Úkol č.3 – náměstí Přemysla Otakara II.

The Square of Přemysl Otakar II is located in the historical centre of the town and it belongs to the dominants of the town of České Budějovice. It is one of the largest squares in the Czech Republic and its shape is exactly a regular square, its sides are 132.5 m \* 137.4 m. In the middle it has been paved with since 1939. There is also a carpark and a road that runs alongside the perimeter of the square and it works like a roundabout.

In the Middle Ages the square was nicknamed Ring or Ringplatz - German or Czech Rynek or Plac. The official name was given to the square in 1915 - the square of the Emperor Franz Joseph. After the First World War the name was changed and the square was renamed for the Square of Liberty (Náměstí Svobody). During the First Republic, the name changed many times, for example to Masaryk Square, but the year 1939 brought the name of Adolf Hitler Square / Adolf Hitler Platz. After 1945 (after the Second World War), the name Masaryk Square was returned. In 1951 the square began to be named Jan Žižka from Trocnov Square, this name was preserved for 40 years. In 1990, it was renamed again after the founder of the town Přemysl Otakar II. This name has sustained until today.

In the year of 1265 a 8 meters wide strip was erected at the perimeter of the square where burgher houses were built. In the 14th century stone houses were built with a half-timbered structure. The houses on the square were typicaly long, they had deep parcels and accessible entrances from parallel streets. Some of the one-storey houses in this period - were expanded by the rear extensions and the archways began to form. Further modifications were made in the 15th and 16th century, when the Renaissance begans on the construction site. The houses were mostly of high Gothic roofs, which disappeared during the Renaissance era.

In the 16th century it was also typical use sgraffito to decorate the arches of the arcade. Volute buckles also appeared. After the fire in 1641, only basic repairs were made at the houses. Baroque had not appeared in the houses on the square until the 18th century, when Samson's fountain sprung up. In 1727 was the town hall marked by Baroque. In the 19th century a new roof appeared on all the houses in the square. The houses also featured Art Nouveau, creating the facade of Hotel Zvon and Hotel Sun. In the 20th century a tram appeared on the square and new paving has been laid.

**The Town Hall**

The Town Hall is located on the west side of the square. It is a Baroque building built in 1727, which today serves as the municipality office of Č.B.

**Samson’s fountain**

It was built in the 18th century in the middle of the square. It is built in the Baroque style and it is one of the dominant squares.

**Hotel Zvon**

It is a group of several houses on the eastern side of the square.

**Erratic boulder**

It is located on the southeast side of the square. According to the legend, the executioner was standing there. It is a 30 cm circular stone with a cross in the middle. The current reputation says that whoever goes over it at an hour will run away.

Today the square serves as a place for cultural and social life. Christmas markets are held in December before Christmas.