Baroque architecture

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Baroque architecture

- Architectural style originating in late 16th-century Italy and lasting in some regions, notably Germany and colonial South America, until the 18th century.
 - It had its origins in the Counter-Reformation, when the Catholic Church launched an overtly emotional and sensory appeal to the faithful through art and architecture.
- Complex architectural plan shapes, often based on the oval, and the dynamic opposition and interpenetration of spaces were favoured to heighten the feeling of motion and sensuality.
- Other characteristic qualities include grandeur, drama and contrast (especially in lighting), curvaceousness, and an often dizzying array of rich surface treatments, twisting elements, and gilded statuary.
- Architects unabashedly applied bright colours and illusory, vividly painted ceilings.

Significant architectors

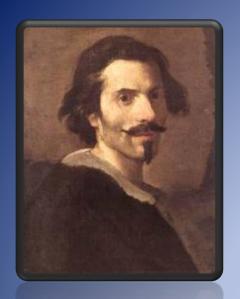
- Outstanding practitioners in Italy included **Gian Lorenzo Bernini,** Carlo Maderno (1556–1629), **Francesco Borromini**, and Guarino Guarini (1624–83).
- Classical elements subdued Baroque architecture in France.
 - In central Europe, the Baroque arrived late but flourished in the works of such architects as the Austrian **Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach** (1656–1723).
- Its impact in Britain can be seen in the works of Christopher Wren.
- The late Baroque style is often referred to as Rococo or, in Spain and Spanish America, as Churrigueresque.

Bernini and Borromini

 Two main architects of the baroque era were Bernini and Borromini.
 Bernini's first medium was sculpture.
 He liked to incorporate lots of it into his buildings.

A sculptor and mason, Francesco Borromini went to Rome in 1614, and trained under Bernini and Carlo Maderna.

Lots of Borromini's buildings incorporated many shapes and different forms.



Gian Lorenzo Bernini

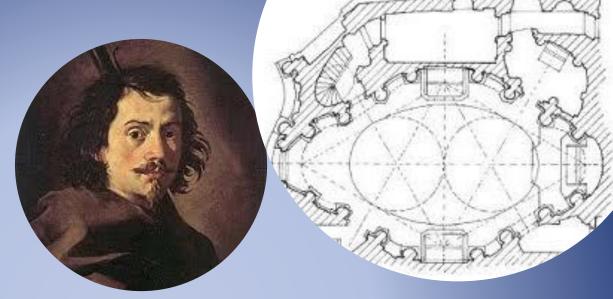




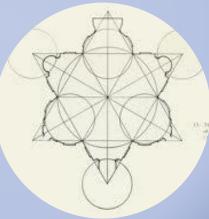


Francesco Borromini

Born 1599

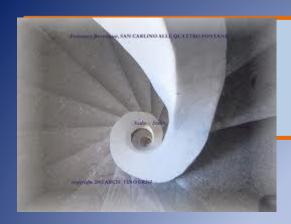




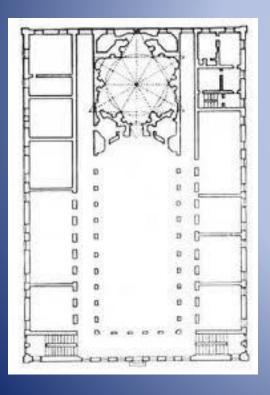




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Francesco Borromini



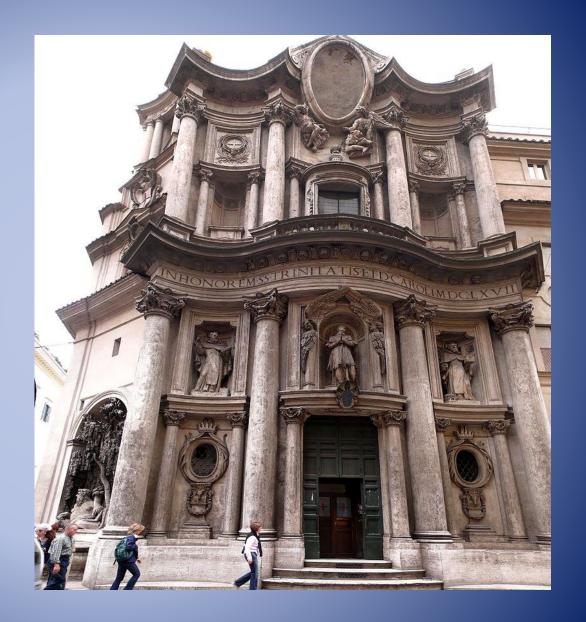




Francesco Borromini

San Carlo alle Quatro Fontane

December 14, 2018







Carlo Maderno

The word "baroque"

The word Baroque means a misshapen pearl.
 This period of architecture was called baroque because it was considered very odd.

Baroque architecture evolved out of Renaissance architecture in Italy.

In the 1600's, the renaissance architects began to get bored with the symmetry and same old forms they had been using for the past 200 years.

They started to make bold, curving, and not at all symmetrical buildings, with ornate decorations.

They started to make curving facades, and used the double curve (in at the sides, out in the middle) on many different buildings.

Illusionism and Emotion

- The baroque architects used marble, gilt, and bronze in abundance.
 Baroque pediments (triangular area between the rooftop and the end of the roofs) were often highly decorated, or interrupted at the center.
- The tips were sometimes turned into scrolls and gilded.
- Many of the ceilings used something called illusionism.
 That is when paintings are elaborately done, to make it look like the painting is actually an engraving, or protrusion on the wall or ceiling.

Baroque art and architecture was often used to express emotion, and was very elaborate. It was popular mostly among the upper class.

Oval or elipsis

- The most distinct shape of the Baroque style is the oval.
- It was a very common shape among baroque buildings. Creating buildings out of complex interlacing ovals allowed the architects to have large open spaces that were different than just plain circles.

The domes on many churches were oval shaped, but some were circular. That posed a problem because mainly ceiling spaces were oval shaped.

To accomplish putting a circular dome on an oval space, the architect had to use very strange angles, but it did create space for sculptures and paintings.



Christopher Wren

Following the Great Fire of 1666, which had hopelessly damaged most of the City of London.

Christopher Wren proposed within 10 days an ideal plan for the City calling for straight streets, etc, which was deemed impractical.

Later, however, Christopher Wren was active in establishing new safety regulations

for buildings and, significantly, was busy as

the chief architect for the rebuilding of over 40 parish

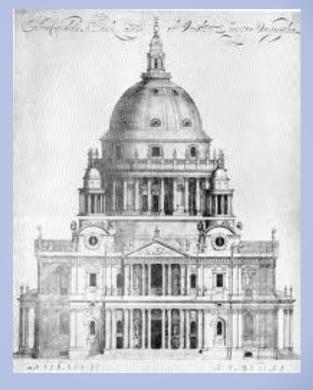
churches, developing the single steeple
". . . large enough for a good Ring of Bells
..." as an important British urban design
and architecture.

His principal work, the evolutionary design and construction of the new St. Paul's Cathedral, started soon after 1670 (although Christopher Wren had proposed a reconstructed dome for the former edifice shortly before the fire' and was eventually completed in 1711. In 1698, Christopher Wren became Surveyor of Westminster Abbey. Founder of Royal Society, 1680 -82 head.

Christopher Wren, 1632 - 1723









December 14, 2018

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Christopher Wren

His significant work for the Church of England: for the Crown (under four sovereigns), including the Hampton Court Palace enlargement (1689-1700) and the Greenwich Naval Hospital (1696 - 1716); and for academia, including the Library for Trinity College at Cambridge (1676 - 1684) consumed most of his effort, and Christopher Wren also advised friends and colleagues on architectural matters.

 Christopher Wren worked with the finest building materials and craftsmen on all of his projects. Christopher Wren was knighted ca 1673, was President of the Royal Society from 1681 to 1683, and entered Parliament in 1685, serving in the House of Common intermittently for a total of about three years (through 1702) from several residence district. Christopher Wren was interred in St. Paul's in 1723, his marker bearing the legend, in Latin, "Reader

Kensigton Palace



Baroque in Prague

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Maltese Square (Maltézské náměstí)

- It was named after the Knights of Malta who in 1169 established a monastery that used to stay beside the Church of Our Lady Below the Chain.
- The largest building, Nostitz Palace, is home to the Dutch embassy and in summer there are concerts given at the palace.
- Opposit the French embassy there is the John Lennon Wall that used to be a kind of political focus before 1989.

Baroque in Prague I

- Nerudova Street (Nerudova ulice)
- Named after the poet and journalist Jan Neruda, who lived at No 47 in the House of Two Suns, it is the picturesque narrow street that leads up to Prague castle as a part of Royal Way. There is a splendid selection of heraldic beasts and emblems on the houses, for example the Red Eagle, the Three Fiddles, the Golden Horseshoe, the Green lobster and the White Swan. There are also a number of grand Baroque buildings, such as the Thun-Hohenstain Palace, the Morzin Palace, the Church of Our Lady of Unceasing Succour.

Lesser Town Square (Malostranské náměstí)

Started as a market place it has always been the centre of life in the Lesser Town. Today,
there are official buildings and restaurants. The important buildings include the St Nicholas
Church, the Town Hall, the Sternberg Palace, the Smiřický Palace. On the facade of the
Baroque Kaiserstain Palace there is a bust of the great Czech soprano Emma Destinn who
lived there between 1908 and 1914.

St Nicholas Church (Kostel sv. Mikuláše)

• It is the dominant of the **Lesser Town Square** and one of central Europe's finest baroque buildings begun by Kristof Dientzenhofer, continued by his son Kilian and finished by Anselmo Lurago. The statues, fresçoes and paintings inside the church are by leading artists of the day, such as Karel Škréta and Johann Kracker.

Baroque in Prague 2

- Wallenstein Palace (Valdštejnský palác)
- Built between 1624 and 1630 by Albrecht von Wallenstein, generalisimo of the Habsburg armies, it was meant to overshadow even the Prague Castle. It is so large that 23 houses, three gardens and the municipal brick kiln had to be razed to make way for the palace and its grounds. There are also splendid gardens laid out as they were in those days. Now it houses the Senate of the Czech Republic.

Church of st Thomas (Kostel sv. Tomáše)

 This original Gothic church was founded for the Order of Augustinian Hermits by Wenceslas II in 1285 and completed in 1379, along with an Augustinian Monastery and St Thomas' Brewery. In the richly decorated interior are paintings and statues by Czech artists including Karel Škréta and Václav Vavřinec Reiner.

Vrtba Garden (Vrtbovská zahrada)

 This beautiful Baroque garden was designed by František Maxmilián Kaňka in about 1720. Statues and vases are by Mathias Brown. There is a good view of Prague Castle and the Lesser Town from the terrace.

Strahov Monastery







Hall of Theology, Library

Praemonstrate Order

Matthias Tor, Prague Castle

• J. B. Mathey, 1679 . 1685



St. George Basilique, Castle



Remark: the towers behind the facade are built in romanesque style with its characteristic small coupled windows.

Strahov Monastery, Chapel St. Roch





Benedictine Monastery Břevnov



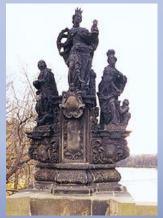
Baroque in Prague Statues - Charles Bridge (Karlův most)

Named after the Emperor Charles IV in 19th century the Charles Bridge is Prague's most familiar monument. Designed by Petr Parler, it was founded in **1357**, and was completed in 1400 and it connects the Lesser Town with the Old Town. Although it is now pedestrianised, it withstood wheeled traffic for 600 years.

There are thirty statues on the bridge there from the baroque time, many of them have been replaced with copies.

Originals are kept in the Lapidarium of the National Museum and at Vyšehrad. The magnificent Gothic Old Town Bridge Tower was designed by Petr Parler and built at the end of the 14th century. It is considered the fine to we with central Europe, mainly for its decoration. There are marvellous views of the Vltava river Valley, the Žofín, Střelecký Island, the Old Town and the Lesser Town.







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Baroque statues

There are **30 statues** mounted to the balustrade

of Charles Bridge (Stone Bridge) in Prague.

They form two rows, one on each side.

They are listed in the order they are passed when crossing the bridge from the Old Town to the Lesser Quarter, and are divided into two categories:

those **on the north side** of the bridge and those **on the south side**.

The statue of Bruncvík is also included, although it is not considered one of the principal statues.

Figure: The statue of St. Johannes Nepomucensis. Note that the statue is curved in the shape of a letter "S", which is a typical sign of baroque sculptury art.



The List of Statues – South Side

1. Statue of St. Ivo

The original was made by Matthias Braun in 1711, paid for by the Law faculty of Charles University. The statue portrays St. Ivo as the patron saint of lawyers, accompanied by an allegorical depiction of Justice.

2. Statues of saints Barbara, Margaret and Elizabeth

The statues were sculpted by Ferdinand Brokoff in 1707. Although there is an inscription saying IOANN BROKOFF FECIT (made by Jan Brokoff) their style is evidence that his son Ferdinand is their true author.

3. Statue of the Lamentation of Christ, Statue of Pietà,

Designed by Emanuel Max in 1858, upon commission from the Old Town's public authorities, the statue depicts Mary Magdalene and the Virgin Mary mourning the dead Christ. At this position on the bridge, there was originally a wooden crucifix, which was destroyed by a flood in 1496. In 1695, a statue depicting the lamentation of Christ by Jan Brokoff was installed here; this was removed to the Monastery of Gracious Nurses under Petřín hill in Prague in 1859 and replaced by the current statue.

4. Statue of St. Joseph

This statue was designed by Josef Max and sponsored by Josef Bergmann, a tradesman in Prague. It depicts St. Joseph leading a small Christ, and is situated on a pseudo-Gothic base. It replaced a statue with the same motif by Jan Brokoff, designed in 1706. This was damaged by cannon fire during the 1848 revolution and was replaced by the current statue in 1854.

5. Statue of St. Francis Xavier

This statue is a 1913 replica by Čeněk Vosmík of Ferdinand Brokoff's original 1711 sculpture. The original sculpture was commissioned of the Faculty of Theology and Philosophy of Charles University, but fell into the river during the floods of 1890.

The statue depicts an Indian and a Japanese prince being baptized by the saint, along with a Moor in chains and a Tatar.

List of Statues - South 2

6. Statue of St. Christopher

This statue was designed by Emanuel Max in 1857 and sponsored by Václav Wanek, the portreeve of Prague. It depicts the saint holding Christ as a boy on his shoulder. The statue was originally conceived by Count Antonín Sporck, who wanted to build a marble statue as tribute to Charles VI in 1720. A plan of this was created by Matthias Braun, which was not executed.

7. Statue of St. Francis Borgia

This statue was commissioned from Ferdinand Brokoff by the imperial Burgrave František z Colletů in 1710. The sculpture portrays St. Borgia, a Jesuit priest, with two angels.

8. Statue of St. Ludmila

The exact date and sculptor responsible for this statue are not known, although it is believed that it was created by Matthias Braun around 1730. The sculpture was erected on the bridge in 1784 to replace the statue of St. Wenceslas damaged in the floods in that year. The statue depicts St. Ludmila teaching her grandson, St. Wenceslas and the base contains a relief sculpture showing the murder of St. Wenceslas.

9. Statue of St. Francis of Assisi

Scuptured by Emanuel Max in 1855, the statue was donated by count František Antonín Kolowrat Liebsteinský. It portrays St. Francis standing with two neoclassic angels, on a pseudo baroque base. The sculpture replaced a similar statue designed in 1708 by František Preis.

10. Statue of Saints Vincent Ferrer and Procopius + Bruncvík column

One of the most artistically important pieces on the bridge, this statue was sculpted by Ferdinand Brokoff in 1712, paid for by Romedius Josef František, the count Thun and lord of Choltice. St. Vincent is on the left, with a coffin and a kneeling penitent sinner by his legs. Saint Procopius of Sázava stands on a devil to the right. Beside the statue of Sts. Vincent and Procopius stands a column with a sculpture of Bruncvik, (a mythical Bohemian knight inspired by the Saxonian and Bavarian knight Henry the Lion from Brunswick, portrayed helping a lion fight a seven-headed dragon. This was sculpted by Ludvík Šimek in 1884, and sponsored by the City of Prague. The knight, Bruncvík, is holding a golden sword, with a lion lying by his legs. This replaced a statue of Roland, erected in 1502, and was intended to remind passers-by of the Old Town's privileges, in particular the right to charge tolls and duty. It was damaged by cannon fire when the city was attacked by Swedish forces in 1648.

List of Statues - South 3

11. Statue of St. Nicholas of Tolentino

Sculpted by Jan Bedřich Kohl in 1708, this statue was paid for by the Augustinian order convent of St. Thomas in Prague. The saint is portrayed standing on a simple base, together with an angel holding a basket of bread.

12. Statue of St. Luthgard (Dream of St. Luthgard)

Possibly the most valuable piece of art on the bridge, the statue

Possibly the most valuable piece of art on the bridge, the statue of St. Luthgard was sculpted by **Matthias Braun** in 1710 as a commission from **Evžen Tyttl**, the abbot of the Cistercian monastery in Plasy.

13. Statue of St. Adalbert

Designed by Michael and Ferdinand Brokoff in 1709, this statue was sponsored by Markus Bernard Joanelli, the councilor of the Old Town of Prague. The saint is represented with a prelate stick developing into a sea paddle and is standing on a base decorated with angels and the emblem of the donor.

14. Statues of Saints John of Matha, Felix of Valois, and Ivan

The most spacious and expensive sculpture on the bridge, this was designed in 1714 by **Ferdinand Brokoff** and sponsored by František Josef Thun, the lord of Klášterec nad Ohří. The sculpture was intended to honour the two founders of the Trinitarians, the order that supervised buying back and redeeming of Christians in captivity under Turks. St. Ivan, the saint patron of Slavs was added to the group for unknown reasons. The base depicts a cave in which three chained Christians are praying to the Lord for salvation.

15. Statue of St. Wenceslas

This statue was designed by Karel Böhm in 1858 and was based on the design by Josef Kamil Führing. The statue was paid for by the Institute of the Blind at Klárov, Prague. Until 1822, various little shops stood on this part of the bridge.

What is the statue?



List of Statues – North 1

Statue of the Madonna attending to St. Bernard

This statue was sculpted by Matěj Václav Jäckl in 1709 and donated by the abbot of the Cistercian monastery in Osek, Benedikt Littwerig.

Statue of the Madonna, Ss. Dominic and Thomas Aguinas

This group was sculpted by Matěj Václav Jäckel in 1708, and sponsored by the Dominicans Convent of St. Giles in the Old Town of Prague. The statue portrays the Madonna giving the Rosary to St. Dominic on the left, with St. Thomas Aquinas standing to the right.

The Crucifix and Calvary

Statuary of the Holy Crucifix and Calvary -This sculpture is one of the most historically interesting sculptures on the bridge, which gradually gained its present appearance throughout many centuries. The original wooden crucifix was installed at this place soon after 1361 and probably destroyed by the Hussites in 1419. A new crucifix with a wooden corpus was erected in 1629 but was severely damaged by the Swedes towards the end of the Thirty Years' War. The remnants of this crucifix can be found in the lapidarium of the National Museum in Prague. This was replaced by another wooden Calvary which, in turn, was replaced with a metal version in 1657. Bought in Dresden, this crucifix was originally made in 1629 by H. Hillger based upon a design by W. E. Brohn. In 1666, two lead figures were added, but these were replaced in 1861 by the present sandstone statues by Emanuel Max, portraying the Virgin Mary and John the Evangelist.

Statue of St. Anne

Designed by Matěj Václav Jäckel in 1707, at the expense of count Rudolf of Lisov, the hetman of the New Town of Prague, this statue represents St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary, who is portrayed here as a young girl.

Statue of St. Cyril and St. Methodius This statue was sculpted by Karel Dvořák between 1928 and 1939 and was erected by the Ministry of education. It portrays the saints Cyril and Methodius (missionaries who introduced Christianity to the Slavs). The original statue of St. Ignatius which stood here, designed by Ferdinand Brokoff in 1711, was displaced by the floods of 1890 and can now be found in the Prague lapidarium.

List of statues – North 2

Statue of St. John the Baptist

Sculpted by Josef Max in 1857, at the expenses of Jan Norbert Gemrich of Neuberk, this statue depicts a standing St. John. This replaces a statue by Jan Brokoff, portraying the Baptism of Jesus by St. John, which stood in this position between 1706 and 1848.

Statue of Saints Norbert of Xanten, Wenceslas and Sigismund

This statue was designed by Josef Max in 1853, under the patronage of the abbot of Strahov Monastery, Dr. Jeroným Zeidler.

Statue of St. John of Nepomuk (Johannes Nepomucensis)

This statue is the oldest on the bridge. The original clay design was made by Austrian sculptor Matthias Rauchmüller, based upon a wood model by Jan Brokoff. The statue was then cast in bronze by Volfgang Jeroným Heroldt in Nuremberg. The saint is presented in a traditional way, as a bearded capitulary with a five-star glory, standing on a tripartite base. The base portrays scenes from the life of St. John of Nepomuk, including the confession of Queen Johanna and the saint's death. In 1393 St. John of Nepomuk was thrown from the bridge into the river where he drowned. In modern times it has become traditional to touch the bridge here; this is held to bring good fortune and to ensure that the visitor will return to the city of Prague.

List of statues – North 3

• Statue of St. Anthony of Padua

Designed by Jan Oldřich Mayer in 1707 and sponsored by Krištof Mořice Withauer, councilor of the Prague Castle burgraviate, this statue represents St. Anthony standing between two vases, holding Jesus.

Statue of St. Jude Thaddeus

This sculpture portrays St. Jude holding a rod. It was sculpted by Jan Oldřich Mayer in 1708 and paid for by František Sezima, the knight Mitrovský from Nemyšle and Jeřichovice.

Statue of St. Augustine

Designed by Jan Bedřich Kohl in 1708 and paid for by the Augustinian convent of St. Thomas in Prague, this portrays the philosopher holding a hook and a burning heart. He is followed by an angel attempting to pour the sea out of a sea-shell.

• Statue of St. Cajetan

This statue was sculpted by Ferdinand Brokoff in 1709, and sponsored by the convent of Theatins in Prague. The Saint, founder of the religious order of Theatins, is portrayed holding a book and standing before an obelisk representing the Trinity.

List of statues – North 4

• Statue of St. Philip Benitius

Designed by Michal Bernard Mandel in 1714, this statue was made from Salzburg marble and donated by the Servites convent in Prague. The statue portrays St. Philip Benitius, fifth general of the Servites, holding a cross, a book and a spray. By his legs there is the crown of the Pope. A clay model of this statue can be found in the Salzburg museum.

Statuary of St. Vitus

Sculpted by Ferdinand Brokoff in 1714, this statue was donated by Matěj Vojtěch Macht of Löwenmacht, the dean of the Vyšehrad canonry. St. Vitus is portrayed standing on a base in the shape of cave, from which lions crawl up. The Saint is depicted as a Roman aristocrat, martyred for his faith. Duke Wenceslas acquired a number of his relics to honor the founding of St. Vitus Cathedral at Prague Castle. relics, together with others acquired by Charles IV in 1355, are embedded in the cathedral building.

Statue of the Holy Savior with Cosmas and Damian

Oldrich Mayer in 1709, at the expense of the faculty of medicine, University of Prague, this statue portrays Jesus with the patron saints of medicine placed on either side.

From Petřín Hill (Laurenziberg)

The beautiful sight to Baroque churches and gardens.

Remarks about Petřin Hill:

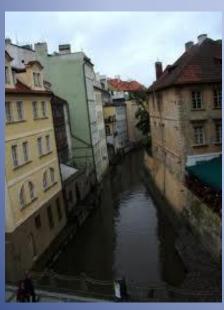
- With a height of 318 m the Petřín Hill is a rague. network of eight parks offering magnificent panoramas of Prague.
- Most of the vineyards from the 12th century were transformed into gardens and orchards by the 18th century and today it is a great place for quiet walks easily accessible from Hradčany and Strahov or by funicular railway from Újezd.
- Up the hill there is the Štefánik Observatory,
- the 60m high Observation Tower an imitation of the Eifel Tower, the Hunger Wall that was built by the poor of the city in return for food in the 14th century,
- the Mirror Maze,
- the Church of St Lawrence
- and the wooden Church of St Michael.

Kampa Island

- Known as the Venice of Prague, Kampa Island has been formed by a branch of the Vltava called the Devil's Stream (Čertovka).
- Two old mills
- Originally there were only gardens on the island but it was also used for washing clothes and bleaching linen.
- In the 17th century the island became well known for its pottery markets.
- Today it is an elegant part of Prague with a village-like character.



Kampa





December 14, 2018

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Wallenstein Palais





Architect Giovanni Pieroni, a pupil of Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler ideas for decoration, 1628







Poutní kostel Svatého Jana
Nepomuckého na Zelené hoře
u města Žďár nad Sázavou
patří mezi nejvýznamnější
stavby barokní gotiky
architekta Jana Blažeje
Santiniho-Aichela.

Santiniho výtvor byl roku 1994 zařazen na Seznam světových kulturních a přírodních památek UNESCO. Kostel stojí na Moravě na Zelené hoře v Zámek Žďár n

Church of Our Lady Victorious

(Chrám Panny Marie Vítězné)

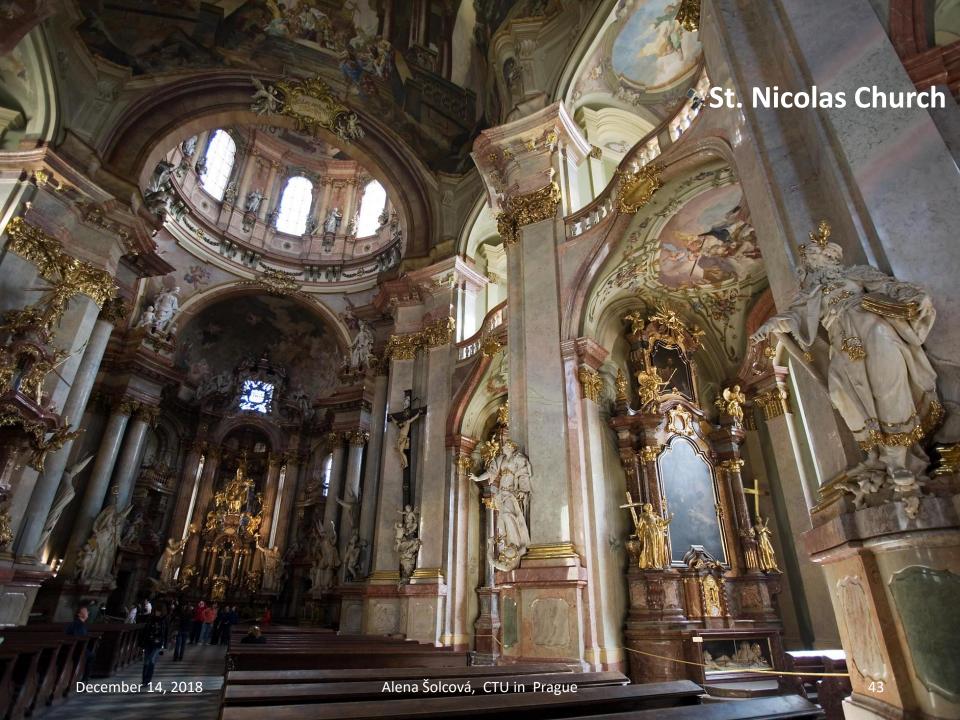
- Originally a Carmelite church this Early
 Baroque church was built on the site of an
 earlier protestant Hussite Church after the
 Battle of White Mountain in 1620.
- Inside, there is the miraculous Infant Child of Prague, one of the most revered images in the Catholic world, dating from the year 1628.

Our Lady Victorious, Lesser Town









The Church
of Saint John
of Nepomuk
at the Rock
in Prague, New Town



Alena Šolcová, CTU in Prague



The Church of Saint John at the Rock in Prague, New Town







Baroque Gardens

The Vrtba Baroque Garden, Karmelitská Street

This Italian style terraced **garden i**s one the most beautiful gardens in Central Europe and is a Unesco World Heritage site.

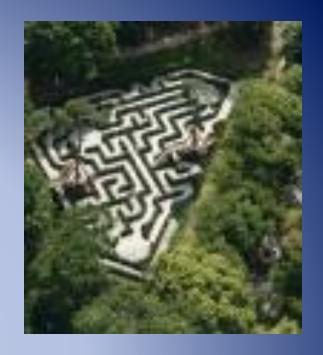


The Plan of Park around the Castle Loučeň











Labyrintarium, Middle Bohemia, Loučeň

Labyrints for all visitors



12 labyrints – Castle Loučeň

https://www.zamekloucen.cz/labyrinty-a-bludiste



Tours, France



Heidelberg Hortus Palatinus



• Frederic V was not a very successful ruler...but that is not the only thing that there is to life. Frederick had a happy marriage and he was an ardent lover of gardens. When he spent a winter in England romancing

of King James I of the United Kingdom), Frederick, was himself courted by several visionary gardeners and engineers. In 1614, Frederick commissioned one of these men, Salomon de Caus, a Huguenot hydraulic engineer and architect, to design an epic garden around Heidelberg Castle as a present for his new bride. The garden which de Caus

designed, the Hortus Palatinus, or Garden of the Palatinate, was accounted to be the finest Baroque garden in Germany. Some awe-struck contemporaries went farther and called the garden the eighth wonder of the world.

Frederic, the Czech Winter king





Historic view of Heidelberg, Germany and the Hortus Palatinus

Since the ground around Heidelberg castle was steep, the builders had to cut and level great terraces for the Hortus Palatinus. Once they had carved a huge "L" shape around the castle, no expense was spared in furnishing the gardens.

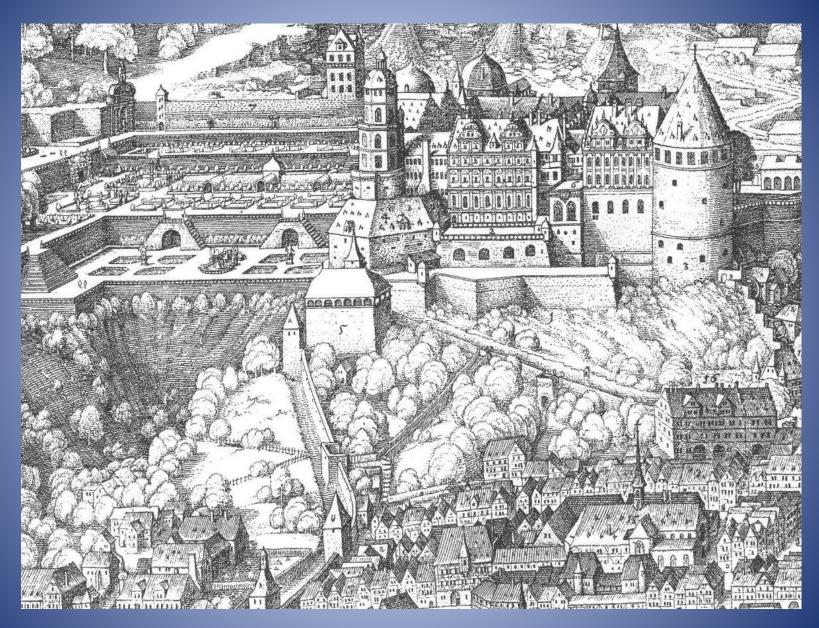
Exotic plants were collected from around Europe and the world (including tropical plants such as a full grove of orange trees). Gorgeous flowers and fully grown ornamental trees were planted amidst sumptuous statues, grottos, fountains, and follies.

Great knotted parterre mazes led the wandering visitor through the sprawling grounds where costly novelties abounded. There was a huge water organ built according to the design of an ancient Roman text, clockwork cuckoos and nightingales which sang musical pieces, and an animated statue of Memnon, a Trojan warrior who was the son of the goddess of the Dawn. Among some circles it was whispered that de Caus was a mystical Rosicrucian and he had coded secret magical wisdom within the repeating octagonal motifs of the garden.

By 1619, the Hortus Palatinus, was the foremost Renaissance or Baroque garden of northern Europe, and it was still not finished. To quote Gardens of the Gods, Heidelberg was the scene of a brief idyll of enlightenment, culture, learning, and

toleration."

The young king Frederick and his pretty English bride would romantically dally in the garden he had created for her. Then everything went wrong. Frederick V went to war with Ferdinand II and lost badly, a conflict which began the Thirty Years war. The garden was never finished. Instead it was destroyed by Catholic artillery who then used it as a base for destroying the city. By the time that Frederick's son was restored to lordship of the Lower Palatinate, the region was in ruins. The garden was never rebuilt—it remains a Prague picturesque ruin to this day.



Troja

Castle Troja is of wonderful barock architecture with amusing wall and ceiling paintings.

In its well cared garden you also find a nice labyrinth.
Additional the house is uses for art exibitions.

The castle is not so far from Prague ZOO.





Troja Castle

