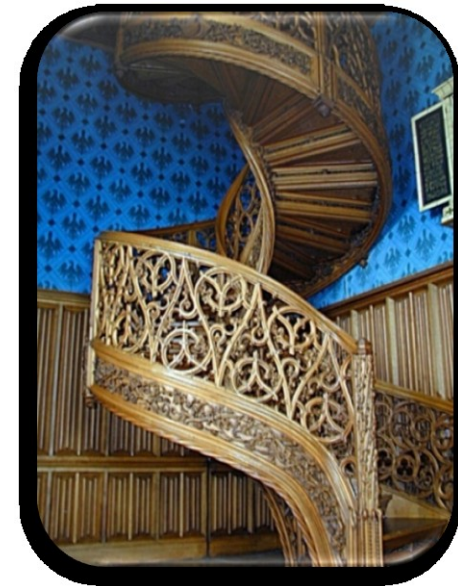


- Mlýnský, Prostřední & Hlohovecký ponds – Englische Anlagen (smaller parks on English model)
- Pohansko Manor – Empire hunting castle, exposition, site of important hill fort of Great Moravia (massive ramparts still visible (2 km), excavations of court of ruler, church, several houses & burial ground)

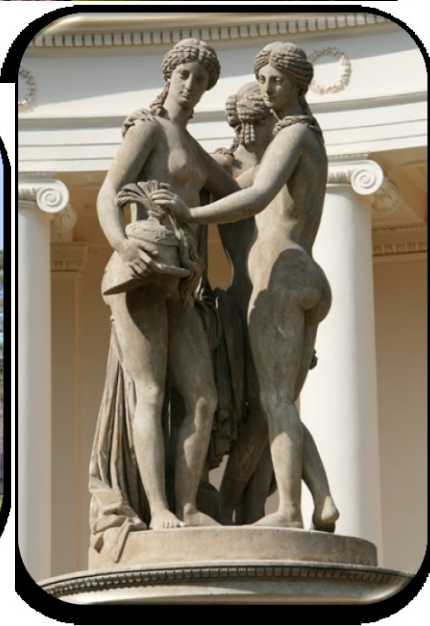


# LEDNICE – VALTICE

□ Lednice – Baroque & Neo-Gothic



# LEDNICE – VALTICE



# LEDNICE – VALTICE

Hunting Lodge



Border House



Fishpond Manor



Apollo Temple





# LEDNICE – VALTICE

- Valtice – Renaissance & Baroque, Wine cellar
- Nesyt Pond





# LEDNICE – VALTICE





# HOLAŠOVICE

- ❑ Traditional rural settlement
- ❑ Ground plan dating to Middle Ages
- ❑ 23 farmhouses facing central village square  
120 – barns, stables, cowhouses, granaries
- ❑ Exceptionally complete & preserved
- ❑ 18 to 19 centuries
- ❑ Chapel St John of Nepomuk
- ❑ South Bohemian Folk Baroque



# HOLAŠOVICE



# KROMĚŘÍŽ

- Early medieval market village (1110)
- 15 century – Thurzo – castle, pleasure garden
- Karl Liechtenstein (1664)
- Baroque princely residence & gardens



# KROMĚŘÍŽ

- Baroque Archbishop Palace
- Picture gallery
- Library



# KROMĚŘÍŽ

- Podzámecká & Flower garden
- Colonnade, Maze
- Wine cellars



# LITOMYŠL



- Renaissance Arcade Castle (16 century)
- Graffiti
- Neo-classical theatre (1796)  
Constructed entirely of wood, original painted decoration of auditorium, stage decorations & machinery have survived intact
- Range of ancillary buildings



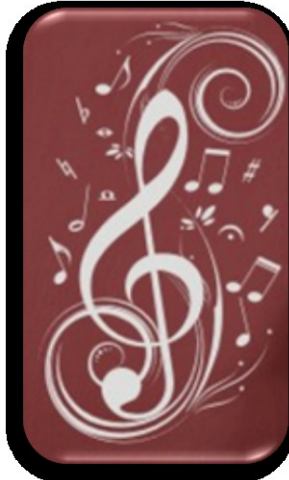
Castle – 2000



# LITOMYŠL



- On road between Moravia & Bohemia
- Bedřich Smetana – birthplace



# OLOMOUC

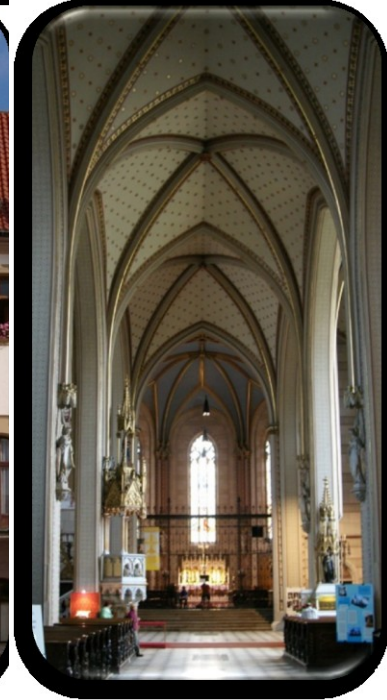
- Holy Trinity Column
- Sculptural group of saints largest in central Europe
- 35 meters high
- European Baroque (1716-1754)
- Václav Render, Ondřej Zahner



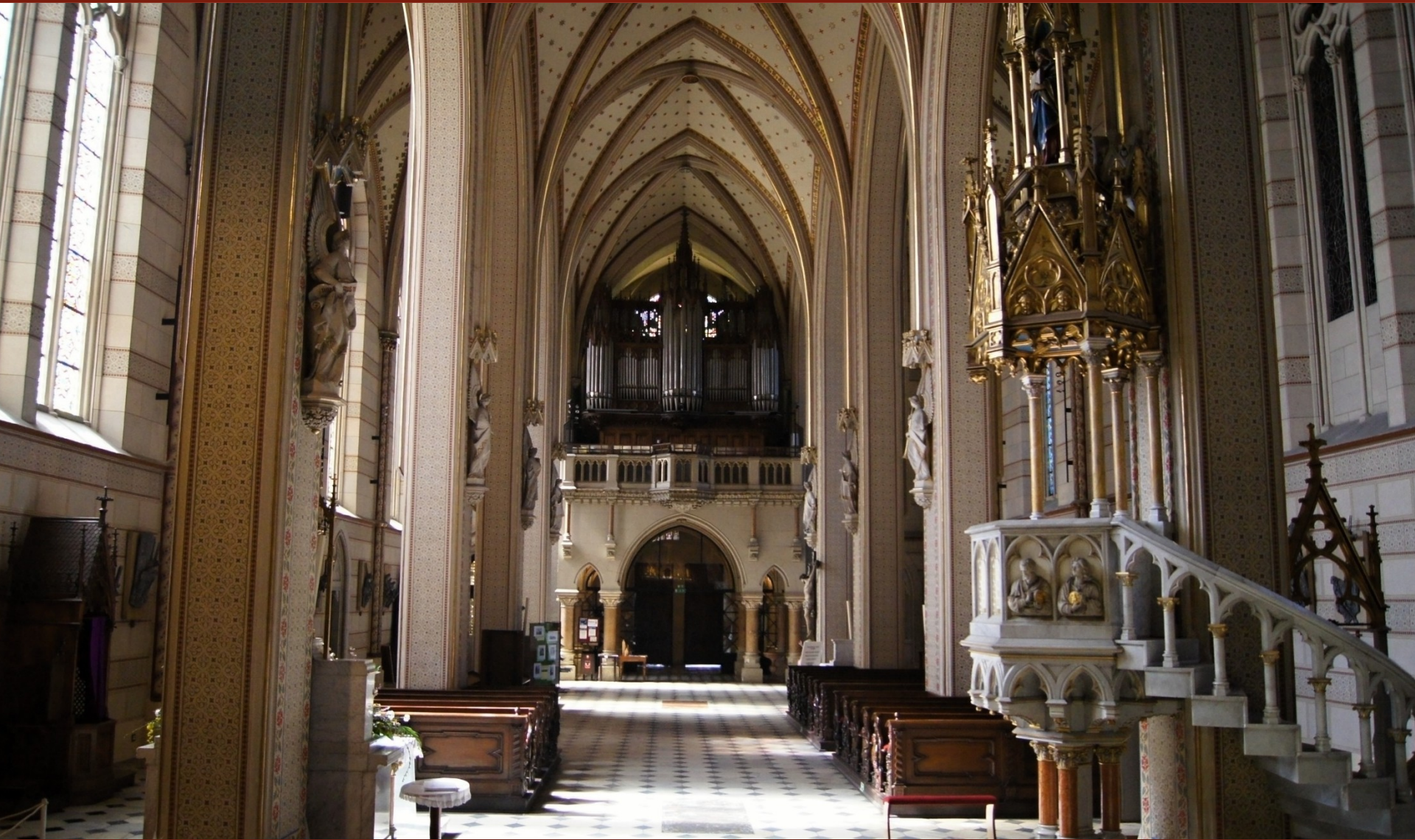
Holy Trinity Column – 2000

# OLOMOUC

- Second oldest & largest town reserve
- St Wenceslas cathedral (1306)
- 25 fountains

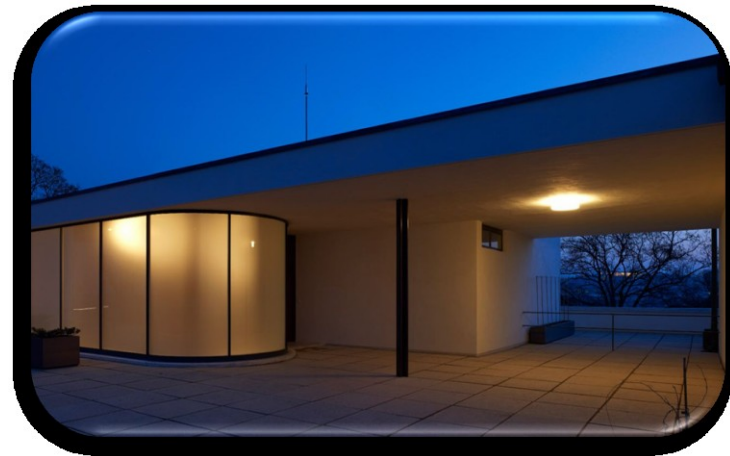


# OLOMOUC



# BRNO

- First masterpiece of modern architecture
- Fourth in the world
- Modern Movement – Functionalism
- Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1928-1930
- Designed the house & furniture
- Fritz and Greta Tugendhat, Jewish, 1938



Villa Tugendhat – 2001

# BRNO

- ❑ No paintings or decorative items, no fixed walls
- ❑ Onyx wall, rare tropical woods
- ❑ Electrically operated steel-frame windows
- ❑ Central heating, air-conditioning system

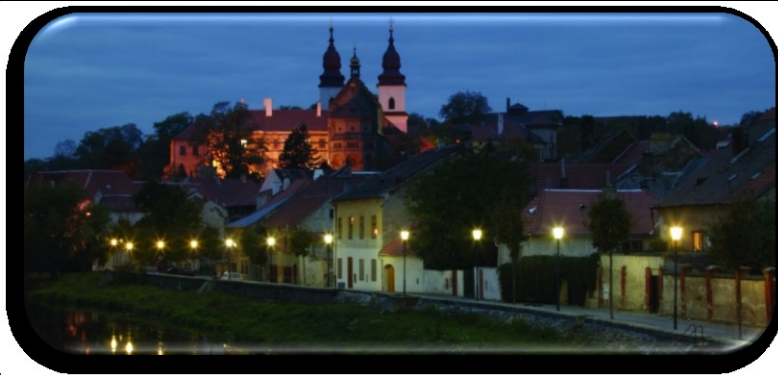
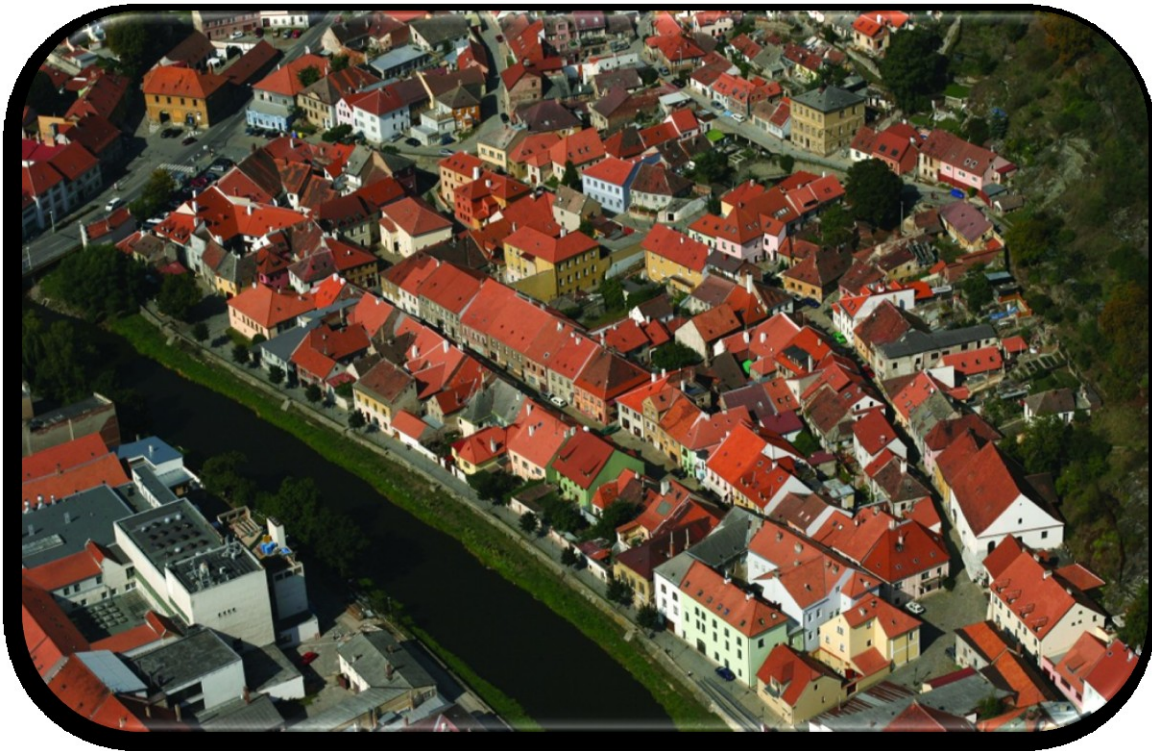


# TŘEBÍČ

- ❑ Co-existence of Jewish & Christian cultures from Middle Ages to 20 century
- ❑ Jewish Quarter – evidence of cultural traditions of Jewish diaspora
- ❑ 1920s – area merged with Třebíč
- ❑ Jewish residents deported, none left at present



# TŘEBÍČ





# TŘEBÍČ

- ❑ Old Synagogue (1639) – now Hussite Church
- ❑ New Synagogue (18 century) – museum
- ❑ Cemetery – 4.000 stones. 15 & 19 century



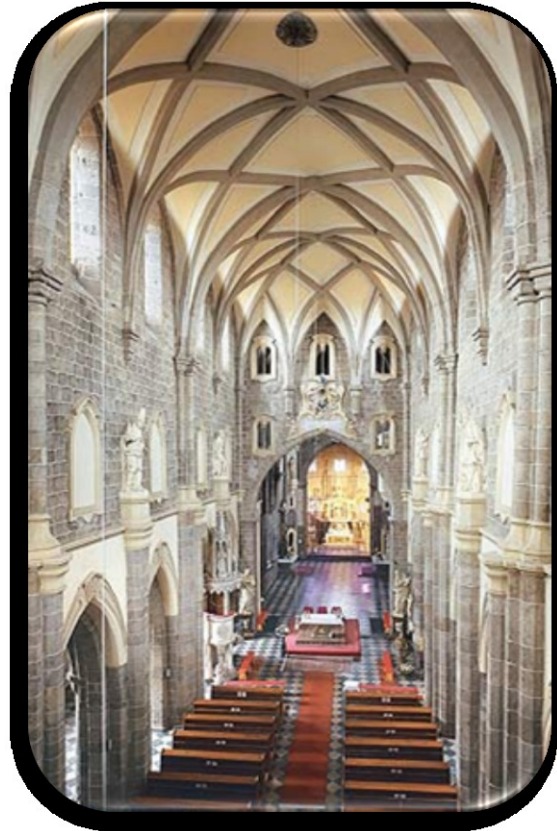
# TŘEBÍČ





# TŘEBÍČ

- Basilica of St Prokopius (13 century)
  - part of Dominican monastery (1101)
  - 16 century rebuilt & renovated → castle (Baroque)
- Romanesque, Gothic & Baroque elements



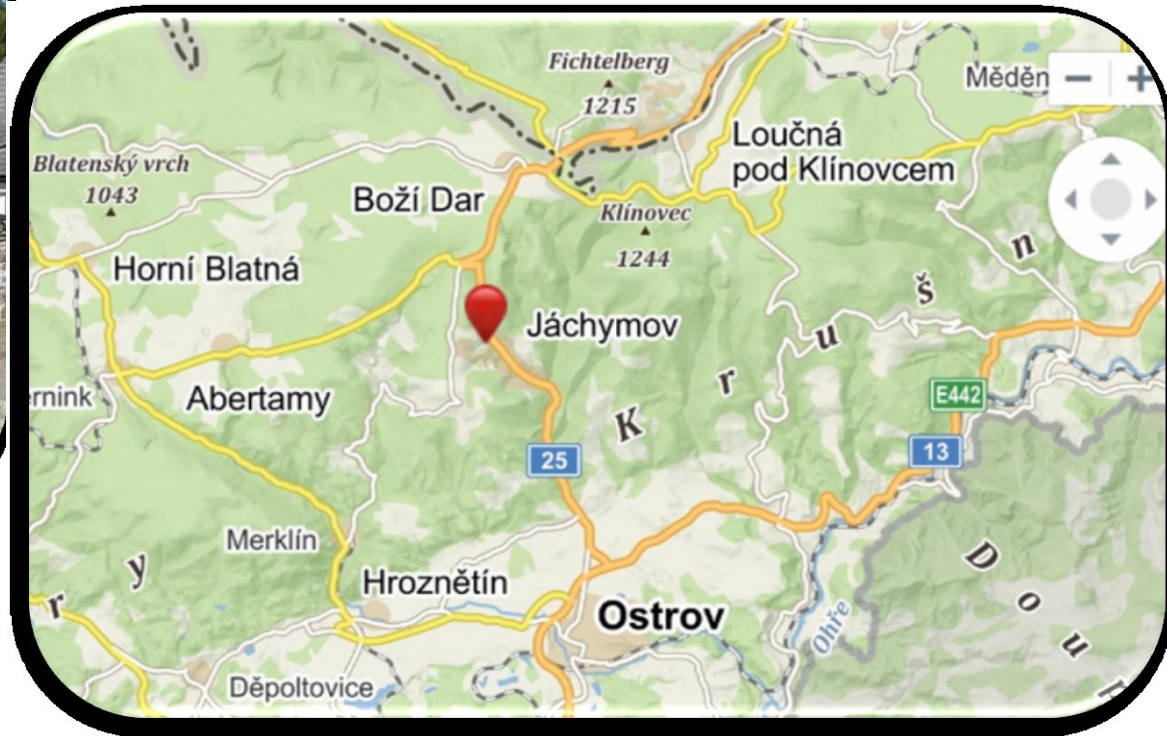
# TŘEBÍČ

- ❑ Benedictine Monastery – 1101 (it has not been preserved, it is not known where exactly it stood)
- ❑ Built again – 13 century (cellars & ground floor)
- ❑ 15 century → fortress (walls, bastions, towers)
- ❑ 16 century → Renaissance chateau



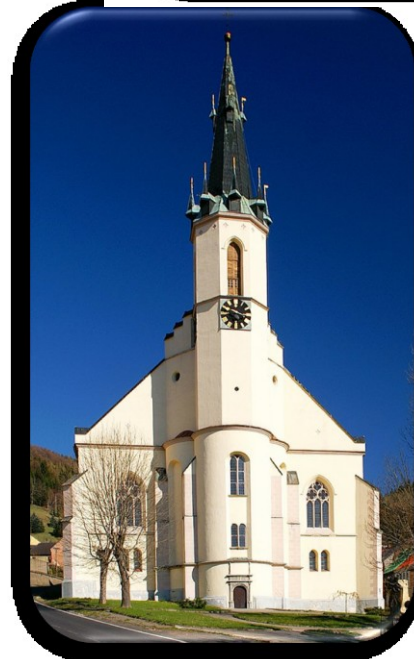
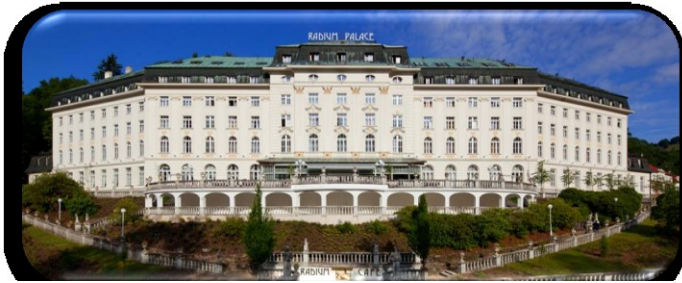
# ERZGEBIRGE /KRUŠNOHOŘÍ

- Together Czech Republic (5) & Germany/Saxony (22)
- Jáchymov, Abertamy – Boží Dar – Horní Blatná, Krupka, Mědník, Red Tower of Death
- Iron & silver ores (12 century) → unique mining monuments (above & below ground)



# ERZGEBIRGE /KRUŠNOHOŘÍ

- Historical old town (1516)
- Surroundings – evidence of mining
- Silver ores; 1840 – uranium ores  
(1898: Sklodovská-Curie – radium, polonium)
- 1906 – first radon spa in the world



# ERZGEBIRGE /KRUŠNOHOŘÍ

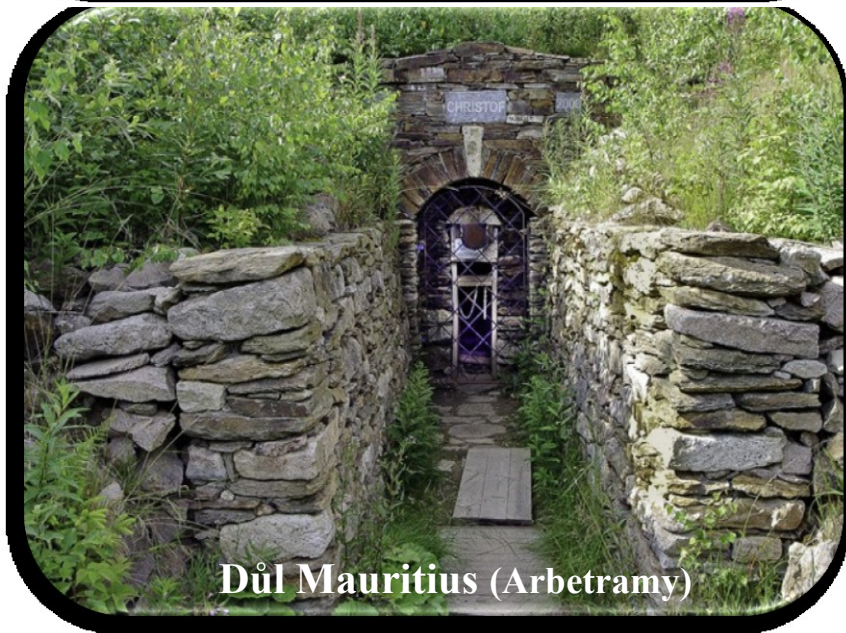
Horní Blatná – mine Vlčí jáma



Boží Dar (spoil heaps after tin panning)



Důl Mauritius (Arbetramy)



Abertamy (dumps of uranium mine)



# ERZGEBIRGE /KRUŠNOHOŘÍ





# ERZGEBIRGE /KRUŠNOHOŘÍ



Krupka



Mrtvé jezero (Boží Dar)



Royal mint



Blatenský moat

# KLADRUBY NAD LABEM

- Stud farm grounds & surrounding countryside; oldest stud farm in the world (1579)
- Old Kladruber horse (white horse; fundamental herd – NCM)



# KLADRUBY NAD LABEM



NÁRODNÍ HŘEBČÍN – 2019

# KLADRUBY NAD LABEM



# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE

- Together with Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Austria & the United Kingdom
- 11 cities in 7 countries that have developed around natural mineral water springs
- Evidence of international European spa culture (early 18 century – 1930s)
- Wide range of leisure activities → reflected in the form of cities and their architecture
- Sets of spa buildings – spa houses, spring pavilions, drinking halls, colonnades, social houses, casinos, theatres, etc.
- Combination of spa and medical treatments
- Integration into landscapes, parks, gardens, promenades



# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE

Baden-Baden



Bad Ems



Bad Kissingen



# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



Vichy – France



# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



Montecatini Terme – Italy

# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



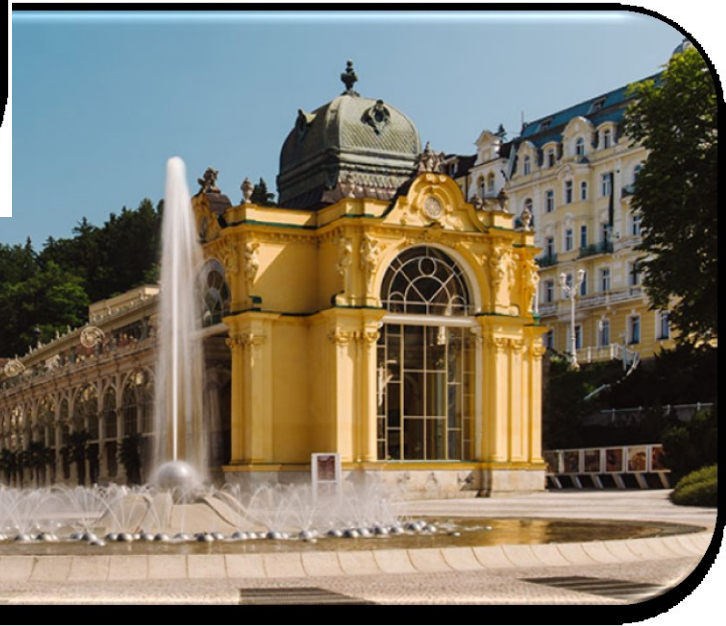
Baden bei Wien - Austria

# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



Bath – England

# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



# THE GREAT SPA TOWNS OF EUROPE



# JIZERA MOUNTAINS BEECH FORESTS

- 94 separate locations across 18 countries; 2007 – Slovakia & Ukraine
- 2011, 2017, 2021 – Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, North Macedonia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland
- Preserved beech forests demonstrating the process of postglacial expansion of European beech



# JIZERA MOUNTAINS BEECH FORESTS





# ŽATEC REGION

- landscape
- historic centre of Žatec with industrial district from 19 c
- Villages of Trnovany & Stekník, chateau Stekník

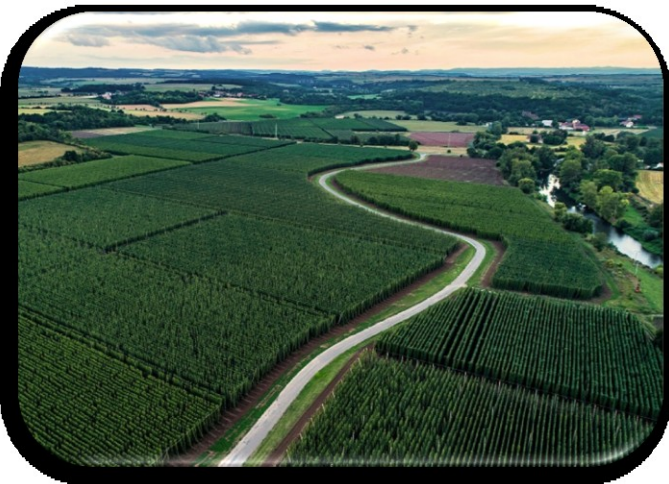


# ŽATEC REGION

- landscape – more than 700-year old tradition, still continuing
- hop fields, buildings used for hop drying, packaging & storing
- historical transport network of roads, railways, Ohře & other water ways



# ŽATEC REGION



# ŽATEC

- historic centre with industrial quarter from 19 century (buildings connected with hop processing & trading)

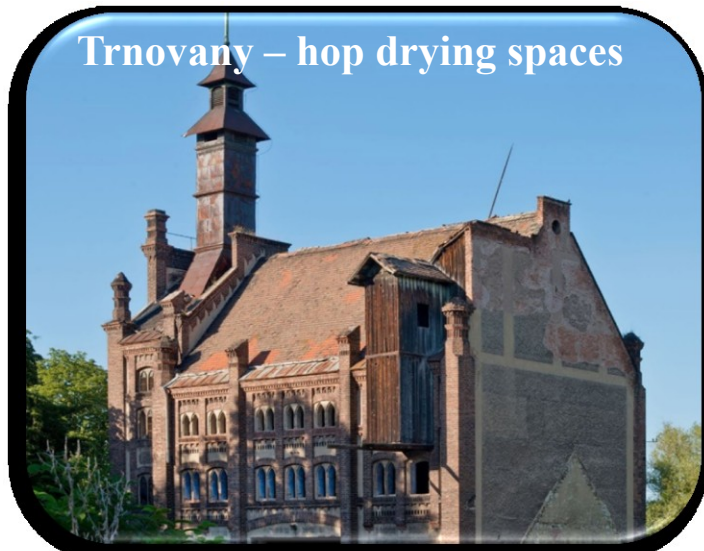


# ŽATEC



# TRNOVANY & STEKNÍK

Trnovany – hop drying spaces



# Slovácko Verbuňk – 2005

- ❑ South Moravia & Zlín regions (18 century)
- ❑ Essential component of local customs, ceremonies & celebrations
- ❑ Improvised dance performed by boys & men
- ❑ From German Werbung – recruitment
- ❑ Folk dance groups in of Slovácko region
- ❑ Song performed, slow movements, faster dancing
- ❑ No precise choreography but improvisation & individual expression including jumping contests
- ❑ Great variety of figures & dance rhythms
- ❑ Six different regional types
- ❑ Evolved in 20 century & continue to change
- ❑ International Folklore Festival in Strážnice annual contest of best dancers



# Slovácko Verbuňk – 2005



Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity



# Shrovetide Mask Processions – 2010

- MASOPUST
- Eastern Bohemia
- Town of Hlinsko & six nearby villages
- Door-to-door procession & masks
- End of winter, period before Christian Lent
- Boys – red masks, married men – black
- Accompanied by brass band
- Stop at each house, four men perform a ritual dance
- To secure rich harvest & prosperity
- Receive treats & collect a fee
- End – ‘Killing a Mare’, following – mare is revived with alcohol



# Shrovetide Mask Processions – 2010



Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

# Ride of the Kings – 2011

- Towns Hluk & Kunovice, villages Skoronice & Vlčnov
- Spring – part of Pentecost tradition
- Ceremonial procession – ride of group of young men
- Chanters followed by pageboys with unsheathed sabres who guard the King, rest of royal cavalcade
- King – young boy, face partially covered, holding rose in his mouth
- King & pageboys dressed in women's ceremonial costumes
- Ride on decorated horses stops to chant short rhyme
- Chanters receive donations for performance
- Evening – celebration at King's house, small feast, music & dancing



# Ride of the Kings – 2011



Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

# Falconry – 2012

- ❑ Traditional activity of keeping & training falcons & other raptors to take quarry in its natural state (4,000 years)
- ❑ Amateurs & professionals of all ages & genders
- ❑ Strong relationship & spiritual bond of falconers & their birds
- ❑ Breed, train, handle & fly the falcons
- ❑ Common value, traditions & practices (methods of training, caring for birds, bonding process & equipment)
- ❑ Traditional dress, food, songs, music & dance



# Falconry – 2012



**Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**

# Puppetry in Slovakia and Czechia – 2016

- professional & folk/amateur performing art
- practice bearers – performers, playwrights, puppet & costume makers, stage designers (carving, painting, puppet costumes creating, decorations painting)



# Blueprint/Modrotisk – 2018

- textile printing technology (18 c)
- family workshops, hand-crafted blocks up to 300 year old, regionally-inspired patterns, Christian motifs
- blocs print dye-resistant paste that prevent cloth from indigo dyeing (remains white)
- folk costumes – Wallachia & Horácko region
- 19 c – workshops in every town; Olešnice, Strážnice



Austria, Germany, Hungary & Slovakia



# Blueprint/Modrotisk – 2018



# Handmade production of Christmas tree decorations – 2020

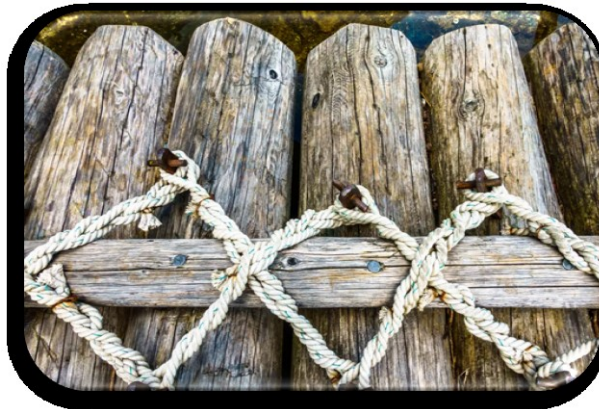
- Traditional production of Christmas decorations in Giant Mountains area



Christmas tree decorations from blown glass beads

# Timber rafting – 2022

- craftsman techniques in raft construction (600 m long, 50 m wide, 2 m high)
- raft navigation on the river
- distinctive customs, rafting songs & slang; water & ecosystem protection



Austria, Germany, Latvia, Poland & Spain

# Knowledge, craft & skills of handmade glass production – 2023

- ❑ traditional techniques – glass blowing, work at burner
- ❑ cold techniques – cutting, engraving & gilding of glass; fashion jewellery



Finland, France, Germany, Hungary & Spain

# Man and the Biosphere Programme

- Run by UNESCO, started 1971
- World Network of Biosphere Reserves
- Aim – balanced relationship between mankind & nature, sustainable development
- Biosphere Reserve – ecosystem with plants & animals of unusual scientific & natural interest
- Sustainable use of natural resources
  - Křivoklátsko – 1977
  - Třeboň Basin – 1977
  - Lower Morava – 2003 (former Pálava – 1986, extended & renamed 2003)
  - Šumava – 1990
  - Krkonoše – 1992
  - Bílé Karpaty – 1996

# Man and the Biosphere Programme



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**