

## FOREWORD

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Hořovice is a town offering rich history, and many generations of local inhabitants of the town did a great amount of work, when the town was being further developed. Even our generation should maintain at least similar approach and develop the town. Hořovice must be attractive for their visitors not only because of remarkable chateau. Hořovice must take advantage of its great location between the Brdy hills and Forests of Krivoklát. The town should literally attract its potential visitors driving on the highway that connects Prague, Pilsen and Western Europe. Renovated bus and railway station, a new road from the highway D 5 may certainly help to develop tourism in Hořovice. Planned construction of a new sports hall, further development of bike trails and bike paths related to opening the military area of Brdy for the public will certainly contribute to sports activities possible in our town. So-called Old Chateau should also contribute with a newly opened museum and cultural events in the future. It should bring, in particular, cultural and social opportunities for citizens of the town and its visitors. There are two active high schools in the area of the town. You can also find two basic schools and a modern nursery school there. The town has a deep interest in further development of business activities. The largest manufacturing complex, and the employer at the same time, in the town is the company Sekurit Saint Gobain, which is engaged in manufacturing automotive glass. We must not forget our successful private hospital, which, thanks to its modern maternity ward, contributes to significant increase of the number of not just Hořovice natives. The town is involved in being ecological, and therefore, with contributions from many funding schemes, it also takes care of its public space and greenery. Hořovice is also well-known for its sportsmen. One cannot forget to mention Petr Koukal, a badminton champion, or Václav Opatrný, Jr., our outstanding show jumping rider. Hořovice has much to offer, and there will be even more in the future. I believe that Hořovice is a safe and prosperous place to live in. This is my message not only to future generations.

Dr. Ing. Jiří Peřina, the Mayor of Hořovice.

## HISTORY OF THE TOWN

Residential unit with a manorial court, or a fortress, was established in Hořovice no later than in the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, at the end of early medieval colonization wave, which henceforth defined residential and communication structure of our country. An exceptional finding – a denar from times of Břetislav I. – in the valley of Červený Creek indicates even older, but probably only meaningless, settlement. In written sources we can notice the name Hořovice<sup>1)</sup> later in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and that is in connection with some members of noble family Žirotín from Hořovice, who held significant offices in royal services of Wenceslas I.

The Žirotín family is considered to be the founder of the town. The deed of foundation was not preserved, because it probably burned during an extensive fire of the town in 1540, which also destroyed other municipal documents including all privileges. Its transcript was probably still known in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, because a fragment was preserved by a former regent of Martinic domain, Jakub Veltruský from Veltruby, in his urbary from 1648. Introduction to this urbary literally says: *“The town one lord from Žirotín, whose name was Plichta, ordered to build, is fairly antique, and the following words sound like a hamfest given by the same lord to the town being established:”*<sup>2)</sup> *We, Plichta from Žirotín, together with our son Ješek, founded the town of Hořovice under the Beroun law...* According to this record, we can indicate founding of the town of Hořovice to the period between 1303–1322. In 1303, Beroun obtained municipal rights, which the new founded town should be managed by. In 1322, the founder of the town, Plichta from Žirotín, fell in the Battle of Mühldorf, where he fought alongside the king John of Luxembourg bravely.

Soon after being founded, the town of Hořovice was divided among the Žirotín family, and this division originates many historical uncertainties related to domain owners. The Hořovice court was proved to be a place of birth of the last member of the Luxembourg family, Eliška Zhořelecká, in 1390. Coat of arms of the town was derived from these oldest families. Half of the sign represents the Žirotín eagle, and the second half consists of three beams in Luxembourg colors – silver, blue and silver.

Hořovice were in possession of Lords of Říčany in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The most important of them, Václav Litvín, who lived in the period of humanism (1565–1596), founded an extensive library in Hořovice. He was an imperial counselor, governor of Brdy, and, at the end of his life, he was also a court-judge and the highest steward. However, Václav's son Jan Litvín lost the Hořovice domain; As a representative of rebel nobility, he took part in the Prague defenestration in 1618 – He actively participated in defenestration of provincial governor Jaroslav Bořita of Martinitice out of a Prague Castle window – and after the defeat of Bohemian uprising on Bílá Hora, all of his properties were confiscated. The Martinic family confiscated Hořovice then. Although they were never settled down in Hořovice, they contributed in foundation of local monastery, Church of the Most Holy Trinity and Chapel of the Virgin Mary of Loreto. Even in times of Bernard Ignatius of Martinice, a new comfort residence was being built in the neighborhood of the castle. At the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, lords of Vrbno and Bruntál, a noble family from Silesia, came to Hořovice. The first of them, Count John Francis (1634–1705), who gained the Hořovice Domain after



The preliminary page of chronicle, 1905

1 This name meant either “ves lidí Hořových – the village of Hoř people” (derived from first name Hoř resulting from an abbreviation of original name Hořislav or Hořimír), or “ves lidí Horových – the village of Hora people” (derived surname Hora and after contamination of word forms Hořice Hořovice.) The origin of this name according to a command given by the lady of Říčany to found the village “k hoře více – closer to the mountain” may be referred to the realm of entertaining etymological quibbles.

2 Deed of Foundation

his marriage to the daughter of Bernard Ignatius of Martinice, finished the construction of so-called New Chateau. Lords of Vrbno stayed in Hořovice until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Last owner of the Hořovice Domain from this family was Count Dominic (1811–1876), who sold it to Elector of Hesse Frederick William I., Count of Hanau (1802–1875) in 1852. His descendants owned the chateau, and partly also the domain, until 1945. The last noble owner of the chateau was Count Henry Schaumburg and his family. After the end of World War II, the chateau was confiscated by the government on the basis of Benes decrees, and it has been managed by the state until these days.

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, nobility did not represent authority for inhabitants of the town like it used to be before.<sup>3)</sup> The town hosted some of the most important manorial and autonomous authorities, namely C. K. Regional Commission for judicial districts Beroun and Hořovice, C. K. District Court, Municipal Council, District Council and many others. However, the latter two institutions of self government were constituted properly after the revolution in 1848, respectively after the renewal of constitution of the Habsburg Monarchy in mid-60s of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Town Council was composed of twenty, and of twenty-four later in 90s, burghers. Since 1865, the District Council had been elected by a wealthier part of the population for three years, and it was composed of the congregation of thirty.

At the end of 1840, a local post office was established in Hořovice, and after 1860, there were founded numerous business, credit, gymnastics and singers societies, especially gymnastics unity Sokol, singers unity Slavík, female singers unity Libuše, amateur theatre society, food association Kotva, teachers association Budeč, lottery association Vsaď, vyhraješ snad, and a civil pawnshop.

Ironworks were operated within the Vrbno estate in Hořovice for several centuries. One of the most famous branches of Hořovice ironworks was the production of nails and tacks, which represented daily bread for large number of inhabitants back in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>4)</sup> In the second half of 18<sup>th</sup> century, Saxon experts established production of forged spoons, which were further soldered then. In particular in 1860s, this essentially manufacturing production experienced a painful process of demise, which could not be without social unrest.

In 1862, Hořovice obtained a rail connection to Prague and Pilsen via the Czech Western Railway. The first train of the company Czech Western Railways arrived in Hořovice on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1862. Since then, the rail had witnessed an intense migration and exchange of enamelled and ironmongery goods from Hořovice and Komárov, and stone coal was delivered to the town mostly from the Radnice basin.

Development in the area required a number of other public buildings, such as the Town Hall (1904–1905), Normal School (1928–1930) and District Office (1930–1932). In post-war years, the town lived for building a new hospital. After 1960, when the separate Hořovice District was canceled, the town, as a former regional center, somewhat faded into the background of interest.

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3 In Hořovice itself, without Velká Víska, which was attached to Hořovice after the First World War, there were 3,008 persons living in 360 houses in 1850.

4 The number of homes tripled in this period (1775–1850). Houses were built mainly on the slope above Červený potok (Red Creek), where a working class oriented neighborhood area Žižkov characterised by extreme density of small buildings was established.



## PRESENT DAY

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This situation changed significantly in early 1990s. After the state administration reform in 2003, Hořovice was, as so-called small district, entrusted with its administration in many ways once again.<sup>5)</sup>

After 1989, the town of Hořovice has undertaken several costly investment actions for extension and maintenance of infrastructure and local amenities. Realization of the largest construction in modern history of the town was completed – a retirement home Na Výsluní for 72 senior citizens and a nursing home for 35 senior citizens. Hořovice hospital, which still successfully resists problems in current health-care system, takes care of their health. In its renowned maternity hospital, new citizens, local or from the surrounding area, are given birth. Naturally, they take an advantage of the possibility to visit primary or specialized schools and graduate from high school.

Peripheral parts of Hořovice have also changed unrecognizably, because in recent years, in cooperation with private investors, the town hall has built houses and apartments. As a result of social and economic changes at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, plants operated by traditional manufacturers such as ČKD were abandoned, and their places were taken by new investors with foreign capital relatively quickly. On the western edge of the town, there appeared modern production halls of companies TEDOM, Sekurit Saint Gobain; business premises of former ČSAD were obtained by the largest transport company in the region PROBO TRANS, spol. s. r. o.

The town tries to create and maintain conditions for cultural and sports life constantly. Financial contributions to sports and cultural organizations constitute relevant part of the municipal budget. Cultural center ensures rich program focused on musical and theatrical performances. Under its auspices, the main active subjects are primarily the Labe club, little musical-theater scene, which created a civic association of amateur theater Divadlo na Visce. The tradition of amateur puppet theater has been currently revived by two puppet ensembles. Cultural services are also offered and provided by the town library, cinema, the House of Culture and information center. Domeček Hořovice offers an extensive range of leisure time activities.



*The meeting of accordion players Hořovická heligónka*

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5 Hořovicko region comprises an area of 247 km<sup>2</sup> with approximately 27,000 inhabitants living in 37 municipalities. Historically, the area of Hořovicko forms an integral part of so-called Podbrdsko. The town of Hořovice has approximately 6,500 inhabitants.



*The Onion Market*



*Exhibition of Czech Gardeners' Association*

Regularly recurrent cultural events include whole-national competition of young litterateurs Biennale Hořovice Václava Hraběte and the meeting of accordion players Hořovická heligónka. Many visitors of the town are attracted to attend the Onion Market (Cibulový jarmark) organized by members of Czech Gardeners' Association. Premises of the Baroque – Classicist chateau Hořovice gained a very attractive appearance for tourists after years of reconstruction works; Visitors are offered several sightseeing tours. In its premises you can witness interesting annual classical music concerts and exhibitions of contemporary art. In late June, the chateau opens for children on the occasion of the Chateau Festival FOD.

## HOŘOVICE MONUMENTS

### OLD CHATEAU

1



It is a three-winged building with smooth and compact walls, whose false mansard roof delivers its typical picturesque character. A stone wall surrounds the chateau premises with a garden.

The oldest history of Hořovice Castle, including the period of its foundation and relationship of the manor-house to the subsequent town, remains unclear. We may blame the fire raging in the town in 1540, which burned all the documents related to privileges and rights of the town. It is recognized that back in early 13<sup>th</sup> century, there was a castle standing on a high promontory above Červený potok (the Red Creek). Apparently, it was a residency of a smaller character, which even cannot be declared to be fortified. As an evidence of the fact that there used to be a castle even at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, there is often cited a quote from the treaty between Hussites and protectors of Karlštejn Castle from 1422: "... with castle Karlštejn, with Waldek, with Hořovice..." On 11<sup>th</sup> July 1430, the fortress was besieged by Sirocti,<sup>6</sup> and the fortress surrendered on 20<sup>th</sup> July of the same year. It could not be damaged that much, since the enemies of Hussites wanted to regain it back from Sirocti one year later. Governor Jan Zmrzlík from Svojsín took care of dealing with the damage back then. The owner of neighboring Zbiroh, and numerous Western Bohemian estates, Zdeněk from Rožmitál gained the domain from him in 1437. In approximately 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the Gothic fortress was rebuilt into a late-Gothic castle. Perhaps it had been already done in times of Sezema Štěpánovec from Vrtby (owner in the years 1458–1475), or rather in times of Litvin from Klinštejn (owner approximately in 1490–1510), or possibly during the guardian reign of Sezema's wife

6 Originally Orebites – radical wing of Eastern Bohemian Hussites, after the death of Žižka (1424) called Sirocti (Orphans).

Vrcka Herštejnská from Velhartice after 1470. This late Gothic castle can be tracked in today's construction. Its fragment is thicker masonry, and in particular residues of wainscoting of late Gothic portals inside the main transverse tract – without side wings and current front wall. Ages are evident also in large arched cellars with niches and holes carved in the rock. According to the legend, there was a passage from these cellars to Točnick Castle, but, in fact, just a low waste adit-like corridor led towards the town from there. In cellars of the oldest wing, there has maintained a base of a square tower called "New", which protected the Gothic castle on the northeastern side and apparently guarded the eastern gateway. The time and circumstances of its demolition are not known. Whole castle used to be protected by a moat, and on the vulnerable northeastern side also by a bulwark. On this side, and on the north-western side, the fortification has been maintained to this day, and it was turned into a garden. The remaining part of the moat crossing today's courtyard and separating the castle from its courtyard was covered and filled up a long time ago.

Another reconstruction took place in unknown times again, as in literature it is considered to be the times after the Battle of White Mountain. Of course, it had certainly happened before building a new Baroque chateau, therefore prior to the arrival of Bernard Ignatius of Martinice in 1652. At this stage of development, two side wings were added, so the building gained the shape of large U. In 1639, the chateau was burned by Swedes, and it was empty even in 1648. Then it was repaired in Baroque style. After building the new domain, Old Chateau served only as a habitation for the Governor and various officials. There was no reason to interfere its appearance in a significant way. Old Chateau was sold to the government by Count Henry from Schaumburg in 1929,



Old Chateau

and, after some adjustment works, it served as a directorate of Forests of Military Shooting Grounds of Brdy. In 2010, due to economic measures, the directorate of Hořovice division of VLS was moved back to Jince, where it used to have headquarters 80 years ago. The town of Hořovice expressed an interest in this property. The purchase contract on this property between the town of Hořovice and the Military Forestry Administration was concluded by the end of 2012.

## HOŘOVICE CHATEAU

2



Baroque – Classicist premises of Hořovice Chateau were founded in the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Premises of the chateau currently consist of the building of so-called New Chateau with a honest court, farm buildings and a park covering an area of approximately 6.4 ha.

Beginning of the construction development of New Chateau is also not clear, and there is not enough documents available, so it seems it will never be described. First of all, it is possible to say that the building had not been founded before 1648, because a detailed urbarly of the Hořovice Domain from that year mentions only a chateau, which is described as “old” today, and that was former Gothic castle. The first report, which may be related to a new residence, mentions a chapel<sup>7)</sup> of Our Lady of Czestochowa, which was founded by the owner of the Hořovice Domain Bernard Ignatius of Martince (1652–1685) and which he bequeathed 1,000 zl in his last will. A more detailed report on the chateau was documented in the estimation of the Hořovice Domain in 1709. A very important finding results from this description, and that is the fact that a new and an old part of the chateau were already

7 Chapel was intended to be a substitution for a parish church, which was in a very poor condition at that time.



*Hořovice Chateau*

recognized in 1709,<sup>8)</sup> which suggests that the oldest part of the building was built in 1680s. In 1690, Count John Francis (Jan František) of Vrbno gained the domain after getting married to Terezie Františka of Martinice, and his intention was to build a more representative family residence. Construction of the new part of the chateau took place in the period around 1700. Subsequent owners of the Hořovice Domain from the Vrbno family inherited a considerable debt, so they could not even think about substantial extension of the chateau.<sup>9)</sup> The chateau was extended in times of Eugene of Vrbno, or possibly during energetic administration of his mother and guardian Aloisia, when the financial status of the domain improved substantially. The reconstruction was completed before 1756, and the chateau already received its essential appearance of capitalized H, which was even improved during further reconstruction works.

Further more pronounced adaptation of these premises took place in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the new owners, lords Hanavský of Hesse, finished arcades and glass galleries on the side of the honorable court at the southeastern and the northeastern wing. The chateau acquired its definitive appearance after adjustment in 1920's according to a project by an architect Ernest Haiger from Munich. From the original Baroque

8 Description of the Hořovice Domain from 1709 mention this chapel as a part of the chateau, so it could be established in a new, but still modest at that time, building.

9 Thus it was not Norbert Václav of Vrbno, who was indicated in Schaller's topography to be a subsequent builder. In addition, in 1737, when Schaller dates essential extension of the chateau, Norbert of Vrbno was dead, since he died in 1729, thus he could not be the one who extended the chateau.



decorations of the interior, there remains just a ceiling fresco in the chateau lobby. Architects Jan Ferdinand Schor, Gottlob Engelhardt, Otto Hieser and Ernest Haiger participated in modifications of the building later on.

The chateau park was designed in a French style in 1730s. Baroque sculptures from the workshop of Matthias Bernard Braun are placed there, as well as somewhat younger statue of Elector Friedrich Wilhelm of Hanau from Heinrich Natter.

Counts of Vrbno belonged to the most prominent Czech nobility. Count Rudolf of Vrbno (†1823) was an extraordinarily educated man with a deep professional interest in natural science. Hanavský counts belonged to an old German nobility, and Friedrich Wilhelm (†1875) was the last Elector of Hesse. Both families developed the production of cast iron in Hořovice, and European levels of importance were already reached in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1946, the chateau was listed by the National Cultural Commission in the initial file of 47 objects of 1<sup>st</sup> Category and went into administration of the historical organization. According to the decision of National Cultural Commission, Hořovice Chateau served as so-called collection centre, and there were moved there thousands of books and works of art from other historical premises. From 50s up to 70s, its premises were used by various rental organizations. In the year of 1973, i.e. in the period when anti-historical political line was proclaimed officially – there appeared unwillingness to release funds for reconstruction of monuments -, RNDr. Karel Friedl, a Hořovice native, became a director of the National Center for Historic Preservation and Protection of Nature. It was primarily because of him, and it was almost a miracle, that it was enforced to reconstruct Hořovice Chateau. One year later, the building was closed to the public, and at the same time preparatory works on its renewal were



*The Chateau park*



*The detail of the Sungate*

commenced. The property had been opened for the public in stages since 1985. In 2000, the chateau was declared to be a national cultural monument, at the present time (2015), it is under the administration of NHI (National Heritage Institute).

## CHURCH OF ST. GILES



The church was established probably in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, at times when the Žirotín family started to reign in Hořovice. The first written record related to this church comes from 1321; Plichta of Žirotín and his brothers Jarek and Habart granted the order of clares in Panenský

Týnec with the presentation right of the church in Hořovice. As a part of the church there were a school and a vicarage.<sup>10</sup> In 1627, the church became a part of Cerhovice vicarage, and even before the year of 1651, George Adam of Martinice participated in its promotion to a decanal church.

<sup>10</sup> Remains of premises of former Hořovice Deanery – the gate – still can be seen in Pražská street beside the shop Prošek. (49.8366314N, 13.9077986E). Existence of school is indicative on the basis of several reports on pupils and visitation, which was carried out by Prague archdeacon Pavel of Janovice in the year of 1380.



*Church of St. Giles*

The original building of the church was apparently wooden, but later on, its nave was rebuilt in a simple way without any vaulting and pillars. To this day, a lower part of the tower, a portal between the church space and sacristy, and windows with Gothic archs still preserved from the original Gothic church.<sup>11)</sup> After building a three-winged choir in 1583, internal space of the church was turned into three-naved. Later on, the building burned down twice (in 1624 and 1639), unfortunately, no messages on particular reconstruction works remained.

Subsequent Baroque adjustments were completed after the death of Bernard Ignatius of Martinice in 1687. Most likely, the original Gothic portal finished its service at that time. More substantial modifications of the church were carried out by Count Eugene of Vrbno (†1789). Dates of reconstruction referred to in written sources do not match.<sup>12)</sup> Rococo reconstruction had a significant impact

11 until 1400

12 Cartouche on the arc de triomphe says 1749, the date on the tower banner states 1747, on the contrary, Sedláček states the year of 1860.

primarily in the interior. The church acquired its typical Rococo dome. The main altar of the Church of St. Giles and the altar of St. Cross on the north side of the nave come from the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Before the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the relief of Immaculata was created on the north side of the presbytery. The altar of St. John Nepomuk and the altar of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour are from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. The image of Christ placed under the choir is signed "... In the year 1946, Poskočil". Numerous statues in the interior mostly originate from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Whereas that members of the Žirotín family were buried in the church in Panenský Týnec, the church served as a family vault of Lords of Říčany, their relatives, friends and benefactors. There were placed fifteen tombstones, when the tombstone of Nicholas of Říčany and his wife was behind the main altar. A valuable tombstone of wealthy burgheress Regina Mydlářka is located on the outside of southern wall. Other thirteen tombstones from the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> century should be located in the morgue.

In 1917, four of five bells of the Church of St. Giles were requisitioned. It was the Bell of St. Wenceslas<sup>13)</sup> and St. Mary from 1774, so-called Poledníček from 1515 and a bell from 1767.<sup>14)</sup> Only a bell from 1571 cast in times of Wenceslas of Říčany remained in the tower of the church.<sup>15)</sup>

Count Henry Schaumburg acquired two new bells with Czech inscriptions,<sup>16)</sup> which were removed and taken away in the period of Protectorate.<sup>17)</sup> The oldest bell was saved due to an action taken by a conservationist of National Heritage Institution. In 2002, the old bell from 1571 was in a poor state, i.e. worn-out, therefore it was removed and deposited in New Chateau lobby after restoration. Two new bells consecrated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Giles, which were obtained thanks to a Libomyšl native,<sup>18)</sup> were sanctified by cardinal Miloslav Vlk in Church of St. Giles during the festive mass on Sunday 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2002.

13 Made by Jacob Wilhelm Seitz from Pilsen

14 From bellmaker Francis Antonio Franck from Prague.

15 The bell was cast by a bellmaker Ondřej Zvonář from Prague on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1571.

16 Mentioned in the Monography of Hořovicko and Berounsko.

17 in April 1942

18 Jaroslav Sudík ordered and paid the bells to German bell company Perner from Regensburg. The bigger bell weighs around 12 q and carries the name of St. Giles, the smaller one weighs approximately 8 q and belongs to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

## MORGUE

5

The Morgue was built on a place of canceled cemetery by Church of St. Giles, probably in the same period like monastic Church of the Most Holy Trinity (1674), or when Martinice reconstruction of Decanal Church of St. Giles (1674–1687) took place. It is an oblong building with apse and Baroque shield.



*The Morgue*

## MONASTIC CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY

6

The church located in Hořovice square was built on expenses of Bernard Ignatius of Martinice, and it was intended for Theatine monastery. In 1684, it started to serve the newly-established Franciscan monastery. Builder of the church was probably Italian architect Carlo Lurago. The church was finished in 1674, but it was equipped and consecrated in 1697. It is consecrated to the Most Holy Trinity. It is a simple single-nave Baroque monument of relatively austere architectural expression.



Its interior is decorated with a series of valuable Baroque adjustments. The pulpit and several side altars with ornaments have their origin in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The main altar decorated with the image of the Virgin Mary and fourteen holy servants is a valuable Baroque piece from 1725. The painting has its origin in 1744 and was created by Prague court painter František Antonín Müller, a friend of Václav Vavřínek Reiner. It was originally designed for Chapel of Fourteen Helpers “na Dražovce”, and it was moved to Church of the Most Holy Trinity after its cancellation in late 18<sup>th</sup> century. On the side altar on the southern side of the nave, there can be found a Baroque copy of a painting of Virgin Mary Karlovská by John George Heinsch.

The organ case, which comes from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, is also valuable, but the organ itself is newer. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was an organ standing on the choir of Franciscan Church of the Most Holy Trinity, which was, as it was described by Franciscan P. Wolfgang Schuertlink, 116 years old (i.e., from 1671), so it was very old and unrepairable. Through the efforts and, perhaps, with the participation of P. Wolfgang, a new double organ with positive in rails made by organ builder from Čistec Ferdinand Guth for 500 zl (Austro-Hungarian gulden) was built in the church in 1787. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Guth's organ was not



*Church of the Most Holy Trinity*

convenient due to its sound and technical aspect, and it was probably worn out. In December 1913, an organ builder from Stará Boleslav Bohumil Paštika delivered a budget on a new organ consisting of two manuals with the total number of 11 registers in the value of 3850 crowns. The proposal was accepted, and the organ was built in early 1914. Only organ cabinets remained from the old organ. Paštika build into them a new pneumatic instrument and also one set of small pewter whistles. In 1947, an organ motor was attached to the instrument by a firm owned by Joseph Melzer from Kutná Hora. Paštika's organ from 1914 is still played in the church.



*The interior of Church of the Most Holy Trinity*

## FRANCISCAN MONASTERY – HOSPICE 7

The property, which is in possession of a foundation KONVENT PAX nowadays, was entered into the list of Czech cultural monuments on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1958. These premises are used by Elementary School of Arts, which was founded in 1949 as the Town

Musical Institute, which became Musical School in 1951, later on turned into People's School of Arts (1961) and finally it happened to be Elementary School of Arts (1990). Since the beginning it has carried the name of violin virtuoso Josef Slavík (1806–1833), the first representative of Prague violin



*Franciscan Monastery  
(in present day Elementary School of Arts)*

school, who was a descendant of important tutor and musical family of Podbrdsko.

The monastic building allegedly stands on-the-spot of two burgher's houses. Even in 1540, the first house belonged to Councillor Jan Pohanovský, but later on, it frequently changed its owner, it was also the property of Lords of Říčany for a long time. The second house belonged to Jan Przník's family, which held more real estates in Hořovice. After the fire in 1624, the burned property was bought by the keeper of Hořovice Domain Jakub Veltrubský. A new house he built after 1627, he finally had to consign for his embezzlement to Count Bernard Ignatius of Martinice. In his testament (1678), the pious count designated the house to become a habitation of the Order of Theatines who kept the monastery<sup>19</sup> and the Church of the Most Holy Trinity until 1684. Because the effort to keep Theatine foundation failed, Franciscans obtained the monastery. Due to the fire in 1782, from the original building of the monastery there was preserved only the vaulted hallway with lunettes.

To the monastery building of Franciscans, who had acquired the property back in the restitution, also belonged premises of former public restrooms, which was left abandoned for years and dilapidated, but the owners did not want to restore it or sell it. The leadership of the town managed to purchase this property in 2008. The start of reconstruction works was complicated by conditions given by

<sup>19</sup> Bernard Ignatius of Martinice, a man of great vision and considerable influence, known for his conflict with Bohuslav Balbín and his perpetual support and building of ecclesiastic institutions. He intended to establish Theatine monastery in Hořovice, and that was a relatively exclusive monastic subject, which was also significantly devoted to scientific activities. Even in earlier years, Bernard Ignatius of Martinice was a protector and supporter of Prague Theatine monastery.

preservationists, because it was a listed and protected object. When the reconstruction finally started in 2011, restorers, who were carrying out a research in the property, discovered in the interior of one of the buildings some rare Baroque paintings. The object was originally formed by two houses – one made from concrete and the other one made from wood. Motifs of plants, which were visibly maintained, were found in some parts of the log house. After removal of secondary layer of paint, two figures were found on timber beams. One represented the founder of Franciscan Order, St. Francis of Assisi, and the second one was probably one of local heads of Franciscan Monastery at that time. Restoration of damaged Baroque paintings was carried out by their discoverer and restorator Karine Artouni. After dismantling, the timber beams had to be reinforced and impregnated with a substance, which provided preventive protection against wood-worms and dry rot. The wood was reinforced with resin and the surface treatment was fixed. Subsequently, it was purified from lime and coatings, which were not original. A wood-carver and sculptor Martin Čumpelík also contributed on saving the monuments.

Finding of figural paintings from the period around 1750 was unexpected. Artistic paintings directly on timber construction of the house, which was built into premises of Franciscan monastery, is unique. On a wall of boards, which would be found rather in some folk environment, there is a painting that would fit in some chateau hall. This discovery, which is at the same time a document of life in local monastery (canceled in 1950), is extremely beneficial for both, the town of Hořovice, as well as for a compendium of well-preserved Franciscan monuments of Bohemia.



*Rare Baroque paintings*

## CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN MARY OF LORETTO<sup>20</sup>



*Loretto and the Marian Column*

It is a copy of the Holy Home (Casa Sancta) in Italian town Loretto, which was believed to be the home of Virgin Mary while she was living in Nazareth, and that it was moved from Galilee to Italy by angels after the triumph of Islam in the Holy Land.

It is a simple baroque structure with rectangular plan and attic-covered roof set into the center. It was built by Count Bernard Ignatius of Martinice, who was the founder of Loretto Chapel in Slaný in 1657, in the year of 1685 Construction of Loretto was initiated by Count Bernard Ignatius after his return from his pilgrimage to Rome. The building was completed and consecrated in 1690, in times of his daughter Terezie Františka.

Loretto in Hořovice, as well as Loretto in Slaný, was administered by Franciscans. Conception of the Loretto Chapel in Hořovice belongs to those simpler ones. Mural paintings inside the chapel – so-called Cycle of Paintings from the Life of Virgin Mary (fragments) were made together with the construction of the chapel at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The main altar from the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century in local Loretto, uniquely linked to the organ, was modified in Rococo style.

<sup>20</sup> Loretto – the Holy House – stands on bare ground and does not have any foundations. Its walls create a regular rectangle. Masonry is from hewn stones, which resemble bricks. The altar divides its interior into two unevenly large parts, and behind the altar there is a fireplace with a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary in a niche above. Loretto houses in the Czech Republic – hradčanský, hájecký, slánský and hořovický – were built according to this original house in Italian Laureato.

## SYNAGOGUE, (CHURCH OF THE EVANGELIC CHURCH OF CZECH BRETHREN) 9

*Since the year of 70 A.D., when Jerusalem and the Temple of Jerusalem were destroyed, and some pogroms followed, Jews had lived as exiles scattered around the world. Their destiny lasted for centuries. Jews had also been coming to the region of Podbrdsko a long time ago, even before the Battle of White Mountain. They often inhabited places, where other people did not want to live – like poor and secluded villages and other remote locations. They were allowed to enter Hořovice only at the time of markets, so they could sell their goods. Austrian Emperor Franz Josef I. realized the economic potential of this population group and admitted the possibility of their permanent settlement.*



Synagogue

First of all, six Jewish families moved to the town. In 1873, 78 of total 3,500 inhabitants of Hořovice were Jews. The number had increased to 300 until 1903. Due to a numerous Jewish community in Hořovice, there was founded Israeli Religious Community in 1875, and at the same time there was also founded a prayer hall (a rented room in a house in the town), which served this purpose until 1903.

A proposal to build a synagogue, which would become a dignified prayer place, came from Julius Bondy, Chairman of the Jewish Religious Community. Until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there existed just a project on paper, and it was not until shortly after the beginning of the new century, when substantial steps to proceed the construction were made. Financial contributions for the construction of synagogue delivered primarily members of the Jewish community themselves. However, one of the greatest gifts was contributed by Count William Hanavský, who was a Protestant himself, but he

lived in a town with Catholic superiority. His contribution of 500 gulden was enough to purchase a new construction area from Mr. Bedřich Nový. In April 1903, a builder Otto Zambory finally began with the construction. Finished synagogue was officially opened on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1904, when 500 guests participated on the ceremony.

However, the synagogue was expropriated in times of Protectorate (1941), and the municipality took care of it. In many other towns, properties like that were burned to the ground, but the synagogue in Hořovice was "lucky" and became a furniture storeroom. Even the end of the war did not change things on better. Out of 37 people who were dragged off, only 5 survived transport and stay in a concentration camp, and even fewer of them returned back to Hořovice. It was clear that the synagogue had to be sold. In 1947, Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren bought it from Jewish Religious Community in Příbram for the amount of 145 000 CZK. As a part of the purchase contract, there was a clause on installation of a commemorative plaque with an indication that the building originally served Jewish worship purposes. The plaque is still placed in interior of the building. Since 50s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, evangelical masses are held in the building of former synagogue. 20 years later, the upper floor of the building was rebuilt for residential purposes according to J. Esterle's project.

## MONUMENTS AND STATUES

### COLUMN OF CONVICTS 10



Column of Convicts



*The detail of Column of Convicts*

What a completely unique landmark this late Gothic column expressing calvary is. Its design is probably the only one in the Czech Republic, because columns<sup>21)</sup> from Romanesque or High Gothic period were mostly destroyed during the Hussite wars, and new ones were built up later. The place where it had stood – it used to be about 20 m higher on the fall line than today, used to be outside of the town. The building towards the granary<sup>22)</sup> was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the granary itself was built in 1819. There are no written documents, but according to its shape can be concluded that this column was built in about 1500.

The purpose of this ancient monument can be derived in accordance with similar memorials in our country or abroad. The column stood on the way to the place of execution. Medieval justice precluded convicts from the ranks of citizens, and sometimes even a presence of the priest was not permitted.

21 Octagon-shaped column with a mantelpiece profile and caret.

22 Today a house with social housing.

On the last journey, they were allowed to be tolled just with a town hall funeral bell (*Church of the Most Holy Trinity had not been built on the square yet*), and so it was on the way to gallows, when they were given last few moments in prayer under this column. Only judgments from the last period of capital punishment are known, since “The Unfortunate Book of Hořovice” got lost. In the year of 1710, two women found guilty of arson and sentenced to burn on the stake went on the last journey around the pillar, in 1713, a gypsy woman was beheaded for vagrancy, in the year of 1718 a woman was executed for murder, and in the year of 1721, a man was hanged for theft.

## CALVARY ABOVE PLANTÁRNA

11

Calvary is a Baroque (later) imitation of Column of Convicts. Pudding-stone of small grains – the material it is made from, is quite different from the original draft. Its head laps over the stem and has a frustum shape, where originally rose up a cross from. Later, the top of the cross was removed and it was equipped with a small Pieta instead. In the front, and on both sides of the head, there are rugged niches, where there used to be painted images on metal sheets, in the frontage there used to be a lamp.



*The detail of the Calvary*

## MARIAN COLUMN

12

Marian Column in Hořovice was made from sandstone in 1711. Previously it was placed in the frontage of Church of the Most Holy Trinity, face to face people leaving the church.

Impetus to the construction was similar like in other towns – plague epidemic. Hořovice, badly damaged by fires, was also hit by plague in the year of 1680. Symbolism of the column

has its origin there: On the pedestal of the monument, there are placed statues of St. Florian extinguishing the fire, and St. Sebastian, whose scars after arrows symbolise plague. On the forehead of the pedestal, there is a relief of St. Barbara – patron saint of the dying, and St. Catherine of Alexandria, another martyr. At the top of the column with Corinthian head, there stands Virgin Maria Immaculata. It is interesting that there are only 7 stars around her head – apparently the Virgin Maria of Seven Sorrows.



*Marian Column and Church of the Most Holy Trinity*

In the context of reconstruction of the square in the second half of the past century, an accident happened, so the column collapsed and most of it was shattered, only the statue of St. Sebastian and the head survived. In 1973, Václav Bejček crafted the statue of St. Florian – and the statue of Virgin Mary was made by Karel Kučera. Original parts of the column were stored in Mnichovo Hradiště lapidary. In November 1983, Marian Column was positioned in front of Loretto, and in 2012, it was restored by ak. arch. Jan Staněk.

## THE FOUNTAIN

13



*The Fountain in front of Hořovice Chateau*

Baroque stonemasonry work from Žehrovice sandstone from the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was originally located on Horse market in Prague. In June 1848, it was a place where well-known Whit unrest, which was attended by 2,000 people, started. In 1879, it was purchased by townsmen of Žebrák, and later on, the Tuček stonemasons from Cerhovice built it on Palacký square in Hořovice.

At the end 60s, the fountain was taken into pieces and, in connection with the reconstruction of Palacký square (around 1973), was deposited in the chateau. In 1980, there were negotiations on its eventual relocation back to Prague, in a park of residential block in rebuilt Žižkov. According to the decision made by MNV on 6. 5. 1980, the fountain stayed in Hořovice. After 1980, when the entrance area in front of the chateau was solved in co-operation with workers from Dílo and SSPPOP, there was elaborated a project. The fountain was restored and installed in front of the chateau during the year of 1986. Its further repair was carried out in



the year of 2008. Restoration works were carried out by a restorer Mgr. Jiří Šlégl from Prague, total costs amounted to 529,000 CZK, subsidies from the Restoration Fund were 50,000 CZK.

## THE MEMORIAL “SACRIFICED”

14

First proposals of the Memorial “Sacrificed” had already existed for several years before incurring the thought to place a memorial dedicated to victims of war in Hořovice. For the first time we met the “Sacrificed” in a form of drawing on diploma from 1918, which was given to the first Czechoslovak Prime Minister Karel Kramář. In February 1919, Golden Prague magazine reported very interesting news that František Bílek was preparing a proposal for a memorial of fallen Czechoslovak Legionnaires in Irkutsk. The image, which was accompanied by text, represented a figure of “Sacrificed”, which did not practically differ from the final Hořovice version. Only on a pedestal at the feet of “Sacrificed”, Bílek designed another human figures. Thus the Memorial captured collective drama of the fight of Czechoslovak Legionnaires. In case of Hořovice “Sacrificed”, where there are no other characters, Bílek resorted to individualize the victim again. Due to the political situation in Russia, realisation of Bílek’s memorial for legionnaires in Irkutsk did not



*Detail of the Memorial “Sacrificed”*

happen in the end. Bílek decided to use his proposal of the memorial somewhere else then. Hořovice was probably the first place in line.

Initiative to position the memorial was given by Association of victims of war, widows and orphans in July 1921. There was summoned a meeting of Hořovice citizens who elected the committee, whose task was to ensure ordering the memorial of victims of World War I in Hořovice. In August 1921, an architect Čeněk Vořech was asked for help. He recommended to place the memorial in a small park in the southern side of the square, where we can find the building of agricultural school nowadays. The town hall adopted patronage over the project and provided the selected location on town square. It is clear that there were several proposals. Vořech was placing several different sculptures on a pedestal, and Bílek’s statue “Sacrificed” was paid the most positive attention.

In autumn 1921, the committee started negotiations with the sculptor František Bílek, and they were reportedly surprised by his modest financial requirements. However, first idea was to cast Bílek’s memorial in metal. Hořovice and its neighborhood was a region, where ironworks had a long tradition, and Komárov ironworks nearby were also famous for production of cast iron art. The committee tried to obtain old military cannons, which could be used as a material for the statue, so the memorial would gain deeper meaning. There would have been made



*The Memorial “Sacrificed”*

## STATUE OF ST. ROCH

a statue cast from lethal weapons, which would have been a memento of horrors of war. Nevertheless, in the end, the memorial was carried out in stone, and an architect Čeněk Vořech designed the pedestal according to Bílek's wish. In July 1922, building of the pedestal construction began in the southern part of the square, and in late August 1922, Bílek's statue was installed there. On 10<sup>th</sup> September 1922, the memorial was solemnly handed over to Hořovice citizens. In the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the statue was transferred to a concrete pedestal located in front of the entrance into Hořovice Chateau. The statue "Sacrificed" was restored in 2008 (August – October) by an acad. sculptor Jan Bradna. The price of works was 98,100 CZK, when 60,000 CZK were subsidies from region Central Bohemia, and participation of the town amounted up to 38,100 CZK.

Reconstruction (of the pedestal) took place from 1. 7. 2011 to 10. 11. 2011. Works were carried out by a company Bohuslav Man, Hořice. The plinth was made from fine-grained sandstone from the area of Hořice in Podkrkonoší, resp. Podhorní Újezd near Hořice. The reconstruction was granted with purpose-built subsidies from the Ministry of Defense in the value of 1,182,520.00 CZK. Participation of the town was amounted to 611,000.00 CZK.



*Statue of St. Roch*

Valuable late-Baroque statue of St. Roch has its origin in second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 2010, the statue was restored by an acad. Arch. Jan Staněk.

## VICARAGE

The area of former vicarage originally represented a separate economic unit consisting of building of the vicarage, barn, farm house, pond, vegetable garden in the southern part, plantation in the north-western part and a gateway significantly extended into the former connection of the chateau and the town. The vicarage was an early Baroque house. The oldest wooden elements are from 1636–42, the masoned core is even older.

In 1627, the vicarage was promoted to a deanery, after the fire in 1700, which ruined whole area, major reconstruction of the vicarage took place (1703–04) and the building obtained its last-known contemporary form that you can see below.

The gateway was built in 1784. In 1897–1898 there were carried out last more extensive construction works. Archdeacon Josef Pilát died on 29<sup>th</sup> October 1976. Since then the deanery has been administrated from the office in Praskolesy.

## CEMETERY

One of reforms executed by Emperor Josef II. was prohibition of burials in municipalities, and that for hygienic reasons. On the basis of this prohibition, the original cemetery in Víška in the vicinity of Church of St. Giles was canceled in 1784, and the same year, a new cemetery in Rpetská street (old part of nowadays cemetery) was ordained. Vrbové built their family vault (in Empire style) there in 1811. The last family member buried in the vault was Count Eugene of Vrbo in 1848. In the cemetery park, Hanav tí built their family vault in 1877 (in Historicist style). Second born son Moritz, the heir of the domain, is buried there. The brick wall in Victorian Neo-Gothic style around the newer part of the cemetery was built in 1891. Close to the chapel in the old cemetery, it is possible to find a tombstone of the director of Komárovské ironworks, Mr. Rosenbaum, (created in accordance with a draft made by Jeroným Víték, 1937, UMPRUM,

material – cast iron shaped like an Etruscan ash-bin). Nearby you can find Antonín Slavík’s tombstone shaped like a linden stump with an opened book.



*Vrbno family vault in the old part of the cemetery*



*Hanau family vault in the cemetery park*

## STATUE OF ST. JOHN OF NEPOMUK

This piece of cast iron art was created in Komárovské ironworks. The statue used to stand near the road to Tíhava, approximately in the place where there stands the last apartment house of Višňovka settlement nowadays. Today, it is partly restored and located in the exhibition of Bohemian Karst museum titled Cast Iron Art of Podbrdsko located in Hořovice Chateau.

## WATER TOWER GRISELDA

This imitation of Romantic castle tower was built in Dražovka in the year of 1813. In the open space in front of the tower, protected by ramparts, there used to be a small water reservoir with a fountain. This property served (and still serves) as a water supply, because there was no source of potable water in the neighborhood of both chateau. And water from the pond “U Krejčárku” was transferred through wooden pipes into the reservoir, and from there down across the field to the fountain in front of New Chateau.

## BUILDINGS AND HOUSES

### TOWN HALL

17



According to the data from Hořovice land register, the town of Hořovice obtained a house suitable for the town hall in 1585. But the fire that seized part of the town in 1694 destroyed it. Its restoration was successful, with the help from nobility, one year later. In 1756, in times of the penultimate member of the Vrbno family, Count Eugene, “old town hall” went through the last reconstruction. The Count provided the town not only labor, but also building materials. At that time, the town also bought a neighboring “Schwab’s house... also for a pub”. The building of “old town hall” served then without more adjustments for more than 150 years.

The first documented mention about the decision to build a new town hall was from 1898. First of all, it was necessary to extend the construction area. The building of “old town hall” was located among other buildings between a civil house on the left and so-called old apothecary on the right. Considerable lack of space was also between apothecary and the hotel. In 1898, representatives voted for buying out the civil house, which stood on the left side from “old town hall”, and they built a new apothecary instead.



*Town Hall*

The old apothecary was bought out one year later, and it was possible to increase the ground plan of the new building then.

For the construction of town hall, at first there was elected a Pseudorenaissance draft by Prague builder Bohumil Libánský. For unknown reasons, cooperation with him was terminated straight away in April 1903, and, due to recommendation by



*Decoration in the hall of Town Hall*

renowned architect Fanta, an architect from Prague Josef Sakař was taken on board<sup>23</sup> (1856–1936). Structural construction of the new building was carried out in the period from March to August 1904 by a local firm Antonín Křivánek under the leadership of Otto Zambory. However, total amount paid to the company was 106,580 Austrian Crowns, total planned costs in the value of 120,000 Czech Crowns were significantly exceeded. The painting decoration in the hall of the Town Hall, and on the side facade in Pražská street, was made by a painter Klusáček, but the literature mentions J. Kočí.

Glorious “baptism” of the Town Hall took place on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1905. The Hořovice Choir Slavík performed during the opening ceremony of Town Hall. Under choirmaster JUDr. Karel Stehlík, they sang Bendl’s “Czech National Chant”. And on this occasion, the first chronicle of Hořovice was founded.

## HOUSE OF UNITY

18

It is a house built in 1864, it is a two-story house with Classicist portal, small risalto in the front, and it ends with shield.

## HOUSE OF ČZS

19

From the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Baroque, one-storey house with embossed ground floor facade, with profiled frames around the windows in 1<sup>st</sup> floor and shield above the facade.

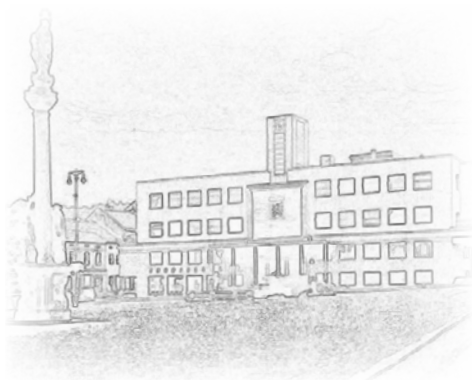


*House of ČZS, with Synagogue in the background*

<sup>23</sup> Josef Sakař graduated from the Technical Faculty of Prague, and he belonged to pupils of architect Josef Zitek, the builder of the National Theatre in Prague. He was also a sympathizer with so-called Czech Pseudorenaissance.

## 2<sup>ND</sup> BUILDING OF MUNICIPAL OFFICE 20 (DISTRICT OFFICE 1932–1960, 1961–2002 AGR. SCHOOL)

Functionalist building from 1930–32 in accordance with design by architect Bedřich Adámek was built due to an attempt of local councillors to keep important District Office in the town. At that time, pressure of the town of Beroun increased, because Beroun wanted to move the District Office, or at least split existing districts in two. But fear of losing the office made the representatives to start with a building, which it was not easy to obtain a construction area or financial means for. The construction was interfered by ministerial commission, which consisted of representatives of the Interior Ministry, the Ministry of Public Labor and the State Office, in an unresponsive manner.



Mastermind of the idea to build in the upper part of the square beneath the Memorial “Sacrificed” was architect Adámek. Even at that time, the plan was subjected to severe criticism and many homeowners in the upper part of the square protested against the building. In spite of all protests, the proposal was approved. Even more complicated, and burdened with personal interests, was the construction of the new building. Costs on construction works were exceeded constantly, subsidies did not arrive in a timely manner, and the town found it difficult to balance financial deficits. The new building was handed over on 18<sup>th</sup> December 1932, and only the district court remained in the old one. After mere 28 years (1960), District Office, that time District National Committee, was canceled in Hořovice. The building was restored, and in 1961, whole Agr. School was moved there from Beroun. In 2002, the school returned the building back to its owner – the

town of Hořovice in order to establish a territorial office with extended powers.

## TEACHER’S INSTITUTE 21 (TODAY THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF VÁCLAV HRABĚ)

Town councillors also sought to extend local education, so young people could study at home and students from socially weak families did not have to travel to other towns to obtain education. The right solution appeared to be within reach, because in Catholic Teacher’s Institute in nearby St. John had been difficulties and general discontent for a long time. Teaching candidates in the institution were raised according to the spirit of Roman Catholic Church and, as inmates of boarding-school, they had to submit to almost monastic discipline. In 1919, teaching was interrupted because of disagreement between students and heads of order, and that is why students, through their representatives, contrived on the Ministry of Education the establishment of new school in the town of Hořovice in 1920. On 14<sup>th</sup> August 1920, 12 members of curatorium were elected, and its chairman became the mayor of Hořovice Josef Ptáček. The first director of the institute was professor of the State Teacher’s Institute in Polička, Jaroslav Havelka. The Institute was provisionally placed in the building of New Chateau.



*The Grammar School of Václav Hrabě*

The building of the Teacher's Institute itself was built in 1928–30.

The State Grammar School in Hořovice was opened in school year 1948/49 instead of canceled co-education teaching institute. In 1953, the grammar school was, on the basis of Act on Integrated Education, transformed into eleven-year, and later twelve-year, high school. In 1963, this school was transformed into general high school, and it has been a grammar school since 1969/70 again. Since academic year 1990/91, there have always been two forms of studies at this school – a four-year and multi-annual. In the school building, there is also located the 2<sup>nd</sup> Elementary School. After various name changes given by contemporary reality, the institute has been using a honest name the Grammar School of Václav Hrabě since June 2001. Its goal is to provide students with universal education, so they would continue with further study at universities and colleges, or, as a result of gained skills and knowledge, to succeed in practice.

## HOSPITAL WITH HEALTH CENTRE

Efforts leading to its establishment could be dated to 1893. It was not easy to carry out this project. In times of the 1<sup>st</sup> Republic, the construction was not proceeded due to disagreements and lack of financial resources. After 1945, by means of public collections, it was possible to establish a temporary department located in Hořovice Chateau. In 1947, a land was purchased to obtain a construction area, and in 1952, Regional Institute of National Health was established and things started to move faster. On 17<sup>th</sup> June 1956, the foundation stone was laid, and as a symbol of united efforts, a stone from each municipality of the former district was added to the foundation stone. The construction was accompanied by a number of problems, the structural construction was also affected by fire. On 1<sup>st</sup> May 1960, the health centre was opened, and on 9<sup>th</sup> July the hospital, which was the first medical facility established in Central Bohemian Region after the war.

In 1979, central sterilization was established, and two years later, room for mothers with children was established in the hospital maternity ward for the first time in the region. An ambulance, or emergency assistance, vehicle was assigned to hospital in 1982. The department of Anesthesiology, Resuscitation and Intensive Care was founded in the same year. The hospital has been gradually modernized since 1993. While until 1991 the Hořovice hospital

had belonged to Regional Institute of National Health in Beroun, then it had been a funded organization until 2002 – Its guarantor was District Office in Beroun. From 2003 to 2005, the operator was Central Bohemian Region.

Central Bohemian Region solved problems with financing these health-care centers by means of extensively criticized privatization of 10 hospitals in 2007. Since the middle of that year, the owner of Hořovice hospital (NH Hospital, a.s.) has been a private owner Ing. Sotirios Zavalianis.

## FAMOUS NATIVES

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In the year of 1593, Samuel Martinius of Dražov was born in Hořovice. Later on, he served as an evangelical pastor in Týnský Church. He was also famous as an excellent speaker. He was well-known for his speech on the occasion of funeral of remains of eleven Czech lords who were executed after the defeat of the Uprising of the Czech Estates in 1621. Last consolation to sentenced ones gathered on Old Town Square was provided by another Hořovice native, a priest of Utraquist Church, Jan Rosacius Hořovský.



*Josef Slavík*

In Hořovice, there were also born painters Jaroslav Panuška, Alfred Seifert, Miloslav Troup, as well as litterateurs Karel Sezima (birth name Karel Kolář), Karel Štorkán and many others. Perhaps the greatest reputation reached a brilliant violinist, who was called "The Czech Paganini", Josef Slavík. He was born at the time when his parents moved from Hořovice to neighboring Jince for a short while. He spent his childhood on Hořovice Chateau.

## CULTURAL FACILITIES

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### Cultural Center of the Town of Hořovice

Vrbnovská 1138, 268 01 Hořovice ☎ 311 512 564  
branches:

Info Center, Palackého nám. 2 ☎ 311 545 317

Library, Vrbnovská 1138 ☎ 311 513 774

Culture House, Nádražní 606 ☎ 311 512 915

Labe Club, Vísecké nám. 198 ☎ 311 512 564

[www.mkc-horovice.cz](http://www.mkc-horovice.cz)

The Old Chateau Gallery, Vrbnovská 30/1

☎ 311 512 564

### Hořovice Chateau, National Heritage Institute

Vrbnovská 2/22 Hořovice, 268 01 ☎ 311 512 479

e-mail: [horovice@npu.cz](mailto:horovice@npu.cz) ☎ 724331568

[www.zamek-horovice.cz](http://www.zamek-horovice.cz)

The chateau offers its visitors 3 tours, permanent and seasonal exhibitions, refreshment in chateau cafe.

- **1<sup>st</sup> tour:** Chateau interiors from the 18<sup>th</sup> till 20<sup>th</sup> century. Representation premises (Guided tour, approximately 60 min.)

- **2<sup>nd</sup> tour:** Residential apartments of the last aristocratic owners of the chateau. (Guided tour approx. 50 min.)

- **3<sup>rd</sup> tour:** Games and toys of small aristocrats. The exhibition of aristocratic children toys from collections of Central Bohemian castles and chateaux. Board games, dolls, functional railway models. (Guided tour approx. 30 min.)

#### Permanent exhibitions:

Vítězslava Klimentová's Wonderland

([www.pohadkovazeme.info](http://www.pohadkovazeme.info))

In the course of its activities, the chateau organizes: Interactive tours for children, Witching afternoon for children (April), Fairytale tours for small and big ones (May), Theatre tours (July and October), Hradozámecká night (August), and other events.

### The Railway Station Gallery

U Nádraží street, in the building of Railway Station

☎ 736 184 729

## ORGANIZERS OF TRADITIONAL CULTURAL EVENTS

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### Hořovice Václava Hraběte

Biennale of literary competition for beginning authors and spring cultural festival

**Date of event:** Every even year, the ceremony takes place in December, the festival and competition closing date in April – May next year

### Hořovice Puppet Theatre

**Festival Hořovické loutkohraní**

June

### Meeting of Accordion Players

Each year, 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday in August

## ANOTHER ORGANIZERS OF CULTURAL EVENTS

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### Leisure time centre Domeček Hořovice

Větrná 869, Hořovice 268 01 ☎ 311 512 223

[www.domeckehorovice.cz](http://www.domeckehorovice.cz)

Organizes the **Witching afternoon in the chateau** (April), **Fairytale Forest** (May), **St. Martin Lights** (November) and **music competition Porta** (December) and a number of other events. Family center Kaleidoskop is operated within its activities.

### Josef Slavík's Elementary School of ARTS

Palackého nám. 253, Hořovice, 268 01

[www.zus-horovice.cz](http://www.zus-horovice.cz) ☎ 311 512 036

Many classical music concerts take place every year.

### Evangelic Church of Czech Brethren

Valdecká 408, Hořovice ☎ 318 523 534

### The Na Vísece Theatre

Labe Club, Vísecké náměstí ☎ 739 466 480

Amateur ensemble directed by an actress and director Slávka Hozová

### Hořovice mothers

[www.horovickemaminky.cz](http://www.horovickemaminky.cz)

### Sedmikráska o.s.

[www.sedmikraska-horovice.cz](http://www.sedmikraska-horovice.cz)

### Czech Gardeners' Association

Palackého náměstí 89

**The Onion Market** (Cibulový jarmark)

The market with cultural events, exhibitions, concerts

**Date of event:** Each year, 1<sup>st</sup> Saturday in October

## SPORTS FACILITIES

### Swimming pool in Hořovice

Part of the complex is an indoor swimming pool with social backgrounds, (changing rooms, fast food with quiet seating, solarium with hydro-massage bath, steam bath), an adjacent car park. Outdoor water park has a maximum capacity of 1,000 visitors, and is made from a total number of four swimming pools, i.e. swimming pool for children with an artificial rock, small pool for non-swimmers with swinging rope, slide, island and water shroom, swimming pool (25m) with five tracks, and small swimming pool with attractions – massage beds, waterspouts, bottom air grid and roller coaster. In the pool area, there are located beverage automat machines, eventually there is a restaurant “Na Koupališti” providing more refreshments.

Municipal administration of housing and non-housing funds ☎ 311512637-8, 603743861

### Sports hall, football stadium, tennis courts, volleyball pitches

Reservation, and renting, of these premises for sports teams can be organised via the operator of the sports complex:

Municipal administration of housing and non-housing funds ☎ 311512637-8, 603743861

### Winter stadium

Reservation, and renting, of the ice rink for sports teams can be organised via the operator of the sports complex:

[www.zs-horovice.cz](http://www.zs-horovice.cz) ☎ 728470175

### Auto sport klub Hořovice

[www.askhorovice.cz](http://www.askhorovice.cz) ☎ 602383314  
☎ 602930240  
☎ 604243278

### Karts

[www.motokaryhorovice.cz](http://www.motokaryhorovice.cz)

### Horse riding

#### RANCH – OPATRNÝ VÁCLAV

Cihlářská ul., 268 01 Hořovice

[www.opatrnnyhorovice.cz](http://www.opatrnnyhorovice.cz) ☎ 602311712

### RIDING STABLES BARDONOVÁ

Velký Chlumeč 85, 267 24 Velký Chlumeč

[www.jcbardonova.cz](http://www.jcbardonova.cz) ☎ 733774029

### RIDING CLUB RPETY

Rpety 120, Hořovice, 268 01

[www.jk-rpety.wbs.cz](http://www.jk-rpety.wbs.cz) ☎ 728215476

### RIDING CLUB ŠERM LOCHOVICE

no. 66, Lochovice, 267 23

[www.jezdectvo.cz](http://www.jezdectvo.cz) ☎ 737383581

### AGRITOURISM JITKA RABIŇÁKOVÁ

Otmiče 1, 267 51 – Zdice ☎ 777271257

### Fishing

#### CABIN AND POND RPETY

[www.rybareni-rpety.cz](http://www.rybareni-rpety.cz)

#### FISHING GUESTHOUSE PENZION ŽÁK

Osek u Hořovic

[www.rybarskypenzion.cz](http://www.rybarskypenzion.cz)

### Skiing

Brdská stopa, new information portal for cross-country skiers

[www.brdskelisty.cz/brdska-stopa.html](http://www.brdskelisty.cz/brdska-stopa.html)

### Swimming

Indoor swimming pool Hořovice and Aquapark Hořovice

Natural swimming area Zászkalská, Dráteník

[www.atlasceska.cz/stredocesky-kraj/vodni-nadrz-zaskalska/](http://www.atlasceska.cz/stredocesky-kraj/vodni-nadrz-zaskalska/)



Outdoor water park



### Parachuting

#### **AEROKLUB ČECH AND MORAVY, AIRPORT HOŘOVICE**

Organized by courses of basic para training. Taking place at the Hořovice airport during weekends, and under the direction of experienced instructors. Graduates of basic para training are offered membership in our AK. Tandem jumps.

For more detailed information visit the following address: [tajemnik@funjump.cz](mailto:tajemnik@funjump.cz) ☎ 777 150 035

### Active sport

#### **FANTASTIC OUTDOOR SAUNA HOŘOVICE,**

Milan a Růženka Vystyd

[www.sauna.hostoi.cz](http://www.sauna.hostoi.cz)

☎ 777 850 069

#### **BOWLING BAR UNINO ŽEBRÁK**

Obchodní dům, Náměstí 87, 267 53 Žebrák

[www.unino.cz](http://www.unino.cz)

☎ 777 262 514

#### **THE SKITTLE ALLEY IN LHOTKA**

[www.hele.cz/hostinec-u-prejzku](http://www.hele.cz/hostinec-u-prejzku)

☎ 728 613 317

#### **ROPE PARK**

v areálu zámku Zbiroh

☎ 739 575 303

#### **SQUASH HOSTOMICE**

Tyršovo náměstí 25

☎ 311 583 150

#### **RENTAL BIKES BEROUN**

[www.cyklopujcovna.cz](http://www.cyklopujcovna.cz)

☎ 723 181 480

## NATURE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA

Hořovicko lies in the natural borderline of protected landscape areas Křivoklátské lesy, Bohemian Karst and the Brdy Hills. The landscape is arboreous, hilly, colder and, because of silicate layers, also less fertile than neighboring limy Berounsko. Brdy are the only mountain formation in the heart of Bohemia, whose height is comparable with the border mountains. Vysoký Tok in Brdy (865 m) represents the highest point of Central Bohemia. Brdské Hills range represents an extensive area, which has remained permanently arboreal since pre-history, and where no larger settlement has ever been built. There are several natural monuments in the vicinity of Hořovice, so botany lovers may be delighted. Many places, like for example Čertova Kazatelna on Plešivec, Otmíčská Mountain, observation towers Studený and Cerhovice, offer beautiful views of picturesque Central Bohemian landscape. Late in the summer, local forests become a haven for mushroom pickers and, during favorable winters, also an interesting terrain for cross-country skiers. Adjacent Hřebeny are veined with network

of marked paths for tourists and are often used by cyclists as well. Central Brdy represent a territory, which is (resp. has been recently) almost forgotten by civilization. They were a part of the military area, and therefore were not accessible to the public for a long time. The situation has been changing, and the territory is becoming accessible. Piece by piece.

## TOURIST ROUTES IN CENTRAL BRDY

*(Accessible only on Saturday, Sunday and public holiday)*

- Podluhy – Lodge Krejčovka – Valdek – Něrežín
- Nová Ves – Těně – Strašice
- Orlov – Ohrádka – Bohutín
- Orlov – Třemošná – Orlov

## CYCLING ROUTES IN CENTRAL BRDY

*(Accessible only on Saturday, Sunday and public holiday)*

- č. 2252 Zaječov – Strašice
- č. 2251 Dobřív – Skořice
- č. 2251A Dobřív – dimension 526
- č. 8191 Bohutín – Rožmitál
- č. 8198 Láz – Obecnice

## MORE ACCESSIBLE AREAS

can be found at

[www.vujujezd-brdy.cz/vynos-c-1-2011-zpristupnene-oblasti-vojenskeho-ujezdu-brdy/d-1211](http://www.vujujezd-brdy.cz/vynos-c-1-2011-zpristupnene-oblasti-vojenskeho-ujezdu-brdy/d-1211)



*Mrtník – the Church*

## SIGHTSEEING TIPS

### Castles Točnick and Žebrák

267 51 Zdice

© 311 533 202

tocnik@npu.cz

[www.tocnik.com](http://www.tocnik.com)

Castles Žebrák and Točnick are inherently linked with significant monarch Wenceslas IV, the son of Emperor Charles IV. Ruins of Točnick castle stand on Zámecká hora (populated even in Halstatt period) at the upper end of quartzite cliff, whose lower end bears Žebrák castle. Both castles are situated above the municipality of Točnick located near the town of Žebrák.

### Zbiroh Chateau

Zbiroh č. p. 1, 338 08 ZBIROH

Information and reservation

© 371 784 598

pokladna@zbiroh.com

[www.zbiroh.com](http://www.zbiroh.com)

A castle, nowadays a chateau, dominates a town carrying the same name. According to the legend, the castle was founded by Zbyněk Zajíc of Valdek, who lost his way while hunting. After the sun went down, they climbed the nearest hill, so they would look around. But they didn't spot any sign of settlement, so they went to sleep. To their surprise they found out in the morning, that there was a lot of deer antlers everywhere around. The lord ordered to collect them and decided to build a castle on this good a favourable place. Collecting antlers gave the castle the name Zbiroh.

Today, instead of an early Gothic castle, we can find a Neo-Renaissance chateau, a former residence of failed ironworks and rail entrepreneur Baron Bethel Henry Strousberg. Painter Alfons Mucha painted his famous Slavic Epic in the large hall of this chateau.

### Castle Valdek

Ruins of early Gothic castle of bergfrit type from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with younger additional completion. In 1346, it was besieged, and it has been desolate since the Thirty Years' War. The only remnants are the tower, the remains of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Renaissance palace and bulwark. In the direction to a creek, there is a field of stones by the castle. The castle was founded by Buzici, the first one after them was Oldřich Zajíc of Valdek in 1263. There is a yellow tourist route that leads to the castle. It goes on the road from Neřežín.

### Lookout Tower Studený vrch

The tower was built for the needs of land surveyors. Members of an environmental association, in cooperation with the municipality of Velký Chlumec that has been a renter of the lookout tower for several years, try to purchase it from the state. Their aim is to continue with reconstruction works and open the lookout tower for a wide range of visitors.

[www.rozhlednastudenovrch.estranky.cz](http://www.rozhlednastudenovrch.estranky.cz)

### Lookout Tower Cerhovice – Třenice

This is a telecommunication tower, which also serves as a lookout. Parking nearby the tower is possible.



Cerhovice – Třenice Lookout Tower

## ATTRACTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

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In nearby municipalities, there can be found a variety of religious, technical and other interesting monuments:

**BZOVÁ** – Former windmill, rebuilt as a single family house

**KOMÁROV** – A building built in 1888 was built on a site of former Renaissance castle, and nowadays it is a museum of iron cast art of Komárovské ironworks. Visitors can become acquainted with fine examples of cast iron art, the museum is accessible from May to September On Saturday from 9.00 to 11.00 a.m.

[www.ikomarov.cz](http://www.ikomarov.cz)

**NEUMĚTELY** – In old legends, this village is associated with the character of squire Horymír and his horse Šemík. A large stone indicates the original place of Šemík's grave, and it is situated in a small park past the graveyard by the road, today it is shielded by a Neoclassical sandstone roof on four columns, which carries a carved inscription in the front: "In Neumětely it was believed, and is still believed, that Šemík, the faithful horse of knight Horymír, lies buried here." Parish Church of St. Peter and Paul, surrounded by cemetery walls, its core is Gothic, it was reconstructed in Baroque in half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Right next to it, there is located a Baroque cemetery gate with a unique wooden belfry sheltered with shingle.

**OLEŠNÁ** – On the village green there are several buildings reflecting folk architecture, which were proclaimed a monument zone in 1995. On the village green, there is also a small chapel with a diminutive bell tower from 1841.

**ZAJEČOV** – Originally three-nave Gothic Church of Annunciation of Virgin Mary, a part of monastic complex Svatá Dobrotivá from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Chapel of Svatá Dobrotivá from 1327 adjoining the northern side was rebuilt in Baroque later. Next to the church, there stands a statue of St. John of Nepomuk from 1709, and on the village green, there is a chapel from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In this village, there are several interesting folk architectural jewels.

**ŽEBRÁK** – Baroque Church of St. Lawrence from 1780 in the center stands on the site of an older church from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The former town hall was located in the Baroque house no. 1 on the square. House no. 97, originally Gothic, belonged to Prague's Archbishop Conrad of Vechta. In the cemetery, there can be seen several cast Empire gravestones, that were produced in Komárovské ironworks. Cemetery Church of St. Roch is also Baroque, nearby there is a cemetery gate from 1613. In the town, there is an active cultural club, and Žebrácká observatory also resumed its activities.

[www.hvezdarnazebrak.cz](http://www.hvezdarnazebrak.cz)

### RECOMMENDED MAP:

KČT no. 34 Brdy and Rokycansko



Castle Žebrák

## ON BIKES

Bike trails are not separated from the rest of communications network in the region. Separate trails only for cyclists are not built, therefore it is necessary to adjust your ride to the traffic on appropriate roads.

### WELCOME, CYCLISTS!

Welcome, cyclists! is a national certification system, which, from cyclists' point of view, examines offer and options provided by catering and accommodation services, camping sites and tourist destinations. Tourist facilities, which go through certification, are awarded with a green and white sign with a smiley.

More information available at:  
[www.cyklistevitani.cz](http://www.cyklistevitani.cz) • [www.nakole.cz](http://www.nakole.cz) •  
[www.nadacepartnerstvi.cz](http://www.nadacepartnerstvi.cz)



**HOTEL ZELENÝ STROM**, participant on the project Welcome, cyclists!, [www.hotelzelenystrom.cz](http://www.hotelzelenystrom.cz)

### BIKE TRAILS

Main bike trails, which go through Hořovice and its immediate neighborhood:

#### no. 3 – Prague, Pilsen, Domažlice, border crossing to Germany Všeruby/Eschlkam

This trail is conducted from Prague along Berounka to Zadní Třebáň, then through Svinaře, Skuhrov, Neumětely, Lochovice and Hořovice. From Hořovice, to Komárov, Zaječov, Strašice, Rokycany and Pilsen.

#### no. 302 – Prague – Vienna (Hořovice, Příbram, Dolní Líšnice, Orlická přehrada)

Trail goes from Hořovice to Jince, Příbram, Vysoká u Příbrami and Milín to Orlická přehrada.

#### no. 303 – Hořovice, Rakovník

This trail goes from Hořovice to Žebrák, Točnick, Křivoklátsko, Křivoklát and Rakovník.

#### no. 0005, 0006, 0007 – Hořovice Circuits

These are short cycling trails of local relevance, together they create a circuit around Hořovice that connects Lochovice, Hořovice, Žebrák, Točnick, Zbiroh, Kařez, Komárov, Rpty.

#### no. From 0043 to 0056 – Křivoklátsko

Another marked bike trails of local relevance, which can be found in Křivoklátsko.

#### Bike trail “Po stopách českých králů” – Beroun – Prague

**Trail B from Beroun (from the railway station) to castle Žebrák measures 19 km.** “B” goes from Beroun railway station through Beroun skatepark to Dvůr Králové. This trail mostly traces the flow of Litavka, in the first part it intersects the industrial edge of Dvůr Králové and, through Karlova Huť and around Popovické ponds, where it leaves Litavka behind, it leads to the centre of Zdice. From signposts on Palackého square in Zdice, this trail takes its guests around several beautiful ponds, and then through fields it leads to Křivoklátsko, where bikers can enjoy its hilly, and finally also arboreous, landscape, which leads the trail back to castle Točnick. The trail continues further to Žebrák (museum), past Žebrácký pond to Tlustice and Hořovice.

### SERVICES FOR CYCLISTS

#### KOLA – BARTOŠ (BICYCLES)

Anýžova 449

[www.kolabartos.cz](http://www.kolabartos.cz)

© 606 217 638

#### COMI SPORT

Lesní 1144/2

[www.comi.cz](http://www.comi.cz)

© 603 257 934 • 603 466 915

#### KOLA – DUNÍK (BICYCLES)

Tihava 67

[www.koladunik.cz](http://www.koladunik.cz)

© 733 200 113

## LOCAL PRODUCTS

#### GOAT FARM KŘEŠÍN

[milada.zemanova@centrum.cz](mailto:milada.zemanova@centrum.cz)

© 724 274 234

[www.facebook.com/RodinnaKoziFarmaKresin](https://www.facebook.com/RodinnaKoziFarmaKresin)

#### BREWERY MATUŠKA BROUMY

[www.pivovarmatuska.cz](http://www.pivovarmatuska.cz)

#### VINEYARDS JOHANKA OTMÍČE

[www.vinice-otmice.cz](http://www.vinice-otmice.cz)

#### FAMILY BREWERY VILÉM

[www.pivovar-vilem.cz](http://www.pivovar-vilem.cz)

#### GLASS STUDIO WAGA – MÁLKOV

[www.waga.cz](http://www.waga.cz)

#### PRODUCTS OF BEEKEEPING FARM VYŠTEJN

© 606 951 091 • 775 612 506



*Hořovice*

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archív Českobratrské církve v Hořovicích

SOKA Beroun

čtrnáctideník A-report vydávaného MO ČR, číslo publikované 4. 9. 2006, článek Jana Zemana "Brdy", str. 19 – 22

# TELEPHONE

**Infocenter** ☎ 311 545 317  
**Municipal Office** ☎ 311 545 301  
[www.mesto-horovice.eu](http://www.mesto-horovice.eu)

## HEALTH CARE FACILITY

Emergency call ☎ 155  
 Hospital ☎ 311 542 645 • 311 542 655  
 Pharmacy, Slabočová ☎ 311 516 600  
[www.horovice-lekarna.cz](http://www.horovice-lekarna.cz)  
 Pharmacy U Černého orla ☎ 311 512 014  
 Pharmacy Valdek ☎ 311 517 822  
[www.lekhor.cz](http://www.lekhor.cz)  
 Pharmacy – Hospital ☎ 311 542 285 • 311 542 281  
[www.lekarna-horovice.cz](http://www.lekarna-horovice.cz)

## CZECH POST, S.P.

Pražská 988/35 ☎ 311 512 530  
 Customer Service ☎ 840 111 244

## THE POLICE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Emergency Call ☎ 158  
 District department Hořovice ☎ 974 872 710  
 ☎ 602 262 099

## BANKS

**Česká spořitelna, a. s.**  
 Masarykova 161 / 1 (Penny) ☎ 956 724 300  
**Komerční banka**  
 Palackého náměstí 1419 ☎ 955 575 361  
**Poštovní spořitelna**  
 Pražská 988/35 ☎ 311 512 530

## CASH MACHINES

**ČESKÁ SPOŘITELNA**  
 Masarykova 161/1, Hořovice  
*GPS: lat 49.8369921346, lon 13.8959072313*  
 Palackého náměstí 640, Hořovice  
*GPS: lat 49.8358625119, lon 13.9030569691*

## ČSOB

Hořovice, Masarykova 1830 (BILLA)  
*GPS: lat 49.8328497, lon 13.8862964*

## GE MONEY BANK

Palackého nám. 21, 26801 Hořovice (Hotel Zelený strom)  
*GPS: lat 49.8360363889, lon 13.9037519444*

## KOMERČNÍ BANKA

K nemocnici 14, 268 01, Hořovice (Hospital)  
*GPS: lat 49.8406983333, lon 13.9155083333*  
 Palackého náměstí 1419/11, 268 01, Hořovice (KB Hořovice)  
*GPS: lat 49.8372536111, lon 13.9023188889*

## TAXI

Taxi Fany Žebrák ☎ 776 150 000  
 Taxi Vlasta ☎ 737 040 158  
 Taxi ☎ 603 536 903  
 TAXISLUŽBA (only at the weekends) ☎ 777 170 061

## ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

### HOTEL ZELENÝ STROM

Palackého nám. 21  
[www.hotelzelenystrom.cz](http://www.hotelzelenystrom.cz) ☎ 311 513 271

### HOTEL U PARKU

Pod Nádražím 281/22  
[www.hoteluparku.cz](http://www.hoteluparku.cz) ☎ 603 853 949

### PENZION RANCH

Cihlářská 1384  
[www.penzionranch.cz](http://www.penzionranch.cz) ☎ 724 040 733

### PENZION VILLA

Pod Nádražím 308/24  
[www.hoteluparku.cz](http://www.hoteluparku.cz) ☎ 606 633 109

### PENZION VALDEK

Fügnerova 374/1  
[www.penzion-valdek.cz](http://www.penzion-valdek.cz) ☎ 777 163 635

## CATERING FACILITIES

### HOTEL ZELENÝ STROM

Palackého nám. 21 [www.hotelzelenystrom.cz](http://www.hotelzelenystrom.cz)

### HOTEL U PARKU

Pod Nádražím 281/22 [www.hoteluparku.cz](http://www.hoteluparku.cz)

### RESTAURACE PESTA-OPTIMA

Pražská ulice 904 [www.pestaoptima.cz](http://www.pestaoptima.cz)

### MONTANA SPORT-GRILL BAR

Palackého náměstí 79/28

### RESTAURACE NA RANČI

Cihlářská 1384 [www.penzionranch.cz](http://www.penzionranch.cz)

### RESTAURACE U ČERMÁKŮ

Valdecká 353/5

### PIZZA MERANE, s. r. o.

fast food [www.pizzamerane.cz](http://www.pizzamerane.cz)

## TRANSPORT

### RAIL TRANSPORT

Hořovice is located on the main railway line no. 170 Prague–Zdice–Pilsen–Cheb with very good connection provided by passenger trains or fast trains approximately every hour. Connection with southern areas of the country are provided by line no. 200 Zdice–Protivín.

### Information on rail transport: Station Hořovice

[www.cd.cz](http://www.cd.cz) ☎ 601 584 696

## BUS TRANSPORT

Regular bus transport in Hořovice is provided by mostly by the company PROBO BUS a.s. In addition to sub-urban area and connection between villages and towns, this company also operates one free line serving as a public transport in Hořovice, which is active only on working days from approximately 5.00 to 15.00 in 60–120 minutes time span.

### Free public transport line:

216123 (C 09) Hořovice, Cintlovka–train st.–B. Němcové square–Hospital and back

**Information office, smart cards, travel timetables, seat reservations** ☎ 311 512 141

## MOTORIST SERVICES

### ALBL AUTOSERVIS

Tyršova 578 ☎ 603 212 793

### MERKUR K AUTOSERVIS

Masarykova 392/20 ☎ 311 513 889  
[www.merkur-k.eu](http://www.merkur-k.eu)

### AUTOMOBILOVÁ OPRAVNA, S. R. O.

Pod Nádražím 1376/19 ☎ 311 513 133

### IVANA VRBOVÁ – AUTOSHOP

Tyršova 563/25 ☎ 311 513 338  
[www.autoshop-horovice.cz](http://www.autoshop-horovice.cz)

### PNEUSERVIS PRŮCHA

Komenského 51/2 ☎ 603 833 321

## GAS STATION

### AGIP OIL ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA, S. R. O.

Hořovice-Tlustice ☎ 311 533 904

### ČERPACÍ STANICE MEDOS

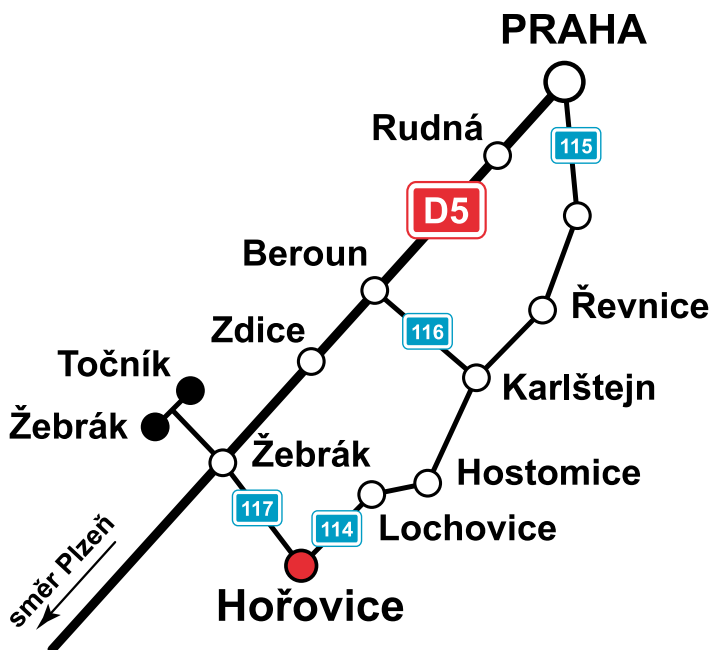
Tyršova ☎ 311 512 980

### ČERPACÍ STANICE NOVA INVEST, S. R. O.

Tlustice ☎ 311 512 673

### ČERPACÍ STANICE PROBO SERVIS, SPOL. S R. O.

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# Hořovice

