

The town Havlíčkův (former Německý/German) Brod and its surroundings have been the home-place or host place of many notable persons, among them for example Jan Rudolf Trčka from Lípa, Jan Václav Stamic, Kateřina Barbora Kobzinová, Josef Dobrovský, Karel Havlíček Borovský, Bedřich Smetana, Otakar Štáfl, Jaroslav Hašek and Bohuslav Reynek. All these personalities have something in common. Kateřina Barbora Kobzinová has had merit in foundation of the gymnasium. Josef Dobrovský, Karel Havlíček Borovský, Bedřich Smetana and others studied there later on. The satirist and journalist Karel Havlíček had been the editor of *Pražské noviny (Prague Newspaper)* and *Národní noviny (National Newspaper)* since 1848, the publicist and comic writer Jaroslav Hašek published his first stories in *Národní listy (National Papers)*. Jan Václav Stamic, the musical virtuoso, composer and founder of the Mannheim instrumental school, and Bedřich Smetana, the pianist, composer, conductor and educationist, belonged to significant representatives of the Czech music.

scientific work in the year 1778 and proved that the fragment of the Gospel of St Mark kept as a precious manuscript in Prague, was not original. Josef Dobrovský was a perseverant defender of freedom of thought and scientific estimate, and an uncompromising critic. He had been a tutor in the family of the count Nostic, a chancellor of the seminar for priesthood education and a private learned man since 1791. History of the Czech Language and Literature, Detailed Grammar of the Czech Language, German-Czech Dictionary and Principles of the Old-Slavonic Language belong to the basic works of Dobrovský.

He defied the impending absolutism. He was constantly prosecuted for his political activity by Austrian authorities. In 1850 the National Newspaper was stopped and so Havlíček began to issue a political weekly periodical *Slovan*. He was tried for the articles published there by the court in Kutná hora but the jury acquitted him. At night from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> December 1851 he was arrested in his mother's house in Německý Brod and transported to Brixen. There, he wrote three satires – *Tirol Laments*, *Baptism of St Vladimir* and *King Lavra*. When he returned in 1855, he learned about the death of his wife Julie, he was banned from staying in Prague and most of his friends kept away from him for fear of persecution.

She was born in Německý Brod in the house U Černého orla (*The Black Eagle*), the well-known coaching inn, as Kateřina Najbyrtová. She was not schooled in the youth and she learned to write only at her later age. When she was 21, she married the widower Böhm who had three children. Her husband became a wealthy man and reputable burghess, a member of the town council. After her husband's death, she brought up both her stepdaughters who clung to her with whole-hearted love. The daughter Rozina married the organist Antonín Stamic later on. The composer Jan Václav Stamic was one of their sons. Lady Kateřina married Tomáš Augustin Kobzina, a member of the town council and the later magistrate. During their marriage, their property accumulated in so far that they belonged to the wealthiest families in the town. She loved her husband very much and left 8 600 Rheinisch guildens for foundation of a Latin school at her husband's request. The gymnasium was founded as late as five years after her death and was called *Carolinum*. It was the first Latin gymnasium in the Časlav region.

Bedřich Smetana showed an exceptional musical talent as early as he was a child. He came to Německý Brod after his studies in Jihlava where he had not had good results. He studied together with his brother Antonín at the gymnasium in Brod in the years 1836–1839 and he graduated in Plzeň. He composed his first pieces as a student. After the studies, he opened up his own musical institute and was engaged as a choirmaster and music-master in the Swedish Göteborg later on. After five years, he came back to Prague but won himself through hardly. Only when he wrote the operas *The Brandenburger*s in Bohemia and *The Bartered Bride*, he became the first conductor of the *Prozatímní divadlo (Provisional Theatre)* in Prague and composed two more operas for them (*Dalibor*, *The Two Widows*, *The Kiss*, *The Secret*, *The Devil's Wall*). The opera *Libuše* opened up the National Theatre in the year 1881. In October 1874 Smetana lost his sense of hearing, he went to live with his daughter after the useless medical treatment and in *Jakbenice*, he composed one of his most remarkable works – a cycle of tone poems *My Fatherland*.

He concentrated on the graphic art and excelled as an illustrator after his studies. He also applied himself to the film, realized five scripts and even acted in some of them. As a graphic artist, he also designed post stamps with the motif of *Vysoké Tatry*. He was member of several creative teams. As a great town patriot, he initiated and realized dedication of a monument to Karel Havlíček Borovský in Německý Brod, the celebration of 200 years from the foundation of the gymnasium and many other social events promoting the town. Together with his father, he had merit in founding a symbolical cemetery of tragic victims of the mountains near *Popradské pleso* in *Vysoké Tatry*. He had never forgotten his native town. Besides a part of his work, he also donated number of historical documents to it and mediated enrichment of collections of the museum and the archive. He depicted the old Brod in his aquarelles. The native town of Otakar Štáfl reminds him by the monument in the so-called *Štáflova bašta (Štáfl's Bastion)* close to the place where his native house used to be situated.

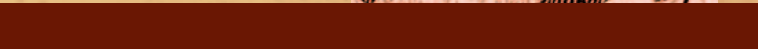
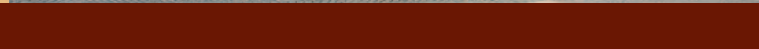
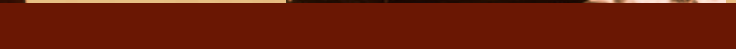
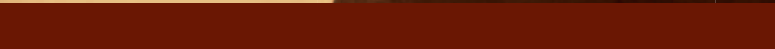
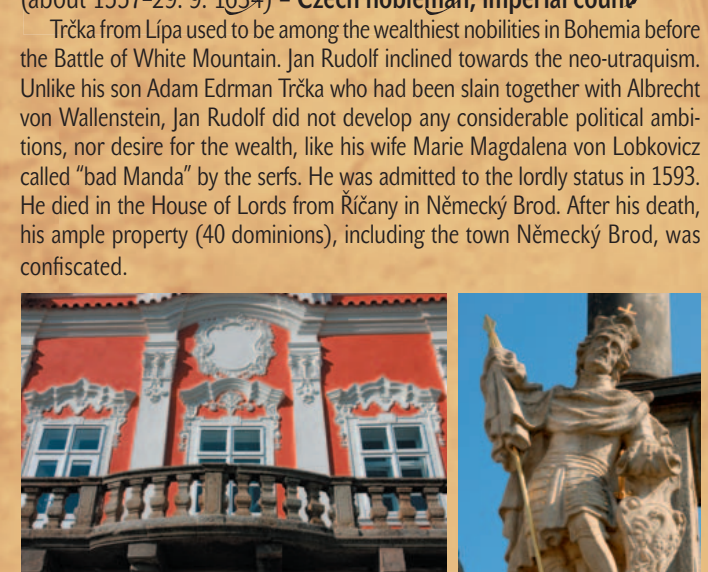
Josef Dobrovský (17. 8. 1753–6. 1. 1829) – linguist of the Age of Enlightenment, founder of Slavonic studies, historian and Catholic priest, the leading person of the first stage of the national Enlightenment. He grew up in the German neighbourhood and had not learned Czech until his studies at the gymnasium in Německý Brod (1763–1767), where he also came to his national awareness; he graduated from the gymnasium in Klatovy. He studied philosophy and theology in Prague. He wrote his first

representatives of the Prague's arty society, he professed an anarchistic radicalism. His stories, sketches and humoresques had been published in *Národní listy (National Papers)* since 1902. He left for the front of *Halič* in 1915. He joined the Czechoslovak legion in the Russian captivity there but left it soon owing to disputes and joined the Red Army. After his return in 1920 he was engaged in the cabaret *Červená sedma*, published short-story collections and got back to the arty life. During the world war, he wrote his peak work *The Good Soldier Švejk* mostly in *Lipnice nad Sázavou* where he spent the last years of his life. He has been buried in the old cemetery there.



Bohuslav Reynek (31. 5. 1892–28. 9. 1971) – graphic artist, catholic poet, metaphysics- and spirituality- oriented, translator. He studied a secondary school in Jihlava and was interested in literature and creative art. Afterwards, he studied agriculture at the Technical University shortly. He began to write poesy during his first journey to France. In Grenoble, he married the French poetess Suzanne Renaud. He was in touch with a number of notable personalities of the Czech culture, for example with Josef Čapek, Josef Florián, Vladimír Vokolek. His work is remarkable. It comprises 9 books of poetry in the literary part, 2 books of poetry in prose, number of translations of works of French prose-writers and expressionistic poets. In field of graphic art, 19 paintworks have been preserved as well as 160 drawings,

Jan Václav Stamic (19. 6. 1717–27. 3. 1757) – composer, violinist, concertmaster of the orchestra. He gained his first education from his father Antonín. Then he studied at the Jesuit gymnasium in Jihlava and probably also in Prague. He graduated when he was 17 and his traces lost for some time then. During wars for Austrian inheritance, he went to abroad, travelled over German princely courts and performed as a musical virtuoso. He had been engaged as a concertmaster and a count chapel-master with the count palatine in Mannheim presumably since

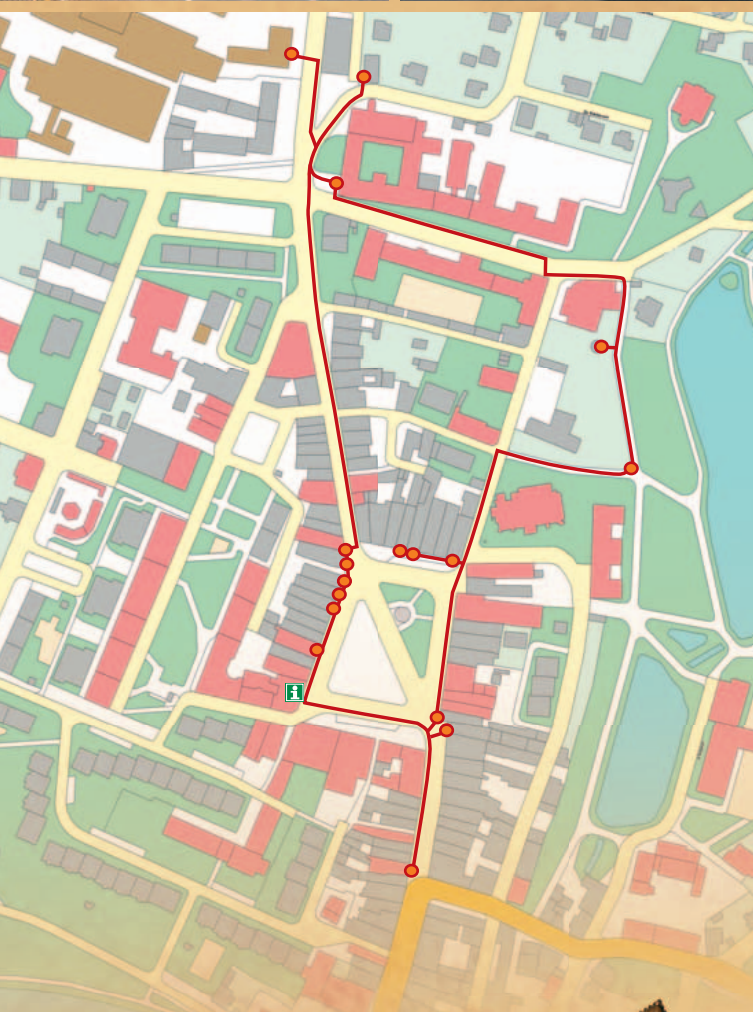






## Educational Walking Tour No. 1

Route of path: Dolní street → Havlíčkovo náměstí square → Dobrovského street → B. Kobzinové street → Štáflova street → the park Budoucnost → Havlíčkovo náměstí square



### Dolní Street

**House No. 104** – The composer Bedřich Smetana stayed in lodgings with Mrs. Billanská during his studies at the gymnasium in Brod in the years 1836–1839. Students used to meet here to discuss, take complementary instructions and give concerts.



### Havlíčkovo náměstí Square

**Suchánkovský House (No. 51)** – At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the inn U Krechlerů was kept here. Jaroslav Hašek (1921–1923) used to visit it during his stay in Lipnice.

**Hankovský House (No. 49)** – In the years 1831–1833 the young Karel Havlíček lived here in lodgings with the ladies Berliš.

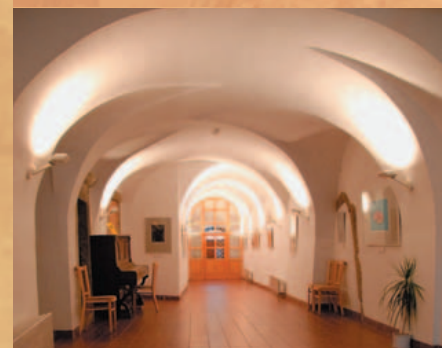


**Böhmovský House (No. 48)** – This house has been connected with Kateřina Barbora Kobzinová, the foundress of Latin schools in Brod. Her first husband Ferdinand Vilém František Böhm bought the house and Kateřina lived there also together with her second husband. She bequeathed it (1730) to her stepdaughter Rozina Böhmová, married to Antonín Stamic.



**Havlíček's House (No. 19)** – This house was bought by the merchant Matěj Havlíček, father of Karel Havlíček in 1832. The museum exposition Tracing Karel Havlíček in Německý Brod reminds of stays of the famous journalist and writer and his family in Brod.

**Old Pharmacy (No. 18)** – Gallery of Fine Arts is located in this building now. The gallery specializes in drawing, graphic art and illustration. Number of artists related to the region, e.g. Reynek, Zrzavý, Panuška, Šerých and Saska are also represented in the collections.



**Romencovský House (No. 179)** – K. Havlíček used to come here regularly to buy tobacco after his return from Brixen. Tobacco was dispatched from the local store to the wide surroundings.



### Dobrovského Street

**Brewery Městanský pivovar (No. 27)** – Originally the house of Bukovský from Hustiřany, residence of the Augustinian gymnasium since 1740. The Czech scientist, philologist, historian and founder of Slavic studies Josef Dobrovský studied here in the years 1763–1767.



### B. Kobzinové Street

**The house Štáflova chalupa (No. 2015)** – It is assumed that the first gymnasium in Brod, founded in 1735 from the bequest of Kateřina Barbora Kobzinová, had been resident in this timbered building from the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

### Štáflova Street

**The former monastery of Discalced Augustinians order** – Later on (since 1815) it had been the residence of the gymnasium. Number of notable personalities studied here in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, among others Karel Havlíček, Bedřich Smetana, František Jaromír Rubeš, Jan Hulakovský, Josef Jahoda, Václav Klofáč and others.



### The Park Budoucnost

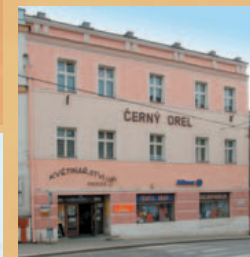
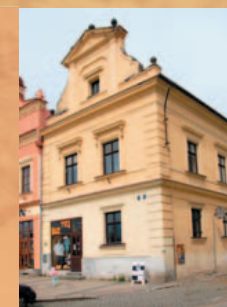
**The bastion Štáflova bašta** – The fortification bastion has served as a monument of the painter Otakar Štáfl since the year 1957. Panoramic pictures from the life of Karel Havlíček Borovský created by Otakar Štáfl for the celebration of 200 years of the gymnasium in Německý Brod in 1935 are also deposited in the exposition.



### Havlíčkovo náměstí Square

**House U Zlatého lva (No. 176)** – The oldest known Brod inn used to be in this house, documented in written already since the year 1559. The then owner of the town Jan Rudolf Trčka from Lípa, the last descendant of the wealthy nobility, passed here.

**House Kašičkovský (No. 174)** – An inn used to be here where many notable persons were lodged on the imperial way between Vienna and Prague, such as the Emperor Leopold I. (1670), the Princess Maria Antonia (1670), the Empress Eleanor (1679), the Emperor Joseph I. and his wife Elisabeth and the Archduchess Maria Theresa and Maria Anna (1723), the Emperor Joseph II. (1766) and the Emperor Ferdinand I. (1836).



**House U Černého orla (No. 158)** – It used to be a renowned coaching inn. Kateřina Barbora Najbyrtová, born Kobzinová, was born in this house. She was the foundress of Latin schools in Německý Brod.

**House Rejnovský (No. 160)** – Burgess, organist and painter Antonín Ignác Stamic bought the house from the parish office of the decanal church and on the 19<sup>th</sup> June 1717 his wife Rozina, born Böhmová, gave birth to the most famous Brod native, the musical composer Jan Václav Stamic.



Po stopách významných osobností v Havlíčkově Brodě

TRACING THE NOTABLE PERSONS IN HAVLÍČKŮV BROD



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