



A legend about the death of a ward of Lady Kateřina is connected with creating the grammar school, he was a student of the Prague school, who did not survive the cold from a trip to Brod. This was the impulse for the establishment of the Latin schools in the city, so talented boys could study locally, and thus did not have to travel far. After 1777 a military hospital was set up in the house. In the 19th century, the property again became an inn, where various cultural and educational associations met (such as "Civil discussion with a reading room and library," "Women's educational and entertaining unity Eliška").



No. 157 – DOLNÍ UL. (LOWER STREET)



Between the front and the rear of the house with a baroque shield, the chapel of "Israeli communities" used to be on the first floor, as stated in the city directory of 1892. The Jewish community rented this property from landlord Jan Fiedler. The first mention of this was in 1626. There had been a well known and very popular roadside inn on the imperial road from Vienna to Prague. In 1666 it became the property of municipality, which rented it to Baltazar Leopold Najbyrt, who became the landlord of municipal house "U Černého Orla". Soon, the house was bought by Alois Koref and he founded the haberdashery. At the same time, he was the head of the church and he held this post for many years. At that time in Germany Brod was a relatively large Jewish community (in the late 19th century it numbered 39 families), which sustained the one-class private school with instruction in German language. It was located on the street of Svatovojtěšská. In 1888, the municipality established a Jewish cemetery in Ledečská street.

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No. 132 – „U KOZLÍČKŮ“ HOUSE

The exhibition house in Dolní Street called Dusíkovský, later U Kozlíčků, U Hubáčků or U Běhounků, it is originally a Renaissance. A shield from 1738 is historically younger. The house has a grand Baroque facade with the niche in which is the image of St. Trinity and underneath is an ancient lamp. There is a legend about a young baker, who was punished for adultery by being kidnapped by black goat. Since then the black goat has never been seen in the city, and therefore his unhappy mother gave money to a prayer "for the salvation



and peace of his soul," she left a hanging lamp on the house. Before her death, she bequeathed money for the keeping of this light "forever", otherwise he would haunt the house. This obligation was passed to other owners, who kept the custom until the early 20th century. According to books, the homeowners in the 18th century were Brtničtí, a baker by profession. Actor Václav Vydra also experienced a ghost story and mentioned it in his book of memories. At the time the house was called U Hubáčků.

No. 104 DOLNÍ UL. (LOWER STREET)

This originally baroque house with classical facade is associated with the stay of the composer Bedřich Smetana in our city. From 1836–1839 he studied at Brod grammar school, along with his brother Antonín. Even as a student he was more interested in music than studying. In this house they lived in rented accommodation at Mrs. Bilanská. Students met here to learn, but also to debate and have concerts. Even then Smetana's extraordinary musical talent was reflected, the first compositions he formed as a student, he ran the music, together with his classmates Buttula, Hrska and Vlček. Together they founded a string quartet, for which Smetana assured a musical literature.



No. 87 STARÁ RADNICE – A REGIONAL LIBRARY

The dominant building in the square is the Stará radnice (The Old Town Hall), which stands on a plot of two Gothic buildings, and forms the southern side of the square. By its renaissance shield and spire with a clock, it proves the city's fortunes in the 16th–17th century. In the alcove is a well known "Brodská death" – a Hnáta skeleton bones, who in 1472, wanted to give the city to Jihlavský, and was punished as a warning for



his betrayal. Stará radnice is a late Gothic building from the late 15th century, after the great fire in 1662 it was rebuilt in the new Renaissance style. In the rear wing was a brewery, whose cellars have been preserved in the basement and there are wine cellars now. After the fire of 1834, which not only burned down the city hall, but also the neighbouring



brewery, the brewing townspeople bought a building of former high school at an auction – a house Bukovských from Hustiřany from the Horní suburbs, where the brewery moved. The city Hall got a new tiled roof from tiles after the fire. After moving the office from the Stará radnice, there was a courthouse and other government agencies. Today it is the library.

No. 85 SVATOVJĚŠSKÁ STREET

Svatovojtěšská street connected square with neighborhoods V Rámech and ended at the Zlatá brána, which led to the cemetery at the church of St. Vojtěch. The original Gothic building, which was rebuilt to its present form after the great fire in 1834, Czech researcher and archivist Jan Hulakovský lived and died (in 1877). After graduating from grammar school Brodský, he studied philosophy in Prague and was employed at the National Museum, later in the gubernatorial archives in Prague, where he focused on the manuscripts. He is the author of numerous contributions in the contemporary trade press (eg, he made a dictionary of abbreviations).



No. 27 BURGERIOS BREWERY

Today's brewery building provided a shelter to Brodský grammar school "Caroline" in the years 1740–1815. Baroque building, located on the homestead place in the Horní suburb, and originally belonged to the family of Bukovský from Hustiřany. As a new building Augustinian order bought it from the widow Bukovská, because the original wooden timbered house situated near the monastery did not suit either teaching, or the number of pupils. In addition to six classrooms, lecture halls and seminars, there was also a space for a theatre in the new Baroque building, where high school students played theatre. One of the students at that time was enlightened linguist Josef Dobrovský (years 1763–1767). After moving to the Augustinian monastery, the building was sold to the state, and served as a salt place, and officials also lived in it. After the Great Fire of 1834, which destroyed the brewery in the back of the Stará radnice, it was purchased by burghers. Beer has been brewed there up to this day.



No. 191 BURGHERS POORHOUSE

The city in some way took care of their sick and impoverished burghers. The oldest medieval hospital was at St. Kateřina church in the Dolní suburbs near the bridge over the river Sázava. In the 19th century, it was not suitable for this purpose.



to "city poorhouse" and its members do not have to be burghers as it had been perviously, but also people from the community. The poorhouse was funded by donations, links, and contributions of people living here.

No. 189 NURSING AND ORPHANAGE

Other social facilities of the city was the nursing home and an orphanage. Both homes were purchased from charitable donations and bequests of rich burghers. The Orphanage was founded by the city council decision in 1869, when the house of Mrs M. Saarová was purchased for that purpose. The building was in the base of the classical with building modifications after the fire in April 1883 (the fire spread to the building from the adjoining house No. 191).

The idea of establishing nursing originated in the 1870s, preparation for construction lasted for ten years. The municipal council donated land plot No. 190–191 and gave 2000 gold in cash for the construction of the building, the same amount was also given by the City Savings Bank. Nursing was opened in September 1892. Three nuns from the monastery horažďovický cared for 150 orphaned children.



No. 188 STARÁ FARA (THE OLD RECTORY)

Near the church there is a corner house, known as the "Stará fara". According to archaeological finds it is originally a Gothic structure – one of the few stone buildings in the city. At that time it was an important property, showing status and wealth of its owner. It can be securely dated to the pre-Hussite period. It was a larger yard area, near the church. Evidence of Gothic architecture is a bricked broken portal in first floor, also notable is the south-east corner space with a solid perimeter walls, vaulted by two cross vaults. Subsequent reconstruction, renaissance and classical, it completely masked the Gothic core of the house. In the modern history the house it served as the city's orphanage.



3.

stand-hills in Havlíčkův Brod



Town houses
of Havlíčkův Brod

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Vysocina Region

Project: To the beauties and history of Havlíčkův Brod,
reg. no. CZ.1.11/2.2.00/02.00554.
This project was co-financed by the European Union.



Havlíčkův Brod (formerly German Ford), similarly has its interesting history just like other Czech medieval towns. It is composed of many "big" events, stories, whose scene was the city, its square with busy markets, merchants' shops and craft workshops, inns on a busy junction between Bohemia and Moravia. As if behind the scenes and less public, "smaller" stories were played, stories of celebrities and ordinary people, stories of good and evil, whose scene was the bourgeois houses in the square and streets of the oldest part of town. Lets uncover the secrets hidden in Gothic buildings together, under the Renaissance vaults and and Baroque arches of houses. Please come in...

No. 57 STARÁ RYCHTA – NEW TOWN HALL (TOWN OFFICE)

Stará Rychta originating from the 13th century, has always been included in the most important areas on the square. Until 1770, when the numbering of houses was introduced, the positioning of houses on the square was determined by this building.



was operating up to the 19th century. Originally nobility gave it to lease to city reeves. From 1559, it was owned by the burghers, as evidenced by the old grunt books. Connected with the brewery was the known restaurant "U Zlatého jelena", which resided here from the 16th century to 1750. After the construction work in 1777, it was replaced by a military barracks, and the inn became the kitchens for the garrison. The Army operated in the house until 1884, then it was transferred to Čáslav. Stará Rychta, thanks to the Neo-Baroque building modifications, it became the seat of city hall and still serves this purpose. The ground floor is now an information centre for the town.

No. 56 HANUSOVSKÝ HOUSE

The oldest written report about Hanusovsky dum dates from the year 1565. It remembers a Renaissance reconstruction of the city in the late 16th century, which is also resembled by vaults in the ground floor. From this period two Renaissance tombstones are preserved in mázhauz, which were initially located near the Dean's Church and related to the wives of dean Matěj Romence. According to the owner V. V. Jenč from 18 century, the house No. 56 was called Jenčovský. The facade of the building is the result of alterations in the 18th and 19th century. The house became a property of the city in 1862. At the time, in the back of the house, a forge and later also the joinery was reconstructed. In the arly 20th century, a town museum was located in the Hanusovsky house (from 1910 to 1921) until the Brodská Hall with City Savings Bank exchanged this house for Havlickuv house, where the museum was moved to.



No. 51 SUCHÁNKOVSKÝ HOUSE

Originally it was a Renaissance building, brewing. Since 1906, on the ground floor was a restaurant "U Krechlerů" with a guestrooms at the back. A wellknown writer Jaroslav Hašek (from 1921–1923) visited the restaurants during his stays in the Lipnice nad Sázavou. Another history of the house is associated with the year 1853, when there in the 1st floor was initiated by MUDr Čermák first city hospital. In the early days it had infirmary in the rented rooms, and only four beds. Within a few years it grew to ten beds, but not enough existing space to other needs. The hospital was private, it was sustained by the citizenens themselves of funds from the lottery, balls, theatrical performances, as well as from burghers foundations. For lack of space it was relocated (in 1858) from the square to the outskirts to the house No. 95. In private hands it was until 1857, when it became a public general hospital.



No. 50 MALINŮV HOUSE

One of the most spectacular houses in the square of Havlíček is the Malinův dům (formerly called Kosařovský or Křenkovský according to the owners from 16th and 17th centuries.). This is a late-Gothic building from the 15th century with Renaissance reconstruction of the following century. In the mázhauz is a comb, which is considered as the most beautiful in the city. The glossy facade of the Malinova house with a stone balcony is from the early 18th century. According to tradition, the house was associated with the powerful clan Trček from Lipa in the 16th and 17th centuries, they were the owners of the city, but this theory is unproven. The name Malinův dům is accordng to the homeowners, who had a "taproom with wine." there. In the second half of the 20th century, Arts Gallery was located there.



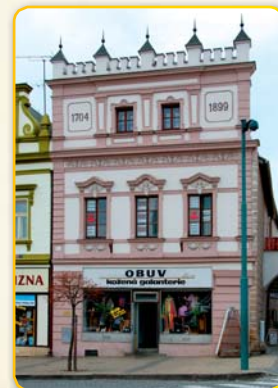
No. 49 HANKOVSKÝ HOUSE

The neighboring house, also called Dlabáčovský, has a Renaissance origin. The facade was modified much later, the year 1889 is counted as beginning of this house. A commemorative plaque proclaims, that in rented accommodation of the Berlišových girls, lived young Karel Havlíček (in the years 1831–1833). As a student, first he was going to the primary school (3rd class) and then into the first class "parvo" of Brodský grammer school. At the time the house was called Dlabáčovský. Havlíček was later recalled, how he diligently studied there and sometimes behaved in a cheeky manner. After the fire in 1860, the house was bought by A. Niedermertl, and was called "lower Niedermertlův" in contrast to the neighbouring – upper. The new owner interconnected the both houses.



No. 48 BŮHMOVSKÝ HOUSE

The house No. 48 has a Renaissance basis with a revised front from 1889. It is connected with the fate of Catherine Barbara Kobzinová, founder of the Brodský grammer school. The house was bought by her first husband, William Francis Ferdinand Boem from Lojsbachu, burgher of Staré město in Prague, which stayed in the former German Brod as a widower with three children. Catherine lived in the house with her second husband, Tomáš Kobzina, who later became a royal magistrate. Mrs. Catherine was widowed a second time, and because she had no children of her own, in the will she left (1730) the palatial house to her stepdaughter Rozin Boem, married as Stamic. Four generations stayed in this family. In 1841, the house was bought by Vojtech Niedermertl. Both houses was connected, and in 1889 he gave them a new historic facade.



No. 19 HAVLÍČKŮV HOUSE – MUSEUM OF VŠOČINA

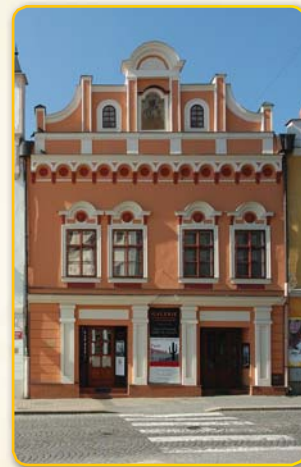
A dominant position at the top of the square is the corner house with a stone bay window and a turret, now called Havlíčkův dům. It was originally called Rolandovský, according to its owner. He reported himself to the faith "in both" and on religious grounds in the troubled times of the 30-year war, he emigrated abroad. Construction originally was late Gothic with a barrel vault, and preserved Gothic cellars. In the 16th century, it was rebuilt in a Renaissance style, as evidenced by the addition of another vault in the basement, and a painted wooden ceiling on the first floor, at the beginning of the 17th century. The last major reconstruction is Neo-Gothic style



from the 1871 (architect F. Schmoranz) made in connection with a national ceremony, when they revealed the memorial plaque on the house, dedicated to the K. Havlíček. The family Havlíčková owned the house from 1832 until 1880, when a widowed mother of K. Havlíček sold the house to City Savings Bank. Currently the building is owned by the city, and there is a museum with exposition of "the footsteps of Karel Havlíček in German Brod" with personal relics of the writer and his family.

No. 18 STARÁ LÉKÁRNA (OLD PHARMACY) – GALLERY OF ART

With Havlíčkův house is adjacent the "stará lékárna" (the old pharmacy), formerly a house called "Chmelvodovský". It comes from the early 15th century, the oldest record is from 1581. It belonged to wealthy families, although in the following centuries, it often changed the owners. The house preserved a Gothic vaults and cellars with an underground passage. The latest reconstruction discovered numerous Gothic and Renaissance architectural elements (the late Gothic pierced tile, stone lining and semi portal arches), which shows, that the homeowner was a rich and an important person. The house was rebuilt a several times in the 17th and 18th centuries, from 18th century there used to be a chemist – hence the traditional name of "stará lékárna". Certain items of the pharmacy equipment, such as pharmaceutical containers, were found in the latest reconstruction. Today, the house is a fine arts gallery, which specializes in painting, graphics and illustration.



No. 179 ROMENCOVSKÝ HOUSE

A late Renaissance building from the late 16th century had been the property of dean Matthew Romence. From the facade of the Renaissance to the present day preserved fragments of Renaissance wall paintings, which originally covered the entire facade. Today there are only in four upper niches. In extreme niches are frescoes with the motif of the Virgin Mary with Infant Jesus and the Pieta, in the middle we can see the stylized painted columns with leaf ornament. Frescos is necessary to reconstruct. In the 19th century in Romencovském house owned by J. Mensik, he opened the first bookstore in the city. Anton Musil Jihlavský ran it. In the first half of the 19th century there used to be a storage of tobacco for surroundings. K. Havlíček after returning from Brixen regularly went here to smoking.



No. 176 U ZLATÉHO LVA HOUSE

In this house used to be the oldest known restaurant in town, called U Zlatého lva (The Golden Lion house), documented on 1559. The house had an archway in the past, which walled stone pillar was discovered during restoration in 1972. The inn was in the house until 1920. According to the chronicle record of a cantor Jelinek, this house was also called Řičany, Jan Rudolf the owner of the city died in 1634, the last descendant of a wealthy Trček family from Lipa. He lived longer than his wife Marie Magdalena, born as Lobkovicová, and his son Adam Edrman, who was murdered along with Albrecht Wallenstein in Cheb. After the death of Jan Rudolf, a large family property was confiscated to his heirs, including the German Brod, which was sold to General Filip Frederick Breuner.



No. 174 KAŠIČKOVSKÝ HOUSE

Another house on the square, which served as an inn, was Kašičkovský house, also called Skribanův in the 16th century. The road from Vienna to Prague, which was connected by the busy road leading through the Imperial German Brod, were accommodated in this inn a distinguished guests from the Habsburg dynasty – as Leopold I., Josef I., Josef II. or Ferdinand I. The name Kašičkovský appear in the 1652. There is a saying that there is a hidden gold and silver brick duck, shelled of precious metals and even other treasures of precious metals. No such object was ever found. The saying can have a true heart in the fact that its owner was a priest Jan Winterberský, who had to leave the city and country, and before he left he could have hidden the treasure in the house.



No. 169 U BÍLÉHO KONÍČKA HOUSE

The first documented owner of the house, called The White Pony house, is known from 1579, when it was Adam Šusta. Today's well-known name is recorded in writing until 1654. The current form of the facade bears traces of classical arrangements from 1780. The purchase contract of 17th century shows, that there had been a "catering business" since 1686. In the first half of the 19th century, a close friend of Karel Havlíček lived in this house with his family, and was a graduate of the Mining Academy in Štiavnica Václav Zak. In the garden arbor they played chess together. When building a fire in 1855 burned all Václav plans, drawings and "tool steel", which broke him mentally and he never recovered from it. He had to be hospitalized in Prague, where he soon died.



No. 163 JÁCHYMOVSKÝ HOUSE

They also called it "great" for its wide entrance. The oldest written mention of the building known as U Paříků is from 1559. Two centuries later it served as an inn "U Zlatého beránka". Originally, this way was narrowed by little street leading to the eastern walls. Evidence of this is now a wider entrance to the house with a beautiful arch in mázhauz and two house shields. On the first floor until today were painted wooden ceilings from the time the fire 1662. From 1674, there lived barefoot Augustinian friars, until a new monastery building above the Horní gate was built. In 1850, the former love of Karel Havlíček, Francis Weidenhofferová, sister of significant business Vojtěch Weidenhoffer, married František Judmann and lived in this house. The house was then called U Judmannů. The inn here was until 1870, in its hall in the first half of the 19th century, balls and dances were held.



No. 160 REJNOVSKÝ HOUSE

The oldest record of this house dates back to the mid-16th century. About 100 years later, the building was owned by Rejnovský. After his death the house was given to church dean by his widow Anna Rejnovská in a testament. In the 1709, she established the foundation, which gave it to the Brotherhood of God body in German Brod. There is a legend associated to the fire of the building, and also to the establishing of the foundation Lenten blessing "Miserere". Burgher and organist Antonín Stamic bought the house from the church. His wife Rozina, born as Boem, gave birth here to a son, Jan Václav Stamic, later a famous musician and composer working in Mannheim. In 1730, Antonín Stamic sold the house, because his wife Rozina inherited a magnificent corner house on the west side of the square from her stepmother, Kateřina Kobzinová, (House No. 48).



No. 158 U ČERNÉHO ORLA HOUSE (THE BLACK EAGLE)

Here his wife gave birth to daughter Kateřina Barbara in 1673, later she married as Kobzinová, and was the founder of brods latin schools. She established the foundation in which she gave 8 600 gold rhines in land, and cash to build a "Carolina" – as the latin schools were named. But she never saw it because she died. The schools were allowed to open by emperor Karel VI. five years after her death (1735).