



The Chateau Lednice, national cultural showplace. After complicated development from a gothic fortress through renaissance, baroque and classical appearance the last reconstruction is preserved in historicist neo-gothic style from the period 1846-1858. It is a masterpiece by gifted Viennese architect Jiří Wingelmüller and his successor Jan Heidrich. The building is covered by fine trimmings of decoration with Gothic windows, portals, oriels and battlements, vials and spouts that act as in a fairy tale. It all is also raised by precious interiors, decorated coffer ceilings, engraved facings and door cases and self-contained staircases. (*Zámek Lednice*)



The riding-hall, in years 1688 as late as 1696 a monumental complex of a three-winged stable with riding-halls was established according to the project of J. B. Fischer of Erlach and finished by Domenico Martinelli west of the chateau. Nowadays it is the oldest part of the chateau. The trio of passages with columned portals energized by allegorical statues from 1700-1701 by Austrian sculptor Giovanni Giuliani takes you from the courtyard. (1 - Jízdárny)

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The green-house, the construction of the greenhouse opened the last reconstruction of the chateau in 1844 and with its modern iron framework and semicircular form it was very progressive at that time. Up to the present day it belongs among prominent technical monuments. The green-house is 92 metres long, 13 metres wide and 10 metres high. The roof construction is laid on two lines of cast-iron columns shaped as bamboo stems. The plantation under the glass-shingled roof evokes a perfect illusion of subtropical and tropical vegetation. (2 - Skleník)

The Water station, alias The Moresque House served as a part of the water supplying system and as the baths for nobility. Its up to date appearance comes from 1850s from architect Wingelmüller who combined gothic and Moresque elements. (3 - Vodárna)

The Aqueduct, architect Hardtmuth built roman water pipes in 1805 on the left side of the pond. Originally water ran on the top of the aqueduct; fell down over the last tumbledown pillar to the surface and brought motion, sparkling and sound effects to the scenery. The antique construction was connected with a man-made cave, which was arranged as inferno in 1830s. (4 - Akvadukt)



The Minaret, the building was established in years 1798-1802 according to the project of architect Hardtmuth as a view closing of main centre line of the park. It stands on swampy ground on wooden piles. It consists of a one-storied building and three-storied tower with galleries. The ground floor is opened by arcades and decorated by moral texts from the Koran, eight rooms on the first floor are conches and enriched by Moresque ornaments. There is an excellent view of the park, The Palava hills and The White Carpathian Mountains from 60 metres high tower. (*Minaret*)



The John's Castle

was built in years 1807-1810 by architect Hardtmuth as a romantic ruin in the bend of the river Dyje in the middle of the forest. The ground plan is formed of four towers in the

corners of the square yard. There used to be a gamekeepers residence in the main wing and a hall on the first floor. The hall was decorated in gothic style and arranged in order it evoked medieval illusion. The fascination was raised by romantic countryside all around. (*Janův hrad*)



Temple of Apollo

was built in years 1817-1819. The manor consists of eight Doric columns in front of frontal wall with semicircular embrasure. A semi dome vaults

the extension and there is also a terrace with classical rail where you can get up the spiral staircase. The enlargement with a flat is adjoined in the back. The plastic frieze decorates the manor with a scene from Greek saga about Apollon, the group of loves with lyres and sculptures of muses. The sculptor was Josef Klieber. (*Apollonův chrám*)



The Border Chateau

was built by architect Engel on a former border line between Austria and Moravia which says the inscription on the building „Grenzmaß zwischen Österreich und Mähren“ It consists of three pavilions which stand in the middle

and on both ends of the ground building. The building works like an architectonic set piece of beautiful environments and reflects in the Hlohovec pond. (*Hraniční zámek*)



The Fishpond Chateau

from 1816 is an elegant simple building with conical balustrade and buttresses with tympanums. The rich front has three French windows with a balcony facing the pond. (*Rybniční zámek*)



The New Farm

from 1809 is an empire out-building laid out along the square yard.

An arcade wall followed by portal gateways on both sides forms the frontal. There

is a round house with pillar walkways and with a hall ahead and stables behind. The stables were originally dedicated for keeping sheep merinos. (*Nový Dvůr*)



The Hunting Chateau

is a classical lodge on the way to the Janohrad. The ladies monitored the run of hunting on neighbouring meadows from the balcony. (*Lovecký zámek*)



The Three Graces

The Liechtenstein building director Jan Karl Engel designed the empire manor. Martinetti brothers decorated it with marble and a mosaic in

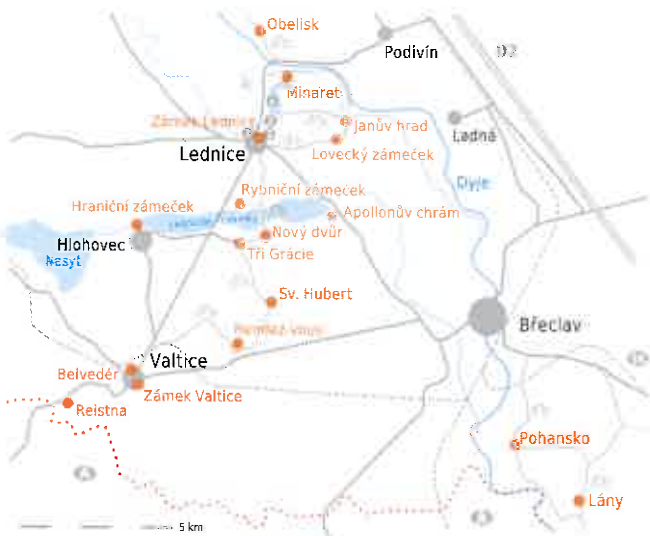
1824-1825. The semicircular building with 12 Ionian columns surrounds sculptural group of this three Greek goddess. Martin Fischer carved it out of one stone block. Klieber's statues represent particular science and art branches. The manor attaches to a wagon-vaulted hall with painting on the walls. (*Tři Grácie*)



The Chapel of St. Hubert

architect Poppelack built the youngest building of the area in 1855 according to the project Wingelmüller. Frantisek Hogler

made the sculptural decoration. It is the imitation of a gothic chapel with triangular altar and the statue of St. Hubert built from sandstone blocks provided with fictitious stonework marks. There used to take place thankful services after finishing hunting. (*Sv. Hubert*)



The Chateau Valtice

was originally a castle, perhaps founded in the 12th century, the bishops of Passau and the Austrian family Seefelds, from 1387 until 1945 belonged Liechtenstein. Re-

built several times, in the 2nd half of the 16th century Renaissance modifications. In the years 1645–1646 was damaged by the Swedes, followed by long-Baroque rebuilding. The construction of the castle by significant architects Carratti F., G.G. Tencalla, A. and J.K. Erna family, D. Martinelli, A. and A. Beduzzi Ospel, sculptor and plasterer F. Biener Alberti. **(Zámek Valtice)**



The Collonade

called Reistna on the south horizon of Valtice was influenced by a similar building in Vienesse Schönbrunn and built in 1817–1823 as a memory of the Liechtenstein's Franz Josef I.,

Filip und Alois. Their memory commemorates inscriptions on the walls. J. Klieber carried out the sculptural decoration. **(Reistna)**



The Rendez-vous

– also architect Kornhäusel according to the Hardtmuths projects built The Temple of Diana on the highest place of the Boří les in 1810–1812 for the famous army leader of

the Napoleonic wars Jan the first. The manor looks like a roman triumphal arch, the statues by J. Klieber picture daily periods, relief's show hunting scenes and inscriptions appeal to Diana the Goddess of hunt. **(Rendez-vous)**



The Belveder Chateau

a small manor near Valtice used to serve for raising pheasants. It opens a magic panorama of The Palava hills and Mikulov. **(Belvedér)**



The Obelisk

a 23 metres high monument with golden star on the spire since 1798 commemorates peace treaty written between France and Austria. It is said that its

folk name Facka (slap) comes from not princely finishing argument between prince and princess after big loss in cards. **(Obelisk)**



The Pohansko

The Empire manor Pohansko was built on the line of the former great-Moravian fortified settlement of the 9th century in 1810–1812 by the builder J. Hardtmuth. Today there is an archeological exhibition. **(Pohansko)**



Lany Chateau

building was just as pagan near-by mansion built between 1810–1812 by architect Joseph Hardtmuth princely and royal family served during the hunting pre-

serve in Confluence. Currently in private ownership. **(Lány)**



Turistické informační centrum - Lednice
Zámecké náměstí 68
691 44 Lednice
tel.: +420 519 340 986, +420 733 531 874
e-mail: tic@lednice.cz
www.lednice.cz

Turistické informační centrum - Břeclav
U Tržiště 8
690 02 Břeclav
tel.: +420 519 326 900
e-mail: info@breclav.eu
www.breclav.eu

Turistické informační centrum - Valtice
Nám. Svobody 4
691 42 Valtice
tel.: +420 519 352 978
e-mail: tic@valtice.eu
www.valtice.eu

THE LEDNICE-VALTICE AREA



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