

Brewing in Hradec nad Moravicí – Hradecký Pivovar brewery

Beer brewing has been our ancestors' tradition from time immemorial. The introduction of the ancient prerogative of royal and later also liege cities – the brewing right – is attributed to King Wenceslas II. (1271–1305). In practice, this meant that beer could be brewed and brewed by any full-time burgher – the owner of a house within the city walls. This was closely related to the so-called 'mile law', which ensured that no one was allowed to carry out so-called city trades within a one-mile radius, except for the citizens of the city. This mile-long privilege excluded non-residential competition. Exceptions were rarely allowed – one of which was a fair, where foreign products offered for sale were, on the contrary, welcomed. The nearby town of Opava received the mile privilege in 1224. Violations of the mile law were prosecuted with fines and other penalties. The right to brew beer in the town of Hradec was probably allowed only after 1481, after receiving city rights, in the houses on the square which were therefore given the brewing right. However, the subjects of Hradec had to continue buying beer from the castle brewery and then the princely brewery.

Hradec Brewery and brewery cellars

The oldest brewery in the town of Hradec nad Moravicí was undoubtedly the castle brewery built during the High Middle Ages. However, no records of beer brewing in Hradec were preserved for the period through 13th to 15th century. It is certain that because of the difficult transportation of malt and barley to the high castle hill and small capacity of the castle well the castle brewery was moved under the western slope of the hill to the Moravice River at the beginning of the 15th century.

This is backed up by the first written mention of the brewery, dating back to 1531, when the castle with the manor was owned by the provincial governor Jiří Cetrys of Kynšperk. In 1549 the former brewery was rebuilt by the mason master Benedikt Vlach. At the same time a new manor yard – Stránka – was built on the opposite bank of the Moravice River, where much-needed hops was grown for the brewery. The brewery probably already had extensive cellars, dug into a rocky slope on the side of the river. During the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) in the era of the Danish invasion of Opava (1626–1627), these cellars probably served as a hideout of the Hradec mint, where fake (light) Austrian coins were minted under the work of the former imperial mintmaster Baltazar Zwirner and Daniel Raška from Raciborz. The coins were made of copper (taken copper brewing pans and older coins served as their base) and only slightly silvered. The coins were minted in the form of 1/2, 1, 3, 15 and 24 tailors) and were forcibly introduced among the common population in a wide area from Brno to Krakow. 50 craftsmen worked in the mint for over two years with equipment that came from the mint in Cieszyn or maybe the Liechtenstein mint in Opava, until the region was occupied by Albrecht of Wallenstein. After the end of the Thirty Years' War (1648), the brewery returned to brewing beer and the following century can be described as very successful in beer production. After the war the aristocratic owners of the brewery took advantage of the burden of the town of Opava by the so-called eternal dose of beer and wine and began to compete with beer from Opava's taverns and rural markets. This violation of the mile-long law was also aided by the decision of Emperor Joseph II. The „golden era“ of the Hradec Brewery ended in 1788, when beer production was liberalized by the imperial decrees of Joseph II.

We learn about what the beer brewery in Hradec looked like thanks to the description of Eduard Hubwitz, the new tenant of the brewery in 1844.

„The brewery is located in a rectangular building 30 m long; the ground floor consists of workshops for coopers, journeymen, brewhouse, bottling plant and malt storage. On the 1st floor there is a brewer's apartment, malt dryer and a large attic. In the courtyard of the brewery there are sheds, stables for horses, cattle shed and chicken coop. The brewing kettle has volume of 40 buckets and the mash tun has volume of 60 buckets.“

In 1825, the burghers of Opava founded and built a modernly equipped brewery, which was able to produce quality and cheap beer in larger quantities. The company gradually disposed of or bought and closed smaller beer breweries in the vicinity (e.g. Brumovice Peasant Brewery). However, even the brewery in Hradec could not withstand industrial production for long. After 1848 the brewery's operation stopped being profitable for the princely owners (Lichnovsky family). Between 1882 and 1885 the brewing activities of the princely brewery were definitively terminated and the brewery was closed. However, the Lichnovsky family continued to rent the brewery building with extensive cellars. The new tenants converted the brewery complex into a large restaurant with a garden sitting and a bowling alley. At the beginning of the 20th century, the renowned restaurant with the possibility of renting rooms became the centre of social life in Hradec, and a popular destination for many residents of Opava. The widely visited pub has retained its original name – Fürst Lichnovsky'sche Brauerei. After the introduction of the railway line to Hradec in 1905, Jan Domesle (one of the tenants of the brewery restaurant) even organized shuttle service between the station and the restaurant. There were 120 carriages a day en route to the popular destination.

The tenants benefited from the income that the popular river restaurant brought, but did not invest much into the maintenance of the buildings. The area soon fell into a state of disrepair after the end of World War I. In 1921, the owners decided to demolish the buildings due to considerable dilapidation. After almost four centuries, the activities of the Hradec Brewery were finally terminated.

Besides the princely castle brewery and the renowned restaurant, only the old brewery cellars remain to this day. They are divided into three parts – the northern cellar is 9 m deep, 5 m wide and 2.3 m high. The middle cellar is 26 m long, 6 m wide and 4 m high. The third cellar is walled up. The cellars were used until 1945 by local innkeepers and butchers as a substitute to a refrigerator. Pieces of ice were handed out once a week by a local neighbourhood resident Leopold Heinz.

Currently the cellars of the former brewery belong to the National Heritage Institute.



Brewery building with a ballroom, garden restaurant and a bowling alley on a contemporary postcard, 1905, Petr Havlík archive

Bridge Building – the bridge building plant of Branka ironworks

An important moment in the history of the town of Hradec nad Moravicí and its inhabitants was the establishment of an iron goods factory (today BRANO, a. s.), whose construction influenced the face and appearance of Hradec. The development of the factory also contributed significantly to changes in architecture and infrastructure of the city in the 20th century, when bridges and footbridges across the Moravice River, the Hradečná stream and, for example, the railway bridge over the Hvozdnice river on the railway line Opava východ – Hradec nad Moravicí were built.

On 14 September 1862, Mr. Karel Dorasil and Franz Kolasiewicz of Opava, Rudolf Seibert of Frýdlant nad Ostravicí and Leopold Eduard Czech of Velké Heraldice purchased a single-storey wool mill from Jan Moritz, who owned the Šibenný mill in Branka. On 28 October 1862, the new owners concluded a joint agreement under which they undertook to set up a nail factory in Branka u Opavy. The company was subsequently registered at the Land Court in Opava as the Branka nail factory – owned by Karel Dorasil and L.E. Czech (Brankaer Maschinägelfabrik des Herrn Carl Dorasilund L. E. Czech). The factory's production relied on water power. In 1867, the company became a public trading company BrankaerMaschinennägelfabrik des C.R.O. SchüllerundComp. and in 1869 the company became a joint stock company called Branka wire, sheet metal and nails factory (Brankaer Draht Blechwaarenund Nägelfabrike Aktien Gessellschaft). The factory gradually expanded its range of goods. From nails, wires and iron products the factory switched to the production of steam boilers and construction hardware. In the 1880 s, for example, iron fittings, horse-stable grilles, gates and iron lamps for newly built Red Castle buildings were all supplied.

With new professional guidance (by Ing. Scholtz), the factory established its own bridge building plant in 1903, which, until 1920 produced several dozen bridges, footbridges, water reservoirs and metal structures, some of which are in use until now. The plant built bridges e.g. over the River Oder in Loučky u Oder, over the river Hvozdnice in Otice, railway bridges on the line Olomouc – Šternberk, Zábřeh – Česká Trebová, railway turntables at the Opava východ train station. After the end of World War I, the plant built large arch bridges to Tyrol and Poland (Krakow). A typical feature of the bridges of that time was especially the riveting, which formed a very solid structure.

The workers of the Branka factory also left a significant mark in Hradec itself. In 1910, an arched, riveted bridge over the Moravice River was built under the serial number 117, replacing the original „Podolský“ wooden bridge built by prince Lichnovsky. The weight of the bridge was 115 t and the bridge served until 2 October 1978, when it was replaced by the current, reinforced concrete bridge 58 m long and 16 m wide, which was built by the Olomouc Transport Structures. The traditions and skill of the workers of the Branka bridge building plant were continued by factory workers in the 1960 s. At that time, the factory produced two dozen delicate footbridges and bridges over rivers, streams, and creeks in the Opava district, e.g. in Opava – Komárov, Branka, Kájlovec, and, of course, in Hradec nad Moravicí. The footbridge you are currently facing was built in 1962. Of course, there has been a bridge in the place where you now stand before, a wooden bridge on pillars dates to no later than 1778, but it is very likely that it existed before. The bridge connected castle buildings

Branka ironworks with the bridge building plant, 1905, Petr Havrlant archive



and high parts of the then Hradec, situated on the right bank of the river, with the lowland parts of the princely farmyard Stránka, situated on the left bank of the river. The original wooden bridge still took the form of a wooden footbridge on several pillars in the 1950 s. During the spring melting of snow, and the absence of the Kružberk dam we have nowadays on the Moravice River, the footbridge was often threatened by ice floes, and, by the end of the 1950 s it was already in a poor technical condition. In 1962 it was replaced by the aforementioned single-pole footbridge 45.3 m long. The construction of the footbridge was chosen as a suspension bridge, with a steel deck made of rolled profiles suspended by hinges. The pylons of the footbridge are steel, truss structures. Unfortunately, the architect of the bridge is unknown.

After almost six decades, in 2019, based on an expert opinion, the condition of the footbridge was assessed to be in serious disrepair and the footbridge had to be closed to the public. Although it initially seemed that the repair of the footbridge would not be possible due to the contemporary technical standards, experts from Statics Olomouc, s. r. o. under the leadership of Daniel Lemák found an adequate technical solution that allowed the suspension footbridge to be fully reconstructed and made available to the public again on 20 September 2020. The reconstruction was carried out by Kamil Turk's company from Třinec.

The reconstructed suspension footbridge is a combination of the skills and artistry of the workers of Branka ironworks in the Opava district. All similar suspension footbridges have already been removed due to technical life (Branka u Opavy 2005, Opava – Komárov 2006).



Karel Dorasil (1829 – 1897), founder of the Branka ironworks, imperial council, businessman and industrial entrepreneur, member of the Silesian Provincial Assembly, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Trade in Opava, initiator of the construction of water supply and theatre in Opava, graphic collection of the State Castle Hradec nad Moravicí, National Heritage Institute

3 Castle gardening

As a part of the Farm Court Stránka, in the immediate vicinity of the later sheep farm, a new princely storage garden was built in 1795. It was created here after the original storage garden on the northern side of the raised castle promontory was shut down due to the establishment of the new colony Kozi Hradec (today Kolonie Street). The undoubted advantage of the new location of the castle's reservoir and utility garden was definitely the presence of a ample water source (Moravice River), the vastness of the plots, flat terrain, and plenty of sunshine. The first detailed mentions of the collection of garden seedlings (2000pcs) and the greenhouse can be found in the description of the Hradec manor from 1822. The fact that the garden was not used only for utility, but also as a stockpile is evidenced by a letter from the Opava burghers from 1834, thanking prince Eduard Lichnovský (1789 – 1845) for the free provision of 723 trees and shrubs, which the prince provided to plant a newly established park in Opava, built in place of the removed city walls.

Forest nursery and princely gardens in Stránka, 1922, photographic collection of the State Chateau Hradec nad Moravicí, National Heritage Institute



In the middle of the 19th century, the castle garden in Stránka consisted of a greengrocers' garden, orchard, a storage garden for trees, shrubs, and flowers for the castle park, and a large wooden greenhouse for growing pineapples and vegetables.

The only detailed list of vegetables and fruits supplied to the castle kitchen from the garden comes from 1894. Thirty-four fruits, vegetables, mushrooms, and flowers were identified in this list. The wide range of vegetables grown is evidenced by the very varied diet of the Lichnovsky princes, as a total of nineteen types of vegetables are listed. **fruit:** peaches, pears, apples, apricots, nuts, greenages, plums, cherries; **small fruit:** strawberries, blackberries, currants, grapes; **vegetables:** potatoes, celery, onions, beans, kale, carrots, horseradish, cauliflower, melons, cucumber, chives, parsley, tomato, radish, lettuce, spinach, cabbage (white and red); **mushrooms:** champignons

It should be noted that all the produce was very carefully accounted for in the princely accounting. Individual items of fruit and vegetables were recorded in detail in pieces, sometimes in kilos, baskets, or crates. However, this accuracy was a necessity. Since the princely Lichnovsky House owned their estates on both sides of the state border (the Hradec estate on the Austrian side and the Chuchelná estate on the Prussian side), their employees had to demand permission to transport each time they

transported their own products (from Hradec to Chuchelná) from the competent authorities. Everything was strictly registered and controlled by the Trade Department of the C.K. Population Nutrition Office's, vegetable and fruit section.

At regular monthly intervals the following products were transported from Hradec to Chuchelná: apples (300 kg), pears (200 kg), plums, yellow plums, plums used for processing, peaches (100 kg), rosehips, rowanberries, corn cobs, peppers, beans, potatoes, as well as cut (chrysanthemums and violets) and potted flowers (ryj).

The archive kept a list of vegetable seeds ordered from America from Peter Henderson & Company in 1924. In addition to typical American plants, such as corn or beans, a collection of peas, celery and Roman lettuce were sent from New York to Hradec.

The first mention of fruit varieties cultivated in the castle gardens dates back to 1911. The handwritten list shows 13 apple varieties, 8 pear varieties, 4 varieties of cherries, 3 varieties of sour cherries, 3 varieties of apricots and 4 varieties of peaches.

Apricots and peaches belong to thermophilic fruits that require warmer climates and protected areas. It is therefore one of the peripheral fruits in the Silesian Region. Also for this reason, only a narrow alley at the sturdy stone wall lining the garden was allocated for them in the gardens. Of course, it was not an arbitrary location. The stone wall protected apricots and peaches from the cold and humidity from the nearby Moravice river, while at the same time accumulating the heat during the day, which it then released during the night. This reduced the risk of frostbite to flowers and tree trunks during the spring months. The stone wall with supporting pillars lines the garden until today.

In addition to growing fruits and vegetables, the castle garden in Stránka also produced unique floral products for cutting, decorating the castle interior, but also seedlings of annual plants, perennial plants, and roses, intended for planting flower parterre in the immediate vicinity of the castle buildings. Several tens of thousands of flowers were planted every year. Seeds of specific varieties of flowers were purchased annually from large foreign growers: the Dutch company R. van der Schoot & Sohn, the German rose grower Peter Lambert, and the New York firm Peter Henderson & Company. Gardening was under the control of the castle until 1970, when it was transferred to the Opava company Květena. Currently, GroCredit, a. s., a subsidiary of Opavská Lesní, a. s., manages the land of the former chateau gardens.

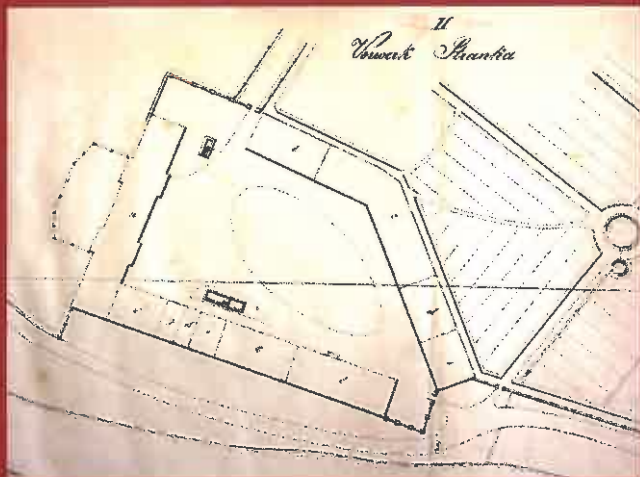


House of the castle gardener, 1922, photographic collection of the State Chateau Hradec nad Moravicí, National Heritage Institute

4

Farmyard and castle sheep farming Stránka

The world-famous sheep farming in Silesia was founded by prince Karel Alois Lichnovský (1761–1814). The local nature, the mountainous region, the wooded and rather rocky region, which was not very fertile, the entrepreneurial foresight of the prince and his economic staff, and, last but not least, the „historical coincidence“ have all contributed to the establishment of sheep farming.



Plan of the farmyard Stránka with a barn, sheep, animal pens, apartments of gardeners, guards, and service staff of the yard, latter half of the 19th century, Opava Land Archive

In 1801 the Prussian Royal Sheep Farm in Frankendorf received 300 merino sheep of the Spanish royal breed. However, some sheep developed sheep-pox during the long journey from Spain to Prussia. It was therefore decided that the sheep would not be included in the Prussian breed and would be offered for sale to interested parties at an auction. The first half of the sheep was won by the future Prussian Chancellor Karel August von Hardenberg (1750–1822) and the second part of the offered animals was acquired by prince Karel Alois Lichnovský – owner of the Hradec Manor. Although only about 100 healthy sheep remained after the selection and disease, they became the basis of a herd destined for further breeding. Since the prince already owned a herd of Austrian merino negretti sheep on his other farms in nearby Chuchelná and Bořutín, it occurred to him to breed these subtle and resistant sheep with strong and wool-rich Spanish merino sheep. The result of more than a decade of breeding efforts was animals producing abundant wool while being resistant to the local climate and natural conditions. Lichnovský's sheep farming became so famous, that between 1810 and 1820 30,000 breeding sheep were sold to France, Hungary, Poland, and Russia, and from Russia all the way to Australia. An extraordinary success that entered the history of Silesian agriculture was the sale of several hundred sheep and 50 breeding rams to the Russian Tsar Alexander I. himself, for his farm in Tsarist Sel in 1820.

Founder of sheep farming in Hradec, prince Karel Alois Lichnovský (1761–1814), NHI – picture collection of the State Chateau Hradec nad Moravicí



A large part in the success of sheep farming in the farmyards of Stránka (in front of whose building you are standing in front of the sheep farm), Hanuš, and in the Lower Court in Branka is owned to the Opava businessman Jan František Alfons Hilvetl (1768–1834), in whom the prince Lichnovský discovered a very reliable economic administrator, who was able to combine the composure of a careful householder with the speculation of a trader until his retirement in 1830. Breeding rams were sold at European cattle auctions in the 1820 s (600–1,000 gold per ram), and sheep breeding on prince Lichnovský's estate became the prince's most important source of income in the first half of the 19th century.

The extensive breeding of up to 1200 head herds caused rapid development of wool weaving and spinning in Hradec in the 19th century. In the 19th century, the Hradec weaving guild separated from the Opava guild, and in the 1820 s the number of its members reached 80 persons. At the same time, two textile factories were established in Hradec, one of which, after the end of the weaving activity established a factory for the production of iron goods in 1862 – the predecessor of today's BRANO, a. s. Home-made production was gradually replaced by machine production from the 1840 s on. The princely sheep farming in the Hradec Manor was gradually dampened with generational change and it ceased in the 1860 s. Today, the last proof of sheep breeding by the Lichnovský family is reminded by only one original building from the four stone buildings of the Stránka courtyard, in front of which you are currently standing. The courtyard was originally of a trapezoidal shape, and, apart from two sheep barns, cows, towing donkeys, and, surprisingly, wild hogs were also housed here. In the separate wing of the yard there were apartments of the guard, castle park watchers, gardeners, and service staff. The last wing of the yard consisted of a barn with two threshing floors. Today, the building is owned by GroCredit, a. s., a subsidiary of Opavská lesní, a. s.



Merino breeding ram on a contemporary lithography, 18th century

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Hradec Paper Mill and Power Station

In 1663, Jiří Kryštof II. Pruskovský (1629–1701) took over the Castle manor after the death of his father. He was an imperial secret councillor and chamberlain, a provincial judge, and in addition to Hradec he also owned a rich Bzenec manor in Southern Moravia, from where the Town of Hradec was obliged to buy wine. Pruskovský was an educated and enterprising man; he mastered several world languages, but at the same time he and his brother Erdmann were among the toughest rulers in the Czech lands of the 17th century.

In 1670, on the basis of considerable income from his estates, he decided to set up a brand new paper mill in the Moravice River valley, located on the left bank of the river, under the buildings of today's White Castle, which at that time took the form of a renaissance mansion with medieval fortification elements. It was the second oldest paper mill in Opava region. The paper mill was built on the site of hammer mill and used the original, older, water power, flowing from today's Žimrovický weir to the manor Stránka. However Jiří Kryštof Pruskovský did not own the paper mill for long. In 1686 he sold the paper mill for hereditary rent to Bartoloměj Vitz from Frýdlant nad Ostravicí. This new owner was freed from corvée – a form of unpaid labour. In addition to the annual rent he had to supply, among other things, every kind of paper to the castle of Hradec 1 silver groschen cheaper. The paper mill remained in the hands of the Vitz family until 1752, when it was purchased for 3,600 Rhenish guilders by Leopold Hofmann from the family of paperworkers from Frýdek. In 1821, under Leopold Hofmann, a new brick building with a high roof and a number of dormer windows was added to the paper mill – a drying room for drying paper. The paper mill produced office, postal, printing, conceptual, blotting, and packaging paper. At the same time, the paper mill was renovated in the 1820 s and received



Hradec cardboard plant (former paper mill) with power plant, 1913, State District Archive Opava

new equipment. Produced paper was sent to lord officials, provincial authorities, and municipality offices of the surrounding towns. However, manual production of paper in Hradec could not compete with the creation of large paper mills in the second half of the 19th century, which already used machine production. Therefore, in 1870 the paper mill switched to production of bookbinding grey, and pressed cardboard. The cardboard plant used 4 water wheels for power and employed a total of 12 employees. Until 1904 the cardboard plant was run under the name Ferdinand Hofmann and sons. In the same year, the cardboard plant was leased to Dagobert Barabeisch of Cvikov, who owned a similar cardboard plant in Kylešovice. In 1908, the Hradec cardboard factory was bought by prince Karel Maximilian Lichnovský, who extended Barabeisch's lease, renovated the cardboard



Power plant building and paper mill administration building (right) in 1915. The tall shingle roof with the attic space of the administrative building was originally used for drying sheets of paper, the National Heritage Institute, the photographic collection of the State chateau Hradec nad Moravicí

plant's equipment, and added to the factory a much-needed power plant that supplied (first in Hradec) electric DC power not only to the castle and buildings of the princely forest administration office, but also to many property owners in Podolí and Hradec.

In 1920, the lease of the cardboard plant was terminated, its machines sold and taken away. However, the power plant remained in operation until 1945, when it was extensively damaged during the battles of World War II, and later completely removed in 1950. Bricks from the demolished buildings of the power plant were used to build family houses. The residential building of the former Hofmann paper mill, covered with shingles, with an attic drying room, was demolished in 1966.

The last existing buildings of the former Hradec paper mill, cardboard, and power plants are a small house and an agricultural storage building, which were inhabited until 1994 by the widow of the last electrician František Dürrbeck. The buildings are managed by the National Heritage Institute, but remain uninhabited. Since 1984, the original paper mill has been used as a small hydroelectric power plant, which has been operated for more than 36 years by Mr. Jiří Jaroš, who oversees its operation on a daily basis.



Fligree (watermark) – a view against the light shows visible mark of the Hradec paper mill, used in the Hradec paper mill during the 17th - 19th centuries

6

Cooperation between the city of Hradec nad Moravicí and the Polish city of Baborów

Cooperation between the cities of Hradec nad Moravicí and the Polish town of Baborów continues with the implementation of a project entitled „Parks and crafts of our ancestors in the Czech-Polish border”, No. CZ.11.2.45/0.0/0.0/16_013/0002416, for which a subsidy from the INTERREG V-A programme Czech Republic – Poland, Microproject Fund 2014-2020 in the Euroregion Silesia was obtained. The main goal of this project was primarily to make use of the offered potential of the English chateau park in Hradec nad Moravicí and the municipal park in Baborów, thus increasing and supporting tourism in this cross-border region.

On the Czech side, a broken suspension footbridge across the Moravice River has been reconstructed, which now, again, connects the original pedestrian road between the upper scenic areas of the castle park and the lowland parts of the park – Jizdárna and Mariánské Meadows – in the Moravice river valley. Construction work on the reconstruction of the footbridge was carried out in 2020 by the company of Ing. Kamil Turk from Třinec. On the footbridge itself, the railings were raised, the pylons of the footbridge were reinforced, and the structure was strengthened and braced. The bridge is now a walkway made of maintenance-free metal and the sides of the footbridge are equipped with a stainless steel net for safety and compliance with the relevant technical standards. The implementation of the project also extended the existing urban nature trail from 2009 by six new stops, located on both sides of Moravice river, which contain information about the former castle gardens, traditional craft industries that were carried out during the 19th and 20th centuries in the under-castle, such as brewing, weaving, paperworking, and the construction of bridges in the local Branka ironworks. On the Polish side, an educational trail called „Crafts of our ancestors in the Czech-Polish border” was created in an attractive place – the Municipal Park in Baborów. It shows crafts you may have encountered in and around Baborów during the 19th and 20th centuries. It includes a wooden footbridge above an artificially created river, connected to the now non-existent village of Jaroniów. In the next part there is a pergola, on the walls of which individual crafts are shown: brewing, brick production, rail construction, and agriculture. For the youngest visitors there is a model of a train that can be sat on. In addition, as part of the project, a network of park roads was repaired for visitors to the trail. The park has been supplied with furniture in the form of bike stands, benches, trash cans, and lighting, which, together with the nature trail, creates one harmonious unit.



Parks and crafts of our ancestors

in the Czech-Polish borderlands



PRŮKAZOVNÉ HRANICE
PŘEBŮVACÍ ÚPRAVY
2014-2020



EVROPSKÁ UNIE Z UNIA EUROPEJSKA
EVROPSKÝ FOND PRO REGIONÁLNÍ ROZVOJ
EVROPEJSKI FUNDUSZ ROZWOJU REGIONALNEGO

Grafické zpracování a tisk letáku bylo realizováno v rámci projektu: Parks a fermeja našich předků v česko-polském pohraničí, CZ.11.2.45/0.0/0.0/16_013/0002416 a spolu financováno z prostředků Evropského fondu pro regionální rozvoj Programu INTERREG V-A Česká republika – Polsko v rámci Fondu mikroprojektů Euroregionu Silesia.

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