The historical village Holašovice

1. Delimitation of the village conservation area.

2. Cadastral maps from 1927.

3. Rural Baroque – a folk architectural style which originated in the first half of the nineteenth century. The style adopted baroque elements, using them in a rather unconventional way. Typical features include ornamental gable walls.

4. + 5. Village history – The first written record of the village of Holašovice dates back to 1292; initially, the village was a part of the monastery in Vyšší Brod. The original Czech population, which decreased in numbers due to the plague epidemic in the sixteenth century, was joined by German settlers. After 1938, the village became a part of the German Reich and the Czech inhabitants were displaced and resettled inland; after the war, the German population was expelled.

The residential development of the village shows unusual stability – since the sixteenth century, the quantity and location of the farmsteads has remained basically the same. The present regular ground plan of the village green has also retained its medieval appearance.

6. Originally, the chambers were log-walled, the farm buildings (except for the granaries) were single-storey buildings, and the barns were generally made of wood. The redevelopment occurred gradually from the eighteenth century until the mid-twentieth century.

7. House No. 1 and 2: This farmstead differs from the rest by its three-gable front.

House No. 3: This farmstead is richly decorated with relief ornaments. Its significant features include a well-preserved attic storage chamber. The adjoining granary is decorated with a painted sundial.

8. House No. 4 and 28; House No. 5 and 29: Both these farmsteads are richly decorated with ornaments. Their respective old farmer's houses were rebuilt relatively late, yet still tastefully.

9. House No. 6 and 30: This farmstead was left permanently abandoned in the second half of the twentieth century; however, thanks to the neglect the farm retained its original construction and is thus one of the most valuable farmsteads in Holašovice. Today, it serves as a residential building, a horse breeding station and also a specialised village museum.

House No. 7 and 31: This building is also significant primarily for its lack of modifications thanks to which the entire thrashing area in the back part of the brick-barn was preserved, among other things.

10. House No. 8: The robust granary building features a gable decorated with sun motifs and windows enclosed by stucco ornamentation, while the rest of the facade is decorated by flowers in flower pots. House No. 27 a 32: This used to be the largest farmstead in Holašovice; gradually, several of its parts were detached.

11. House No. 10: This farmstead features a unique layout: it was built as a four-sided system, facing the village green with its long side. It has been extensively rebuilt over the last 50 years.

12. House No. 11: This farmstead consists of three proportionally unbalanced buildings: the biggest one, serving residential purposes, is complemented by a smaller farm building and even smaller pigsties.

House No. 12: This originally agricultural building was built as a common house.

13. House No. 13 and 35; House No. 14: Both of these buildings were rebuilt into their present state in the second half of the nineteenth century. They feature only modest decoration – a band surrounding the gable and windows.
14. **House No. 15**: The granary of this farmstead is one of the two most historically and architecturally valuable buildings in Holašovice, thanks to its lack of any modifications and alterations. The only significant intervention was a renovation of the front carried out in 1961. In 1996, during the last repair works on the facade, fragments of medieval plaster were revealed.

**House No. 16 and 36**: Basically, all of the buildings in this farmstead originated during the period of brick-construction development on the original locations which took place in the second half of the nineteenth century.

15. **House No. 17 and 37**: Both of these buildings were erected after the fire of 1666. In 1925, an elementary school was established on these premises.

**House No. 18**: This farmstead replaced the original building in 1913 and since that time it has served as a local pub/restaurant, having undergone only minor modifications. Thanks to its function, this building features a unique layout yet it fits the surroundings well.

16. **House No. 20**: This building used to be a public house with a bar. The present appearance reflects a more recent development stage – the building is oriented with its long axis facing the village green, and the entrance is not in the middle.

17. **House No. 23**: Blacksmith’s cottage – presently a shop and a blacksmithery: The blacksmithery served its purpose until it lost its significance due to the change of agricultural technology after the end of World War II. Initially, it was a one-chamber building with hearth and bellows located in its front part.

**House No 24**: The village poorhouse used to be located in the southern part of the village green.

18. **House No. 21**: The present appearance of the farmstead is a result of a rebuilding in 1907.

**House No. 22**: This building dates back to the Middle Ages and has since undergone several construction modifications. The granary to the left of the entry gate is of medieval origin, which makes it one of the most significant buildings in the village green. Together with the old farmer’s house (House No. 39), these buildings form the largest farmstead in Holašovice.

19. **House No. 25**: This farmstead is of significant value as it underwent only minor modifications and thus remained fairly authentic until today, with only minimum intervention.

**House No. 26**: This farmstead was probably established as late as in the nineteenth century. To the right from the entry gate there is a ceramic workshop operating since 2000.

20. **House No. 43 – IC**: The school building was established as a part of the efforts to support the Czech minority population after 1918. It served this purpose from 1928 to 1965.

21. **Village green**, chapel, yard shrines and wayside crosses in the vicinity of the village

The village green, spreading over the impressive area of 210 x 70 m, was established as the central element of the village and its present shape is basically identical to the original layout from the thirteenth century. All the common buildings used to include fenced front yards or livestock enclosures within the area of the village green – these premises gradually disappeared. In the middle of the village green there is a memorial stele marking the inclusion of the village to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

**The village green chapel** was built in 1755 in the late gothic style and was preserved until the present day without any significant construction modifications. The chapel is the dominant feature of the village green.

**The area of the village green** also includes a pond and a water well system. The wells, located in front of the farmsteads of House No. 1, 3, 4, 29, 6, 7, and 8, were renovated at the end of the twentieth century utilising traditional technologies and procedures.