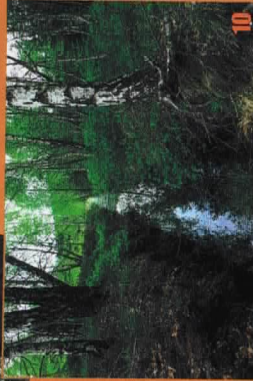


KRÁSNO PEAT BOG

Krásno peat bog (10) is the largest peat bog in Slavkovský les. Its area includes the raised bog V Borkách near the village of Čistá, marginal peat bogs and under-flooded pine groves. The pine groves naturally drain into Komáří (Mosquito) creek which originates here. In the past, man interfered into the life of the peat bog and began large surface strip mining of peat over an area of several tens of hectares. This interference disturbed the water system of the peat and almost destroyed it. The mining stopped in the 1990s. Since then, the peat has been undergoing a gradual and slow regeneration of its natural functions. The site is rich in rare and protected species of plants.

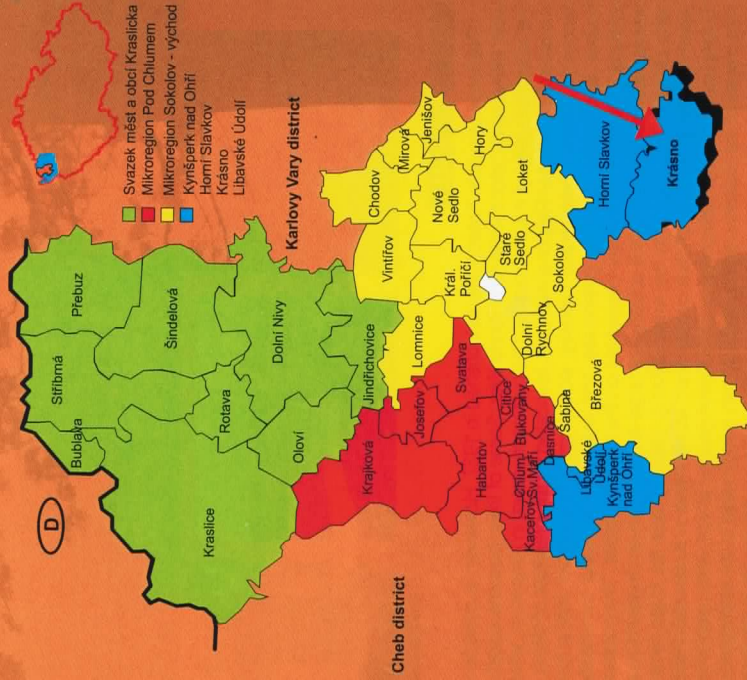


MONUMENT TO TORTURED WOMEN

On 22nd April 1945, a convoy of exhausted women set off on death march from the concentration camp in Svatava to Protivín. The starved women, who were tyrannized by cruel wardresses and Nazis, were left to sleep in freezing weather outside by the mayor the former village of Litrbach (Čistá). Twelve of them did not survive the freezing night. To remember their immense suffering and their inhumane death, a small monument was raised along the route of the march. The monument was renovated in 2004. A memorial plaque and 12 stones symbolizing the 12 women killed (11) can be found at the original place where the remains of the women were buried in 1946 - in the forest near Čistá. A monument (12) was unveiled in 1963 in Krásno's square, which at the time had an administrative control over Čistá.



MAS SOKOLOVSKO



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Project Promotional campaign – Following the beauty of the LAG Sokolov region

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NOT FOR SALE



THE TOWN OF KRÁSNO

Krásno (Schönfeld) was established on what was originally Dřej Lindens mining settlement. In 1355, the town was granted freedoms and rights for mining and tin alluvial placers. The beginning of the 16th century was Krásno's most prosperous period. The charter of Ferdinand I from 1st September 1547 made it a free king's mining town with the town's emblem and the right to impress seals with red wax. A decrease of tin mining started during the Thirty Year's War and tin industry gradually declined. In 1848 the town lost the majority of its houses as well as its landmarks during a fire. One of the houses untouched by the fire is a log cabin (1) that is still in use. After the Second World War the number of inhabitants and houses decreased to one fourth and one third, respectively, of the pre-war situation. In the 20th century, tungsten and uranium ores were mined besides tin ore. Feldspar is still mined today.



An original gothic church of St. Kateřina (2) from the time of Charles IV was rebuilt after the fire in pseudo-Romanesque style. Rudolf II contributed to organ and church tower construction in 1579. Krásno used to be a significant pilgrimage place due to a statue of the Holy Mother which was made by a local woodcarver in 1677. It was made from a broken linden tree branch and was inserted into a hollow tree trunk (2). The statue was acknowledged as blessed and began to attract pilgrims. Near the church in a discontinued cemetery there is a stone middle ages belfry tower (3) and a preserved Renaissance gravestone in the wall. A classicist town hall (4) from 1852 has an original late gothic portal from the beginning of the 16th century. A late baroque sculpture of the Holy Trinity from 1806 stands on the upper town square. The chapel of Panna Marie (Virgin Mary) Sněžná (5) from the 18th century is situated near Dlouhá stoka water channel in front of Krásno. A cross of conciliation used to stand near the road towards Horní Slavkov. A conciliatory pact from 1513 is probably related to this cross. The cross was moved to Krásno in 1996.

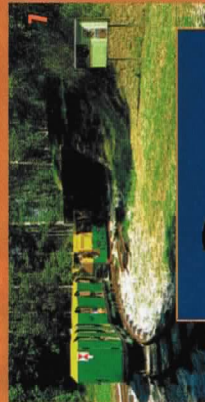
OBSERVATION TOWER IN KRÁSNO

An observation tower (6) on Krásenský hill is 25 meters high and there are 120 stairs leading to its top. The external staircase which winds around the stone observation tower like a spiral makes the tower one of the most interesting observation towers in the Czech Republic. Allegedly, its architects were inspired by a minaret in Samara. The first visitors climbed the tower in 1935. Before reconstruction in 1997 there stood a restaurant next to the tower. You can see the hills of Krušné hory, Doupovské vrchy, Tepelská vrchovina and the highest peaks of Slavkovský les from the tower.



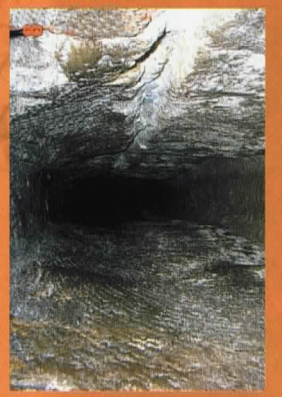
MINING MUSEUM

The first museum in Krásno was established in 1937. However, its collections were taken away after the Second World War. Some of them became a part of the collections placed in Loket castle. The current museum in Krásno (7), which is a branch of Sokolov Regional Museum, is located on the premises of Vilém, a former tin mine. A concentrator building, workshops, a hoist tower with a hoist house, a machine-room, a gatehouse and one of the oldest transformer stations in our area have been preserved on the mine premises. The museum was established in 1998 and it actually is a large mining open-air museum on an area of several hectares. In the main building, you can see the huge mining steam machine from 1897 that comes from Marie mine in Královské Poříčí. Examples of railway transportation of 900 mm gauge, which were used in the strip mines of the Sokolov region, and 600 mm gauge used in the underground of Slavkovský region, are shown in the museum. Heavy machinery is displayed there as well. In the future, the museum is planned to be connected with the most valuable mining monument of the region – the preserved historical Jeroným mine in the village of Čistá.



JERONÝM MINE

We can find Jeroným mine (8) near the former village Litrbachy – Čistá, close to a road from Krásno to Podstrání. Tin began to be deep-mined here at the beginning of the 16th century however documents about the alluvial placers that existed in the vicinity come from the 14th century. The placers were decommissioned in 1581 when the deposits were almost empty and the ore was gained only by mining. The mine never reached the prestige and yield of similar mining works in Horní Slavkov, however, due to its well preserved current state it belongs among the most significant technical monuments in Europe. Its huge area is not paralleled not even in Saxon tin mining districts. Some of its chambers reach 30 meters long, 10 meters wide and 8 meters high. Marks of the "by fire" mining method and the way of working during chamber making – with a pick a hammer are detectable in the chambers. Places for placing miner's lamps are cut into the walls.



DLOUHÁ STOKA (LONG CHANNEL)

Below the observation tower, on the southern and the eastern sides of the hill, the channel bed of Dlouhá stoka (8) (Flossgraben) from the 16th century has been preserved. It is a man-made ditch which used to serve for floating wood and supplying water to the mines. In 2003, the Ministry of culture declared "The water floating channel – Dlouhá stoka and lakes Kladský and Nový" a cultural monument. Construction of Dlouhá stoka was an elaborate intervention into the natural water regime of Slavkovský les. Dlouhá stoka flows from a lake near Kladská and flows through Krásno and Horní Slavkov. In front of Loket it flows into the Ohře as its right-handed tributary collecting water from creeks and man-made mining lakes along its course. Deepening and paving of the channel, including development of rather big and impermeable banks on exterior slopes was taking place between 1530 and 1536. The total length of the ditch was over 24 km. 35 bridges and 13 floodgates for water transportation to individual leads were built over the ditch. At its time, because of its construction and length, Dlouhá stoka did not have any parallel in Middle Europe. Currently, with time and tin mining reductions, the importance of the ditch declined and some insensitive interventions left a negative mark on this unique water works. Dlouhá stoka is a popular tourist destination.