

TOURIST GUIDE

walking trails  
around town Beroun

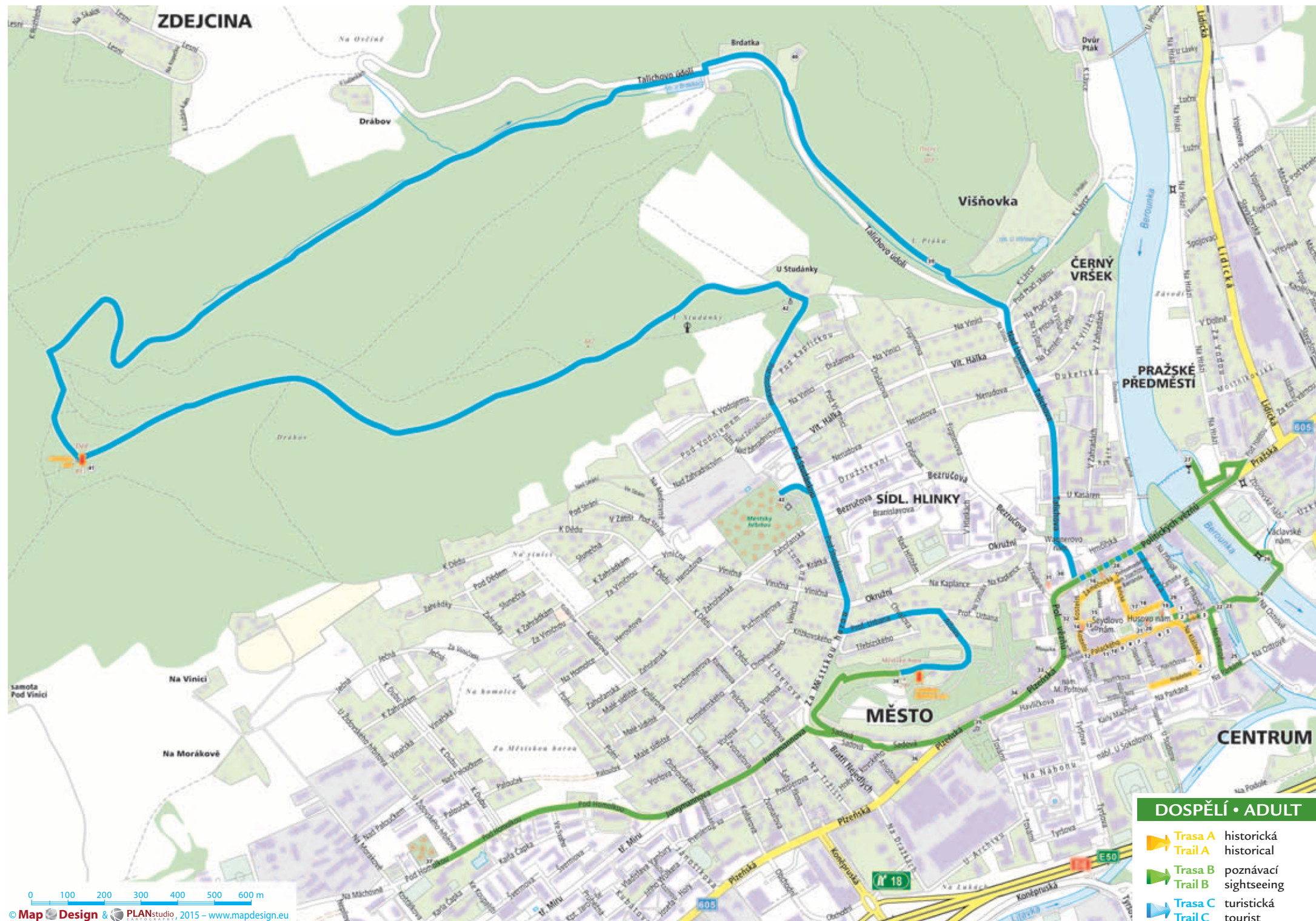
• ADULT •

# BEROUN

really gets me



ROK BEROUNSKÉHO MEDVĚDA  
750 LET OD PRVNÍ PÍSEMNÉ  
ZMÍNKY O MĚSTĚ BEROUN



This guide will lead you to Beroun's most important cultural sites and historical buildings, as well as to other, no less interesting places, such as Zajiček Mill, the Jewish cemetery and a bunker. The trail is suitable not only for adults but also for families with children. You can select from several

trails according to the kind of places you would like to visit. There is a historical, educational and tourist trail. Take a trip to see the sights of Beroun. Besides learning lots of new information, you will also visit some more remote but more picturesque recesses of the town.



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## Na Nové, 69 Husovo Square

A 14th century burgher's house. Also called Na Nové according to a former inn. In the 16th century, the house owner, Matěj Střelec, a burgomaster of Beroun, used to make firearms here and ran an inn called U Střelců. In 1781, soldiers of the Kallenberg regiment were accommodated in the house and at Christmas, while looking for tobacco stored in the attic, they started a fire due to their carelessness. House No. 69 and the town hall burned down. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, tobacco was grown under state supervision in the vicinity of Beroun.



## Town Hall, 68 Husovo Square

„A multi-storey building covered with clay tiles with a large brick gable on the front face, with a colour picture of the municipal emblem on it“, that is the oldest description of the Town Hall, dating back to the early 16th century. It was built on the site of two houses, parts of the Gothic cellars of which have been preserved. The old village mayor's residence was in one of these houses. This construction was destroyed by fire in 1544. A new town hall in the Renaissance style was built in 1560–1564 by the stonemason Jiří Tábořský. Pictures on its green-painted gables were painted by Jan of Prague. On the roof there was a small tower with the town hall and bailiff bell. Golden-plated imperial eagles were seated on the gables and the tower. On the ground floor there was an arched „Maßhaus“ of the

town hall taproom, the centre of which features a mighty marble column supporting the arched vaulting. On the upper floor there was a big council hall and the so-called green room, padded with green cloth and clad in oak planks. In the yard of the town hall there was a horse stable, chicken run, malt house, and the municipal prison. These structures were damaged by fires in 1599 and 1735. After the fire in 1735, the builder Václav Bíšovec constructed a new town hall in the Baroque style. The town hall underwent another restoration after a fire in 1781. We can see its appearance in 1781 in old photographs. In 1867, the municipal office moved from the town hall to the Municipal House U Černého koně (At the Black Horse) and a boys' school was situated in the building; later it housed the barracks of the provincial defence force. A costly reconstruction of the old town hall was carried out in 1903. According to the plans of the Beroun native František Coufal, the main building with the front facing the square was rebuilt in the Neo-Baroque style. The main building was decorated by the sculptor Vilém Amort. He used local motifs, trilobites and the Klepáček dwarf to decorate the representative rooms. The rear section, which used to serve as a brewery, was demolished and a new building was constructed in its place. Another renovation of the town hall was carried out in 1998. The premises were supplemented with a glazed wing.





### The Prague Gate (Lower Gate)

Being virtually a copy of the Pilsner Gate opposite, the Prague or Lower Gate reinforced the defence system of the city on the eastern side. The provincial road from Prague, which crossed the bridge over the Berounka river, led to it. This road was re-laid beyond the ramparts on the northern side of the city after 1842. The dimensions of the gate are 10.3 x 9.3 metres and the wall is 2.3 metres thick. The gate was closed using a double-winged gate and, if necessary, using a sliding grid – a comb. In the Middle Ages, the tower was entered on the southern side from the rampart ambit. As in the gate opposite, the entrance was situated 2.5 metres above the rampart for reasons of defence. A ladder had to be used to climb up to the small entrance portal. Rooms on the floors can be reached via the original staircase within the wall. In the passage arc there is a defensive circular opening and also in the passage there is the entrance to the gate, which was built in the 19th century. The upper floor was reconstructed in the 16th century. The battlement was bricked in and the hip roof was built. Defences of the gate were strengthened by the square foregate. The gate was seriously da-



amaged several times. In 1421, the gate and the adjacent fortifications were subject to a successful main attack by the Hussite army led by Jan Žižka. Its condition in 1845 was so poor that councillors considered demolishing it. Fortunately, it was merely repaired. Only the foregate was removed. The current shape of the gate dates back to 1893. Rooms in the gate were occupied by the gatekeeper in the Middle Ages. Then the municipal prison was situated here and in the 20th century the municipal archive was located here. The exhibition gallery of Jiří Jeníček is currently situated here.



### Municipal Fortifications

The fortifications of Beroun are an exceptional relic of medieval fortifications in Bohemia. They were built under the reign of Wenceslas II. They surrounded the town and had a total length of 1170 metres. The height of the walls ranged from 9 metres on the north and north-western side of the city to 6.5 metres on the banks of the Berounka and Litavka rivers. The width of the wall was 2 metres at the foot and 1 metre at the crest. It was topped by an ambit and a wall with battlements. The fortifications were supported by

pleted with a 90 cm high bailey wall and a moat. Its depth was up to 8 metres and was from 11 metres wide in the east up to 17 metres wide in the south-west. The fortifications of Beroun had their first test of endurance just one hundred year after being built, in April 1421, when the city was besieged by Jan Žižka. The city fortifications were renovated in the 16th century due to the increased utilisation of fire guns. Bastions were rebuilt and loopholes for muskets were built into the fortification wall. In subsequent centu-



37 prismatic towers opened to the city. 20 of them have been preserved to this day. The bastion was built of sandstone and quartzite bound by lime mortar. The wall was broken by two tower gates and two small gates (portals). The defence system was com-

ries, the fortifications of Beroun were saved from any additional interventions and significant changes, due to the residential development adjacent to the fortification wall. Reconstruction and conservation of the fortifications were gradually performed in the 1990s.



### House No. 77, Husovo Square

The burgher's house used to be called Máčovna after the name of its owners. Orthodox Church services used to take place here during the stay by Russian soldiers in the town in 1798. The centre of the Beroun Jewish community was here from 1852 to 1939 (a synagogue, Jewish school and the rabbi's flat). The Jewish Cemetery was shut down in 1913. The building was the seat of the people's art school after the Second World War. The house was returned to the Jewish Community in Prague in 1994.



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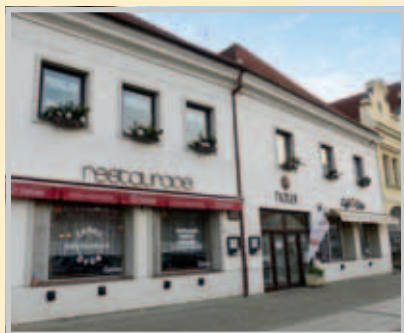
## U Černého orla, 79 Husovo Square

A burgher's house, since the Middle Ages called The Black Eagle (U Černého orla) according to the inn. Significant guests used to be accommodated here, such as the royal vice-chamberlain while he was restoring the municipal council. The house was rebuilt in the 2nd half of the 16th century. In 1935 it was reconstructed and the original arched vaulting on the ground floor was removed at the same time. Residues of Renaissance ceilings on the first floor have been preserved. The house used to have a remarkable hexagonal roundel until 1947, which was replaced by a recess later. In July 1867, the Sokol of Beroun organised the first public performance in the garden of the house.



7

## Czech Court, 86 Husovo Square



Samuel Vilém Presl of Švertsberk, the imperial village mayor and Beroun postmaster, built a stone house with an inn-keeping trade in 1720 on the site of two houses that had burnt down during the Thirty Years' War. Distinguished guests used to be hosted in the inn, bearing the name The Czech Court since its foundation. Stays by Swedish King Gustav IV in 1804, Austrian Emperor Francis I. in 1810 and 1820 and Russian Czar Alexander I in 1823 are worth mentioning. Presl, as a hereditary postmaster, situated the post office in the building as well; it operated here until 1845. The headquarters of the Pruss army were seated in the guest rooms in 1866.

8

## Jenštejnský House, 87 Husovo Square

The Jenštejn House is one of the historically oldest and architecturally most precious burgher's houses in Beroun. At first glance it attracts by its Renaissance portal made of red limestone with the Latin sign: *Benedic Domine Domum istam et omnes habitantes in ea. Henricus Čížek de Genstein Gratae posteritati. Anno Domini 1612* (Lord bless this house and all the people staying inside. Jindřich Čížek of Jenštejn to his dear descendants. Anno Domini 1612). The house was probably built by the local builder



Jiří Táborský. It gained its Baroque appearance through its reconstruction after the town fire in 1735. The two-storey four-axis front face is gabled. A house with an arched passage to Slapská Street intervenes on the left side. On the ground floor of the house there is a „Maßhaus“ featuring arched vaulting and a laurel stucco ornament on the central column made of red limestone, in which fossils can be observed in places. The Museum of the Czech Karst, p. o. is currently seated in the building.

9

## Salátovský House, 88 Husovo Square

The Salátovský house is situated in the historical development of row gabled houses in the upper part of Beroun square. In 1643 it was bought by the rich burgher Beroun Alžběta Salátová, at the time also owner of the neighbouring Jenštejn house. After a reconstruction following the town fire in 1735, the house received a low Baroque gable over

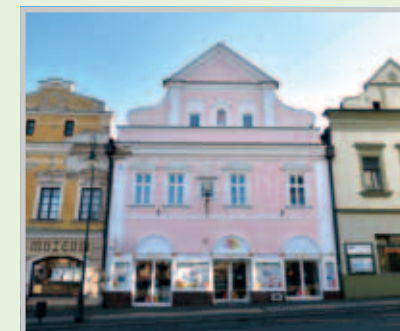


a high attico with two rectangular windows. A part of the gable collapsed in a storm in 1967 and subsequent repairs changed the appearance of the gable. In terms of the construction adaptations in the late 1990s, Salátovský House was interconnected with Jenštejn House. The Museum of the Czech Karst, p. o. is currently seated in the building.

10

## Frišmanovský House, 89 Husovo Square

In place of the house burnt down by the Swedes in 1639, Matouš Frišman of Ehrenkron had a house built which bears his name, Frišmanovský. The Late Baroque façade dated back to the adaptation of the house in the second quarter of the 18th century. The multi-storey front facade forms a shaped gable, the windows on the floor are doubled on the left axis, with roof-like benches. In the middle there is a Baroque picture of the Sacred Family in a stucco frame of striped ornamentations. On 1 November 1849, Václav Karel Řehořovský, a significant mathematician and Professor at the Technical School in Brno, was born in the courtyard house with the same house number.



11

## U Tří korun, 90 Husovo Square

An abandoned house was bought by the regional governor, Jan Fridrich Clanner of Engelshofen, who had it reconstructed in the Italian style in 1683–1684. Although it was adapted in subsequent years, the façade with its twin shaped gables dates back to 1684. It used to be called „red“ because of the red paint the newly built house sported. When the inn was established in the house at the beginning of the 18th century, the house was referred to as „At the Crowns“ (U Korun), or later „At the Three Crowns“, according to the house. In 1787–1791 the seat of the Regional Office of the Beroun region was located here.



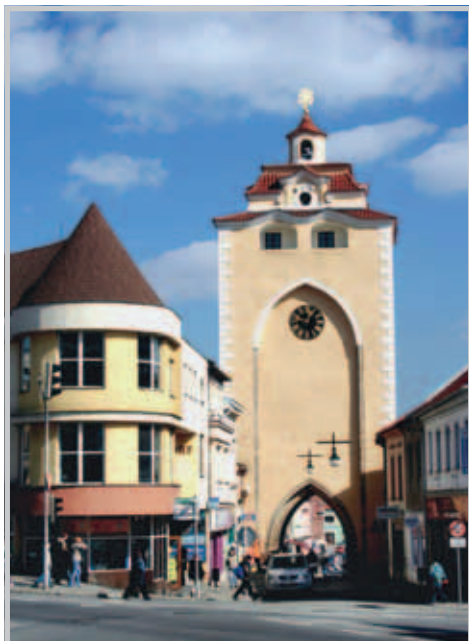


## The Pilsner Gate (Upper Gate)

The Pilsner Gate or the Upper Gate was one of the most significant features of the municipal fortifications. The provincial road from Pilsen to Prague ran through this gate until 1842. The tower gate has a ground plan of 10.3 x 9.6 metres and with its height it replaced the municipal watchtower. The wall is 2.3 metres thick. The arched passage has a round opening that served for the transport of items and for defence. The passage was protected on the outer side by a drawbridge and portcullis. The gate was closed using a double-winged gate during the nights and using chains during the days. The tower could be entered from the south via a small portal, which is situated approx. 2.5 metres above the rampart ambit. These 2.5 metres from the ambit were ascended via a ladder. Rooms on the floors can be accessed via the original staircase within the wall. In 1890 a spiral staircase was hewn from the wall, through which the first floor is now entered. Burgers used the arched rooms to store municipal valuables and guns. The top floor of the gate was rebuilt in the 16th century.



ry. The original chisel-shaped roof was replaced by a high saddle framework with two clay ball tops, and the ambit with battlement was replaced by a wooden brattice with corner bay windows. On the roof crest there was a small tower with bells of the so-called „Czech horologe“ clock. Together with the reconstruction of the gate, a square foregate with shooting ambits was built in front of it. The gate was damaged by fire several times. It obtained its Baroque roof with a helmet on the roof framework after a fire in 1735. The current shape of the gate dates back to 1896. The decorations of the gate changed with the passage of time. The picture of the Reaper with a scythe with a Latin chronogram dating back to 1737 was replaced in 1876 by a sienna sgraffito, which in 1896 gave way to a picture of Chronos the God and Moira the Fairy, the work of Prague painter Vilém Preis. Since the Middle Ages there has been a watchman's flat on the top floor. This flat was occupied until 1972. The areas within the gate are currently used by the Museum of Czech Karst.



## St James Church, Seydlovo Square

The three-nave dean church of St. James the Greater dates back to the times of the foundation of the town and, as you can see in the old vedute, besides the tower gates it was one of the dominant features of the city panorama. It was rebuilt and extended in 1543. The presbytery, sacristy and the arch bolt in the western vestibule with a picture of the municipal emblem of 1543 have been preserved from this reconstruction. The church burned down in 1599 and save for the belfry was restored in 1606. The new belfry was built in 1677–1683 by the Prague builder Václav Kapoun. The cathedral obtained a Baroque character after the reconstruction in 1736. Tribunes were built over the side naves in 1770–1771. The church and its interior furnishings underwent a thorough renovation under the leadership of well-known architect Josef Fanta in 1903–1907. Most of the interior furnishings of the church come from the period after the cathedral fire in 1735. The most valuable relics include pictures by the painter Jan Petr Molitor, namely the picture of St. James on the main altar and the picture of St. John of Nepomuk on the altar of the same saint in the left cathedral nave. Further, the picture of the Descent of Christ from the Cross by an unknown painter from Van Dyck's circle, which is situated above the Lord's Grave Altar in the same nave. Sculptures on the main altar and the St. Joseph Altar, which is in the main nave to the left by the second column, were created by



some of the students of the sculptor Ferdinand Maxmilián Brokoff. The Rococo pulpit made in 1754 is the work of the Prague carver Josef Šnábl. The tin baptistery made in 1606 by Matouš Flemink of Rakovník is of historical value. On the eastern side of the church there is an iron plaque of the Haník spouses

with a cast iron crucifix made in the constitutional year of 1848. Above the entry to the organ loft there is the plaque of Martin Podstatný, founder of the municipal music school and organ player.



## Plague Column, Seydlovo Square

It was built in 1681 in memory of the victims of the plague that raged in the town in 1680. On the walls of the small chapel there are glazed pictures of the Virgin Mary, St. Wenceslas, St. John of Nepomuk and St. Ludmila dating back to 1936.

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## 15 Deanery Premises, 24 Husovo Square

The multi-storey building was built after the fire of 1737 in the Baroque style. Only the cellars with their annular vault remind us of its Gothic origins. The so-called Chaplain's House, which was reconstructed at the beginning of the 20th century, is part of the premises. On its façade there is a commemoration plaque to the awakener and historian, Beroun native dean P. Josef Antonín Seydl, by the sculptor Zdeněk Dvořák. Dean Seydl hosted at the deanery numerous of his awakener friends, e.g., Šebestián Hněvkovský, brothers Vojtěch and Jan Nejedlý of Žebrák, and František Palacký. There is a Late Baroque pavilion in the garden of the deanery.



## 16 The Museum of Beroun Pottery, 14 Zámečnická Street

The house represents a preserved type of housing for poor city inhabitants, who gradually developed the field by the city walls starting from the 16th century. The house was built around 1720 on ruins. In the tax rule of 1654, the following entries were made in respect of the houses built along the walls around the deanery: „25 houses have been desolated since the 60s, nobody remembers who used to live there and what their names were.“ From the mid-18th century, the house was owned by the family of Reins,

and therefore in documents it is referred to as The Reinovský House. The house has experienced several reconstructions. It gained its present appearance after the adaptations carried out after 1810. Additional major alterations, mainly to the internal rooms, were carried out at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. The Museum of Beroun Pottery has been located in the house and adjacent garden since 2015. The museum documents the rich history of the pottery craft in Beroun.



## 17 House No. 41, Husovo Square

*Comment: there is no information board on this object.*

This originally Baroque burgher's house was rebuilt in the Classicist style in the first half of the 19th century. Two big Gothic cellars under the building have been preserved. The façade is decorated by windows with shaped chambranes and two wall piers with a shaped head supporting the undereave bench. The Fuss family owned the house starting from the mid-17th century. The most famous of them, František Antonín, was born on 17 January 1747 in the house with this number. He was a significant Czech agricultural expert in the latter half of the 18th century and secretary of the Patriotic Economic Society. A military prison was established in the house for a short time after the arrival of the military garrison in Beroun in 1779.



## 18 House No. 43, Husovo Square

The Baroque burgher's house was adapted in 1912 for the needs of the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession (today the Evangelical Church of the Czech Brethren). A new gable was built onto the building in 1938. The sculptor Zdeněk Dvořák, painter Miloš Antonovič and Beroun native, architect Jan Slavík, created the decorations of the gable.



## 19 Monument to Master Jan Hus, Husovo Square

The monument to Master Jan Hus was built in 1908 by the Society for Building the Monument of Master Jan Hus. The monument is the work of Beroun natives František Velíšek and Josef Kvasnička.



*Comment: there is no information board on this object.*



## 20 Monument to soldiers killed in the First World War, Husovo Square

The monument to the soldiers killed in the First World War was created by the sculptor Karel Opatrný in 1924. 242 men from Beroun did not return from the battlefields and military hospitals. The sculpture on the monuments is a symbol of Honorable Death.



*Comment: there is no information board on this object.*



## 21 Fountain with a sculpture of St Jan Nepomucký, Husovo Square

A copy of the Baroque fountain with a sculpture of St Jan Nepomucký by the sculptor Petr Vitvar. The original of the fountain, dating back to 1729, which was created by the stone cutter Jan Slezák and the sculptor Martin de Majo, is kept at the Museum of the Czech Karst.



*Comment: there is no information board on this object.*



## 22 Čertovka Race

A romantic beauty spot on an artificial arm of the Berounka called Čertovka. The race was originally built as part of the town fortifications. With the main stream of the river it creates an island, on which several mills were built in the Middle Ages. Because of the mills, the old town records also call the arm the Mill Drain. Three mills have been preserved to this day. The upper island mill is still named after its owner – the Kříž Mill. The first written record on it dates back to 1437. The second mill was the Lower island mill, today the Zajíček Mill. It was mentioned for the first time in 1437 as well. The third one was the Mansion Mill, a floored building

which burned down on the night of New Year's Eve 1963. The rest of the Mansion Mill has served commercial purposes to today.



## 23 Zajíček Mill, 2 Na Ostrově Street

The mill is mentioned as early as in 1437 as the wooden lower island mill. In the 17th century it even had a saw and beater, apart from milling equipment. It was seriously damaged by fires and floods several times. On 3 December 1764, daughter Tekla was born to miller Václav Podleský, who became famous as an opera singer of European significance under the name Podleská-Batková. Eleven years later, on 9 April 1775, P. Josef Antonín Seydl, the dean, historian and member of the National Revival, was born in the mill.



## 24 The Berounka River

The Berounka River is formed by the confluence of the Mže and the Radbuza. It is 137 km long and joins the Vltava in Lahovice. The original name of the river was Mže. Kosmas in his chronicle calls it the Msa or the Misa. It was the Pilsner memorialist Jan Tanner who called it the Berounka for the first time. In his chronicle he wrote: „The Mže, having passed the town of Beroun, changed its name and under the new name of Berounka joins the Vltava.“ The establishment and spreading of the name Berounka was mostly contributed to by the large map of Bohemia by J. K. Müller dated 1720. The river has brought numerous floods to Beroun. The first detailed reports and descriptions of floods – catastrophes that still afflict Beroun



to this day, date back to the 17th century. The most disastrous great water hit Beroun in 1872. It flooded three-quarters of the town, inflicting tremendous damage. The water level on the square is indicated by a cast iron tablet situated on Jenštejn House. The

last great water ravaged the city in August 2002. Parts of the city including the square were flooded with water. The damage was estimated at 600 million Czech Crowns. The calm river, on the other hand, was and still continues to be a paradise for anglers and today also for water sportsmen. Dragon boat competitions and a watermen's marathon are held on the river every year.



## 25 Flood-control facilities

The devastating flood on the Berounka and the Litavka in 2002 was the stimulus for preparation of the program called „Flood Prevention Support II“. In terms of this program, based on a suggestion by the city of Beroun, the state-owned enterprise Povodí Vltavy developed flood control facilities at a cost of 125 million CZK. The total length of the flood control facilities is

3 km. Solid walls with mobile barrier elements protect the municipal development on the left bank of the Berounka river in Na Hrázi Street, on the right bank of the Berounka river under the Bridge of Peace, and on the left bank of the Litavka river near the ice-hockey stadium. Flood control facilities were built in 2012–2014 and put into operation on 26 September 2014.



## 26 Light fortification (pillbox), Václavské Square

A small fortress, officially designated LO pattern 37 A-160 Z (reinforced alternative to light fortifications, pattern 1937, type A, shooting angle 160°).

The structure was part of the fortifications intended to protect Prague. It was built in 1938.



## 27 Weir and small hydro power plant

A modern mobile weir over the Berounka River was built in 2010–2011. It is situated on the site of an old weir, the first picture of which we can see in an engraving of Beroun dated 1602 by J. Willenberk. The current weir is 2.5 metres high and 90 metres wide. It consists of three separate fields. The weir is able to control the water level before the weir, and thus retain or accelerate the water flow for a certain period of time. The waterworks are part of the municipal flood control measures. There is a small hydro power plant and a fish pass on the left bank near the weir. A small hydro power plant was built together with the weir. Four Kaplan turbines produce 720 kW. The power plant was funded and is operated by RenoEnergie, a. s. The 130-metre long fish pass is a natural type of pass and enables aquatic animals to migrate in both directions.



## 28 Dosl's villa, 203 Politických vězňů Street

The villa for the manufacturer and benefactor Martin Dosl was designed in 1890 by architect Antonín Wiehl in the Pseudo-Renaissance style. The multi-storey house with gambrel roof extends into the garden with a glazed ground-level interior balcony. The city of Beroun bought the villa in 1924 and situated the municipal library and museum collections here. The garden, which was separated from the street by

a high wall, was later converted into a public park, which has carried the name of the city historian and archivist Prof. Ferdinand Pakosta since 1932. In the orchard there is a sculpture called „For the Genius of Bedřich Smetana“ by the Beroun native Václav Živec. The villa was entered in the Central list of cultural monuments of the Czech Republic in 1996. The building underwent a thorough reconstruction in 2002–2003.





## House No. 64, Husovo Square

This building of the municipal savings bank rose on the site of the old burgher's house in 1928. A multi-storey building with a mezzanine is built according to the plans of Prague architect Jaroslav Rössler. Josef Palouš is the creator of the sculptural decorations. In 1765–1888, the first public pharmacy, called The Golden Eagle (U Zlatého orla), was located in this house. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries it housed an „inquiry point“ for tourists, cyclists and visitors to the city, the predecessor to the present information centre. The building is currently in the ownership of Komerční banka, a. s.



## House No. 20, Politických vězňů Street

The building was constructed in 1938–1941 for the needs of the newly established district authority. The Prague architects Ferdinand Balcárek and Karel Kopp created the project. The building served as the seat of the political administration until 2002.



## Monument to the Victims of the Second World War, Politických Vězňů Street

The monument is 5 metres tall and portrays the figure of a woman with a child holding a lime tree sapling in its hand. The creator of the monument, which was unveiled in May 1952, is the sculptor Jindřich Severa. The monument is located near the side building of the Municipal Court on Politických vězňů.



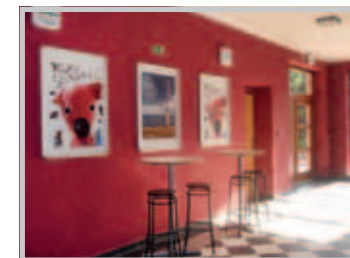
*Comment: there is no information board on this object.*



## City Cinema, 445 Politických Vězňů Street

In 1914, the builder Josef Jelínek built a cinematographic theatre on the site of the town moat. In March of the same year it was opened to the public under the name Bio Excelsior and has existed in the same building to this day. Sound motion pictures were shown here from 1930, after the installation of sound apparatus. The cinema was nationalised in 1945 and the Bio Excelsior became the Stalingrad Cinema. In 1957, the cinema underwent modernisation, wide-screen projection of movies was introduced and the cinema passed

into the ownership of the city. In 1968 it was renamed the Mír Cinema. Its current name is the Beroun Municipal Cinema. Currently, it is the only cinema in the region with 3D projection and is equipped with a modern Dolby Digital Surround EX sound system.



## The Old Post Office, 27 Plzeňská Street

A floored house dating back to the mid-18th century with a courtyard wing. The front face of the building has a flat medium buttress with stucco decoration. In 1845–1935 the Beroun post office was located here, therefore, it is called the Old Post in documents.



## Jungmann Elementary School, 30 Plzeňská Street

The school building was constructed in 1883–1884. A court called Šoušovský after the owner was situated here in the 18th century. A Piarist residence was founded on the site of the court in 1773. A two-class school affiliated to the residence was established. The school was attended by significant members of the Czech National Revival. In



1781 these included Šebestián Hněvkovský and in 1785–1787 Josef Jungmann. Josef Leopold Zvonař passed the tests at the school in 1840. The Piarist writer P. Josef Václav Justin Michl, the well-known Drašar from the novel by Tereza Nováková, taught here in the academic year 1842–1843. The Piarist residence was demolished in 1906.



## 35 The Church of the Annunciation, Plzeňská Street

During the Great Plague of 1520, the councillors founded a new cemetery on the former meadows of Anna Příbramská. Five years later, a single-nave church consecrated to the Annunciation was built here. Due to its position beyond the city gate it is called the „Zábranský“ church. A wooden belfry was adjoined to the church in 1566. The Late Gothic church was rebuilt in the Baroque style in 1738–1744. The wooden belfry was removed in 1813 due to dilapidation. After the arrival of the Piarists in Beroun in 1773, church services were given here until 1870, when they left the city. In 1798–1812, the Piarists were replaced by the army, which had its flour store in the church. The church underwent repairs in 1875–1876 and an adjoining to-

wer was constructed. The last renovation took place in 1994. As for the interior furnishings of the church, the main altar by the Prague carver František Ferdinand Ublacker deserves attention, as do the pictures of St. Martin and St. Adalbert by the Prague painter František Barbieri. The cemetery was closed down in 1904 and in 1963 changed into a park. The cemetery gate, dating back to the mid-18th century, is remarkable from the construction point of view. A charnel house, sometimes called the Plague Chapel, is situated in the cemetery. The chapel is a Baroque building dating back to the 18th century, with a staged gable. In front of the chapel there are tombstones from the 16th and early 17th century.



## 36 Plzeňka House of Culture, 83 Plzeňská Street

The Classicist building of a former coaching inn dating back to the first half of the 19th century. On the first floor there is the main hall with advanced balcony on cantilevers. Most of the significant cultural and political events in the city took place in the rooms of the hall. The first communal election took place here in 1850 and in 1862 Bedřich Smetana gave a concert here in favour of the construction of the National Theatre.



## 37 The Jewish Cemetery, Pod Homolkou Street

The Jewish Cemetery was founded in 1886. 130 tombstones have been preserved. The cemetery was used after the Second World War as well. House No. 186, dating back to the end of the 19th century, has been

preserved at the entrance. A „tahara“ (a room in which corpses were ritually cleaned) and the gravedigger's flat used to be located in this house.



## 38 Town Mountain

Mighty advanced fortifications were built in the Middle Ages on a hill with a height of 291 m above sea level. It used to be called the Priest Mountain (Kněží hora) according to the large area of land owned by the church. Thanks to the care provided by the decoration society and the Czech Tourist Club starting

in the 1880s, the Town Mountain was gradually converted into a forest park. A fifteen-metre reinforced concrete gazebo was built in 1936 over the municipal water conduit reservoir. In 2000, the city built a bear yard on Town Mountain, in which it breeds three of its heraldic animals.



## 39 The Talich tourist path

The Talich tourist path was named in honour of the excellent conductor Václav Talich, who stayed here, and was opened in October 2012 on the occasion of the 30th year of the International Music Festival – Talich's Beroun. The five-kilometre long track leads visitors through the Brdatky valley along the side of Ostrý hill, where there used to be a wooden gazebo constructed in 1891 by the manufacturer Martin Dusl. The path from Ostrý hill leads to the village of

Zdejcina, which is noted for the first time as Kdyčina in 1325. Nearby is Lísek, where coal was extracted from 1810. The route continues to the peak of Děd hill (492 m), formerly called White Mountain. There is a masonry gazebo dating from 1893, which is 12 m high. From the Děd peak, the path leads along the crest to the Chapel of the Virgin Mary of Sorrows. The Pseudo-Gothic chapel dates back to 1894–1895, the plans were made by Josef Mocker.



## 40 Talich's villa, 232 Talich Valley

The Beroun Decoration Alliance, together with the Czech Tourist Club, gradually built a forested area in the woody Brdatka valley. In 1936, the significant Czech conductor Václav Talich bought the art deco



villa from the builder František Duda. In 1958, the part of the valley in which the artist's villa is situated was named Talich Valley in his honour.

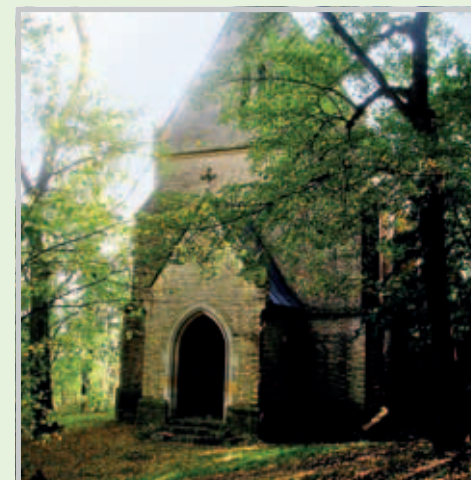
## 41 Observation tower on Děd hill

The Czech Tourist Club, assisted by the decoration society, built a 12-metre high observation tower made of stone on the Děd hill, which is 492 m above sea level. It has been owned by the city since 2013.



## 42 The Chapel of the Virgin Mary of Sorrows, Samota U studánky Street

A chapel was built in 1724 above a spring of miraculous water. In 1733–1786, hermits lived near the chapel. Both the chapel and the hermitage were shut down in 1787 by order of Emperor Joseph II. In 1894–1895, the chapel was restored and built in the Pseudo-Gothic style according to plans by the significant architect and renovator of Karlštejn Castle, Josef Mocker.



## 43 Municipal Cemetery

A new cemetery was founded in 1904 and consecrated on St. Wenceslas Day of the same year. The cemetery chapel and other structures were designed by František Coufal. Numerous significant personalities from Beroun and its vicinity are buried in the cemetery, such as conductor and professor, Václav Talich, conductor Josef Toman, the writers František Hampl, Jaroslav Pasovský, Josef Vladyka, Heda Průchová and the historians P. Antonín Seydl, Karel Kazda and the sculptors Jaroslav Goldman, Josef Suchý and Václav Živec.



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## **Municipality of Beroun**

Husovo nám. 68  
266 43 Beroun-Centrum  
IČ: 00233129  
tel: 311 654 111  
[www.mesto-beroun.cz](http://www.mesto-beroun.cz)

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## **Town Information Centre of Beroun**

Husovo nám. 69  
266 01 Beroun-Centrum  
IČ: 00335371  
tel.: 311 654 321

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## **Town Cultural Centre of Beroun**

Holandská 118  
266 01 Beroun-Centrum  
IČ: 00335371  
tel.: 311 514 138  
[www.mkcberoun.cz](http://www.mkcberoun.cz)

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