

First founding of the Velehrad Abbey

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1106

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	destroyed
Function:	settlement
Type:	A historically significant place (founding of a monastery)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



Description: At the instigation of the Cistercian prior Robert in the Abbey of Nepomuk, the notary of King Přemysl Otakar I and since 1201 the Bishop of Olomouc. Shortly after arriving in Olomouc, he was looking for an opportunity to establish a Cistercian Abbey in the Margraviate of Moravia, where there had been none so far. He found a follower in Moravia in the form of the Moravian Margrave Vladislav Jindřich (brother of Přemysl Otakar I.), who took on the task of founding a Cistercian Abbey in Moravia. The preserved false document in the name of Přemysl Otakar I., voting in 1202, proves the purchase by Margrave Vladislav of the farm for 10 hryvnias of silver with an area of about 200 acres (57 ha) from the Litomyšl Premonstratensian. On the farm there was a watermill and a desolate church of St. Jan. Vladislav also bought the village of Boršice from the nobleman Přibyslav for 50 hryvnias, from the nobleman Doben for 30 hryvnias of silver village Zlechov and from Smil for 28 hryvnias of silver village Huštěnovice. With the consent of Vladislav and Přemysl, the nobleman Dědřich Grutovič dedicated the village of Kostelany to the Abbey. This property became the territorial and economic base of the newly founded Abbey. There are two locations of the presumed place of the first foundation of the Abbey. One is located in the Staré Město village in the locality Na Valách, which lies about 4.5 km southeast from the current area of the Abbey. The second, presented here, is closer to the existing Abbey complex.

The area of the first foundation of the Abbey located on the map corresponds to the assumed location, also besides, the foundations of the church were found here in the line Díl U božího syna. The foundations are about 10 m from the newly built replica of the church of St. Jan, which was reconstructed close to preserved foundations. The area became a base for 12 monks, who on November 11, 1205, came with the abbot of Plasy Thicelin to establish a new Abbey in Moravia. The Velehrad Abbey became a daughter of Plasy and thus joined the branch derived from the Burgundy Abbey of Morimond. As early as April 30, 1208, Pope Innocent III issued in the Lateran the Velehrad Abbey a protective privilege.

The Abbey complex itself was founded in the broadened valley of the Salaška brook, a few hundred meters from the first location. The first location was an ideal place for temporary refuge and necessary for the study of the landscape and natural resources and the most suitable establishment of ultimate Abbey. The location of the area corresponds to similar scenarios for the establishment of other Cistercian Abbeys in Europe. On the same place new village museum named Archeoskanzen was build by the village Modrá and in 2000 a replica of the church of St. Jan.

Cultural historic analysis: The first founding area was used in the early years after monks' arrival from the mother monastery in Plasy (November 11, 1205). Written sources document the presence of the mill and the church of St. John. The location provided plenty of space for the monks' necessity and provided natural protection from possible attack. After the construction of key buildings of the new monastery complex, the community moved to a new location. The timing of the transfer cannot be determined precisely. A possible guide is the consecration of the monastery church of the Virgin Mary's Assumption on November 27, 1228.

Cultural historic significance: The area is of great archaeological and historical significance. There are many archaeological finds from the Great Moravia period. The whole locality has not yet been examined in detail archaeologically, and there is great potential for further discoveries. A rampart initially fortified this area.

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: *no information*



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First founding area, view from the westerside

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First founding area on the Orthophotomap

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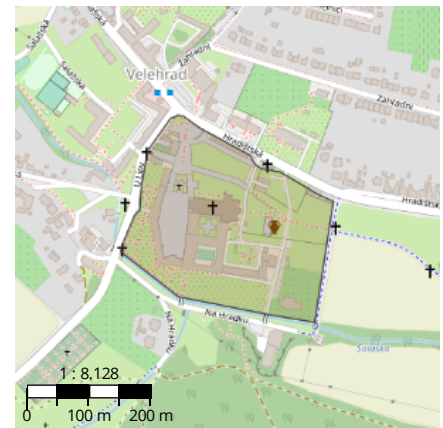
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Velehrad Abbey complex

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1116

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	religion
Type:	Cistercian abbey
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent/fossil



Description: The inner area of the Velehrad monastery. The Velehrad Abbey complex with all the necessary buildings was completed in the 1340s in the late Romanesque style. The whole Abbey compound was destroyed in the Hussite period, re-established under the abbot Ekard of Swoben in the years 1587-1592. It was destroyed again in the 17th century during the Thirty Years' War. In 1623 during the invasion of the army of Prince Gábor Bethlen of Semdmihrad and in 1626 during the Wallachian uprising. The early Baroque renovation of the complex took place under the abbot Jan Greifenfels in the years 1629-1635. During the fire in 1681, the convent buildings and the Abbey church were destroyed by a fire. The monastery acquired its current form in the years 1685-1735. During the 18th century, the area was modified until the dissolution. From 1890, the monastery was acquired by the Society of Jesus, which established a college and a grammar school here.

In 2004, the Stojan Church Grammar School, founded by the Archbishop of Olomouc Jan Graubner in 2001, began teaching here.

During the Baroque restoration of the Abbey, the former terrain increased by about 2 meters due to increased humidity and disruption of the original drainage system from the 13th century. Thanks to this, the original Romanesque foundations of the complex have been preserved.

The foundations of the original Cistercian monastery are now made available as part of the new Martyrion exhibition - Witnesses to the Faith of the 20th Century.

Cultural historic analysis: The construction of the Velehrad Abbey complex probably began after 1210. The construction works were provided by German masonry groups, the share of which is evidenced by the number of stone marks. Abbey compound was finished around 1240. Due to the proximity of the borders, it was necessary to count on an attack from abroad. A defensive wall, therefore, fortified the compound with a moat and four defensive towers. Despite the destruction in 1421, later reconstructions adhered to the original Romanesque predispositions in the given perimeter. Buildings restoration began in the second half of the 16th century. On December 27, 1681, a large fire destroyed the convent buildings, including the church and interior equipment. Extensive Baroque reconstruction of the entire complex began immediately after the fire and was finished in 1735.

Cultural historic significance: Extensive artistic-cultural-historical highly-valuable complex of buildings from the second half of the 17th century, important for the history of Baroque architecture in Moravia.

(Monument) Protection register. No. ÚSKP 3029 for the cultural monument Velehrad. Monument-protected since August 8, 1995.
Conservation:

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: <https://www.pamatkovykatolog.cz/ochranne-pasmo-pro-kulturni-pamatku-velehrad-areal-klastera-14539399>



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Velehrad Abbey complex_Velehrad_1

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Cyrlilka chapel

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1110

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	religion
Type:	Church, branch or succursal church
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent



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Description:	The Church of the Corpus Christi (Božího Těla) was established at the end of the 13th century as a typical Cistercian church in front of the Abbey gate. It served pilgrims or residents and visitors of Velehrad which were not members of the order. After increasing the population of Velehrad, it began to serve as a parish church. In 1421 it was destroyed by the Hussites. After the abolition of the monastery in 1784, he changed the status to a cemetery chapel. After the construction of a new cemetery in 1832, the building ceased to be used. In 1863, the chapel was purchased by Archbishop Bedřich Fürstenberg. At the archbishop's expense, it was also completely renovated in the neo-Gothic style according to the design of the Viennese architect Ervin Lippert. After the renovation and the acquisition of a new altar, the church received a new patronage of the Revelation of the Lord (Zjevení Páně). It has been called Cyrlilka since the middle of the 19th century. In 2008, the chapel, together with the entire grounds of the defunct Cistercian monastery, acquired the status of a national cultural monument.
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Cultural historic analysis:	<i>no information</i>
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Cultural historic significance:	The church in front of the monastery gate has an irreplaceable role and value within the preserved buildings of the Velehrad monastery.
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(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
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Literature:	BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s. POJSL, Miloslav. Velehrad: Stavební památky bývalého cisterciáckého kláštera. 1. vyd. Brno: Muzejní a vlastivěd. společ., 1990. 246 s.
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Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
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Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
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Online
sources: *no information*



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Chapel Cyrilka

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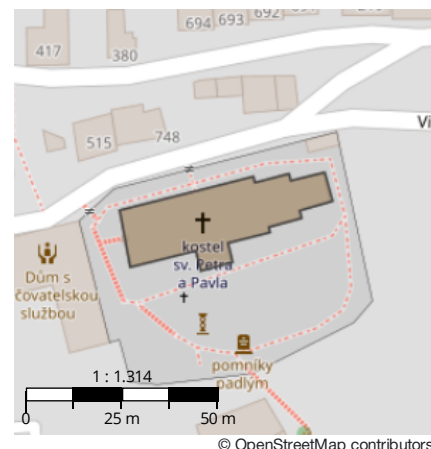
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Church of St. Peter and Paul

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1220

City:	Polešovice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	religion
Type:	Parish church (with churchyard)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent



Description:	Parish Church of St. Peter and Paul is one of the largest Baroque churches in the former Velehrad estate. The construction of the church was carried out under the abbot Malý 1724-1734. The amount for the building was about 30,000 zl. At the same time a big baroque rebuilding of Velehrad Abbey complex was realized, including the consecration of both churches. The Velehrad Church was consecrated on October 2 1735, by the Holy Bishop of Olomouc, Otto Ehrenreich. A week later, on October 9 he also consecrated the parish church of St. Peter and Paul in Polešovice. It is a single-nave oriented building with a rectangular floor plan with a slightly offset presbytery of a rectangular end, a sacristy and a quadrangular tower at the south side of the nave, dating from 1733. The dating of the foundation of the former church has not yet been resolved. The precondition may be the construction of a church similar to Boršice village in the first half of the 13th century. During Hussite period the church was apparently destroyed in 1421. Restoration after the destruction is not documented. The first documented Cistercian pastor is Jan Jenč from the beginning of the 17th century. Churches serviced by Velehrad monks were confirmed in 1757 for the villages Jalubí, Boršice, Polešovice, Spytihněv, Přítluky and the Chapel of the Corpus Christi in front of the Velehrad Abbey (Cyrilka chapel). The current Baroque church is at least the third building in the given place and of the same patronage.
Cultural historic analysis:	The building development cannot be reconstructed from the preserved information, and it is undoubtedly clear that the church had to exist even before the first written mentions. It can be assumed that the Velehrad Abbey took part in its construction or modification in the first half of the 13th century. The first mention of the parish priest from Polešovice is from 1320. In 1421, the church was indeed destroyed by the Hussites, so its restoration took place in the middle of the 15th century, which could be associated with the documented patronage of St. Petra Pavla. The church's current appearance dates back to the period of the great Baroque reconstruction of the Velehrad Abbey complex. It was built in the years 1725-1734 under the abbot Josef Malý. The financial cost was around 30,000 zl.
Cultural historic significance:	It is a significant dominant of the region, one of the largest Baroque churches in the former Velehrad estate.
(Monument) Conservation:	Cultural monument rest. No. ÚSKP 21369 / 7-3414. Preserved as a monument from May 3 1958.

Literature: ČOUPEK, Jiří. Polešovice: 1595-1995: 400 let od povýšení na městečko. Velehrad: Historická společnost Starý Velehrad, 1995. 152 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: *no information*



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Church of St. Peter and Paul Polešovice

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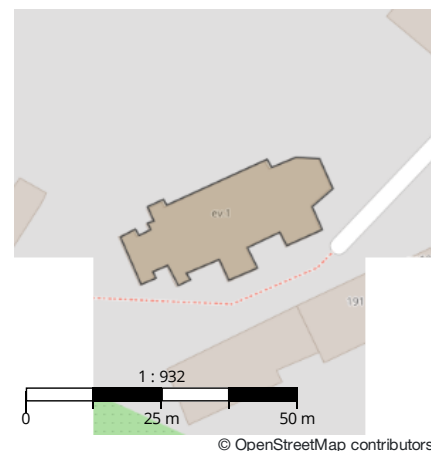
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Church of St. Wenceslas

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1219

City:	Boršice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	religion
Type:	Parish church (with churchyard)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent



Description:	Parish Church of St. Wenceslas from the 18th century was built on the site of an older building from the 13th century and forms a significant dominant feature of the village. Part of the parish church is also a sandstone sculpture of St. Antonín Paduánský from the second half of the 18th century. According to M. Pojsl, the original church was built in 1250 (Železník 2013, p. 13). In 1421 it was destroyed and burned by the Hussites. It was restored in 1453 in the Gothic style. At the end of the 17th century, a baroque reconstruction took place. From the original foundations of the church, stonework marks identical to the marks on the stones of the Velehrad Monastery are documented. During the repairs of the church in the years 1959-1964, walled Romanesque stone artifacts were found in the wall of the original sacristy. It was a stone baptistery and a stone with reliefs of the heads of the saints. The baptistery is in the vestibule under the church tower at the main entrance.
Cultural historic analysis:	Parish Church of St. Wenceslas from the 18th century was built on the site of an older building from the 13th century. We will certainly find a certain connection here with the construction of other churches of the Velehrad dominion. In 1421 it was destroyed and burned by the Hussites. It was restored in 1453 in the Gothic style. The Baroque reconstruction took place at the end of the 17th century. In the years 1786-1790, overhaul and construction of 4 supporting pillars took place to stabilize the church building and the tower.
Cultural historic significance:	A significant dominant of the village Boršice.
(Monument) Conservation:	Cultural monument resjt. C. ÚSKP 15002 / 7-3236. Protected since May 3, 1958
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>

Online
sources: *no information*



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Church of St. Wenceslas, Boršice

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Presbytery Boršice

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1218

City:	Boršice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	religion
Type:	Parish church (with churchyard)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent



Description:	The parish office building from the 18th century is located near the church of Sv. Václav. The rectory building is a corner ground-floor building with a mansard sloping roof. The facade bears a baroque stucco decoration. The complex includes residential and economic part of the building. Almost free-standing ground floor building on a rectangular floor plan. The facade is horizontally divided by a simple foundation balancing the sloping terrain, vertically divided by moldings and corner reinforcement. The north-western façade is broken by 0 + 2 + 2 + 2 rectangular windows with a profiled shambrana and a segmental stretched profiled window ledge above a decorative white target. Almost axially located, the entrance (the easternmost field of the facade only without windows) is rectangular with a simple lining and skylight, above it a segmentally stretched profiled drinking ledge. Southwestern facade with three windows, pressed between them. Windows are the same as on the northwest facade. Mansard roof.
Cultural historic analysis:	The parish office building and its building changes were closely connected with the history of construction and reconstruction of the church of St. Wenceslas. In 1453, the restoration of the building after the Hussite destruction is mentioned. The final form preserved to the present day was given to the parish in the Baroque reconstruction in the 18th century. Other construction interventions after the abolition of the Velehrad Abbey were related to the stabilization of the emergency condition of the building.
Cultural historic significance:	The parish office building from the 18th century, together with the adjacent church and the statue of Sv. Antonín church complex in a visually dominant place of the village.
(Monument) Conservation:	Cultural monument resjt. ÚSKP No. 45954 / 7-3237. Protected since May 3, 1958.
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>

Online
sources: *no information*



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Presbytery office Boršice

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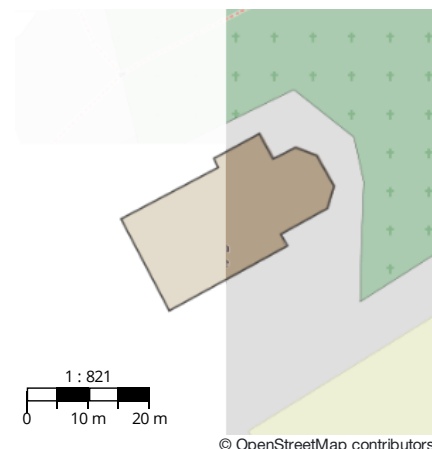
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Church of St. John the Baptist

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1222

City:	Jalubí
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	religion
Type:	Parish church (with churchyard)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	Late Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent



Description:	Late Baroque single-nave oriented church with a quadrangular tower in the facade. The building is covered by a gabled roof, above the hipped chancel, above the sacristy counter. The original church was built by the Velehrad monastery in the 15th century in the Gothic style for the villages of Jalubí and Traplice. The Cistercians called it the "Velehrad Chapel" (Obec Jalubí 2015, p. 99). He stood near the present church down the slope. Probably in the same year, ie 1421, when the Velehrad monastery was looted, the village of Jalubí with the church was burned down. In 1572, Abbot Nicholas IV was buried in the church. Kroner. In the middle of the 17th century (data differ between 1624-1680), the church in Spytihněv collapsed into Moravia. The local parishioners and chaplains moved to Jalubí (parish), where they remained until the construction of a new church in 1712. The villages of Halenkovice, Spytihněv, Babice, Kudlovice, Sušice, Jalubí, Traplice fell under the spiritual administration of the parish in that period. also Jankovice and Košíky. The current church was built in the years 1750-1763. The cost of the state was 10,000 zl. In October 1764, the church was consecrated by Abbot Zuri.
Cultural historic analysis:	Like the churches in Boršice, Polešovice and Spytihněv, the church in Jalubí belonged to Abbey administration. The Gothic church dedicated to John the Baptist was built in 1405. As elsewhere, it was destroyed by the Hussites in 1421. An interesting milestone in the church's history is the year 1572, when the Velehrad abbot Nicholas IV Kroner was buried here. From the middle of the 17th to 1712, the church also provided spiritual administration for Spytihněv church villages. The church acquired its final appearance after the Baroque reconstruction in the years 1750-1763.
Cultural historic significance:	A significant landmark of the region, well visible from the wider area. The value of high-quality late Baroque single-nave architecture lies in the applied material composition with minimal later interventions, intact furniture from the time of construction and the last third of the 18th century.
(Monument) Conservation:	Cultural monument register. No. ÚSKP 22129 / 7-3333, protected from 3.5. 1958
Literature:	CEKOTA, V. Spytihněv: Dějiny obce. Spytihněv, 1991. LUKÁŠ, Ludvík. Spytihněv: Monografie nejstarší vesnice slovácké. Uherské Hradiště: nákl. vl., 1932, 157 s. Obec Jalubí. Jalubí 1265-2015. Graspo.com, 2015, 160s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: <https://www.pamatkovykatolog.cz/kostel-sv-jana-kritele-12828761>



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Church of St. John the Baptist Jalubí

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View from the village

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" Church of St. John the Baptist ". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1222> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

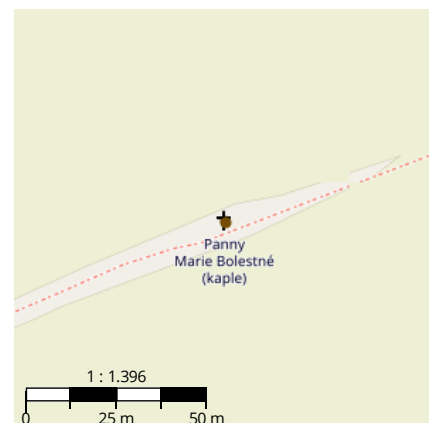
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Wayside chapel Jalubí

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 12/08/2020 — ID: 878

City:	Jalubí
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	religion
Type:	Chapel, wayside chapel
Age:	Early modern period
Period:	Early modern period (1649-1800)
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent



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Description:	Wayside (court) chapel dating from around 1737, situated above the village on the ancient road connected village Jalubi with Velehrad Abbey. Free-standing building with a semicircular floor plan, the façade of which is topped by a shaped gable and a hipped roof.
Cultural historic analysis:	Due to its location and character, a small sacral element documents the culmination of the Marian cult of pilgrimage tradition and vernacular religiousness in Moravia during the 18th and 19th century. It was also an important landmark in the countryside and a stop to rest. The place importance increases trees around and along the road. In the given place, it is possible to assume a small sacral architecture before the chapel's construction.
Cultural historic significance:	High Baroque chapel on the old road to Velehrad on a hill above the village.
(Monument) Conservation:	Cultural monument register. No. ÚSKP 38763 / 7-3335. Preserved as a monument from 3 May 1958.
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	https://pamatkovykatolog.cz/kaplicka-12828948



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Jalubí chapel

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View from the west. In the background the church in Jalubí.

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"Wayside chapel Jalubí". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/878> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Former farmyard Velehrad

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 12/08/2020 — ID: 877

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	missing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Farmyard (monastic grange)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	Natural Conservation
Usage:	fossil



Description:	The farm monastery was functional for the entire duration of the monastery. Exceptions are the Hussite wars or short-term damage to buildings. The farmyard was the second largest after Polešovice and formed the basis of the monastery's economy. Its more significant modernizations and additions are mentioned mainly during the reign of Jan Greifenfels in the first half of the 17th century and then probably in connection with the great Baroque reconstruction of the convent in the first half of the 18th century. In 1750, the Velehrad court had an area of 117 ha (587 meters). In addition to the fields, there were many gardens with fruit trees in Velehrad (approx. 11 ha). Of the buildings of the original courtyard, the buildings of stables and granaries have been preserved to this day, which have been renovated for efficient use as a museum, information center, boarding house, or flats and other facilities for the development of tourism. Within the already unpreserved buildings, it is necessary to mention the tithe barn, which closed the courtyard building from the northwest. The buildings were still in good condition in the 1950s. The demolition of the northeastern part took place during the 1980s and 1990s. The current form of the courtyard was given to the complex in the years 1997-1999, when a new primary school was built in the northwestern corner of the complex. Former farm buildings (Granary, the Stables). Objects sensitively restored, get a new functionality (information center, museum).
Cultural historic analysis:	The Velehrad grange was the main pillar for ensuring self-sufficiency and an important contribution to Abbey's economy. It was a stabilising element, especially in times of crisis with the lack of funds. The grange's production provided the basic needs of agricultural commodities and economically profitable products (meat, wool, grains, dried fruit, nuts, etc.) or raw materials for specific production (beer, wine, brandy).
Cultural historic significance:	A key element for ensuring the self-sufficiency and independence of the abbey not only in the first stages of development, in times of crisis but also for the entire duration of the Velehrad Abbey
(Monument) Conservation:	no information

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Former farm buildings (Granary, the Stables) Velehrad

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Former farm building inner courtyard, view of the granary

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Inner courtyard

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Former farm buildings (the Stables).

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"Former farmyard Velehrad". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/877> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Farmyard Polešovice

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1183

City:	Polešovice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Farmyard (monastic grange)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent



Description: The basis of the Polešovice farmyard was a homestead purchased by Abbot Greifenfels in 1629 from the Brno mayor Gabriel Schram of Deblín for 1000 zl. The price included meadows, gardens, vineyards, and mill Dolní mlýn in Boršice (the so-called Vaculovský dvůr). The former courtyard was not large, and the abbot bought neighboring houses and other land to meet new needs. The occupation of land and property and the strengthening of labor duties imposed by the abbot did not like the inhabitants of Polešovice and in the given period had a negative effect on the relationship of Polešovice to the Velehrad Abbey. The Dominican fasso from 1750 denote that the Polešovice farmyard was at that time the largest court of the monastery with an area of about 139 ha. The Velehrad farmyard had at that time about 129 ha. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, peas, lentils and hemp were grown, as well as apples, pears, plums, peaches and nuts. Polešovice was also a municipality with the largest area of vineyards in the Abbey administrative area. The total area of vineyards in the given period in Polešovice probably reached its maximum with 126.72 ha. From the given area, the Abbey belonged about 46 ha (40 měřice and 2 achtele). Wine was a highly-valued commodity for the Abbey's economy. The source of wine was also the wine tithes that the monastery collected. In Polešovice over the wine tithe, the Velehrad monastery led disputes with the Olomouc diocese. The wine was a highly-valued commodity for Abbey's economy.

Cultural historic analysis: *no information*

Cultural historic significance: Polešovice was one of the most profitable and largest Monastic granges of the Velehrad Abbey dominion. Polešovice wine had a good reputation in the Czech lands and abroad and was, therefore, a valuable commodity as well as quality fruit grown here. It was also the municipality with the largest share of vineyards in the dominion. The monastery owned approximately 1/4 areas of vineyards. Wine tithes were a valuable source of income too. From the above, Polešovice was one of the most profitable parts of the Abbey's property.

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: *no information*

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: ČOUPEK, Jiří. Polešovice: 1595-1995: 400 let od povýšení na městečko. Velehrad: Historická společnost Starý Velehrad, 1995. 152 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
MĚŠŤÁNEK, T. Polešovické vinohrady ve 2. polovině 16. století. Polešovice: Tomáš Měšťánek, 2002. 57 s.



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The Granary in a farmyard with the Abbey Emblem

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The granary in a farmyard with the Abbey Emblem

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"Farmyard Polešovice". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1183> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

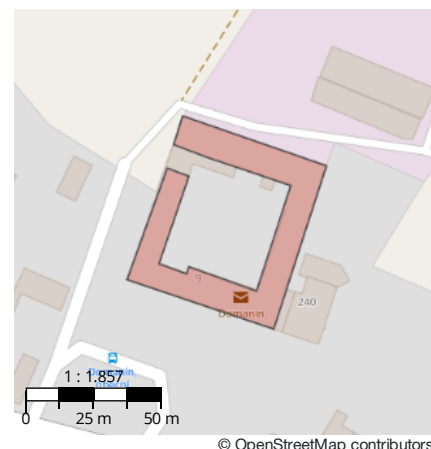
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Farmyard Domanín

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1180

City:	Domanín
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	settlement
Type:	Four-sided farm building around a square courtyard
Age:	Early modern period
Period:	Early modern period (1500-1648)
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	recent/fossil



Description: A four-sided farmyard surrounds an almost square courtyard. The monastery courtyard was and still is the core of Domanín. The restoration of the original courtyard in Domanín was solved during the management of Abbot Greifenfeld. Grain, legumes, hemp and vines were grown here, cattle and sheep were raised.

In 1719, the abbot of Velehrad bought the Ořechov estate, to which Těmice also belonged, from the Counts Rudolf and Karel Maxmilián of Magni and connected them with the Domanín court into one whole. After the abolition of the Velehrad monastery by Joseph II. in 1784 the court was taken over by the Religious Fund.

The main façade is divided by a middle one-storey risalit and two ground-floor wings extending at the sides. Axially broken rectangular entrance with a semicircular niche, two modern three-part windows on the sides of the entrance. On the 1st floor, four modern three-part windows, two of which are combined above the main entrance and two symmetrically placed on the sides. The facade of the risalit is smooth, divided only by a plinth and an attic fabion cornice, which bears a mansard roof with three bull's eyes. The side ground floor wings are smooth, divided visually to the right by 4 modern three-part window axes and visually to the left by two windows and two entrances alternately arranged. The walls are smooth, divided by a plinth, the under-profiled cornice carries a gabled roof. The other three sides of the yard have been much redesigned in modern times (new window and door openings have been cut). The entrance gate is followed by a passage to the courtyard vaulted with a barrel vault with connecting lunettes, from which a corridor vaulted with barrel lunettes to the side of the courtyard and a rolled wooden staircase to the first floor (on a landing with a cross vault). The corridors on the first floor end with a flat ceiling on a fabion ledge. The rooms are vaulted partly with barrel lunettes, partly with a flat ceiling. Rizalit to the yard has a symmetrically placed semicircular arched opening adjacent to the passage. Along the sides of the entrance, one double-leaf window is visible to the left and the other symmetrically placed on the other side has been walled up and replaced by a small small window. There is a three-part window on the floor above the entrance and two two-part windows on the sides. The attic fabion cornice carries a mansard roof with three bull's eyes. In some places around the windows, sections of the original shambrans with a bar have been preserved. Beaver tile roofing.

Cultural historic analysis: Domanín settlement is mentioned in the property of Abbey in 1220. The current building form was given during the Abbot Greifenfels era before 1650. It stands on a free estate site, which Abbot bought and rebuilt into the grange administration and monks' occasional stay. The court's importance increased after its merge with the granges in Těmice and Ořechov, which Abbey regained in 1719.

Cultural historic significance: The building of the late Baroque courtyard is proof of the architecture based on the tight disposition of the late Renaissance and early Baroque chateau buildings built in the village environment.

(Monument) Cultural monument register. No. ÚSKP 10836 / 7-8639. Protected from Aug 2, 1995.
Conservation:

Literature: KULIČKA, L. Dějiny Domanína. Římskokatolická farnost Domanín, 2008. 143 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: <https://www.pamatkovykatolog.cz/svobodny-zemedelsky-dvorec-12155269>



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Four-side farmyard buildings Domanín

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Inner courtyard

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Castle Ořechov

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1182

City:	Ořechov
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	settlement
Type:	Office palace, summer residence
Age:	Early modern period
Period:	Early modern period (1649-1800)
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



Description: The Cistercians owned Ořechov Castle as a part of Ořechov village in two periods. In the first period in the years 1638-1649, under the abbot Jan Greifenfels, the chateau probably already stood on the site of the former fortress. During this period, the construction of the Linhorn chateau cellar is mentioned, as well as large investments in farmyards in Ořechov and Těmice. Bricks for its construction and the construction of other buildings were obtained from the noble brickyard below the village of Ořechov by the Ořechov – Těmice road.

In the second period from 1717 until the dissolution of the Abbey, the castle was used as a summer resort for monks. It is listed as a monastery spa with a treatment of sheep fermented milk. Abbot Jan Malý had the interiors of the chateau rebuilt and rebuilt the unsatisfactory farm. He also had a statue of St. Jan Nepomucký, which originally stood in front of the castle. After the dissolution of the monastery, the chateau was confiscated by an imperial decision and became the property of the Religious Fund. The last abbot of the Velehrad monastery, Filip Zuri, was allowed to use with monks the chateau for life. He lived in it until 1792 when he moved to Vyškov together with other monks. Since October 2007, the owners of the castle have been Jana and Alessandro Alagia.

In the castle, there was a brewery located in the northern wing. There was a long cellar called "LINHORN" too.

Cultural historic analysis: By purchasing the Ořechov farm with the chateau, the Velehrad Abbey acquired another property. The farm had more activities under the manorial authority and was more profitable than other farms. In addition to material profit, the ownership of the Ořechov estate also had other advantages. Climatic conditions, together with the consumption of healthy sheep's milk products, have been a welcome addition to monks' lives.

Cultural historic significance: Summer residence of Velehrad monks. Temporary stay of abbot Filip Zuri after the abolition of the monastery 1784-1797.

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: ŽELEZNÍK, M. Zámek Ořechov: historie a současnost. Velehrad: Historická společnost Starý Velehrad pro Janu a Alessandra Alagiaovi, 2012. 47 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Castle Ořechov

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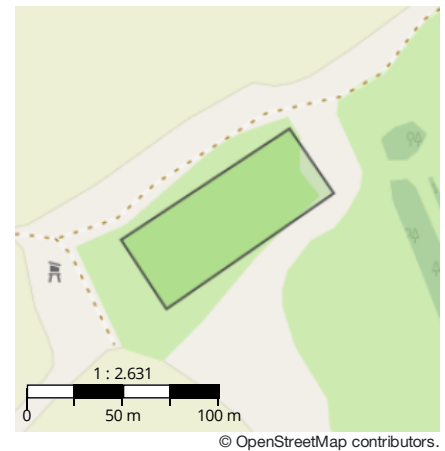
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Grange Neuhof

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1166

City:	Břestek
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	destroyed
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Farmyard (monastic grange)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent/fossil



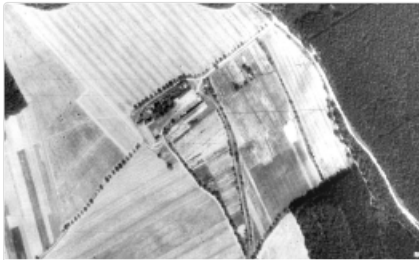
Description:	The farmyard in the cadastre of Břestek village located about 3 km northwest of Velehrad. Probably focused on sheep, cattle grazing and gardening. The farm existed until the 1980s when the buildings were demolished. Currently, the area is partly used for grazing.
Cultural historic analysis:	The isolated location of the area is the illustration of the farm unit management established outside the settlements. Although no buildings are preserved, it is possible to identify the farm's original character from the terrain and vegetation signs. Extensive sheep and cattle grazing and the specific cultivation of forests in the immediate yard vicinity is valuable evidence of the original farming method in a given locality and time period.
Cultural historic significance:	Relics of the former monastic grange with sheep and cattle breeding's dominant function and preserved low forest fragments (stumps) in the surroundings.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	https://ags.cuzk.cz/archiv



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Current state at the locality Nový dvůr (Neuhof)

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Nový dvůr (Neuhof) on an orthophotomap in 1950s .

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Neuhof (Nový dvůr) on the map of the imperial imprint of the stable cadastre (1827)

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Empfohlene Zitierweise | Recommended citation style:

"Grange Neuhof ". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1166> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Lower small castle (Dolní Hrádek)

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1118

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	missing
Function:	settlement
Type:	Resettlement (vicinity of a military training area)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



© OpenStreetMap contributors.

Description: The Velehrad Abbey had to build a fortification system against possible attacks from the east. The eastern border of the Moravian Margraviate from the Velehrad Monastery is about 40 km. Fortification elements were identified, especially during the period of extensive archaeological research in the years 2009-2015. The extent of the fortifications points out to the Abbey fortress location. In addition to the inner area fortification of the Abbey, there were so-called external fortifications too. There is evidence of fortification elements in the position of Dolní and Horní Hrádek, which lie on the right bank of the Salaška brook at the foot of the western slope below the Háj forest.

Confirmed medieval fortification, which served to strengthen the defense of the monastery and control the access roads to the monastery from the south and east and the possible threat from the nearby forest Háj.

Cultural historic analysis: *no information*

Cultural historic significance: Confirmed medieval fortification, which served to strengthen the defense of the monastery and control the access roads to the monastery from the south and east and the possible threat from the nearby forest Háj.

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: Schenk, Z., Běhouňková, L., Chrástek, T., Janiš, D., Mikulík, J., Vrla, R. (2016): Příspěvek k problematice opevnění v poloze „Dolní a Horní Hrádek“ na katastrálním území Velehradu. Slovácko. 131-155 s.
Hurt, Rudolf, (1934). Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě I. 1205-1650. Olomouc: Akademie velehradská. 439 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Lower small castle (Dolní Hrádek)

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"Lower small castle (Dolní Hrádek)". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1118> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Upper mill

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1108

City: Velehrad

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: existing

Function: crafts

Type: Mill

Age: Middle Ages

Period: High Middle Ages

Protection: *no information*

Usage: fossil



Description: A mill founded at the same time as a grange. After the construction of mills in Nedakonice in 1639, it was leased. It was one of the significant buildings for the Abbey together with the farmyard in Velehrad until the destruction of the Abbey in 1421. The damaged building was restored by married couple Jan and Zuzana Kohůtková, documented in agreement from 24. 6. 1477. The Abbey mills were in most cases rented for a fixed annual rent with the possibility of free grinding for the needs of the Abbey. In 18. century is documented information that the Upper Mill was leased for an annual rent of 124 zl. The mill branched from the main course of the Salaška brook about 1 km north of the mill building. The required amount of water provided a weir in Salaška river that no longer exists. The mill race was probably deactivated with the termination of the mill's operation in the 1950s. In 1930, the mill owned Jan Bednář, powered by a Francis turbine. The mill building was rebuilt into a hotel, which was opened on July 5, 1996.

Cultural historic analysis: The existence of a mill is essential for the functioning of a self-sufficient economy. Therefore, it can be assumed that it was coordinated with the transition of the monks to the new monastery complex from the place of the first founding, where the mill was. A mill drive with a length of about 750 m and an accumulation pond was built for the mill's actual operation. Until the construction of modern mills in Nedakonice in the 17th century, the mill served the basic needs of the Abbey complex.

Cultural historic significance: It was one of the significant craft buildings for the Abbey together with the farmyard in Velehrad until the destruction of the Abbey in 1421.

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Upper mill Velehrad

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Upper mill Velehrad

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"Upper mill". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1108> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Lower mill

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1111

City: Jalubí

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: destroyed

Function: crafts

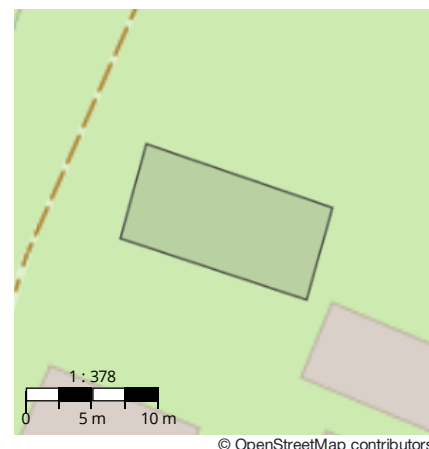
Type: Mill

Age: Early modern period

Period: Early modern period (1500-1648)

Protection: *no information*

Usage: fossil



Description: The watermill was built in 1555 by the miller Václav from Uherské Hradiště town. Except mill building, he got surrounding lands under the dam of the Pavlovský pond and land around the Hradiště road above the mill. He bought them for 150 zl. from the Abbey. Evidence of permission from the Velehrad Abbey with the building is from December 8, 1555 (Hurt J., p. 163). In 1560, the mill was bought from the owner by the brother of the abbot Jan Kučovský, Matyáš. After the death of Abbot Kučovský, the new abbot Lukáš took over the mill into the possession of the Abbey in 1562. The mill got name Spálovský or Pavlovský after the tenants or after the pond behind which it stood. Mlýnský náhon branches off from Salaška brook at the northern end of the Abbey complex. The mill had a small retention reservoir in the 18th century, and it is possible to utilize water from the Pavlovský pond. The mill building no longer stands. Near the mill is preserved the rest of the drainage channel with accompanying vegetation. There are well-preserved buildings in the place, which were above the mill (according to the publication Bezděček et al. 2006 p. 79, it is the Hartvich family house). The mill was leased in the 18th century for annually price of 104 zl.

Cultural historic analysis: The construction of the mill by a miller from Uherské Hradiště is documented in 1555. The mill is situated below the dam of the former Pavlovský pond. The water provided a mill drive and an accumulation pond. It is not clear from the available sources whether the mill drive was built. There was a possibility to use water from the Pavlovský pond. The significance of the mill usage was local. It probably served the needs of the nearby Jalubí village.

Cultural historic significance: The illustration of the efficient use of natural resources. The mill was built on the abbey grounds and brought him a regular annual rent.

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Bývalý mlýn se zbytky lednice.

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Old family house above the mill

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View of the pond dam and the location of the lower mill.

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Abbey mills

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 28/10/2020 — ID: 1873

City: Nedakonice

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: missing

Function: crafts

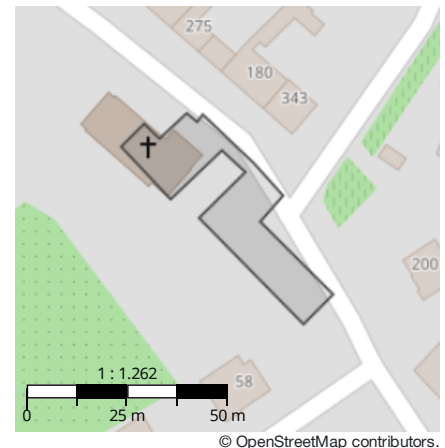
Type: Mill

Age: Early modern period

Period: Early modern period (1500-1648)

Protection: *no information*

Usage: fossil



Description: The former mill, which stood here before the construction of new mills in 1637, was probably on the site of a mill called Kašník (number 2 on the map), or directly on the bank of the Morava river. The mills in Nedakonice are mentioned as early as 1261. The new mills were built under the abbot Jan Greifenfels. The town of Uherské Hradiště, the village of Ostroh and the town of Kunovice had problems with the planned construction. On April 28, 1637, the abbot managed to call in 6 masters of the Brno miller's guild to professionally assess the possibility of building mills in the given place.

The height of the weir on the river Moravia after repeated protests of the surrounding villages was decided by a council of 12 millers, who passed on the 5th and 6th October 1637 the entire Morava river basin in the Velehrad Abbey estate together with a commission with representatives of the villages and the monastery. The height of the weir swell was set at 77.5 cm (Tlachová, Syslová 2008, p. 25).

The cost of building mills was 10,000 zlotys. The construction of the mills was completed in 1639. These were two mills facing each other (numbers 3 and 4), which fed the arm of Moravia. The mill (number 4) was larger with the miller's apartment. The mill had a transfer from one mill wheel to 6 grinding compositions. This mill ground for the state and trade. Mill No. 3 was designed for the surrounding villages. As with the mill No. 4, it was driven by 1 water wheel which was driven by 5 grinding compositions. The riverbed between the two mills was lined with sandstone blocks and narrowed. Next to this mill, a coaching inn was built with stables for grain formans (separate card). Both new mills ceased operations in 1872 due to intentional damage to a weir in Morava river. The mill buildings burned down in December 1912.

Mill number 2 was probably a rebuilt original mill. The name Kašník (jahelka or krupník) was intended for the production of groats from wheat or barley oats, or millet for millet porridge. The mill's technology also included an oil press. Object No. 1 was a water-powered sawmill.

All three mills and coaching inn stood on an island that was built after the mill race to the new mills. Both mill races that led through Nedakonice to the confluence with the Long River were called Morávka.

Cultural historic analysis: Although there were several mills in the Velehrad dominion, they mostly covered the local needs of the inhabitants of the homesteads. Production capacities were limited by the technological level and also by water resources of the right-hand tributaries of the Morava river. By building high-performance mills with sufficient production capacity, the Abbey not only provided the needs of the dominion but also utilise the free capacity for commercial purposes. One of the mills was directly reserved for this purpose.

Cultural historic significance: The proposed solution and operation of two mills was an example of the technological sophistication in that period. The whole solution brought enough production capacities to cover the whole region's needs without episodic restrictions during periods of drought. An exemplary example of economic foresight is the construction of facilities for customers, which was a coaching inn that provided accommodation and catering services.

(Monument)
Conservation: *no information*

Literature: HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
TLACHOVÁ, L., SYSLOVÁ, M. Nedakonice: dějiny obce. Obec Nedakonice, 2008. 351 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Former mills area.

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Kašník mill

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1151

City: Nedakonice

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: missing

Function: crafts

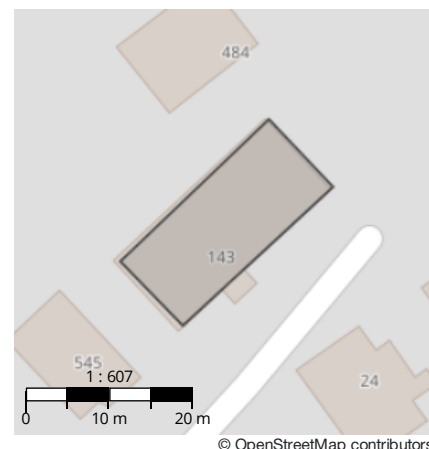
Type: Mill

Age: Early modern period

Period: Early modern period (1500-1648)

Protection: *no information*

Usage: fossil



Description: Probably the first mill in Nedakonice, which complemented the newly built Abbey mills. According to the predominant function of preparing groats and millet, it was called a "kašník". Production probably ended in 1872, when a weir in Moravia river was destroyed. It brought water to the mill race.

Cultural
historic
analysis: *no information*

Cultural
historic
significance: *no information*

(Monument)
Conservation: *no information*

Literature: HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
TLACHOVÁ, L., SYSLOVÁ, M. Nedakonice: dějiny obce. Obec Nedakonice, 2008. 351 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Kašník mill

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Mill race

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1150

City:	Nedakonice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	missing
Function:	crafts
Type:	Mill sluice (stream), mill race
Age:	Early modern period
Period:	Early modern period (1500-1648)
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



© OpenStreetMap contributors.

Description:	The branch of the Morava River, which gradually disappeared after a natural diversion of the riverbed and was put into operation with the help of a weir as a mill drive to the monastery mills in Nedakonice. For the needs of the mill, a weir was built at the mouth of the drive in the Morava riverbed, which raised the level on the weir by 77 cm. The construction of the weir caused great resentment among the inhabitants of Uherské Hradiště, because the raised surface flooded their land. The monastery won the lawsuit. The actual design of the weir and the height of the weir level was solved by a professional council before the construction of the mills began in 1637.
Cultural historic analysis:	The mill drive used the natural arm of the Morava river. The sufficient year-round water in the Morava river provided enough energy to drive the mills in Nedakonice. By building mills, the Abbey gained a stable source of funding. Abbot Greifenfels had two mills built, the composition of which provided sufficient power to cover the needs of a large part of the region, even in the absence of water during the drought. The technology corresponded to the latest technological trends. Abbot Greifenfels used the experience of mill masters from Brno to build a drive, a weir in the Morava river and to locate mills. Its existence evidences the quality of the work until the end of the 19th century when the weir was wilfully destroyed.
Cultural historic significance:	As a functional unit, the mill race was a masterpiece providing a year-round stable source of water to drive the mills in Nedakonice.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	<i>no information</i>



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Mill drive on the map of the imperial imprint of the stable cadastre (1827)

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Detail of mill race weir for Nedakonice mills on the map of the imperial imprint of the stable cadastre (1827)

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"Mill race ". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1150> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

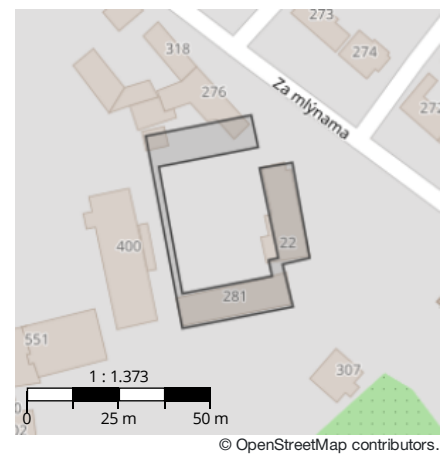
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Mills coaching inn

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1157

City:	Nedakonice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	crafts
Type:	Inn (Klosterschranke, i.e. monastery inn), tavern
Age:	Early modern period
Period:	Early modern period (1500-1648)
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent



Description:	A coaching inn with accommodation and stables for those interested in grinding flour in Nedakonice mills. It was built at the same time as the mills. Now there is a pension Pod Kašatanem. The building has former name the People's House.
Cultural historic analysis:	The coaching inn is a shining example of Cistercian's economic activities in dominion. It was built together with Nedakonice mills and provided accommodation and restaurant services for customers of mills. The ownership of the inns or taverns provided regular income for Abbey. He thus ensured regular consumption of wine and beer from Abbey's production facilities.
Cultural historic significance:	Example of a purposeful connection of several provided services in one locality. Thanks to the continuous operation, Nedakonické mills ensured a regular supply of customers at any time of the year.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	<i>no information</i>



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Mills coaching Inn building

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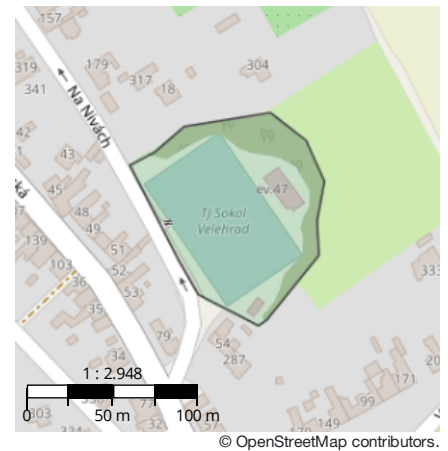
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Brickyard of Velehrad Abbey

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1109

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	destroyed
Function:	crafts
Type:	Brickworks, brick factory
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	Late Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



Description:	The excavated area is the former Abbey brickyard. It was a long-used brickyard, which was used primarily for the production of bricks for Velehrad Abbey buildings. The brickyard was definitely operated during the 17th and 18th centuries. The volume of extracted raw material shows a longer duration even before the given period. A sawmill and potash production (since 1725) were also located in the area. Brickyards are also documented in other municipalities belonging to the Velehrad Abbey (Boršice, Jalubí, Polešovice, Ořechov, Nedakonice). Thanks to the powerful Quaternary loess sediments, the region had enough raw material for the given product, so brickyards were opened up at the point of consumption.
Cultural historic analysis:	The region is rich in Quaternary loess sediments. The availability of local resources (wood, loess) for the production of bricks was another factor that helped reduce the costs of the Abbey and strengthened the self-sufficiency in the production of large volumes of building materials.
Cultural historic significance:	Illustration of brick clay mining activity. Bricks and sandstone were the main building material used for the construction and reconstruction of monastic buildings in the region.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	<i>no information</i>



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Brickyard of Velehrad abbey_1

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Brickyard of Velehrad abbey_2

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Brewery Velehrad

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 20/09/2020 — ID: 1314

City: Velehrad

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: missing

Function: crafts

Type: Brewery

Age: Early modern period

Period: Early modern period (1500-1648)

Protection: *no information*

Usage: fossil



Description: The Velehrad Brewery was an important source of income for the Velehrad Monastery. The extensive building was built in 1733, including another set of buildings with gardens, pastures and cellars. The brewery monastery often led disputes over the sale of beer with the town of Uherské Hradiště. The dispute turned out victorious in 1577, when the Velehrad monastery received permission to sell beer in all monastery villages at a distance of 1 mile except Huštěnovice, Kostelan and Traplice, to which it supplied a brewery in Uherské Hradiště.

The brewery was closed in 1913. Exhibitions reached about 2,600 hl. The owner was the Catholic Support Association (1883-1913), but the operation was leased.

In 1922, the building of the brewery was bought by the Cyril and Methodius Cooperative Velehrad, which built the Stojanov pilgrimage house here.

The Stojanov Pilgrimage House is and will remain memorable in that it is the first exercise and pilgrimage house in the Czech Republic. His name reminds the founder of the house ThDr. Antonín Cyril Stojan (1851 - 1923). Public priest, deputy in the Reich and Land Assembly, then senator in the Parliament of the Czechoslovak Republic, in the years 1921 - 1923 Archbishop of Olomouc.

Plans for the reconstruction of the brewery were made by builders Bohumil Vodička and Josef Juránek (representatives of the Palát company in Olomouc), who also carried out the construction. Construction began in May 1922. At the end of July 1924, Stojanov was so finished that he could already welcome guests IV in his newly renovated rooms. Unionist Congress. After 1948, the Stojanov Pilgrimage and Exercise House was transformed into a social care institute for young people. After repairs and reconstruction (since 1992) it serves not only as a pilgrimage and exercise house, but it is also a meeting place for various movements, communities, etc. Youth also meets here at national meetings (since 1992 the tradition of "Student Velehrads" university students from the academic communities of our republic with the main purpose of mutual knowledge and enrichment). Furthermore, theologians of "Eastern Europe", etc. meet here regularly.

Cultural
historic
analysis: *no information*

Cultural
historic
significance: *no information*

(Monument) *no information*
Conservation:

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: <http://www.stojanov.cz/>



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Brewery Velehrad

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The monastery emblem from the original brewery building before the reconstruction into the Stojanov house

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Brewery Velehrad

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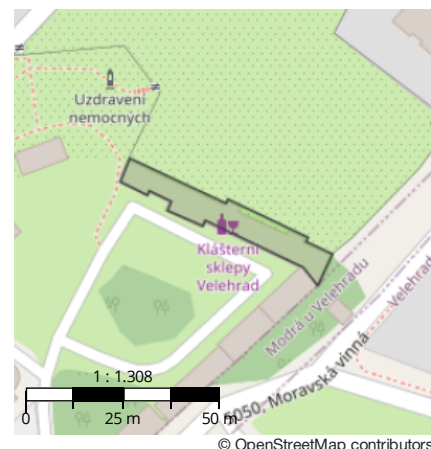
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Abbey wine cellars

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1105

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Hut of a wine guardian
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	Late Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent



Description:	Abbey wine cellars for storing wine from monastic vineyards or sifted from wine tithes. It was built as part of a new brewery construction with a distillery in the first half of the 17th century under the abbot Jan Greinfenfels. More than 300 m long arched corridor in the shape of a horseshoe with a connection in the middle. Multifunctional usage: wine cellars, brewery cellars with ice storage, anti-aircraft cover and secret butcher meat storage (during the 2nd World War). In the post-war period, there was a warehouse for cannery (Uherské Hradiště) for storing vegetables and fruits.
Cultural historic analysis:	The cellar construction is documented in the first half of the 17th century. It is possible to assume the earlier existence of a similar object for wine storage. The building retains operating parts adapted to the production and storage of beer (ice storage space). Part of the capacity was probably reserved for wine storage.
Cultural historic significance:	Brewery cellars for year-round beer storage. Unique horseshoe shape with respectable interior dimensions. It demonstrates Abbey's emphasis on advanced technologies. Ice supply was realised in winter in the area of the original Convent pond.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	https://slovacky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/sklep-na-stojanove-je-opreden-tajemstvimi-20160218.html



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Abbey wine cellars Stojanov

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Abbey granary

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1184

City:	Polešovice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	missing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Barn, granary
Age:	Early modern period
Period:	Early modern period (1649-1800)
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent



Description:	Abbey granary in Polešovice town. Built for Abbot Malý around 1740 at a cost of 70,000 zl. Five-storey building with a capacity of up to 3000 cubic meters. With its size and location, the building is a significant dominant feature of the Polešovice town. The granary building was rebuilt into an apartment house "Sýpka". In 2013, the stone emblem of the Velehrad Abbey, reconstructed by Mr. Cyril Šoustek from Polešovice, was placed on the gable wall. The reconstruction shows an example of good practice in the practical use of a historic building that has lost its original function.
Cultural historic analysis:	The importance of the Polešovice property for the Velehrad Abbey is evidenced by their investments. The Abbey's greatest grange brought great profits thanks to the ideal conditions for agriculture, especially wine production. The construction of a unique granary in the middle of the 18th century cost 70,000 zl. and was more than 2x higher than the construction of the church of St. Peter and Paul. The amount of investment indicates the construction's technological complexity and the need to store a large volume of agricultural commodities.
Cultural historic significance:	With its size and location, the building is a significant dominant feature of the Polešovice town.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	ČOUPEK, Jiří. Polešovice: 1595-1995: 400 let od povýšení na městečko. Velehrad: Historická společnost Starý Velehrad, 1995. 152 s. HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s. HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>

Online
sources:

no information



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Apartment building "Sýpka"

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Apartment building "Sýpka"

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Abbey Granary Polešovice on an old photo.

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Cobbled road in the Háj forest

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 06/09/2020 — ID: 1233

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	traffic
Type:	Ancient road, trade route
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent/fossil



Description:	Cobbled section of the road is located in the Hájek forest with a length of about 700 m. It is probably the former road from Velehrad in the direction of the southwest part of the Staré Město town, to villages Zlechov and Kostelany. The paving shows the importance of the road. Pavement strengthening is necessary to maintain year-round navigability in sloping terrain with loess cover and to reduce gully erosion. In the lower part of the road, a relic of a deep hollow way is visible, which documents the problems in erosion-prone loess sediments. The reinforcement is solved with sandstone stones. The paving ends at the Háj forest edge at the elevation of 251.6 m.
Cultural historic analysis:	The cobbled road is one of the few preserved fragments in the region representing paving roads techniques in the Middle and Modern Ages. The road maintenance in any long section outside the built-up area is excellent evidence of Abbey's road significance.
Cultural historic significance:	Preserved relic of sandstone paving roads. Evidence of methods used to weak unpaved roads.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	<i>no information</i>



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Cobbled road in the Háj forest

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Ancient road Jalubí-Velehrad

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1197

City:	Jalubí
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	missing
Function:	traffic
Type:	Course of an ancient road, abandoned
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent/fossil



Description:	The former road leads from village Jalubí to Velehrad. This is the shortest connection and a direct section between Jalubí and Velehrad. At present, the section between Jalubí and Modrá is abandoned. The destruction of the section took place in the 1950s due to the process of collectivization and land consolidation. The importance of the path is evidenced by the accompanying elements of the paths (chapel above Jalubí, stony crosses). The course of the journey is also evident due to the existence of hollow ways. The longest hollow way section above Jalubí village is registered as an individual element, a small hollow way section can be found in the terrain scarp above the village of Modrá. The road is also known as a pilgrimage route to Velehrad. It served pilgrims coming from the northeast. It is also known for its connection of pilgrimage sites Svatý Hostýn and Velehrad. A significant relic of the former road network. In the past, this section represented an important connection between Velehrad and Jalubí, continuing in a northeasterly direction to municipalities Sušice, Babice, Spytihněv or Napajedla. From the 18th century till to the first half of the 20th century the route had the Pilgrimage Route status.
Cultural historic analysis:	The road importance increased in connection with establishing a new administrative centre of the region formed at the beginning of the 13th century as the Velehrad Dominion. Although the determining centres governed market municipality with the right of regular markets, we can assume increased labour, goods or materials transfer into the Abbey complex's construction or renovation processes. The significant increase in road usage was also related to the growing popularity of the so-called pilgrimage routes. It means that pilgrims from the Central, Eastern and North-eastern Moravia used the path regularly for a long period.
Cultural historic significance:	A significant relic of the original road network. In the past, this section represented an important connection between Velehrad and Jalubí, continuing in a north-easterly direction to Sušice, Babice, Spytihněv or Napajedla. In the period of the 18th and 19th centuries and the first half of the 20th century, its significance was extended by the status of the so-called Pilgrimage Route.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	<i>no information</i>

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Ancient road Jalubi-Velehrad (in the middle of the picture)

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Ancient road Jalubi Velehrad

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Hollow ways on an ancient road Jalubí–Lower mill

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1202

City:	Jalubí
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	destroyed
Function:	traffic
Type:	Course of an ancient road, abandoned
Age:	<i>no information</i>
Period:	<i>no information</i>
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



Description: Hollow ways are located on two branches of the vanished road in the passage connected mill Dolní mlýn near Velehrad with Jalubí and Huštěnovice villages. Roads with accompanying vegetation were used in the early 50's. At present, they are overgrown with overgrown trees and impassable. Depth in some places is more than 2 m, width max. 20 m with parallel hollow ways section. The whole road section represents the ancient roads from the Salaška valley to Jalubí or Huštěnovice, east or northeast direction. The roads disappeared as part of the process of rural collectivization.

Cultural historic analysis: *no information*

Cultural historic significance: Relict of ancient road from Salaška brook valley to Jalubí or Huštěnovice villages (north or northeast direction).

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: *no information*

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: *no information*



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Hollow ways on the abandoned road from Velehrad Jalubí Huštěnovice

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Empfohlene Zitierweise | Recommended citation style:

"Hollow ways on an ancient road Jalubí-Lower mill". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1202> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Church road Tupesy–Boršice

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 05/11/2020 — ID: 1934

City:	Tupesy
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	traffic
Type:	A historical local connection, abandoned
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



Description:	A significant relic of the original road network. In the past, this section represented an important link between Tupes and Zlechov and Boršice. It was the so-called church road, which the inhabitants of Tupes and Zlechov used to go to the church in Boršice.
Cultural historic analysis:	The parish church in Boršice had been a spiritual centre of the local level throughout the Velehrad Abbey's existence. The course of the journey with the preserved section of the hollow way is a typical example of purposeful communication used for religious service (securing church ceremonies) held in the Boršice church.
Cultural historic significance:	An important local connection between the villages of Tupesy and Boršice. It captures the importance of the spiritual centre (Boršice church) of the region with the Boršice parish church. It is a good example of the so-called church road. The valuable hollow way section we can find near Tupesy village.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	<i>no information</i>
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	https://ags.cuzk.cz/archiv/



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Hollow way section of the road. Depth more than 10 m, width 15-20 m.

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The former part of the road, now overgrown with vegetation in the direction of Boršice.

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"Church road Tupesy-Boršice". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1934> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Stone arch bridge

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 01/09/2020 — ID: 1107

City: Velehrad

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: existing

Function: traffic

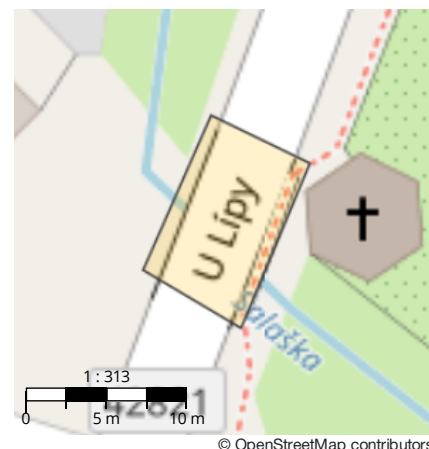
Type: Bridge

Age: Early modern period

Period: Early modern period (1500-1648)

Protection: *no information*

Usage: recent



Description: Baroque road bridge over the Salaška brook is situated at the southwest corner of the monastery complex. The bridge was built under the abbot Filip Zuri in the years 1764-1766. The bridge was initially decorated with statues of St. Luitgard and St. Bernard, which were created in 1767 by Ondřej Schweigl. The sculptures were removed in the 1950s after a collision due to an extension of the bridge's passage profile. Today they are transferred to the western monastery gate.

Cultural historic analysis: The bridge was Salaška's strategic crossing for a communication network leading from the south and west. Archaeological research in 2011 revealed previous construction phases of the bridge dating back to the late Middle Ages. It is not clear from the results whether the former bridge was wooden or stone.

Cultural historic significance: Baroque stone bridge from the second half of the 18th century. Road bridge made of stone blocks, with one stretched arch. Sill made of sandstone blocks divided by half-pillars, doubled in the middle. At the ends, the parapet of the bridge bends slightly. The crown of the stone parapet with postures, on which the sculptural group of St. Luitgard and St. Bernard. Material: sandstone.

(Monument) Conservation: Cultural monument rest. No. ÚSKP 36132 / 7-3548. Preserved as a monument from 3 May 1958.

Literature: *no information*

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: <https://www.pamatkovykatolog.cz/silnicni-most-12857792>
https://slovacky.denik.cz/zpravy_region/kamenny-most-na-velehrade-vydal-sva-tajemstvi.html
<https://www.velehrad.cz/pamatky-ve-velehrade>



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Stone arch bridge Velehrad

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Stone arch bridge Velehrad (Salaška river basinview)

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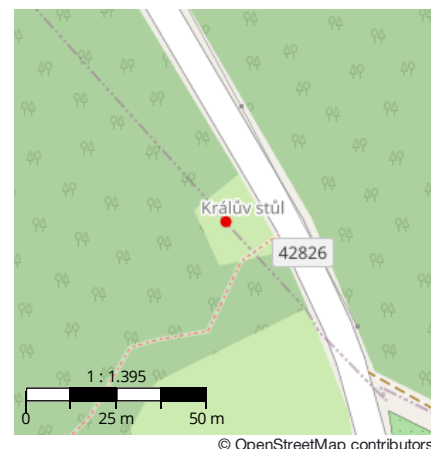
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King's table

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 20/09/2020 — ID: 1316

City:	Modrá
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	settlement
Type:	Boundary or border stone(s)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	fossil



Description:	A large flat stone with numerous traces of surface treatment, situated in a fenced area by the road north of the village of Modrá. An important locality, perhaps already used in prehistoric times, an important border point and place of historical negotiations since the 13th century. In addition to the stone itself, there were other stones formerly called "benches" in the immediate vicinity of the King's table. These stones were destroyed in 1870 during the construction of a nearby road. For centuries, the stone served as a natural boundary stone of the Velehrad monastery. It is first mentioned in the property deed of the monastery in 1228. The importance of the locality as a border landmark is confirmed on October 6 1706, when an agreement was concluded on the mutual border between the Velehrad monastery and Jan of Rotal, owner of the Napajedla estate. On the basis of this contract, the borders in Jalubí were also adjusted, and as of this date, the shift of the boundary stone and toll stone in Jalubí has been confirmed. The king's table was the subject of much research. The first detailed description with a plan and a map was prepared and published by the school board J. Chodníček in 1903. He was intensely interested in members of the Starý Velehrad association, who conducted a survey here in 1929 and published the results in the Velehrad collection. Antonín Zelinitius published the results of his research in a separate paper in the mid-1940s. Exploratory archaeological probes were carried out in 1976 and 1977.
Cultural historic analysis:	It is probably a cult place before the Velehrad dominion period, on which several types of writing are engraved. It is an indisputable natural landmark (boundary stone) of the Velehrad Abbey border. The first mentioned in the Abbey property deed in 1228 with the description of the manor's boundaries. The contract conclusion underlines the place's importance on October 6, 1706, which described the boundaries changes between the Abbey and the Napajedla estate. The stone was the subject of research during the 20th century. Archaeological research was carried out here in 1976 and 1977 without significant results regarding the determination of the stone's original significance and the accompanying elements in the surrounding.
Cultural historic significance:	A boundary stone of special status. Its significance is enhanced by its location on an important road that has been used for a very long time.
(Monument) Conservation:	Cultural monument rest. ÚSKP No. 32508 / 7-3336. Preserved as a monument from 3 May 1958.

Literature:	BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s. HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s. HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>
Online sources:	http://www.wogastisburc.com/index.php?text=7-zapisy-na-kameni-zvanem-kraluv-stu https://www.vychodni-morava.cz/cil/798 https://www.pamatkovykatalog.cz/pametni-kamen-kralovsky-stul-12857925



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King's table

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View from the road

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Border stone

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 07/09/2020 — ID: 1262

City: Ořechov

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: existing

Function: settlement

Type: Boundary or border stone(s)

Age: Early modern period

Period: Early modern period (1649-1800)

Protection: *no information*

Usage: fossil



Description: Border stone in the form of a triangular prism with a rounded upper part. It dates from 1719, when the boundaries between the monastery and the newly purchased Ořechov estate and Moravský Písek were defined. It is located in the so-called tri-border of the municipal borders of settlements Ořechov, Moravský Písek and Polešovice above the old Moravský Písek towns brickyard. This is a specific type of boundary stone.

On two sides facing the lands of Polešovice and Ořechov is engraved C W 1719, on the opposite side are the letters H W. Between the letters CW is engraved the emblem of the abbey crutch. There is a legend to the border stone that after placing the stone, children from Ořechov were brought here and they were loaded with hazel rods to remember where the border of Ořechov is located.

The boundary stone is also an important accompanying roads element. The ancient road from Ořechov to Moravský Písek led around the border stone, which disappeared during collectivization.

Cultural historic analysis: The border stone as a tangible proof of the land ownership is unique in the given part of the territory, It is also significant due to later changes in land ownership.

Cultural historic significance: An important relic documented the delimitation of the borders from the beginning of the 18th century. The triangular design is unique for capturing the position on the tri-border of municipal boundaries.

(Monument)
Conservation: *no information*

Literature: *no information*

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



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Border stone_Ořechov_1

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Border stone Ořechov

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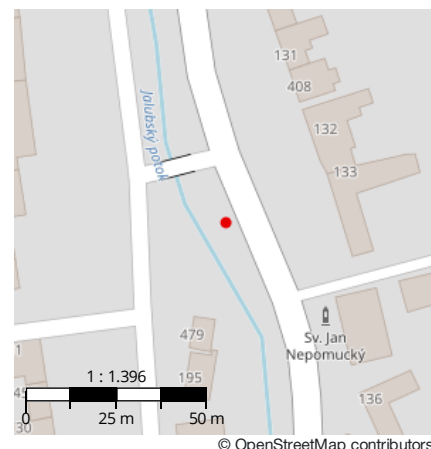
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Mile stone

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 20/09/2020 — ID: 1315

City:	Jalubí
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	settlement
Type:	Boundary or border stone(s)
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	Late Middle Ages
Protection:	National monument
Usage:	fossil

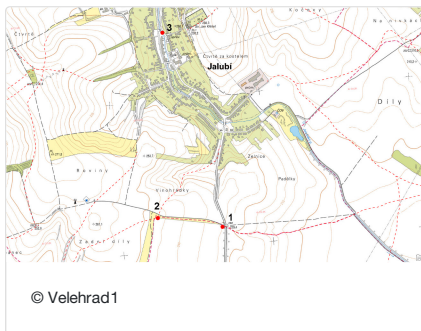


Description:	The prismatic toll stone probably dates from the Late Middle Ages. The original location of the stone was above the village by a hollow way road section between the Roviny and Zadní díly lines. The stone defined the mile limit for the collection of tolls for Uherské Hradiště town. The location of the stone identifies the importance of the trade route at the crossroads of roads from Hustopeče, Jalubí, Staré Město and Velehrad. The current location is in the centre of the village by the main road, accompanied by a smaller border stone. Above both stones is a wooden structure with a simple roof. The toll stone is approximately rectangular in the upper half with a chopped wheel and eight spokes. The upper surface of the stone has cut letters A, S and below M. Above the wheel is complemented by chopped initials H. K. The second stone is a smaller stone with a rounded upper end. On the front side, a chopped initials C. W. (Conventus Wellehrad) is set. The stone is one of the 4th original toll stones for which a mile toll was collected for the royal town Uherské Hradiště. The position of the stone changed over time. From the entry in the archives from 19 August 1689, it is clear that the toll stone stood at the crossroads above Čertový důl (point 1). Probably in 1702 an agreement was reached to change the boundaries of the Buchlov, Napajedla and Velehrad Abbey estates and the stone was moved closer to Velehrad (point 2). In the years 1975–1989, the stones were covered with soil. In 1994, they moved to their current position (point 3).
Cultural historic analysis:	The Abbey estates were burdened by the servants of the royal town of Uherské Hradiště. The right to collect tolls half a mile behind the city walls was granted to Uherské Hradiště in 1503 by Vladislav II. In the 17th century, tolls were collected in three places, one of which was the road from Jalubí to Uherské Hradiště. The existence of a toll stone proves the importance of a given route in the region and at a given time. The change in the stone's position at the beginning of the 18th century is also evidence of a change in the boundaries of the manor.
Cultural historic significance:	Preserved monument of medieval mile law. Factual evidence of medieval urban rights application.
(Monument) Conservation:	Cultural monument register. No. ÚSKP 22129 / 7-3333, protected from 3. 5. 1958
Literature:	BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s. Obec Jalubí. Jalubí 1265-2015. Grasp.com, 2015, 160s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



Mile stone movement positions

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Mile stone Jalubí

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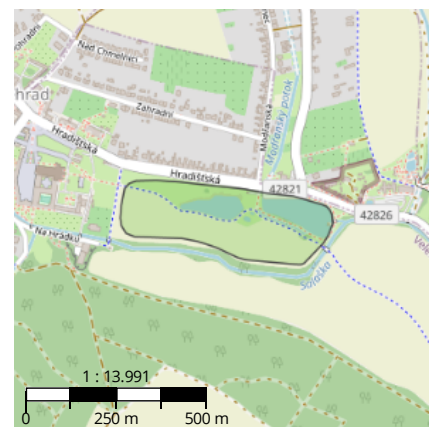
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Convent pond

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1158

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Pond with a dam
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent/fossil



Description: The convent pond lay directly below the Velehrad Abbey complex. In addition to its fish farming function, it also provided flood protection from the northern slope above Abbey and Modranský potok stream. At the same time, it ensured a constant groundwater level in the complex, which is necessary for the stability of the subsoil. The key buildings of the monastery were stabilized by oak pillars and elements that must be below a constant groundwater level in order to preserve their functional properties. Konventní pond and Žabinec pond were built there in 2005. New pond construction was financed by Modrá village project. Both ponds cover about ¼ of the former pond area it is about 10 hectares. As with Pavlovský rybník, the last evidence of existence dates back to 1715, when Abbot Nezorin was the head of the monastery.

Cultural historic analysis: *no information*

Cultural historic significance: *no information*

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: *no information*



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Convent pond Velehrad

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Pavlovský pond

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1159

City:	Jalubí
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	missing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Pond with a dam
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



Description: Pavlovský pond was built under a convent pond. The exact date of construction is not verified and is mentioned in connection with the construction of Dolní mlýn in 1555. Rudolf Hurt mentioned the existence of a pond under the Abbey in the mid-16th century and in 1715, when Abbot Nezorin was in charge. It is mentioned that the Abbey no longer has ponds. The control elements and the dam had to continue to former function because there is a notice that the pond was filled before the winter to provide ice for the Abbey's brewery. The sluice for filling the water from Salaška stream was probably in the upper part of the pond. The dam of Pavlovský pond was also an ancient communication link, which ensured a safe crossing of the Salaška valley. On the dam was one of the four toll stones, which defined the selection of the toll for the royal town of Hradiště. Tolls were collected along public roads by liable persons (tolls). The calculated pond retention basin is about 10 ha.

Cultural historic analysis: *no information*

Cultural historic significance: *no information*

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.



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Pavlovský pond

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View from the southeast

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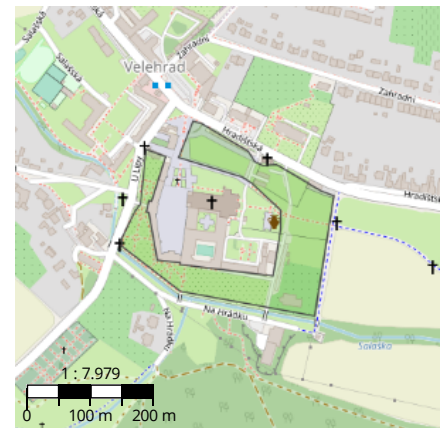
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Abbey gardens

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 20/09/2020 — ID: 1318

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Meadow orchard
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent/fossil



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Description:	The monastery gardens were situated inside the fortified inner perimeter of the monastery and in the immediate vicinity. Until the period of the Baroque reconstruction, we can assume a rather useful character of gardens with the dominance of fruit trees with part of the vegetable and herb garden. The garden certainly included fruit tree nursery. During the Baroque reconstruction, most of the gardens, especially in the northern access part, were transformed into a French and English park. The eastern part is currently returning to the original form of an orchard with new plantings. An essential part of the gardens was beekeeping, which was in charge of the beekeeper directly in the monastery. In 1784, 26 beehives were listed in Velehrad.
Cultural historic analysis:	<i>no information</i>
Cultural historic significance:	The gardens formed an integral part of the monastery complex. They provided fruits, vegetables and spices for the needs of the monks. In the Baroque period, the Northern part was transformed to park.
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>
Literature:	BEZDĚČKA, P. a kol. Velehrad: dějiny obce. Velehrad: Obec Velehrad, 2006. 287 s. HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s. HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
Archive sources:	<i>no information</i>
Oral tradition:	<i>no information</i>

Online
sources: *no information*



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Abbey gardens Velehrad

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Abbey gardens_Velehrad_2

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Abbey gardens_Velehrad_3

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Vineyard Mniška

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 03/09/2020 — ID: 1186

City: Polešovice

Cistercian
Landscape: Velehrad

Condition: existing

Function: agriculture

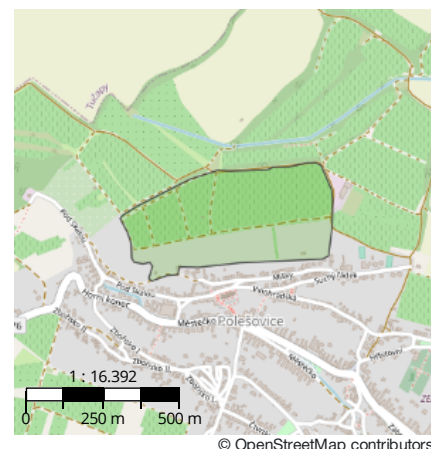
Type: Vineyard

Age: Middle Ages

Period: High Middle Ages

Protection: *no information*

Usage: recent



Description: Polešovice is an interesting slope wine-growing village with probably the most suitable conditions for wine growing in the dominion of the Velehrad Monastery. In the past, the Polešovice wine was rated as one of the best in Moravia. The assortment of varieties has been rich with the Abbey assistance. The Velehrad Abbey had excellent contacts with the Austrian monastery Klosterneuburg, which owns some of the oldest vineyards in Austria. Within Polešovice, there are the best vineyards in the Mniška (Mnišky) location, which was the former Abbey vineyard. Thanks to this, Polešovice became an important centre in the region, which had its own vineyards mining right until 1784, when Emperor Joseph II repealed the vineyards mining laws. Polešovice was also a municipality with the largest area of vineyards in the Abbey administration area. The total area of vineyards in 1750 probably reached its maximum with 126.72 ha. From the given area, the monastery belonged to about 46 ha (40 měřic and 2 achtele). It is still the best vineyard in Polešovice.

Cultural historic analysis: The Polešovice vineyard called Mniška is noticed in a document from 1454 and certainly existed before this date because Polešovice is already mentioned in the property of the abbey on a document from 1220. The name itself, derived from the word Monk, reflects the ownership of the Abbey. The Polešovice wine was one of the best in Moravia and was, therefore, a valuable item. Long-standing disputes with the Olomouc diocese also evidence the importance of Polešovice settlement for the abbey. In 1517, the Velehrad Abbey had to sell the wine tithe and land tax to the Olomouc Diocese due to financial difficulties. Disputes of the tithes and land taxes ownership were conducted with the Olomouc diocese until 1592, when a bilateral agreement on the ownership of vineyards and the distribution of wine tithes and land taxes was concluded. The effort to resolve the dispute and regain the original property rights shows the village's importance for the Velehrad Monastery.

Cultural historic significance: A vineyard owned by the Velehrad Abbey for a long time. Abbey probably founded it. It is also the best vineyard in Polešovice.

(Monument)
Conservation: *no information*

Literature: ČOUPEK, Jiří. Polešovice: 1595-1995: 400 let od povýšení na městečko. Velehrad: Historická společnost Starý Velehrad, 1995. 152 s.
HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
MĚŠTÁNEK, T. Polešovické vinohrady ve 2. polovině 16. století. Polešovice: Tomáš Měšťánek, 2002. 57 s.

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: *no information*



View of the vineyard with the background of the Polešovice town.

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"Vineyard Mniška". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1186> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

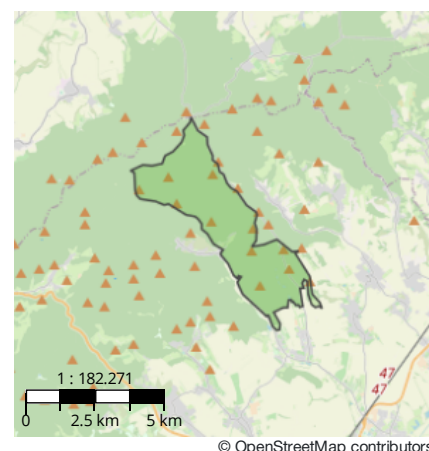
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Abbey forests

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1144

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Monastery forest
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent



Description: The forest adjacent to the monastery complex from the north had demarcated borders. In addition, the Velehrad monastery received from the Margrave of Moravia the privilege of harvest wood, mining sandstone and limestone in the all margrave or royal forests free of charge. The monastery was allowed to use the forests for grazing, collecting tongs for heating, mowing the grass and drying hay, it could carry out hunting and fishing. The privilege was also confirmed by Margrave Charles from 1334. These privileges were valid for all monastic subjects, which also applied to monastic villages. Since the end of the 15th century, the owners of the Buchlov and Napajedla estates have been trying to end these activities in the forests. The right to hunt was restricted first. Cattle grazing was also limited in time or space. Gradually, the privileges were limited and these activities were charged to the municipalities or they could replace the money with a statute labour. The forest stands near the farmyards had the character of young forests - stumps. The form of low and medium forest on richer soils represented a more efficient economic model with better useful properties and about 2-3 times shorter harvest time. They were also more advantageous for cattle grazing,. It can be assumed that the young forests were in practically all lowland and hilly areas of South Moravia, including the foothills of Chřiby. Thanks to the intervention of Empress Maria Theresa in connection with the catastrophic condition of forests in the monarchy, a set of Theresian forest orders was issued for Moravia on November 23, 1754. Fragments of ancient young forests can be found in several places. At present, we find fragments of these forests in the area around Nový dvůr (Břestek). Due to the lower need for firewood, the low and medium-sized forests of young origin gradually began to be transformed into a tall forest in the 19th century. High forests with a natural composition can also be found in the core parts of Chřiby Mts. The foot of Chřiby was formed by oak-hornbeam forests, which turned into higher beech areas in the higher parts of Chřiby.

Cultural historic analysis: *no information*

Cultural historic significance: *no information*

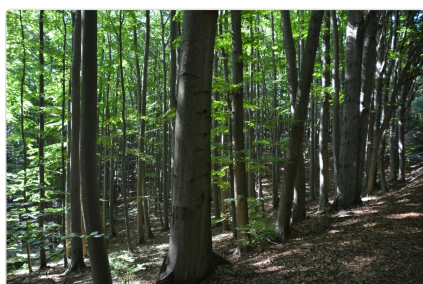
(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: *no information*

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: Coppice: <https://www.ctpz.cz/vyzkum/starobyle-vymladkove-lesy-a-metodika-inventarizace-evidence-a-pece-805>
Potential natural vegetation map: <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?layers=27e49a83231043a480bd61ed5210bcc1>



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Carpathian beech forests, high forest, typical for the core parts of Chřibý Mts.

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"Abbey forests". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1144> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

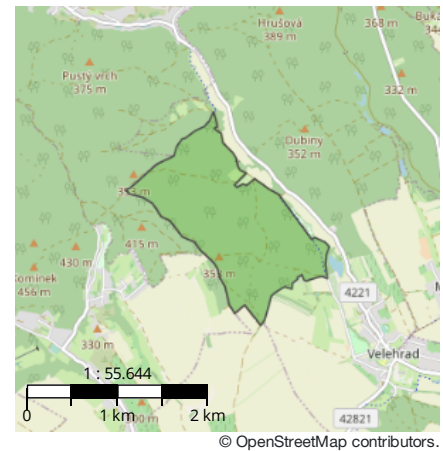
Gefördert durch das Bayerische Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten und den Europäischen Landwirtschaftsfonds für Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums (ELER) sowie durch die Oberfrankenstiftung. Mit freundlicher Unterstützung des Erzbistums Bamberg, des Bistums Würzburg sowie der Stiftung der Sparkasse Bamberg zur Förderung von Kunst, Kultur und Denkmalpflege.



Abbey forests - coppice

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1143

City:	Velehrad
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	existing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Monastery forest
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	recent



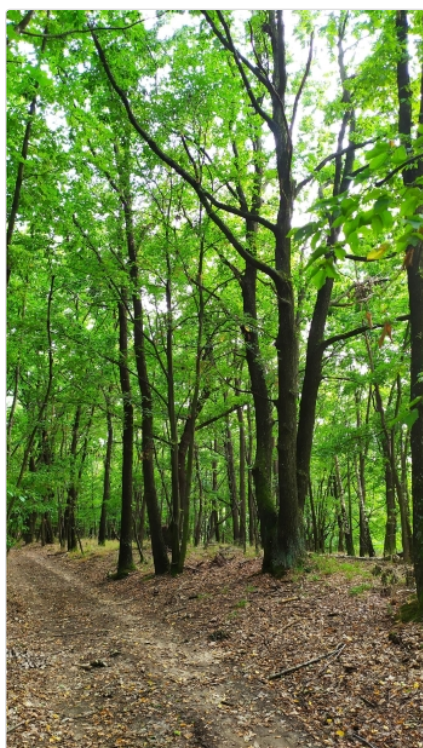
Description:	The forest adjacent to the monastery complex from the north had demarcated borders. In addition, the Velehrad monastery received from the Margrave of Moravia the privilege of harvest wood, mining building stone and limestone in the all margrave or royal forests free of charge. The monastery was allowed to use the forests for grazing, collecting tongs for heating, mowing the grass and drying hay, it could carry out hunting and fishing. The privilege was also confirmed by Margrave Charles from 1334. These privileges were valid for all monastic subjects, which also applied to monastic villages. Since the end of the 15th century, the owners of the Buchlov and Napajedla estates have been trying to end these activities in the forests. The right to hunt was restricted first. Cattle grazing was also limited in time or space. Gradually, the privileges were limited and these activities were charged to the municipalities or they could replace the money with a statute labour. The forest stands near the farmyards had the character of young forests - stumps. The form of low and medium forest on richer soils represented a more efficient economic model with better useful properties and about 2-3 times shorter harvest time. They were also more advantageous for cattle grazing,. It can be assumed that the young forests were in practically all lowland and hilly areas of South Moravia, including the foothills of Chřiby. Thanks to the intervention of Empress Maria Theresa in connection with the catastrophic condition of forests in the monarchy, a set of Theresian forest orders was issued for Moravia on November 23, 1754. Fragments of ancient young forests can be found in several places. At present, we find fragments of these forests in the area around Nový dvůr (Břestek). Due to the lower need for firewood, the low and medium-sized forests of young origin gradually began to be transformed into a tall forest in the 19th century. High forests with a natural composition can also be found in the core parts of Chřiby Mts. The foot of Chřiby was formed by oak-hornbeam forests, which turned into higher beech areas in the higher parts of Chřiby.
Cultural historic analysis:	<i>no information</i>
Cultural historic significance:	<i>no information</i>
(Monument) Conservation:	<i>no information</i>

Literature: *no information*

Archive
sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online
sources: Coppice: <https://www.ctpz.cz/vyzkum/starobyle-vymladkove-lesy-a-metodika-inventarizace-evidence-a-pece-805>
Potential natural vegetation map: <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?layers=27e49a83231043a480bd61ed5210bcc1>



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Low forest (coppice) relicts, oak-hornbeam forests in lower parts we can find close to granges and settlements

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"Abbey forests - coppice". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1143> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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Mill forest

Project partner: Cistercian landscape of Velehrad (Czech Republic) — Changed: 02/09/2020 — ID: 1145

City:	Nedakonice
Cistercian Landscape:	Velehrad
Condition:	missing
Function:	agriculture
Type:	Monastery forest
Age:	Middle Ages
Period:	High Middle Ages
Protection:	<i>no information</i>
Usage:	fossil



Description: It was an oak-hornbeam floodplain forest named "Mill forest". It was surrounded by water (Morava river, Morava river branch). The forest had an area about 50 ha and was also used for grazing. In the past, the forest provided a refuge for the inhabitants of Nedakonice from enemies. Back in 1873, a huge oak tree was felled here, from which boards were cut and sent to an exhibition in Vienna. The dimensions of the trees were respectable with a trunk circumference of over 15 m. In 1880, the village received an offer to buy the forest from the Velehrad estate for 40,000 zl. The village rejected the offer and in 1887 the manor cut down the forest. The price of harvested wood was about 80,000 zl. The forest has not been restored. The inhabitants of the forest felt the loss very quickly because the forest protected the village from the north winds.

Cultural historic analysis: *no information*

Cultural historic significance: *no information*

(Monument) Conservation: *no information*

Literature: HURT, R. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. I, 1205-1650. V Olomouci: Akademie velehradská, 1934. 439 s.
HURT, Rudolf. Dějiny cisterciáckého kláštera na Velehradě. II, 1650-1784. V Olomouci: Akademie Velehradská, 1938. 438 s.
TLACHOVÁ, L., SYSLOVÁ, M. Nedakonice: dějiny obce. Obec Nedakonice, 2008. 351 s.

Archive sources: *no information*

Oral tradition: *no information*

Online sources: *no information*

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"Mill forest ". In: Cisterscapes, URL: <https://cisterscapes.geoway.de/element/1145> (Abgerufen: 29/03/2021)

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