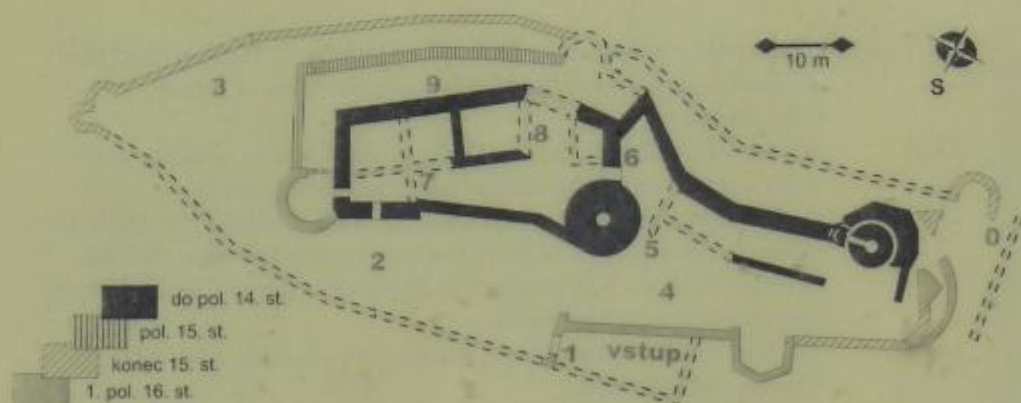


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Cimburk u Koryčan

THE CASTLE TOUR



1 THE GATE

At this place the replaced gate from 16. century used to stand, when Vilem from Vickov managed the castle.

2 THE NORTHEASTERN BASTION

It served to defend the neighbouring palace corner. It was built in Renaissance and baroque reconstruction is evident too. At the present time the reconstructed bastion serves background area for the castle direction. Please do not disturb the privacy of the warden.

3 THE STUPAVA COURTYARD

With the invention of fire arms arised the need to protect the castle heart by outposted fortification. On that account the courtyard on the eastern side was built and it was closed by the bastion, which was headed to the village of Stupava.

4 THE FIRST COURTYARD

It wasn't always the part of the castle and it originated gradually. The wall in the left part protected the original access road and the entrance to the castle. The baroque polygonal bastion on the right side was built in order to defend the replaced castle gate. In the other parts of the courtyard were farm (stables, warehouses, etc.)

5 THE WATCH TOWER

It belongs to the oldest parts of the castle and its purpose was to protect the access road. The gothic portal in the top part is the original entrance to the tower. Access to the tower was secured by the stair tower. Its relics are noticeable to this day.

6 THE PORTAL

The entrance to the castle heart, which was protected by „berkfrít“ the former main tower, which was originally 24 metres high. About 1660 during baroque reconstructions on behalf of František Horecký it was reduced on the level of the palace. The late gothic portal was made around the year 1425 and probably it was built by Štěpán from Vartnov.

7 THE CASTLE PALACE

Originally two storeyed, later it was extended by the next floor. In the cellar there was the kitchen, pantries and other utility rooms, on the first floor there were exquisite halls including the big banqueting hall, which sandstone window frames have been preserved till this time. Above them there are relics of the three aisled castle chapel. On the top floor there were living rooms of the castle owner.



8 THE PALACE RENAISSANCE BAROQUE

The palace was rebuilt in 17. th century, when the castle was kept by lords Horecký from Hotka. This reconstruction was carried out because of the increased demands on the housing standard. The door frames with gsyptic coats of arms of the Horecký family have been preserved to the present day.

9 THE BAY CHAPEL

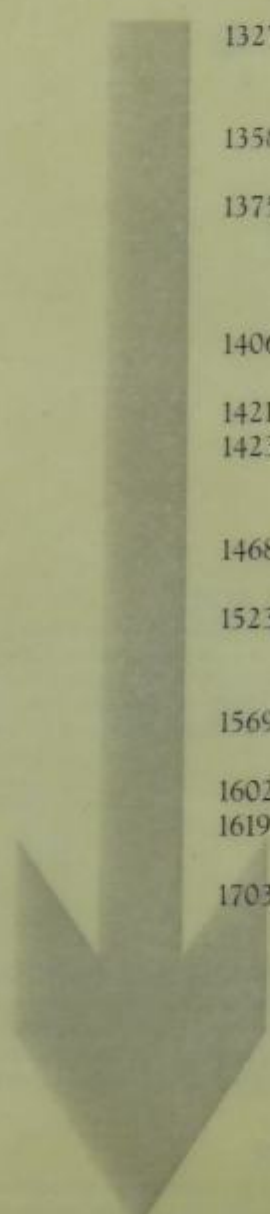
On the second floor of the southern palace wall there are noticeable relics of the three aisled chapel. It was necessary to increase the striking power of the palace with the development of fire arms, so lords from Vartnov had the castle chapel walled up.

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Cimburk u Koryčan

HISTORY OF THE CASTLE

- 
- 1327-1333 The castle was found by Bernard of Cimburk. Bernard had the rank of regional vice-chamberlaine at the court of Jan of Louxembourg.
- 1358 Ctibor of Cimburk, the grandson of the founder sold the castle with a profit to the Moravian margrave Jan Jindřich.
- 1375 Jošt Louxembourg, the son of Jan Jindřich, pledged the castle to Zikmund of Letovice to have enough money for wars with his brother Prokop. Vok younger of Holštejn acquired Cimburk from margrave Jošt for the pledge.
- 1406 He had to take it away from the previous holder, who was Čeněk of Drahotuše.
- 1421 The castle was probably damaged by moravian Hussites.
- 1423 King Zikmund stipulated for himself and for his successors the right of free entrance to the castle and the right to fortify himself in it.
- 1468 The castle was conquered by the king of Hungary Mathias Korvinus.
- 1523 Vilem of Víckov bought Cimburk and it became his permanent and hereditary property. The period of the pledged keeping of the castle ended.
- 1569 Gabriel Majlát, the count of Sikul, the free lord and the permanent provincial lord of Fogaroš became the new owner.
- 1602 The castle was the property of the family of Horecký of Horka.
- 1619 The castle was confiscated from the Horecký family, but after the battle of the White Mountain was returned to them.
- 1703 The nobility moved into the chateau in Koryčany and Cimburk is definitely abandoned.