



# Welcome to Krnov

Welcome to the town of organ and the town of famous drink Kofola. Welcome to the town with many temples where you can see unique medieval frescoes, you may visit the only synagogue in the county or become a visitor of a rare film festival in Europe.

It is up to you, which face of the town you want to see, our guide offers various options. Save enough time for both a brief overview of the town and detailed explorations of local cultural and natural monuments.

Keep in mind that Krnov is a bordering town, so take an advantage and explore nearby Polish regions such as Glubczyce and Prudnik to get closer to traditional way of life in this part of Silesia.



# Content

<b>Welcome to Krnov</b> .....	2
<b>Basic features</b> .....	6
A brief overview of long Krnov town history .....	12
Important dates of Krnov town history .....	16
Important people associated with Krnov town .....	18
<b>Krnov town tours circuits</b> .....	20
Under the patronage of the Cross and the Star of David .....	22
For keen supporters of bird's eye views and lookouts .....	44
On the trail of industrial and modern periods .....	58
Relaxation .....	74
<b>Leisure time – where to go first?</b> .....	86
<b>Do not miss our local festivals and celebrations in Krnov</b> .....	89
<b>Places to visit in Krnov surroundings</b> .....	90





Basic features



## Geography

Krnov town is situated in the north-east part of Nizky Jesenik Highlands, becoming a Silesian lowland in the close surroundings of the town. The town center is situated 316 m above sea level. The highest peaks in the area are Bednarsky (588 m above sea level) and Trislov (566 m above sea level). The most significant peaks are the two forming town dominants – Cvilindkx (441 m above sea level) with the pilgrim church of Virgin Mary in the east and Bezrucuv Peak (390 m above sea level) with memorial of a Silesian poet Petr Bezruc in the west. Krnov town is situated just at the confluence of Opava and Opavice Rivers. The town area covers 44,3 km<sup>2</sup>.



## Population

At the beginning of 2016, the population was 24 238 inhabitants, the population density is 547 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

## Transport

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

First class **road** no. **I/45** Sternberk - Bruntal - Krnov (bordering with Poland) goes through Krnov. The road crosses here with another first class road no. **I/57** Brumov - Bylnice (bordering with Slovakia) - Valasske Klobouky - Vsetin - Valasske Mezirici - Novy Jicin - Fulnek - Hradec nad Moravici - Opava - Krnov - Mesto Albrechtice - Temesna - Vysoka (bordering with Poland). There are also second class roads leading to the town.

The only important providers of **local public and coach transport** in Krnov are Arriva Morava and Osoblazska dopravni Company. Bus station is located nearby the town center, in a walking distance of local railway station. **Railway no. 310** Olomouc - Opava Vychod goes through **Krnov**. The railway splits here in railway no. 292 Krnov - Jesenik - Sumperk. **Krnov railway station** is located nearby the town center. There is another railway station here in **Krnov - Cvilin** (railway no. 310) and all the trains stop here.





## *A brief history of transportation*

*On April 1, 1834 the first regular stagecoach line Krnov – Opava started operating. Stagecoach operated four times per week with extra Mondays as Krnov town fair was held.*

**Krnov public transportation system** is provided by seven bus lines numbered 801 – 807. Krnov public transportation system is integrated into Ostrava transportation system (ODIS). An important cycling route **no. 55 Slezska magistrala** goes through the town, it is 111,11 km long. It starts in Jeseník, leads through Krnov and Opava to Hlucín Lake. From here tourists may follow the route no. 5, the Amber route. The busiest streets in Krnov provide cycle track lanes. One of possible transporting option is a local domestic airport with a grass surface ([www.letistekrnov.cz](http://www.letistekrnov.cz)).



## **Information and services for tourists and town visitors**

Touristic Information Center (TIC)

Hlavní náměstí 25, 794 01 Krnov

Tel: +420 554 614 612

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

E-mail: [infocentrum.krnov@seznam.cz](mailto:infocentrum.krnov@seznam.cz)

Guide services available, including audio guides.



Many attractions are provided with QR codes ([www.silesiatourism.com](http://www.silesiatourism.com)).

You can download a local mobile guide on your mobile phone or tablet. ([www.krnov.cz/mobilnipruvodce](http://www.krnov.cz/mobilnipruvodce))



Mobile guide to be downloaded

# A brief overview of long Krnov town history



## Early beginnings of the town and the Premyslids

In a picturesque countryside, in the place where the last peaks of Jeseníky foothills meet Polish plains, in the place where Opava River flows into Opatovice River, there Krnov town is located. You can find the town in the old maps under a German name Jagerndorf. Krnov, as well as many other settlements in this region, was developed thanks to its colonization, which was to protect sparsely seated bordering regions of Czech kingdom against their neighbours. No evidence exists, when exactly Krnov received its municipal rights. We can only assume this happened just after the first half of the 13th century. The early beginnings of the town history are linked to Premyslids dynasty. Until 1377, it was part of Opava principality; later it became the center of a new Krnov principality, despite being involved in a complicated inheritance procedure.

## Lutheran Hohenzollerns of Ansbach

In 1523, the principality of Krnov underwent a major change as it was taken over and bought by a margrave Jiri Hohenzollern of Ansbach, a representative of Hohenzollern Family. Having a new lord meant having new rules for living. Jiri was a protestant and supporter of Luther's doctrine. He forced his new serfs to accept new religion. All Catholic orders were expelled out of the town and all sacral buildings were used for secular purposes.

### What we will never know



*The town symbol was firstly mentioned in 1311. The symbol shows three golden horns in a blue field, where there are three six-pointed stars among the horns, leading to three different directions. Mouthpieces of horns converge by the golden ring in the middle. The meaning of the symbol is still unknown, it may symbolize three trade routes on whose crossroads Krnov town was established.*





In 1606, the last representative of Krnov Hohenzollern branch Jan Jiri came to power. He was famous for his courage and perseverance he fought with against Habsburgs. He was a commander of Silesian estate troops on the side of Bedrich Pfalz. The result was the loss of his entire property. He died in exile in 1624.

### Austrian-Prussian fights for Silesia

In 1622, Krnov principality was given by a Roman emperor Ferdinand II to a new lord, Charles of Liechtenstein. Krnov lost its importance of a princely seat during the reign of Liechtensteins, there were the princely offices which were responsible for governance. Religious came back to the town, Virgin Mary cult became more important, evidenced by a pilgrim church at the hill above the town.

The heritage of Hohenzollerns became one of pretenses to wars against Prussia, threatening the entire Silesia region. Signing of the peace treaty in 1742, the principality was divided into two parts and Opavice River demarcated border line between Prussia and Austria. Krnov became a bordering town, all natural trade ties were split off.



### The period of plenitude and prestige

The first half of the 19th century brought the town the greatest boom and prosperity. This was mainly caused by a rapid industrial development. The starting point was a crafting tradition of textile manufacturing. In 1832,



Alois Larisch established a workshop for manufacturing, washing and dyeing cloth. The number of new factories soon increased and in 1895, there were forty-nine textile companies in Krnov. In 1873, the first organ company started its manufacture and Rieger Bros. Company was established. Local industrial potential was enhanced with a malt-house, brewery, vinegar factory and two distilleries.

### Difficulties of the 20th century

A successful development of the entire area was interrupted by World War II. Most of buildings were damaged by bomb attacks, many streets ceased to exist. After the war, all inhabitants of a German origin, which was the majority of Krnov population, were expelled. Krnovsko region, as well as other Sudetic areas, was slowly being settled. New settlers came from various part of Moravia, Bohemia, Slovakia and Ukraine. Greek inhabitants, who were civil war refugees, also played an important role in settling of Krnov. Until 1974, Greek inhabitants formed an important part of Krnov population. Unsettled, but rich history is written in the streets and buildings, therefore Krnov is a worth visiting place.

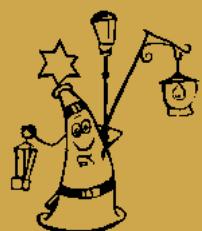


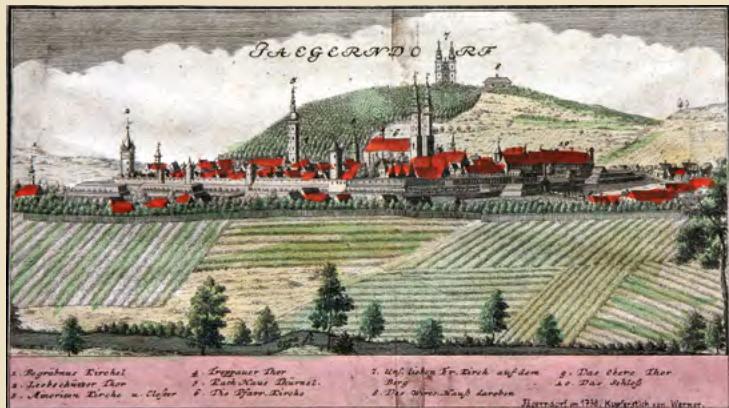
### Do you fancy beer?

*On August 21st 1827, a foundation charter of local Krnov brewery was issued. Do not hesitate to taste the beer. The original beer is no more brewed in Krnov, but it follows its original recipe.*

### Did you know that?

*Since 1826, all Krnov inhabitants did not have to worry about taking their lantern outside. In the dark, there were 105 rape-oil lanterns along the streets. This type of lightning was replaced by gas lamps in 1866, later in 1903, gas lamps were replaced by electricity.*





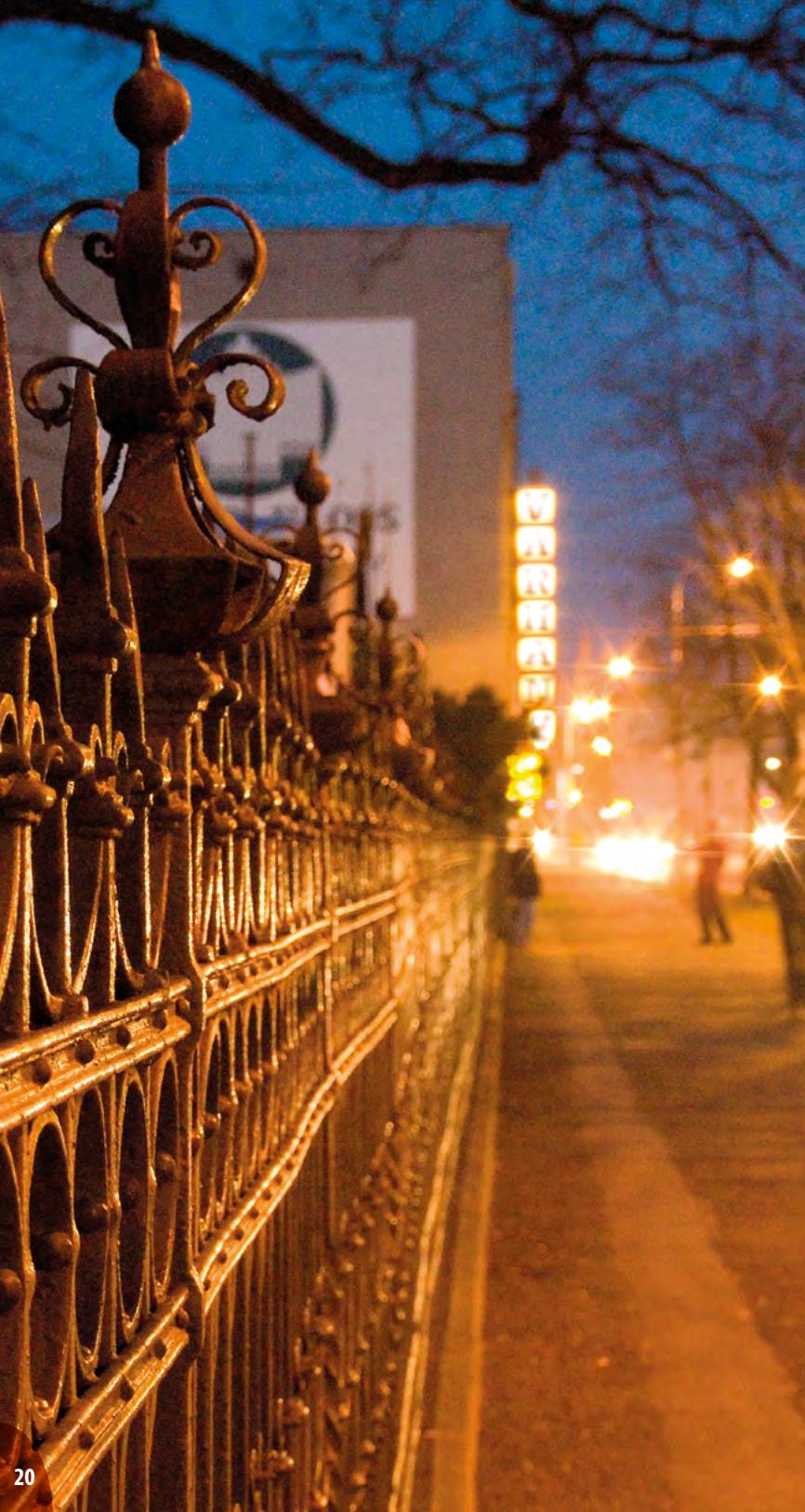
## Important dates of Krnov town history

1200	30 000 years ago	the area of present Krnov was settled by primeval hunters,
1300	5 000 years ago	an agricultural period,
1300	6th century A.D.	town area is settled by a Slavonic tribe of Holasice,
1300	April 27, 1240	Kyrnow settlement was firstly mentioned in the Czech king Wenceslas' charter,
1300	the first half of the 13th century	Premyslids called for settlers from Germany and Flanders,
1300	August 31, 1279	Czech queen Kunhuta confirmed the privileges of Krnov,
1400	1311	town symbol is firstly included on the town stamped document,
1400	1377	Krnov principality was established,
1500	1474	Krnov was conquered by Matthias Corvinus,
1500	1475	Matthias' royal coin Grossus Carnoviensis was firstly minted in Krnov,
1500	1490	Selenberk Family replaced Premyslids in ownership of Krnov,
1600	1523	Jiri of Selenberk got an approval for selling the principality of Krnov to Jiri Hohenzollern for 58 900 Austrian Guldens,

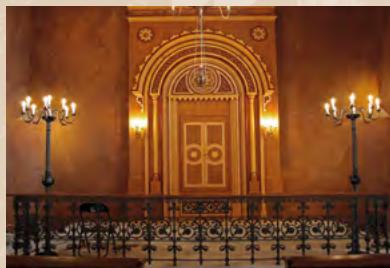
1600	1622	Carl of Liechtenstein gained the confiscated principality of Krnov for faithful services to Habsburgs,
1700	1722	foundation stone of Church at Cvilin was laid down,
1700	1742	Krnov became a bordering town after the War of Silesia,
1700	April 1, 1779	almost the entire town burnt down during the Prussian occupation,
1800	1872	local railways started operation: Krnov – Olomouc, Krnov – Jindrichov, Krnov – Opava,
1800	1882	museum in Krnov was established,
1800	1890	Krnov town covered with a phone connection,
1800	1904	the first car in Krnov,
1850	December 17, 1918	Czech army troops were accommodated in local barracks,
1900	October 7, 1938	Krnov as Sudetenland was annexed to Hitler's Germany,
1900	May 6, 1945	the Red Army invaded Krnov,
1950	August 21, 1968	the Warsaw Pact troops invaded Krnov,
1950	March 25, 1990	the end of occupation, the last troop of Red Army left the town,
2000	July 7, 1997	severe floods in Krnov, the entire area of Krnov was seriously damaged by floods.







Town tours  
circuits



## Under the patronage of the Cross and the Star of David

- 1) *The Seven Sorrows of Virgin Mary Pilgrim Church*
- 2) *Holy Spirit Church with Hospital*
- 3) *Krnov Synagogue*
- 4) *The Nativity of Virgin Mary Church  
with the Minorites Monastery*
- 5) *St. Martin Church*
- 6) *Evangelical Church*
- 7) *St. Benedict Church*



## The Seven Sorrows of Virgin Mary Pilgrim Church 1

**GPS 50°4'48.115"N, 17°43'18.415"E**

**Address:** Front Cvilin hill

**Distance from the center:** 1,5 km

Civilín peak (441 m above sea level) with its pilgrimage church and a lookout tower is a noticeable dominant of Krnov town. You can see the church when arriving at Krnov, no matter which direction you are coming from and what time of the day it is. Yet, the church is effectively highlighted by the lights in the dark.

This pilgrimage place was established thanks to an effort of Minorites Order guardian Cornelius Ottweiler, who decided to strengthen Catholic faith in Krnov region just shortly after The Thirty Years' War.

In 1678, an Episcopal consistory of Olomouc permitted a construction of a wooden St. Cross and Virgin Mary of Seven Sorrows Chapel. The land needed for construction was provided by Krnov town. A miraculous painting of Virgin Mary of Seven Sorrows was placed in the chapel. The painting was painted by a Krnov painter Jindrich Tauber and dedicated to chapel for his daughter's recovery. Pilgrims were coming to the painting to pray for recovery and help. The miraculous power of the painting was officially approved by Olomouc consistory. Moreover, a permission was issued to hold religious processions four times per year. Popularity of Virgin Mary was so great that the Minorites of Krnov ordered another painting by Tauber, a large altar canvas. Finally, in 1690, they were supplied with the painting. However, it soon became clear that it was not a miraculous painting. The Minorites solved the problem in their own way, they placed the original panel painting just behind the altar. The wooden chapel soon became not presentable enough for the place so popular with pilgrims. On the initiative of a guardian Bedrich Kubin new preparations for a large temple construction started. Famous local builders Ondrej Gans with his son Jiri Bedrich Gans were in charge of its realization. The church was built between 1722 and 1728. A prince of Krnov Josef Adam of Liechtenstein





became an important donor of the church. Many Krnov masters, painters and sculptors contributed to interior designs. In 1724, an Opava master Vaclav Thil successfully installed an organ. A respectable Brno painter Frantisek Rehor Eckstein was responsible for fresco paintings. He worked here with his journeymen during the years 1726 and 1727. In 1865, local people built up 222 stone steps which enabled the access up the steep hill. The pilgrim temple was quite seriously damaged at the end of World War II. Towers were destroyed, as well as the vaulting was falling down. Present fresco decoration is just a copy of the original Eckstein's one. It could only be done thanks to the detailed prewar photographic documentation.

**For public:** The Holy Mass is held every Sunday at 10 a.m. The church is open also during religious pilgrimages.

**For details visit:** <http://kostelcvilin.cz>

### ***Education by the prince***

*In 1520, prince Jiri of Selenberk gave the Cvilin hill to Krnov citizens to use with of local birches to splice besoms as useful tools to educate naughty teenagers.*



### ***The legends of Cvilin***

*After 1523, Hohenzollerns expelled all the Catholics out of the town. A new mint was established in the Minorites Monastery. The church turned into a granary and in its Marian Chapel a cabinetmaker, who desecrated and burnt down the images of saints, including the altar one, settled down. He was cursed for this crime. He could only have been redeemed by doing good under miserable conditions until his respect for Virgin Mary was recovered. He became a hermit. He was staying in a cave on the hillside of Cvilin, he ate only roots and wild berries. He prepared ointments out of medicinal herbs and left them to be found by the sick. He was hiding from the people, therefore he was called the devilish barber. As the Minorites came back to the town, he was deprived of the curse and confessed himself. He was given the absolution and the chapel of Virgin Mary was built at Cvilin. He could have died in a piece.*



## Attractions in the vicinity of the church



### Lookout at Cvilin

GPS 50°4'55.340"N, 17°43'21.070"E

Distance from the church: 220 m to the north (p. 45).



### Cvilin castle

GPS 50°4'7.937"N, 17°43'39.320"E

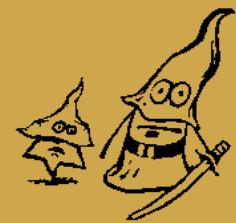
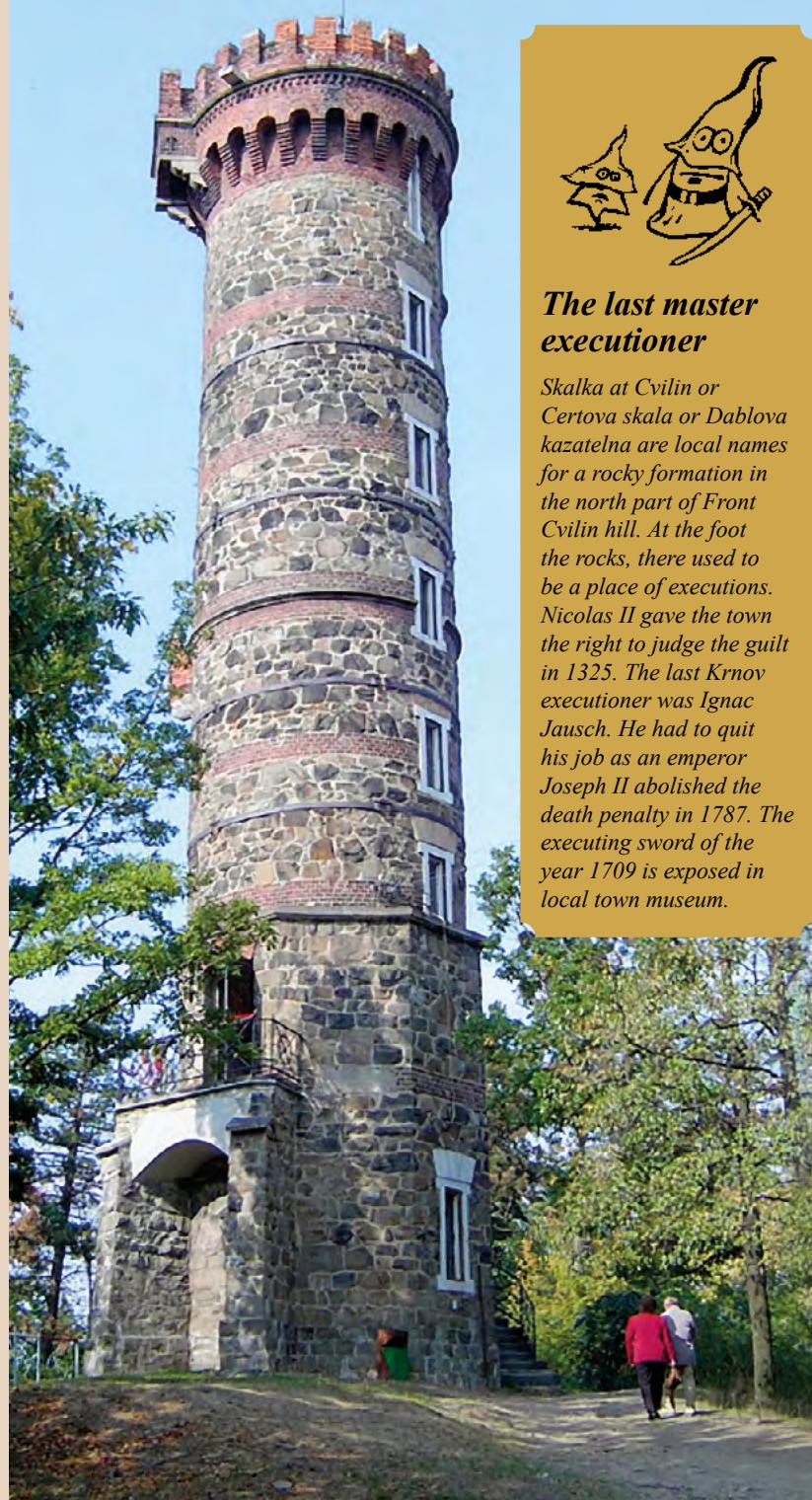
Distance from the church: 1,5 km to the east, follow the green tourist route.

The castle is situated at Rear Cvilin hill (423 m above sea level). The castle was documented in 1253, however it had existed already in 1238 under name Lobenstein. The first owners of the castle were Benesovic Family members, the second were princes of Opava, and finally it was the seat of Krnov princes. The castle had a square floorplan and a large cylindrical tower, situated in the south corner of fortification. Matthias Corvinus conquered the castle in 1474, it was restored later during the reign of Barbara of Krnov (†1510) and Jan of Selenberk (†1508), after whom the castle was named Selenburk. The castle lost its strategical importance during the reign of Hohenzollerns and the princely seat was relocated to more comfortable castle in the town. Nowadays only the castle ruins remained.

### Hans Kudlich Lookout in Uvalno

GPS 50°3'1.779"N, 17°43'59.784"E

Distance from the church: 5,4 km to the east, over Rear Cvilin hill, follow the green tourist route (p. 46).



### The last master executioner

Skalka at Cvilin or Certova skala or Dablova kazatelna are local names for a rocky formation in the north part of Front Cvilin hill. At the foot the rocks, there used to be a place of executions. Nicolas II gave the town the right to judge the guilt in 1325. The last Krnov executioner was Ignac Jausch. He had to quit his job as an emperor Joseph II abolished the death penalty in 1787. The executing sword of the year 1709 is exposed in local town museum.

# Holy Spirit Church with Hospital ②

GPS 50°5'27.292"N, 17°42'23.388"E

**Address:** Sv. Ducha 12

It used to be an old duty of towns to look after their elderly and diseased people without their own family background.

The church was likely established in the 80's of the 13th century by Nicholas I, the prince of Opava. The church belongs among the oldest buildings in the town. In the past, the church was located on the outskirts of the town, nearby the gate called Hlubicka, which was a gateway to Polish town Głubczyce. Until 1408, the church was administered by the Order of Teutonic Knights. Later on, at the command of a Moravian margrave Jost, the church and hospital were given under the administration of local people. The margrave found the estate in a very poor condition and commanded the local people to remedy the situation. Immediately the construction of a new church started. Only triumphant arc, located in the eastern nave of the church, has been preserved from the original church. A gothic one-nave space is hooked by a ribbed vault, surviving many centuries despite its obvious irregularities.



## Treasure of medieval wall painting

Construction activities were topped with a unique fresco paintings in the second half of the 15th century. An unknown author placed here twenty-seven paintings of both the Old and New Testament. With its extent, age and content, this unique collection of wall paintings is an exceptional proof of medieval paintings in this part of Silesia. The author was certainly an experienced painter, who knew temples very well. He was inspired mainly by Rhineland, nevertheless his figures show fading out traditions of a beautiful Czech style. It is hard to express whether it was the author's art licence or investors' wish, who were the citizens in this case. It is interesting to find out that he broke the tradition with the scene order. He did not depict his narration in the sequence of the Bible, but quite freely with two or three painting lines, framed with bordure and themes of oak leaves. A series of circumstances contributed to preservation of frescoes until now. The first was the change of the mansion owner. The others were the change of faith and a new mission of the church and hospital. After 1523, the paintings were repainted and the church nave was divided into two parts by a wooden ceiling. To the groundfloor, a tap-room of a poor reputation was placed. There was also a granary in the church, which was placed just above the tap-room.





An extensive reconstruction was held between 1771 and 1773, based on the project by a local builder Michal Clement. Hospital building was newly built up from the ground and joined to the church with a Baroque façade.

After World War II, the complex became dilapidated. Its renewal started in 1980's. In 1988, the concert hall was ceremonially opened in the church. The organ in presbytery was built in local Krnov Rieger-Kloss Company. Its serial number is Opus 3600, it has got 2 710 pipes and it is the first instrument with a computer memory manufactured in Krnov.

**For public:** In a nearby TIC it is possible to organize a group tour with a guide. The guide will introduce the monument in details and also demonstrate a unique musical instrument.

**For details visit:**

[www.infokrnov.cz](http://www.infokrnov.cz), section Tours





## Krnov Synagogue

3

GPS 50°5'23.222"N, 17°42'26.963"E

**Address:** Soukenicka 28

The synagogue in Krnov is the only one in Moravskoslezsky County, which survived the Crystal Night in 1938 and resisted all reconstruction attempts in following decades.



### 10 Stars

*The synagogue in Krnov is one out of ten places, where regional offices of Jewish culture were established. This is thanks to the project "Revitalizing of Jewish monuments in the Czech Republic", cofinanced with European Union funds.*

In 1871, the synagogue was established in the place of damaged town ramparts and in neighborhood of the Minorites monastery. The building was designed by Ernst Latzel, the owner of the oldest building company in Krnov.

The exterior was designed in a Romanic style, with elements of early Christian and Byzantine architecture. The eastern frontage is adorned with two 22 m high towers and a shield with the Decalogue. Architectural elements of Sephratic Jews were implemented in decorative interiors. A three-naved vaulted space is divided by an arcade, above which there was a gallery reserved for children and women during ceremonies. A coffered ceiling tops an ornamental decorativeness of the interior.

The fate of the synagogue makes a remarkable story. A German-speaking council dared not to accept the order from Berlin in November 1938. They did not allow to burn it up and ransack, nevertheless all the symbols of Judaism disappeared during one night. After the war, the building



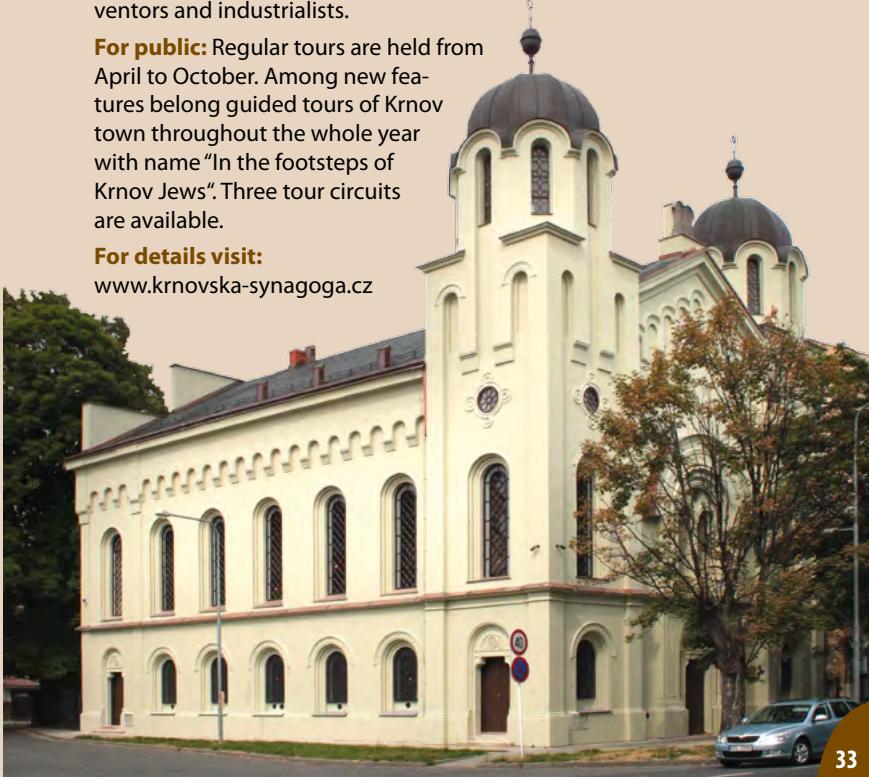
### Do you know what Stolpersteins are?

A Stolpersteine is a paving cube of dimension 10 x 10 cm. They are made of brass and include names and fates of former Krnov inhabitants, who did not survive Holocaust. They are placed in the pavement in Soukenicka Street, Mikulasska Street and at Hlavní Square. There have been twelve Stolpersteins so far, new names will certainly be added in the future.

served as a warehouse and since 1960, it was the seat of State district archive. The synagogue was given back to Jewish community in Olomouc after a devastating flood in 1997. Reconstructions started step by step and the synagogue soon served also for cultural purposes. Thanks to the project "Revitalizing of Jewish monuments in the Czech Republic" the reconstruction was successfully finished in 2013. Unfortunately, the original mobiliary was lost, but thanks to the preserved photodocumentation they even managed to make a replica of Thora (Aron Ha-Kodes) box, hidden behind a traditional curtain on the raised platform (Bima or Almemor). Seven rows of benches come from the burnt synagogue in Olomouc. A total restoration was topped with a museum exposition of Jewish inventors and industrialists.

**For public:** Regular tours are held from April to October. Among new features belong guided tours of Krnov town throughout the whole year with name "In the footsteps of Krnov Jews". Three tour circuits are available.

**For details visit:**  
[www.krnovska-synagoga.cz](http://www.krnovska-synagoga.cz)





## Nativity of Virgin Mary Church and the Minorites Monastery

4

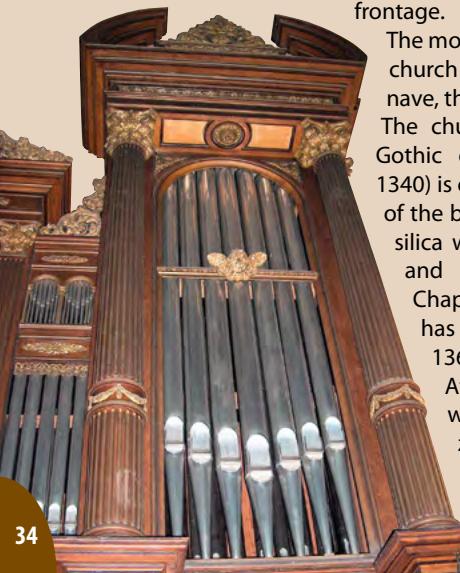
GPS 50°5'22.788"N, 17°42'20.718"E

Address: Stursova 2

Activities of the Minorites Order in Krnov has been linked with the fates of the town for many centuries. By tradition, the monastery was established already in 1273, and a few decades later even the construction of the church started. The monastery was located by the eastern rampart, nearby the gate which was named Opavská. A present monumental complex is formed by a three-nave basilica with two polygonal towers in the frontage.

The monastery adheres to the northern church wall, it is formed by a three-nave, three-floor Baroque building. The church brickwork is mainly of a Gothic origin. The presbytery (1300-1340) is considered to be the oldest part of the building, later three naves of basilica were connected. A remarkable and unusual St. Maria Magdalena Chapel, located on the southern side, has been preserved (built approx. in 1360).

After 1523, as Krnovsko region was bought by Lutheran Hohenzollerns, all the Minorites were expelled out of the town. The



church was divided by the ceiling. The upper floor served as a granary, on the ground floor an armory was placed. The monastery building was used as a mint, brewery, occasionally the Provincial Parliament had conferences here and finally, all people from nearby hospital, which was closed down, were replaced here.

The return of the Minorites became possible after 1623, but they were able to play their role and accomplish their mission after The Thirty Years' War ended.

In 1736, two new towers were built up, the monastery was also newly built and the complex was unified with Baroque façades. Many authors participated in the interior works. Fresco paintings by Joseph Stern (1716-1775), who was an Austrian master living in Brno, is a very valuable piece. Stern belonged among favourite and remarkable authors of his period, therefore he was asked by the Minorites to take up this demanding and difficult ornamentation in Krnov. He worked here with his helpers in 1766.

### *A Glorious past*

*The Minorites were considered to be the most educated order members in their historical period. Their monastery became the strategical point in the town. It was the center of an art and politics. In the 15th century, Krnov was the seat of Czech-Polish province, which administered fifty monasteries in the area of contemporary Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, Russia and Moldova. In these large areas, the Minorites also operated in diplomatic services of the Pope and other monarchs.*





Frescoes develop the narration of Virgin Mary, presbytery and a main nave depict life scenes of Virgin Mary, whereas the side naves and choir lofts depict the celebration of Virgin Mary and her panegyrists. This Rococo painting, so playful in its secular form and brightened with the sun and clear colourfulness, was hidden for a long time under layers of over-paintings and dust. It was a difficult restoration work finished in 2012, which uncovered its original beauty. A native of Prostějov town František Antonín Sebastini (1724-1789) worked on wall paintings in monastery. He placed them in a refectory. As all the religious orders discontinued their activities in 1950, the monastery was used for various purposes. In 1975, for example, it turned into a hotel. The church was used as a warehouse. The Minorites came back to Krnov in 1990. Surprisingly a devastating flood, which hit the town in 1997, helped the continuous renewal and restoration of the church.

**For public:** With an advance appointment in TIC Krnov, it is possible to arrange the tour of monastery church or check whether your immediate visit is possible.

**For details visit:** <http://krnov.minorite.cz>, [www.infokrnov.cz](http://www.infokrnov.cz), section Tours





## St. Martin Parish Church

5

GPS 50°5'25.606"N, 17°42'4.744"E

**Address:** Namesti Osvobozeni

The church was firstly mentioned more than 700 years ago in 1281, as Nicolas I of Opava entrusted the church under the auspices of the Order of Teutonic Knights. It is not documented whether the church is situated at the same place as it was in the past.

The church was built at the turn of the 14th and 15th century. It was a one nave building in a Gothic style. The church was made of stone.

Later, the side naves were built up. In the 15th century the southern tower arose. The northern tower was built up to a roof level only. In the following century, the side naves were built up and the church got a basilica character. In the same period, the southern hall was built up. In 1554, the northern tower was finished. It was called "the town tower", because it operated as a watchtower. Jan Jiri of Krnov had the church reconstructed at the beginning of the 17th century. A new facade was crowned by sgraffito decorations. Their remains are still evident just above the southern entrance. The church suffered the worse damage during the great fire of Krnov in 1779. The roof burnt down as well the vaulting of the first nave fell down. This extensive reconstruction was financially supported by a Krnov prince and empress Maria Theresa. The reconstruction itself was



done by a court builder Jindrich Haucke. In 1789, the church was ready for a new consecration. A major reconstruction was done in a Baroque style. A southern staircase and a choir loft were added to the building.

In contrast, the chapels on the southern side of the church were removed. A new art style influenced also the interior. Both local and foreign painters, sculptors and plasterers participated in interior decoration works. Jan Frantisek Greipel of Vienna is the author of St. Martin on the main altar.

In 1822, a master Weltzel of Kraliky constructed a new organ for the parish church. Later in 1904, it was replaced by the new organ made by local Rieger Kloss Company, which was used as a sample product to attract new organ customers.

In 1980's, a painter Jan Jemelka of Olomouc created stained glass windows in the eastern nave, in the presbytery.

There was a cemetery all around the church. At the beginning of the 20th century, four local tombstones, coming from the 16th century, were put into the northern church wall. The statue of Immaculata is placed by the northern wall. Also the statue of Virgin Mary, standing on the globe with a snake wrapped around her, is a very quality Baroque piece dated before 1764.

In 2014, a town tower of St. Martin, including the exposition of tower watcher's apartment (p. 54), became accessible for public and together with towers of Krnov belong among the most visited attractions of Krnov.

**For public:** Regular tours are held from July to August. With an advance appointment, it is possible to arrange group tours in St. Martin Church or the Town tower with the possibility of visiting the tower's guide apartment.

**For details visit:** [www.infoknov.cz](http://www.infoknov.cz), section Tours



# The Evangelical Church

6

GPS 50°5'25.187"N, 17°41'40.609"E

**Address:** Husovo namesti

A town extrication of medieval ramparts resulted in a rapid urban development. New streets, squares and entire boroughs arose in a quite fast pace. A new square was established at the crossroads of road to Mesto Albrechtice and a new railway corridor. In the years 1901 and 1903, a new dominant, the evangelical church, was built in this area. The building was designed by local architect Frantisek Blash, working for local building company of Ernst Latzel. Together they managed to build a three-nave church in a Newgothic style, with its frontage oriented towards the square. The frontage is formed by a quadratic tower (52 m high) with few lower staircase towers on the sides. The construction was funded by money collections not only among local Evangelists, but also many other European members. A devout widow of Zurich donated the tower clock. The organ was manufactured in local Rieger Kloss Company.

For details visit: <http://krnov.evangnet.cz/>



# St. Benedict Church

7

GPS 50°5'6.904"N, 17°40'18.449"E

**Address:** local area Kostelec, Bruntalska ulice

**Distance from the town center:** 2,3 km

St. Benedict Church, or at least its eastern part, is considered to be the oldest building in contemporary Krnov. The original Roman building had a rectangular ground plan with a presbytery topped with apse. The present vaulting comes from the first half of the 14th century. The church got its present shape between 1769 and 1772. Its oldest part was integrated into the new building as sacristy. The necessity of reconstruction was due to the fact that the church was the place where the copy of highly venerated painting of Mother of God of Czenstochowa was placed.

The painting burnt down in 1779, a new copy was painted by Fratisek Antonin Sebastini. A brick tower in the western frontage was finished during reconstructions in 1862. The original project included a clock on the tower wall. This did not happen until 2012, with effort and financial support of local Kostelec people.

## A unique fresco paintings

A fresco paintings is certainly the most valuable attraction in sacristy, which is the oldest part of the church. In the apse, there is an uncovered Romanic ornamentation, which likely originated at the beginning of the 13th, shortly after the church was finished. Its center creates a monumental composition of God the Father on the throne, supplemented on the sides with evangelical symbols. Underneath, a strip of angels, saints and saintess is placed. Another horizontal stripe depicts scenes of Christ's childhood. Romanic paintings of Kostelec definitely belong among one of the greatest discoveries, which supplements modest evidences of Romanic paintings in our country. The northern side of presbytery depicts a legend of St. Benedict. The opposite southern wall reminds the Acts of mercy and Deadly sins, both frescoes originated in the first half of the 15th century. The coronation of Virgin Mary and the Transfiguration on Tabor Mountain, which are painted just the opposite one another on the eastern and western side, originated circa in 1470. In the same period, also ornamentation of a ribbed vault, with paintings of Holy Father, evangelical symbols and an armorial gallery originated. Restoration works were held between 2000 and 2007, followed by a total church reconstruction.



## St. John the Baptist Statue

By the northern wall of the Church, there is a sandstone statue of St. John the Baptist, dated from 1745. This is a quality, late Baroque masterpiece, made by a sculptor Andreas Zahner of Olomouc.

**For public:** St. Benedict Church in Krnov – Kostelec visiting days: Monday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., with an advance reservation.

Audial interpretations in sacristy are available in: Polish, German, English and Czech language.

**For details visit:** [www.svaty-benedikt.cz](http://www.svaty-benedikt.cz)



### Have you heard?

*The Order of St. Benedict (in Latin *Ordo Sancti Benedicti*) is the oldest preserved monkish order of western Christianity. The Order is controlled by the Rule of St. Benedict of Nursia from the beginning of the 6th century, which was written especially for monkish community in Monte Cassino. The motto "Ora Et labora" – "Pray and work" became the official motto of the Order.*



## Lookout at Cvilin, Liechtenstein Lookout

GPS 50°4'55.340"N, 17°43'21.070"E

**Address:** Front Cvilin hill

**Distance from the town center:** 1,9 km

The lookout at northern side of the Front Cvilin Hill (436 m above sea level) and nearby the pilgrim church, was built up at the beginning of the 20th century. The lookout was built according to the project of an architect Ernst Latzel thanks to Krnov section of Moravia-Silesian Sudeten Mountain Corporation, on behalf of Krnov mayor Jan Kienel. It was given a name "Liechtenstein Lookout" in honor of a rich maecenas, without whose donation it would not be possible to build it up. Also the mayor of Krnov and local people contributed some money in a public collection. The very first opening of the lookout is dated back to June 11, 1903.

This cylindrical structure made of stone with its ecru brick stripes was originally erected up to 35,2 meters, however the turret was removed from its top during reconstruction works. Currently, it is 29 m high with a wooden staircase inside, consisting of 144 stairs. Once climb them you find yourself at the observation platform with a decorative battlements. There are beautiful views at Krnov town out of this place, to the north you can see Polish lowlands and under high visibility conditions you can see the transmitter tower at Praded (1492 m above see level) and other peaks of Jeseniky Mountains.

**For public:** Open daily from June to September, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., in spring and autumn weekends only. The lookout is open in a good weather only. In TIC Krnov you may arrange an access to the lookout outside the opening hours or check whether the lookout is open or not.

**For details visit:** [www.infoknov.cz](http://www.infoknov.cz), section Tours



## For keen supporters of bird's eye views and lookouts

Visiting Krnov enables a few options for everyone who likes exploring towns and countryside of bird's eye view. Lookouts and publicly accessible town towers will broaden your horizons with new insights.

- 8) Lookout at Cvilin
- 9) The Tower of Synagogue
- 10) Town Hall Tower
- 11) St. Martin Church Tower
- 12) Na Vyhlice Lookout



## Places to visit in the vicinity of Cvilin lookout:

### The Seven Sorrows of Virgin Mary Pilgrim Church

GPS 50°4'48.115"N, 17°43'18.415"E

220 m to the south (p. 23)



### Cvilin Castle

GPS 50°4'7.937"N, 17°43'39.320"E

1,7 km to the east, follow the green tourist route of the church (p. 26)



### Hans Kudlich Lookout

GPS 50°3'1.779"N, 17°43'59.784"E

**Address:** Straziste in Uvalno

5,7 km to the east, follow the green tourist route of the church

Hans Kudlich lookout is situated at the hill above Uvalno village (Lobenstein), 395 m above sea level. It was built in 1913, in honor of the most famous local native Hans Kudlich (1823 Uvalno – 1917 Hoboken, USA). The tower is 22 m high, the observation platform is in the height of 18 metres.



**For public:** Weekends and bank holidays  
April, October: 10 a.m. to 12 a.m., 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
May, June, September: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
July, August opened daily: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

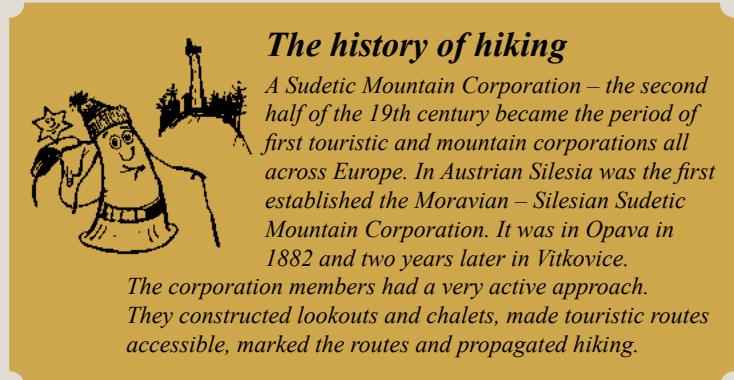
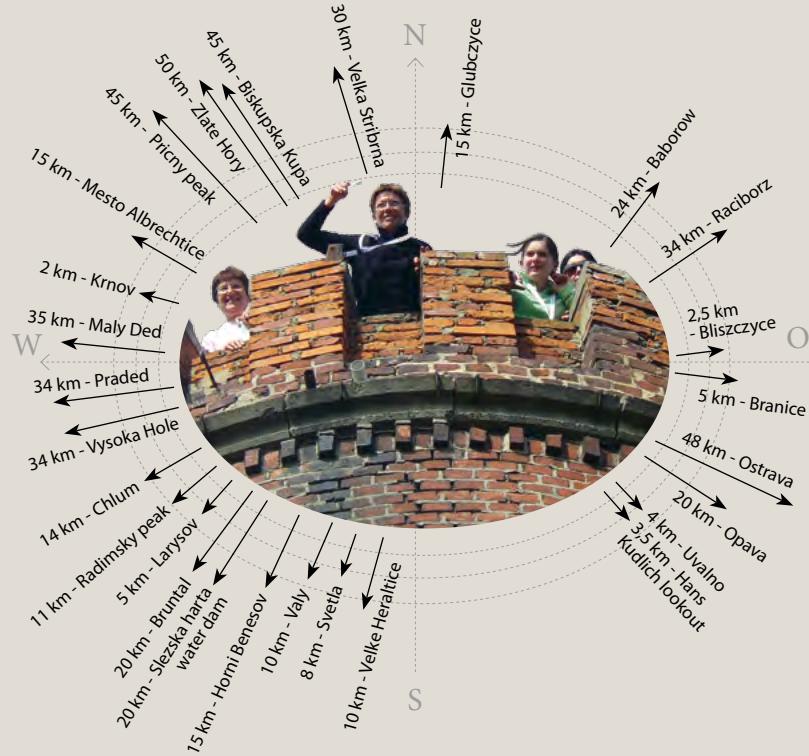
**For details visit:** [www.uvalno.cz](http://www.uvalno.cz)



Lookout at Cvilin



How far we can see away from here...





## The Tower of Synagogue

9

GPS 50°5'23.222"N, 17°42'26.963"E

Address: Soukenicka 28

On your Krnov tower tour do not miss to visit a (p. 32). Besides experiencing this unique monuments of local Jewish community, take your advantage into some of the towers (22 m) and explore a semi-attic. The room was used to deposit damaged volumes.



Jewish Synagogue  
ment and also  
tage of looking  
cret room in the  
Hebrew Bible



## Town Hall Tower

10

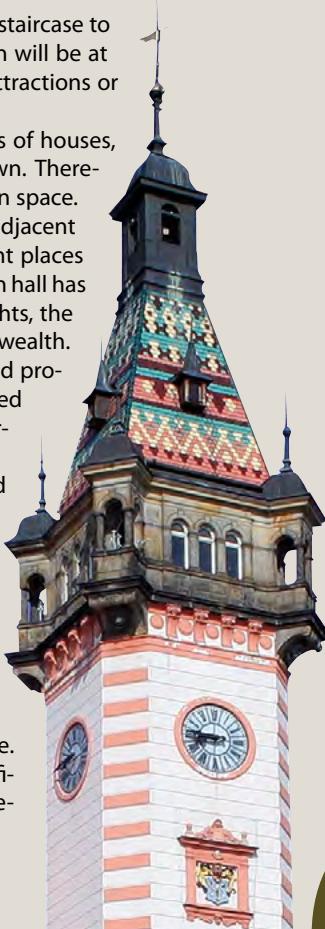
GPS 50° 5'23.148"N, 17°42'12.362"E

Address: Hlavní náměstí 1

If you manage to climb up a metal spiral staircase to the top of the tower hall, the entire town will be at your fingertips, no matter if with all its attractions or neglected nooks.

Postwar demolitions cleared away blocks of houses, many streets vanished from the old town. Therefore the town hall dominates a large open space. A historical town hall building with its adjacent Savings bank building are now significant places of interest of Krnov town center. The town hall has always been the symbol of municipal rights, the status of citizens and the proof of town wealth. Its walls protected valuable privileges and provincial panels, serving the court. Elected reeve or town council protected an important documentation.

Considering the ground plan of the old town, the town hall seems to stand in the same place – the western part of the square. There are not many records regarding the oldest resemblance, the first one comes from 1582. That year, a new Renaissance town hall was built, under the leadership of a builder Antoni Marhus of Misach. This new building replaced the old one, damaged by fire. Besides many reconstructions and modifications, the building survived until the beginning of the 20th century.





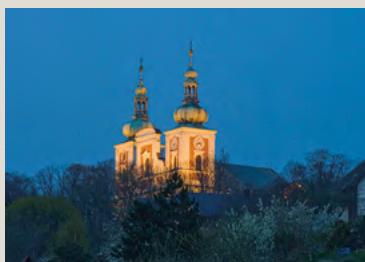
In 1900, councillors announced an architectural competitive tender for a new town hall project. It is interesting to mention that a Krnov native and an eminent architect Leopold Bauer also participated in the tender for a new town hall project in 1900, unfortunately he failed. In fact, his design was very modern in an upcoming Art Nouveau style, which would have been more suitable for any city. The design by Moritz Hinträger, a Vienna architect, won the tender. The winning design was a modified replica of the town hall in Vienna district Wahring. The author complied with a conservative approach of town leaders. This Neorenaissance building may be proud of its rich stucco decorations on façades as well as in the interiors. Its importance is highlighted by 52 m high clock tower.

There is a modest exhibition of historical photographs on the first floor of the tower. The photographs depict the change of town center over the last hundred years.

Views out of the top floor enables to observe the entire town:



North – Smetana Park, cemetery Church of the Holy Cross, Poland (p. 76)



East – Synagogue, the Minorites church and monastery, Cvilin with a pilgrim church and lookout (p. 32, 34, 23, 45)



South – Opava River, factory complex



West – St. Martin Church, Evangelical Church, Bezruc peak (p. 38, 40, 84)

**For public:** Regular tours are held from May to September. Tickets are available in TIC Krnov. Group tours are available with an advance appointment in TIC Krnov.

**For details visit:** [www.infokrnov.cz](http://www.infokrnov.cz), section Tours



### ***Bell ringing for the convicted***

*On October 13, 1865, a large bell was removed from the town hall tower. The bell used to accompany the convicted to the execution point.*

## Places to visit in the vicinity of the town hall

### Savings Bank

From 1906 to 1907, the savings bank building was built in the same block as the town hall. Its branch seated in the old town hall building since 1869. Frantisek Blasch, who was a Krnov architect, was the author of the project.



### Leopold Bauer Memorial

Leopold Bauer (1872-1938), a native of Krnov town, was certainly a significant architect. Local artists had a memorial for his colleague built in 2000. It is located nearby the western wall of the town hall.



### Bourgeois Houses

Just behind the memorial of Leopold Bauer, there is a fragment of an original urban area. In its southern line a few bourgeois houses have been preserved.

Until the 16th century, most of houses were made of wood, besides town fortification and the most important buildings such as churches and monasteries. Recurrence of great fires, which the town suffered in the 16th century, resulted in using stone as a primary construction material. The houses had a deep layout and most of them had an archway towards the street. Groundfloor premises were used for commercial and craft purposes. Private premises were situated on the first floor.

Once you descend from the tower, do not miss to visit a picturesque Bauer Café or Pepa Hotel. You can see beautiful Renaissance stucco vaults also on the opposite side of square in Pivnice Pub.



### The Castle

Shortly after a Krnov mansion was bought by Hohenzollern Family in 1523, the construction of a new princely mansion in the town started. The castle arose by a western rampart nearby the town gate. A builder Hanus Ennych of Ennych participated in the construction of the castle. The castle was ready for occupancy already in 1532. The new mansion was inspired by an austere Renaissance, emphasizing its protective function. The whole complex is formed with an irregularly shaped courtyard and a residential section in the west. In the north, it continues in protective walls over the gateway where there is an arcade corridor opened to the courtyard. In the eastern part of the complex, there used to be farm buildings. Jan Jiri of Krnov who came from Hohenzollern Family, paid much attention to modifications and improvements of his mansion. Among others he had a boasting of the courtyard built – an arcade corridor decorated with Renaissance sgraffitos with embossed decorations. In 1610, his impressive wedding with Eva Christine of Wurtemberg was held here. Plenty of guests celebrated the wedding for five days with banquets, tournaments, fireworks and parades. Even in hundred years later these premises were referred to be worthy of a monarch. During the reign of Liechtensteins the castle lost its original function. Postwar damages were eliminated in a quite slow pace and in the most urgent extent. The castle ceased to serve as a princely mansion, but only for administrative purposes.

### Town Park, Smetana Park

(p. 76)

#### For offences to a pillory or jail

During the reign of Hohenzollerns, some regulations were issued for Krnov inhabitants. The regulations ordered to follow basic hygienic rules to prevent from repeated occurrence of plague. They also set up actions to reduce the risk of fire outbreaks. It is interesting to know the regulations from 1551, definitions of offences and their punishing. All town inhabitants had to have a paving outside their house not to step in mud. Once a fire broke out in the town or its surroundings, inhabitants had to light up candles in their windows to make an access for fire brigades easier. Once someone was jumping, bending or suddenly turned round at the wedding, he or she was fined for 12 pennies or put in jail for three days. At weddings, only 12 pairs of dancer were allowed. It was also prohibited to dance in the night and no woman at no circumstances was allowed to dance the way her skirt was lifting or turning. Once a dancing youth took off his coat, his coat was confiscated and he was put in jail. Once a woman was seen in a pub, she was fined for at least 6 pennies or she was put in jail. A waitress cheating guests by pouring less quantity in the glass was immediately found pillored. On Sundays or bank holidays, it was prohibited to ride horses or carriages.





## Town Tower of St. Martin Church

11

GPS 50°5'25.606"N, 17°42'4.744"E

**Address:** Namesti Osvobozeni

Parish church of St. Martin (p. 38) was, thanks to its high towers, a part of town defense system. Each tower is different, taking into consideration their age, as well as the shape. The northern tower, also called "the town tower", was finished in 1554 and equipped with a gallery in the height of 50 m. Until



1900, it operated as a watchtower and also as a watcher's apartment. His hourly duty was to walk around the tower gallery and watch the town, to pay attention to all town streets and their surroundings, whether there is no fire or enemy at the gates. Once he found everything all right, he tooted a simple tune into four cardinal directions to announce the town is safe and sound. Once the fire broke out, he marked direction of the fire with a flag in the day and with a lantern in the night. At the same time warning bells rang.

**For public:** Regular tours are held in July and August. Group tours are available with an advance appointment in TIC Krnov.

**For details visit:** [www.farnostkrnov.webnode.cz](http://www.farnostkrnov.webnode.cz),  
[www.infokrnov.cz](http://www.infokrnov.cz), section Tours



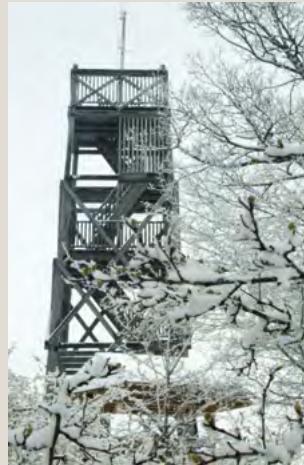
# Na Vyhledce Lookout

12

GPS 50°5'48.986"N, 17°37'51.461"E

Address: Local area Jezník

Distance from the town center: 6,6 km



The oldest lookout in Krnov was built by a Moravian-Silesian Sudetic Mountain Corporation in 1894. The lookout was built in local forest area of Jezník, northwest of the town center. It arose at Vyhledka Peak (558 above sea level). The construction was made of wood and it was 15 m high. The material for construction was provided by the town, whereas a generous financial support was provided by prince Liechtenstein. The original construction was replaced with a new one in 1934, but it also went bad due to ageing.

A Forest Administration of Krnov town decided to build up the third version of lookout in 2001. This was the project, which was to resemble the original tower the most. It was designed according to the original photographs and frame remains of the previous tower. The larch wood tower is 17,5 m high, its highest observation platform is placed 13,6 m above ground level. The lookout enables beautiful views to surrounding areas. In the east you may see the town with its pilgrim church and lookout at Cvilín. In the west, the horizon is formed by Jeseníky Mountain peaks, with its highest peak Práděd (1492 m above sea level). In the northwest, you may see Hyncická Highlands and Jindřichovská Uplands. In the north, you may see villages Chomýz, Linhartovy and Polish lands just behind Opavice River.





## On the trail of industrial and modern periods

*A rapid development of industry in the second half of the 19th century brought about the necessity of new buildings – factories, public and also the ones for housing. Take your time and plan your Krnov town tour very carefully to experience its important and extinct glory. The villas of prominent Krnov citizens belong among valuable evidences of modern architecture in the Czech Republic. Some of them are on the list of protected monuments. A part of Larisch Factory is even on the list of National Cultural Monuments.*



- 13) Theodor Flemmich Villa
- 14) Johann Chlupacek Villa
- 15) Larisch Villas and the Factory
- 16) Theatre
- 17) Silesia Exhibition Hall
- 18) Rieger-Kloss Company
- 19) Schnurch Villa
- 20) Polyclinic
- 21) The Gym

- Town tour extension**
- 22) The Shooting House
- 23) Hanne Larisch Villa at Ježník



### Flemmich Villa

13

**GPS: 50°5'31.653"N, 17°42'35.863"E**

**Address:** Hlubická 18, 20

The Flemmich Family has ever belonged among leading representatives of Krnov draper industry. Theodor Flemmich (1864-1926) became the co-owner of a textile Franz Kurz Company in 1908. He decided to build up a new villa for comfort of his family just close to his factory. He appointed Otto Prutscher (1880-1949) being a designer of his villa. Prutscher was an outstanding architect of Vienna, designer and an art educationalist. The construction was held between 1914 and 1915. Otto Prutscher managed to create not only an ordinary house. The one he designed met both Prutscher's and Flemmich's ideas and concepts regarding privacy, comfort, beauty and usefulness. Unfortunately, in a postwar period, the entire house equipment was lost. Then the villa served as an apartment house, later there was an infant care center. At present, the villa is used for periodical exhibitions, cultural and educational events organized by local museum.



**For public:** From Tuesday to Sunday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**For details visit:** [www.mikskrnov.cz](http://www.mikskrnov.cz)





## Chlupacek Villa and the Factory



GPS: 50°5'14.290"N, 17°42'10.473"E

Address: Textilni 3, 5



Jan Chlupacek was one of the most important textile manufacturers in Krnov. In 1891, he appointed a local architect Ernst Latzel to build a family mansion, rather two identical villas in a Vienna Neo-baroque style for him. During years 1923 and 1925, the founder's son Alois had the mansion rebuilt. He appointed Leopold Bauer to complete the task, nevertheless the final word and conditions regarding the reconstruction were given by his wife Marie. Bauer decided to join both villas, annexing a lounge, dinning room and saloon. He paid much attention to a quality processing of interiors. The premises were decorated with stucco ornaments, wooden wall panellings, stained glass, wrought lattice and massive furniture.

Contemporary Pega Company complex is located just the opposite of this former family mansion. A part of this complex used to be Jan Chlupacek and Son Company.





## Alois Larisch and Sons

15

**GPS: 50°5'18.907"N, 17°42'8.696"E**

**Address:** Ricni okruh 12

The Larisch Family was the most important family in the town. They were the owners of the oldest and later the largest textile company in the town. Alois Larisch (1810-1880) was not only a respected factory owner, he was also involved in politics. He was elected a mayor of Krnov between 1864 and 1872.

In the 1860's, he began to build up a modern factory for wool processing in the town center. He located the factory to the left bank of Opava River. In 1862, the first steam engine in the town was likely installed here. In 1868, his sons joined the company and the company's name was updated.

After the World War II, the company, which had more than hundred years of tradition, was nationalized with other local factories and fused with a state Karnola Company. Karnola was closed down at the end of 1990's. At present, a part of the complex is owned by a Provincial Archive of Opava and also by Krnov town. Krnov town owns a spinning factory, which is a National Cultural Monument. There is also a showroom with functional historical machines and an exceptional archive of cloth designs and samples manufactured in Larisch Company and later in Karnola since 1862. The complex is now being under an extensive reconstruction.



The villas arose at the waterfront in a newly established Larish Street (contemporary Delnicka Street). Architecturally, the villas were not differing from typical contemporary buildings of rich local people. Later on, their brother Rudolf also followed these building trends.



## Alois Larisch Jr. Villa

**GPS: 50°5'17.559"N, 17°42'10.682"E**

**Address:** Delnicka 9

The villa preserved its original outer structural elements. After an extensive reconstruction, the villa is used as a homely and comfortable guesthouse.



## The Villas of Larisch Family Members

The sons of Alois Larisch decided to build their houses at the place typical for this family – close to the factory. In 1985, Alois Jr. and Karl asked local architect Ernst Latzel to build essentially identical villas in a Classicist style.



## Karl (Hermann) Larisch Villa

**GPS: 50°5'17.740"N, 17°42'9.198"E**

**Address:** Ricni okruh 12a

The villa, originally belonging to his uncle, became Hermann's property in 1910. Hermann was a chief technical officer of the family company. Hermann Larisch had the villa rebuilt and the project leader was Leopold Bauer, a friend of Larisch family. Bauer repeatedly participated in modifications of the villa.

Between 1911 and 1913, Bauer built up the heart of the house, which was a staircase lounge with a large sculpturally conceived fireplace. A dining room with high windows was placed just next to lounge and enabled the entrance to the garden by a waterfront. The designer paid much attention to unique interiors and house furnishings. In 1926, Leopold Bauer was asked again by the villa owner to design a bedroom on the first floor.

## Krnov – the town of Kofola

Krnov is a seat of Kofola drink, nevertheless its birthplace is a nearby town Opava. A pharmacist Gustav Hell (1843-1921) offered a unique tonic syrup Sirupus Colae compositus "Hell" in a pharmacy "U bileho andela" already in the second half of the 19th century. A pharmaceutical company Galena in Opava dealt with a serial production of an herbal syrup with a caffeine content since 1960. It is the syrup which is the essential ingredient of the drink. Since the half of the 1990's, the production of a concentrate and the drink has been centralized in one factory. This is the Kofola Company in Krnov.



## Rudolf Larisch Villa

**GPS: 50°5'17.895"N, 17°42'4.064"E**

**Address:** Ricni okruh 14

Rudolf was the youngest son of the textile empire founder. He also decided to build his house at the waterfront. Unlike his brothers, he built it on the western border of the company land, nearby the castle ramparts. Rudolf's brothers had their houses designed by a local builder Ernst Latzel, while Rudolf challenged architects from the capital – Vienna. He entrusted promising careers of Hans Mikschovand and Julian Niedzielski, who won an architectural tender for theatre in Liberec, where they also designed the savings bank and they later became famous for colonnade in Marianske Lazne. They designed a representative residence for Larisch, combining elements of northern Renaissance with a playful mannerism. Frontages of the villa are formed with windows, risalits and shields of various shapes. Since 1902, Leopold Bauer designed an exclusive furniture and opulent interior modifications for Rudolf Larisch. At present time, the villa is a seat of the Czech Commercial Bank. At least an entrance hall is worth seeing during the business hours. In a quiet Smeralova Street we pass **Leo Westreich Villa** (1900) and a former distillery, founded by his brother-in-law **Siegfried Gessler** (1889). Among others, a famous herbal liquor Altvater was produced here. After the war, its production was relocated to Germany. The liquor distribution with the same name continued here, but it had a completely different content. Since 2005, the liquor according to its original recipe, is produced again by Rudolf Jelinek Company in Vizovice. In 1993, the production of a classical soft drink Kofola was revived. Kofola is a unique drink of a Coca-Cola type, which almost became forgotten.





## Theatre

16

**GPS 50°5'23.164"N, 17°41'44.348"E**

**Address:** Mikulásska 21

The period after the World War I brought many innovations, one of them was a popularity of a young art – film. This was an impulse for Krnov councillors – to build a new public building. They decided to combine two key functions – to build a theatre stage and create conditions for film screening. The project was given to Leo Kammel who was an apprentice of Jan Kotera. This significant building, in the spirit of expressionism, was constructed from 1927 to 1928. The capacity of the auditorium was 1009 spectators.



## Silesia Exhibition Hall

17

**GPS 50°5'24.774"N, 17°41'29.185"E**

**Address:** Mikulásska 12

The wholesale trade with cloth Tuchhaus Silesia was built between 1907 and 1908 by a local building company, on demand of Eduard Frank, as an exhibition hall. A remarkable building arose. With its ferroconcrete construction, it resembles industrial buildings, but its outer facades are decorated with rich Art Nouveau stucco and sculpture decorations.





## Rieger-Kloss Company

18

GPS 50°5'18.419"N, 17°41'24.544"E

Address: Revoluční 56

An organ handicraft used to have a long tradition here in Silesia. The founder of the company Franz Rieger (1812-1885) managed to manufacture twenty-three organs until 1873. In 1873, the company, which soon gained a remarkable market position, was established. Company's participation at World trade fair in Paris in 1878 meant a real breakthrough and resulted in an increase in obtaining both domestic and foreign contracts. Emperor Franz Joseph I awarded the company the title a Court supplier and the owner the Knight's Cross. The family was also awarded by the Pope Leo XII.

After the war, the Rieger Company was fused with a small Joseph Kloss Company. Rieger-Kloss Company was one of the biggest royal organ manufacturers all over the world.



## Schnurch (Bellak) Villa

19

GPS 50°5'19.097"N, 17°41'31.682"E

Address: Revoluční 46

Once you go along the Revoluční Street towards the town center, you pass a majestic villa in a North-German Renaissance style, ornamented with shields and turrets. The villa was built in 1903, designed by an architect Wenzel Burger of Saska Kamenice. The villa is remarkable especially for its luxurious interiors in an Art Deco style. The interiors were designed in 1927 by a famous Austrian architect Otto Prutscher, who worked in Krnov already before the World War I on the project of Theodor Flemmich Villa.





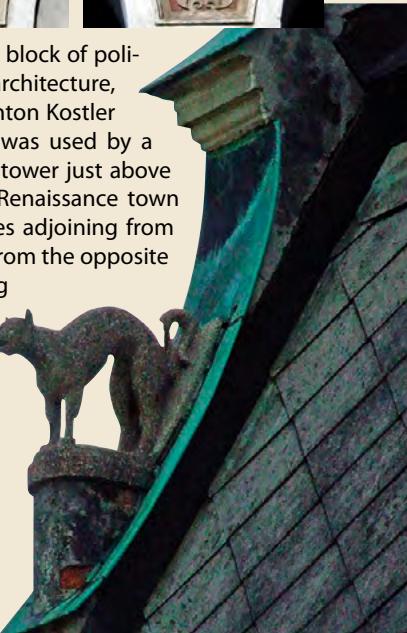
## Polyclinic

20

**GPS** 50°5'22.805"N, 17°41'55.500"E

**Address:** Namesti Hrdinu 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

In the place where Revolucni Street intersects Namesti Hrdinu, you may be captured by a group of buildings decorated with an excess of details, high shields, bow windows, dormer windows, portals and arcade graffiti. A contemporary block of polyclinic referring to a Krnov Renaissance architecture, was built between 1922 and 1924 by Anton Kostler and Eugen Koch. The central building was used by a Health Insurance Fund. There is a clock tower just above the main entrance. It is a replica of a Renaissance town hall tower damaged in 1900. The houses adjoining from Revolucni Street and Mikulasska Street from the opposite side, used to belong to a local Housing Association. At present, the houses are used as a polyclinic.



## The Gym

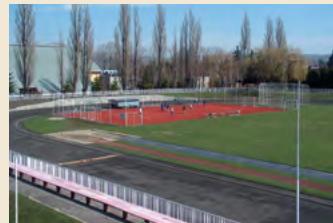
21

**GPS** 50°5'33.986"N, 17°41'55.681"E

**Address:** Petrovicka 2

Leopold Bauer spent most of his life in Vienna, nevertheless at every step of his hometown you may see his masterpieces.

At the place where Petrovicka Street leads to Namesti Hrdinu, from 1932 to 1933, Bauer designed a gym for local gymnastics sportsmen called "turners". The building was funded from public money collections and the town provided the land. The gym is a remarkable combination of Bauer's conception to use and interpret traditions with modernism. Rectangle areas of a high shield were decorated with four letters "F" by the end of the war.



### Do you know who inspired Tyrs?

"Turners" – Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (born August 11, 1778, in Lanz – died October 15, 1852 in Freyburg) was a Prussian educationalist and patriot. He is well known under his nickname "Turnvater Jahn" in translation means the father of gymnastics.

Jahn opened the first Turnplatz or an open-air gym in Berlin in 1811 and his Turnverein (gymnastics club) rapidly expanded. Jahn's proactive life inspired Miroslav Tyrs who was a Czech founder of Sokol Corporation.



**Beside this tour circuit, it is worthy to visit two other Leopold Bauer's masterpieces he left behind in Krnov.**

## The Shooting House

22

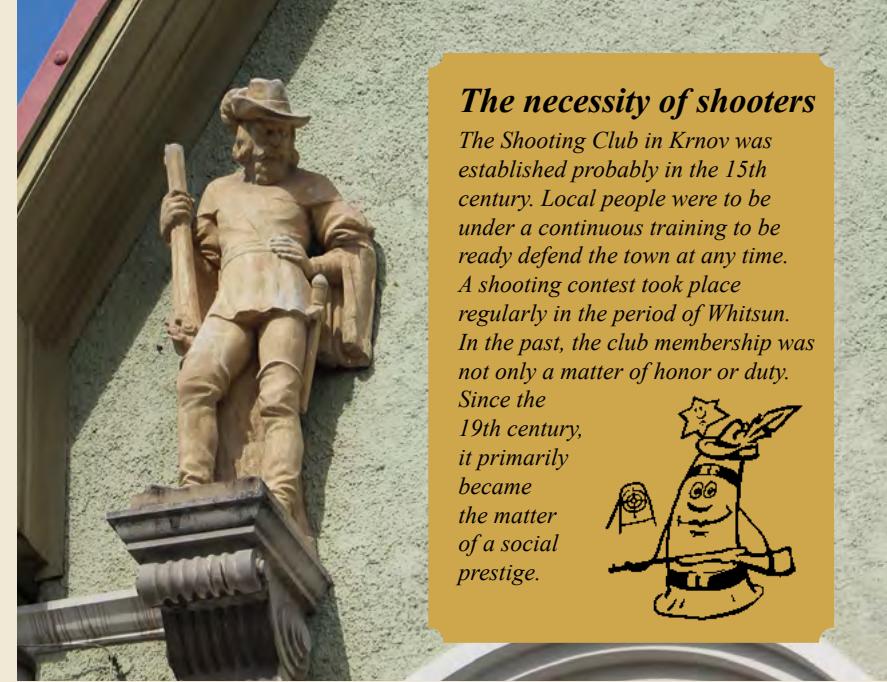
**GPS 50°5'10.291"N, 17°42'46.753"E**

**Address:** Dobrovského 16

On the way to Cvilin hill (p. 23, 45 and 82) do not overlook contemporary leisure time center.

This house was a real turning point in Bauer's work, typically in his home town. He turned from a rationalist into a tradition follower. He designed this new building for both the shooting club to create a suitable base for sports shooting and the place for representative social events.

The first sketch originated approximately in 1904, having a very modern design. This was radically reworked in 1907. To find the final design for this building, he was inspired by a Renaissance summer manor in Germany. Final design was the building with a high shield, arcade groundfloor and a precise staircase leading to the main hall.



### The necessity of shooters

The Shooting Club in Krnov was established probably in the 15th century. Local people were to be under a continuous training to be ready defend the town at any time. A shooting contest took place regularly in the period of Whitsun. In the past, the club membership was not only a matter of honor or duty. Since the 19th century, it primarily became the matter of a social prestige.



## Hanne Larisch Weekend House

23

**GPS 50°5'32.920"N, 17°38'23'024"E**

**Address:** Ježník 71

The weekend house is one of the last Bauer's workpieces. The house is situated on the left side of the garden, on the way to Výhledka lookout at Ježník (p. 56), approximately 150 m before turning to an unpaved driveway.

Between 1935 and 1936, he built this house for Rudolf Larisch's wife. Its building style is derived from the one of American pioneers, nevertheless its interior respects demands for convenience and comfort.





## For leisure time and relaxation

Parks, forests and natural  
monuments

*Krnov is often called "The Green Town". Let's go and relax in both local town parks and a beautiful nature just in a close surroundings of Krnov.*

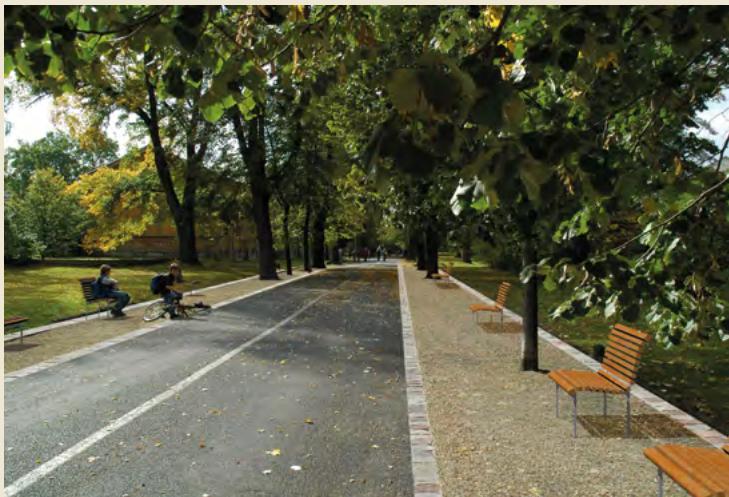


- 24) Smetana Park
- 25) Charovsky Park
- 26) Stare Hliniste Natural Monument
- 27) Cvilin – Educational Trail
- 28) Bezrucuv Peak – Educational Trail

## Park planting

Local Hlavní Square may be the starting point for your park tour. Most of green areas were planted in places, where bourgeois houses used to stand in the first half of the 20th century. The planting was considered only to be a temporary solution for houses damaged during the World War II, nevertheless its contemporary range and shape has already become an inseparable part of this area.





## Smetana Park

GPS 50°5'28.119"N, 17°41'58.341"E

**Address:** Namesti Hrdinu, Smetanuv okruh

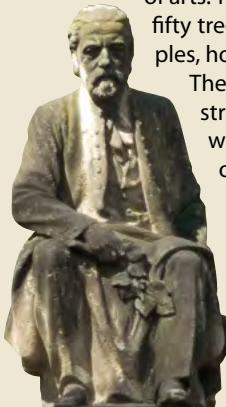
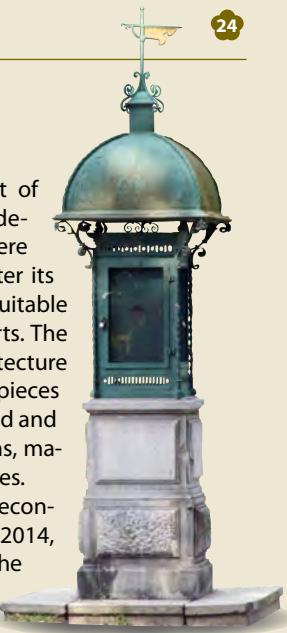
**Distance from the town center:** 300 m

Smetana Park are considered to be the boast of Krnov. Its establishment is linked with town development in 1870's, when local town walls were demolished and defensive ditches filled up. After its establishment, the park served primarily as a suitable place for promenades, social events and concerts. The park may be proud of its rich history, petite architecture such as fountains, memorials, statues and other pieces of arts. There are about three hundred and fifty trees in the park, mostly lindens, maples, horse-chestnuts and plane trees.

The park underwent a difficult reconstruction between 2013 and 2014, which intention was to link the original park concept with the new one, complying with demands of the

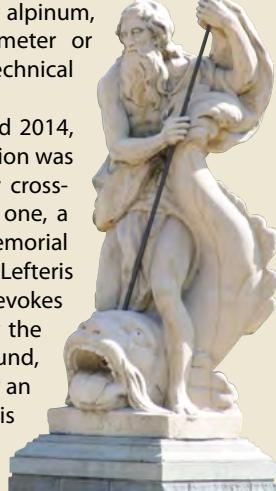
21st century. An open space just outside a Grammar School building is one of the possible park entrances. There is also a fountain with seating artifacts made of a casted stone. This product line of Lugo Mare was supplied by a well-known Spanish design Company Escofer.

A path will take us to see a rampart torso, so called Swedish Wall with a Neptun's Fountain. In the central part of the park, there is a statue of a composer Bedrich Smetana. It is a work by Vincenc Havel, a sculptor who worked in nearby Opava and Hradec nad Moravici towns.



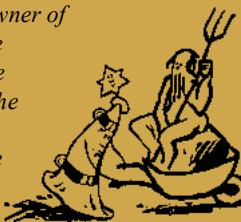
Since the very beginning, the park has served for education of local inhabitants. Students of nearby schools may use special appliances for their tuition such as alpinum, barometer case, hair hygrometer, thermometer or thermohydrograph, which was declared a technical monument.

During the reconstruction between 2013 and 2014, a music pavilion was built up again. The pavilion was relocated from the original place by a busy cross-roads near the Smetana statue to the new one, a quiet part of the park, just outside the memorial of Greeks settled in the Czech Republic by Lefteris Joanidis. The construction of the pavilion evokes a waving sail. There is a playground nearby the primary school. In the middle of the playground, there is a plastic statue of Rooster, created by an academic sculptor Miroslav Jirava. In 1960, this plastic was designed to serve as children's monkey bar. At present, it does not meet the required standards any more.



### Are you interested?

Neptun's Fountain – The fountain, locating in front of the Swedish Wall, comes from 1750 and originally it was placed in the castle park of Slezske Rudoltice. Krnov town gained the fountain in an auction of Albert Hodic's property. Hodic was the owner of the castle in Slezske Rudoltice. Thanks to the silly life he led, he shortly got into debts. The statue located in the park is just a replica. The original of the statue is now being exhibited in the House of European Union (The House of Czech-German Intellecction) at Hlavni Square in Krnov.





## Charovsky Park

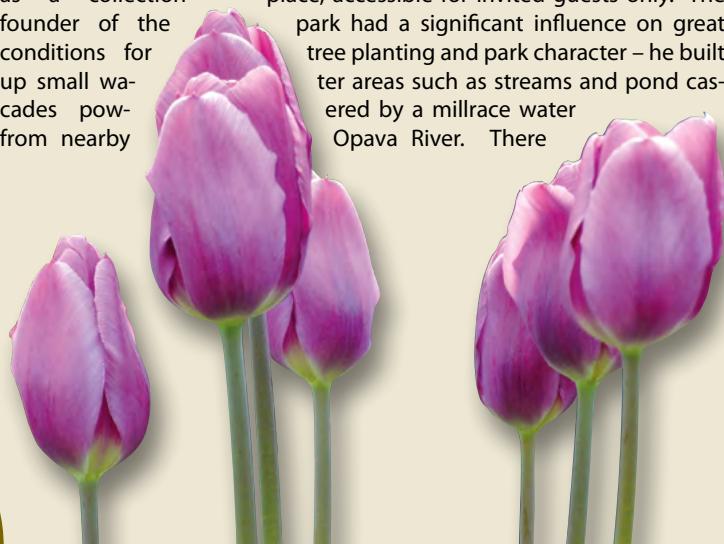
25

**GPS 50°4'52.313"N, 17°41'4.819"E**

**Address:** Charovska ulice

**Distance from the town center:** 2,1 km

The park was established at the place of former Charova village by a local beautification club in 1899, later it belonged to the most important dendrological parks in Bruntalsko region. As it is written in the publication from 1923, park modifications were led by a corporation chairman J. Konne, who was also a head teacher in Charova. Konne was a keen admirer of both local natural varieties and exotic plants. The park in Charova, as well as all other parks being established at the turn of the century, had the same intention, which was to establish a park with an interesting selection of exotic woody plants. A famous builder F. Wiedra participated in the park realization and its layout. Since its very beginning, the park was used as a collection place, accessible for invited guests only. The founder of the park had a significant influence on great tree planting and park character – he built areas such as streams and pond cascades by a millrace water from nearby Opava River. There



are many paths and bridges to get over the ponds and streams. Later, the park suffered the same fate as any other park in border regions. The park was well kept and supplemented until the World War II outbreak. It did not suffer very much during war periods, however during the next few years there was nobody to take care of, therefore an overall condition of the park got worse and especially sensitive plants died. In 1970's, the park was extended with decorative plants even in the area of an old fruit tree garden and the park underwent a partial reconstruction. Since 1998, the park has been under a permanent recovery, which was speeded up due to being affected by serious floods in 1996 and 1997. All damaged and overaged trees were removed. A part of park paths were repaired. The millrace and pond cascade was cleared up and modified and new trees and bushes were planted. The new park plant selection shall keep a previous collection character (mainly conifers, rhododendrons and azaleas).

### For public:

May 1 to September 30, daily 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

October 1 to April 30, daily 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Entrance is free of charge.





## Stare Hliniste

26

**GPS 50°6'29.733"N, 17°41'38.014"E**

**Address:** Petrovicka ulice

**Distance from the town center:** 2,6 km

Stare Hliniste is a natural monument. In 1989, it even became a protected natural monument. It covers an area of 4,39 hectares.

It is located at the place of a former brick factory and a neighbouring stonepit, not far from the road heading to Czech – Polish border crossing. Hliniste is an excavated, terraced pit, left behind for brick clay mining. Two thirds of the area are overgrown with natural seeding vegetation - birch, alder and poplar and willow trees. There is a meadow type vegetation in the east part of the land. In the northeast part of the land, there are south-oriented slopes with steppe type vegetation. The area is the place of some critically endangered amphibians. They exist in a very limited number such as smooth newt, alpine newt, crested newt, common toad or tree frog. This quiet place is a haven for many bird species, some of them are legally protected such as woodlark, golden oriole, sparrowhawk, whinchat, spotted woodpecker and many others.



An educational trail leads throughout the site, its length is 700 m. The site is freely accessible. On demand, groups may organize private tours with an expert commentary in local Ecology Center (e-mail: sevkrnov@krnov.cz). Stare Hliniste is also the area of steady checkpoints for orienteering. The area enables a wide public to try the sport out. All detailed information and instructions are given by the wooden resting area just in front of the entrance to this natural monument.





## Cvilin – An Educational Trail

27

GPS 50°4'29.384"N, 17°43'22.762"E

**Address:** V Zalesi

**Distance from the center:** 2,4 km



An education trail in Cvilin area is focused on forestry, ecology and nature of Jeseniky Mountains. The trail will lead you through mixed forests of Cvilin area and introduce you the entire local fauna and flora.

Cvilin hill has two peaks, there is the church and lookout at the first one, whereas there is the castle ruin at the second (p. 23, 26, 45). Local forest vegetation is a various mixture of woody plants, consisting of spruces, beeches, pines, maples, larches, oaks and firs.



A basic walking circuit, starting and finishing by Selenburk Guesthouse, is 4 km long with nine stops. Approximately, in the halfway, there is a trail branch leading to other two stops in 2 km distance. The trail follows the green tourist route to Uvalno village over Straziste peak with its lookout. Cvilin is the last hill in this part of Jeseniky Mountains. Farther on, a hilly landscape smoothly changes into a fertile Polish plain.





## Bezrucuv Peak – An Educational Trail

28

**GPS 50°5'24.143"N, 17°40'25.726"E (Bezrucuv vrch)**

**Address:** Local area Jezník

**Distance from the town center:** 2,6 km

The trail is 3,5 km long. It starts at Bezrucuv peak and finishes at Jezník. It leads throughout a rugged area of coniferous, leafy and mixed forests. It mainly follows forest paths, suitable both for hikers and cyclists. The trail is not intended to be followed in a defined direction, but the order of stops in the forest is optional. Tourists may visit stops such as summer-house with beautiful views at Krnov town, playground with a swing and climbing over the chasm and sitting area in the forest with birdhouse exposition. Panels placed along the trail provide information about forestry, ecology, nature and trees.

Major part of forests in Krnov surroundings, 482 hectares in total, is categorized as forests with a special purpose, especially with an increased recreational benefit. Basically, this is the forest, which public interest for improvements and environmental protection exceeds its economic benefits. Therefore foresters pay much attention, beside their routine work, to build up various recreational elements such as resting areas, information panel or playgrounds.



## Jezeckuv Glade

**GPS 50°5'33.814"N, 17°38'56.951"E**

**Address:** Local area Jezník

**Distance from the town center:** 4,4 km

A forest resting area with playground, shelter, totem pole, fireplace, benches, orientation signs and bridges over Jeznícky brook is a favourite picnic spot for Krnov people. The project of this forest resting area was realized in cooperation with local people who suggested the equipment of the glade and the name itself.



## Jezník

*Jezník has become a favourite recreational resort for people from nearby Krnov town already in the second half of the 19th century. As Jezník became the part of Krnov in 1903, the town started immediate development of this area. Lot of resting areas and well kept tourist routes were built up. Nowadays, Krnov town, on behalf of local Forest Administrations, makes a continuous effort and takes appropriate actions to access more routes, install and renew benches for resting and build summer-houses. Three water reservoirs have already been restored and a new one was established for both better water management during drought periods and suitable environment for water fauna. To walk along Jeznícky Brook, tourists may use a touristic route Dolní, which is suitable for both hikers and cyclists, and Jezeckuv glade. There are many other natural attractions in Jezník area such as Na Výhlídce lookout, Jelení water spring or Kvetinová flower garden. In Jezník area, there are four information panels including both the history and present. They are placed at bus terminal, car park at the lower end of Jezník and by main road branches leading to Jezeckuv glade.*



# Leisure time – what to do first?

Let's find something for everyone!



## Town Spa

with 25 m long swimming pool, physiotherapy, massages, sauna etc.  
GPS: 50°5'11.662"N, 17°41'39.447"E  
Address: Csl. Armady 15



## Open-air Swimming Pool

offers not only swimming, but also a mini-golf course, beach volleyball court  
GPS 50°5'50.485"N, 17°41'40.131"E  
Address: Petrovicka 41



## Petrav Pond

swimming in summer, yachting, fresh fish sale and fishing for a fee available  
GPS 50°4'51.229"N, 17°44'20.989"E  
Address: Petrovicka 4



## Krystal Ice Stadium

ice rink for ice hockey, skating and relaxation available  
GPS 50°5'39.039"N, 17°42'0.591"E  
Address: Petrovicka 6



## Local Airport – Aeroklub Krnov

parachuting, gliding, sightseeing flights, tandem jumps – all that and much more for the brave!  
GPS 50°4'41.238"N, 17°41'28.429"E  
Address: Csl. Armady 786/99  
[www.letistekrnov.cz](http://www.letistekrnov.cz)



## Flemmich Villa

town museum – exhibitions, lectures, cultural and social events  
GPS 50°5'31.653"N, 17°42'35.863"E  
Address: Hlubicka 20  
[www.mikskrnov.cz/muzeum](http://www.mikskrnov.cz/muzeum)



## Mír Cinema 70 Krnov

both latest digital projections and tradition, the heart of KRRR! Festival  
GPS 50°5'10.589"N, 17°41'57.822"E  
Address: Namesti Miru 1/14  
[www.mikskrnov.cz/kino](http://www.mikskrnov.cz/kino)  
[www.krrr.cz](http://www.krrr.cz)



## Kofola Music Club

the club that has lots to offer  
GPS 50°5'8.272"N, 17°40'18.211"E  
Address: Bruntalska 72  
[www.kofolamusicclub.cz](http://www.kofolamusicclub.cz)



## Holy Spirit Concert Hall

the pride of Krnov – interior from the 15th century, a mass memory organ, amazing acoustics, memorable concerts  
GPS 50°5'27.701"N, 17°42'23.350"E  
Address: Sv. Ducha 12  
[www.mikskrnov.cz/koncertni-sin](http://www.mikskrnov.cz/koncertni-sin)



## Meda Leisure Time Center

leisure time courses for children and adults, lectures, performances, fairs, festivals, summer camps, competitions etc.  
GPS 50°5'10.670"N, 17°42'46.717"E  
Address: Dobrovskeho 16  
[www.svcmeda.cz](http://www.svcmeda.cz)



## Do not miss our local festivals and celebrations in Krnov



### Town Theatre

performances, concerts, cultural programmes  
GPS 50°5'23.681"N, 17°41'44.668"E  
Address: Mikulasska 21  
[www.mikskrnov.cz/divadlo](http://www.mikskrnov.cz/divadlo)



### Local brewery „Beery Monkey“

excursions and tasting  
GPS: 50°5'13.802"N, 17°42'8.906"E  
Address: Textilni 1  
[www.nachmelenaopice.cz](http://www.nachmelenaopice.cz)



### Four-wheel bikes rental FUN-Line

GPS: 50°5'15.959"N, 17°42'35.873"E  
Address: Opavska 24  
[www.fun-line.cz](http://www.fun-line.cz)



### Krnov Tourist Information Center (TIC Krnov)

GPS 50°5'21.671"N, 17°42'18.001"E  
Address: Hlavni namesti 25  
tel.: +420 554 614 612  
web: [www.infokrnov.cz](http://www.infokrnov.cz)  
fb: Infocentrum Krnov



#### TIC Krnov offers:

- guided town tours – on demand,
- rental of trekking poles, scooters and audioguides,
- free wi-fi,
- advance ticket sale,
- competitions and many others.



### KRRR! – 70MM FILM TAPE FESTIVAL IN KRNOV

[www.krrr.cz](http://www.krrr.cz)  
Held in the first half of April



### TRADITIONAL FAIR – THE EARTH DAY

[www.infokrnov.cz](http://www.infokrnov.cz)  
Held in the second half of April



### CHILDREN'S DAY – Takes place at local airport in Krnov

[www.infokrnov.cz](http://www.infokrnov.cz)  
Held last Saturday in May

### GREEK DAYS IN KRNOV

[www.rokm.hyperlink.cz](http://www.rokm.hyperlink.cz)  
Held in June

### KRNOV MUSIC FESTIVAL

[www.khskrnov.cz](http://www.khskrnov.cz)  
Held in September

### CHRISTMAS FAIR

[www.krnov.cz](http://www.krnov.cz)  
Held in December



# Places to visit in Krnov surroundings

Places picked on both sides of borders

For details visit [www.silesiatourism.com](http://www.silesiatourism.com)

## Castles, chateaus and palaces

- Palace in Wysoka, Branice, Poland
- Chateau in Linhartovy
- Chateau in Slezske Rudoltice
- Villa of Frankel Family in Prudnik, Poland

## Museums and expositions

- Museum of Glubczyce region, Glubczyce, Poland
- Museum of washing machines, Hostalkovy
- Museum of pitchforks, Lichnov
- Museum of Janovska and Jindrichovska regions, Janov
- Museum of Prudnik region, Prudnik, Poland
- Museum of Prudnik region, Prudnik, Poland
- The Center of weaving traditions, Prudnik, Poland
- The Observatory in Glogowek, Poland

## Churches and monasteries

- The Holy Family Basilica, Branice, Poland
- The Blessed Mary Virgin Church, Glubczyce, Poland
- Franciscan Church and Monastery in Glubczyce, Poland
- St. Joseph Church in Baborow, Poland
- St. Joseph Sanctuary and Franciscan Monastery in Prudnik, Poland
- St. Francis of Assisi Monastery, Glogowek, Poland
- St. Michael Archangel Church in Hrozova

## Jewish monuments

- Jewish cemetery in Osoblaха
- Jewish cemetery in Prudnik, Poland

## Observation towers and lookouts

- Observation tower in Wlodzienin, Branice, Poland
- Town hall tower in Glubczyce, Poland
- Lookout tower Hranicni vrch, Mesto Albrechtice
- Lookout tower Na Skalce, Holcovice
- Observation tower Vok in Prudnik, Poland
- Observation tower in Wieszcyna, Prudnik, Poland
- Observation tower at Kozi hora, Prudnik, Poland
- Lookout tower at Biskupska kupa, Zlate Hory Czech Rep. – Prudnik, Poland
- Straznice Lookout in Liptan

## More tips

- Osoblaха narrow-gauge railway, Temesna-Osoblaха
- Theme park "Lost City of Rosenau" in Pokrzyna, Poland
- Town touristic circuit with a natural trail "With a fairy tale towards mole's spring" in Mesto Albrechtice





Published in 2016 by Krnov Town, Hlavní náměstí 1, 794 01 Krnov,  
2<sup>nd</sup> updated edition.

**Edition:** Eva Marková, Monika Vyležíková

**Texts:** Renata Ramazanová, Martin Bodešínský

**Illustration:** Lubomír Stýskala

**Photographs:** Silesian Land archive in Opava, Krnov Museum,  
Krnov Town archive, Rostislav Balner, Martin Bodešínský,  
Tomáš Indruch, Veronika Kozlíková, Eva Marková, Roman Polášek,  
Alexandr Řeháček, Stanislaw Siergiej, Erik Vodička, Monika Vyležíková

**Mapping:** Publishing house JENA in Šumperk

**Graphic design:** Martin Feikus

**Print:** OPTYS, spol. s r. o.

Krnov Town is fully responsible for the content of the publication.

**ISBN 978-80-87826-13-3**

*UNSAVABLE*