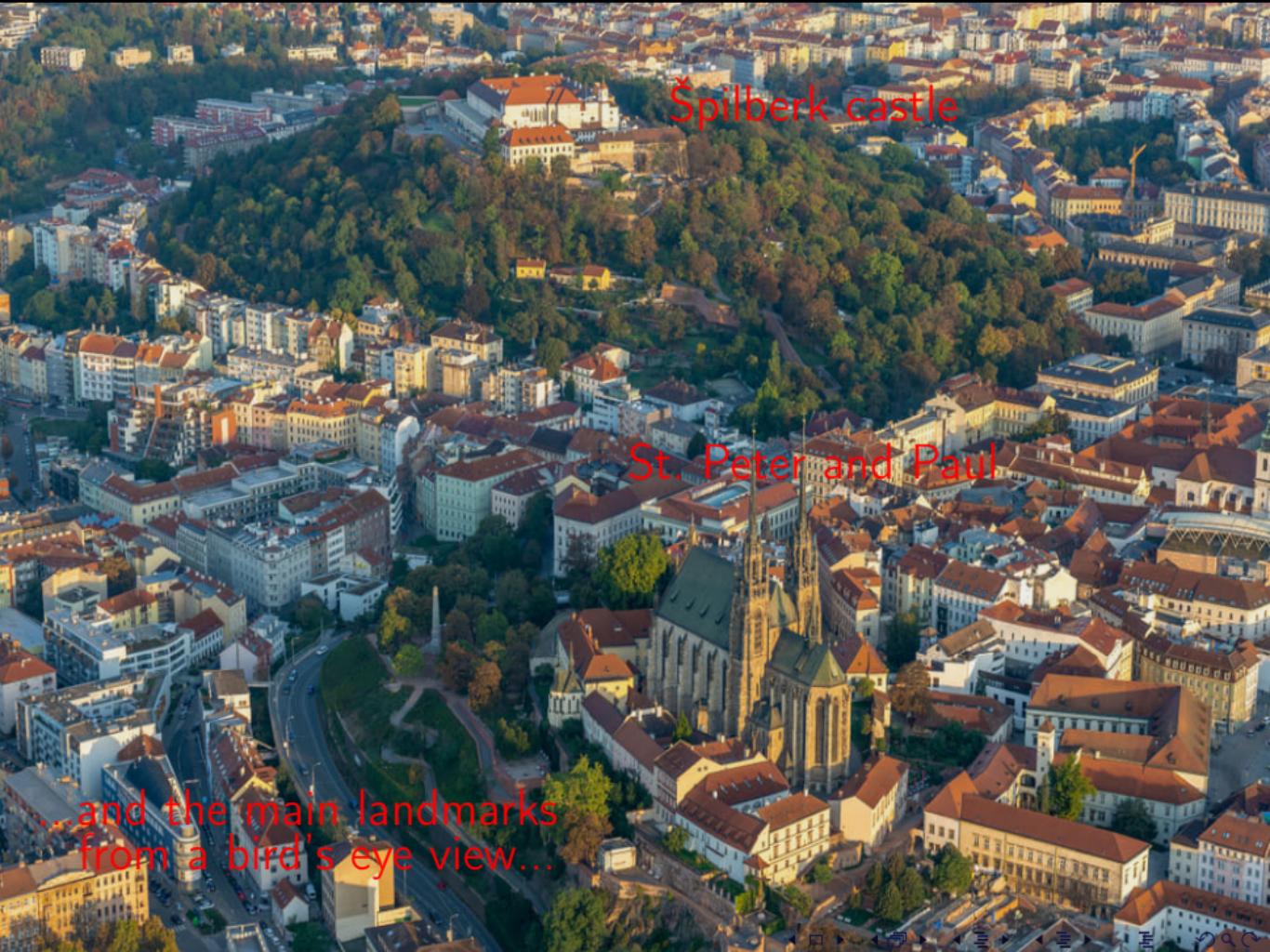


Architecture Gems in Brno





...and the main landmarks
from a bird's eye view...

An aerial photograph of the city of Brno, Czech Republic, showing a dense urban area with numerous buildings, parks, and landmarks. In the upper portion of the image, Špilberk castle is visible as a cluster of buildings on a hillside. In the lower center, the large, Gothic-style St. Peter and Paul cathedral is prominent, featuring its characteristic green roof and tall spires. The surrounding city is a mix of modern and traditional architecture, with many buildings featuring red-tiled roofs.

Špilberk castle

St. Peter and Paul

...and the main landmarks
from a bird's eye view...

Špilberk castle

St. Peter and Paul

"Old Brno"

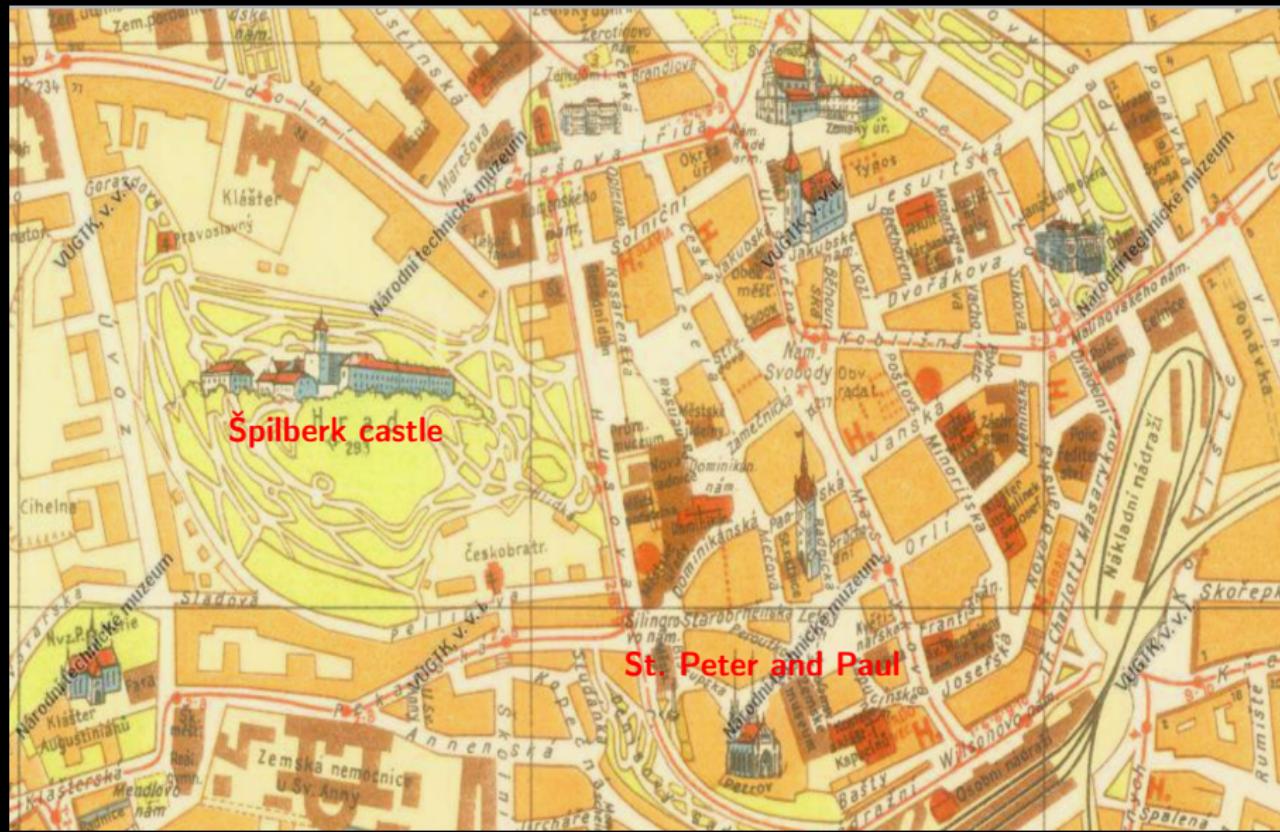
City center

...and the main landmarks
from a bird's eye view...

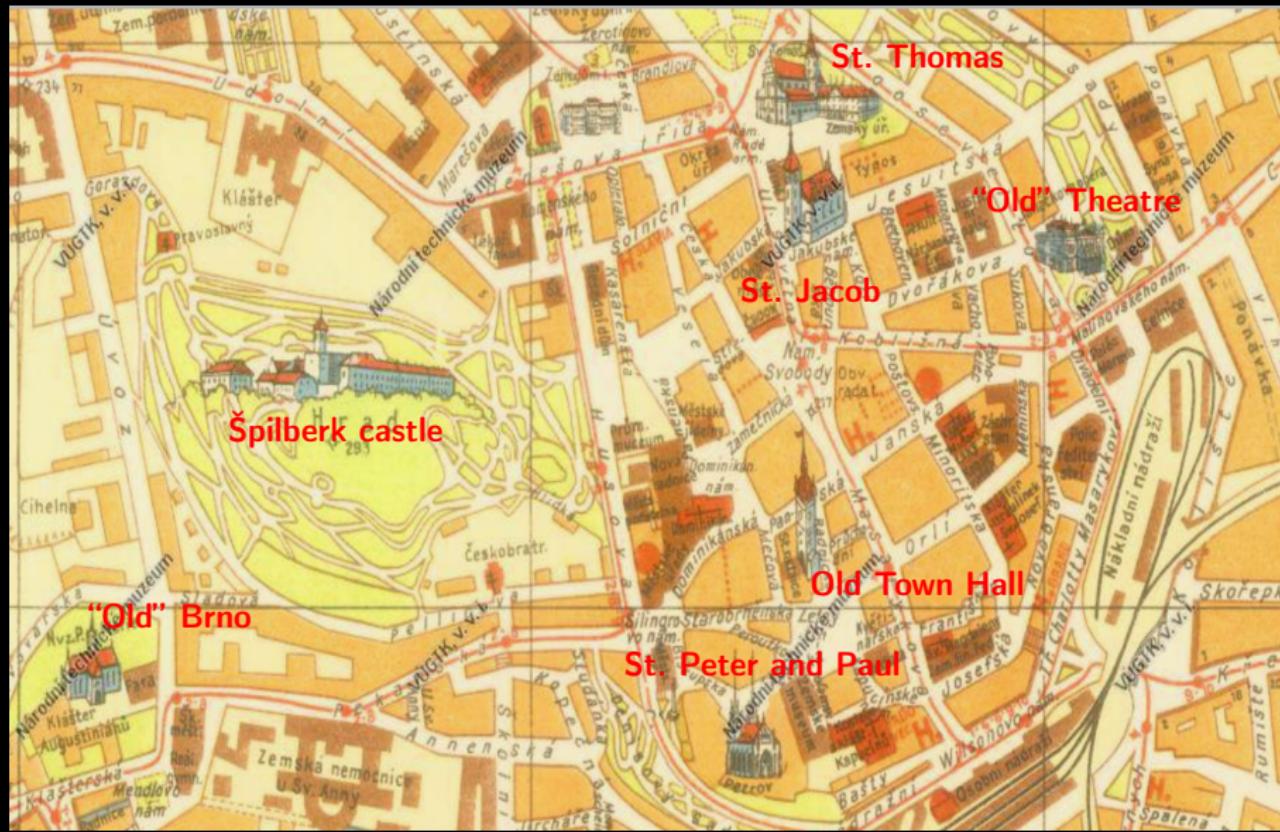
Symbolic map of Brno center



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Symbolic map of Brno center



Brno 'veduta' in 1617



Brno 'veduta' during conquest by Swedes at the Thirty Years' War



The “second medieval dominant” - St. Jacob’s church

Pure High Gothic



The “second medieval dominant” - St. Jacob’s church

Pure High Gothic

Center of German population

Competition in tower height
with the “Czech” Petrov

(photo from 1897)



Basilica of the Assumption of Our Lady in Old Brno Abbey

First brick Gothic in the region (Flemish or North German influence)



Basilica of the Assumption of Our Lady in Old Brno Abbey

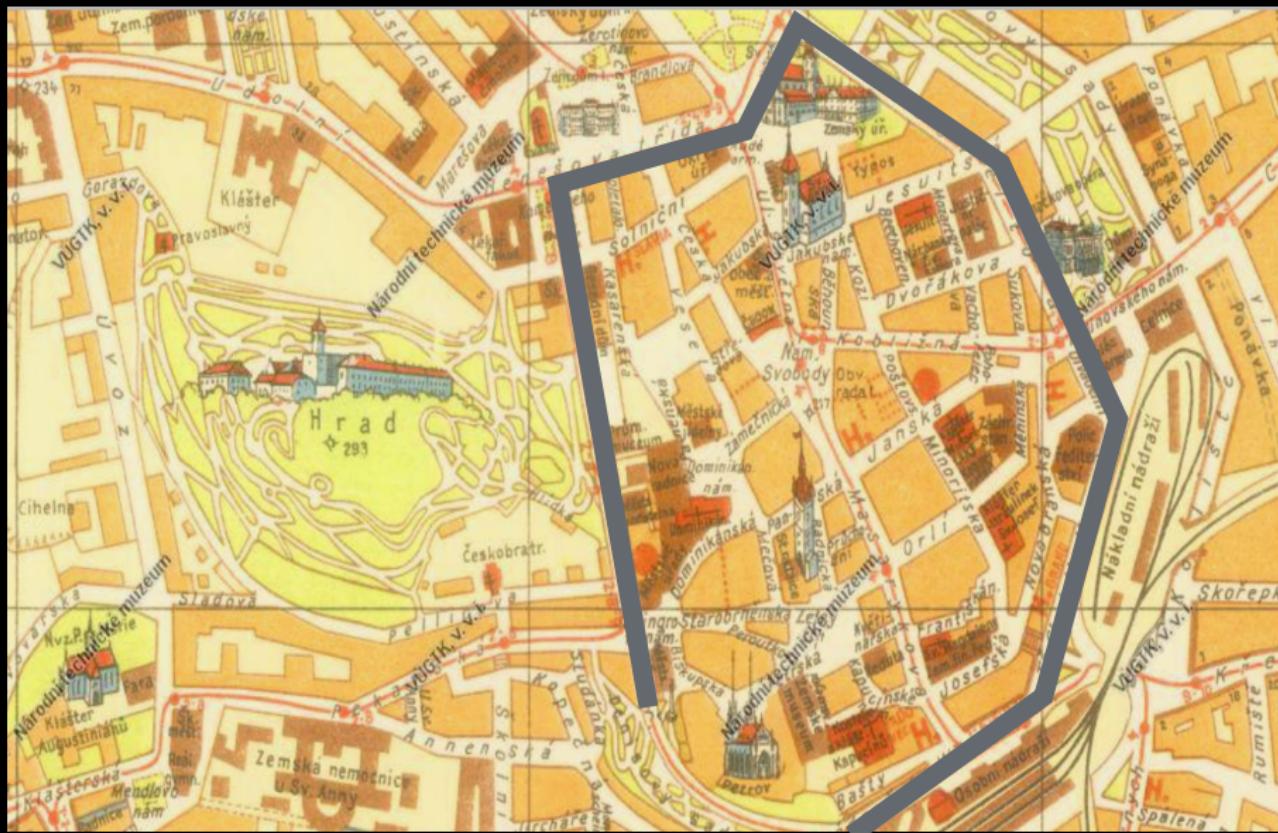
First brick Gothic in the region (Flemish or North German influence)



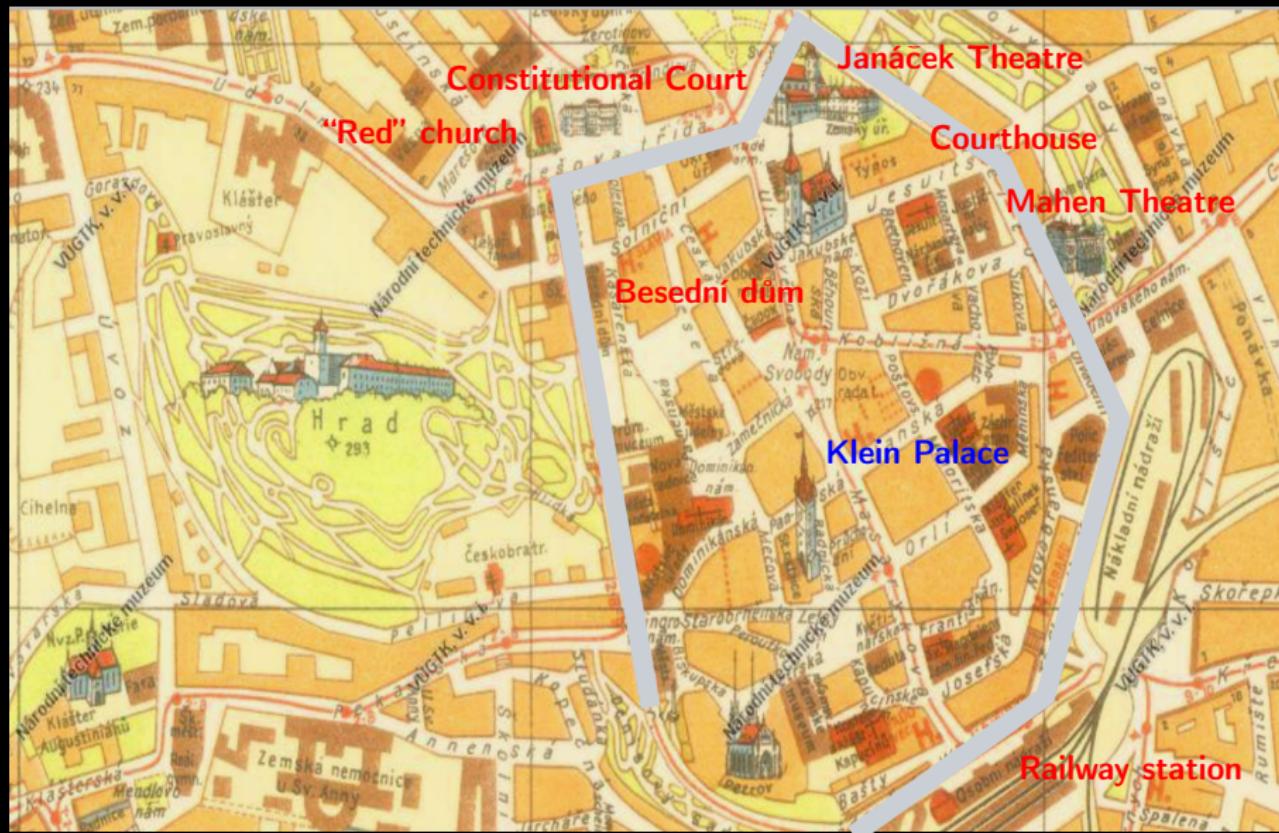
Augustinian abbey associated with notable personalities of the region:

Gregor Mendel, priest F.M.Klácel, composers Pavel Křížkovský, Leoš Janáček, etc.

Building the “Ringstrasse” after the year 1850



Building the “Ringstrasse” after the year 1850



Magnificent public houses built along the “Ring” in late 19th century
Original “Municipal House”, 1855-1860



Magnificent public houses built along the “Ring” in late 19th century
“Besední dům” (architect Theofil Hansen), 1872-1873



Magnificent public houses built along the “Ring” in late 19th century
Constitutional Court (original “Moravian Regional Parliament”), 1875-1880



Magnificent public houses built along the “Ring” in late 19th century
Original “Palace of Justice” (now the Regional Court), 1898-1904



Magnificent public houses built along the “Ring” in late 19th century
“Old” Mahen Theater (1876-1882) and Palace Včela (1895-1897)



Magnificent public houses built along the “Ring” in late 19th century
“New” Janáček Theater (early 60s of 20th century)



The Klein's Palace (1847-1848)

Ludwig Förster & Theo Hansen

The Klein family - large
producers of iron and
railway builders

First use of **iron structures** for
facade arches, stairs, etc.,
(at least in Austria-Hungary)



Just for an interest:

Architect Theofil Hansen
was also the author of
Athens observatory in 1846



Brno Art Nouveau (Jugendstil) period in the early 1900s
“Tivoli” Houses at Konečného Square (Franz Pawlu, 1900)



Brno Art Nouveau (Jugendstil) period in the early 1900s

Villa Löw Beer on Drobného street (Alexander Neumann, 1904)

In 1st four decades of the 20th century, Brno's architecture was significantly initiated by wealthy families of textile manufacturers



Brno Art Nouveau (Jugendstil) period in the early 1900s

Private house of architect Dušan Jurkovič (**Jurkovičova vila**), 1906,
in the city district Žabovřesky

Unique and remarkable synthesis of Art Nouveau, British modernism
and Central European folk architecture



1920s - path to **Modernism** and **Functionalism** -
Brno became one of the “world leaders” in functionalist architecture

Major pioneer of Brno modernism in 20s - **Ernst (Arnošt) Wiesner**:
Villa Stiassni in Brno-Pisárky (1926-1928)



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Mourning Hall with Crematorium in Central Cemetery (1926-1929)

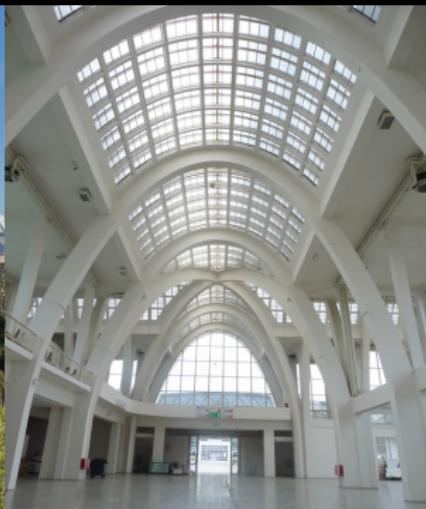


Late 1920s - “golden age” of **Modern Functionalism**

Brno was one of the centers of Modernism in Europe

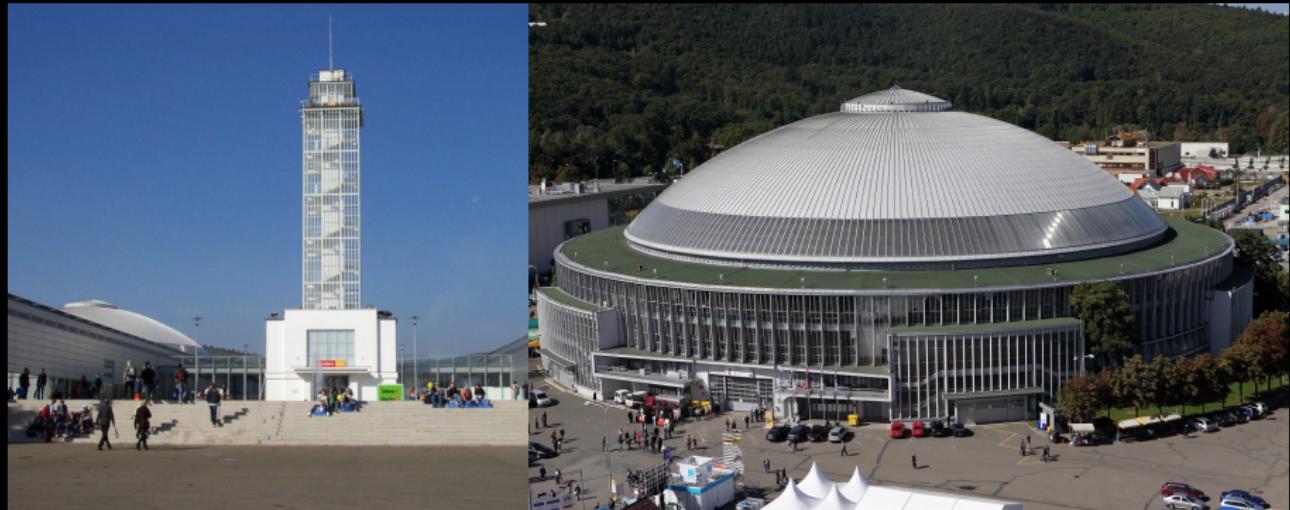
Brno Exhibition Centre was opened in 1928

Pavilion A (Industrial Palace) (J. Kalous & J. Valenta, 1926-1928)



Late 1920s - “golden age” of **Modern Functionalism**
Brno was one of the centers of Modernism in Europe

Brno Exhibition Centre was opened in 1928
View Tower (1928) and **Pavilion Z** (1958)



Late 1920s and 1930s - “golden age” of **Modern Functionalism**
Brno was one of the centers of Modernism in Europe

Brilliant masterpiece of 20th century architecture (UNESCO heritage):
Villa Tugendhat (architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, 1928-1930)



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After WW II came forty years of communist era that ended in 1989

Last thirty years can be characterized as a period of searching

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Last thirty years can be characterized as a period of searching

However, good quality individual buildings or complexes have appeared

I can mention, for example, the reconstruction of this Observatory:



Time will show if any of those works can establish a new common trend

Thank you