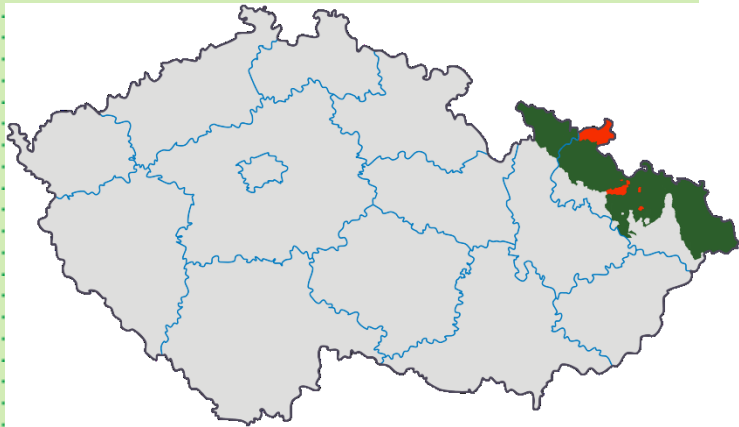


CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CZECH SILESIA



SILESIA

- Complex area with regions where
 - traditional ties severed due to radical & not natural change of inhabitants
 - culture & everyday life of original population forgotten & replaced by culture of new residents
 - new culture became heritage of new settlers, their descendants, region & country
- → Silesia – area where cultures met for centuries & replaced each other in recent decades
- Concept & perception of cultural heritage of Silesia → result of historical & cultural development + of complicated destinies of its inhabitants in previous generations
- Repeated splitting (1742, 1918-1920) → Czech Silesia only app 1/6 of historical territory



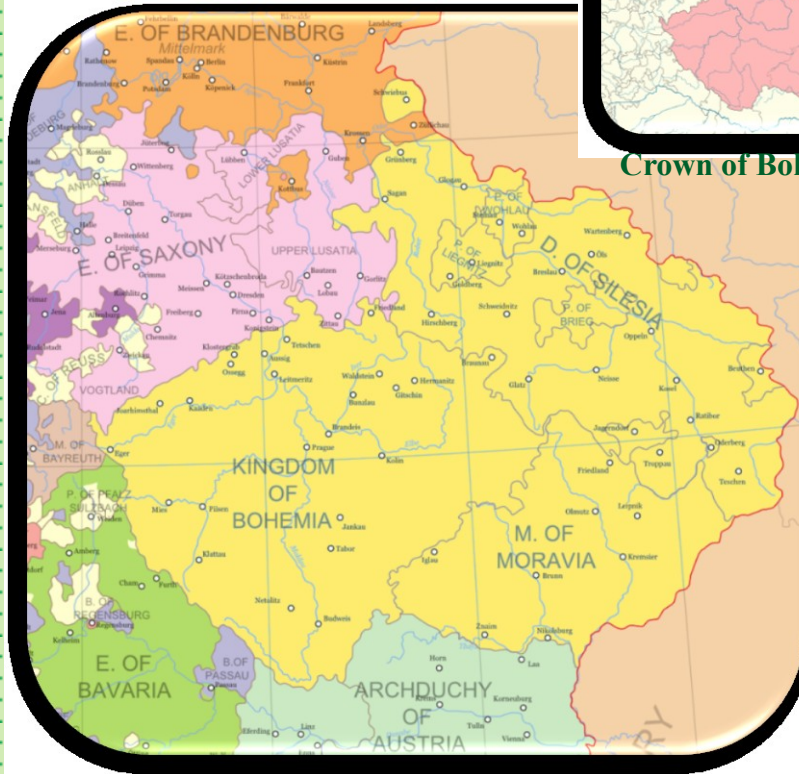
SILESIA



Crown of Bohemia 1618



Prussian Silesia yellow (1871); Silesia blue (1740)



Lands of the Crown of Bohemia before 1742



Charles IV

WESTERN PART OF CZECH SILESIA



- Bruntál, Krnov & Jeseník regions
- Germans expelled → new settlers of uneven social & cultural level
 - Czechs from inland of different social background
 - Greeks (who left homeland from political reasons)
 - Gypsies
- All brought their own culture, lifestyle, customs & traditions – quickly submitted to modern influences & were not interested in following pre-war German traditions
- Urban centres settled without major problems
- Rural villages in mountainous areas & smaller towns – lack of population



WESTERN PART OF CZECH SILESIA

- Numerous historical sites – neglected, damaged, demolished
 - Osoblaha (WWII – damaged, Germans expelled) → left to its destiny → demolished
 - Pilgrimage Church of Virgin Mary the Helpful at Zlaté Hory (demolished 1973)



WESTERN PART OF CZECH SILESIA

- Many castles & mansions → fell into disrepair (Dívčí Hrad, Janovice, Linhartovy → storehouses, granaries; Bílá Voda → institution of health and social care)
- Village houses rebuilt into weekend cottages (losing original appearance & function)
- Some of expelled villages (Osoblaha, Zlaté Hory regions) – not resettled → preserved

Linhartovy



Dívčí Hrad



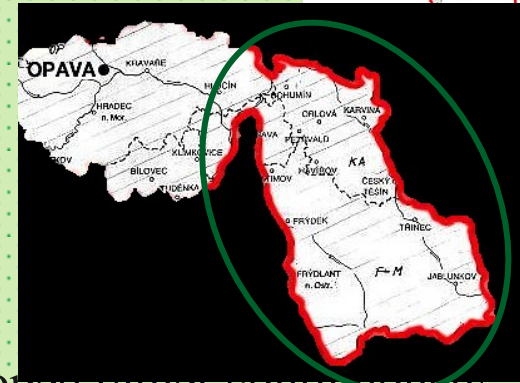
Janovice



EASTERN PART OF CZECH SILESIA



- Těšín region (mainly Frýdek & Jablunkov districts)
Czech majority & Polish minority
 - Industrialisation of region
 - Transformation of rural foothill lifestyle into suburban
- BUT**
- Substantial replacement did not take place → society developed rather continuously → elements of traditional culture survived (holidays, anniversaries, feast, etc.)
 - Traditional dishes, some rituals & customs – still alive
 - Folk songs, music & dance – kept by numerous folk associations
 - Specific Těšín dialect has survived
- BUT**
- Many mansions left to their destinies & destroyed due to mining activities or unconcern



OPAVA REGION



- Mixed region in cultural social context
- Before WWII – settled by Czechs (countryside, Hlučín district) & by Germans (towns)
- Expulsion of German majority → loss of their traditions
- Some customs, traditions, folk festivities & culinary culture of Czechs preserved



- Development of cultural heritage of Silesia also influenced by
 - Urbanisation & development of large cities
 - Industrialisation & development of new towns (on place of rural settlements)
→ extinction of rural lifestyle, loss of many cultural traditions & customs
 - Influx of workers, officers & entrepreneurs (from surroundings & farther countries)
→ transfer of cultural elements, manners, traditions & change of everyday life
 - Socialist era – heavy industry development, urban & architectural concepts (sorela)
 - Late 1940s – Havířov (mining housing estate) built on territory of 7 villages
 - 1950s – Poruba (entrance arched gate, extensive boulevard & modern residential houses for mine & steelwork workers) built on territory of noble large farm estate
 - Havířov & Ostrava-Poruba – declared protected town zones
 - Residential & shopping complex Věžičky (sgraffito decoration) in Poruba & House of culture in Havířov – cultural monuments
- Wars, industrialisation, mining, urbanisation, expulsion & resettlement
→ **part of tangible heritage destroyed & most intangible heritage forgotten**

Poruba & Havířov



TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Wars, industrialisation, mining, urbanisation, expulsion & resettlement
→ **part of tangible heritage destroyed & most intangible heritage forgotten**
- Three larger historical town centres – Opava, Krnov, Bruntál
- Modern industrial towns – Ostrava, Karviná, Orlová & their surroundings
- Less populated mountain & foothill areas of Beskydy & Jeseníky Mountains

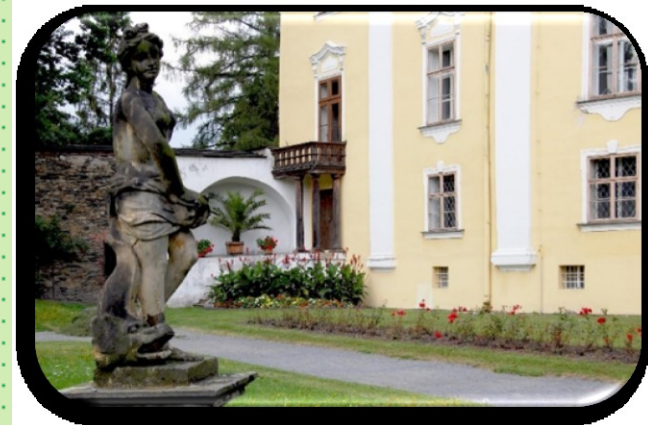


2015 – Czech Silesia – eleven National Cultural Monuments; 3 castles, 2 religious objects, 2 industrial sites, 2 WWII monuments, 2 solitaire samples

CASTLES & CHATEAUX

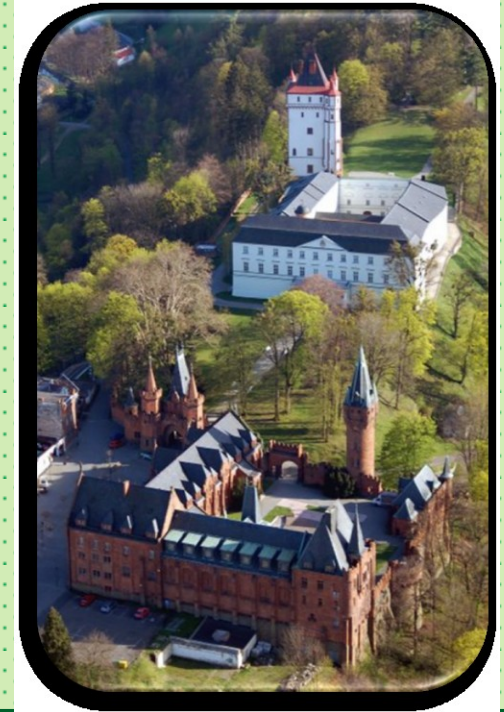
SEATS OF WEALTHY & INFLUENTIAL OWNERS

- **Chateau Bruntál** (*Freudenthal*)
 - 15 century, 16 century rebuilt Renaissance
 - 18 century – Baroque adaptation
 - Picture gallery, library, armoury, Rococo paintings
 - Arcade gallery around triangle courtyard
 - Park (16 century), remains of town walls with bastion
 - Sala Terrena
 - Teutonic Order/German Order (1621-1945)
 - National Cultural Monument, 2001



CASTLES & CHATEAUX

- **Chateau Hradec nad Moravicí (*Grätz*)**
 - 1060 – first mention, 13 century – royal castle →
 - Passed to Nicholas I, Duke of Opava (Mikuláš I Opavský)
 - White Chateau – on the site of Přemyslid castle
 - 16 century – rebuilt Renaissance, 1796 – rebuilt Empire
 - White Tower & Red Chateau – Neo-Gothic, 19 century
 - Landscape park (19 century)
 - Lichnowsky family – until 1945
 - National Cultural Monument, 2001



Queen-widow Kunigunda settled here after death of Ottokar II (Marchfeld, 1278), lived here with Zavis of Falkenstein

CASTLES & CHATEAUX

- **Chateau Jánský vrch** (*Schloß Johannesberg*)
 - On hill above Javorník (*Jauernig*; part of Duchy of Nysa)
 - 13/14 centuries, Prince Bolko I of Svídnik (Świdnica)
 - From beginning of 16 century – Prince-bishops of Breslau
 - 15/16 centuries – rebuilt Renaissance
 - 18 century – rebuilt Baroque
 - National Cultural Monument, 2002



CASTLES & CHATEAUX

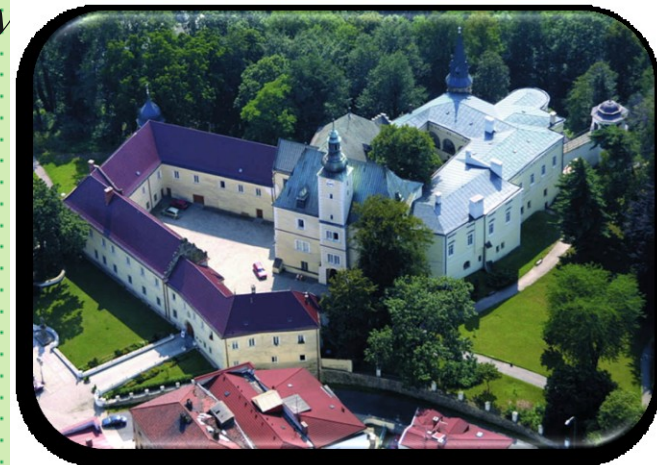
■ Silesian Ostrava Castle

- 13 century – guarding castle on border with Moravia
Dukes of Opole
- 16 century – rebuilt Renaissance style
- 1714-1945 – Wilczek von Guttenland
(Vlčkové z Dobré Zemice) →
- Mining – Castle dropped 16 metres → became ruin*
- Torso of original palace, Baroque gate & adjoining wings
survived



■ Frýdek Castle

- 14 century – Casimir I Duke of Těšín (*Teschen, Cieszyn*)
- To protect trade route from Moravia to Silesia
- 16 & 17 century – rebuilt Renaissance
- 19 century – rebuilt Classicist
- 1918 – possession of Czechoslovakia
- Seat of Museum of Beskydy Region



* Demolition assessment 1954; recently restored & completed with modern imitation of castle premises

RUINS OF CASTLES

- **Edelštejn** (*Edelstein*; at Cukmantl)
 - First mentioned 1281, built by Bohemian king
 - To protect Moravian-Silesian border & silver mines
 - Repeatedly pledged
 - 15 century – Hussite base against Catholic Silesia →
 - Seized & demolished by Bishop of Breslau



- **Kaltenštejn** (*Kaltenstein*; *Schwarzwasser* – Černá Voda)
 - First mentioned 1295
 - Possession of Bishop of Breslau
 - Repeatedly pledged
 - Not maintained from 15 century
 - Partly demolished in 16 century
 - Bergfried (free-standing tower)



RUINS OF CASTLES

- **Fulštejn** (*Füllstein* until 1950; Bohušov near Bruntál)
 - Built in 1255
 - Bishop of Olomouc, handed it over to Herbort
→ founder of Fulštejn family (owned it until 16century)
 - 1648 – base of Swedish army
→ blew it up afterwards



RUINS OF CASTLES

- **Cvilín** (*Schellenburg; Jägerndorf*)
 - Originally royal castle, Dukes of Opava
 - First mentioned 1253
 - Repeatedly pledged
 - After Thirty Years' War* → fell into ruin



- **Vikštejn** (*Wiegstein; near Wigstadt – Vítkov*)
 - First mentioned 1377
 - Lords of Kravaře (Herren von Krawarn)
 - Repeatedly seized, destroyed & restored
 - Finally abandoned in 18 century



FORTRESSES, SMALLER CASTLES & MANORS

- **Jeseník** (*Freiwaldau*; called Frývaldov until 1947)
 - Water stronghold, 15 century
 - Residential fortified tower surrounded by moat
 - 18 century – rebuilt Baroque
 - Bishops of Breslau – until the 20 century
 - Museum of Jeseník Region
- **Kravaře** (*Krawarn*)
 - Baroque castle, on site of former stronghold
 - 18 century (beginning)
 - Eichendorffs
 - Museum of Hlučín Region
- **Šilheřovice** (*Schillersdorf*)
 - Classicist castle with Neo-Baroque elements
 - 18 century (end)
 - Eichendorffs



FORTRESSES, SMALLER CASTLES & MANORS

- **Raduň (*Radun*)**
 - Renaissance stronghold, 16 century
 - 19 century – adapted into Empire chateau
 - Johann Graf Larisch von Mönlich
 - Landscape park, decorative gardens, orangery, ponds
 - 1912 – passed on Blücher family
(interiors taken away by Blüchers before WWII)



VANISHED CASTLES & MANORS

Hrabyně



Ráj



Orlová



Třebovice



Dobroslavice



RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

- **The Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary in Opava**

- 13 century, Gothic, German Order
- Late-Baroque marble epitaph of Karl of Liechtenstein
- Renaissance & Baroque gravestones
- 1993 – elevated into co-cathedral
- National Cultural Monument, 1995



- **The Chapel of the Holy Cross in Opava**

- 1400, Přemek I, the Duke of Opava, Swedish Chapel
- Silesian brick Gothic on octagon plan
- Thirteen late-Gothic frescoes
- National Cultural Monument, 1995



RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

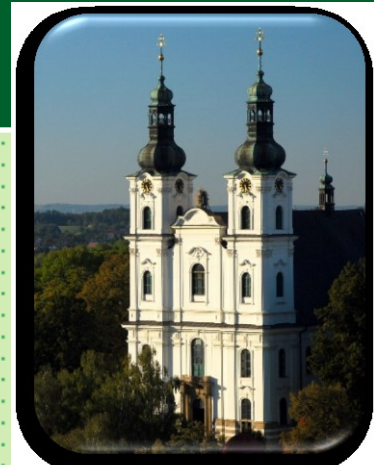
- **Bílá Voda** (*Weißwasser*)
 - Piarist college, founded 1723
 - Jakob Ernst von Liechtenstein-Kastelkorn close to Church of the Annunciation (1604)
 - Trivial & grammar school, theological college, philosophical studies
 - Reform 1818 – only ordinary school & parish administration
 - 1876 – Poor Clerics of the Mother of God resettled from Wrocław
 - Kindergarten, primary & economic school for girls, dormitory, shelter for elderly nuns
 - 1950 – abolishment of convents → detention & internment convent
- **The pilgrimage Baroque Church of Our Lady of Sorrows and the Exaltation of the Cross** (Panny Marie Sedmiboletné a Povýšení svatého Kříže)
 - On Cvilín Hill
 - 1722-1728
 - 19 century – 14 chapels of Calvary
 - 1870s – stairway to the Church (222 steps)
 - Cultural Monument



RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

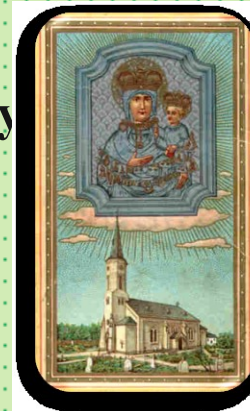
- **The pilgrimage Church of the Visitation of Virgin Mary***

- Frýdek
- 1777 – on place where miraculous statue of Virgin Mary was found (mid-17c)
- 1999 – elevated into basilica minor



- **The Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary**

- Hrabyně (*Hrabin*)
- 1723-1731, on place of wooden chapel (mentioned 1497)
- Pilgrimage to Virgin Mary of Hrabyně (Matka Boží Hrabyněšská).



- **The pilgrimage Church of Virgin Mary the Helpful**

- Uhlířský Hill (*Köhler Berg*) near Bruntál
- 1756-1765, on place of wooden pilgrimage chapel (from 1653)
- 1766-1770 – linden alley planted, connects Church with town



* Navštívení Panny Marie; Mary visited Elizabeth, Mary pregnant with Jesus & Elizabeth with John the Baptist

RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

■ The Church of Saint Martin

- Bohušov (until 1950 Fulštejn, *Füllstein*)
- Late 13 century, on place of older burial site
- Herbord von Fülme (later Füllstein) & his sons
- 19 century – rebuilt after fire
- 1999-2000 – reconstruction →
- Burial ground discovered below presbytery
- Tombstones of bishop Heinrich von Fulstein (Jindřich Sup z Fulštejna; Sup/Herbord family)
- Erik von Fulstein (Erik Sup z Fulštejna)
- Wenceslas Sedlnitzky von Choltitz →
unique documents of Silesian Gothic sculpture



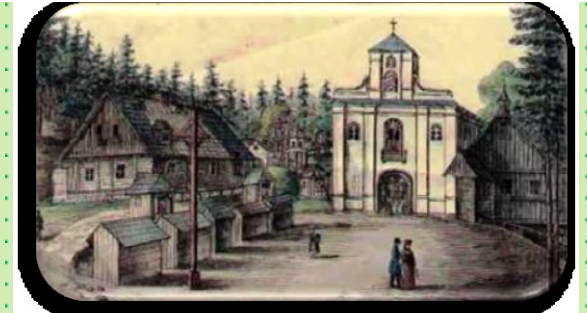
■ The Church of Saint Peter of Alcantara

- Karviná-Doly
- 1732-1736, Baroque Church
- Mining → terrain dropped 32 m →
- Church leans at angle of 6.8 degrees



RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

- **Pilgrimage Church of Virgin Mary the Helpful**
 - Zlaté Hory (*Cukmantl*)
 - Mid-18 century – Maria Hilf, on place of forest chapel
 - Completed with chapels, Calvary & pilgrimage house
 - Interwar period – 100 thousand pilgrims annually
 - 1945 – expulsion of Germans → fall into disrepair, pilgrimages forbidden → 1973 Church blasted away
 - 1995 – built anew (financial help of the displaced)
 - Pilgrimage of three nations every September
- **Church of Saint Joseph in Žulová (*Friedberg*; Frýdberk)**
 - 19 century, Classicist Church
 - Integrates parts of original Gothic castle (around 1300)
 - Castle rebuilt Renaissance
 - 1636 – burnt down & partly demolished by Swedish
 - Preserved stone bergfried → church tower with small bell tower added
 - Cultural Monument



WOODEN CHURCHES

- Těšín region – group of old wooden sacral structures – local folk gorol architecture
- Functioning churches in their original locations
- **Church of Corpus Christi in Guty**
 - 1563 → probably oldest wooden church
 - Interior – appearance from 17 & 18 centuries
 - Preserved bell – 1565
- **Pilgrimage Church of Saint Anthony of Padua**
 - 1640, top of Malá Prašivá Hill
 - Georg von Oppersdorff
 - Sacristy* & choir** – 18 century
 - Organ – 1801
- **Church of All the Saints in Sedliště**
 - One of largest of its kind in CR
 - 1624-1638
 - probably on place of older predecessor
 - Many original elements



* Room for keeping robes, sacred vessels, etc. ** kůr; area that provides seating for clergy & church choir

JEWISH MONUMENTS

- Czech Silesia – not many → complicated attitude of locals towards Jewish minority +
- Demolition of synagogues after 1938
- **Jewish Synagogue in Krnov**
 - 1871-1872, Neo-Romanesque
 - Interior – Moorish
 - Converted into market hall → protected from destruction during WWII
 - After War – archives
 - Nowadays – cultural-social centre



TOWN ZONES

- Most towns damaged at end of WWII → restored & completed → no locality preserved in original historical form → NO town reserve BUT 14 town zones (out of 253 in CR)
- Seats of historical dominions, preserved in original urban arrangement

Bílovec



Fulnek



Hlučín



Odry



TOWN ZONES

Vidnava



Javorník



Zlaté Hory



Karviná

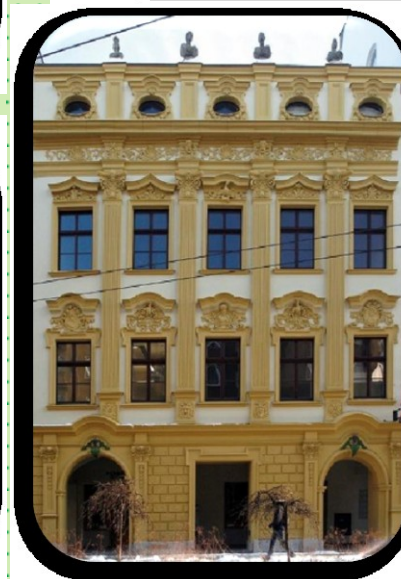


TOWN ZONES

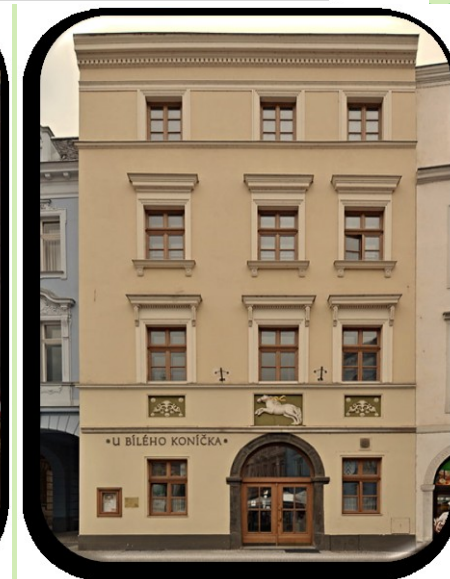
- **Opava** (*Troppau*) – capital of Principality of Opava Duchy/of Opava (*Herzogtum Troppau*) & Austrian Silesia (1742-1928)
- Oldest mention 1201, town rights around 1220
- Destruction of historical core (1945)



Arma – military headquarters



U mouřenina (13c)



U bílého koníčka (16c)



Joy Adamson



Hláska – trade centre (14c)

TOWN ZONES



Church of the Holy Spirit (17c) & Minorite Monastery (13c)



Church of the Assumption (14c)



Franciscan Church of Saint Wenceslas (13c)



TOWN ZONES



Church of St Adalbert & Jesuit college (17 c); Land Government, Land Archives



Silesian Museum(1814)



Blücher Palace (18c)



Sobek Palace (18c)

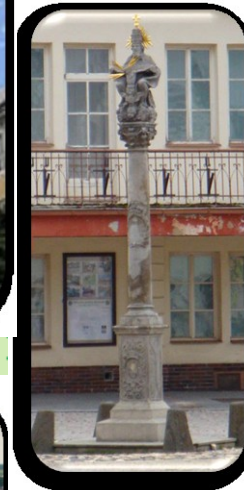


Silesian Theatre (1804)

TOWN ZONES

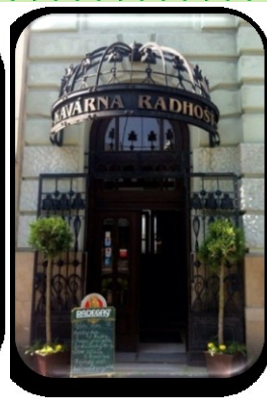
■ Bruntál (*Freudenthal*)

- 1210, first mention 1223
- Middle Ages – gold, silver & ore mining
- 1621 – property of German Order
- 30 cultural monuments
 - Chateau & burgher houses
 - Church of the Assumption (beg 14c)
 - Piarist monastery with Church of Our Lady of Consolation (18c)
 - Seminarium puerorum Petrinium (1920s)
 - Baroque statue of Saint John of Nepomuk
 - Holy Trinity Column



TOWN ZONES

- **Frýdek (*Friedek*)**
 - 14 century, Casimir I, Duke of Cieszyn
 - From 16 century – centre of state country
 - 19 century –development of textile industry
 - Well-preserved urban whole, number of CM
 - Castle, Pilgrimage Church of the Visitation
 - Church of Saint Judoc (Saint Joyce)
 - Church of Saint John the Baptist
 - Remains of town walls
 - Burgher houses (40; 16-20c)
 - Art Nouveau house with restaurant Radhošť



TRADITIONAL FOLK BUILDINGS

- Up to 19 century – predominant part of population settled in the countryside
- Process of industrialisation + consequent urbanisation → only few remainders of traditional folk buildings preserved (predominantly in western part of country)
- **Kosárna** in Karlovice (*Karlsthal*; Bruntál region)
 - Smithy, unique monument
 - Built 1600, adapted 1759
 - Walled ground floor, wooden first floor, carved gallery & columns
 - High saddle roof (typical foothill building of western Czech Silesia)
 - National Cultural Monument, 2014



VILLAGE RESERVES

- **Heřmanovice** (*Hermannstadt*, Bruntál district)
 - First mentioned 1339, gold (Middle Ages), ore (Modern period)
 - Preserved houses of east-Sudeten type (14 protected)
 - Ground-floor timbered houses
 - Stone foundation wall
 - Saddle shingle, later slate, roof
 - Gable boarding, front facade → three wooden framed windows, whitewashed walls
 - Church of Saint Andrew
 - Drachenburg (Drakov) & Quinburk (Hrad Sokolí)



VILLAGE RESERVES

- **Lipina** (*Lippein*; Opava district)
 - First mentioned 1377
 - Abandoned & resettled Germans in 1783
 - Basis of protected complex of folk homesteads
 - Gabled walled buildings of east-Sudeten type
 - Partly preserved interiors



VILLAGE ZONES

- Eight protected **village zones** – three in Jeseník, six in Bruntál & one in Frýdek district
- **Horní & Dolní Údolí** (*Ober Grund, Nieder Grund*; until 1949 Horní & Dolní Grunt)
 - Hamlets first mentioned 1450
 - Archaeological findings → 13 century
 - Originated in connection with gold mining
 - Several wooden folk buildings
 - Cultural monuments of Horní Údolí
 - Church of Saint John the Baptist with cemetery
 - Ruin of Koberštejn Castle



VILLAGE ZONES

- **Karlova Studánka** (*Karlsbrunn*, or *Bad Karlsbrunn*)
 - First mentioned 1554
 - Mineral waters known from mid-17 century
 - 1880s – German Order established spa centre
 - Small wooden houses around healing springs
 - Core of zone – complex of wooden spa buildings
 - Silesian House (Lothringen, Lotrinský)
 - Drinking Pavilion (Pitný pavilion; Wilhelmsquelle)



VILLAGE ZONES

- **Malá Morávka** (*Klein Mohrau*; Bruntál district)
 - First mentioned 1594
 - Fifty village houses or farmsteads
 - Church of the Holy Trinity
 - Presbytery, vogt house,
 - **Kapličkový Hill** →
 - Chapel of the Holy Trinity (private museum)



VILLAGE ZONES

- **Petrovice** (*Petersdorf*; Osoblaha district)
 - First mentioned 1267
 - Development – typical example
 - Highly developed settlement – textile production
 - Disruption of economic contacts (1742)
 - Decline resulting from industrialisation of towns
 - Expulsion of German population
 - 1869 – 1,300; 1910 – 1,025; 1930 – 800; 2001 – 142
 - Complex of log houses
 - Hall Church of Saint Roch (Classicist, mid-19c)



VILLAGE ZONES

- **Rejvíz** (*Reihwiesen*)
 - Originally pastoral & logging hamlet
 - Part of National Natural Reserve (peatbog eco-system)
 - Great Moss Lake – glacial origin
 - 1794 – colonisation activities – Gotthard von Schaffgotsch*



VILLAGE ZONES

- **Komorní Lhotka** (*Kameral Ellgoth*; Frýdek district)
 - Climatic spa with wooden folk architecture
 - Carpathian log buildings (typical for Těšín area)
 - Toleration church
 - Originally prayer room (1782)
 - Rebuilt in 19 century
 - furnished with galleries, completed with tower



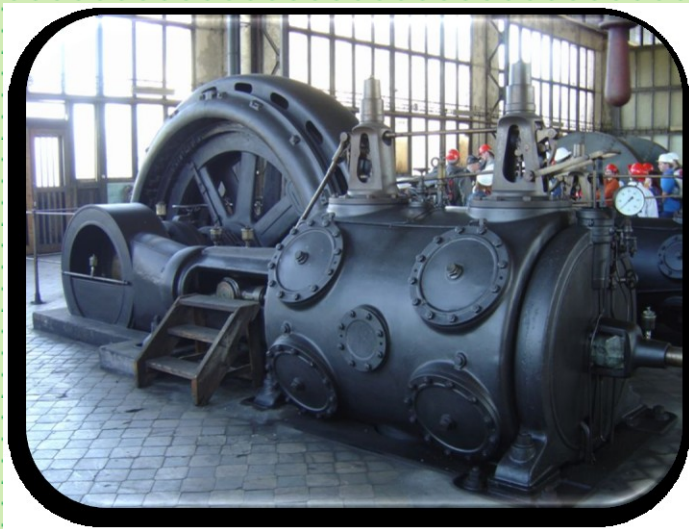
INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS

- Textile factory in Krnov, 2010
 - Complex of buildings of “Alois Larisch and sons” factory (later Karnola)
 - Former spinning mill & weaving mill (machines from 19 & beg of 20c)
 - Sample workshop – archives, sample books, samples of fabrics, bobbins, etc.
 - National Cultural Monument, 2010



INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS

- **Mine Michal in Ostrava-Michálkovice, 1995**
 - Complex of buildings & technical devices
 - 19 century, modernised 1915
 - Complex of electrical mining machines & compressors (beg of electrification)
 - Works terminated 1994



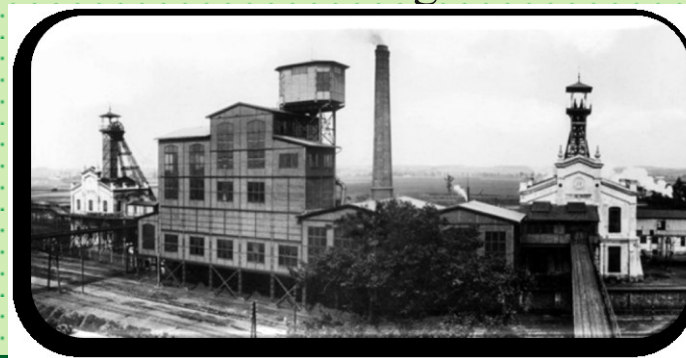
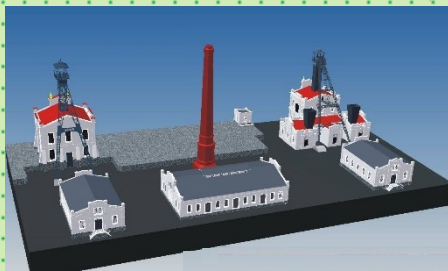
INDUSTRIAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS

■ Mine Anselm in Petřkovice

- 1830 – established → oldest drift mine; 1843 – Rotchilds
- 1945 – nationalised, 1991 – mining terminated →
- Museum – expositions above & below the ground
- Part of **Landek Park** – archaeological, natural & mining area
- National Natural Monument, 1993

■ Mine Alexander in Kunčičky

- 1896 – established
- Above-ground complex →
- Form of Neo-Baroque court of honour
2 headframes, 2 shaft buildings,
“garage for carriages”, administrative building
boiler house, chimney



CHANGE OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

- Underground mining → substantial change of cultural landscape & environment →
 - Industrial complexes, new type of residential buildings & complexes
 - Frequent manifestations of under-mining →
 - Disruption & demolition of built-up areas particular objects, whole settlements & districts (Orlová, Karviná)
 - New elements – **pit heaps** created of gangue
 - **Pit Heap Ema** (Ema-Terezie)
 - One of natural landmarks of Silesian Ostrava
 - Reaches 315 metres above sea level
 - Tourist path



PLACES OF MEMORY

- Cultural heritage created also by historical events & memory connected with them
- Two objects commemorating events of WWII → List of National Cultural Heritage
- **Monument to guerrilla movement “Noční přechod” in Morávka**
 - Sculptural group of three partisans, Miloš Zet, 1968
 - Commemorates fights of partisans in Beskydy area
 - Also dedicated to locals who supported them
 - December 1944 – Nazis captured guerrilla group
 - Supporters – 14 executed, 10 to concentration camp
 - NCM – 1978
- **Monument to the Životice tragedy**
 - Victims of Nazi terror in Životice (part of Havířov)
 - Gunfight between Gestapo & partisans in local pub (August 1944)
 - 36 people shot
 - 31 to concentration camps
 - NCM – 1989



MONUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE WAR

- **Czechoslovak military fortification**

- Built 1935-1938 to line Czechoslovak-German border in Silesia (now Czech-Polish)

- **Hlučín-Darkovičky Czechoslovak Fortification Complex**

- Part of Silesian Land Museum

- Five different fortifications

- in condition & fitting in 1938

- in condition at the end of War

- Cultural Monument



MONUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE WAR

- **Monuments connected with Ostrava Operation**
 - March to May 1945, Red Army & First Czechoslovak Army Corps (General Svoboda)
 - To break into Moravia from north
 - Front ran from Nisa via Krnov & Opava towards Český Těšín)
 - **Second World War Memorial in Hrabyně**
 - **Czechoslovak tank in Sudice**
 - **First Czechoslovak Army Corps Tank**
Ostrava, Silesian bank of Ostravice



SPECIFIC PLACES OF MEMORY

- **Ostrá hůrka** – Chabičov (*Chabitschau*; part of Háj ve Slezsku, *Freiheitsau*)
 - Important site of Silesian revival
 - First gathering – 1867 (August)
Bohemian Crown Jewels from Vienna to Prague
 - 1869 – first mass public meeting to support Silesian rights & against Germanisation
 - More than 15 thousand participants
 - Claimed state unity with Moravia & Bohemia
 - 21 September 1918 – to support Czechoslovakia
 - 25 September 1938 – call to protect country against imminent occupation & war
 - 23 September 1945 – for equality of Silesia.



SPECIFIC PLACES OF MEMORY

- **Landek** – Petřkovice on Moravian-Silesian border
 - Forested hill, confluence of Odra & Ostravice
 - Evidence of history from prehistoric until modern times
 - Settlement of mammoth hunters on top (Venus; coal used as fuel)
 - Middle Ages
 - Fortified Slavonic settlement (8-10 century)
 - Castle – Ottokar II (13 century, to protect Amber Route & land border)
 - Black coal seams running on surface are noticeable at the foot
 - 1782 – coal mining started (mine Anselm)



SPECIFIC PLACES OF MEMORY

- **Archaeopark Chotěbuz-Podobora**
 - Reconstruction of Slavic hillfort from 9 century
 - On authentic place → most significant & best documented archaeological locality in Těšín region
 - Exact copy of wooden palisade fortified area with hall structure & half-dugouts



MOVEABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- **Silesian Land Museum** in Opava
 - Collects, preserves, studies & presents cultural heritage of Silesia
 - 1814 – Grammas School Museum (Gymnaziální museum) →
 - 1882 – Silesian Land Museum for Arts and Crafts (Schlesisches Lansdesmuseum für Kunst und Gewerbe)
 - 1884 – Muzeum of Matice opavská (Silesian Association) & Opavian City Museum
 - 1945 – took over their ↑ collections
 - Historical, archaeological, ethnographic & folklore collections
- **Museum of Těšín Region** (Muzeum Těšínska), Český Těšín, Karviná, Havířov, Petřvald
 - Collection of historical, ethnographic & iconographic character
 - History & traditions of Těšín region society
- **Museum of Beskydy Region** (Muzeum Beskyd), Frýdek-Místek
 - Historical, cultural & social development of Frýdek-Místek district
 - Collections of archaeology, crafts, art crafts & cast iron, photographs
- **Open-Air Museum of Folk Traditions and Crafts** in Bolatice (Hlučín region)
 - Documents of rural everyday life in authentic environment

MOST ATTRACTIVE & VALUABLE ITEMS

- **The Venus of Petřkovice** – Venus of Landek
 - Headless torso of female, 4.6 cm
 - Carved from hematite*
 - Found 1953; 23,000 years
 - Uniqueness – depicts young & slim woman



- **Ducat of Přemek I, the Duke of Opava**
 - Gold coin of Duke Přemek I (1365/1381-1433)
 - Only surviving specimen – National Museum in Prague
 - Obverse/head – ruler in robe with attributes & inscription DUX OPPAVIA
 - Reverse/tails – Duchy of Opava emblem & inscription PRSEMISLAVS DEI GRACIA

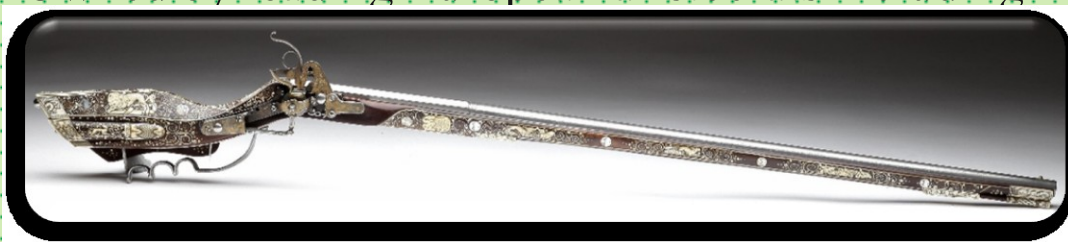


* iron mineral – black, steel-grey, brown, red, reddish brown

MOST ATTRACTIVE & VALUABLE ITEMS

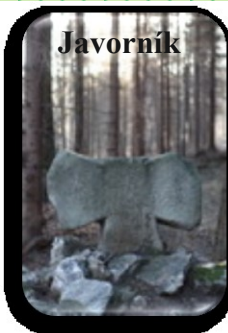
▪ Rifle “těšínská”

- Hunting single-barrel gun with wheellock & outer spring
- Těšín gunsmiths, 16 century
- Butt – rich intarsia from horn, mother of pearl, brass, etc. (animals, hunting scenes...)
- Owned by leading European aristocrats including Habsburg rulers



▪ Conciliation crosses

- Stone crosses in villages or countryside
- Places where murder or accident happened
- 16-18 century, Polanka nad Odrou, Stará Ves, Bartultovice, Nová Véska, Zlaté Hory...



MOST ATTRACTIVE & VALUABLE ITEMS

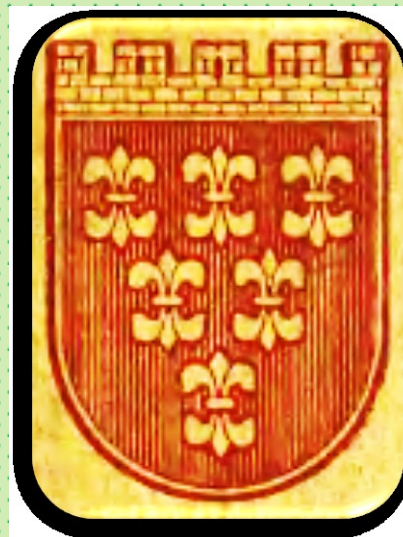
■ Těšín costume jewellery

- Wrought & filigree silver women's belts, buckles
- Double hooks (*hočky*) for lacing (*šnurování*)
- Necklaces of several connected rows of chains (*orpanty*)
- Chains with pendants (in garland way) hung on bodices (*lancušky* or *přodky*)
- Men's buttons (*gombíky*) for waistcoats (*brucfleky*) & coats (*kamizole*) imitated noble Renaissance jewellery
- Těšín & Jablunkov regions
- Oldest documented in 16 century



MOST ATTRACTIVE & VALUABLE ITEMS

- **Land coats of arms** – symbolises particular historical lands, originated in Middle Ages
 - Silesia – black eagle with silver perisionium, golden crown & red armour, golden field
 - Originally – family coat of arms of (Lower-)Silesian Piasts
 - Later – coat of arms of whole Silesia
 - Nowadays – third field of quartered shield of Coat of arms of CR
 - Duchy of Opava – pale shield, silver & red
 - Duchy of Teschen – golden eagle with red armoury in blue field
 - Duchy of Nisa – six silver fleur-de-lis (stylised lily) in red field



INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Includes language, tradition, customs, rituals, oral tradition, music, singing, knowledge, experience & collective memory
- Silesia – melting pot of German, Polish, Czech & Yiddish (*jüdisch*) →
- Local/regional language varieties (dialects) developed
- **Becoming extinct & replaced by common Czech & Polish**
- Gwara cieszyńska (*po naszymu*; the way we speak) – Těšín region
- Lach dialect – Opava & Hlučín regions
- German – larger towns (until mid-20 century)
- German in local dialects – Krnov, Bruntál & Nisa (Jesenicko) regions + partially in Opava region (Opava, Odry, Bílovec & surroundings; until end of WWII)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=itCMk4PaSt8>
- <http://www.jareknohavica.cz/jaromir-nohavica-v-jednom-dumku/>
- <http://www.ceskatelevize.cz/ivysilani/1102732990-folklorika/413236100141001-s-prajzaky-ke-korenium-moravstiny/titulky>
- **1:12-3:00; 3:45-6:25-7:50, 9:20-10-11:20, 18:10; 19:55-20:40; 20:35-22:40; 23:05**
Češć, stary. Dobrý den. Idž do dupy. Děkuji vám. Niemów gupie, bo dostanieš po pysku. Nejsi-li tázán, mlč. Doniyš nóm dwa piwa. Dal bych si jedno frappé, prosím. Kurdebele, jo se na to wyserym. Jsem již unaven. Niedryste! Nemluv hlouposti. Ty pierune! Šarlatáne!

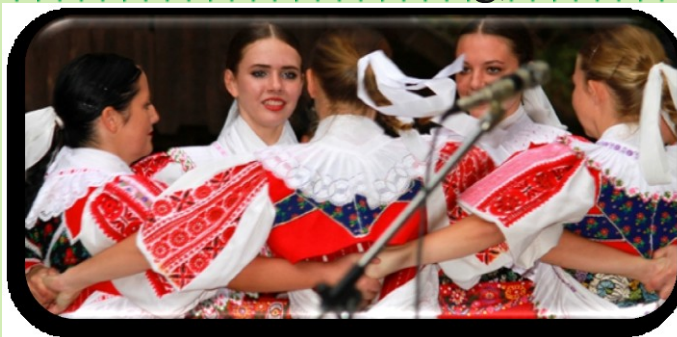
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- **Folklore** – folk customs, rituals, songs & dances
- Holidays of liturgical year (Christmas, Easters, Advent, Shrovetide), connected with local church (Kermesse), family events (christening, wedding, funeral), agricultural year (dozhinki; wine festival)
- Uniform customs (carolling, contrabass funeral, walking the bear, egg painting, etc.)
- Specific customs – **Easter riding procession**
 - riders in festive costumes, sing, ride around village in front of the faithful (Lukavec)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5aBlkKeUkIk> (7:45)



INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

- **Gorolski Święto** (Highlander's Festival)
 - First weekend in August, Jablůnkov (1947)
 - Ethnographic festival & international folklore meeting
- **Bal Gorolski**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GxrOXluE9xc>
- **Silesian days**
 - September, Dolní Lomná
 - International folklore festival
 - Folk ensembles & traditional crafts
- **Lomňanský jarmark** (Annual Fair)
 - October, Dolní Lomná
 - Folk ensembles
 - Folk natural healing, offer of regional dishes & products



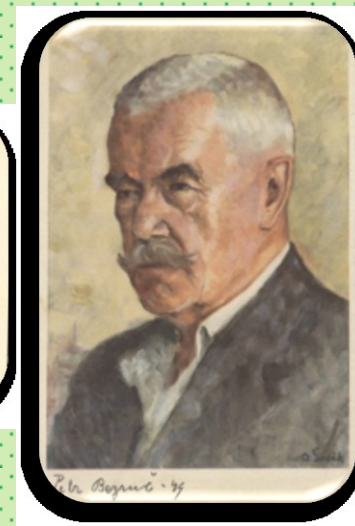
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE



- **Healing methods & procedures of Vincenz Priessnitz (1799-1851)**
 - Founder of natural healing → father of modern hydrotherapy
 - Based on personal experience →
 - Started treatment using water & cold wrapping →
 - 1837 – spa in **Gräfenberk** near **Frývaldov** (*Freiwaldau*; Jeseník)
 - Spa tradition lasting up to now



- **Petr Bezruč (1867-1958)**
 - Native of Opava (connected with Frýdek)
 - **Silesian Songs**
one of fundamental books of Czech poetry
 - Rise from roots of Silesia
 - Describe its traditions & present days
 - Testimony of particular time & society



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**