

**GUIDE THROUGH
THE PETER CHELČICKY
MUSEUM IN CHELČICE**



The operator of the Peter Chelčický Museum:

Citizens Association Blossom of South Bohemia 'Garden - Local Action Group

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The Peter Chelčický Museum is situated in the historical center of the village Chelčice.

49°7'19.676"N, 14°10'11.737"E

Welcome to the Peter Chelčický Museum.

Go with us in the footsteps of ancestors of Chelčicko-Region and of the historical complex of the cultural landscape of Libějovicko-Lomecko; touch the medieval period of Peter of Chelčice and get to know his personality and work.

On the ground floor of the Museum find you the regional exposition (the information on page 4 – 18 and 35), in the 1st floor than the thematic exhibition about the personality of Peter Chelčický (the information on page 36 – 45). In the brochure also find you information about the origin of the Museum and extensive photo documentation.

Peter Chelčický-Museum and his legacy in Chelčicko-Region is a positive compromise of the informative and entertaining concept of museum exposition.

The elements of the exhibition contents are designed in atypical form with the contemporary spirit, they are simple and purposeful with a high accent on the main idea of Peter Chelčický, his bequest in the work Net of Faith.

On the ground floor, the focus is presentation of the Regional Museum of Chelčicko, Monument Zone of Libějovicko-Lomecko and Chelčicko-Lhenice-Micro-region.

The ground floor of the Peter Chelčický-Museum focuses not only on Chelčicko-Region (with the name „Chelčicko through time“), but also on the whole Monument Zone of Libějovicko-Lomecka and on

the significance of Chelčicko-Lhenice-Microregion.

The other important part of the Museum are play (interactive) elements, appealing the target group of children and young people, on which the museum is focused.

On the first floor, the meaning of the personality of Peter Chelčický is explained. The historic life and institutions, basic facts of the life and ideas of Peter Chelčický are presented with focus on the main idea of his work Net of Faith.

The exposition of the 1st floor contains also the artistic and aesthetical representation of Peter of Chelčice, e.g. by the painter of Slavonic epopée by A. Mucha, sculptors František Bílek, J. V. Dušek or J. Lain.

Also here the interactive elements of the medieval time of Peter Chelčický are situ-

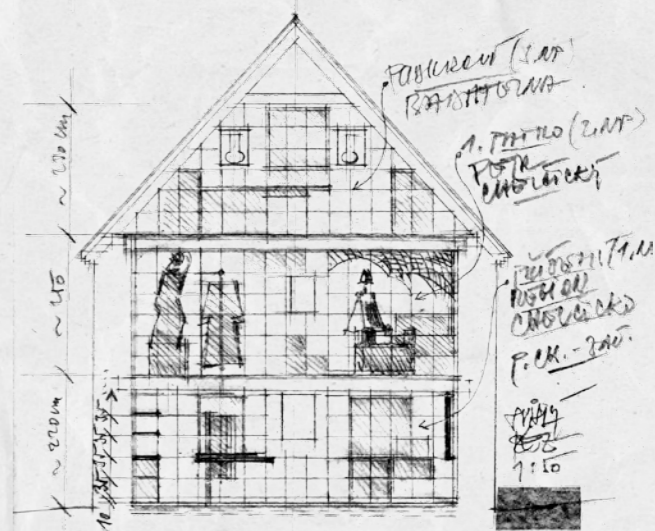
ated, .e.g. fashion, tools and equipment, the crops grown in the time of Peter of Chelčice and the film document concerning the personality of Peter Chelčický.

In the Research Room, there are besides the interactive element of writing by quill on the replica of the medieval pulpit other two plates concerning the legacy of Peter Chelčický in the literature: Rediscovery of Chelčický and Selected titles from the literature about Chelčický.

In the reference library, selected titles of works by Peter Chelčický, literature about Chelčický and the regional legacy to this important personality are located.

Here we find also the space for broader context of historic information concerning the life and teaching of Peter Chelčický being presented in the digital form. The visitors

have the opportunity to lezen about Peter Chelčický also in this way.



1. PRESENT TIME OF CHELČICE

Chelčice village is situated in the picturesque landscape of Bohemian Forest Hills and the Basin of Českobudějovicko, where the natural and climatic conditions allow for several centuries local landlords to growing fruit. Chelčice is also known all over the country by its development and application of biological methods in the protection of orchards. And apples from Chelčice are a synonym for health which tastes.

About the rich social and cultural life in the village take care local organizations, for example Citizens Association Mája – creative Chelčice, which connects several amateur association - children's theater group Chelčice luck, Club of wellbeing and en-

tertainment, volleyball club VC Chelčice, for mothers and children is here maternity center Klubíčko. In the village are also actively fire brigade Chelčice, hunting association Bušavá and football club Chelčice.



2. HISTORY OF CHELČICE

In 2000, the municipality was awarded as South-Bohemian Village of the Year in the Program of Rural Areas Renewal.

With the support of village was in compound of the former rectory established Chelčice home St. Linhart, which operates social therapeutic workshops for people with mental or physical disabilities. Rectory garden is gradually transformed into a natural garden, a place for meeting and meditation.

In Chelčice, the settlement existed already in the early Middle-Ages, the oldest written reference dates back, however, to the year 1357. The municipality came into being near the trade path leading from the Austrian border through Netolice and Vodňany to the interior of Bohemia. At the end of the 14th century, the noble family of Hrůza settled here, the members of which held high functions in administration of estates of mighty magnates Ulrich of Rosenberg and George of Poděbrady. In the second half of the 15th century, Chelčice was transferred into the ownership of the knights of Malovice.

Peter Chelčický, an important medieval thinker and reformer lived in Chelčice.

3. ST. MARTIN CHURCH IN CHELČICE

St. Martin's Church was built in the Romanesque style about 1240. From this period, the Romanesque portal on the Southern side and two embrasures on the Northern side in the tower remained preserved. At the end of the 17th century a presbytery and the church tower were added to the original church – present church nave. From 1725 to 1740 the church was finished and acquired the present outlook. The whole church is distinguished by the harmony of the Baroque and rococo style elements. The Baroque idea to accentuate the impression of the largeness of the church by the perspective of ceiling painting and the painted frontage of the chancel with apsid is implemented very well.



The rococo clear white decorated with fine gold ornaments made this church a cosy and nice place.

4. LIBĚJOVICKO-LOMECKO

The Baroque landscape of Libějovicko is intentionally remodelled landscape unit representing the historic cultural landscape. Essential changes in the outlook of the landscape were carried out first of all during the colonizing of the territory in the 12th and 14th centuries when also the cultivation of the landscape developed and was influenced considerably by the activity of the mighty aristocratic families administering extensive domains. The most important noble families in the South Bohemia were: family of Malovec, Rosenberg, Eggenberg, Schwarzenberg, Černín and Buquoy.

Fundamentals of the landscape around Libějovice were laid in the Baroque time during the reign of Buquoy; at that time,

significant architectural as well as landscape interventions were made in Libějovice domain. The new castle in the centre of the composition was connected with important Baroque buildings in the landscape through a significant composition axis. This has the form of a mighty four-row-alley which connected the castle with the Spa and with the Mary Magdalene's Chapel on the Northern side, with the pilgrim church of Virgin Mary's Name on the hill of Lomec in the South.



5. RESPONSE TO PETER CHELČICKÝ IN VODŇANY-REGION

The Association for building Chelčický-Monument was founded 100 years ago in 1906 on the incentive of students from Vodňany and surroundings. The main effort of the association was to collect a sufficient financial fund for the construction of Peter Chelčický-Monument in Vodňany.

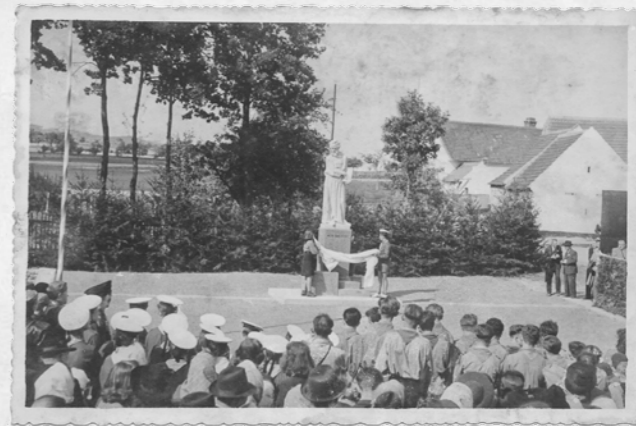
The monument started to be built in 1914, when the property of the association amounted 2600 crowns. After the long-lasting effort, the monument of Peter Chelčický by the sculptor František Bílek was unveiled solemnly at the beginning of the World War I in August 1914.



6. RESPONSES ON THE WORK OF PETER CHELČICKÝ IN CHELČICKO-REGION

The Peter Chelčický-Association had functioned here in the municipality from 1925 to 1950, when it was violently cancelled by ČSM (Czechoslovak Association of Young People). The goal of the Peter Chelčický-Association was to finance the construction of Peter Chelčický-Monument by the sculptor from Tábor J. V. Dušek.

For this statue, the association collected the money from theatre performances played in the municipality as well as the surroundings. In 2002, Chelčice municipality celebrated 650 years from its foundation. At this opportunity, a public collection was organised from which the municipality



had a new statue of Peter Chelčický created, located in this museum on the 1st floor. The author is the carver from Krušné Hory Jiří Lain. In 2004, the first year of Days of Peter Chelčický took place in the village, organised by the Municipality of Chelčice together with the Unity of the Brethren Baptists, Czechoslovak Hussite Church and Roman-Catholic Parish in Chelčice every two years.

7. LIBĚJOVICKO

The ancient origin of Libějovice municipality is proved by two castles – the old and new one. The old castle was built in place of a fortress, the seat of the family of Malovec (the first written reference to Libějovice in connection to Malovec comes from the year 1264). In 1559, the manor was bought by Wilhelm of Rosenberg and after him the domain was owned by the family of Švamberk and after 1620 by Buquoy.

In 1801, Libějovice were sold by Jan Earl of Buquoy to the duke Joseph Schwarzenberg.

Under the reign of this family, Libějovice flourished significantly. The new castle was founded in 1696 by the earl Philip Emanuel Buquoy. In 1924, the owners became

redemptorists who founded here a private grammar school of the order. After the war, this building was owned by the state and since 1950 it was utilized by the border guard. Both castles are in private hands at present.



To the south from Libějovice, there was a fortress and manor of Nestanice, the property of Malovec family. The fortress was in the place of present farmhouses No. 12, 13, 14 and 42, a well and a cellar are preserved in the No. 12. On the village square, there is a square St. Linhart's Chapel (with a belfry) built of bricks in the simple style originating from the 1st half of the 19th century.

Černěves lies 7 km to the South-East from Vodňany. On the village square, we are captured by a small chapel from the year 1827, the architecture of which is influenced by the construction of the church on the near Lomec.

On the wooded hill of Lomec, there is a pilgrim church of Virgin Mary's Name.



8. CHELČICKO-LHENICKO-MICRO-REGION, ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

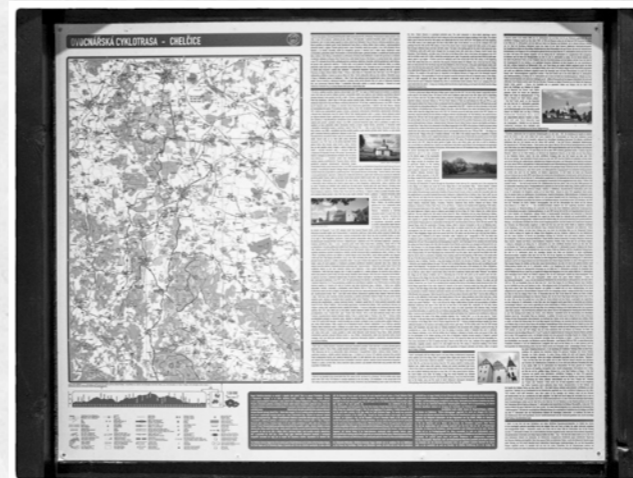
The micro-region of Chelčicko-Lhenicko; the association of municipalities came into being in 2003 and it associates the villages: Chelčice, Lhenice, Malovice, Mičovice, Truskovice and the village of Libějovice, which entered the association in 2008. Through the micro-region, the events are organised supporting and developing the common traditions of the region.

The micro-region is the organiser of the traditional spring Festivities of Flowers and autumn Festivities of Fruits, moreover it provided for marking of cycle tracks and it built the common information system.

In the development strategy of the territory, the micro-region of Chelčicko-Lhenicko postulated as its main goal the



complete development of the social region and it concentrates on the support of the following: development of co-operation, business and employment of inhabitants,



development of rural infrastructure and the support of tourism, utilisation of the cultural and natural heritage, development of human resources and stabilization of inhabitants, environment protection.

9. CITIZEN ASSOCIATION BLOSSOM OF SOUTH BOHEMIA 'S GARDEN – LOCAL ACTION GROUP

The area of interest LAG Blossom of South Bohemia 's Garden is created by 25 villages (in July 2012) – villages from microregions – Chelčicko-Lhenicko, the part of microregion Blata (all villages microregion except the town Hluboká nad Vltavou) and villages Nákří and Dasný, which are situated in area Blata, but they are not members of microregion. And then villages in Šumava mountain Nová Pec, Želnava, Křišťanov, Ktiš, Černá v Pošumaví and Horní Planá, in continuity with military training Boletice, which concluded with LAG partnership agreement.

The center of LAG is microregion Chelčicko-Lhenicko (from establishing LAG in March 2004). The current area of



interest LAG Blossom of South Bohemia 's Garden was created by entry of neighbouring microregion Blata in 2006 and other expansion was after the realization the project LEADER+ c) acquisition of skills, when village Nákří agreed with involvement in the activities of the area LAG (in 2007).

Another “wave” expansion the territory LAG took place in the first half of 2012 in the area Šumava mountains. Villages in this region have acceded to the vision of LAG and its strategic plan and they have an in-



terest in future work together and further develop the collective region.

LAG Blossom of South Bohemia 's Garden operates as a civic association on the basis of local partnerships. The target is to participate in the creation and implementation of the integrated strategy of the development of the rural region and to lead the participants of the partnership on the local level to the higher utilization of the potential on their territory. The intention is first of all introducing new forms of improving the quality of life in the rural areas, strengthening the economic environment, local economic development and valuation of the natural and cultural heritage.

10. MALOVICKO, LOMECKO, TRUSKOVICKO

Malovicko proves the settlement of this region in ancient times. Malovice village is the original seat of Malovec from Malovice family. The settlement was referenced in written sources in 1314. In 1559, Malovice was bought by Wilhelm of Rosenberg; by founding the pond, he split one settlement in two villages, Malovice and Malovičky. At present, the fortress is preserved in the Southern part of Malovičky, where it protrudes into the pond as peninsula.

To the North-West from Malovice, in Kr-telský Forest, there are cairn burial grounds and groves; some of them originate from the middle Bronze Age, most of them date back to the Halstatt time and into the Slav-ic time of early Middle-Ages.

In the neighbouring village of Hradiště, there is a tetragonal fencing named Na šancích, proving the social and spiritual life of prehistoric Celts.

The building of the former castle of Poděhusy is a part of Podeřiště village. The castle had been the property of Rosenberg family since the 13th century. In 1421, it was burnt down by Jan Žižka and had not been renewed any more. It is a protected archeological monument at present.

Truskovice village is located on the edge of the freely composed Baroque landscape of Libějovicko-Lomecko. The oldest reference to the village is connected with the names of lower noblemen Rudolf and Budislav from Truskovice as witnesses on the

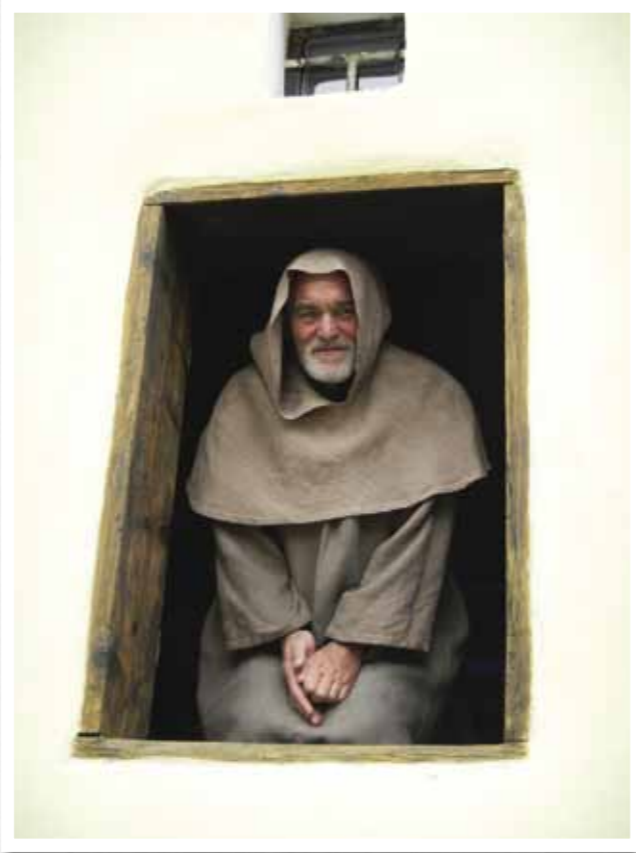


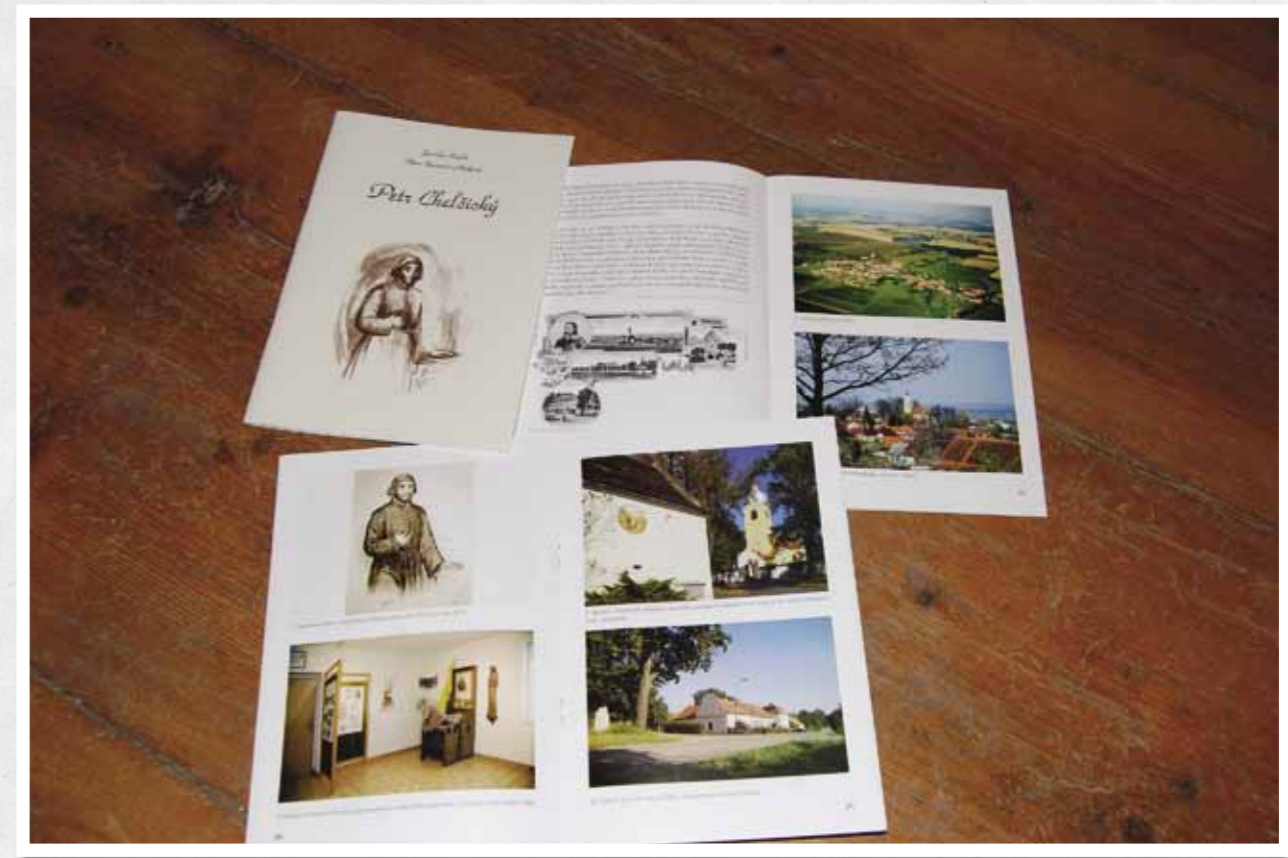
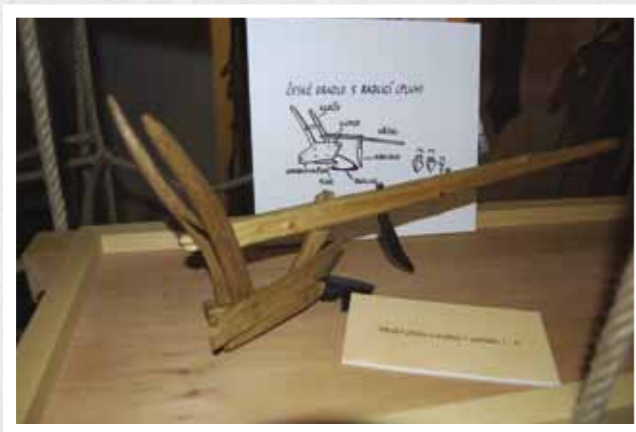




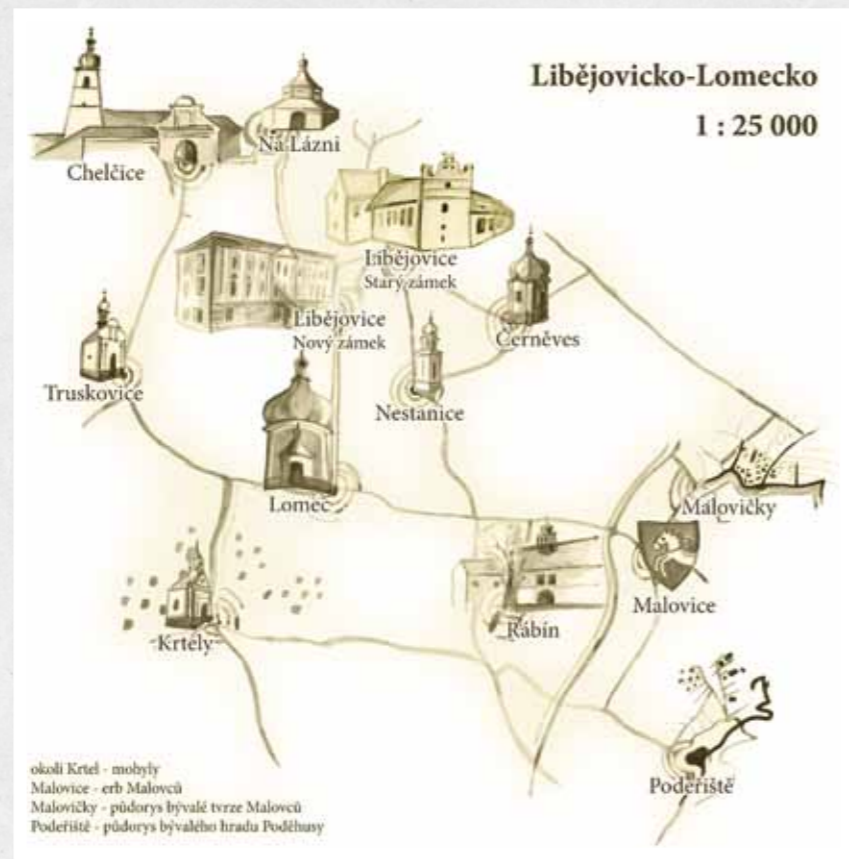












Certificate of Foundation coming from 1274.

Philip Emanuel Buquoy had the pilgrim church of Virgin Mary's Name built under the peak of Lomec in 1695-1702 as thanks for the rescue of his father's life. A speciality of this central construction is the main altar in the form of baldachin, of the type of St. Peter's sanctuary. Into the church, the family Buquoy's monument was placed – statue of Virgin Mary Lomecká. The small hunting castle, built next to the church in 1709-1710 served to its purpose only up to 1714, then it was utilized as vicarage and now it functions also as convent for the Grey Nuns Congregation of St. Franziskus III. Order. At present, the church of Virgin Mary's Name is one of the most known

pilgrim places in South Bohemia and together with the Meditative Garden of Virgin Mary and Way of Cross it offers to visitors the rest and meditation.



1. PETER CHELČICKÝ

Peter Chelčický lived an essential part of his life in Chelčice. Only incomplete information remained preserved about him making a figure with mysterious identity of him. He was born sometimes around 1380, he died probably in the 50-ies of the 15th century. Already during the Hus' life, he became an enthusiastic adherent of the reform movement, demanding a remedy and resurgence of the church. After 1420 he separated from all the Hussite parties and set out for his own journey to fulfil the God's law. During his life, a group of his adherents collected around him, they were named „Chelčice Brethren“.



PETR CHELČICKÝ

2. PETER ZÁHORKA OF ZÁHORČÍ

In view of the mysteriousness surrounding the person of Peter Chelčický, referenced minimally in the historic sources, the historians tried to determine closer his identity. The most interesting hypothesis identifies Chelčický with the squire Peter Záhorka from Záhорčí, having lived in the same time as Chelčický. Peter Záhorka came from the noble family who had its seat in Peterův Dvůr near Netolice in the time of his birth, however, later on he moved to the fortress in Záhорčí, which is a part of the present Chelčice village. The fortress does not exist any more today, we find here only the rests of walls.

3. FOR A NEW, BETTER CHURCH

Peter Chelčický was born in the situation, when the Western Christians started to realize the especially strong crisis of the church and the necessity of its reform. The requirement of the church remedy resounded louder and louder/spread also in the Bohemian countries and here it achieved a remarkable social resonance. It addressed also Peter Chelčický, who stopped to believe that the existing church is able to show to the man a reliable way to his salvation, and he got fixated to the bible and especially to the New Testament, in which he wanted to find reliable instructions to act like a real Christian.

4. AGAINST VIOLENCE

After the death of the king Wenceslas IV. in 1419, the fights between the Calixtines and the adherents of the king Zikmund broke out. The armies of the crusades, however, met with the decisive resistances of the armed Hussite troops.



Chelčický followed the development of events with fright and he repeatedly addressed his Hussite co-religionists with an insistent appeal that they shall preserve the fidelity to the God's law and adhere to the example of Jesus Christ, who did not apply the violence even for his defence and on the contrary accentuated the love to the enemy.

From the tractate On Spiritual Warfare
“As the Apostle does not lead you to bodily fights, which the people start due to conflicts and the human souls de cease in them and are damned, but he teaches and leads you to the spiritual fight as the souls get salvaged in the truth from damning. Think of the protection and safety of body to preserve the health; nobody can avoid the death and nobody can escape it by fight, more probably he suffers the death through fight.”

343

Dobro mjesa bratři poslyšte se
 v Bohu a v mocí svj. třebo.
 voblete se v modráni boje
 abyšte mogli stati proti tchycosti Diab.
 kome třebo neme vram korovati proti
 tielu a tchwi ale proti smrtom a moci
 proti vladanom svieta temnosti tie.
 lito proti duchom vlostem vnebe.
 foz proti puzimayte odim boje
 abyšte mogli vedom vsem a vevse
 dobonale stati proti suoye podla.
 siene bedra svia vpran die a oblete
 se vpankem svrvednosti a abuti
 na vassich nohach v puzofodu eteme
 polote vevsich vnegich vevmuce
 nit vevsi tchvoste mogli vevseby
 svy ogmny vlosimla vhasyt a ab
 tu spajeme puzimete a meq duca
 teni tch slovo boji sine vsvilili mo.
 slubu v prvhu modlce se povse ga
 fo v duchu a vniem tchice vevse
 lilem svrzentie. a aby m byla da.
 na vev vivotememe vst mveq duo
 svamin vnamo vsviti factemsvie
 eteme vrometo poselstie dieq v
 toto vev se tal tchvost moge vevvsvu
 yaly namie puzey mluvit

Peter journeys to Prague and to Taborites towns with challenges to put away the weapons, however, ended without a positive response.

Chelčický than lied up into his rural refuge and tried to address with his works also those of his contemporaries who identically as him understood the Christianity as the effort to meet the high demands imposed on by the Christ his followers.

Peter put extraordinary emphasis on the principle of non-violence.

5. FOR THE NEW SOCIETY

Rejecting the violence played a principle role also in Peter's political thinking, by which Chelčický broke up with the most part of his contemporaries – he rejected the then arrangement of the society which was most illustratively expressed in the church teaching on the triple division of the society.

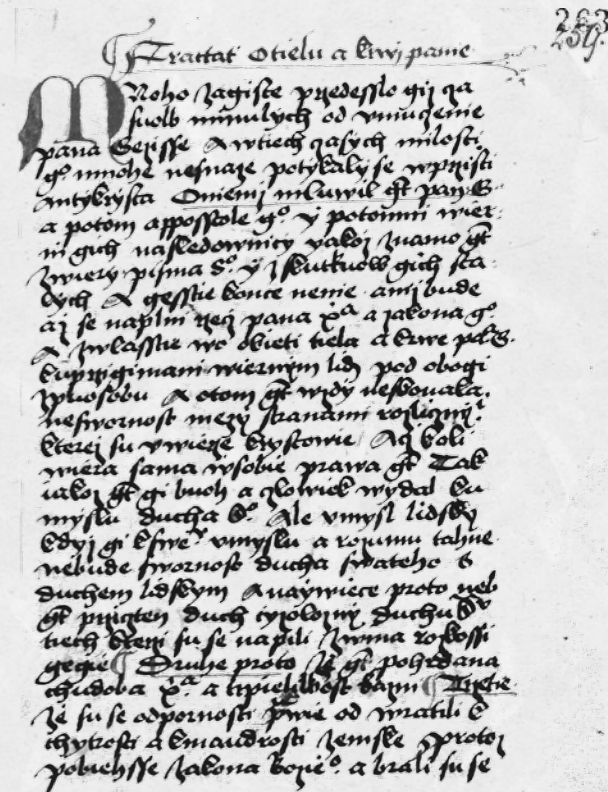


Chelčický is considered to be the first important European thinker who abandoned this teaching and rejected it clearly. He showed in many insightful analyses that the society is based on the violence and for this reason it is not compatible with Christianity.

Based on Peter's persuasion the Christian society shall head towards the enthroning of the spiritual and social unity, equality of all the people and their subordination to God's law. The importance of Chelčický sociological explanations consisted also in the fact that they put also an increased emphasis on the individuality of each human being.

6. WORK OF PETER CHELČICKÝ

Peter Chelčický is the author of approximately 50 writings which remained preserved up to this time. All these works are written in Czech and they are the proof of the then successful penetration of the Czech language into also very demanding fields of the theological thinking. Up to this time, his writings are considered a jewel of the Medieval literature. His first precisely dated tractate On Spiritual Warfare dates back to 1421. Later on, further works followed; the most important are: On the Holy Church, On the Triple Division of Society, Replica against Mikuláš Biskupec, Report on Sacraments, Replica against Rokycana, tractate cycles Of Beast and Antichrist and first of all both his most important writings – Postil and the Net of Faith.



7. CHELČICKÝ – TEACHER OF UNITY OF BRETHREN

The attraction of Chelčický teaching kept growing, mainly the group of resolute Prague utraquists under the leadership of brother Gregorius took a fancy for Peter's works and they also came to visit Chelčický to listen to his opinions. The adherents of Řehoř moved to Eastern Bohemia in 1457 and they settled on the domain of George of Poděbrady in Kunvald in Orlické Mountains, to found here, ten years later, a new church – Unity of Brethren. Although around 1500, after a considerable transformation of Unity Peter lost his unique position of a respected teacher of the new church, the Unity professed his opinions up to its dissolution in the 17th century.



8. REDISCOVERY OF CHELČICKÝ

In the period after the White Mountain Peter's name was not referenced to any more in Bohemia, Chelčický was mentioned only as the writer of the banned books. The interest in the almost forgotten thinker was not enlivened until the middle of the 19th century when František Palacký devoted to Chelčický a profile with twenty pages in his History. Also Thomas G. Masaryk appreciated Chelčický very much and he saw in him nearly an ideal and the model of a Czech man.

The renewed respect to Chelčický, however, remained not limited to the Czech environment, it penetrated also abroad.



9. SELECTED TITLES FROM THE LITERATURE ABOUT CHELČICKÝ

The most interesting proof are the statements and texts of the Russian writer Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, who considered *The Net of True Faith* one of the most remarkable books which have ever been written.

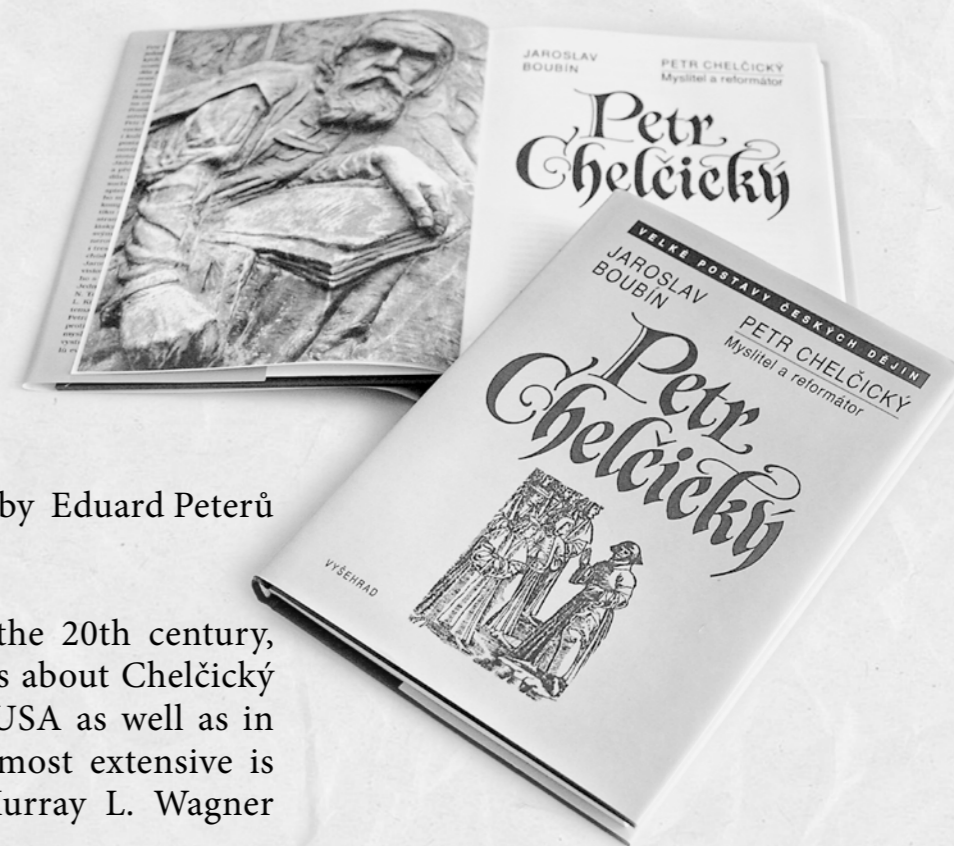
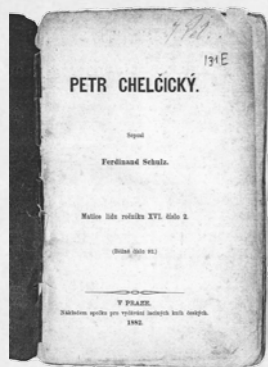
The book by Nikolaj V. Jastrebov *Etjudy o Petere Chelčickom i jego vremeni* represents the most important contribution of the Russian historiography on the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries to the cognition of the life and work of Peter Chelčický.

One of the German writers studying Peter Chelčický was the priest from Thuringia Carl Vogl who published his monograph about Chelčický in 1926.

The basic manual for each expert dealing with the life and death of Peter Chelčický remains all the time the valuable biblio-

graphical list published by Eduard Peterů in 1957.

In the second half of the 20th century, several important works about Chelčický were published in the USA as well as in Canada, of which the most extensive is the monograph by Murray L. Wagner from the year 1981.



Present Museum was created by an extensive reconstruction of the granary, owned by village Chelčice, which gave this object to long term lease LAG Blossom of South Bohemia's Garden, which also supported the project of reconstruction by financial amount a few hundred thousand.

LAG realized a reconstruction of the historic granary and the establishment of Peter Chelčický Museum within the project "HERITAGE OF THE REGION: in the footsteps of ancestors", in cooperation with LAG Chance In Nature. This project is co-financed by the EU from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development under the measure: III.2.2 Protection and development of rural cultural heritage, IV.2.1 Implementation of cooperation projects Rural Development Programme.

Operation of the museum provides and the retrofit finances LAG Blossom of South Bohemia's Garden. Part of interactive exhibition was also financially supported by the grants South Bohemian County.



The reconstruction of the constructional part consisted in removing the unsuitable concrete floor and replacing it by the brick pavement on the ground floor of the building including the associated dehumidifying measures. Moreover the total reconstruction of the truss structures including the additional thermal insulation, soffits and the exchange of the roofing was carried out preserving the original "oxlike eyes".

Also some elements of wood ceilings and plaster were renewed. New installation of electricity was implemented in the building respecting the needs of the museum. The whole reconstruction took place under the supervision of the experts from the National Institute for the Protection and Conservation of Monuments and Sites. The elements of the contents of the exhibi-



tion in the former granary are designed as atypical, simple and purposeful elements in the present spirit, with accent on preserving the character of a monument/museum and simultaneously on the crucial ideas of Peter Chelčický, his bequest in the writing The Net of Faith (modules of hemp networks and wooden plates with a system of lights).

We plan the exposition...

The originators of the idea as well as the implementation of the architectural design are two architects, i.e. acad. arch. Peter Kovář and Ing. arch. Dora Kovářová, the libretto of the exhibition and the historic guarantee of the exposition of Peter Chelčický were provided by Jaroslav Boubín, Ph.D., the project co-ordinator is Ing. Marta Krejčíčková; Klára Kavanová Mušková, M.A. and Markéta Cinádrová, M.A. dealt with the implementation of the Peter-Chelčický-Museum.

Many excellent professionals as well as craftsmen from our region participated in the interior equipment, production of exhibits, interactive elements, enlightenment or manually produced hemp networks.

The exposition lives...

The first visitors who could view the whole exposition on three floors of Peter Chelčický-Monument with interactive elements, the regional as well as historic part of the exposition and the document about Peter Chelčický were the bikers at the Festivities of Flowers on May 1, 2010. Since that time, the monument serves to the wide public, person interested in the history, in religionistics, in Peter Chelčický, to the researchers of the writings of Peter of Chelčice and also to casual tourists passing by...

The ceremonial opening this Museum took place within the fifth year of Days of Peter Chelčický on 4 and 5 September 2010.

Regular daily operating time of the Museum is not fixed, the operation is solved according to the interest of visitors. The sightseeing of Museum is always advisable to arrange in advance by phone or e-mail. On request and for larger groups LAG offers the possibility to present the Museum exhibition by specializing guide.

Except the normal operation of Peter Chelčický Museum it is also a place for cultural and social events, there are take place for example an exhibitions of ceramic art local circle for kids as well as adults creations of special courses or work users local social therapeutic workshops from Chelčice home St. Linhart.

So accept the invitation to the Peter Chelčický Museum! Go with us in the footsteps of ancestors, touch the medieval period and get to know the personality of Petr Chelčický.

On the Internet, you can view a video presentation of our Museum, but this is only the beginning of a small adventures that you can here experience. A personal visit will bring you many other interesting things, the opportunity to experience a medieval suit and calm to reflect on times past and present.

Photos from regional exposition:

Graphic design of granary after the reconstruction (page 5), A view to Chelčice (page 7), A view to monument and St. Martin-Church (page 8), Cut-out of Veduta of the Baroque landscape of Libějovicko – Ferdinand Runk, beginning of the 19th century (page 9), Museum of Peter Chelčický in Vodňany – František Bílek, period photograph and the detail of Museum (page 10), The festivity of unveiling of Peter Chelčický Museum in Chelčice – 22nd September 1946, the historical photograph (page 11), Old castle in Libějovice (page 12), The pilgrim place of Virgin Mary's Name in Lomec (page 13), Photos from events of microregion Chelčicko-Lhenicko (page 14 and 15) and LAG Blossom of South Bohemia 'Garden (page 16 and 17), Malovičky village (page 35)

Photos from the exhibition about Peter Chelčický (1st floor) and the research room (2nd floor):

Picture of Peter Chelčický in the Memory Book of Chelčice from 1872 (page 36), Cut-out of the picture von Alfons Mucha "Peter Chelčický - Do not retaliate the bad with evil", from the cycle Slavic Epopee (page 38), Peter Chelčický: "On Spiritual Warfare" (page 39), "The net of right belief" (page 40) and "About Body and Blood of Christ" (page 41), Relief of Peter Chelčický in Tábor – František Bílek (page 42), Peter Chelčický on the village square in Chelčice – Jan Vítězslav Dušek (page 43), The monograph about Peter Chelčický from 1882 – Ferdinand Schulz (page 44), The actual work of Jaroslav Boubin (page 45), Photo of currently exposure of Museum, inspired by the work The net of right belief (page 46) and Detail on the situation of the building before reconstruction in 2008 (page 47)

In the color supplement find you then the photographs documenting the current form of Museum, the condition of the building before reconstruction and the interest of visitors about interactive components in exposure.

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