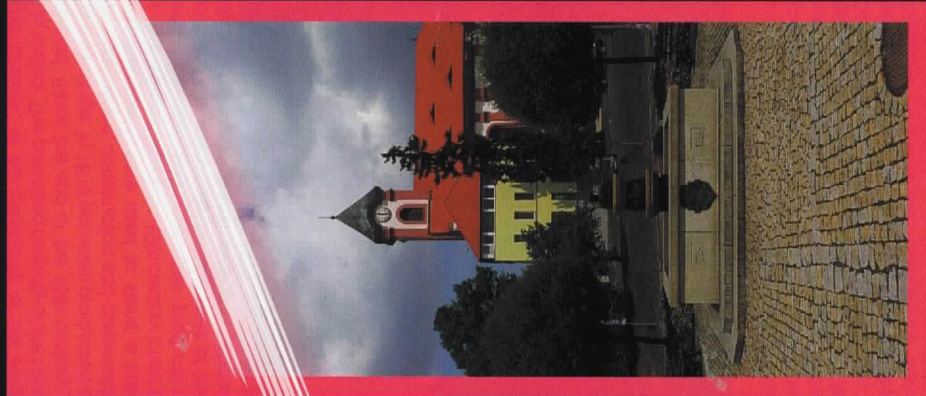
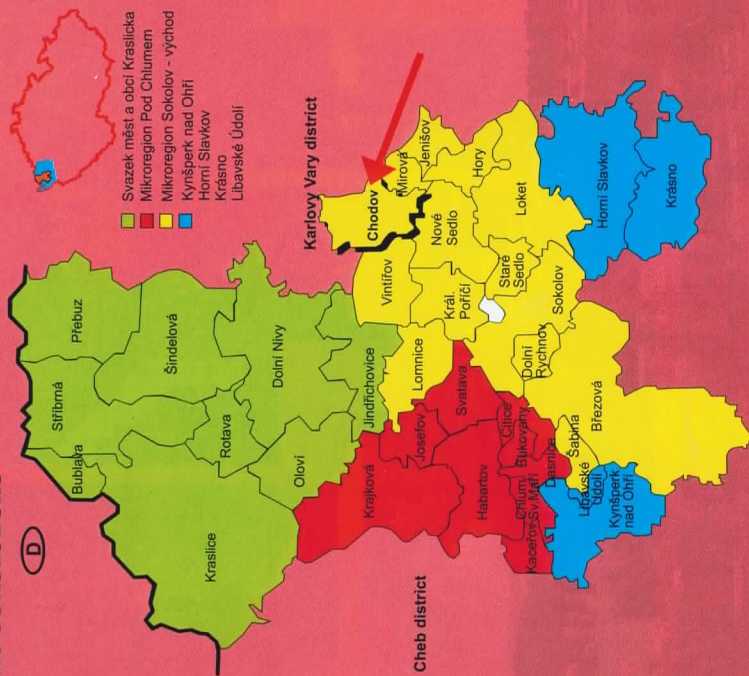




# THE TOWN OF CHODOV



## MAS SOKOLOVSKO



Chodov also offers other interesting tourism possibilities, particularly to those who enjoy an active holiday. You can find a wide range of sporting venues here, e.g. a modern Beach Volleyball Club (17). You can improve your condition in fitness centers and then indulge yourself in a sauna or swimming pool. Even though Chodov rests in a flat landscape, Krušné Hory stretches away north from here and is definitely worth a trip. In summer you can walk to the nearby Tatrovce dam which offers pleasant swimming. Bílá voda (16) is another man-made dam which is situated in the northern part of the town. It has a sandy beach with gently sloping access to the water. The surroundings are suitable for hiking and cycling.



- |  |  |                        |
|--|--|------------------------|
| <b>Informační centrum</b><br>5. Avěna 695, 356 01 Sokolov                                    | <a href="http://www.sokinfo.cz">www.sokinfo.cz</a><br><a href="mailto:info@mksokolov.cz">info@mksokolov.cz</a>                                   | <b>420 352 324 714</b> |
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| <b>Městské kulturní středisko - Informační středisko</b><br>Dlouhá 717, 357 31 Horní Slavkov | <a href="http://www.muhsstavkov.cz/mks">www.muhsstavkov.cz/mks</a><br><a href="mailto:mksstavkov@quick.cz">mksstavkov@quick.cz</a>               | <b>420 352 688 368</b> |
| <b>IC Statek Bernard Královské Poříčí</b><br>Sachetní 135, 357 41 Královské Poříčí           | <a href="http://www.statek-bernard.cz">www.statek-bernard.cz</a><br><a href="mailto:info.bernard@seznam.cz">info.bernard@seznam.cz</a>           | <b>420 352 629 722</b> |

**Project Promotional campaign - Following the beauty of the LAG Sokolov region**

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NOT FOR SALE

**Chodov is the second biggest industrial town in the Sokolov region. It takes pride in its rich history of mining and porcelain production. It has a rich social life and offers many opportunities for sporting activities in many sports venues. The historical center of the town is a lively place where the town's inhabitants and its visitors gather for various events.**

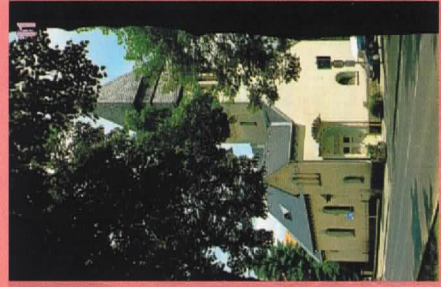
Around 1322, Chodov was confirmed as a settlement of Chod guards of the Czech border by Czech prince Jindřich Břetislav. Until 1322, Chodov served as a border checkpoint on a provincial route. Chodov is one of the places in the Sokolov region with the oldest historically documented origin. It used to be a part of Waldsassen monastery's real estate which reached all the way to Bohemia. In the half of the 14th century Chodov was passed into the possession of nobility. By dividing the feudal property, two independent communities were created – Lower and Upper Chodov. Only in the time of the Thirty Year's War did the divided Chodov, in the ownership of the Plankeinheim family, become temporarily united. The prevailing majority of the historical buildings of that time are preserved. Since the end of the 18th century, coal mining was developing in the surroundings. In 1810 porcelain production was launched and lasts till today. Also engineering, construction and glassmaking contributed to the development of the town. There used to stand a baroque chateau in Chodov. However, by the beginning of the 19th century it had started to be used for stoneware production and, later, porcelain production. Gradually the chateau was rebuilt and integrated into the premises of the factory (1). The chateau is remembered by the coat-of-arms (2) of its founder on the facade.



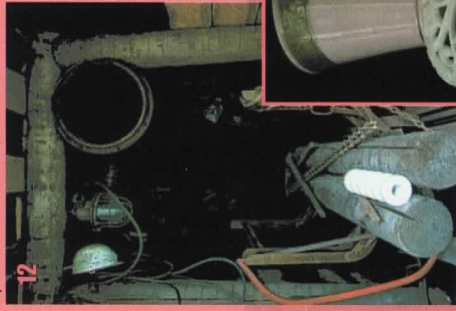
The historical center of the town is formed by Staroměstská Street (3) with a row of historical houses, a Marian column and a fountain. A dominant feature of this area of the town is a baroque church of St. Vavřinec (4) that was built in the high baroque style by architect W. Brauenbock from Teplá, most likely according to the design of Kilián Ignác Dientzenhofer. An altar picture from Petr Brádí is very valuable. Near the Catholic church we can find a late baroque sculpture of St. Sebastian (5) and a late Renaissance Wayside shrine (6). A Marian column (7) in the pedestrian zone comes from 1675 and consists of a prismatic pedestal on which a Corinthian column bearing a statue of Virgin Mary stands. In the 1990s the original statue was stolen and the column was damaged. A copy of the statue was made according to photographs of the original and thus was restored. Neither the statue of St. Sebastian, the wayside shrine nor the Marian column stand at their original locations.



A house at Vavřinec (8) stands in close vicinity to the church. It originally served as a girl's school then, for 100 years, as a town hall. Since its reconstruction in 2007 it houses the information center and the Gallery at Vavřinec which, in its short history, has built up an excellent reputation. One of the historically valuable houses that is worth mentioning is the corner house no. 55 (9) with an emblem of Aesculap on its roof. There used to be a pharmacy at the golden cross. Now it houses the town's library. Probably the oldest house is house no. 336 (10). It was built at the end of the 19th century by F. Chrástek. Another religious monument we can visit in the town, besides the Catholic church, is an Evangelical church (11) that was built around 1906.



The Hall of history (12) which is connected with the reading-room of the town's library is focused on presenting the attributes that are shown on Chodov's emblem - mining, agriculture, porcelain production and railways. All these activities had a dominant importance for the town's development at the time the emblem was granted by the Emperor Franz Joseph I. Also the gongs (13) from the original clock mechanism from the tower of St. Vavřinec Church are displayed there. Their smooth surface is decorated by the inscription GROSS, MYCH, JOS: DIEPOLDT, IN, PRAG 1878. Every visitor can try their sound. The gongs were, for their uniqueness, proclaimed a cultural monument. In the show case you can look at products from Chodov's porcelain factory. Out of all the porcelain products an Alžběta vase (14) which is produced in only limited number with certificate, serial number, and only for special occasions, excels.



Porcelain production has been a tradition in Chodov since 1811. The porcelain factory was established by the owner of Chodov's manor Franz Miessi. He obtained the permission to produce stoneware from his own deposits in 1811. The business was not prospering and thus he rented it to the head-painter of the porcelain factory in Kysibl in 1830. The new owner was also unsuccessful and therefore he sold the factory to J. Dietl, J. Hüttner and J. Schreyer in the very same year. After 1840, the enterprise was bought by Saxon doctor Greitner and five years later he sold it to Prague's textile factory owner Moses Porges von Porthheim. Immediately, he had two new factory buildings built here and entrusted the administration and operation of the porcelain factory to his two sons – Ignác and Gustav. In the second half of the 20th century Chodov's porcelain factory gained a special position in the market of porcelain production. That was due to the production of original pink porcelain which has been produced in Chodov's factory till today. Its traditional trade mark is the letters H&C below two little spruce trees and the letters CH (Chodov) (15).