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Städte *Historische*





Brtnice



www.brtnice.cz

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HISTORY

The town of Brtnice lies in the valley of the river Brtnice, on the road from Jihlava to Třebíč. The name of the town is derived from places where beehives used to stand – "brtě". Until the Thirty Years War Brtnice was one of the richest towns in the Jihlava region, thriving with trade and crafts.

Brtnice is first mentioned in written resources in 1234, when King Václav I ceded the trade settlement of Brtnice to the Cistercian monastery in Předklášteří u Tišnova. Six years later he gained it back. From 1410 Brtnice became the property of an important house of the Brtničtí of Wallenstein. The town prospered for two centuries under their gold and blue emblem with lions. A huge fortified castle was built above the town. The castle was rebuilt for the first time in the second half of the 16th century into a chateau thanks to Hynek Brtnický of Wallenstein, who was a district officer of the Moravian marquisate. The designer of the reconstruction was the Italian architect Baltazar Maggi de Ronio. At that time the chateau achieved the form that has remained relatively unchanged until the present day.



After 1623 the Czech nobility was replaced by the Italian family of Collalto et San Salvatore, who held the Brtnice estate until 1945. The new owners increased the architectural grandeur of their residence. They entrusted the reconstruction to a distinguished architect, Giovanni Batista Pieroni, who was a chief adviser on, among others, the construction of the chateau for Albrecht of Wallenstein in Prague. Pieroni reformed the interior of the church and built the neighbouring monastery. During the 1650 - 1655, under Count Claudius, adaptations also took place in the chateau.

The atmosphere of the town dates from the times of the Collalto family. The town has preserved its original layout until the present day.



SIGHTS

Around the square there is a whole series of renaissance and baroque houses that document the developments in building and decorative elements from the beginning of the 17th century until the coming of the empire period. The town hall built at the end of the 16th century.



The Chateau

Originally a Gothic castle from the 1430s. At the end of the 16th century, during the rule of Hynek Brtnický of Wallenstein, Italian architect Baltazar Maggi de Ronio rebuilt it into a Renaissance residence. The last adaptations, at the end of the 18th century, gave the chateau its present form.

The Chateau Church

The builder of the original evangelical chapel, consecrated to St. Matthew in 1588, was Hynek Brtnický of Wallenstein. In 1629 the Collalto family began reconstruction according to the plans of architect G. B. Pieroni. The interior was reshaped and two chapels were added, which gave the church the shape of a Greek cross. On completion it was re-consecrated to become the Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary and subsequently to the Blessed Juliana of Collalto. The neighbouring former monastery was built between 1636 and 1644 for Paulist monks, who were brought to the city by the owner of the Brtnice Estate Rombald XIII. de Collalto in 1624. The monastery was abolished by imperial edict in 1784.

Renaissance Town Hall

The building originated in the Middle Ages. The present form is based on the extensive Renaissance reconstruction in the second half of the 16th century. A castellated façade with attic gable, windows with Renaissance flanking, portals in the gateway and several rooms with ribbed vaults are preserved from that time. The bell in the little town hall tower was named "Robotníček"!

Parish Church of St. James the Greater

It forms the dominant element of the town's historical quarter. It was built around 1727 on Gothic foundations. A fire in 1760 destroyed it to such an extent that between 1776 and 1784 almost a whole new building had to be built. Rare artistic relics are to be found in the church. Among the most precious is a richly embossed Renaissance copper font in the shape of an apple on a branch.

Bridges

The river Brtnice asserts itself in the scenery of the town in an unusual way. The baroque statues of saints to be seen on its bridges were executed by a native townsman, David Lipart, between 1715 and 1718. The city even features a bridge in its emblem. The so-called "Jewish" bridge is a curiosity. With the chateau in the background it forms the so-called "Hradčany of Brtnice".



CULTURE

Regular Cultural Events:

June Brtnice "Anvils"
Exhibition timelles design of Josef Hoffmann

August Cobweb - festival of theatre and music
Historical Fair



ture, glass, lamps, ceramics etc., whose production, after his design, still continues in Austria by renowned firms as Backhausen, Wittmann, Lobmeyr, WOKA Lamps, Österreichische Werkstätten and others.

Rokštejn

The most common destination for walks around Brtnice are the romantic ruins in the valley of the river between the villages of Panská Lhota and Přímělkov (8 km from Brtnice). The castle dates from the second half of the 13th century. Its complex building development ranks it among important medieval architectural relics from the 13th to 15th centuries.



In the second half of the 14th century it was the centre of the marquise and the administration for the region. It was burnt and demolished during the Hussite wars as a supporting base of Hussite nobility in South Moravia. Only a four-sided tower, remainders of the walls of residential buildings and the wall gallery are preserved from the castle.



WORTH SEEING

Exhibition of the House of Josef Hoffmann

náměstí Svobody 263, tel. +420 567 216 128, fax: +420 567 571 712,
 e-mail: hoffmann@brtnice.cz, www.brtnice.cz

In Brtnice there was finished the restoration of the house of birth of architect and designer Josef Hoffmann (1870-1956), an important figure in the Vinnese Art Nouveau (Jugendstil). The unique painting of the interior walls was renovated, to which he himself created the designs around the year 1910. The house will be opened to the public from 5 June by the exhibition "Timeless design of Josef Hoffmann". It will introduce a large amount of objects - interior textiles, upholstery furni-



SPORT

Sokol Sports Facility, Brtnice - tennis courts

U Pivovaru 762, tel. +420 567 216 359

Skiing - tel. +420 567 571 727 (Municipal office)

The slope is 356m long, has an altitude change of 60m, artificial lighting and is situated on a northern slope.

Marked cycling route

Educational path through the "Černé lesy" micro-region

Bystřice nad Pernštejnem



www.bystricenp.cz

Městské informační centrum při Městské knihovně
(City information centre at the City library)
Masarykovo náměstí 9, 593 01 Bystřice nad Pernštejnem
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e-mail: info@bystricenp.cz



HISTORY

The town is located along the Bystřice River approximately 50 km north-west of Brno.

The town was first mentioned in historical records in 13th century. The then settlement arose as an economic centre of the newly colonised area. The town achieved its greatest prosperity during the rule of the Pernštejn family, mainly in the 15th and 16th centuries. The most important date in the history of the town is the year 1580, when the emperor Rudolf II. granted Bystřice town status along with new privileges and an emblem. The emblem is made up of half a bison head and half a black eagle on a golden background. The privileges included the right of capital punishment. Until 1729 executions were held on a hill called Šibenice (Gallows). The Bystřice manor changed its owner many times in the course of history; the last owners were the Lords of Nemyšl from 1731. The biggest development of Bystřice began at the end of the 1950s, when uranium ore mining began in the region. In 1995 a flag was bestowed to the town by Parliament. It is made up of three horizontal stripes - a blue stripe in between two yellow ones.



SIGHTS

The Church of St. Lawrence is the dominant feature of the town. It was founded in the 13th century. It was rebuilt many times over the centuries. It got its present form during reconstructions at the end of the 17th century. The two fore towers were built in 1750; during reconstructions after a fire in 1841 they were heightened.



In the building of the former town hall from 1809 there is currently a museum. The square is adorned with a plague column and a fountain with statues, which are dominated by two statues of the missionaries Cyril and Methodius. The first reference to the fountain dates from 1506. The Marian Column, dating from 1727, is ornamented with statues of the city patrons - St. John of Nepomuk, St. Florian, St. Sebastian and St. Lawrence. The Cemetery Church of the Holy Trinity was built in 1615 by Jan Čejka of Olbramovice. It was originally evangelical. After the Battle of the White Mountain it was closed and re-opened only in 1719.

The baroque Chapel of St. Anne dates from 1749.

In front of the T. G. Masaryk Elementary School there is a statue of **T. G. Masaryk**, created by Vincenc Makovský. It was unveiled in 1938. However, after two years it was removed and unveiled again after the Second World War. In 1961 it was removed once again. It returned to its pedestal for the third time in October 1968. In 1984 it was removed again and stored in the Horácká Gallery in Nové Město na Moravě. It was unveiled for the last time on 6th July 1990.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

April	The Witch Flight through the Town
May	I sing, you sing, we sing - a festival of children's choirs
June	Concentus Moraviae - an international music festival of 13 cities
July	Knights' Jousting - historical fencing
August	St. Lawrence Fair
October	St. Gallus Fair

History and Science Museum - náměstí T. G. Masaryka 1, tel. +420 566 552 180, e-mail: muzeum.bystricenp@worldonline.cz

The museum has its premises in the former town hall, built in the mid-nineteenth century on the site of two older houses. In the cellars the original Gothic vaults are preserved. One of the exhibition rooms is dedicated to the painter Alois Lukášek. Permanent expositions are supplemented during the year from museum collections.

Permanent exhibitions: Natural science collections, Town history, Ethnography, Agriculture, Crafts, Cast-iron from Štěpánov, Archaeological exhibition - development of the settlement around Upper Svatka, Mining exhibition - Uranium in the Vysočina region.

Town Library - Masarykovo náměstí 9, tel. +420 566 552 376, e-mail: knihovna@bystricenp.cz

House of Culture - Luční 764, tel. +420 566 552 626, +420 566 550 777, e-mail: kd.bystrice@atlas.cz

"Z Ruky" Gallery - Křížovice 3, Nedvědice, tel. +420 566 566 494 - exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, graphics, glass, pottery, concerts, wooden sculptures in free space



WORTH SEEING

Pernštejn Castle - tel. +420 566 566 101, e-mail: pernstejn@pamk.cz
A monumental castle above the confluence of the Svatka and Nedvědička Rivers. It is one of the best preserved Gothic castles. The historical interiors are furnished with period furniture. The inner rooms are mutu-

Černovice



ally connected in an interesting way with sinuous corridors and spiral staircases.

"Šiklův mlýn" Western Town - an amusement park in the valley of the Bobrůvka River. There is a saloon, a forge, a gambling room, a sheriff's office and a railway station from the America of the end of the 19th century. A big western show is performed with demonstrations

of cowboy skills with the lasso, whip and pistol, horse dressage for films and stunts and an action theatre play.

tel. +420 566 567 400, 602 750 130,

www.western.cz, e-mail: western@western.cz

Karasín Observation Tower - 30m high, at the altitude of 704m, tel. +420 603 478 414, www.karasin.cz

Rovečné Observation Tower - 38m high, at the altitude of 775m, tel. +420 566 574 130

Vítochov - Romanesque Chapel of St. Michael

Černvír - a historical beam bridge from the 18th century, made of fir wood, 35m long, covered with shingles.

Švařec - a roofed wooden footbridge across the Svatka River from the 19th century, the Chapel of the Holy Trinity from the 16th century.

Castle Ruins - Zubštejn, Aušperk, Pyšolec, Bukov and Dalečín



SPORT

Regular sport events:

April **Moravia and Silesia Men and Women's**

Bodybuilding Championship

May **František Štastný's Trips to Vír**

May - June **Vysočina Grand Prix** - marksmanship

June **Moravian BMX League** - bicycle motocross

August **Little Svatka marathon** - 32-kilometre race

October **Junior BMX** - bicycle motocross

Mini golf, tennis courts, fitness, sauna.

Bathing: a lido and an indoor swimming pool in Bystřice nad Pernštejnem, ponds: Domanínský, Skalský, Zubří, lido: Nedvědice, Štěpánov, Koroužné, Rožná, Dolní Rožínka quarry

Horse riding - Dvořiště 1013, tel. +420 566 550 720, tel. +420 603 283 593

Fishing - Domanínský pond, the Svatka River, Argentina pond, Skalský pond, Nedvědice

Hunting - Českomoravská myslivecká jednota, Komenského 1, Žďár nad Sázavou, tel. +420 566 625 575

Skiing

Na Hoře - tel. +420 566 550 423, 250m long, artificial lighting.

Kovářová - tel. +420 566 566 134, 300m long;

e-mail: obec@nedvedice.cz, http://sweb.cz/nedvedic

Věžná - 280m long

Nedvědice - Nutrie Hill, tel. +420 566 566 134, 308m long

Býšovec - tel. +420 566 566 134

Karasín - tel. +420 603 843 597,

e-mail: karasin@karasin.cz, www.karasin.cz, 450m long, snowmakers and artificial lighting



www.mestocernovice.cz

Městský úřad Černovice (Municipal Office)

Mariánské náměstí 718, 393 94 Černovice

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HISTORY

The first mention of the local landscape can be found in the Chronicle of Cosmas. There it is written there that around Chýnov, which was possessed by the Slavniks, there arose a settlement to which belonged Solopisky (today's Zoubek near Křeč). Permanent settlement probably began in the 11th or 12th centuries. Two trade routes went through Černovice. One was a salt trade route leading from Prachatic to Hradec Králové. The other was a trade route leading from Tábor towards Jindřichův Hradec. As a crossroads of these two routes Černovice became a significant trade centre. The oldest written record of Černovice is in the description of the Prague Archdiocese made between 1344 and 1350, initiated by Archbishop Arnošt of Pardubice.



The original community was founded at the Černovice Creek. It is known that by the second half of the 14th century there were already seven mills on the Černovice Creek, which is proven by the Land and Duties Register of the Rosenbergs from 1379. The first known landowners of Černovice were the Lords of Choustník, ruling between 1252 and 1322.

Černovice gained its emblem as early as the 14th century; it was a town from 1323 until 30th June 1960. Today it is a town again with all rights and duties.



SIGHTS

Due to numerous fires, attacks and looting there are not many sights in Černovice. The **chateau** was built in 1641 by the landowner of the manor

of that time, Martin Henry Paradise de la Saga. He chose Černovice as his seat, which is why he built a chateau there, on the site of a former brewery.

The present shape of the chateau dates from the time of Prince Schönburg. He moved the creek, which was flowing through the chateau courtyard, to its present place. The new bed of the creek was quarried out of the rock, which gave rise to the Black Alley. In the southern part of the chateau there is the beautiful **Chapel of the Birth of the Virgin Mary**, which was used as a coal storehouse during the communist era. Today the chapel has been rebuilt into an office. The chateau is now the premises of the Youth Social Care Diagnostic Institution, which administers the chateau and the game park.

In the square there used to be the **Old Town Hall** with Gothic elements with ribbing. The town was governed from here for almost 700 years. It was rebuilt into a cinema in 1966. There is also the **Monument to Victims of the First World War**. This work, made by sculptor J.V.Dušek, was unveiled in 1926. In 1937 a **Monument to the Victims of Zborov, Terron and Doss Alto** was unveiled in front of the Sokol Sports Centre. The monument contains soil from the above-mentioned battlefields. A **cross in the square** in front of the tower with the emblem of the Zessners from the first quarter of the last century is also worth mentioning. Another **cross - at the graveyard** - dates from 1832 and on its pedestal there is an emblem of the Schönburgs.

Behind the church there is the **Marian Column**, which was brought here in the middle of the 1950s from the square, where it had stood from 1892. The column is to be put back in its original place in the square.

The **Dean's Church of the Elevation of the Holy Cross** stands in place of St. Catherine's Chapel. The present form of the church dates from 1737, when the Kinskis rebuilt it after a fire in 1730. They also donated statues of Czech patrons for the side altars. The church was surrounded by a graveyard until 1813.

Statues of St. Wenceslas and St. John of Nepomuk have been located on the Pršín Bridge since 1924, when they were transferred from the bridge in front of the chateau where they had stood from 1730. **St. Anne's Chapel** at Pršín was built in 1736. Near the road to Svidník, at 740m altitude, there is a **Jewish cemetery** dating from 1730.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

January	Fire fighters' ball
March	Brother Piskač Memorial - a competitive parade of historical fire fighters
	Children's carnival
May	Černovice fire fighters' competition
June	Children's day
December	Christmas carols in the cinema



SPORT

Regular sport events:

October	Klábosil's night walk - night trip through the Černovice countryside
December	New Year's Eve climb to Svidník
Summer	Summer challenge cup tournament

The Sokol Sports Centre
Swimming pool

Golčův Jeníkov



www.golcuv-jenikov.cz

Information centre - Lanete, spol. s r.o.

Náměstí T.G.Masaryka 114

582 82 Golčův Jeníkov

tel. +420 569 442 577, fax. : +420 569 442 578

e-mail: lanete@lanete.cz



HISTORY

Along the regional route leading from Bohemia via Čáslav and Habry to Moravia, as well as along another equally important route - the "Libeň" route, running via Chotěboř, the settlements of Zábělčice, Jeníkov, Vohančice, and Míchov existed as early as the 10th to 12th centuries. The oldest history of Jeníkov is still unclear. We can assume that the town

arose by the merging of the two original settlements of Jeníkov and Zábělčice around 1580. A more detailed history of the town is known since 1636 when the manor, confiscated from the Trčkas, became the property of Martin Maximilian, the freeborn Lord of Goltz. He quickly brought the town to prosperity. Since 1648 the town is known as Golčův Jeníkov (Goltz's Jeníkov).

In 1773 Count Philip Kolovrat-Krakovský bought the manor. He succeeded in setting up a state tobacco factory for the town. In 1812 the factory was relocated to Sedlec u Kutné Hory and the building was rebuilt into a chateau. This educated economist also established a needle factory at the mansion



"U černého orla" (The Black Eagle), which was the first of its kind in Central Europe. In 1774 the town burnt down. In 1785 Kolovrat had a tower built at the deanship and provided it with bells.

During the Napoleonic Wars there were field hospitals military encampments and cemeteries in the town. In 1808 Jeníkov burnt down again and during the rule of the Herbersteins the town got its final form, largely preserved to this day. At that time a park was also founded near the chateau with a special species of chestnut tree. Since 1870 Jeníkov has part of the railway network (the track between Děčín and Vienna). The railway station was put into operation in 1894.

on the northern side you can see remnants of a Gothic portal.

The **deanship** was founded around 1657, originally serving as a Jesuit residence. Goltz emblems are noticeable above the entrance frame; on the ground floor there is a cloistral vault with lunettes.



Count Ledebour built the **tower** purposefully outside church properties and the Jesuit residence, due to conflicts with the Jesuits. The original tower dating from around 1670 was half stone and half oak. Its present shape dates from 1785 and the bell from 1482.

The stone **Town Hall** was built in 1648.



SIGHTS

The **Jewish cemetery** lies about 0.5 km west of the town. Its eastern part hides the oldest tombstones; however, the signs on them are illegible today. The tombstones with legible signs date from the 16th century, the baroque tombstones from the mid-eighteenth century and the pseudo-baroque ones from the mid-nineteenth century. Three tombstones resemble sarcophagi. The tombstone of the Rabbi Aaron Kornfeld, a yeshiva teacher who died on 27th October 1881, is also to be found here. In 1659 there was only a wooden chapel on the site of the **Jewish synagogue**. It was destroyed by fire. Between 1871 and 1873 a new synagogue was built in the neo-Romanesque style, adorned with Moorish decorative elements. Above the main outer gable the Ten Commandments of Moses are written in gilded lettering, under them there is a big decorative star of David, and at the bottom there is a Hebrew line referring to the chapel. In the 1990s the most recent refurbishment of the synagogue was carried out. The depository of the Prague Jewish Museum is now located inside.

The baroque, so-called **Goltz Castle**, with a square ground plan has a barrel vault on the ground floor. A spiral staircase leads to the first floor where there are three residential rooms. In the hall there is a fireplace made of white marble with golden inscriptions around it. On the second floor there are embrasures.

The **Church of St. Francis the Seraphic** dates from 1827.

The **Cemetery Church of St. Margaret** was founded in the 14th century;



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

September **Fair**

December

Christmas concert

in the Church of St. Francis the Seraphic



SPORT

Regular sport events:

Easter Sunday

Race through the city dedicated to Jarmila Kratochvílová

The Sokol Sports Centre - 5. května 253, tel. +420 569 442 149
Hiking, football

The Sokol Sports Centre - Mírová 305, tel. +420 569 442 529
Tennis, volleyball, handball, aerobics

Habry

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www.habry.cz

Městský úřad Habry (Municipal Office)

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In the niche of house no. 152 there is a **Statue of St. John of Nepomuk** dating from 1714.

The **Jewish Synagogue**, dating from 1825, was rebuilt in 1979 into a wide screen cinema.



WORTH SEEING

The Táborec Knoll with the deserted and flooded quarry where **Žižka** fought against the troops of the King Sigismund in 1422 and had a camp.

The Birch Alley lying 2 km westwards where you can also find one of the oldest Jewish cemeteries from the 17th century.

A tourist path leads through the forest to the **Monument to the Partisan Movement** in Leškovice.



HISTORY

Habry is an ancient market settlement situated on a regional route leading from Prague to Německý Brod and on to Moravia. It is situated on both banks of the Malá Sázavka River in the range of hills called "Hornosázavská pahorkatina". The first written record of the Habry settlement can be found in the Chronicle of Cosmas from 1101, when prince Oldřich (Ulrich) led his troops via Habry. As time passed, the narrow path called "Habry Path", once leading through a frontier forest, became a wide trade route. As a natural trade centre for its wider surroundings, Habry became a market town in 1351 during the reign of Charles IV with market rights and the right to use an emblem of its own: an ancient silver key on a red field crossed with a silver sword with a golden hilt. After 1850 Habry became the seat of the district court and the centre of an autonomous district.

In 1909 the market town of Habry was promoted to become a city; however, it then lost this status and did not receive it back until 1992.



SIGHTS

The historical sights in Habry include, in particular, a **baroque Church of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary**, which was built here in 1384.

The second most important sight is the **St. Florián Sculptural Group** from 1713, which is situated in front of the entrance to the church.

Other monuments include a **baroque chateau**, which was built around 1718, originally two-storied, which has been a school since 1992.

The **Old Town Hall** with a turret and a clock built in 1770.

Žižka's Stone Seat dating from 1422 and situated on a knoll near Habry called Táborec.

The **Statue of St. Florián** has been situated near the church and the parsonage from 1730.

Havlíčkův Brod



www.muhb.cz

Information centre - travel agency ADA TOUR
Havlíčkovo náměstí 56, 580 01 Havlíčkův Brod
tel. +420 569 428 464, tel/fax: +420 569 427 683
e-mail: adatour@adatour.cz



HISTORY

The history of this old town, on the Sázava River, reaches back to the beginning of the 13th century. The original settlement near silver mines became a town with royal rights. About one hundred relics are preserved from the rich history of the town. The town centre has been a conservation reserve since the 1980s. It includes town walls with bastions, the historical centre with a baroque square, the plentiful embellishments of the churches, a fountain with a figure of Triton, a symbol of betrayal on the New Town Hall tower, mentioned in legends, or one of the most valuable bells in the Czech lands are only a taster of the historical riches that are here for visitors to see.

The Carolina Grammar School is quite interesting - many famous people studied here, e.g. Josef Dobrovský, Bedřich Smetana, Jan Zrzavý and

Karel Havlíček Borovský, whose name has been part of the town's name since 1945.



SIGHTS

The historical heart of the town is an urban conservation area. Houses with gables are preserved around almost the whole square and in the adjoining alleys. The buildings were made of bricks as early as the 13th century.



Havlíček's House - the site of the regional historical and scientific museum. One of the exhibitions is dedicated to Karel Havlíček. The house has a late-Gothic origin and was later reconstructed by František Schmoranz in the neo-Gothic style.

The Old Town Hall on the southern side of the square is a valuable Renaissance building, reconstructed in the 17th century. The facade ends in battlements; in the Renaissance gable there is the so-called Death of Brod. According to legend this was the figure of a treacherous watchman called Hnát, whose skeleton was placed in the Town Hall as a warning. The place of his execution is, according to the legend, referred to as "Hnát's Stone" (apparently dating from 1513) on a bridge across the Sázava River. The regional library of the Vysočina Region is located in the building.

The New Town Hall, also called the Old Magistrate's Office, dates from the 15th century. It was reconstructed in neo-baroque style at the end of the 19th century.

Malina's House with a richly segmented facade and a gable, reconstructed in late-baroque style.

The "U Zlatého lva" House (The Golden Lion) with a Gothic pillar built into the facade is the oldest pub in Havlíčkův Brod. Historical references to it date to the mid-sixteenth century.

In the centre of the square there is a **Plague Column** from 1717 and a stone **Koudela Fountain with the Figure of Triton** - apparently by the sculptor J. V. Prchal from the second half of the 18th century.

The Decanal Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary is a dominant feature of the town. It was built in the mid-thirteenth century and reconstructed several times before it gained its present form. Valuable frescoes are preserved in the early-baroque dome, a very precious central altar, a painting on a side altar of an Angel - a guardian, apparently by Karel Škréta. The Vilém Bell in the tower, from the first half of the 14th century, is one of the oldest bells to be cast in Bohemia. The tower gallery opens onto a view of its wide surroundings.

The Church of the Holy Family was built as a part of the Augustinian monastery between 1679 and 1705. Building work was started by the Italian builder Jan Baptista Dominik Canavalli and finished by the builder Daniel Měnický from Chrudim. On the northern side it is extended with a Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre. One of our best baroque sculptors, Ignác Rohrbach, took a decisive part in decorating its interior. The perfect

acoustics of the space allow for organ concerts. After the order of Barefoot Augustinians was abolished, the building of the monastery served as a school. At the end of the 19th century the city orchard was founded. At its border stands the **baroque Church of the Holy Trinity**, a site with a remarkable composition and a three-sided Chapel of the Holy Cross. The **memo-rials to Karel Havlíček Borovský** by B. Kafka, to **Havlíček's mother Josephine** by V. Dohnalová and to **Bedřich Smetana** by J. Pelikán are to be found in the city orchard.

The Church of St. Adalbert - today reconstructed in late-Gothic style since the end of the 16th century, originally a Gothic church from the 13th century.

The Church of St. Catherine - built in Gothic style in the 13th century on the site of a former ford, later reconstructed, originally serving as a hospital church.

Preserved sections of **walls with bastions** belong to the fortifications from 1310 and from the last quarter of the 15th century, when the town had a double band of walls with a ditch.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

April	Zahrada (Garden) - a commercial exhibition
May	Spring Craft Fair
July	Štáflova paleta (Štáfl's palette) a meeting of beginner painters
October	Autumn Book Fair - one of the biggest book fairs in the Czech Republic
	Potato Growing Days
November	Autumn Craft Fair

Museum of the Highlands

Havlíčkovo náměstí 19, tel. +420 569 429 151, e-mail: muzeum@muzeum.hbnet.cz, <http://sweb.cz/MuzeumVysocinyHB/>

It has its premises in "Havlíček's House" in the square. A corner oriel and a painted ceiling on the first floor are preserved from the originally



Renaissance house, as well as some Gothic architectural elements. The journalist Karel Havlíček lived and worked in this house. His flat and original furniture is a part of the permanent exhibition.

Permanent exhibition: In the footsteps of Karel Havlíček in Německý Brod.

Art Gallery - Horní 18, tel. +420 569 427 035, e-mail: galerie@mailbox.cz
The gallery shows illustrations in a permanent exhibition of its own collections. Exhibitions are held throughout the year.

Štáfl Bastion - tel. +420 569 497 350

The wall tower preserved from the original fortification. In the tower there are reminders of painter Otakar Štáfl, who worked in the city in the first half of the 20th century.

Monastery Church of the Holy Family - an excellent example of an original baroque interior, organ concerts, concerts of classical music, Christmas concerts.

Regional Library of the Vysočina region

Havlíčkovo náměstí 87, tel. +420 569 400 499, e-mail: knihovna@kkvysociny.cz - information services for the non-profit sector, a specialised Internet workstation for the visually impaired and blind.



WORTH SEEING

The observation tower of the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary offers a view of the city from the tower gallery at 40 m.

K. H. Borovský Memorial - Havlíčkova Borová, tel. +420 569 642 123 - commemorates the life and work of the writer and journalist Karel Havlíček. It is located in his native home, which was declared a national cultural monument.

Lipnice nad Sázavou Castle - Lipnice nad Sázavou, tel. +420 569 486 189
One of the mightiest Czech castles, founded at the beginning of the 14th century. At the beginning of the 16th century it was rebuilt in the late-Gothic style and later reconstructed in Renaissance style. The Castle Chapel of St. Lawrence was reconstructed in the baroque style. After a fire in 1869 the castle was abandoned, in the first half of the 20th century it was partially reconstructed. The large tower offers a view up to 70 km. From June to September there are concerts, theatrical and fencing performances.

In the village under the castle bearing the same name there is the **Jaroslav Hašek Memorial**, in a house where Hašek spent his last years and where he wrote his most famous work - *The Good Soldier Švejk*. tel. +420 569 486 305.

There is one of some forms of **European Centre** according to Czech scientist Jára Cimrman close to the café *Notář* in Havlíčkův Brod.

Stvořidla - a natural reserve on the Sázava River, a paradise for hiking and canoeing fans, a public camp with a railway station of the same name.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

August **Handball Help** - an international tournament in handball, profits are donated to the handicapped.

"Kotlina" Sports Centre, www.kotlina.cz

Swimming pool, sauna, tel. +420 569 424 545

Fitness, aerobics, massages, solarium, tel. +420 569 424 646

Squash, tel. +420 569 424 656

Winter stadium, tel. +420 569 422 512

Rent of bike, tel. +420 569 424 656

Horní Cerekev



www.hornicerekev.cz

Městský úřad (Municipal Office)
Náměstí T. G. Masaryka 41, 394 03 Horní Cerekev
tel. +420 565 396 486, +420 565 396 495,
fax: +420 565 396 746
e-mail: starosta@hornicerekev.cz



HISTORY

The foundation date of Horní Cerekev is not exactly given in historical records. A person called Líček founded the original community and it was named Líčkovice after him. Later the community was renamed after a church, originally a wooden one - the word for this was "cierkev". Tobias of Bechyně, the highest marshal of the Czech Kingdom expanded the community in the 14th century. He gave certain rights to Cerekev - town rights, court authorities, as well as the right to build town walls, which transformed the community into a town. The first preserved written record of the town is from 1361. Tobias of Bechyně built a water fort with moats here on the bank of the largest pond.



The history of the Horní Cerekev manor is very diversified; through history twelve different landlords have owned it. The most famous of them was the Léskovec family. During their rule, between 1411 and 1655, Horní Cerekev became a centre where administrative and economic problems were solved. The town was named Cerekev Léskovcova Superiori after the oldest known member of the Léskovec family, John. The last owner was the family of the German Prince Anthony Charles Hohenzollern, who owned the manor until 1945.

The most recent chapter in the history of Horní Cerekev is its promotion to city status, which took place on 27th October 2000.



SIGHTS

One of the dominant features of Horní Cerekev is the building of the Cemetery Church of St. John of Nepomuk. Formerly it was a chapel of St. Linhart from the 14th century. At the end of the 15th century the Léskovec family renovated it in a late Gothic style, so the chapel turned into a little church. Count Cavriani donated the furnishings for the interior to the church; Dean Jan Sova decorated the outer southern side with

a Sundial. On the western side, above the entrance, there is the emblem of the Prague Archbishop František Ferdinand Künburg from 1715, chiselled in granite. Another building and cultural sight is the **Church of Annunciation of Our Lady**. Originally a wooden church with two towers, it was rebuilt in stone. After a fire in 1821, which destroyed both the towers and bells, only one of them was built again. The interior of the church and its furniture are mostly from the 18th century. The main arch depicts the Last Supper by the painter Číla, from 1911. Under the church floor there are noble, clerical and civilian graves.

In close proximity to the church is the **parish building**. The first records of the parish are from the 14th century. The first known vicar was George Mathew of Vlašim who came to the local parish in 1359.

The present day **chateau** used to be a water fort that belonged to Tobias of Bechyně in the 14th century. It was ingeniously built on a peninsula near the edge of the "Zámecký Pond" pond, so that the moats could be filled with water. The chateau was totally rebuilt in the 17th century by Albrecht Šebestián and equipped with arcades. It was adapted into roughly its present form in 1734 by Francis Ferdinand Künburg. On the eastern side there used to be a wooden drawbridge for pedestrians, cavalry approached the chateau via a stone bridge from the west. Legends say that there was a secret underground passage leading from the chateau to distant forest in Plaňany. In 1994 Věra and Milan Přenosilovi bought the chateau. It was in quite a dilapidated state so they began extensive renovations of the whole chateau complex. Repairs in the chateau itself and in its surroundings are still being carried out at the moment.

The Monument to Victims of War was built and ceremonially unveiled in the square in 1935 to commemorate the citizens of Horní Cerekev who died in the First and Second World Wars.

Near the monument since 1843 there has stood a statue of the patron of Horní Cerekev **St. John of Nepomuk**, originally dating from 1713. Before 1843 the statue was located near the Church of Annunciation of Our Lady.

The Gothic Granite Slab of Jan Léskovec from 1558 is located on the site of the former mill of the Rajský family under the chateau.

About one kilometre from the city there is a Jewish cemetery, which was renovated in 2000.

Little chapels can be found in Turovka, Těšenov and in Chrástov.



NATURE

Leaving Horní Cerekev towards Kamenice nad Lipou you can find a **protected tree** - an ash tree - which is estimated to be 200 years old. A very worthy natural attraction is the 1 km long **Alley of Chestnut Trees** planted between 1884 and 1886 along the road from Horní Cerekev to Pelhřimov.

Near Horní Cerekev you can enjoy a beautiful natural locality with a flooded quarry, at places more than 25m deep. In the nearby village of Nová Buková there is the **European watershed** of two big rivers - the Elbe and Danube.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

Competitions in "mariáš" (a kind of whist) in the restaurant U Suchánků

Hall of culture - tel. +420 565 396 188

Library - tel. +420 565 396 566, e-mail: knihovna.hc@gmail.cz



SPORT

Physical education union CT.INFO - tel. +420 565 396 279
Moravian fishing union

Hrotovice



www.hrotovice.cz

Information centre, Náměstí 8. května 2, 675 55 Hrotovice
tel. +420 568 860 057, e-mail: icentrum@hrotovice.cz
open May - September

Municipal Office, Náměstí 8. května 1, 675 55 Hrotovice
tel. +420 568 860 120, 179, fax: +420 568 860 324
e-mail: meu.hrotovice@pvtnet.cz



December Meeting St. Nicholas and a live Christmas nativity scene

Municipal Library - tel. +420 568 860 126

Cultural Centre - tel. +420 568 860 126



HISTORY

Findings of Neolithic pottery indicate that this area has been inhabited since ancient times. The first written remark about Hrotovice comes from a scroll of King Přemysl Otakar I. dating from 1228.

From its very foundation Hrotovice had a fort, a church and a parsonage. A whole range of yeoman and noble families took turns owning the Hrotovice manor. Until the mid-nineteenth century Hrotovice was a small village that did not differ in any way from the surrounding communities. After 1850 the community became the seat of the district court and a tax authority, a post office was established and first industrial enterprises were founded - a saw mill, a brick kiln and a distillery. The development of the municipality continued at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the 1930s, thanks to its beautiful surroundings, Hrotovice became a famous summer resort. In 1994 Hrotovice was promoted to town status.



SIGHTS

The town is dominated by a **chateau** that was built in Renaissance style at the end of the 16th century in place of a medieval fort. It got its present shape in the first third of the 18th century when it underwent overall reconstruction and a Baroque adaptation. The square courtyard has wooden arcades on the ground floor; frescoes are preserved in the chateau chapel. The birch on the courtyard was planted in 1918 to honour the proclamation of the independent Czechoslovak State. Between 1991 and 1994 the facade of the chateau was renovated and the courtyard was reconstructed with the financial aid of businessmen and citizens of Hrotovice.

The originally Romanesque **Church of St. Lawrence** was rebuilt in Gothic style in the mid-fourteenth century and went through a baroque adaptation in the second half of the 17th century. There are baroque statues from the 18th century in the town - St. Francis, St. John of Nepomuk, St. Vendelín, St. Donatus and St. Florian

The **stone cross** in the centre of the square and a **memorial** at the front of the chateau are reminders of a tragedy that took place in Hrotovice on 8th May 1945 when 114 citizens of Hrotovice and 36 Soviet soldiers died after an explosion of a bomb thrown by mistake.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

May	Traditional fair
August	St. Lawrence pilgrimage and traditional fair
November	Traditional fair



WORTH SEEING

About one kilometre to the southeast in the woods there are the **Nové rybníky** ("New Ponds"), which offer a chance to relax in the summer. Extraordinarily attractive natural scenery can also be found in the **valleys of the Oslava and Jihlava Rivers**. Swimming, fishing and water sports are also possible on the **Dalešice Reservoir**.

Memorial to F. B. Zvěřina

An exhibition documenting the life and work of the academic painter František Bohumír Zvěřina, a local native (1835-1908). Visits possible following agreement with the municipal office - tel. +420 568 860 120

Mstěnice

An abandoned medieval village with a fort (ca 4km eastwards from Hrotovice) was first mentioned in written sources in 1393. The village was destroyed in 1468 by the troops of the Hungarian king Matthias Corvinus during his campaign against Třebíč. Archaeological research has been carried out here, which is of vital significance for our knowledge of how a medieval village lived. Remnants of a mighty stone fort and a yard have been discovered, another scarce discovery is a grain-drying house with a barn from the second half of the 13th century.

The Dukovany Power Station

Information centre, tel. +420 568 815 519, +420 568 860 057
e-mail: infocentrum.edu@mail.cez.cz, www.cez.cz/edu-exkurze
High quality audiovisual technology provides visitors with information about power engineering, use of nuclear energy and the power station itself.



SPORT

Sports hall - 1. máje, tel. +420 568 860 287

volleyball, table tennis, tennis

Football field, skating ring

SportVhotel - nám. 8. května - tel. +420 568 860 013,

www.hotel-hrotovice.cz

swimming pool, sauna, whirlpool, solarium, bowling, tennis hall, squash, horse riding.

Humpolec



www.infohumpolec.cz

Městské kulturní a informační centrum
(Town culture and information centre)

Havlíčkovo náměstí 91, 396 01 Humpolec

tel./fax: +420 565 532 479, e-mail: mekis@infohumpolec.cz



HISTORY

The Humpolec settlement, lying on an old regional route, is mentioned in historical sources from the 12th century. The settlement belonged to an order of the German knights, to the monastery in Želiv and to many noble families. During the 13th century the importance of the region increased thanks to silver mining and the settlement developed quickly. Under the Lords of Dubé the settlement was promoted to a town at the end of the 14th century.

Several decades later the Humpolec region turned to Hussite doctrine - a local, John of Želiv, became a famous leader of radical Prague citizens. After silver mining came to an end at the end of the 15th century the beginning of the drapery tradition was established. The Lords of Leskovec started to build a castle on a hill over the town and called it Orlík. At the end of the 18th century the first factories were established and the importance of the Jewish settlement increased. Drapery production went through such development that in the 19th century the town was called the "Czech Manchester". The family brewery Bernard, whose products are famous far beyond the borders of the region, carries on the tradition of beer making.

Many exceptional personalities come from this region, often world famous ones, e.g. the world famous anthropologist, a warden of the National Museum of the USA, Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, Gustav Mahler - a world famous conductor and composer, Josef Stranský - who became an American conductor, Jindřich Honzl - director of the Osvobozené and National Theatres, Dr. F. Hamza - the founder of pulmonary sanatoria and a writer of the Zálesí region. Every ten years, on the anniversary of the birth of Dr. Hrdlička, an international anthropological congress is held in the town.



SIGHTS

The **Dean Church of St. Nicholas** founded by the Premonstratensians of Želiv in 1233 is a dominant feature of the town. The famous architect Jan Blažej Santini himself took part in its baroque reconstruction.

The remainders of the **Middle Ages castle Orlík** deserted in the 1630s decorate the panorama of the town and are a part of the town park. Only a rectangular tower, the entrance gate and remainders of residential buildings and walls are preserved from the castle.

At the foot of the hill under the castle there is a **Jewish cemetery** from 1719 where relatives of the composer Gustav Mahler are buried. Mahler was born in the nearby village of Kališř. Reminders of the Jewish sett-



lement are the partly preserved Jewish quarters at Zichpili with a baroque synagogue from the second half of the 18th century. The nearby "adits" are remainders of Middle Ages mining. The upper square is dominated by the **Town Hall** dating from 1914 decorated with statues by František Fiala - Futurist and the Museum of Dr. Aleš Hrdlička.

There is also a **memorial** in the square commemorating suffering during both the world wars and the communist era. The **Monument to T. G. Masaryk** by the sculptor Makovský in the Tyršovo Square is also worth mentioning. It was removed three times and erected again, last on 1st March 1990.

In the Havlíčkovo Square there is a single-nave **evangelical church** from 1862 and near the cemetery there is the **first tolerance church** in Bohemia, built between 1785 and 1788.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

May **May festival**

Museum of Dr. Aleš Hrdlička - Horní náměstí 273, tel. +420 566 532 115

The collections have been located here since 1933, in the building of the former school. The anthropology exhibition shows the most up-to-date hypotheses about the origin of life on Earth; attention is paid to human biology and the work of the anthropologist Dr. Hrdlička. The ethnographic exhibition reveals the Humpolec region in the last century, while in the exhibition dedicated to the life and work of Gustav Mahler you can listen to recordings of his music. Permanent exhibitions are supplemented with exhibitions throughout the year.

Permanent exhibitions: Ethnographical exhibition, Exhibition of Gustav Mahler, Anthropological exhibition.

Museum of Scales - Pelhřimovská 1054, tel. +420 601 206 163
A private museum gathers a collection of more than 800 exhibits of kitchen and shop scales.

Gallery - exhibition rooms of the museum in Horní and Dolní Squares.

Cinema - Havlíčkovo náměstí 91, tel. +420 565 532 067

Municipal library - Dolní náměstí 250, tel. +420 565 537 354



WORTH SEEING

Ruins of the castle Orlík - Castrum, o.p.s.

Hradská 818, tel. +420 777 347 511

A rectangular tower, the entrance gate and remainders of residential buildings and walls are preserved from this Middle Ages castle, deserted in the first half of the 17th century. The bread oven and a replica of a pottery furnace from the 15th century have been newly built. Visitors can try baking bread and making pottery during the summer months.

Kaliště - the native home of Gustav Mahler

Obecní úřad Kaliště, tel. +420 565 546 489, +420 607 541 633,

e-mail: kaliste@quick.cz

The world famous soprano singer Gabriela Beňačková accepted the honorary patronage of the reconstruction of the house, which is guaranteed by the foundation Musica Noster Amor. The originally roadside inn with a hall and a restaurant was completed with a newly built music hall.



Bernard Brewery produces special brand beers without pasteurisation. A visit to this family brewery commemorates the tradition of beer making, started in the town in the mid-sixteenth century. The trip, including a video and beer sampling, takes ca 1 hour.

Rodinný pivovar Bernard, tel. +420 565 532 511, fax: +420 565 532 183, e-mail: pivovar@bernard.cz, www.bernard.cz

Březina Educational Path

The Březina Educational Path, the name of which is derived from Otakar Březina, leads through the most interesting localities around the Castle Orlík. The path starts in a new part of the park near the Podhrad Elementary School and is prepared as a round trip with a total length of ca 10 km. 14 instruction panels are presently installed on individual stands by the path.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

May/June **National Autocross Championship**
under the Vilémovský quarry

July/August **International riding competition in CCI versatility**

August **Golden Horseshoe** - national final of the riders'
and carting versatility competition

Winter stadium - Okružní ulice, tel. +420 565 532 891

Horse riding school - tel. +420 565 533 266.

Sports hall, tennis courts, football stadium - tel. +420 565 536 132

Tai kwon do WTF - tel. +420 565 533 144



Chotěboř



www.chotebor.cz

Městský úřad Chotěboř (Municipal Office)
Trčků z Lípy 69, 583 01 Chotěboř
tel. +420 569 641 140, fax: +420 569 622 296
e-mail: mu@chotebor.cz



HISTORY

Chotěboř lies in the beautiful and ecologically clean environs of Českomoravská vysočina (Bohemian-Moravian highlands). The first settlement supposedly existed here as early as the 12th century, perhaps related to the Liběcká path, which passed by here. The first documented owner of the manor was Smil of Lichtemburk, who owned silver mines at other locations too. In 1331 King John of Luxemburg granted the town the mining rights of the city of Jihlava and thus promoted it to a royal town. In 1421 the town was occupied by a Hussite detachment. In 1454 King Ladislav Pohrobek ordered the town fortified again. At the end of the 15th century Chotěboř became the property of Nicholas Trčka of Lípa the Younger who added it to the Manor of Světlá, which change it from royal to a tribute town. During the Thirty Years War the town was dama-



ged by Swedish troops and catholicised. From 1683 Count Kinský, who had the baroque chateau built, took control of the town. After 1836 the town became the possession of the Dobřensští of Dobřenice and remained so until its confiscation in 1948. Several fires changed the face of the town in the 19th century. The fires devastated most houses in the square and the church. Another important event in the history of the town was the arrival of the first train on 1st June 1871.



SIGHTS

The Chotěboř Chateau was built between 1701 and 1702. The basement and remainders of the walls of the former fort, dated to the reign of Charles IV, were used in the building of the chateau. Part of the chateau is the **Chateau Chapel of the Holy Trinity** with rich stucco decorations, frescoes and paintings with biblical motifs. Since 1952 the chateau, returned to the Dobřenský family in 1992, has been the site of the **Town Museum** in Chotěboř. The collections have grown thanks mainly to collecting activities and gifts from local citizens and supporters. Historically valuable articles are in the collection of militaria, sphragistics and geology. As a whole the most significant is the collection of fine arts and books, which contains several quite rare manuscripts, incunabula and old prints.

The Church of St. James the Elder was originally Romanesque and later became Gothic. It was damaged by several fires and built again in the pseudo-Gothic style. The church has two naves and a prismatic tower.

In the Václav Fiala Park there is the pseudo-Romanesque and pseudo-Gothic **Chapel of Elevation of the Holy Cross**. It was built in 1863 according to designs of František Schmoranz.

The Chapel of St. Anne was built in place of a small chapel in 1902.

The Marian Column in the park behind the street called Trčků z Lípy was erected in 1700, at a time when the town was endangered by plague, at the expense of the Lords of the Choteboř manor, the Kinský family.

The town erected a Marian Column in the square in 1890.

At the entrance to the chateau park there is a **statue of John of Nepomuk** from 1720.

The quadrangle three-storied **water tower** is a technical monument. Water from a well near the Doubravka River used to be pumped into its reservoir from where it was gravity fed through a pipe to the Chotěboř railway station for steam engines.



NATURE

Chotěboř lies at the southern border of the Protected Landscape Area of **Železné hory**.

Between the local areas called Bílek and the former Horní mlýn u Chotěboře (Upper mill at Chotěboř) there is the **Údolí Doubravy (Valley of the Doubrava River) Nature Reserve**, which is a part of the Protected Landscape Area of Železné hory and through which there is a 4.5 km long educational path. The Doubrava River flows here through a woody canyon and creates picturesque and wild creeks with stony beds and manifold rapids. We can find here rocky towers, a waterfall, a giant pot or a stone sea. A beautiful view of the valley can be seen from the rocky tower called Čertův stolek (Devil's Table), near which there are two artificial caves. On a rocky point called **Sokolohrady**, where the Sokolov Castle used to stand, there is a memorial tablet to the priest and poet František Bošтік. The "Mikšova jáma" pool, the "Koryto" Canyon, the "Velký vodopád" (Grand Waterfall) or the "Točitý vír" (Spiral Whirlpool) are some other places of interest in the valley that are told about in legends where there are both good and the evil, love and hatred.

Near Sokolohrady there is another reserve - a **sand area** with peat moss and the carnivorous plant Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).

Along the roads to Nová Ves, Libice nad Doubravou or Maleč there are huge oak trees several hundred years old, one of which is the well-known **Žižka Oak**, under which the famous commander is said to have stopped for a rest.

Not far from the Chapel of St. Anne on the western outskirts of the town there are gneiss rocks called **Koukalky**.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

January	Benefit concert
February	Carneval
March	Children's Carnival
April	Spring craft fire
May	Rag day
June	Music festival
July	Sci-fi festival "Avalcon"
October	City ball
December	Christmas exhibition in Town museum



Town museum - Riegrova 1, tel. +420 569 623 293, e-mail: muzeum.chotebor@cbox.cz, <http://web.redbox.cz/muzeum.chotebor/>
Count Kinský built the early baroque chateau of the Italian type at the beginning of the 18th century in place of a Gothic fort. The chapel of the Holy Trinity with rich stucco decorations is preserved in its original state. The chateau is surrounded with an English park in the protected valley of the river Doubravka. Collections document the historical development of the town; the collection of fine arts is abundant.
Permanent exhibitions: Chotěboř - our home, Chotěboř District Administration, Personalities of the Chotěboř region



SPORT

Regular sport events:

January	Announcement of the Sportsman of the Year
March	Miss Aerobic
April	Chotěboř Run
May	Terry Fox race
August	Motor party

Skiing:

Sv. Anna - tel. +420 724 008 731, e-mail: svanna@seznam.cz
<http://svanna.webpark.cz>, 250 m long, snowmakers

Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou



www.jaromericenr.cz

Informační centrum Městského kulturního střediska
(Information centre)

Komenského 1209, 675 51 Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou

tel. +420 568 440 132, fax: +420 568 441 514

e-mail: kulturni_stredisko@iol.cz



HISTORY

Legend says that the Přemyslov prince Jaromír founded the settlement as early as in 1131. Written sources testify the foundation of a fort with a larger community only at the beginning of the 14th century. In the 16th century the fort was rebuilt into a Renaissance chateau, which resembles the present disposition of a building with three wings.

After 1623 the manor was confiscated and sold to a German warrior, Gerhard of Questenberg. Over the next three generations there occurred unprecedented economic, building and cultural developments. Large building adaptations of the chateau took place in the 17th century under Jan Antonín Questenberg, who enriched the town with a servitor monastery with a Loretta and the Hospital of St. Catherine. Building development of the chateau was finished at the beginning of the 18th century under Jan Adam Questenberg, according to a design by the architect Jakob Prandtauer.

In the 18th century there was an unusually rich cultural life in the town. Jan Adam of Questenberg gathered a famous musical group at the chateau, which was one of the most important musical groups of that time. It was here in 1730 that a Czech opera "The Origin of Jaroměřice in Moravia" was performed. The chateau bandmaster and composer František Václav Míča, born in Třebíč, composed it.

When the teacher Václav Jebavý came to the local council school, two hundred years later, he found only a quiet town with no traces of the former rich cultural life. But still this poet - working under the name of Otokar Březina - found unique inspiration here for his poems and philosophical essays.



SIGHTS

The **chateau** has two floors and the ground plan has the shape of the letter H. The mainstay of the chateau is the main wing facing the square, side wings delimitate an honorary courtyard to the north and to the south they are connected with the parterre of the park. The ochre and white colours of the plasters emphasise the facade. In its present form the chateau is one of the most important examples of baroque architecture in Europe.

The Rokytná River divides the park into two parts. Its nearer part is conceived as a French-style parterre; the other has a looser rural conception. The whole park has a consistent symmetrical pattern, which is underpinned



with stone benches and statues from the 1730s depicting characters from classical mythology.

K. F. Toepper, Jean Baptiste and the painter Seglioni decorated the **Church of St. Margaret** in the chateau, which is connected to the main wing of the chateau.

The **Museum of Otokar Březina** is situated in the house where the poet spent the last years of his life. He is also buried at the local cemetery. His tombstone is a splendid piece of work made by his friend, sculptor Antonín Bílek. It is a bronze composition with figures called the "Creator and his Sister Pain", which depicts the human and artistic fate of the poet.

In the square there is the **Sculptural Group of the Trinity** and on the bridge across the Rokytná River there is a group of **baroque sculptures** - St. Mary Magdalene, St. John of Nepomuk, a Pieta, and St. John Sarkander.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

August **Peter Dvorský International Music Festival**

Traditional feast in Jaroměřice

December **Christmas fair at the state chateau**



WORTH SEEING

Chateau - tel. +420 568 440 025, e-mail: zamek@wo.cz, <http://jaromerice.web.worldonline.cz>

Visitors can choose between two tours, which make accessible the whole part of the chateau originally used by the nobility. Among the interiors of the chateau most important are the ceremonial rooms: the ancestral hall with an allegorical drawing on the vault by F. M. Francius, the dance hall with painting by Jean Baptiste and a preserved set of sitting furniture, and a Chinese parlour with inlays. G. Alfieri and J. Canoni made stucco decorations. On the ground floor of the chateau there is a Roman bath and a sala terrena. Every year, during the summer season, a music festival is held in the historical rooms of the chateau.

Otokar Březina Museum - tel. +420 568 440 204

The museum is the oldest literary museum in Moravia. The apartment of the poet is preserved in its original form; the study library contains the whole body of the Březina's work. There is also a mini gallery of paintings and graphics by František Bílek. The Society of Otokar Březina also administers an archive where they gather manuscripts, testimonies and personal confessions about Otokar Březina and about those who were influenced by his work. School groups can choose between two video programmes about Březina and among almost thirty audio programmes that also include other famous people - Jakub Deml, František Bílek, Jan Zahradníček, Bedřich Fučík, Jiří Kuběna and others. It is an interesting variation for literature lessons.



SPORT

Tennis courts - Sokol Sports Club, tel. +420 568 440 252

Tennis courts - tel. +420 568 440 135

Football playground, table tennis

Swimming pool - tel. +420 568 440 354



Jemnice



www.mesto-jemnice.cz

Městský úřad, odd. kultury a regionálního rozvoje
(Municipal Office)

Husova 103, 675 31 Jemnice

tel. +420 568 450 221- 222, kl. 113, fax: +420 568 450 877

e-mail: kultura@mesto-jemnice.cz



HISTORY

Jemnice is one of the oldest towns in Moravia. The original settlement arose the site of a frontier castle at the turn of the 11th and 12th centuries. The town was founded at the beginning of the 13th century as royal property at the crossroads of trade routes near the ford across the Želetavka River, above gold and silver deposits. This is also testified by the name of the town - Jemnice was a centre for "pit diggers" - taking ore from pits. The first written record of Jemnice is in the Chronicle of Kuřim dating from 1226.

The town experienced its greatest prosperity in the Middle Ages. During the reign of the Luxemburg dynasty it was awarded extensive privileges. Prosperous times alternated with times of decline. The town was totally devastated twice - in 1468 during a campaign of Mathias Corvinus and during the Thirty Years War. Owners of the Jemnice manor also changed. From 1842 Jemnice it belonged to the Pallavicinis, who remained its owners until 1945.

Preserved medieval city walls and several gates delimit the ground plan of the historical part of the town. A statue of the so-called "gentle maiden" - the palladium of the town - is built into one of the gates. Jemnice was the site of one of the oldest Jewish communities. The first written account comes from 1336. A substantial part of the houses and a gate are preserved from the Jewish quarter. The oldest tombstones in the Jewish cemetery date from the 17th century.

Some important persons were born or worked in Jemnice: Franz Grillparzer - an Austrian romantic poet and the Charlemonts - a family of painters. Roman Havelka - painter of the Dyje region - was also born in Jemnice. Jan Vrba, a student and a professor at the country forestry school, drew inspiration from the local surroundings for his writings.

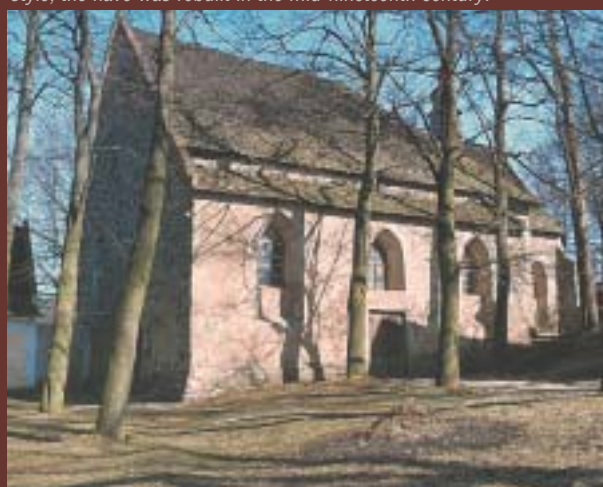
The town got its present face, which has a classical character, after a fire in 1832.



SIGHTS

The town has been declared a **conservation area**. Around the historical core there are double **medieval walls** preserved with four bastions and two barbicans.

The church buildings, preserved to this day, demonstrate the significance and the architectural beauty of the medieval town. The oldest one is the **Church of St. James** in the suburb of Podolí, originally a Romanesque rotunda, of which a round tower remains (the oldest preserved tower in the whole of Moravia). The presbytery is in high Gothic style; the nave was rebuilt in the mid-nineteenth century.



The town **Church of St. Stanislav** in the square, originally Gothic, was vaulted with Renaissance vault in the 16th century, and the furniture in the interior is baroque. Under the choir there are important Renaissance tomb slabs of the Meziříčie Lords of Lomnice. The interior of the Gothic monastic **Church of St. Vitus** arose during the baroque adaptation in the 18th century, when J. Winterhalter enriched it with fresco decorations of the altar in the presbytery.

Near the Franciscan monastery there is the "**Line of St. Vitus**", nearly 800 years old. It is connected with the activities of the preacher Jan Kapistrán.

The **chateau** was rebuilt from a late Romanesque castle in 1661. It gained its final shape one hundred years later. The chateau is surrounded with a large park in a rural style (21 ha).

The **medieval aqueduct** leading from the Church of St. Vitus to the town is protected as a historical monument.

To the north of the town, on a hill by the road to Chotěbudice, there is the **aristocratic Sepulchre of the Pallavicinis**, built between 1902 and 1904 in neo-classical style.



CULTURE

Barchan

A traditional historical feast is held every year in the second half of June, on the first Sunday after St. Vitus's Day. It recalls the year 1312 when, according to a legend, the Queen Elisabeth Přemysl temporarily took



refuge in the town. Nowadays four runners compete for the "barchan" (6 cubits of Czech fustian), a scarf, stockings and a wreath, those were the presents for the four messengers who brought the message to the Queen Elisabeth about the victory of her husband, John of Luxemburg.

Town Museum - náměstí Svobody 75, tel. +420 568 450 767

Exhibitions are located in a baroque citizen's house, adapted in imperial style.

Permanent exhibitions: Minerals and rocks, Mining and the history of Jemnice region, Regional history

Open air summer and permanent cinema - tel. +420 568 450 509



WORTH SEEING

Na jemnickách (2 km to the South) - a locality with preserved remnants of medieval gold and silver mining pits.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

August

Fire Brigades' Competition of the Mayor of Jemnice

Challenge Cup - traditional competition of men, women and children's teams.

Town forest - 450 ha, asphalt roads suitable for biking trips and for cross-country skiing in winter (2 km to the North from the town)

Natural lido U hlubokého rybníka - a recreation area with huts (3 km to the east of the town)

Natural lido Červený rybník (2 km to the west of the town)

Swimming pool - 3 pools - one with salt water, slide, showers, netball field (2 km to the west of the town near Červený rybník)

Horse riding - Dešná - Plačovice (7 km to the south of the town)

Tennis, table tennis, football, chess, calanetics, aerobics - Sokol Sports Club, tel. +420 568 450 503

Biketrial, motocross



Jihlava



www.jihlava.cz

Turistické informační centrum (Tourist information centre)
 Masarykovo nám. 19, 586 01 Jihlava
 tel./fax: +420 567 308 034, +420 567 167 158, 159
 e-mail: infojihlava@ji.cz



HISTORY

Jihlava, the oldest mining city in Bohemia, arose during the first half of the 13th century during colonisation of the area, accelerated after the discovery of silver ore. The outflow of wealth from mining was reflected in the generosity of its disposition. Three main church buildings were built almost at the same time - the Parish Church of St. James the Elder and the monastery complexes of the Minorites and the Dominicans. Royal privileges guaranteed prosperity for the city and Jihlava soon became one of the influential cities in the kingdom. It was protected by massive walls, the square was bordered by stone houses with arcades and coins were minted in the city. Jihlava also occupied a leading position in the legal field - for the first time in the Central Europe mining law, along with civil law, was codified here, which became a model for many other mining cities. The importance of silver mining decreased at the end of the 14th century, when the richest veins of pure silver were depleted. However, the economic development of the city at that time depended on trade and crafts - drapery in particular became the decisive economic branch for the next three centuries. A big fire in 1523 ended the medieval phase of construction in the city, which was renovated in Renaissance style. After the damage caused by the Swedish occupation at the end of the

Thirty Years War had been cleared, the city was renovated in the baroque spirit and achieved new economic and cultural development. The Empress Marie Therese invited Dutch drapers to the town and their experience led to an advancement in production. In the second half of the 18th century Jihlava was the second biggest producer of cloth in the monarchy. The city gradually expanded beyond its tight walls, the square gained street lighting, and the town hall was rebuilt. At the beginning of the 19th century the city gates and narrow gateways were demolished and the facades of houses were adapted in classical style.



SIGHTS

The historical city centre is an urban conservation reserve. The sloping rectangular **square** is, thanks to its area (36,650 m²), one of the largest historical squares in the country. It is bordered with town houses on Gothic foundations. Furthermore, there is a baroque plague column and two stone fountains. Beneath the historical heart of the city there is an underground labyrinth of passages with a total length of 23 km. A section of the passages is open to the public.

The Parish Church of St. James the Elder was consecrated in 1256. The interior, adapted in baroque style, contains Gothic sculptures and a Renaissance gilded font. The gallery of the north tower is open to the public in the summer months.

The Minorite Church of Assumption of Virgin Mary is one of the oldest stone buildings in the city. Inside the church is preserved in its original form (huge late-Romanesque pillars, fragments of Gothic paintings, statues of female saints).

The Dominican Church of Elevation of the Holy Cross was started in French Gothic style and finished under the influence of the Gothic style of Parléf. It was taken over for military purposes in 1871 along with the monastery. The Czechoslovak Hussite Church presently uses it. A part of the monastery was renovated to become the Gustav Mahler Hotel.

The interior of the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius hosts an exceptionally precious sculpture: a Přemyslid cross from the beginning of



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

- March** **Festival of dramatic art** - a regional competition of secondary school theatre groups
Regional festival of amateur student theatre companies
- April** **On the Walls of Jihlava** - reconstruction of the assault of Jihlava in 1402
- May** **Aluminium William** - a festival of amateur videos
Bohemia Talent - a competition of beginner singers
Regional theatre group festival
House, flat and garden - a regional exhibition
- June** **International choir festival**
Colliers' parade - a historical city celebration
Aerosalon - an exhibition of aircraft technology
Organ days - a cycle of organ concerts
National festival of children's folklore groups
Beer festival
- June - July** **"Vysočina" music festival**
a piano competition of G. Mahler
- June - September** **Jihlava cultural summer 2003**
- August** **Muzika Jihlava 2003** - a rock festival
- September** **Hedgehog day** - beer festival of the Jihlava brewery
Let's meet on the "Kopeček" (the "Hill")
concerts and theatrical performances within the framework of National Mental Health Week
Mahler Jihlava music festival - an international festival
- October** **Jihlava music days**
International festival of documentary films
- November** **Arrival of St. Martin**
- December** **Festival of cartoons**
Jihlava Christmas - a series of concerts and theatrical performances



the 14th century. Organ music concerts are regularly held in the church. The **Town Hall**, adapted in the baroque style, came into being by joining three early Gothic houses. The Compact of Basil was ceremonially declared in front of the town hall on 5th July 1436. This ended the Hussite Wars in our lands.

The **City Walls** were built around the emerging city shortly after its foundation. The three-kilometre fortifications was divided up by five gates, of which the **Gate of Our Lady** is preserved. The double wall tier was reconstructed into its baroque shape in the 17th century. The moat has been adapted into a park.

A **Jewish cemetery** recalls the existence of a Jewish community. It was founded in 1869 and covers an area of 9000 m² and there are more than one thousand tombstones of members of the local Jewish community - among others the parents of Gustav Mahler. The Memorial to Victims of the Holocaust was unveiled in 1995.



"Horácké" theatre - Komenského 22, tel. +420 567 321 717
e-mail: hdj@hdj, www.hdj.cz

The tradition of theatre in Jihlava stretches back to the second half of the 16th century. The city got its permanent theatre in 1850; in 1995 an extensive modernisation took place.

Divadlo na Kopečku ("The Theatre on the Hill")

Brněnská 54, tel. +420 567 552 232, e-mail: divadlo.na.kopecku@seznam.cz
The theatre provides a venue for amateur groups, chamber poetic nights, discussions and concerts.

De Facto Mimo

Brněnská 15, tel. +420 603 523 419, +420 605 528 272, <http://dfm.hyperlink.cz>
An independent theatrical studio.

Museum of the Vysočina Region (the Highlands)

Masarykovo náměstí 57/58, tel. +420 567 309 728 - administration, tel. +420 567 300 091 - exhibitions, +420 567 300 828, e-mail: muzeum@muzeum.ji.cz, <http://muzeum.ji.cz>

Exhibitions are located in two historical houses on the square. In one of them, a former guild house of master drapers, the largest "covered courtyard" with an arcade pathway of Tuscan pillars in Jihlava is preserved. The museum's permanent exhibitions depict the nature and history of the Vysočina region and the history of the city. Permanent exhibitions are supplemented by temporary exhibitions.

Permanent exhibitions: Silver mining and minting, Geology and mineralogy of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, Conservation and protected areas in the Jihlava region, Living nature of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, Jihlava in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, Embellishments of the Plandry chateau, Jewish synagogue.

The Young Gustav Mahler and Jihlava Exhibition

Kosmákova 9, tel. +420 567 309 147, +420 606 725 528

You can see period documents recalling the phase of the composer's life spent in Jihlava, and hear some recordings. The building is also used for occasional exhibitions and lectures.

Regional Gallery of the Vysočina Region (the Highlands)

Komenského 10, tel. +420 567 301 680, Masarykovo nám. 24, tel. +420 567 309 721, e-mail: ogv.art@pvtnet.cz, www.ogv.cz

It has its premises in two historical houses in the town centre, whose interiors are also remarkable from the architectural point of view. Its collections include works of art from the 19th and 20th centuries and mainly contemporary art related to the Vysočina region. Supplemented with temporary exhibitions.

M + K Gallery - Čajkovského 33, tel. +420 567 309 919

e-mail: mk-galerie@mk-galerie.cz, www.mk-galerie.cz

Exhibitions of graphics, painting and non-decorative art.

ART F&F Gallery - Masarykovo náměstí 19, tel. +420 567 330 029

Contemporary artists.

GJP Gallery - Masarykovo náměstí 18, tel. +420 567 321 856

Contemporary regional artists.

Mini Gallery - Jarní 22a, tel. +420 567 301 949 - young artists.

"Výheň" Gallery - Kosmákova 7, tel. +420 567 303 028

Copies of Czech historical glass, pottery, jewels, graphics, Christmas nativities.

Sandra Wine Bar (Vinárna Sandra) - Grand Hotel, Husova 1, tel. +420 567 303 541, e-mail: info@grandjihlava.cz, www.grandjihlava.cz

Exhibitions of paintings.

Gustav Mahler Hotel - a gallery in the former monastery refectory

Křížová 4, tel. +420 567 320 01,

e-mail: gustavmahler@iol.cz, www.hotelgmahler.cz

Ján Šmok Gallery - studios of the Graphics Secondary School,

Dvořákova 12, tel. +420 567 311 938,

e-mail: atelier@jitel.cz, www.susg.cz

Purmerend House - Husova 21, tel. +420 567 310 595,

occasional exhibitions from the Dutch twin town.

K & P Bookstore and Tea-room - Masarykovo nám. 21, tel. +420 567 312 873 - exhibitions of paintings and photographs.

House of Culture of the Trade Unions - Tolstého 2, tel. +420 567 300 861, www.dko.cz

City Library - Hluboká 1, tel. +420 567 167 850, www.knihovna-ji.cz

VRAK BAR - Prevention Centre - U Pivovaru housing estate, tel. +420 567 304 802 - discussions, exhibitions, cultural events.

Child and Youth Centre - Brněnská 46, tel. +420 567 303 521, www.ddm.ji.cz

Dům Gustava Mahlera - Znojemská 4, tel. +420 567 306 232, +420 608 666 416, e-mail: bohunovskam@seznam.cz - pictures, thematic exhibitions

Galerie Půda - Joštova 27, Mai - September, tel. +420 603 145 660, e-mail: puda.jihlava@seznam.cz, www.javab.ji.cz/puda - pictures, thematic exhibitions, young artist.

Galerie Café bar Jablkoň - Masarykovo náměstí 39, tel. +420 608 811 884, e-mail: martintomek@email.cz - pictures, young artist.

Galerie - Theatre Horácké divadlo - Komenského 24, tel. +420 567 321 717 - pictures, thematic exhibitions, young artist

Sokol Cinema - Tyršova 12, tel. +420 567 300 801, www.dokina.cz

Dukla Cinema - Jana Masaryka, tel. +420 567 303 278, www.dokina.cz



WORTH SEEING

Jihlava Underground

Občanské sdružení Georgii Agricola, Hluboká 1, tel. +420 567 167 887, +420 607 968 392, +420 605 982 142

The underground of Jihlava is the second largest preserved underground system under a historical building area in the Czech Republic. The passages arose by interconnecting cellars chiselled into the rock in the 14th century, often three floors deep and serving for the storage of beer and handicraft products. The deepest point of the route is 13 metres deep; there is also a unique fluorescent passage.

ZOO - Březinovy sady 10, tel. +420 567 573 730, fax: +420 567 320 839

e-mail: jizoo@zoojihlava.cz, www.zoojihlava.cz

The ZOO lies in the valley of the Jihlávka River in a woody park - "Březinovy sady", 10-minutes walk from the city centre. It was founded in 1958 and is known for its breeding of rare animal species. Children can use the extraordinary children's contact ZOO. An attraction is the South American Pavilion equipped with state-of-the-art technology, fogging system, tropical rain and sounds of the jungle. You can see more than 400 animals of 100 species in an area of 8 acres.



Viewing Tower of the Church of St. James the Elder

Tourist information centre, Masarykovo nám. 19,
tel./fax: +420 567 308 034, e-mail: infojihlava@ji.cz
Building of the north tower (63 m), which served as a watchtower, was finished at the beginning of the 14th century. The gallery is at 40m and offers a view of the wider surroundings.



The Gate of Our Lady with a Viewing Gallery

Sdružení Jihlavská brána, Věžní 1, tel. +420 567 333 659, +420 732 948 313
The Gate of Our Lady is the only gate preserved from the five Middle Ages city gates. It is a typical symbol of the city. The top of the gate is open to the public and offers a view of the whole city. There are exhibitions in the mezzanines.

Educational path on mining

www.regionalist.cz/stribro
The marked path, dedicated to history of mining in Jihlava, is 5.5 km long. Ten information boards tell tourists about the history of silver mining and local nature.

Brewery and soft drinks factory

Pivovar a sodovkárna a.s., Vrchlického 2, tel. +420 567 164 111,
www.pivovar.jihlava.cz

The brewery produces the beer branded "Jihlavský ježek" (Jihlava Hedgehog). The tradition of beer production in Jihlava stretches back to 1379. A trip to the brewery with beer tasting can be supplemented with a lunch in the neighbouring Brewery Restaurant where you can try specialities made from beer.

Excursion - glassworks Bohemia

Jihlava - Antonínův Důl 107, tel. +420 567 122 310, +420 567 122 111



SPORT

Traditional sport events:

- January **National Youth Table Tennis Tournament**
Robert Cink Memorial
cross-country and downhill skiing race for everybody
- February **Jihlava Hedgehog** - figure skating competition
The Sportsman of the Vysočina Region

- March **National Team Skating Championship**
AXIS Cup - swimming race
- April **Easter Tournament**
volleyball competition for non-registered players
- May **The Driver of the Vysočina Region**
Tesla Devil
- June **National Gliding Championship**
Triathlon of the Horácko Region
Gymnastics Day
Terry Fox Run
- September **Grand Prix of the Jihlavské listy in the 1500m race**
Horácko Region Air Show
- October **Run through Heulos**
- November **17th November Run**
- December **Christmas Junior Hockeyball Championship**

"Vodní Ráj" Lido

Romana Havelky 5a, tel. +420 567 230 166, +420 800 100 475,
e-mail: vodniraj@smj.cz, www.vodniraj.cz.

Outdoor and indoor swimming pools, an outdoor round swimming pool used throughout the year, an outdoor toboggan 85m long, an indoor toboggan 92m long, slides, a water castle, a wild river, massage nozzles, pearl baths, a group whirlpool, a children's paddling pool, a sauna, a steam sauna, massages, a solarium, tennis courts, beach volleyball.

FC PSJ Jihlava Sports Hall - E. Rošického 6, tel. +420 567 304 148
Indoor swimming pool, toboggan (45m), outdoor sunbathing, beach volleyball pitch, fitness room, sauna, rehabilitation centre, bowling, football field nearby.

"Horácký" Winter Stadium - Tolstého 23, tel. +420 567 305 447

Indoor stadium, outdoor skating ring, fitness room.

SK (sport club) Jihlava Handball Field - plk. Švece 1, tel. +420 567 306 593. Part of the field is adapted for hockey ball; hall for table tennis.

SK Jihlava Volleyball Centre - Úprkova ul., tel. +420 567 300 754 - a field, a fitness room.

SK Jihlava Sports Hall - Okružní 2, tel. +420 567 300 718

Indoor sports, a sauna, a football field nearby.

Tennis club Spartak Jihlava - in Tennis centre Area - Mostecká 24,

tel. +420 567 302 436, +420 567 322 798, +420 602 574 492

Tennis club - Mostecká 28, tel. +420 567 303 806

Squash club - Romana Havelky 1, tel. +420 567 211 282

Motokárová dráha (go-kart circuit) - Křížkova 17, tel. +420 777 088 134-5, www.speedclub.wz.cz

Squash - at the Tennis Centre, tel. +420 567 302 436, 567 322 798

Henčov Sport Aviation Airport - Aeroklub, Henčov 61

tel. +420 567 303 171, +420 567 221 500, e-mail: aeroklubjihlava@ji.cz,
http://www.aeroklub.ji.cz, joy flights over the city.

Riding schools -

- Jiří Vejmělek, Na bálidle 8, tel. +420 777 148 414

- Merco Hybrálec, Hybrálec 21, tel. +420 567 210 927

- Pavel Zástěra, Kamenná 10, tel. +420 567 212 896, +420 737 381 082

- P. Nepraš, Plandry, tel. +420 567 210 350, +420 602 353 540

Free-climbing wall - ZŠ E. Rošického, Rošického 2, tel. +420 567 300 068 - 5.5m high with parameters allowing for competitions.

Skiing - the landscape around the city is used for cross-country skiing, downhill skiing fans can use slopes with ski-lifts:

Mrákotín - tel. +420 567 317 542, +420 567 216 115

The slope is 350 m long, the altitude change is 55 m, artificial lighting.

Brtnice - tel. +420 567 216 115

The slope is 356 m long, the altitude change is 60 m, artificial lighting, the slope is oriented northwards.

Čeřínek - tel. +420 567 309 801, The slope is 450 m long; the altitude change is 90 m, artificial lighting and a portable lift for children.

Luka nad Jihlavou

tel. +420 567 219 495, 567 219 149, snow line +420 605 449 493,
www.gizela.cz The slope is 560 m long; the altitude change is 90 m,
artificial lighting and a portable lift for children.

Kamenice nad Lipou

today more of a curiosity, although still fully functional, was opened in 1906, connecting Kamenice with Jindřichův Hradec.



www.kamenicnl.cz

Informační centrum při MěÚ
(Information centre at the municipal authority)
náměstí Čsl. armády 52, 394 81 Kamenice nad Lipou
tel. +420 565 432 101, fax: +420 565 432 190
e-mail: pokladna@kamenicnl.cz



SIGHTS

Jan Malovec established the **chateau** in place of a Gothic castle from the 13th century by reconstruction in the second half of the 16th century. The courtyard and the palace have maintained their original size. Spacious rooms and two arcade floors were built next to the walls. One arcade floor was walled up by the Geymüller family. Between 1839 and 1842 a wool cramping works was established in one of the chateau's wings. From 1946 to 1998 the chateau served as a children's sanatorium. Presently the chateau is undergoing overall reconstruction.

The Church of All Saints was founded at the beginning of the 13th century. It went through a whole series of constructional changes and was damaged several times by fire. The tombstones of local noble families on the outer walls of the church date from the 16th and 17th centuries - formerly they were located in the paving of the church. The tower was built in 1707. It is 49.75 m high and houses four bells ringing with majestic harmony. The last reconstruction of the tower took place in 1994.

The Bradlo Forest Cemetery lies about one kilometre to the south of the city. At the southwest slope there is a cave called the Lutheran **Arian Furnace** where, according to legend, non-Catholics secretly met. An important scholar in the field of tropical diseases and the discoverer of the typhus bacillus, Dr. Stanislav Provázek von Lanow, is buried at the cemetery together with his sister, the painter Marie Galimberti-Provázková. The **Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene** can be found at the cemetery, dating from the mid-fourteenth century and built on octagonal foundations. The path to the cemetery has been bordered since 1806 by fifteen stone stations of the cross. It was established in 1765 and between 1992 and 1993 was renovated by the sculptor Krnínský and paintings by R. Břichčín were installed.

The Memorial Linden was planted in the chateau park in 1248. The top of the tree was struck by lightning in 1824, the torso of the trunk and two branches close to the ground are preserved. On the 750th anniversary of the town (1998) another linden - its daughter - was planted in the chateau garden. The Liberty Linden in the square was planted in 1919 and the linden trees near the church in 1848.

The square is decorated with the **Imperial Fountain**, chiselled by the stonecutter Hraba of Jihlava in the mid-nineteenth century, the **Statue of St. Wenceslas**, installed by Marie Therrese of Goltz in 1765, the **Memorial Tablet** of the 750th anniversary of the town and the **Memorial to F. Sadílek**, a local teacher and a founder of scouting, who died in the concentration camp in Mauthausen.

A memorial to the Jewish settlement is the Jewish cemetery from 1803 with a series of imperial tombstones from the first half of the 19th century. It offers a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape.

The composer **Vítězslav Novák** was born in the town and the museum has an exhibition devoted to him. One of his busts, by Karel Otáhal, decorates the school building; the other, by Jan Kodet, was unveiled in 1995 in front of the chateau. The mother of the composer lived in the nearby Johanka gamekeeper's lodge. An alley of larches, planted in 1835, leads up to it.

The memorial tablet on the house in Vackova street commemorates the national priest, poet and writer **František Josef Vacek**, the writer of the lyrics to the famous song "U panského dvora".



HISTORY

The first written record of the town dates from 1267. Kamenice nad Lipou was founded at the beginning of the 13th century as a settlement by a castle. According to the chronicler Hájek of Libočany it was called Kamenice u Lipky, later it was given the name Česká and after the renewal of town walls in 1702 it added the epithet nad Lipou - "above the Linden", because of a linden tree planted in the chateau garden in 1248. The first known owners of the castle were the Benešovic family. The next owners were the Malovec family; after Sigmund Matthew Vencelík of Vrchoviště the manor was bought by the Paradiše family. At that time the citizens of Kamenice lost almost all privileges and rights and thus they lost their main sources of profit. In 1695 the citizens of Kamenice received a pardon by an imperial edict during a litigation with Ezliáš of Hartig. Another important owner of the manor was Count Rey, who built a school and established iron-works. The family of the Viennese banker Geymüller, who looked after the castle and the town very well, owned the manor until 1945.

Various crafts developed in the town - drapery, stocking weaving and shoemaking. In the 1720s and 1730s silver was mined at Melíšek and at the end of that century iron ore was mined in Vodná. In 1875 Antonín Rückl had a glassworks built in Včelnička. The narrow-gauge railroad,



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

June

May

1st Saturday of each month

Brass band festival

Fair

Regular markets



WORTH SEEING

Narrow-gauge railroad - www.jhmd.cz

A local railroad with the track gauge of 760mm ensures regular traffic on the line from Jindřichův Hradec to Obrataň. The first journey took place on 23rd November 1906. In the summer months there are a lot of possibilities for trips through the romantic landscape. It is interesting that classical Edmandson cardboard tickets are used, supplied by a local printing house at the railway station in Kamenice nad Lipou. Tickets from here are also used for other lines in the Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland and other countries.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

May

July

September

Show Jumping Competition

Crystal Cup Football Tournament

Fire Fighter's Challenge Cup

Moto-cross

Volleyball field - tel. +420 565 434 373

Tennis courts - tel. +420 565 434 373

Bowling - tel. +420 565 434 678, +420 565 432 188

Horse riding - riding club in Břeží (riding school 2.5 km), tel. +420 606 807 015

SOuZ School Riding Club - tel. +420 565 432 691

Biking routes - seven routes available (12-34 km long) with detail itineraries at the information centre

Skiing in Antonka - (2km), 250m long, altitude change 50m, artificial lighting.

Fishing - tel. +420 565 432 201

Ledeč nad Sázavou



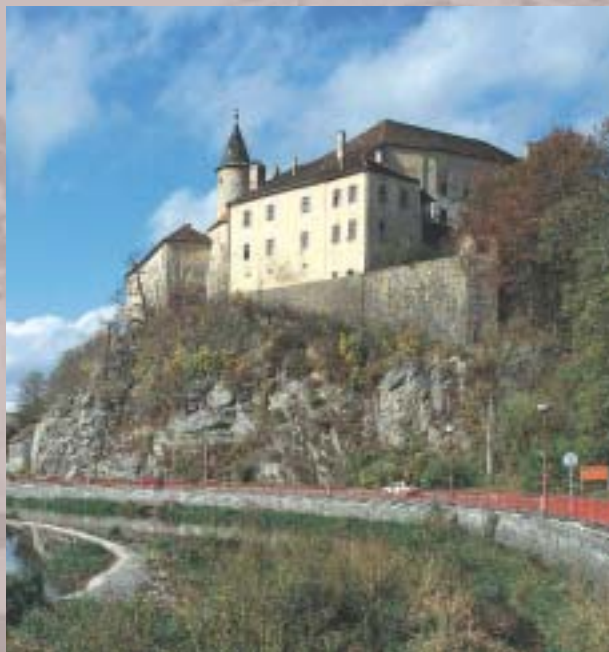
www.ledec-net.cz

Information centre - Hrad Ledeč nad Sázavou s.r.o.
Husovo nám. 60, 584 01 Ledeč nad Sázavou
tel. +420 569 721 471, tel./fax. +420 569 721 507
e-mail: is@ledec-net.cz



HISTORY

Ledeč nad Sázavou is one of the oldest settlements in Bohemia. The origins of the town can be dated to the mid-twelfth century, whereas the first written records of it come from 1181 and 1186. In the 13th century the Lords of Ledeč are mentioned, the most important of them being Sigmund of Ledeč, who was one of the most important men in the Czech Lands during the reign of the King Přemysl Otakar II. Soon after its foundation Ledeč became the second most important economic centre of the Sázava



region after Německý, today Havlíčkův Brod. Craft production and trade were on the rise and from the end of the 14th century it gradually gained all town rights, which were approved overall by King Ferdinand I in 1526. During the Hussite era Ledeč is already mentioned as a town.



SIGHTS

Ledeč Castle is undoubtedly the dominant feature of the city. The castle complex lies on the right bank of the Sázava River, on a high limestone rock. The castle was founded in the 13th century as an early-Gothic building. When visiting the castle you can visit also the Town Museum, which has had its premises here since 1938. You can see extensive collections of arms, coins, glass, china and pottery from the time when pottery was prosperous.

The Jewish synagogue was built in 1739 as a replacement for a synagogue from 1606, which burned down. The building has one floor, built in rural-baroque style. Its interior is interesting mainly for its vaults, stucco decorations and the Ladies Gallery. After a fire in the 19th century it was reconstructed in classical style. The Jewish community of Ledeč ceased to exist in 1942 with the Jews having been sent to concentration camps. None of them ever returned to Ledeč. After the war the synagogue served as a storehouse, in 1991 it was declared a cultural monument and presently it is used for exhibitions and concerts.



The Jewish cemetery is located in the western part of the city behind Hrnčířská street near the new cemetery. It was founded in 1601 and is one of the oldest in Bohemia. About one thousand citizens of Jewish denomination are buried here. Since the Second World War there have been no burials here. The cemetery is valuable from both a historical and artistic point of view. Tombstones are mostly baroque, the oldest ones dating from 1679 and 1706. The cemetery is constantly being reconstructed. This year the tombstones of the parents of Marie Hermannová - Mahlerová (mother of Gustav Mahler) have been found.

The foundation of the **Church of St. Peter and Paul** is dated to the beginning of the 14th century. The church was built in Gothic style. The decanal church lost its treasures several times in the course of history. A gilded copper monstrance with 24 busts of saints made from silver has been preserved to the present day. It was donated to the church in 1773 by Dean Jan Neffka. The vault of the church nave is a European curiosity. It is not supporting, only decorative. Potters from Ledeč made it in the 16th century.

On the eastern side of Hus's Square there stands the 11-metre high **Marian Sculptural Group** by the sculptor and woodcarver Jakub Teplý of Pardubice. The group was made to celebrate the Marian Cult in Bohemia. On its four sides there are the statues of Czech patrons - St. Wenceslas, St. Adalbert, St. Florian and St. John of Nepomuk. In the middle there is a column with clouds and little angels, which ends with a statue of the Virgin Mary. In 1988 the group was completed refurbished.

The Statue of John Hus - it was initiated by the Tyl local theatrical group in 1921, when the foundation stone was ceremonially laid. Sculptor Rudolf Kabeš of Tábor made the statue from artificial stone. John Hus is holding an open book with the sign "Pravda vítězí" (truth wins) in his right hand and on the pedestal there is a sign "Milujte se vespolek, pravdy každému přejte" (Love one another, wish everybody the truth.). The statue was ceremonially unveiled in May 1926.



NATURE

The Stvořidla Nature Reserve - the most beautiful and valuable part of the Sázava River between Světlá and Ledeč. In the quaternary period water channelled a valley cut in granite masses where the river flows. Rounded granite stones protrude from the riverbed. On the right-hand bank runs the Sázava railroad across the Stvořidla.

Moravské Budějovice

In a picturesque creek of the Sázava River under the railway station in Vilémovice is the so-called **Sunny Creek**. A Czech writer of books for the youth, Jaroslav Foglar (nicknamed Hawk), a long-time leader of the Junák (Scout) organisation, often came here with his unit from the year 1925 and the name comes from him. His most famous book "Hoši od Bobří řeky" (Boys from the Beaver River) was written here. In 1997 a memorial to Jaroslav Foglar was unveiled in Sluneční zátoka (Sunny Creek).



www.mbudejovice.cz

Městské kulturní středisko - informační centrum
Nám. Míru 1, 676 02 Moravské Budějovice
tel. +420 568 420 410,
e-mail: info.beseda@ktvmb.cz



CULTURE

City Museum - Hrad, Ledeč nad Sázavou, tel. +420 569 721 128, 604 564 812
The castle, dating from the first half of the 13th century, was rebuilt in the Renaissance style, then baroque style and for the last time in 1897 after a fire. Many architectural elements are preserved - a cylindrical tower, a Renaissance loggia, and two gates. The museum has had its premises in the castle since 1938. Its collections (archaeology, crafts, ethnography, arms, and numismatics) are installed in historical showcases in a manner common at the time when they were made - in 1911. You can see temporary exhibitions of paintings and photographs in the museum gallery throughout the year. Occasional fencing, theatrical and musical performances take place in the castle.



WORTH SEEING

Chřenovice Castle overhangs on a rocky point at the confluence of the Jestřebnice and Sázava Rivers, above the railroad through the Sázava region. Only a round tower with thick walls and remainders of the other castle buildings remain from quite a large castle built between 1289 and 1318.

Pavlov - This village is famous for its two glass furnaces (Svatojánská and Hanibalovská) from 1826, though today obsolete. Afterwards only a grinding shop remained. There is a well-known conservation station in the village.

Hut' Anna - the only glasswork in the Czech Republic, where replicas of historical glass are made, Bělá 55, tel. +420 569 721 164



SPORT

Fitness Centre - Koželská 552, tel. +420 569 721 592, +420 569 720 536
Youth Home at the VOŠ and ISŠS school - handball, tennis, volleyball, football-tennis, indoor football, Koželská 551, tel. +420 569 720 536, +420 569 621 592.

Multi-purpose Sports Field (with artificial surface) - climbing wall, tennis court ... Nádražní, tel. +420 723 736 854

Horse riding - farma Dvůr Na Rozvadkově, tel. +420 606 531 681

Fishing - Městský úřad, tel. +420 569 726 210

Tennis courts - Hradní, tel. +420 604 147 348

Indoor tennis courts - Koželská 601, tel. +420 569 726 016

Public lidos



HISTORY

The first written record of the existence of a settlement dates to 10th April 1231. On that day Queen Constance, the widow of Přemysl Otakar I, gained a dowry, part of which was the Budějovice region.

The trading community of Moravské Budějovice was promoted to town status probably during the reign of the King Přemysl Otakar II in the second half of the 13th century. King Vladislav II Jagelonský acknowledged all existing privileges and gave the town an emblem and seal in 1498. In 1522 the Wallensteins bought the town. The town developed quickly during their reign. Zdeněk of Wallenstein took part in the Estates Uprising and the Emperor Ferdinand II confiscated his properties and in 1626 transferred them in the same year to Colonel Hannibal of Schaumburg in return for his military services. His successor Henry Rudolf Schaumburg decided to build his manor house here. In 1666 the construction of the chateau began.

Another lord of the manor was Count Francis Wenceslas Wallis. His grandson Josef held posts in the governing body of the Austrian monarchy, including Minister of Finance. Joseph Wallis is buried under the altar presbytery of the church of St. Giles in Moravské Budějovice.

The Wallis family owned the town until 1848. After serfdom was abolished they became the owners of a country estate. In 1928 the manor transferred to a niece of Josef Wallis, Countess Marie Anna Salmová, married as Schaffgotschová. In 1945 the manor was confiscated and a year later

the chateau, courtyard and farm buildings were given by the Ministry of Agriculture to the town to establish a museum.



SIGHTS

Cylindrical rotunda - the charnel house from the 13th century is the oldest building in the city. It was adapted to its present form at the beginning of the 18th century. The fresco on the ceiling called "The Last Judgement" is dated 1726.

The Parish Church of St. Giles was built on the remains of a church noted in 1240. The church was originally built without side naves; it had a wooden ceiling and a wooden bell-tower on the west side. A cemetery enclosed with a wall also belonged to the church. A Viennese painter, Ignác Dullinger, painted the altar painting of St. Giles in 1851.



There are only few records on the **Chapel of St. Anne**; there are also different opinions on the date of its construction, which range from the 13th to the 15th centuries. According to legend the body of the Czech King Přemysl Otakar II was kept overnight in the chapel in 1297 when it was carried from Znojmo to

Prague (Přemysl Otakar II died on 26th August 1278 on the "Moravian Field"). Terezie Polyxena, the widow of Václav Renalt of Schaumburk, built the **Chapel of St. John of Nepomuk** in 1713. The chapel stood on a cemetery built between 1617 and 1620.



Permanent expositions: Extinct and disappearing urban crafts, Extinct and disappearing rural crafts, Town history, Chateau, Meat market

The Tower of the St. Giles's Church

It was built on the north side of the church presbytery in 1714 and it is 49.9 m high. Two bells are preserved inside - the first dating from 1432 and weighing 300 kg, and the other from 1535 and weighing 1,700 kg. The tower offers a view of the town and its wider surroundings from the gallery.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

February	Meeting of choirs
March	South Moravian wine-tasting
May	International brass band festival
	Choir festival
June	Whitsunday feast - craft fair
July	Against the stream - rock festival, profits given to humanitarian purposes
November	Gala concert of composers
December	4 advent concerts



WORTH SEEING

Museum of the Vysočina Region (the Highlands) - exhibition of handicrafts

náměstí Míru 1, tel. +420 568 421 100

The chateau was rebuilt by Count Jindřich Rudolf Schaumburk from the town hall and four town houses in the second half of the 17th century. Since 1947 it has housed the Regional Museum, which was incorporated into the Museum of West Moravia in Třebíč in 1969. Part of the exhibition is located in rooms of a former meat market consisting of twelve shops.



SPORT

Lido - Husova 1499, tel. +420 568 421 960
three pools, 50 m slide, sport fields, beach football and volleyball, sauna, mini golf



Tennis courts - Sokol physical education union, tel. +420 568 421 583

Bike rental office - Velo Kabelka, 1. máje 123, tel. +420 568 421 809

Horse riding - Lažínky (3 km)

Football field

Biking: recommended literature:

Cykloprůvodce Moravskobudějovickem a Podyjím (16 one-day and half-day trips with return to Moravské Budějovice)

Náměšť' nad Oslavou



www.namestnosl.cz

Kulturní a informační středisko
(Culture and information centre)
Masarykovo náměstí 100, 675 71 Náměšť nad Oslavou
tel. +420 568 620 493, fax: +420 568 620 338
e-mail: mks-namest@iol.cz



HISTORY

Náměšť is mentioned for the first time in 1234. At that time it was the property of the Mezeříčský of Lomnice family, who built a castle above the river. During the next few centuries the town changed owners several times, the castle was conquered and demolished several times and the town was repeatedly plundered by military troops.

In 1563 Náměšť came into the hands of the Žerotín family. Jan Starší of Žerotín supported the activities of a printing house of the Czech Brethren



where the remarkable Kralice Bible was printed. At the beginning of the 17th century Náměšť was promoted to town status and gained a town emblem. In 1752 the Haugwitz family bought the chateau and the whole manor. The family owned it until 1945. Fridrich Vilém Haugwitz founded a

Capuchin monastery in 1759, where a cloth producing factory was later established. This significantly influenced the development of the town and influx of new inhabitants. Another distinguished owner of the manor was Jindřich Vilém Haugwitz. He founded a musical group at the chateau, which was well known throughout the whole of Moravia. Furthermore his son, Karel Vilém, successfully composed and made friends with Johann Strauss. He had an Empire summerhouse built in the nearby Jinošov for theatrical and musical performances.

Another important point in the history of the town was the year 1850, when Náměšť became the seat of the district authorities. In 1886 it was promoted to town status. The first honorary citizen was T. G. Masaryk.



SIGHTS

The chateau is the most important monument. It is the dominant feature of the town. A cylindrical stone tower is preserved from the original Gothic castle. Between 1565 and 1578, under the rule of Jan Starší of Žerotín, the castle was rebuilt into a Renaissance chateau according to a design by the architect Gialdi. The emblem of the Žerotín family hangs above the entrance gate. The next owners, the Haugwitz family, reconstructed the chateau in baroque style. The chapel in the walls is decorated by paintings and sculptures from an abolished Capuchin monastery; the vault of the chateau library has rich stucco and fresco decorations. The library contains 16,000 volumes including the Kralice Bible. After 1945 the chateau served as a summerhouse for President Edvard Beneš, today there is a valuable collection of tapestries there. Music concerts are regularly held in the chateau library and in the court-yard. The cha-



teau game park is well known for breeding fallow deer.

The baroque bridge across the Oslava River is one of the oldest preserved stone bridges in the country. It was built in 1737 and is decorated by twenty statues of male and female saints. Eight of them are works of Josef Winterhalter.

In the square our attention is drawn to the **Sculptural Group of the Holy Trinity** dating from 1715, a piece by the sculptor Antonín Riga, a late Renaissance town hall and a baroque rectory, whose facade is decorated with statues by Josef Winterhalter. The same sculptor made the sculptural decorations for the Chapel of St. Anne in the so-called Špitálek (little hospital), built in 1748. Pavel Troger made the paintings there.

The Church of St. John the Baptist is a dominant feature of the square. After a fire in 1639 it was rebuilt in place of the original Gothic church. Among the most valuable decorations are the altar paintings by the painters Stoll and Pavel Troger.



NATURE

Údolí Oslavy and Chvojnice Nature Reserve (Oslava and Chvojnice Valley)



A unique piece of preserved nature where there are stone seas and woody steppes alternating with almost primeval forest growth. Reminders of medieval castles document the past settlement.

Mohelen Serpentine Steppe
Serpentine is a rock whose chemical and physical characteristics allow for the occurrence of dwarf plant forms. Within the small area of this protected area there are an exceptional amount of plant and animal species.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

- May** **Náměšťská placka** - a competition of amateur "tramp" (a kind of country music) bands
- June** **Concentus Moraviae** - concerts of classical music an international music festival of 13 cities.
- July** **Folk Holidays** - a music festival, theatre, art projects.
- September** **Enlivened Chateau** - living pictures from the history of the chateau. Open doors day for monuments.
Concert at the Chateau - a concert of classical music.
Wine and Pork Feast

Old Town Hall Gallery Summer cinema



WORTH SEEING

The Chateau - tel. +420 568 620 319, e-mail: zamek.namest@telecom.cz, www.zamek-namest.cz

There is a large collection of tapestry from the 16th to 19th centuries in the chateau halls. Two visiting tours familiarise the visitors with period interior furniture, including the library, the chapel, and the study of the President Beneš. A park surrounds the chateau.

The Chapel of St. Anne - visit possible on the basis of agreement with the City Culture Centre, tel. +420 568 620 493.

The Church of St. John the Baptist - visit possible on the basis of agreement with the rectory, tel. +420 568 623 955

Kralice Bible Memorial

Kralice nad Oslavou, tel. +420 568 643 619

Remainders of a Gothic fort, where the Kralice Bible was printed in a secret printing office of the Czech Brethren between 1579 and 1594. The museum shows visitors objects from the original printing office - 4000 preserved metal letters which are unique in the whole world.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

- May** **Chateau Hill**
national championship in up-hill car racing.
- Náměšť - Čučice Long-distance Hike**
- June** **Oslaviáda**
rafting a section of the Oslava River in unusual vessels.

Winter stadium - tel. +420 568 620 036

Tennis courts - tel. +420 568 620 002

Football field - tel. +420 568 620 00

Bathing - Rathan Pond, the Vícenický Žleb Dam Lake.

Sport fishing - the Oslava River, the Vícenický Žleb Dam Lake, the Dalešice Dam Lake, - tel. 568 623 181

Game hunting in the Chateau Game Park - tel. +420 568 620 239

Horse riding, carriage trips - Otradice 19, tel. +420 568 676 403

Canoeing

Nové Město na Moravě



www.nmnm.cz

Městské informační centrum
(Town information office)

Vratislavovo náměstí 97, 592 31 Nové Město na Moravě
tel. +420 566 650 254, +420 566 650 255, fax: +420 566 617 202
e-mail: ic@nmnm.cz



HISTORY

The city was established in the 13th century during the period of colonization of the Czech and Moravian frontier. It was recorded as early as at the end of that century under the name Nova Civitas, that is Nové Město, and later promoted to town status in 1635. Its biggest rise was achieved

under the reign of the Lords of Perštejn in the 16th century. This flourishing was replaced by the period of a great economic and social decline as well as Counter-Reformation oppression during the following two centuries. From the second half of the 19th century till 1949 Nové Město na Moravě was a district town. Up to that period the town retained its character as an agricultural, craft, cultural and administrative centre with no larger-scale industrial background.

The rich tradition of graphic art is the

result of the creative efforts of generations in the 19th and 20th centuries. Nové Město na Moravě is the birthplace of notable representatives of Czech sculpture such as Jan Štursa and his follower Vincenc Makovský, a national artist. The scenery, with its picturesque character, has inspired painters, writers and composers.

The ski tracks in the snow-covered countryside laid the foundation for the skiing tradition and production of skis. Since the 1920's a number of outstanding competitors - participants in the Winter Olympic Games and world championships - have contributed to the successes of skiing. The tradition of skiing competitions at Nové Město dates back to 1910. The Golden Ski of the Czech and Moravian Highlands, the most popular competition, established in 1934, has been noted in the FIS calendar since the 1970s and ten years later it became part of the world cup in track events.

Nové Město na Moravě is a popular centre of tourism and recreation in the region of the Žďár Hills.



SIGHTS



An urban conservation area was declared in 1990 consisting of the preserved historical-urban town centre, including a number of interesting monuments.

The beginnings of the palace go back to the second half of the 16th century. After a big fire it was rebuilt in baroque style and extended in the middle of the 18th century. Its

premises gained their present character, including the pseudo-stylistic palace façade in the 1870s. Inside the palace is the Horácko Gallery.

The Old Town Hall originates from 1555. This building did not escape fires and reconstructions either. Its last reconstruction occurred at the beginning of the 1990's. The baroque building with a Renaissance core is shingle-roofed. In its turret there is a bell used to raise the fire alarm in the past. Since the beginning of the last century the town hall has been used for the needs of the Museum of Horácko with its ethnographical and skiing exhibitions.

The Catholic Church of St. Kunhuta is decorated with sgraffito made by a local of the town - Karel Němec - in the period from 1928 to 1929. The oldest part of the church is its Gothic presbytery. The tower originates from the 16th century and the nave was arched in the 18th century. The so-called Black Chapel has well preserved folk frescos.

The Protestant Church was built between 1896 and 1898 in Neo-Renaissance style.

The open spaces of the town are decorated with a number of outstanding sculptural works, most of which were made by the local inhabitants of Nové Město - Jan Štursa and his follower Vincenc Makovský.



NATURE

Nové Město is an important centre of the **Protected Regional Area of the Žďár Hills**, declared in 1970. The rock formations attract many visitors. Within the proximity of Nové Město the following rocks are accessible - Vávrova, Pasecká with its view point and Brožkova. As regards more distant spots it is worth visiting the **National Nature Reserve of Žák's Mount** with a nature trail, the highest peak of the Žďár Hills - Nine Rocks with the rock town, the region of Samotín and Blatiny with distinctive housing development and finally the rocky tops of Štarkov with the ruins of Skála Castle.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

June **Nova Civitas** - celebrations with a cultural programme, trade fair and exhibitions of folk products

August **Fair**
Blues Night

September **Scouts Day**

Horácko Gallery

Vratislavovo nám. 1, tel. +420 566 618 025

e-mail: horacka.galerie@nmmn.cz, <http://hg.nmmn.cz>

It is located in a former Renaissance palace which was rebuilt in Baroque style in the middle of the 18th century and later on it was adapted in Pseudo-Renaissance style.

Permanent exhibitions: Sculpture exhibition, Landscape painting in the region of Horácko, Glass, glass, glass

On sale - souvenir glass from Škrdlovice, postcards and paintings



Museum of Horácko

Vratislavovo nám. 114, tel. +420 566 650 216

e-mail: horacke.museum@nmmn.cz, <http://hm.nmmn.cz>

Since the beginning of the last century the museum exhibitions have been kept in the building of the former town hall, which originates from 1555. It was rebuilt in Baroque style later on. Through the course of the year the permanent exhibitions are supplemented by temporary ones.

Permanent exhibitions: The Time of Generations - folk culture, Glassmaking and the iron industry in the region of Nové Město, History of production of skis and skiing in the region of Nové Město, Schoolroom of the 1920s and 1930s.

From May till September a mineralogy exhibition - "The Memory of Stone" and Vířský Mill are open



WORTH SEEING

Vířský Mill - a movable collection of figures in the yard of the Museum of Horácko. The mill is powered by a waterwheel. It is in operation from May till September, starting up every half an hour.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

January

The Golden Ski of Czech and Moravian Highlands - World Cup in Cross-country Skiing
National Championship of Muschers (Dog sleighing)

Mini golf - on the Hotel SKI's premises, tel. +420 566 653 011, clubs for loan in the hotel reception

Tennis - BVV Zubří Recr. Resort, artificial lighting, tel. +420 566 615 578

Squash, fitness, sauna - Artis Sports Centre, tel. +420 602 707 106, +420 566 615 999, www.artis-nm.cz

Golf - Svratka Golf Course, tel. +420 602 523 699, +420 566 662 322, +420 541 211 503

Natural swimming pool - tel. +420 602 78 99 16, climbing frames, refreshments

Snow tubing (sliding down on snow boats) - BVV Zubří recreational Resort, tel. +420 566 615 578



Skislopes:

Nové Město na Moravě - tel. +420 776 777 999, tel. +420 566 616 337 length 550 m, artificial lighting, snowmakers, <http://sjezdovka.nmmn.cz>

Zubří - tel. +420 566 615 578, BVV Zubří Recreational Resort slope length: 350 m

Roženecké Paseky - tel. +420 566 562 831, +420 566 562 816 slope length: 500 m

Nový Jimramov - tel. +420 777 177 719, +420 608 226 832 lengths: 750m, 650m, 410 m, artificial lighting, www.skijimramov.cz

Kuklík - tel. +420 566 664 714, +420 604 975 052, slope length: 350 m

Dalečín - tel. +420 302 727 228, e-mail: dalecin@atlas.cz, 520 m long, artificial lighting, snowmakers



Pacov



www.mestopacov.cz

Městské kulturní středisko (Town culture centre)

Španovského 319, 395 01 Pacov

tel./fax: +420 565 442 216

e-mail: meks.pacov@tiscali.cz



HISTORY

The first flourishing period of the town occurred during the 15th and the 16th centuries when Pacov obtained its first municipal privileges. In 1957 Pacov was promoted to manorial town status. The manor was owned by many owners and finally it became the property of the religious order of Barefoot Carmelites.

Stimulation of economic, cultural and social life in the second half of the 19th century created the foundations of the present industrial production of former coppersmithery and small-scale leather haberdashery.



In 1888 Pacov gained a faster connection with the world via the newly opened Czech-Moravian transversal railway.

The beginning of the 20th century was important for the town and its history of motorcycle sport. It is likely that the idea of establishing the international motorcycle federation was developed here and realized during the first congress of FIM on the 22nd December 1904 in Paris. Two years later the first international races took place on the Pacov circuit. This history is commemorated by a memorial plaque situated on the palace building along with the exhibition of two-wheeled vehicles in Kámen Castle and a veteran rally.

In 1864 Antonín Sova was born in Pacov. He was an outstanding representative of Czech poetry. The region of Pacov became an everlasting source for his poetic inspiration.



SIGHTS

The original castle from the 12th - 13th century was rebuilt into a **palace** in the 16th century. In 1708 the Barefoot Carmelites came to Pacov and rebuilt the palace into a monastery. It was extended to the present shape in 1719 and under the reign of Josef II the monastery was abolished and the building was again used as a palace. During the 1860's the east wing was used as a school and a teachers' flat. Here, in a teacher's family, the future poet Antonín Sova was born. The palace was the property of the Weiss-Tessbach family up until May 1945, then it passed over to state administration and soon afterwards a military garrison was established here. After its cessation the palace was transferred



into the town's possession. After complicated and long-term reconstruction the south and west parts of the building will be used for the cultural needs of the town.

The tower and ground plan are preserved from the original building of the **Decanal Church of the Archangel Michael** from the 13th century. The church was rebuilt into its present form in the second half of the 15th century. Since that time there have been Gothic reliefs on the outer sides of the supporting columns. They represent institutions that were engaged in the building process. Most of the paintings in the interior are from the second half of the 16th century. The layout of the arching, caricatures and signs are a hundred years older. The interior furnishing is mostly from the Baroque period. The building of the present height of tower was not finished until the 1870's. Its outer adaptation was completed in 1997.





In 1719 the **baroque Monastery Church of St. Václav** was built. Only five plans are preserved from the former church. After a big fire in town in 1727, the church was renovated and with the abolition of its order it was not used for religious services any longer. Its next owners used the church for a variety of purposes - from a storage space to a representative space. Between 1947 and 1974 the Czechoslovakian Hussite Church used it. Overall reconstruction was completed in 1994 including the adaptation of basements where there is a wine bar at the present. The church interior is used for art exhibitions during the summer season.

The Cemetery Church of St. Barbora was initially a Baroque eight-sided chapel to which the nave was added between 1681 and 1682. The main altar and pulpit are in Baroque style along with the woodcuts of St. Peter and Paul. The organ originates from the middle of the 18th century. The outer reconstruction of the church was finished in 1998.

The most ancient tombs at the **Jewish cemetery** that are preserved date back to the first half of the 18th century despite the fact that the land was purchased in about 1680. Within 1920 and 1925 the cemetery was extended and an embankment was made here.

The Chapel of St. Anna is a Gothic building dating from 1701 - 1702. On its dome there are paintings of genre scenes - a view of Hradčany and Pacov. The altar is in rococo style and dates from the middle of the 18th century. The outer plastering, including the roof covering, were adapted in 1989.



WORTH SEEING

Kámen Castle

394 13 Kámen u Pacova, tel. +420 565 426 619

Originally a Gothic castle rebuilt in baroque style and adapted in the spirit of Romanesque Gothic in the 19th century. Its exhibitions include an introduction to the castle's history and a unique exhibition of two-wheeled vehicles (apart from other things a motorcycle of Laurin and Klement from 1898). In the course of the year seasonal exhibitions take place.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

- June **Feast of the Great** - gala concert in honour of Jára Cimrman
- August **The Pacov Meridian** - multi-genre festival, sculpture symposium, www.polednik.cz
- The Kozimberk Fete**
- September **Traditional Pacov Fair**
- December **Advent** - concerts, Old Czech markets, trade exhibitions, Bethlehem

The Town Museum of Antonín Sova

Hronova 273, tel. +420 565 442 193

The museum is situated in a single-storied listed town house from the 18th century. The documents related to the first motorcycle races on the Pacov circuit in 1906 are part of its historic exhibition. The latest exhibit is a renovated Baroque cupboard for storing records from the Pacov vicarage. In the course of the year the permanent exhibitions are supplemented by temporary exhibitions.

Permanent exhibitions: History of the Pacov Region, the Life and Work of Antonín Sova, Painting Hall of Jan and Hana Autengruber.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

- Spring, Autumn **International Motocross Championship of the Czech Republic**
- August **Football Copper Cup**
- The Pacov Wagon** - a volleyball tournament
- Summer **Clay pigeon shooting competitions**
- April, February **Summer and Winter Sova Path**

Pelhřimov



www.pelhrimovsko.cz

Turistické informační centrum
(Tourist Information Centre)
Masarykovo náměstí 10, 393 01 Pelhřimov
tel./fax: +420 565 326 924
e-mail: ic@kzpe.cz



HISTORY

The history of the town stretches back to the 12th century. The town was in the possession of Prague bishops - the tradition considers Bishop Pelhřim (in Latin Pelegrin) to be the founder of this town. The town emblem underlines this fact with its image of a pilgrim at a gate between two towers.

The original settlement from the 12th century was probably established on the site of the what is now Old Pelhřimov. Later on its name also included a settlement around the Church of St. Vitus. After Vitek of Hluboká plundered the settlement in 1289 a new town - protected by ramparts and ditch - was founded in its immediate neighbourhood. The original oval ground plan has been preserved up to the present day. The town rapidly developed from the middle of the 14th century. It gained a number of privileges from its owners - Prague bishops. It became a trade centre for its surroundings and handicrafts flourished - cloth manufacturing, canvas manufacturing, the weaving trade and production of perník (a kind of gingerbread).

In the period of the Hussite Revolution Pelhřimov was governed by Hussite district commissioners. The town was transferred into the possession

of Mikuláš Trčka of Lipa in 1437. At that time Pelhřimov was well-known for its many ornamented city houses and its strong ramparts and tall gates. Two of the gates are preserved.



In the middle of the 16th century the Říčanský family of Říčany became the new owners. They built a palace in the upper part of the city square. After prolonged disputes with manorial nobility the town bought its freedom from serfdom in 1572 and an Imperial Charter of Rudolf II promoted Pelhřimov to a royal town in 1596. The peaceful development of the town was interrupted by the Thirty Years War. The town was invaded several times and damaged by several fires. Most of the houses were burnt down in 1766. After the fire the houses were rebuilt anew and the historical town centre gained a baroque character.

Industrial development of the town during the 19th century was important for its overall development. The opening of the railway in 1883 also contributed to this development.



SIGHTS

The town centre has been declared an **urban conservation area** due to the generally well preserved building monuments, centred around Masarykovo náměstí with Renaissance and Baroque houses and an Empire fountain.

The chateau of the Lords of Říčany was built in 1550 and rebuilt in the baroque style in 1770. The palace hall is decorated with Václav Hubatius' frescos representing biblical scenes. At present there are exhibitions from the district museum in the palace. The illuminated Utraquist Hymnal from the 15th century, the flag painted on silk by Josef Mánes and period costumes are among the most interesting exhibits.

From 1849 a court was established in the palace. This period is remembered by the sign of eagle in the upper part of the palace façade. The statues of Justice and Guardianship in the lower part of the palace façade date back to the period when the building was used as the town hall. The turret on the building is fitted with a chiming clock and on its face there are representations of Hercules with a club and Saturn with a scythe.

The Dean's Church of St. Bartoloměj was built at the end of the 13th century. Its original three-nave basilica was extended and, in 1589, decorated with sgraffito. The dominant feature of the town is the church tower at a height of 61 m.

The Church of St. Vitus is the oldest church building in the town. Its Renaissance and Baroque building was built on medieval foundations. At present there are music and exhibition halls here.

The Chapel of St. Marie is the most outstanding baroque building in the town. A former chapel of pilgrimage and later a cemetery chapel, it was built according to the design of the Reverelli brothers between 1710 and 1712. The so-called **Šrejnar House** was built in the late Renaissance style in 1614. Its name recalls its owner Kryštof Šrejnar who was an enterprising tradesman in cloth. One of the most beautiful Renaissance houses on the town square is the **Burgrave or "Broum House"** that was newly rebuilt by Yeoman Jan Broum from Chomutovice after a fire in 1561. Its front is decorated with sgraffito. Gallery M is located in the house.

The so-called **Fára House** is a successful example of a cubist reconstruction of a baroque house according to the design of architect Pavel Janák. Two prismatic gates preserved from the medieval fortress. One is the three-storied **Rynár (Upper) Gate**, built in the 15th century. In the past a complex set of front gates used to stand before it. The gate is 17m high and it has a new pyramid roof with a turret in which a Gothic bell hangs. The wooden courtyard gallery is supported with stone cantilevers. The second gate is the five-storied **Jihlava (Lower) Gate** with a gabled roof, which also dates from the 15th century. It is 36m high and its roof ends with a turret from the 18th century. The Jihlava Gate contains a Museum of Records and Curiosities.



Cinema Vesmír - tel. +420 565 323 372

City Library - Jirsíkova 841, tel. +420 565 321 093



WORTH SEEING

Museum of Records and Curiosities

Jihlava Gate, tel. +420 566 321 327, +420 565 323 163, +420 777 601 304
e-mail: agentura@dobryden.cz, www.dobryden.cz

The museum is situated in a five-storied prismatic gate from the 15th century. The museum is administrated by the Dobry den Agency which publishes the Czech supplements to the Guinness Book of Records. The museum contains about a hundred curious exhibits - the smallest functional motorcycle in Bohemia, the largest carved wooden spoon, miniature engravings on a pinhead etc. and photo documentation from the annual Festival of Curiosities and Records.

MINIMAX Leisure Centre

ulice Legií - on the premises of Vesmír Cinema, tel. +420 565 321 713
The centre for children and the youth is administrated by the Dobry den Agency. While having a cup of coffee or ice cream you can see internationally unique objects - a functional steam engine completely made of glass, a teapot with the capacity of 640 litres or a wardrobe hanger 451 centimetres long.

Ghost Museum - Masarykovo nám. 17, tel. +420 565 324 927, +420 565 326 924, e-mail: kultura@mestopelhrimov.cz, www.sweb.cz/muzeumstrasidel

The exhibits are replicas of supernatural beings said to have actually appeared or to still appear around Pelhřimov.

The observation tower of the Church of St. Bartoloměj offers a view of the town and historic exhibition.

The Dean's Garden was established as early as in 1603 and it makes a pleasant leisure setting in the town centre.

Křemešník is a place of pilgrimage in the proximity of Pelhřimov with the baroque Church of the Holy Trinity. Nearby there is pseudo-stylistic villa belonging to the sculptor and medal maker J. Šejnosta - Windy Mansion.

Pípalka Observation Tower - tel. +420 565 394 112, +420 605 499 941, e-mail: jan.hana@atlas.cz, 52m high, 765m above sea level



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

June **International Festival of Records and Curiosities**
July, August **Brass band concerts on the town square**
- every Sunday

Museum of the Vysočina Region (the Highlands) - Masarykovo náměstí 12, tel. +420 565 323 184

Museum exhibitions are housed in two historical buildings - in the former palace of the Lords of Říčany and in Šrejnar's House. An originally Renaissance palace built by Adam of Říčany was rebuilt in baroque style and in the middle of the 17th century it was used as the town hall, and later the premises of the court. Its ground floor features preserved ribbed vaults, while the first floor houses the former banqueting hall with ceiling paintings. The late Renaissance Šrejnar House was built at the beginning of the 17th century. Permanent expositions are supplemented by exhibitions. Permanent expositions: History of Pelhřimov's Region, Personalities of the Region, Art Collections

District Museum Gallery - tel. +420 565 323 184 - exhibitions

Gallery M - Masarykovo náměstí 17, tel. +420 565 321 548 - exhibitions

Church of St. Vitus - tel. +420 565 323 904 - concert and exhibition hall

City Theatre - Solní street, tel. +420 565 324 288 - The pseudo-classical building of the theatre (former National House) was built between 1895 and 1896 on the site of an old salt factory.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

May **Grand Tournament in Basketball**

Sports Centre - Nádražní 1536, tel. +420 565 325 243, e-mail: tsmpe@iol.cz, swimming pool, beach volleyball field, winter stadium, grass field, athletic track, volleyball courts, sports hall, table tennis, fitness, tennis courts

Swimming pool - tel. +420 565 326 747

Winter stadium - tel. +420 565 325 989

Tennis courts - K tenisu 1741, tel. +420 565 322 368

Football stadium - tel. +420 565 325 179, +420 728 111 954

Firing range - tel. +420 565 323 166

Bowling - Dolnokubínská 1451, tel. +420 565 332 417

Horseback riding - tel. +420 565 323 166

Skiing - Křemešník, tel. +420 565 326 708

Slope length: 350 m, camber: 50 m, artificial lighting

Počátky



www.pocatky.cz

Kulturní zařízení města Počátek (Počátky Cultural Facility)
Horní ulice 87, 394 64 Počátky
tel. +420 565 495 474
e-mail: kultura@pocatky.cz



HISTORY

The town of Počátky is located in romantic countryside west of the highest peak of the Czech and Moravian Highlands - Javoříce. The name Počátky is derived from the surrounding springs, streams and lakes.

The region of Počátky was populated during the 13th century. The name Počátky is first recorded in a book of correspondence of Bishop Tobiáš



from Bechyně from 1285 to 1290. In 1389 Jindřich of Hradec bought this book and his descendants owned it till the beginning of the 17th century when their family died out. During the Hussite Revolution some of the poorer inhabitants left for Tábor and those who were richer remained devoted to Menhart of Hradec who protected his manor against the Taborite hordes. In 1423 he went into battle in near Horní Dubenky where Taborite detachments were on their way towards Počátky. This battle gave the folk name "Krkavec" to the nearby Lake Bor. People from Počátky were rewarded for their devotion to Menhart by the right to build a fortress around the town. After the end of the Hussite Wars Počátky became an important production and trade centre of the region, however two disasters permanently inhibited its development - fires and war. As early as the beginning of the Thirty Years War the region of Počátky was plundered and devastated with even more serious destruction caused by the Swedish in 1645.

In the 17th century the Šternberk family obtained this manor. Their coat of arms has become a part of the new city emblem. After a fire in 1821 the character of buildings was changed and the fortifications nearly disappeared.

During the 1920's the town was well known as an attractive summer destination with several summer resorts nearby. The Baths of St. Kateřina were the most popular.



SIGHTS

The originally Gothic **Church of St. John the Baptist** was rebuilt in Baroque style later on.

A Memorial Plaque can be seen in the old post office where Karel Havlíček Borovský stopped on his unwilling way towards Brixen. Another memorial plaque is situated on the spa building in memory of the stay of poet Julius Zeyer, the Čapek brothers, the singer Karel Burian and other outstanding personalities.

In Počátky there is also the parental house of a Moravian historian of the 17th century, Tomáš Pešina of Čechorod as well as the house of the composer Vítězslav Novák, who spent ten years of his childhood in this house and finally the **native house of the poet Otokar Březina**, including the poet's memorial.

On the town square there is the **baroque Sculptural Group with the Fountain of John of Nepomuk**.

In the town cemetery are the graves of the parents of Otokar Březina and Vítězslav Novák. The first wife of poet Josef Václav Sládek - Emilie - is also buried here.

At the nearby baths there is the **baroque Chapel of St. Kateřina** that is attributed to the famous family of Dienzehofer.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

June **Midsummer Fair**
September **Festival of St. Wenceslas**

The Municipal Museum of Počátky and the Native House of Otokar Březina

Palackého nám. 27, tel. +420 565 495 215, +420 565 493 037, e-mail: museum.pocatky@cmail.cz

The historic museum exhibition presents the most ancient records of the region's settlement, the production of craftsmen at the turn of the 18th century, guild objects, religious relics and social life of the 19th century. The native house of Otokar Březina is part of the museum.

Permanent exhibitions: Records of the Life and Work of the Poet Otokar Březina, Ethnographic Collections, Handicraft Production, Social Life



SPORT

Regular sport events:

June **Child's Day**
July **Senior Football Tournament**
Crystal Cup in Football Tournament

Fishing on the lake Valcha – only with a permission of local fishing organisation

Holiday resort "Valcha", tel./fax: +420 565 495 625, tel. +420 606 608 676, e-mail: ptomandl@iol.cz
volleyball and tennis court, table tennis, child's court.

Polná



SIGHTS



www.mesto-polna.cz

Informační centrum (Information centre)

Husovo náměstí 39, 588 13 Polná

tel. +420 567 212 556, fax: +420 567 212 636

e-mail: infocentrum@mu-polna.cz



The historic centre of the town with three squares, a baroque church and valuable town houses was declared an urban conversation area in 1990.

The chateau, a former castle from the 13th century, presents a collection of fragments of architectural objects of various stylistic conceptions. In the second half of the 15th century it was reconstructed in late Gothic style.

In 1584 Zachariáš of Hradec had the castle rebuilt in Renaissance style. After the Swedish had burnt the castle to the ground it was not renovated in the original style.

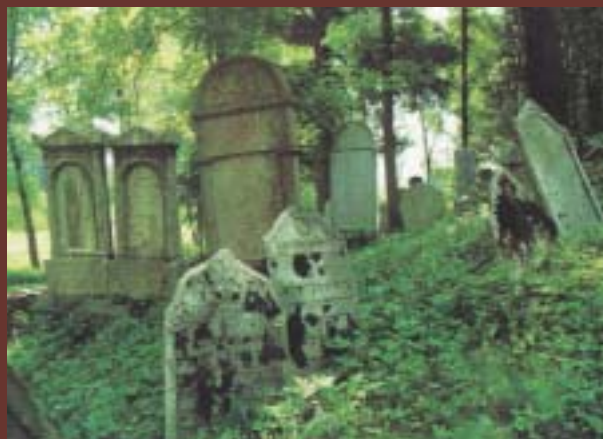
The chateau contains a museum and its exhibitions are housed in its right wing. At the chateau court there is a fountain from 1693. The Elementary Art School, Cultural Centre and Palace Restaurant and Hotel are situated inside the chateau.

The Decanal Church of the Assumption of the Virgin built between 1700 and 1707 according to the design of Italian architect Dominik de Angeli is comparable to an Episcopal cathedral in terms of its furnishing and decorations. Its interior is richly ornamented with stuccowork of artists from Florence. The Sieber Organ is the biggest preserved baroque instrument of local origin in our country. Under the church are the crypts of the old church. The height of the church tower is 64 m.

The Lords of Pirkštejn founded the Church of St. Kateřina in the 14th century. The church contains the remains of frescos from the beginning of the 15th century. The church is surrounded by a forest cemetery with an Art Nouveau vault of a local patron Karel Varhánek.

The Church of St. Anna and Hospice was founded by Jan Sezima of Rochov and by his wife Kateřina of Močovice in 1447. A Pseudo-Gothic reconstruction was carried out at the end of the 19th century.

The Church of St. Barbora is situated in the main cemetery. It was built between 1720 and 1725 and its ground plan has the shape of a Greek cross. It is decorated by ceiling frescos.



HISTORY

A property deed of Jan I of Polná from 1242 confirmed by Czech King Václav I is the oldest written record of Polná. Polná was promoted to town status probably towards the end of the 13th century. In 1479 Prince Viktorin of Kunštát gave Polná extensive municipal rights. Kateřina of Valdštejn granted the cloth makers of Polná privileges in 1546. J. A. Komenský added Houfnagel's engraving of Polná from 1617 to the head of his map of Moravia along with those of Brno, Olomouc and Znojmo. After the Battle of the White Mountain Rudolf Žejdlic was sentenced to be beheaded and loss of property due to his participation in the resistance movement of the Czech Estates. Cardinal František of Ditrichstein bought his confiscated manor in 1623. An amateur theatre was established in 1798, which is among the oldest theatres in the Czech Republic. In 1990 the town museum collections were opened to the public. In 1904 the railway from Polná to Dobronín was put into operation and in 1914 the public Library of Jan Hus was founded. The mysterious death of Anežka Hružová in 1899 gave rise to a wave of anti-Semitism. A local Jewish citizen, Leopold Hillsner, was accused of this "ritual murder". Professor T. G. Masaryk was at the head of the section of Czech intelligentsia that fought against these prejudices.



The Sculptural Group of the Holy Trinity located on the square of Jan Hus was created by a Polná master, Václav Morávek - a student of Prague the sculptor F.M. Brokoff.

The memorial plaque on the house standing at Husovo náměstí 47 commemorates that **Božena Němcová** lived here between 1840 and 1842. The writer **Bohumil Hrabal** and his parents lived in the building of the city brewery between 1917 and 1919.

The baroque gabled **Old Polná School** is part of a unique museum exposition documenting the history of the school system from the 18th century to the end of the 19th century.

The Ghetto originating in 1681 is a reminder of the Jewish settlement. There are 32 mostly two-storied houses, a synagogue, a rabbinical house and rabbi's house with an arcade. In 2000 a Jewish museum was opened here. The **Jewish Cemetery** is located 700m northwest of Husovo náměstí. There are remarkable baroque, classical and modern tombs.

The Gothic **Lower Gate** is decorated with stone relics of the town's fortifications.

was still in use thirty years ago. The seasonal exhibitions take place in smaller exhibition halls.

Exposition of the Old Polná School (Poděbradova street) familiarises visitors with the period of the legalization of compulsory school attendance. It is located outside the museum premises. The complete equipment of the fourth class was reconstructed in accordance with a preserved inventory from 1866. Among other historical objects writing materials and teaching aids are exhibited. It is also possible to have a look at the science room and a teacher's flat.

Regional Jewish Museum - Karlovo nám. 541, tel. +420 567 212 556
The museum is open in the synagogue premises. Photographs and documents recall the history of local Jewish community. One of the exhibitions presents the period of persecution of the Jewish caused by a false accusation of murder at the end of the 19th century.

Cinema - Chateau 487, tel. +420 567 212 166

Children and Youth Centre - Indusova 210, tel. +420 567 212 332

Library of Hus - Sezimovo náměstí 9, tel. +420 567 212 179



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

April	Witches Night
June	Festive Afternoon on the Town Square
July	Concert in Aid of the Renovation of Jewish Monuments
August	Czech Rock Blue - rock festival
September	Carrot Cake Fair
December	Christmas Time in Polná - concerts, theatre performances

Museum of the Vysočina Region (the Highlands)

Chateau 1, tel. +420 567 212 336, exposition, tel. +420 567 212 765
Museum exhibitions are situated in the part of a former castle that was rebuilt as a chateau in Renaissance and baroque style. Permanent exhibitions present the history of the museum of Polná. The historical clocks exhibition includes more than 140 unique pieces. An object of interest is the tower clockwork and a functional playing orchestrion. The historical "Black Eagle" Pharmacy from the last century includes equipment that



SPORT

Regular sport activities:

June	Tennis Tournament of Personalities of Polná Region
August	Adult Tennis Tournament
September	Newcomers' Volleyball Tournament
	Polná Carrot Cake - hiking tour
	The Highlands Runner

Sports Centre - tel. +420 567 212 489

Football pitch, athletic tracks, winter ice-ring

National House - Jeronýmova 106, tel. +420 567 212 636,
tennis courts, volleyball courts, fitness

Sports House - volleyball courts, Jeronýmova 106, tel. +420 603 219
690, +420 606 839 363

Kateřinov Tennis Courts - tel. +420 567 212 332

Přibyslav



www.pribyslav.cz

Informační centrum - Městské museum
(Information Centre - Town Museum)

Vyšehrad 271, 582 22 Přibyslav
tel. +420 569 484 361, e-mail: ic@pribyslav.cz



HISTORY

The first reliable records of Přibyslav date back to the middle of the 13th century. The local settlement, an agricultural, trade and business centre located under the local castle, gained municipal rights at that time.

During the period of the Hussite Wars (1420-143) and the following years silver mining was reduced and later on it was completely stopped for many years. Its re-establishment was attempted between the 16th and the 18th centuries, but it did not achieve the desired outcomes.



On the 11th of October 1424 Jan Žižka of Trocnov died near the village Schönfeld (nowadays Žižkovo pole) near Přibyslav. At that time Jan Žižka, as the head of his armies fighting the Catholic aristocracy, came here on the way to Moravia. After his death the warriors captured Přibyslav Castle and made the town into a military base for their forays. Přibyslav has been repeatedly struck not only by wars, but also by serious fires that have destroyed a number of historic objects. In 1767 almost the whole town burnt down, including its tower, rectory, school, hospital and the roof of the church. Only a few city houses were saved from this destruction.

After silver mining ended the basic source of subsistence for the local people was mainly agriculture, home weaving of flax linen, handicrafts and trade. The small-scale workshops from the second half of the 19th century were oriented toward agricultural produce processing and the production of agricultural machinery and tools.

Some of the most famous natives of Přibyslav include the renowned Czech publisher, Jan Otto (1841-1916) and Ing. Stanislav Bechyně, DrCs (1887-1973) who was the designer of many unique buildings of reinforced concrete - arched bridges in particular. Přibyslav town square was named after him.

The local airport, with its grass runway, plays an important role in the town. It is used mainly for sports purposes for members of the Flying Club of the Czech Republic. However, it also meets all of the conditions necessary for taxiplane type air traffic.



SIGHTS

The most ancient object and dominant feature is the **Gothic Tower** dating from 1497. Nearby is a former hospital for women, dating from 1692. At present the town museum and information centre is located here. The baroque **Church of St. John the Baptist** was consecrated on 24. 7. 1853.

Zachariáš of Hradec built **Přibyslav Castle** in 1560 on the site of a former farmyard belonging to the castle which was burnt down during the town's conquest in 1424. The castle's older rear section is built in the style of the Italian Renaissance.

At the foot of the rocky slopes bending towards the Sázava River, in the locality below the local rectory, there is a preserved **adit** of 90m in length. It dates from the period of silver mining and later iron ore extraction near the town.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

April, May **Theatrical Přibyslav** - amateur theatre performances

June **Přibyslav Fair**

September **Dairy Days**

October **Přibyslav Nocturne** - music festival

Potato Days

Town Museum

Vyšehrad 271, tel. +420 569 484 361, e-mail: ic@pribyslav.cz

Museum exhibitions are housed in the building of the former women's hospital dating from 1692.

Permanent exhibitions: Regional ethnographic exhibitions, Most famous natives, Minerals and rocks, Medieval mining industry

Fire Fighting Centre

Husova 300, tel. +420 569 430 050, fax: +420 569 484 340

Situated in the palace that was rebuilt from a former Gothic castle around 1560 under the influence of Italian Renaissance architecture. In the 18th century the palace was extended and later it was reconstructed in the classical style. In the castle courtyard an arcade loggia upon Tuscan columns is preserved. The exhibition presents fire fighting technology and modern fire prevention systems.

Permanent exhibition: Exhibition of Fire Prevention, Hall of Cooperation between CTIF Countries

Světlá nad Sázavou



WORTH SEEING

Jan Žižka of Trocnov Monument

Commemorates the place where this famous Hussite commander died on the 11th of October 1424 (around 3 km north of the town)

Ruins of Ronov Castle

Located in a forested valley, 4 km east of the town

Journey by historical train Přebyslav - Sázava

e-mail: infokpkv@seznam.cz, <http://kpkv.hyperlink.cz/vylet>



www.svetlans.cz

Informační centrum (Information centre)

Nám. Trčků z Lípy 16, 582 91 Světlá nad Sázavou

tel. +420 569 496 676

e-mail: info@svetlans.cz



HISTORY

According to legend Světlá was founded and named by Charles IV. Whilst hunting he got lost in the local deep forests and only after wandering around for a long time an open forest led him to a valley with a river. His retinue discovered him there. Charles IV had the part of the forest cut down and here he founded a settlement with the name Světlá (light) as a memento. The real foundation of Světlá is connected with the inner colonisation that had taken place up to the second half of the 12th century. The commemorative book of the former Vilémov Monastery lists Světlá as its property as early as in 1207. In 1385 Albrecht of Štenberk gained Světlá in bond. His son Štěpán built a fortress here with a moat to protect it. Afterwards Světlá became the king's property and



then in 1429 Mikuláš Trčka of Lípa gained it. He rebuilt the fortress into a Renaissance palace; he started a reconstruction of the church during which he built a school and a hospital for the poor. The family of Trčka died out under the sword when the powerful Jan Rudolf died in 1634. Afterwards Světlá became the property of a progression of catholic aristocrats. The period of its development began under the Kolowrats. Filip Kolowrat founded the Czech garnet-cutting works in 1752. His son Leopold continued supporting the production. He promoted new methods of farming and took care of the education of his subjects' children. During his life the palace of Světlá was converted into a military hospital that was extended in 1813 when an epidemic of typhus ravaged not only the soldiers but also the civilian population.

In 1855 Světlá was promoted to town status and its later fortunes are particularly connected with the development of the glass industry. The last post-war owner of the manor was Richard Morawetz who was forced to emigrate by the imminent threat of Nazi persecution.



SPORT

TJ Sokol Přebyslav - tennis courts, football pitch, volleyball court

Přebyslav Flying Club - sport airport

Přebyslav Sports Hall - ball game tournaments

Světlá is the town of glass and stone. A symbol of these industries is represented by a monument standing on the local square since 1992. The largest glass factory (the Josefodolská) was rebuilt from a former paper mill in 1861. In 1967 building of a new large glass factory started - the present Sklo Bohemia a.s.

Another important industry is granite mining and granite processing. The largest quarry in this area is Horka whose granite is used among other things for facings and surfaces of outstanding buildings such as Prague Castle, Karolinum or the National Theatre.



SIGHTS

One of the most beautiful buildings in the town is a **palace** standing on the left riverbank of Sázava. The original fortress there was rebuilt into the palace by Burian Trčka of Lípa in 1567. After the Thirty Years War the Vernier family continued its reconstruction, which was then finished by the Černín family. Count František of Zicha had the west Empire wing added to the built closing the palace courtyard into a rectangular shape. A splendid stucco ceiling with colourfully decorated coats of arms in the knights' hall also originates from that time. The palace is a two-storied building with four wings that flank the courtyard and its fountain. The main entrance to the palace is in the middle of its west wing. The second vaulted entrance in the east wing is the gateway to an **English park**. The history of the park landscape architecture likely reaches back to the period of the Trčka of Lípa family. The palace and park gained their present character thanks to Altgraf Franz Josef of Salm-Reifferscheidt who undertook large-scale reconstructions. Since then the 16-hectare palace



park with its attractive lake cascade and river valley has become one of the nicest in the area. The park was enriched with small buildings in the Romantic spirit that have been more or less preserved up to the present time: summerhouses, stone vases and fountains, stone staircases leading to the lakes, stone benches, the Devil's Bridge, rock gardens, stone and birch bridges and other objects. The old orangery with an artificial "grotto" is also worthy of mention. It is situated in the north wing of the palace premises. Inside the palace are the premises of an integrated secondary school.

At the south end of park there is a state monument built in 1947 in remembrance of the founder of Czech scouting **A. B. Svojsík** and the young poet **J. Wolker** who camped here in 1916. The lakes below the park offer an opportunity for summer swimming.

The former single-nave **Decanal Church of St. Wenceslas** was enlarged with side naves and a gallery by Countess Černínová in 1722. The church tower has a characteristic wooden floor. The paintings by Brandl are valuable decorations of its interior. They were bought and dedicated to the church by Count Leopold Kolowrat-Krakovský. During Christmas time you can see the baroque nativity.

The Town Hall building, dating from the turn of the 18th century, was rebuilt in the present form in 1926. Nowadays it is among the most beautiful houses in Světlá.

Burian Trčka of Lípa built a former **town hospital building** standing by the bridge over the Sázava in 1578. In the 19th century the town hospital

was used as the premises for part of the school. In 1881 its dilapidated building was pulled down and newly rebuilt. A memorial plaque on the house commemorates the fact that the composer Alois Jelen was born here in 1801.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| May | Exhibition of Světlá's Amateur Artists |
| June | The Highlands Sing and Dance - folk festival every even year |
| July | The Světlá Region in Photographs - exhibition of photographs every odd year |
| September | St. Wenceslas Fair Beer Festival - winter stadium |
| October | The Garden of Světlá - exhibition of flowers, fruit and vegetables |

Town Cinema - Nádražní 506, tel. +420 569 452 808

Town Library - Sázavská 589, tel. +420 569 452 516, +420 569 456 001



Svratka



WORTH SEEING

System of the corridors **Světlá's underground** attain roughly 200 meters. Underground was access on autumn 2003.

In Dolní Březinka there is a **military cemetery**, dating from the times of the Napoleonic wars, where soldiers who died of typhoid fever in a military hospital, established in Světlá's castle during 1809-1813, are buried.

The remains of the **Melechov fortress** are located in its western foothills. **Michal's Farmhouse on the village square in Horní pohled** is a important historical monument of national architecture dating from the turn of the 17th to the 18th century. It was declared a national cultural monument in 2003.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

- February **Winter 100 with GLASSPO** - hiking tour
May **Football Tournament**
Traditional Fishing Competition
June **Světlá Spike** - mixed teams volleyball tournament
Světlá Clay Court "Wimbledon" - adult tennis tournament
August **Sklo Bohemia a.s. Grand Prize** - Veterans' championship of the Czech Republic in road cycling
The Travels of Jaroslav Hašek
August/September **National Junior Tennis Tournament**
National Men's Tennis Tournament
September **Schools' Cup**
October **Terry Fox Race**
November **Palace Park Race** - junior cross-country race

Fitness Bohemia - nám. Trčků z Lípy 1070, tel. +420 569 456 262 - gym, solarium, massages, hall for aerobics

Sklo Bohemia Světlá n. S. Tennis Club - Sázkavská street - 6 clay courts, tennis hall

TJ Sokol Světlá n. S. - Nádražní street - 3 clay volleyball courts

Multifunctional sports ground at the Elementary School in Komenského street - indoor football pitch, basketball court, athletics oval
Multifunctional sports ground at the Elementary School in Lánecká street - football pitch, athletic oval, volleyball court, basketball

Sklo Bohemia Světlá n. S. Football Club - football pitch in Nádražní street

Sklo Bohemia Světlá n. S. Hockey Club - tel. +420 569 452 884,

Pěšinky Winter Stadium

Kadlečák Ski Club, Světlá nad Sázavou - tel. +420 569 452 441,

e-mail: kadlecak@atlas.cz, <http://kadlecak.hyperlink.cz>

ski lift on Kadlečák, slope length: 520 m, artificial lightning, nursery slope

Glass School - Sázkavská street - beach volleyball court



www.svratka.cz

Městské informační centrum Svratka

(Svratka Information Centre)

Libušina 42, 592 02 Svratka

tel. +420 566 662 594, +420 777 083 487

e-mail ic@svratka.cz, info@svratecko.cz



HISTORY

The settlement was named after the meandering brook of Svratka by a gradual modification of the Old Czech name Swortka (sworti - to meander). The whole region was settled in the 13th century when a manor around the Rychmburk Castle was established. The most ancient preserved written records date back to around 1350 when the settlement was in the possession of the abovementioned manor. After the turbulent period of the Hussite Wars the manor was transferred to King Ferdinand I at the end of the 15th century. At that time Svratka enjoyed full municipal rights.



In the middle of the 16th century the manor was sold to Zdeněk Berka of Dubá and Lipé and Svratka was granted a municipal emblem. The manor was then under the control of the Berka family for 150 years during which Svratka lost all of its municipal privileges.

During the Thirty Years War the whole region suffered from the incursion of foreign armies and violent re-catholicisation. In 1706 the Kinský family gained the manor - Filip Kinský started flax cultivation in the Highlands. At the beginning of the 18th century there were a few iron and glassworks in the area. A hundred years later Svratka began to develop industrially, continuing its traditional handicrafts: ceramics, stove-building, the match industry and weaving trade. At that time the manor belonged to the Thurn-Taxis family. In 1867 Svratka was promoted to town status. New houses, shops and skilled workshops were built and the activity of the Theatre Company also developed. The beginning of the 20th century, in particular, represents a period of intense development.

In the 1920's a number of artists came to the area: painters such as Antonín Slaviček, Otakar Nejedlý, Rudolf Kremlička, František Kavan, Antonín Kalvoda and others. The region has inspired writers such as

Tereza Nováková, Miloslav Bureš as well as J. V. Pleva, a native local resident, and K. V. Rais. The important native residents of Svatka have included sculptor Antonín Odehnal, Prague Lord Mayor Čeněk Gregor and Petr Fischer, the founder of the Slavín Cemetery in Prague.



SIGHTS

The town centre is a spacious rectangular **square**. The Chapel of St. Prokop and a wooden fountain had stood in its centre since the most ancient times. All cultural events took place in the so-called Mansion. The wooden fountain was replaced with a stone fountain in 1843 and the chapel was pulled down in 1867. In its place we can see a **Statue of St. Wenceslas** in honour of Svatka's promotion to the town status. The statue was made by Ludvík Wurzl, a Prague sculptor. Cattle markets took place on the square up until 1905. At the present the square is a leisure area. The last chestnut tree to be planted in the year of Světlá's promotion is preserved by the fountain. In 1934 the war memorial was installed.



The Church of St. John the Baptist was likely built in the 13th century. During the Hussite Wars it was burnt down and re-built in the Gothic style afterwards. Its present character dates from reconstructions in 1789. The church bell tower dates back to around 1600. Its wooden floor was reconstructed in 1790. The Maria Bell, dating from 1480, hangs here. It is the last preserved bell of the bells confiscated during the later period of requisition. The two-storied rectory building dates from 1790. Next to the Řivnáč River is the oldest municipal part - **Račana** - with preserved original architecture.

The Fountain with a Mushroom Picker from 1938 is the work of a native resident - academic sculptor Antonín Odehnal.

In the past the **Šillers' Restaurant** used to be a meeting place of artists seeking inspiration in the local countryside. The list of artists can be seen in the restaurant.



NATURE

Nine Rocks (836m) - the highest peak of the Žďár Hills, rock formations, climbing terrain

Žák's Mountain (810m) - at a height of around 700m you can find here one of the sources of the Svatka River - a "silver well", a nature trail leads over the peak



Grand Perničky (757m) - on its top plateau there are natural hollows - "perničky". The inhabitants of pagan times regarded them as sacrificial bowls. There is good climbing terrain here.

Dráteničky (775m) - a rock peak with a climbing terrain



WORTH SEEING

Svatka Museum - U Zbrojnice 347, +420 777 224 205, e-mail: ic@svratka.cz, info@svratecko.cz - the museum exhibition is housed in the former meeting room of the fire brigade and features a cobbler's and hatter's workshop and a grocer's shop. Museum is open during summer holiday. Visit is also possible during the year after phone arrangement.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

February, May **Svatka's Twenty-Five** - a hike

Golf course - designed by Svatka's artist Alois Chocholáč. National tournaments take place on this nine-hole course. In the season those interested in a game should contact the caretaker of the clubhouse (Golfklub Brno), tel. +420 602 782 615, +420 728 771 303

Speed skating track - built in 1954 as the first natural track in the Czech Republic

Swimming pool - Svatka 41, tel. +420 566 662 611, www.oxygen.cz/svatka

Riding school - Herálec (5 km)

Skiing - tel. +420 566 662 707, +420 777 177 719, www.vleक्सvatka.cz, slope length: 400 m, artificial lighting, snowmakers, snacks

Telč



www.telc-etc.cz, www.telcsko.cz

Informační středisko Městského úřadu
(Town hall information centre)
nám. Zachariáše z Hradce 10, 588 56 Telč
tel. +420 567 112 407, fax: +420 567 112 403
e-mail: info@telc-etc.cz



HISTORY

The date of the town's establishment is not known, the most ancient reliable information about Telč dates back to the period between 1333 and 1335 when the whole region belonged to Czech King John of Luxembourg. After 1339 Telč was owned by the family of the Lords of Hradec who considerably influenced the town's character. A former water fortress with a Gothic castle was transformed into a splendid Renaissance city. Zachariáš of Hradec (1526-1589) employed Italian craftsmen to rebuild the old castle into a grandiose Renaissance residence. During the reconstruction of the castle the Gothic houses on the square were also rebuilt in Renaissance style, which has been preserved up to the present day. From 1604 onwards Telč belonged to the Slavata family, the Lichteinstein-Kastelkorn family and the Podstatský-Lichteinstein family respectively - its last owner up to 1945. In the 17th and the 18th centuries the town was the seat of a Jesuit order that contributed through its building reconstructions to town's present character.



SIGHTS

Integrity is a unique characteristic of the town square. Its imposing design is complemented by small historical monuments such as a column dedicated to the Virgin Mary (1720), fountains and statues from the 18th century, town gates etc. In 1992 the historic town centre was recorded among the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Palace

The former Gothic castle was rebuilt in the second half of the 16th century. The Italian architect Baldassare Maggi was responsible for its design. It is one of the best preserved Renaissance architectural complexes in the Czech Republic. The inner equipment of the palace is particularly highly valued.

The Town Hall was created by the linking of two Gothic houses and reconstructed in Renaissance style in 1574. It was also used as a city prison.

The Church of the Holy Spirit - a Gothic, originally Romanesque, church that belonged to the manorial residence - seat of the royal administrator. Later on the church was used as a chapel to the old hospital. At present it belongs to the Protestant Moravian Church.

The Tower of the Holy Spirit is the most ancient preserved monument of the town, in Romanesque style. It was originally used as a guard tower.

The Parish Church of St. Jakub was established together with the town. Its present two-nave design originates from the middle of the 15th century.



Two precious bells - Jakub and Marie - are preserved in a 60m high church tower. At the end of the church cloisters, dating back to 1737, there are slabs devoted to the victims of the World War One and Two.

The Church of the Name of Jesus - originally a Jesuit church completed in 1667.

The Roman Catholic Boarding School of the Holy Angels - originally a malt house, after the arrival of the Jesuits it was used as the premises of the Roman Catholic Boarding School of the Holy Angels - a school of church music. When the Jesuit order was dissolved, the Roman Catholic Boarding School became a residential home of manorial officers. At present there is a Ministry of Education educational and conference centre there.

The Church of the Divine Mother in the Old Town was established in 1099 according to an unverified legend. Its interior features high quality carvings dating back to the second half of the 17th century.

The Church of St. John of Nepomuk - by the roadside to Krahulčí.

The Chapel of St. Karel Boromejský - close to Vanov village, located 2 km northwest of the town

Jan Zrzavý Gallery

nám. Zachariáše z Hradce, tel. +420 567 243 649

A permanent National Gallery exhibition is housed in the palace garden terrace. It presents a considerable part of the work of this famous Czech painter (1890 - 1977).

M+K Gallery - nám. Zachariáše z Hradce 71, tel. +420 567 213 127 - leading Czech graphic arts, exhibitions

Michal Gallery - nám. Zachariáše z Hradce 61, tel. +420 567 243 006 - ceramics, glass

Wimmer Gallery - nám. Zachariáše z Hradce 65, tel. +420 567 243 012 - paintings

Entrance Foyer of the Town Hall - nám. Zachariáše z Hradce 10, tel. +420 567 112 407 - exhibitions

Town gallery "Hasičský dům" - nám. Zachariáše z Hradce 122 "Hall" Studio - Jewish cemetery



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

April	Meeting of Choirs Witches Night
June	European Music Days
July	The Franco-Czech Academy of Music Musical Landscape
July, August	Telč Steam Summer - excursions on historical trains along the Jihlava-Telč-Slavonice route
August	Holidays in Telč - folk festival Fair of the Highlands
September	The Times of St. Wenceslas
October	Festive Fishing on Štěpnický Lake
December	Christmas Magic in Telč Christmas Holidays in Telč

Museum of the Vysočina Region (Highlands)

nám. Zachariáše z Hradce, tel. +420 567 243 918

It is situated in the southwest wing of the palace. It provides documentary evidence of the town's history and the development of handicrafts. Festive folk costumes of the Highlands Region, painted folk furniture and paintings on glass are all on display. A model of the town from 1895 and a moving Nativity from the middle of the 19th century are among the most valuable exhibits.



WORTH SEEING

The State Chateau - nám. Zachariáše z Hradce, tel. +420 567 243 943, e-mail: zamek-telc@iol.cz, www.zamek-telc.cz

The Renaissance chateau offers its visitors two excursions. The first excursion leads through the Gothic part of the palace, through splendid Renaissance halls with preserved wooden lacunar ceilings and valuable furnishings. The second tour shows the apartments of the last palace owners. Its furnishings give an insight into the character of aristocratic interiors of that time.

The palace courtyard and historical halls are popular places for music concerts.

The Viewing Tower of the Holy Spirit - Palackého street, tel. +420 567 112 407

The late Romanesque prismatic tower is 49m high. In 1993 it was opened to the public and offers an interesting view of the historical town centre. Inside the tower there is a permanent exhibition of Jan Křen's paintings and an exhibition of archaeological discoveries found during the tower's reconstruction.

The Viewing Tower of the Church of St. Jakub

nám. Jana Kypty, tel. +420 604 985 398

The church tower gallery offers a magnificent view of the town and its wider surroundings.

Oslednice Viewing Tower - tel. +420 567 213 325, +420 567 243 857

A steel construction with a viewing gallery at a height of 31.2m on the outskirts of Telč.

Premonstratensian Monastery and Church of St. Peter and St. Paul

Nová Říše, tel. +420 567 318 110

This former monastery was founded in 1211. Its baroque library with ceiling frescos and valuable furnishings is the most notable part.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

June **Mayor of Telč Horserace Cup**
July **Balloons over Telč** - hot air balloon flying
August **Terry Fox Race**
October **Hubert's Hunting Ride**
November **Hiking Tours** - along the routes of Jan Hvězda of Vícemilice towards Telč
November - February **Telč Hockey Tournament Cup**

Sports hall - football pitch, volleyball courts, tel. +420 567 243 456

Football pitch - tel. +420 567 243 673

Tennis courts - tel. +420 567 243 551, +420 567 243 577

Multi-functional court - tel. +420 567 584 551

Winter stadium - tel. +420 567 243 116

Skiing:

Mrákotín - tel. +420 567 317 542, slope length: 350m, artificial lighting

Čeřínek - tel. +420 603 164 381, e-mail: sk_jihlava@ji.cz, slope length: 600m, artificial lighting

Marked cycling routes

Cross-country tracks in the surrounding countryside



Třebíč



www.trebic.cz, www.kviztrebic.cz

Informační a turistické centrum

(Information and tourist centre)

Karlovo náměstí 53, 674 01 Třebíč

tel. +420 568 847 070, fax: +420 568 840 459

e-mail: info@kviztrebic.cz



HISTORY

The present town was built on the foundations of a historically important medieval settlement. Its beginnings are closely connected with the foundation of the Benedictine monastery in 1101. Princes who belonged to the Moravian branch of the reigning Přemyslid dynasty founded the monastery. The town emblem is also derived from the Benedictine order - three black monk hoods on silver caber on a red background. The monastery's favourable position among the royal towns of Brno, Jihlava and Znojmo was the impulse for establishing the town on the both sides of the Jihlava River. The first preserved document dates back to 1277. In the first half of the 13th century the world-famous Romanesque-Gothic Basilica of St. Prokop was built. In 1335 the settlement of Třebíč was promoted to town status. The periods of town and monastery development

alternated with periods of stagnation and decay during the following centuries. The turning point in the rich history of the town was in 1468 when it was nearly destroyed during the Czech and Hungarian War. Afterwards the monastery estate was passed over to secular manorial nobility. At present the reconstructed town is one of the largest settlements of the Highlands.



SIGHTS

Valdštejn Chateau with the Basilica of St. Prokop

The Chateau - nowadays the seat of the Museum of the Vysočina Region. It was built on the remains of an extensive Benedictine monastery. The Romanesque Basilica of St. Prokop, built at the monastery in 1250, is one of the most prominent architectural monuments of its style in Central Europe. Every part of the basilica - the large vault or valuable entrance porch - intensifies its monumental beauty as an integral whole.

The Jewish Town is a unique European object from an urban and historical point of view. The **Jewish Cemetery** with nearly 300 tombstones, of which the oldest one originates from 1641, is evidence of the centuries-long existence of the Jewish community in Třebíč. The town has invested nearly 100 million Czech crowns in the preservation of the Jewish ghetto. The newly reconstructed rear **synagogue** with its renovated murals is one of the most valuable objects. Even at present the narrow alleyways, small houses built as if they had grown out of one another,



small steps carved in the rock, small squares, synagogues or unexpected quiet places and all the small details create an atmosphere and culture of that time. The front synagogue, built in the middle of the 17th century, is nowadays used for the liturgical purposes of the Czech and Slovak Hussite Church.

The Basilica of St. Prokop, Jewish Town and Jewish Cemetery were recorded in the UNESCO List of World Heritage Sites in 2003.

The Church of St. Martin was likely built in the second half of the 13th century. Originally a wooden church, it was repeatedly rebuilt - the last time in 1716. The massive tower, at the present joined to the church, was originally part of the town fortifications. The biggest tower clock on the European continent, with a diameter of 5,5 m, is one of the curiosities of the town.

The Capuchin Church originates between 1686 and 1693. It was built on the site of the former Brethren church and school.

The Orthodox Church of St. Václav and St. Ludmila was built between 1939 and 1940. Its dome is covered with the real golden leaves.

Karlovo náměstí, with its extraordinary area of 22,000 m², provides documentary evidence of the importance of the town during the period of its establishment. The Renaissance houses decorated with ornament sgraffito are the most precious monuments - Františkov (Painted) and Rábel's (Black) Houses.



NATURE

The Nature Park of the Třebíč Region - the park is established on an area of nearly 10,000ha, northeast of Třebíč. One of the largest boulders - Pocoucov Knoll - is preserved as a natural monument called the "Syenit Rocks". The knoll aggregates are accompanied by splendid lone trees in places.

The Natural Park of the Central Jihlava Region - the park covers the last stretch of the middle canyon watercourse of Jihlava between Mohelno and Ivančice, which is not flooded. Part of the park is also made up of the reserves of Velká skála (Big Rock) and Mohelnička.

Bažantnice Nature Trail - a three-kilometre marked trail with nine stops acquaints visitors with the history of the forest, flora and fauna. At the stops it is also possible to check your knowledge of nature and prove it at the last stop.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

March **Puppeteers' Spring**
May **Theatrical Třebíč** - amateur theatre exhibition
Museums' Fair
Třebíč Beer Festival

June **Behind the Bridge** - cultural and music festival



August **Třebíč Potato Harvest**
September **Music by the Fireplace** - international meeting of violinists

Čapek Gallery - Karlovo náměstí 29, tel. +420 568 842 413 - commercial gallery of paintings, graphic arts, jewellery and ceramics

Šestka Gallery - Hasskova 6, tel. +420 568 840 044 - commercial gallery of art ceramics and paintings, exhibitions

Malovaný dům gallery - Karlovo náměstí 53, tel. +420 568 841 187 exhibitions

Moravia Cinema - Smrtelná 384, tel. +420 568 841 260

Pasáž Cinema - Masarykovo náměstí, tel. +420 568 842 567

Cultural, education and information Institution - Karlovo náměstí 47, tel. +420 568 841 735, +420 568 840 459

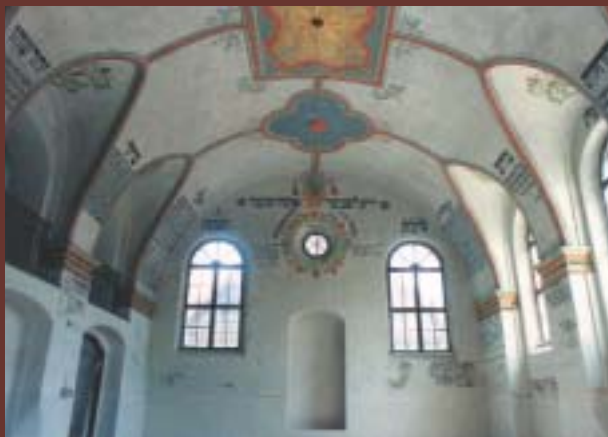
Town Library - Hasskova, tel. +420 568 846 795



WORTH SEEING

The Viewing Tower of St. Martin

This massive tower, 75 m high, originates from the middle of the 13th century and it is a dominant feature of the town. Its terrace was opened to public in 1997 and from the height of 35m it offers a view of the whole town. The diameter of the tower clock face is 550cm and the height of its numbers is 60cm.



The Synagogue - Subakova 1/44, tel. +420 568 823 005

The synagogue is part of an exceptionally preserved Jewish Ghetto. It was built at the turn of the 16th century in Renaissance and baroque style. The murals (ornamental and flower motives, Hebrew liturgical texts), from the period between 1706 and 1707, have been renovated. After reconstruction the synagogue was ceremoniously opened in 1997. It is used as an exhibition and concert hall. The exhibition of the history of the Jewish quarter in Třebíč is located here. Guided tours through the Jewish town are provided.



Museum of the Vysočina Region (the Highlands)

Zámek 1, tel. +420 568 840 518, www.zamek-trebic.cz

The museum is located in the premises of the former Valdstein Chateau - originally a Benedictine monastery founded in 1101 and rebuilt into a chateau in the 16th century. Museum exhibitions give documentary evidence of the natural beauties of the town's surroundings, the historic development of the settlement and handicrafts, the development of pipe industry and nativity making in Třebíč. In the course of the year the permanent exhibitions are supplemented by temporary exhibitions.

Permanent exhibitions: Folk Art of the Lower Highlands Region, Prehistoric Times of the Třebíč Region, Třebíč Nativities, Moravian Moldavites, Pipes



The Monastery Basilica of St. Prokop

The late Romanesque basilica with murals and a columned three-nave vault is one of the most prominent architectural monuments.

It is possible to book a guide at the rectory of the Roman Catholic Church tel. +420 568 824 692 or at the Information centre, tel. +420 568 847 070



SPORT

Regular sport events:

September/October **Highlands Region Rally**

ČEZ JE Dukovany - Sports Centre - tel. +420 568 827 247
sport hall, track-and-field stadium, tennis courts

Indoor swimming pool - tel. +420 568 826 250, +420 568 826 093

Winter stadium - tel. +420 568 840 797

FC Slavia Football Stadium - tel. +420 568 845 166

Polanka Swimming Pool - tel. +420 568 843 106

50 m swimming pool, diving pool, 85m helter-skelter, mini golf...

Shooting range - tel. +420 568 897 208

Climbing wall - Benešova, tel. +420 568 842 618

Třešť



www.trest.cz

Informační centrum (Information centre)
Roosewelta 462, 589 01 Třešť
tel. +420 567 584 932
e-mail: info@trest.cz



HISTORY

The former town centre - the parish village of Třešť - dates back to the turn of the 13th century. It was established on the Třeštica Brook where two trade routes originally intersected. The first written records originate from 1349 when Třešť was a small manor with a church and fortress and was owned by Závěš of Třešť. In the course of the following centuries Třešť changed ownership a number of times - it was in a possession of the Šternberk family, the Vencelík family, the Herbenstein family, who owned it for the longest period (three hundred years), and the Wenzel-Sternbach family, as the last owners for the one hundred years prior to 1945. In 1901 it was promoted to town status.



The foundation of the town of Třešť with its Jewish community was surely connected with the discovery of silver and its royal mining in the Jihlava region. The town has a large triangular square in its centre and was established on the left bank the Třeštica River. A former village with the Parish Church of St. Martin and a fortress was situated on the right riverbank. In the 16th century, when Třešť was in the possession of the Vencelík of Vrchoviště and Žirovnice family, a chateau and a Lutheran church (nowadays the Church of St. Kateřina) were built on the site of the former fortress.

An Empire synagogue is preserved from the former Jewish community. It was built after a serious town fire in 1824. The stay of Franz Kafka in the town is related to Judaism in Třešť. His work "Venkovský lékař" (A Country Doctor) is set in this area.

At the beginning of the 19th century industry in Třešť developed. A cloth factory and match factory were established. In 1868 small-scale production of clock cases and carved furniture began.

The town museum documents the making of folk nativities in Třešť that has developed in the town since the 18th century. The earliest figures were only painted and coloured, which, over the course of time, were replaced by sophisticated carvings.



SIGHTS

The Parish Church of St. Martin is the most ancient monument in the town. It was established in the 13th century. Its construction was completed in the 15th century and later it was reconstructed in baroque style. A local master bricklayer, Jakub Lysý, considerably contributed to this reconstruction during the 18th century. The church notably includes Gothic and Renaissance tombs and a stone pulpit.

The former manor - nowadays the Palace Hotel - has undergone a complicated development. It is situated on the site of a medieval fortress that was totally changed beyond recognition by a number of reconstructions. In the 16th century a four-wing building with corner towers and arcades was built. In 1860, after the building reconstructions in the middle of the 17th century, the chateau was rebuilt for residential purposes. In the past the town museum was located here. At present it is used as a hotel with a congress centre, music and social hall. An English park with an area of 15ha adjoins the chateau.

The Church of St. Kateřina was founded as a German Lutheran church in the 16th century. In the 18th century its presbytery was rebuilt. The inner furnishings of the church originate from the 19th century. On the outer wall there are two late Renaissance tombs.



The native house of J. A. Schumpeter and premises of the J. A. Schumpeter Foundation are located in the town. J. A. Schumpeter was one of the most outstanding economists of the 20th century. He was the first Minister of Finance in Austria, an honorary professor of Harvard University and co-creator of the Japanese economic miracle.

The Empire synagogue was built after a fire in 1824. The fire had destroyed the whole Jewish ghetto. Thanks to a public collection the synagogue was re-built and consecrated in 1825. Its front columned entrance hall faces the street and this hall is used as an exhibition and concert hall. A monument commemorating the Jewish settlement is the Jewish cemetery with tombstones from the beginning of the 18th century. It is located on the hillside in the so-called Korečnik.

On a former prison courtyard there is a memorial to the victims of 1945 and a memorial to the Jewish citizens tortured to the death in concentration camps.



NATURE

The surrounding nature offers rewarding **hiking destinations**: Špičák (4km) - around its peak (734m) there is a national nature reserve of virgin forest, around 45ha in area, featuring mixed forest composed of ash-trees, beech trees, elms and fir trees. A tributary of the Moravská Dyje River is located at the village of Stájiště (6km) below Hřebeň Hill (671m).

The three smaller **Bukovské Lakes** (5km) are important from a scenic point of view and as a biological location.

Near the village of Čenkov (4km) - the birthplace of Josef Jiří Švec, a colonel in the Czechoslovak Legion - there is a **flooded quarry** - one of the cleanest recreational swimming sites of the Jihlava region.

One hike leads from the chateau park to the gamekeeper's lodge of the Kroutil family. It leads down a century-old avenue of chestnut trees and through a tranquil zone with breeding ponds - known as **Březičko**.



Permanent exhibition: *The History of Třešť Nativities, Třešť Chateau furnishings*

Exhibition of the Nativity Friends Association

tel. +420 567 224 537, +420 567 214 586

The Exhibition of this nativity makers association is also located in the J. A. Schumpeter House. The first nativities of Třešť were made of paper at the beginning of the 19th century. After 1860 the paper figures were replaced by wooden figures. Around 50 amateur wooden nativities were made, ranging from small ones to 6m long nativities. The figures that are 10 - 12 cm high were carved of lime or alder wood, then decorated or varnished. At present ten amateur makers carve the wooden figures. Each Christmas time fifteen nativities are open to the public directly in the homes where they were made - from the first Christmas holiday to the 2nd February. The houses of families displaying nativities are marked with a green symbol.



Franz Kafka and the "Hidden Footprints" Exhibition - Judaism in Třešť

The exhibition is located on the second floor of the former Jewish synagogue. A visit is possible following arrangement with the information centre, tel. +420 567 234 567



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

March	Theatrical Spring in Třešť performances of amateur companies "Tančírna" - ball
May	City Festival
June	Historical Feast at Roštejn Castle
August	Jazz at Roštejn Castle

Roštejn Castle

(about 7 km from Třešť), Doupě 1, tel. +420 567 243 738, e-mail: rostejn@cmail.cz, www.cmail.cz/rostejn/

The former Gothic castle was rebuilt into a Renaissance hunting residence in the 16th century. When it was destroyed by fire in 1915 it was abandoned and deteriorated further. The overall reconstruction took place at the start of the 1950's. A branch of the Museum of the Highlands is situated here (castle history, ethnography, nature of the Jihlava hills, tin production and stonecutting in the Highlands). Part of a former game park under the castle forms a botanical reservation. Every year both a historical feast and traditional jazz festival take place in the castle courtyard.



WORTH SEEING

Museum of the Vysočina Region (the Highlands)

Roosewelta 462, tel. +420 567 214 597, www.trest.cz

This branch of the Museum of the Highlands is located in the J.A. Schumpeter House.



SPORT

Football stadium - tel. +420 602 759 098

Hockeyball stadium, tennis courts, handball courts - tel. +420 602 759 098

Velká Bíteš



www.vbites.cz

Informační centrum - Klub kultury
(Information centre - cultural club)
Masarykovo náměstí 5, 595 01 Velká Bíteš
tel. +420 566 532 342, fax: +420 566 534 001
e-mail: infocentrumvbites@iol.cz



HISTORY

The former settlement was established in a flat valley on the intersection of trade routes before 1200. The first reliable document giving evidence of its foundation is a Latin written scroll of King Václav dating back to around 1240. This scroll is one of the oldest preserved documents in Moravia. The settlement gained an urban character as early as during the 14th century and Lack of Kravaře, a district commissioner and administrator under King Václav IV, confirmed this position. The medieval period brought Bíteš privileges - it became the economic and administrative centre for an extensive manor. On the map it was listed as a fortified town with a church fortress. Period sources rated Bíteš among the top ten south western Moravian towns.



The town's heart is a historical centre that has been declared an urban conservation zone with a uniquely preserved urban conception. Since medieval times it has been made up of a longitudinal spacious square lined with city houses and from which two paths lead to the church. The church dominates this entire grouping. The whole area has gradually been fortified with a separate fortification of the church as a fortress. The square is situated in the east-west direction by the old route between Brno and Jihlava. It was used as a market place. The tradition of large fairs was maintained until 1938.

The former design of the houses has not been preserved due to frequent fires and wars in the past, leading to the building of new houses in place of medieval two-storied basement vaults originally belonging to destroyed brewers' houses.



SIGHTS

The town fortifications were probably built during the 15th century. It consisted of peripheral ramparts and three gates with protective moats and drawbridges. Two gates were situated on opposite sides of the square and the other gate was at the church. Only a fraction has been preserved up to the present; however the street names "Under the



Ramparts" (Pod Hradbami) and "On the Ramparts" (Na Valech) recall the existence of the former fortifications.

The Church of St. John the Baptist that is situated in the raised northern part of Velká Bíteš is a dominant feature of the town. The original Romanesque style of the building has not been preserved, as only part of its circumferential walls were included in the Gothic rebuilding at the end of the 15th century, when a two-aisle hall with three columns, ceiling ribbing, with an organ loft at its end and a quarried stone tower were built. The massive church fortifications are strengthened with a two-storied entrance tower and five ramparts with embrasures. The whole complex of the church fortress is really a unique building monument. Its exceptional inventory consists of four original bells, the "Big" (Velký) one of which is associated with many legends. The church is adjacent to a cemetery that dates back to 1771.

On the square there are two stone fountains that originate from 1826, a statue of St. John of Nepomuk from 1714 and a bronze bust of T. G. Masaryk, the namesake of the square, dating from 1991.

The Town Hall has been documented since the 15th century. In its basement



there are rooms preserved which served for capital punishment in the past. They were used as a prison and a torture chamber. In 1886 the Renaissance house was pulled down and a contemporary house was built over the former basement was built.

Opposite the Town Hall is the **Town Museum**, housed in house no. 5. The house has a rich history and is one of the most outstanding houses in Velká Bíteš.

The church of the Czech Brethren used to be located here four hundred years ago. The nobility of Žerotín built it. The building was included in the town's property nearly one hundred years later, which is documented in a gigantic scroll kept in the local archives. The house has partly preserved its historic design, dating back to the end of the 16th century. The church of the Czech Brethrens used to be located here four hundred years ago. The nobility of Žerotín built it. The building was included in the town property nearly one hundred years later, which is documented in a scroll of a magnificent size kept in the local archives. The house has partly preserved its historic design dating back to the end of the 16th century.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

February **"Sousedský bál"** - Podhorácko folklore ball
 April **Musician of Bíteš** – exhibition of young musicians
 June **Fair of Bíteš**
 September **Traditional Feast of Bíteš**
 every month **Music semicircle of Bíteš** – a cycle of classical music concerts



Municipal museum, Masarykovo nám. 5, tel./fax: +420 566 532 383
 e-mail: museum@velkabites.cz, www.vbites.cz/muzeum

The museum is located in the back wing of a historic house built by the manorial nobility of Žerotín in the 16th century. In the past it was the church of Unitas Fratrum. The regional exposition of national history and geography is partly varied every year.

Permanent expositions: Exposition of national history and geography of the Velká Bíteš region.

Church of St. John the Baptist – Lookout tower, Kostelní 71, a tour possible after an agreement with the parish authority, tel. +420 566 532 272

Culture club of town Velká Bíteš (exhibition hall)

Masarykovo nám. 5, tel: +420 566 532 342

Municipal library – Masarykovo nám. 85, tel. +420 566 532 262

Community centre – Vikovská 482, tel. +420 566 532 290

Filip cinema – Lánice 59, tel. +420 732 520 319



WORTH SEEING

The Holy Mount - a peak with a small memorial and a sculpture - 8 km north of Velká Bíteš. It is possible to ascend it from several sides - from Ořečov, Skřínářov and Kadolec. A legend says that a noblewoman from near Křížanov Castle, St. Zdislava (1215 - 1252), was miraculously saved here as a child. The mount's summit offers a magnificent view of not only the lake systems under Ronov, where you can find the source of the Bitýška, the lakes around Osové where you can find the source of the White Brook, but also a wide panorama of the eastern edge of the Czech and Moravian Highlands.

Letná - a former Sokol sports training ground and picnic spot. A walk through a massive ash-tree and maple avenue leads to the Front Mill at which there is an abandoned crystalline slate stone quarry. It is possible to get back to the town via the valley of the Bitýška leading to the Middle Mill with a view of the quiet valley of the Klečanský Brook.

Little Jinošov Wells - a walk around the small forest wells in Jinošov's surroundings, situated 6 km south of the town shows us around 8 - 10 small wells with poetic names on a 12 - 15km route.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

March **Brno - Velká Bíteš - Brno Cycle Race**

Indoor hockey stadium - tel. +420 566 532 742

Tennis courts - tel. +420 566 531 538, tel. +420 605 240 768

Tennis courts Restaurant U Raušů - tel. +420 566 532 887

Football stadium - tel. +420 566 532 789

Ergoline 300 Solarium - tel. +420 566 532 887

Fitness, aerobic, solarium - tel. +420 603 445 395

TJ Spartak Velká Bíteš Sports Hall - indoor football, basketball, sauna, tel. +420 566 532 271, tel. +420 737 743 444

Marksmanship - tel. +420 566 532 648, tel. +420 603 831 545

Horseback riding - tel. +420 776 766 474

Swimming - lakes in the surroundings: Silnický, Klečanský, Koupelna, Bělizna natural swimming pool

Fishing

Velké Meziříčí



www.mestovm.cz

Informační centrum MěÚ (Town information centre)
Radnická 29/1, 594 13 Velké Meziříčí
tel. +420 566 501 107, fax: +420 566 521 657
e-mail: ic@mestovm.cz



SIGHTS

The chateau is one of the most prominent buildings. The former Gothic castle was rebuilt into a late Renaissance chateau. Then it was extended in baroque style and reconstructed in pseudo-Gothic style. A Gothic and Renaissance loggia and a Renaissance entrance hall have been preserved from the individual building styles of these historical periods. The chateau interiors are decorated with stucco, paintings and period furnishings. At the present it is the seat of a museum.

The historic town centre has been declared an urban conservation area. In the centre of the square you can find the **Church of St. Mikuláš**. Originally a three-nave parish church it was rebuilt into a spacious two-nave building in the period between 1410 and 1412 and later on, for the purposes of vaulting, it was changed into an asymmetrical three-nave church. The **Town Hall** is an important building that was rebuilt from its original Gothic style into the present preserved Renaissance style in the period between 1528 and 1529.

Among the other town's treasures is **Obecník** - a former town brewery decorated with sgarffito and dating back to the 16th century - and the building of a former **Lutheran grammar school** from 1578. This three-wing building, in Italian Renaissance style, is analogous with the Palazzo Pompei in Verona, built by architect Michel san Michelei. At present it houses the town library.

Church of the Holy Trinity, the **Moráň Cemetery** with the graves of outstanding personalities (Vladimír Čech, Titus Krška) and the **Church of Holy Cross** are worth visiting. The Church of the Holy Cross was built by the Lords of Lomnice and rebuilt by Zikmund Heldt of Kement, who is also buried here. His Renaissance tomb is among the most beautiful. Nearby is the **lower fortified gate** - the only preserved gate of the former fortifications.

An autonomous Jewish community has been remembered in the town since 1518. In this period the so-called **Old Synagogue** was built. The Jewish community developed rapidly, in particular in the period after



HISTORY

The town is located in a valley surrounded by hills of the Czech and Moravian Highlands. Here is the confluence of the Oslava and Balinka Rivers. Two important trade routes intersected here as early as in the 10th century. The assumed origin of this settlement, below a castle, dates back to the 12th century. The first written records of the town date from the 13th century. In 1408 the town gained full municipal privileges. Its favourable position attracted new inhabitants, in particular, craftsmen, and soon the town became an economic and later a cultural centre of the whole region. Strong fortifications were built in the town along with the castle fortifications. The period of the biggest development of the town was in the 16th century during which 32 craftsmen's guilds operated here, citizens built magnificent houses, the town hall was reconstructed and the Gothic Church of St. Mikuláš was rebuilt in Renaissance style. A number of important aristocratic families owned the town through the centuries due to its strategic position. The Podstatzky-Lichteinstein family, who were last owners of the chateau, in the period between 1937 and 1948, gain the chateau back in restitution in 1995.

Thirty Years War. The **New Synagogue** was built between 1867 and 1870. The **Jewish cemetery** with baroque tombs is also a memorial of the Jewish settlement.

The **Vysočina Motorway Bridge**, from 1972 - 1979, is one of the town curiosities. It is the highest bridge over the D1 motorway extending over the valley at the height of 72m and length of 426m.



NATURE

Balínské (Balin's) Valley is an interesting natural hiking region. It has been declared a holiday area and nature trail. **Nesměřské (Nesměř's) Valley** by the Oslava is no less interesting. In the town surroundings



there are several hiking trails that can also be used for cross-country skiing. The square is a starting point for these trails.



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

May **Gourmet Day** of the Světlá hotel management school and business academy

June **Concentus Moraviae** - international music festival

Four Keys to Veselé Meziříčí's Gate - entertaining competition of four towns

Chateau and Museum

Chateau (Zámek) 1, tel. +420 566 522 773, +420 566 522 206, e-mail: museum.vm@worldonline.cz

The museum has been located in the chateau since 1948. Besides historical and scientific collections visitors can see a collection of objects relating to the field exercises of the Austrian and Hungarian army in 1909 as well as the batiste handkerchief belonging to F. Harrach, an adjutant of the successor to the throne. The handkerchief is stained with Archduke Franz Ferdinand's blood.

Since the 1980s the museum has specialised in land road networks - models, photographs and technical drawings present the construction of roads and bridges.

Permanent exhibitions: Exhibition of the Sculptor Jiří Marek, Models of bridges, History of motorway building, Imperial field exercises, Our birds, The beauty of shells, From seas and oceans, Cubism, Palace salons, Via est vita - road is life, From albit to granite, Pilot Ing. Jan Čermák.

Synagogue Gallery - Novosady 1146, tel. +420 566 524 621

A former Gothic and Renaissance Old Synagogue is used as an exhibition place for the Velké Meziříčí Museum of Roads and Motorways.

Permanent exhibition: Magen David - history of the Jewish people in Velké Meziříčí

Jupiter Club Gallery - Náměstí 17, tel. +420 566 523 243

Exhibition of the works of artists from the Highlands region



WORTH SEEING

Viewing tower of the Church of St. Mikuláš - tel. +420 566 522 101.

The Church of St. Mikuláš with its 64m tower is a dominant feature of the square. The tower clock is the biggest illuminated clocks in the Czech Republic. The view of the town from the gallery at a height of 40m is possible after agreement with the parish authority.



SPORT

Summer swimming pool - tel. +420 566 522 612

Indoor stadium - tel. +420 566 523 939

Skiing downhill course - Fajtův kopec (Fajt's Hill), tel. +420 566 523 458, slope length: 320m, camber: 70m, artificial lightning, snowmakers

Riding school - Zahradní 1274, tel. +420 566 522 818

Sauna - Poříčí 11, tel. +420 566 522 442

Bowling Bar 420 - Hornoměstská 420, tel. +420 608 232 490

River Bowling - Moráňská, tel. +420 777 330 634

Fitness - Poříčí 11, tel. +420 566 522 442

Fittnes - Poštovní 8, tel. +420 566 524 328

Žďár nad Sázavou



www.zdarns.cz

Informační turistické centrum cestovní kancelář SANTINI TOUR
(Tourist Information Centre of SANTINI TOUR Travel Agency)
Nám. Republiky 24, 591 01 Žďár nad Sázavou
tel. +420 566 628 539, fax: +420 566 625 808
e-mail: info@santini-tour.cz, santini@santini-tour.cz

Informační centrum Zámek Žďár nad Sázavou
(Žďár nad Sázavou Chateau Information Centre)
591 01 Žďár nad Sázavou
tel. +420 566 629 152, fax: +420 566 629 331
e-mail: itc@zamekzdar.cz, www.zamekzdar.cz



The second part of town which has historical monuments is located around the chateau - a former monastery. During the 13th and 14th centuries the monastery was the biggest landowner and the main power at the Czech and Moravian border. During the Hussite upheavals it was burnt down - probably in 1423. The biggest development was achieved in the first half of the 18th century when the monastery was an important cultural centre - in particular under the administration of an educated abbot - Václav Vejmluva. He employed Jan Santini-Aichl, an outstanding Prague architect of the High Baroque, to undertake the church extension.



SIGHTS

The most prominent monument is the **Church of the Pilgrimage of St. John of Nepomuk** situated on the Green Hill. The church was built in the spirit of the "Baroque Gothic" between 1719 and 1722, according to the design of architect Jan Blažej Santini. Due to its original Czech Baroque Gothic and the masterful composition of the building with the symbolic St. John's pentagram, it was listed among UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1994. Inside the church the symbolism of the magic number five is represented by five altars and five corridors, five stars and five angels on the main altar. Cloisters with five gates and five chapels line the courtyard of this place of pilgrimage. The gates, situated between separate beams, have domed rooftops and are completed with statues. On the square is the building of the former Hotel Veliš. Its Art Nouveau facade, from 1906, is decorated with medallions by the sculptor Amort. The statue of a lion breaking its manacles dominates the building. The originally Renaissance **Town Hall**, rebuilt in the Empire style in the middle of the 18th century, has been newly reconstructed and changed into representative town rooms.

The Plague Column, made by Tyrolean sculptor Jakub Steinhübl, dates back to 1706. At its top there is a symbol of the Holy Trinity.

The Parish Church of St. Prokop is a former Gothic building. The Madonna with a child is the most valuable memorial from the middle of the 15th century. In its close proximity there is the baroque **Chapel of St. Barbara**, which is attributed to the architect Santini.

The Late Gothic fortress, recorded as early as in 1300, is today reconstructed. The Regional Museum is housed here.



HISTORY

The town is situated on the upper reaches of the Sázava. It developed from a trade settlement located on the old provincial trade route at the Sázava Ford. The establishment of the Cistercian monastery in 1252 contributed to the completion of the colonisation of this region, along with the development of fish farming and the extraction of ore. At the beginning of the 17th century the whole manor and the small town were added to the Olomouc Diocese and afterwards it directly passed into the possession of Cardinal František Ditrichštejn. He promoted Žďár to town status in 1607 and the town became an important guild centre - for weaving production in particular.

The town centre is situated on a rise on the left bank of the Sázava River. It has an asymmetrical quadrangular square with an originally Renaissance Town hall and plague column. Behind it, in the town's periphery, there is the building of a former fortress rebuilt in modern style and the Gothic Church of St. Prokop.

The chateau, an extensive and numerous complex of buildings belonging to a former Cistercian monastery, is now the property of Dr. Radoslav Kinský. The baroque bridge over the Sázava, originating from 1760, leads to the chateau. It is decorated with eight statues of the saints. The former building of the abbey and the part of monastery where permanent museum exhibitions are situated at present were built in the Gothic style. In the building of the prelate you can see the Museum of Books and K. F. Töpfer's huge fresco covers the whole ceiling of its main hall. The agricultural buildings of the first chateau courtyard are built in baroque style. The former Gothic Church of the Assumption of the Virgin, which was rebuilt in the Baroque Gothic by Santini, has rich interior decorations. Santini also reconstructed the decagonal ten-sided "well chapel". There was a 35m deep well as early as at the end of the 13th century. The palace gained its present shape after 1784 when the monastery was burnt down and then dissolved by Emperor Josef II's edict and rebuilt into a chateau.

The derelict baroque **Lower Cemetery**, also built by the architect Santini, makes an imposing impression. At its centre is the Statue of the Angel of the Last Judgement.

The works of participants of international sculptural symposia are scattered throughout the individual town quarters. Thus, a gallery with more than 80 wooden statues has been created.



through the reconstruction of a medieval fortress originating from the 14th century.

Museum of Books - Zámek (palace), tel. +420 566 625 370

Museum collections show the development of European book culture and book printing (part of Prague National Museum's library). They are located in the palace belonging to the Kinský family.

Old Town Hall Gallery - nám. Republiky 24, tel. +420 566 624 312

Town Theatre - Doležalovo náměstí, tel. +420 566 622 704

Vysočina Cinema - Brodská 2, tel. +420 566 620 630

Regional Library of M. J. Sychra - Havlíčkovo nám. 5, tel. +420 566 623 766



Cultural Centre - Libušínská 183, tel. +420 566 624 751, www.dkzdar.cz

Children and Youth Centre - nám. Republiky 2, tel. +420 566 625 561

The World in the Palm of the Hand - Nádražní street 24, tel. +420 603 603 603, Internet reading room

Internet club - nám. Republiky 11, tel. +420 566 624 840,

e-mail: club@sattnet.cz, www.club.satt.cz



WORTH SEEING

Rosička Viewing Tower - tel. +420 566 666 213

It is situated close to the village of Sázava u Žďáru nad Sázavou on the top of Rosička Hill (645m above sea level). The 42m high tower is accessible for tourists and its lookout platform is located at a height of 24m. In addition, long-distance cycle routes lead round the viewing tower and the way to the tower is marked out for hikers.

Beránek s.r.o. Glassworks, Škrdlovice 130

tel. +420 566 659 231, www.skrdlovice.cz/beranek.php

Emanuel Beránek established the glassworks in 1940. Beránek and his three brothers used technology that produced glass with bubbles in it. The production of this type of glass had a promising start. However, during the German occupation the glassworks were closed. Present production specialises in hand-painted metallurgical glass. It cooperates with many outstanding artists. During a visit to this glassworks it is possible to have a look at the art of Škrdlovice glass workers.

Jaroslav Svoboda AGS Glassworks - Karlov 31, tel. +420 566 659 152, e-mail: agrosvoboda@iol.cz, www.ags-svoboda.cz

The glassworks produces hand-shaped metallurgical glass. Artist Jaroslav Svoboda established it in 1990. Jaroslav Svoboda has been awarded a number of international rewards and he is famous for his many independent exhibitions in the Czech Republic and abroad. The glassworks has its own commercial gallery - a visit is possible after agreement.

In Santini's Footsteps

Santini's architecture considerably influenced the Žďár region's design in the 18th century. The following buildings are part the 75km long cycle route no. 5061:



CULTURE

Regular cultural events:

January

National Costume Ball

April

Passion Plays

June

Theatre - Movement - Dance - international dance festival

August

Highlands Region Fair

August - September

Little Jug of the Highlands Region

Rowanberry Celebrations - cultural festival

Glass Statue - international sculptural symposium

Regional Museum - Tvrz (fortress) 8, tel. +420 566 625 887, +420 566 625 645

The museum is situated in a historical building, which came into existence

Romanesque Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Horní Bobrová was extended between 1714 and 1722 when Santini added a new nave. The church's facade is founded on convex and concave curves and dominates the square.

The Church of St. Václav in Zvole was built in accordance with Santini's design in the period between 1712 and 1717. Its ground plan is shaped like a Greek cross and its two-tower dome has the shape of St. Václav's crown. Santini is also the designer of the adjacent cemetery's hexagonal morgue.



The Church of the Visitation of the Virgin in Obyčtov was built after the architect's death. The sophisticatedly magnificent complex of the nave, presbytery, sacristy and corner chapels symbolises the shape of a turtle as an expression of St. Mary's virtues. Ř. Thény's decoration is highly valued. Besides sacral buildings Santini also designed projects for Žďár Abbey and utilitarian objects, e.g. he rebuilt the Renaissance fortress of **Ostrov nad Oslavou** into a farmyard. An interestingly designed manorial inn used to be located at its front. This one-wing building was extended with two smaller wings on both sides - they have a square-shaped ground plan and a sidelong position.

Ždírec nad Doubravou



www.zdirec.cz, www.podoubravi.cz

Turistické informační centrum (Tourist Information Centre)
Brodská 120, 582 63 Ždírec nad Doubravou
tel. +420 569 694 620
e-mail: knihovna@zdirec.cz



SPORT

Regular sport events:

January Modern Gymnastics Winter Cup
April International Grand Prize of the Town - judo
May Mower - grass-mowing championship of the Czech Republic
La Bomba Cup - indoor football tournament

Sports hall - Jungmannova 2, tel. +420 566 624 455
Swimming pool at 4. ZŠ (primary school) - Švermova 4, tel. +420 566 621 086, sauna, massages
Hotel FIT - Horní 30, tel. +420 566 623 508, www.hotelfit.unas.cz
Fitness centre - hotel FIT, Horní 30, tel. +420 566 628 215
Fitness centre, table tennis - Active Club, tel. +420 566 620 565
Bouchalky tennis courts - TJ ŽĐAS, tel. +420 566 622 509
Volleyball court - TJ ŽĐAS, tel. +420 566 622 267
Bowling - Bouchalky's premises - Jungmannova 2278/16, tel. +420 566 620 222, e-mail: bowlzdar@seznam.cz, www.sweb.cz/bowlzdar
Bowling - MAX Club - nám. Republiky 146, tel. +420 566 629 989
Sokol club - Doležalovo nám. 2, tel. +420 566 626 090
Bouchalky gymnasium - tel. +420 566 622 267
Football pitch - tel. +420 566 622 089
Indoor stadium, speed skating track - Jungmannova 10, tel. +420 566 623 181
Sooting range - tel. +420 566 642 184, www.strelnicevysocina.cz
Skiing - Kuklík, tel. +420 566 664 714, +420 604 975 052, 400m long
Hamry Bystré - Bystré, tel. +420 566 664 714, e-mail: vita-fila@seznam.cz



HISTORY

The small town is situated at the foot of the Žďár Hills and the Iron Mountains. The local countryside was colonised as late as at the end of the 14th century when the local deep woods were gradually cut down and the first settlement was established on the intersection of provincial routes. The way of woodcutting by fire - žďáření (burning) - supposedly gave the settlement its name. Over the course of the centuries the local manor was owned by local knights as well as prominent aristocratic families. As late as at the end of the World War Two the town was still a small unimportant settlement. The small-scale agriculture and weaver's trade provided inhabitants with a means of support.

At the very end of the World War Two Ždírec was scarred by the most serious tragedy in its history. On The 9th May planes of the Red Army bombed the village. Twenty inhabitants were killed and most of the village houses were ruined or damaged. Many families saw no future in the destroyed village and therefore left.

Despite the above fact the former Ždírec weaver's workshops were considerably extended in the post-war period. The sawmill (the saw factory of the Villages Wood Cooperative is the biggest sawmill in the Czech Republic) and engineering works were also considerably extended and reconstructed. New working opportunities contributed to the inflow of inhabitants from the poor mountain homes in the neighbouring villages. They began to build new family houses in Ždírec. Thus, a new "Greenfield" of Ždírec gradually came into existence. Construction plans included the building of a new village centre with shops and craft workshops. However, the social development during the 1950's prevented this plan from its realisation and thus Ždírec has no typical central square to this day.

The increasing importance of the settlement in the region was crowned on the 19th January 2000 when the village was awarded town status.



SIGHTS

Manorial inn - originating from the 18th century
The Small Bell Tower on the Stružinec village square dates back to 1858. It is surrounded with listed lime trees.

Gothic one-nave Church of St. Václav in Nový Studenec was built around 1350. A wooden timbered bell tower in Horní Studenec houses a bell dating from 1583.

The Renaissance **chateau** in Nový Studenec, dating from 1612, is situated on the site of fortress that was recorded in 1314.



NATURE

Ždírec nad Doubravou is the gate to the **protected landscape area of the Žďár Hills and the Iron Mountains**. The rugged landscape with its natural and historical places of interest creates conditions for pleasant hiking, cycling and skiing tours.

The Doubrava River has its source above the Doubravník Lake in the Ranský Massif. The river has created a canyon in the village of Bílek, which is situated at a distance of 5km. The precipitous rock blocks create romantic crevices, a number of steep hills, caves and waterfalls.

The highest peak of the Iron Mountains is **Vestec**, which is approachable from a the village of Slavíkov 9km distant.

Ranský Massif is interlaced with numerous tracks and woody paths. It is also a popular mushroom-picking area. The splendid hideaways of the southern slope of Ranský Babylon hide the Small Ranský Lakes - a complex of flooded ground hollows on the sites of a long-abandoned ore quarries.



CULTURE

Town Cinema - Brodská 120, tel. +420 569 695 907

Town Library - Brodská 120, tel. +420 569 694 620, e-mail: knihovna@zdirec.cz



WORTH SEEING

Outdoor Museum of Folk Buildings and Handicrafts on Veselý kopec (the Merry Hill)

Příčná 350, 593 01 Hlinsko - Betlém, tel. +420 469 311 733, e-mail:

sls.vysocina@atlas.cz, www.pupce.cz, www.welcome.to/vysocina

An extensive exposition of folk architecture - individual objects are located in a number of settlements of Vysočina (Veselý kopec, Svobodné Hamry, Moždenice) and in town of Hlinsko (Betlém). Visitors can gain an insight into the way of life, housing and work of small-scale craftsmen in the original atmosphere.



SPORT

Regular sport events:

August **Lacman Look Vysočina** - road marathon race, tel. +420 569 694 018, +420 602 802 183

Řeka Fishpond - a three kilometre distant recreational lake for the lovers of water sports

Podoubravská cycle tour no. 5127 - Hluboká - Ždírec nad Doubravou - Studenec - Maleč - Jeřišno - Běstvína - Pařížov - Vilémov - Golčův Jeníkov, 52 km, 15 stops, intermediate

Žirovnice



www.zirovnice.cz

Informační centrum - Zámek Žirovnice
(Information centre - Žirovnice Chateau)

Branka 1, 394 68 Žirovnice

tel. +420 565 494 095,

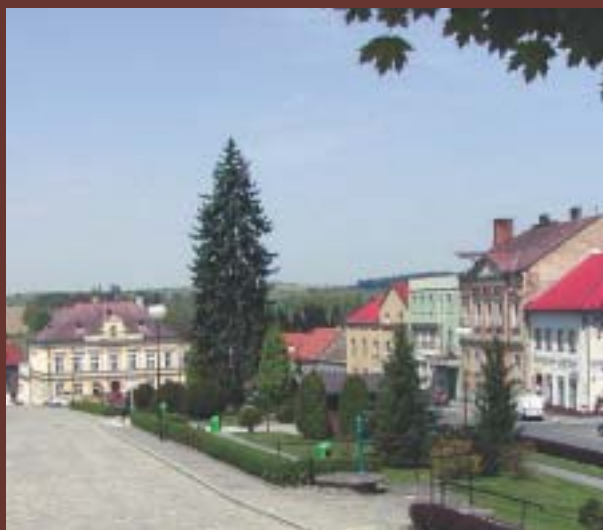
e-mail: zamek.zirovnice@seznam.cz



HISTORY

The town of Žirovnice ranks among the most popular recreational spots. The first written mention of Žirovnice dates back to 1358, but archaeological discoveries of graphitic ceramics give evidence that the region was already populated in the middle of the 13th century.

The history of the town is closely connected with the history of the chateau that is situated on the site where an ancient rock castle was initially built. Over the course of the centuries a number of noble families became its owners. The Venceliks of Vrchoviště had the whole castle rebuilt towards the end of the 15th century and they decorated it with frescos that are unique historical heritage to the present day. Moreover, the present town emblem was adapted from the family coat of arms of the Venceliks - a silver unicorn in a blue field.



In the middle of the 16th century the Lords of Hradec gained control of the manor of Žirovnice. The lords invited experts who attempted to discover limestone deposits on their lands. However, the efforts of the experts were fruitless - as with all attempts to mine silver. The basic livelihood of inhabitants was agriculture and developing handicrafts - especially ceramics, the brewing trade, brick making and a variety of textile production.

During the Thirty Years War the Imperial and Swedish armies afflicted the whole region. The town was devastated and the palace was also considerably damaged.

Since the end of the 17th century the Žirovnice manor has been in possession of the Šternberks, who decided to renovate the desolate chateau. After they demolished the remains of the damaged second floor and built a new west wing, the chateau lost the character of a fortress. The Šternberks also had the originally Gothic church rebuilt in baroque style and they contributed to the repairs of country churches and chapels. The evidence of this contribution is given by the coat of arms of the Šternberks, which we can see on those buildings.

In the year of 1854 Žirovnice was promoted to town status and ten years later it became well known due to its button industry. The production

pearl buttons was established by Josef Žampach and even at the present industrial production continues in this tradition. In 1910 the town purchased the whole estates from the Šternberks. However, the chateau was destroyed by fire in 1964. Overall reconstruction of the building was finished in 1992. Nowadays there is a regional exhibition in the chateau, a button museum and a gallery. The chateau courtyard and its inner rooms are used for a number of cultural events.



SIGHTS



The Chateau - Branka 1, tel. +420 565 494 095, e-mail: zamek.zirovnice@seznam.cz

An Early Gothic castle extended and converted into a palace in the Renaissance style with baroque adaptations. The collection of Late Gothic frescoes are preserved in its interiors and in the ancient chapel. The chateau houses collections of the town museum and gallery. The chateau tower, overlooking the city and its surroundings, is newly open to the public.

Permanent exhibitions: Button and pearl production, Historical sewing machines

The Church of St. Jakub and Filip - built in neo-Gothic style in 1872



CULTURE

March, June, September, December

Brass Bands of the 21st Century
performances of brass bands

April

Easter Fair

May

Festival of the Unicorn of Žirovnice
own celebrations

July

Festival of Clarinets

Pearly Challenge Cup Football Tournament

Riding Competitions - show jumping

July/August

Garden of the Highlands - flower exhibition

August

Breeders' Exhibition

April, November

Chateau Jazz - festival of swing and jazz music

Galleries of J. Havlík, K. Hlava, P. Roučka, F. Severa - the artists' exhibitions

Memorial to a Czech Thinker - the village of Štítná was probably the birthplace of Tomáš Štítný of Štítná, the Czech Christian philosopher born in 1333. His work, written in Czech language, was aimed at making the Bible accessible to people from the lower classes. The memorial is situated on the site of a former thane's fortress.



SPORT

Sports hall, fitness, volleyball courts, football stadium, athletics track, natural ice-hockey field, skittle alley - tel. +420 565 493 000

Horseback riding - Dvořák Courtyard, tel. +420 565 493 033

Budín Summer swimming pool - tel. +420 565 43 000

Beach volleyball, street ball, table tennis, boat hiring, water chute

Tourist information centers

593 01 BYSTRICE NAD PERNŠTEJNEM

Městské informační centrum při Městské knihovně
Masarykovo náměstí 9, tel. +420 566 552 376, fax: +420 566 551 590
e-mail: info@bystricenp.cz, www.bystricenp.cz

675 55 DUKOVANY

Informační centrum Jaderné elektrárny Dukovany a Vodní elektrárny Dalešice
tel. +420 568 815 519
e-mail: infocentrum.edu@mail.cez.cz, www.cez.cz/edu-exkurze

582 82 GOLČŮV JENÍKOV

Informační centrum - Lanete, spol. s r.o.
Náměstí T.G.M. 114, tel. +420 569 442 577, fax: +420 569 442 578
e-mail: lanete@lanete.cz, www.golcuv-jenikov.cz

580 01 HAVLÍČKŮV BROD

Informační centrum - cestovní kancelář ADA TOUR
Havlíčkovo náměstí 56, tel. +420 569 428 464, tel./fax: +420 569 427 683
e-mail: adatour@adatour.cz, www.muhb.cz

396 01 HUMPOLEC

Městské kulturní a informační centrum, Havlíčkovo náměstí 91
tel./fax: +420 565 532 479, e-mail: mekis@infohumpolec.cz, www.infohumpolec.cz

588 52 HORNÍ DUBENKY 109

Informační centrum - Chadimův mlýn, tel. +420 567 374 168
e-mail: danichad@post.cz, www.chadimimlyn.cz

675 55 HROTOVICE

Informační centrum, Náměstí 8. května 2
tel. +420 568 860 057
e-mail: icentrum@hrotovice.cz, www.hrotovice.cz, open May - September

675 51 JAROMĚŘICE NAD ROKYTNOU

Informační centrum Kulturního střediska, Komenského 1029
tel. +420 568 440 132, fax: +420 568 441 514
e-mail: kulturni_stredisko@iol.cz, www.jaromerice.cz

586 01 JIHLAVA

Turistické informační centrum, Masarykovo náměstí 19
tel./fax: +420 567 308 034, e-mail: infojihlava@ji.cz, www.jihlava.cz

394 81 KAMENICE NAD LIPOU

Informační centrum MěÚ, Náměstí Čs. armády 52
tel. +420 565 432 101, fax: +420 565 432 190
e-mail: pokladna@kamenicenl.cz, www.kamenicenl.cz

675 02 KONĚŠÍN

Informační centrum, tel. +420 568 888 398, tel./fax: +420 568 888 241,
e-mail: konesin@iol.cz, ou.konesin@tiscali.cz, www.horacko.cz/konesin

582 66 KRUCEMBURK

Infocentrum a pamětní síň Jana Zrzavého, tel. +420 569 694 942
e-mail: ic@kruceburk.net, www.kruceburk.net

584 01 LEDEČ NAD SÁZAVOU

Informační centrum - Hrad Ledec nad Sázavou, spol. s r.o., Husovo náměstí 60
tel. +420 569 721 471, tel./fax: +420 569 721 507
e-mail: IS@ledec-net.cz, www.ledec-net.cz

588 22 LUKA NAD JIHLAVOU

Informační, poradenské a vzdělávací centrum Loucko
9. května 675, tel. +420 567 229 095, fax: +420 567 219 220
e-mail: knih.luka@post.cz, www.mesta.obce.cz/luca

676 02 MORAVSKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

Městské kulturní středisko - informační centrum, Náměstí Míru 1
tel. +420 568 420 410, fax: +420 568 421 322
e-mail: info.beseda@ktvmb.cz, www.mbudějovice.cz

675 71 NÁMĚŠTĚ NAD OSLAVOU

Kulturní a informační středisko, Masarykovo náměstí 100
tel. +420 568 620 493, fax: +420 568 620 338,
e-mail: mks-namest@iol.cz, www.namestnosl.cz

592 31 NOVÉ MĚSTO NA MORAVĚ

Městské informační centrum, Vratislavovo náměstí 97
tel. +420 566 650 254, 566 650 255, fax: +420 566 617 202
e-mail: ic@nmnm.cz, www.nmnm.cz

393 01 PELHŘIMOV

Turistické informační centrum, Masarykovo náměstí 10
tel./fax: +420 565 326 924, e-mail: ic@kzpe.cz, www.pelhrimovsko.cz

394 64 POČÁTKY

Kulturní zařízení města Počátek, Horní ulice 87,
tel. +420 565 495 474, e-mail: kultura@pocatky.cz, www.pocatky.cz

588 13 POLNÁ

Informační centrum, Husovo náměstí 39
tel. +420 567 212 556, fax: +420 567 212 636
e-mail: infocentrum@mu-polna.cz, www.mesto-polna.cz

582 22 PŘIBYSLAV

Informační centrum - Městské muzeum, Vyšehrad 271
tel. +420 569 484 361, e-mail: ic@pribyslav.cz, www.pribyslav.cz

592 03 SNĚŽNÉ 94

Informační kancelář
tel. +420 566 664 300, e-mail: info@snezne.cz, www.snezne.cz

582 91 SVĚTLÁ NAD SÁZAVOU

Informační centrum, Nám. Trčků z Lípy 16
tel. +420 569 496 676, e-mail: info@svetlans.cz, www.svetlans.cz

592 02 SVRATKA

Městské informační centrum Svatka, Libušina 42
tel. +420 566 662 594, +420 777 083 487
e-mail: ic@svratka.cz, info@svratecko.cz, www.svratka.cz

588 56 TELČ

Informační středisko MěÚ, Náměstí Zachariáše z Hradce 10
tel. +420 567 112 407, fax: +420 567 112 403
e-mail: info@telc-etc.cz, www.telc-etc.cz, www.telcsko.cz

674 01 TŘEBÍČ

Informační a turistické centrum, Karlovo náměstí 53
tel. +420 568 847 070, fax: +420 568 840 459
e-mail: info@kviztrebic.cz, www.kviztrebic.cz

589 01 TŘEŠŤ

Informační centrum, Rooseweltova 462
tel. +420 567 234 567, e-mail: info@trest.cz, www.trest.cz

595 01 VELKÁ BÍTEŠ

Informační centrum - Klub kultury, Masarykovo náměstí 5
tel. +420 566 532 025, fax: +420 566 534 001,
e-mail: infocentrumvbites@iol.cz, www.vbites.cz

592 11 VELKÁ LOSENICE 249

Info centrum, tel. +420 566 666 156
e-mail: ic-knihovna@losenice.cz, www.losenice.cz

594 13 VELKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ

Informační centrum MěÚ, Radnická 29/1
tel. +420 566 501 107, fax: +420 566 521 657
e-mail: ic@mestovm.cz, www.mestovm.cz

591 01 ŽDĀR NAD SÁZAVOU

Informační turistické centrum - cestovní kancelář SANTINI TOUR
Náměstí Republiky 24, tel. +420 566 628 539, fax: +420 566 625 808
e-mail: info@santini-tour.cz, www.zdarns.cz

591 01 ŽDĀR NAD SÁZAVOU

Informační centrum - Zámek Žďár nad Sázavou
tel. +420 566 629 152, fax: +420 566 629 331
e-mail: itc@zamekzdar.cz, www.zamekzdar.cz

582 63 ŽDÍREC NAD DOUBRAVOU

Turistické informační centrum (Tourist Information Centre)
Brodská 120, tel. +420 569 694 620
e-mail: knihovna@zdirec.cz, www.zdirec.cz, www.podoubravi.cz

394 68 ŽIROVNICE

Informační centrum - Zámek Žirovnice, Branka 1
tel. +420 565 494 095, e-mail: zamek.zirovnice@seznam.cz, www.zirovnice.cz