A Legacy
of the Past
Vysočina’s picturesque landscape, enshrouded in the mystery of the ancient past, offers inexhaustible room for art and history enthusiasts. For centuries, the landscape has been shaped by the human hand. In the deep forests along both sides of the border between the lands of Bohemia and Moravia, past generations built trading routes and fortresses to protect them, drained land, extracted silver, and established villages and towns. The history of the region is told by archaeological and written reminders of the past, museum exhibits, as well as the collections of art galleries. You can encounter the past here at every step. Historical towns boast ornate town halls and magnificent churches, and hide precious burghers’ houses, medieval fortifications, and stone bridges. An attentive visitor will appreciate the magical charm of Jewish monuments. Proud castles experienced periods of rapid flourishing as well as the doom of destructive wars. They defended trading routes and territorial borders and served as refuge, not only for their inhabitants, but also for people living in the area. Aristocrats built charming castles surrounded with parks and gardens, striving for more comfortable abodes. Many significant builders, sculptors, and painters created their works in them, which to this day captivate us with their mastery. Frescoes on the walls and precious furnishings have survived in monasteries that were major educational centres in the past. Many sights constitute a significant part of not only national, but also world cultural heritage – the Historical Centre of the Town of Telč and its Renaissance Castle, the Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora near Žďár nad Sázavou, and the uniquely preserved Jewish Quarter and Romanesque-Gothic St. Procopius’ Basilica in Třebíč are among the sites inscribed on the UNESCO list. Many music festivals and other cultural events are held annually within the centuries-old walls of historic buildings. A medieval atmosphere can be enjoyed during summer castle festivals that abound in musicians as well as fencing ensembles. Tours with guides in costume, theatre performances, and mysterious night viewings of castles will enrich visitors with new experiences, presenting history to them in an untraditional way.

In this catalogue, we present you with an overview of the buildings that are open to the public.

- Jihlava
- Ledeč nad Sázavou
- Lipnice nad Sázavou
- Humpolec
- Želiv
- Kámen
- Pelhřimov
- Kamenice nad Lipou
- Žirovnice
- Roštějn
- Telč
- Nová Říše
- Puklice
- Moravské Budějovice
- Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou
- Třebíč
- Náměšť nad Oslavou
- Budčov
- Velké Meziříčí
- Dolní Rožínka
- Nové Město na Moravě
- Žďár nad Sázavou
- Polná
- Přibyslav
- Chotěboř

Set out with us on a voyage to the past.
The exhibition of the museum, established in 1892, is housed by two architecturally valuable Renaissance houses on the main square of Jihlava. The house on the right (No. 58), fundamentally rebuilt in 1580-1590, was, in its time, one of the most noble patrician houses, which is best documented by the beautiful space of the tall, two-level lobby with an arcaded balcony carried by Tuscan pillars. The house on the left (No. 57), called Meisterhaus, with the oldest type of a tall Renaissance internal hall, was owned by the rich guild of drapers from 1630. The permanent exhibition focuses on silver mining and coin minting in Jihlava, and on geology, minerals, and nature in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, presenting protected areas in the Jihlava region; it also presents a guild room and a Jewish prayer room. An interactive exhibition called “Jihlava Changed by the Centuries” is devoted to the town’s history from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Vysočiny Jihlava, Masařský 57/58, 586 01 Jihlava, tel. +420 567 309 728 (museum management), +420 567 573 880 (exhibition), e-mail: muzeum@muzeum.ji.cz, http://muzeum.ji.cz

GUSTAV MAHLER’S HOUSE

The house occupied by Gustav Mahler’s family between 1860 and 1889 houses the exhibition Gustav Mahler and Jihlava, works from the estate of Thea Weltner, Mahler’s relative and a Jihlava native, and during the year regular art exhibitions can be seen there. The exhibition presents the environment in which Gustav Mahler spent his youth, documents the sources of his work, his later contact with Jihlava, and also Jihlava’s relationship to Mahler. Visitors will get to know not only the composer himself, but also the Jihlava musical tradition and folklore. The exhibition is supplemented with photographs, period-piece items, and multimedia PCs. Further exhibition premises present a show on the cohabitation of Czechs, Jews, and Germans in Jihlava.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Dům Gustava Mahlera, Znojemská 4, tel. +420 567 167 132, www.mahler.cz, e-mail: mahler@jihlava.cz

TIP

In July 2010, on the day of the 150th anniversary of the composer’s birth, Gustav Mahler Park will be opened, featuring water elements, stone sculptures, and symbols of the composer’s ten symphonies. A central feature will be a three-meter statue of the composer by academic sculptor Jan Koblasa. The park will include the remnants of the Jewish synagogue burnt down in 1939, which was uncovered during the construction of the park.

THE VYSOČINA REGIONAL GALLERY

The gallery occupies two historical houses in the centre of town, whose interiors are noteworthy from the architectural point of view. The Gothic is represented there by the portals at the front, the ground-floor “mázhaus” boasts vaulting on Tuscan pillars, and the house boasts tall halls with Renaissance decorations. The gallery’s collection comprises works of art from the 19th and 20th centuries, and primarily contemporary art related to Vysočina. Noteworthy is the permanent exhibition of touch-sculpture. The Alternative project gives room to the unconventional work of young artists.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Oblastní galerie Vysočiny, 586 01 Jihlava, Komenského 10, tel. +420 567 301 680, Masařský náměstí 24, tel. +420 567 309 721, e-mail: ogv@ogv.cz, www.ogv.cz
THE LOOKOUT TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE GREATER

The construction of the northern church tower, 63 meters tall, was completed in the early 14th century. It served as a guard tower for the town, had a pyramid-shaped roof, and figural painting on the façade. Historical sources document that from 1561 there was a tower keeper with two helpers working there – they announced the time by sounding a trumpet, welcomed distinguished guests with fanfares, and protected the town by watching for fire and enemies. The last tower keeper and his family lived there until 1924. The deck is 40 meters above ground (556 meters above sea level) and offers a view of the area in summer.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Turistické informační centrum, Masarykovo náměstí 2, 586 01 Jihlava, tel. +420 567 167 158-9, e-mail: tic@jihlava-city.cz, www.visitjihlava.eu

THE JIHLAVA TOWN HALL

The extensive renovations of the building between 2004 and 2006 uncovered and preserved many valuable architectural and artistic elements. Especially admired by visitors are the large Gothic Hall, the Gothic and Baroque ceremonial hall, historical frescos, many well-preserved painted ceilings, and an authentic scullery. The tour also shows originals of paintings by Gustav Krum, capturing the most important moments in Jihlava’s history.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Turistické informační centrum, Masarykovo náměstí 2, tel. +420 567 167 158, e-mail: tic@ jihlava-city.cz, www.visitjihlava.eu

THE MOTHER OF GOD GATE

The gate is the only one of the five town gates in the medieval fortifications to have survived, and it is the characteristic symbol of the city. The crown of the gate is open all year round and the battlements 24 meters above ground afford a view of the entire town. The
mezzanines house an exhibition of reproductions of paintings by academic painter Gustav Krum, capturing the most important historical events in the city’s life. Another exhibition is devoted to the development of the wall fortification system. On display are also vedutas, historical maps, and plans of the city. A telescope is available in the tower for regular astronomical observations.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Turistické informační centrum brána Matky Boží, Věžní 1, 586 01 Jihlava, tel. Tel. +420 567 167 155-6, e-mail: tic@jihlava-city.cz, www.visitjihlava.eu

THE JIHLAVA UNDERGROUND

The Jihlava underground is the second largest system preserved underneath historical buildings in the Czech Republic. The passages were created through the mutual interconnection of cellars, which were cut in stone from the end of the 14th century, often in three levels, and served in the storage of beer and craft products. Some of the passages are accessible between April and September from the courtyard of the Municipal Library; the excursion takes about 30 – 45 minutes. At its deepest point, the route is 13 meters below the surface; a unique feature is the fluorescent passage. Occasionally, in the high season, the excursions are enriched with demonstrations of the art of fencing, instruments of medieval torture, etc. In the off-season, viewings can be arranged with the manager.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Občanské sdružení Georgii Agricola, Hluboká 1, 586 01 Jihlava, tel. +420 567 167 887 (ticket office), +420 605 982 142 (manager), e-mail: jpodzemi@seznam.cz, www.agricola.cz

TOWN WALL FORTIFICATIONS

The walls were built around the royal mining town beginning in the mid 13th century. The three-kilometre-long fortifications comprised two rows of walls with towers, bastions, a moat, and five town gates. Due to its strategic position on the border between Bohemia and Moravia, Jihlava was of military importance, which is why the fortification system was continuously improved. In the 15th century, advance ground fortifications were built, with mounds and ramparts, and at the end of Thirty Years War, the Swedes built a system of bastions. The defensive function of the Jihlava fortress ceased after 1750, and in the mid 19th century, the gates were torn down, as their narrow passages hindered developing traffic. Only the Gate of the Mother of God has survived. The band of walls surviving to date has been renovated in its 17th century Baroque form, and the gap between the walls has been turned into a park. The last preserved remnant of the moat can be seen on Věžní Street.

JEWISH CEMETERY

The Jewish Cemetery is the only reminder of the existence of a Jewish community in Jihlava. The synagogue, built in 1862-1863, was burnt out in March 1939 and later torn down. The foundations of its perimeter walls were discovered during the building of Gustav Mahler Park, and are now encompassed within it. Historical houses in the Jewish quarter were insensitively destroyed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The cemetery was established in 1869 and it comprises over one thousand tombstones. It is equipped with a wrought entry gate with Jewish symbols, and metal plaques have been set into the wall of the ceremonial hall. Tombstones of the members of the local Jewish community can be seen at the cemetery, including Rabbi J. J. Ungar, the parents of Gustav Mahler, and Louise Fürnberger, and many others. A memorial to the victims of the Holocaust was erected in the cemetery on 8 May 1995.

POINT OF INTEREST

The Jihlava Miners’ Parade commemorates the silver fame of the former royal town. The parade tradition, reaching back over a hundred years, was started in 1890 by the curator of the Municipal Museum, Johannes Haupt, and it was held until the Second World War. After the war, it was merged with the celebration of Miners’ Day, and in 1967 it ceased altogether. It was renewed through the efforts of enthusiasts in 1999, and since then the parade has been held in Jihlava on every odd-numbered year. A parade of 160 children dressed in historical costumes representing every mining profession – diviners, washers, measurers, mine-administrators, and many others – passes through the city.

www.jihlava.com/pruvod
THE MINING INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

The Mining Interpretive Trail, 10 km long, is situated on the edge of town, in the locale of Jihlava – Lesnov. Its thirteen stops focus on examples of the remnants of silver extraction (St. George’s Adit, the mining mill race, remnants of adit-based mining), the history of the lookout tower on Rudný Hill, and natural points of interest.


Ledeč nad Sázavou

CASTLE – MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

This castle from the first half of the 13th century was first rebuilt in the Renaissance style, then in the Baroque, and then again after the 1897 fire. A number of architectural features have survived – a cylindrical tower, renaissance loggia, and two gates. The museum is on the ground floor of the Small Palace, in the castle’s upper courtyard. The exhibition is unique in the style in which it is installed, featuring the 1930s method of presentation. The exhibits present the history of the town and feature the products and tools of local craftsmen and guild items; it also boasts a rich numismatic collection and a collection of paintings. The weapon collection is presented in a hall with unique sgraffito ceiling decorations. Short-term exhibitions of paintings and photographs can be seen in the museum’s gallery. In summer, the castle grounds host occasional fencing, theatrical, and musical performances.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Hrad Ledeč nad Sázavou s. r. o., Městské muzeum, 584 01 Ledeč nad Sázavou, tel. +420 731 612 457, e-mail: ic@ledecns.cz, www.ledecns.cz

THE SYNAGOGUE

The synagogue is located not far from Husovo Square, on Na Potoce Street. It was built in 1739, replacing the old synagogue that had been damaged by fire, and that had stood in the town since 1606. In the 19th century, it received Classicist adaptations. Inside, the vaulting, stucco decorations, and the women’s balcony have survived. After the War, the synagogue served as a warehouse and it was declared a cultural asset in 1991. It reopened in 2000, following a demanding renovation, and is now used for concerts and exhibitions. It is only open during exhibitions and concerts, and upon request tours are available for groups.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Informační centrum, Husovo náměstí 60, 584 01 Ledeč nad Sázavou, tel. +420 569 721 471, e-mail: ic@ledecns.cz, www.ledecns.cz

THE JEWISH CEMETERY
The cemetery is in the western part of town, next to the new cemetery. About one thousand people of the Jewish faith are buried there. It was established in 1601 and is among the oldest in Bohemia. The oldest tombstone is dated 1679. The cemetery has been undergoing ongoing renovations in recent years; in 2003, the tombstones of the grandparents of Gustav Mahler were found. The cemetery is open every day except for Saturdays.

**Lipnice nad Sázavou**

**CASTLE**

One of the most massive Czech castles was built at the beginning of the 14th century on an elongated top of a rocky crest. At the beginning of the 16th century, it was rebuilt in the late-Gothic style and later received Renaissance adaptations. The castle’s St. Lawrence Chapel was adapted in the Baroque style at the end of the 17th century. The castle was abandoned after the 1869 fire and was partially renovated in the first half of the 20th century. The castle walls boast a view of up to 70 km. The guided tour starts in the armoury and carries on to the archaeological exhibition with a collection of Gothic stove tiles, to St. Lawrence Chapel, the dining hall of Jindřich z Lipé, and the extensive cellars, which have an original medieval well. In the summer, the courtyard comes to life with theatre, fencing, and musical performances.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Státní hrad Lipnice, 582 32 Lipnice nad Sázavou, tel. +420 569 486 189, e-mail: lipnice@telc.npu.cz; www.hrad-lipnice.cz

**THE JAROSLAV HAŠEK MEMORIAL**

The humorist and satirist Jaroslav Hašek (1883 – 1923) was brought to Lipnice nad Sázavou in 1921 by his friend, the academic painter Jaroslav Panuška. The exhibition is placed in the little house below the castle in which Hašek spent the last years of his life and wrote his most famous work, The Fateful Adventures of the
Since 1933, the museum’s exhibits have been situated in a former school building, built in 1851. The museum bears the name of a world-renowned anthropologist Aleš Hrdlička, to whose work one of the museum exhibitions is dedicated. Aleš Hrdlička studied, among other things, Indian tribes; the Indian exhibition features life-size models of Indians, Indian tents, masques, toys, musical instruments and other items that constitute a part of life in an Indian village. The anthropological exhibition informs the visitor about the latest hypotheses of the origin of life on Earth, and attention is paid to the development of man. The ethnographic exhibition shows the Humpolec area as it was in the 19th century, and in the exhibition devoted to the life and work of Gustav Mahler, recordings of his music can be heard. An exhibition with some 80 puppets, devoted to the history of puppetry in the Humpolec area, will especially please children. The ground floor of the building features an extensive mineralogical collection.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Památník Jaroslava Haška, 582 32 Lipnice nad Sázavou 185, tel. +420 569 486 105, during the off-season, visits can be arranged at tel. +420 603 528 261 or with the Lipnice nad Sázavou Municipal Authority, tel. +420 569 486 139, e-mail: obec@lipnicens.cz, www.lipnicens.cz

POINT OF INTEREST

In the natural environment of quarries not far from Lipnice nad Sázavou, three interesting reliefs have been carved into the granite rock, presenting with exaggeration various methods of the monitoring of human activities — Bretschneider’s Ear, named after the secret police agent from Hašek’s novel about Good Soldier Švejk; the Mouth of Truth, loosely inspired by a Bocca della Verità relief in a Rome church; and the Golden Eyes, inspired by the idea of the all-seeing eye of God. The establishment of the National Monument of Tapping was initiated by sculptor Radomír Dvořák and implemented by him and six of his stone sculpting students. The grandson of Jaroslav Hašek, Richard, is a patron of the entire project.

For more information see http://ucho.hyperlinx.cz
Exhibition halls in the Upper and Lower Squares are used for art exhibitions.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Dr. Aleše Hrdličky, Horní náměstí 273, 396 01 Humpolec, tel. +420 565 532 115, fax: +420 565 532 479, e-mail: muzeum@infohumpolec.cz www.infohumpolec.cz

THE "HLÍNÍKÁRIUM" AND A MEMORIAL STONE DEVOTED TO HLÍNÍK

In the Stromovka municipal park, a memorial stone has been placed with the inscription: “To the most famous newcomer to the town, Hliník, by his grateful cohabitants”. Who would not know the famous line: “Hliník has moved to Humpolec”, from the film “Marečku, podejte mi pero!” The imaginary figure has become so famous that a memorial plaque was unveiled here to a man no-one has ever seen and yet everyone knows. Visitors began to flock to it, which inspired the Humpolec Cultural Centre to open a joke museum. In the HLÍNÍKarium, you can see the funniest scenes from the famous film, view props used in the film, and see the over 600 postcards that were sent during the project “Send a postcard to Hliník”.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Městské kulturní a informační centrum, Havlíčkovo náměstí 91, 396 01 Humpolec, tel. +420 565 532 479, email: mekis@infohumpolec.cz, www.infohumpolec.cz

JEWISH CEMETERY

The cemetery is outside the town of Humpolec, in what is today the forest park below Orlík Castle. It was established in the early 1700s and later expanded twice with the addition of terraces. By the entrance, there is the “bejtshtube”, a ceremonial room where the deceased was ritually cleansed before burial. There are about one thousand tombstones in the cemetery, many of which are of great artistic value; most are Baroque and Classicist. The cemetery was used by Jews from the general area; several relatives of the composer Gustav Mahler and the author Franz Kafka are buried there.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Městské kulturní a informační centrum, Havlíčkovo náměstí 91, 396 01 Humpolec, tel. +420 565 532 479, +420 565 532 479, e-mail: mekis@infohumpolec.cz, www.infohumpolec.cz

TOWER OF ST. NICHOLAS’ CHURCH – OBSERVATION DECK

The church tower is 53 meters tall. It acquired its present appearance during the late 19th century renovations of the church. The observation deck can be reached via 111 steps and is 26 meters above ground. The route leads around two bells and the clock weight. An exhibit showing the history of the town and church is located on the mezzanines.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Městské kulturní a informační centrum, Havlíčkovo náměstí 91, 396 01 Humpolec, tel. +420 565 532 479, e-mail: mekis@infohumpolec.cz, www.infohumpolec.cz

POINT OF INTEREST

THE "IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HISTORY" INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

This five-kilometre trail with ten stops informs walkers about the history the town, by pointing out its most significant architectural sights: St. Nicholas’ Church, from the beginning of the 13th century; the cornerstone of the first toleration church in Bohemia, which was laid on 18 May 1785; a plaque on the Spořitelná Building notes the speech made by K. H. Borovsky from one of the building’s windows in 1848; the architect Josef Zítek participated in the construction of the new Town Hall at the same time as he worked on the plans for the National Theatre; the 1937 statue of T.G. Masaryk, from the workshop of Vincent Makovský, has been removed three times over the course of history; the Town Hall building is decorated with sculptures by František Fiala, known as Ferruccio Ponti, the protagonist of the Prague cabaret ‘The Red Seven’; and the functionalist Gočár’s House, which was built in 1934.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Městské kulturní a informační centrum, Havlíčkovo náměstí 91, 396 01 Humpolec, tel. +420 565 532 479, +420 565 532 479, e-mail: mekis@infohumpolec.cz, www.infohumpolec.cz

TIP

THE BŘEZINA INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

The ten-kilometre trail introduces the walker to the natural points of interest in the town’s area – centuries-old trees, feldspar quarries, and the remnants of gold extraction. The stops on the route also include the Jewish Cemetery and the ruins of Orlík Castle (see separate entry).

PREMONSTRATENSIAN MONASTERY

The monastic complex of buildings is one of the most valuable artistic complexes in Bohemia. The monastery was established in 1139 by the Přemyslid Prince Soběslav I and his wife Adléta, for monks from the Order of St. Benedict. Ten years later, the Benedictines were replaced by the...
Premonstratensians, who occupy the monastery to this day. The courtyard boasts the abbey’s Church of the Birth of Virgin Mary, with two towers and precious Baroque interior decorations. In 1713 – 1720, it was adapted in the style of Gothicising Baroque by the famous architect Jan Blažej Santini. A Baroque refectory, the capitol hall, and the library boasting frescos have survived in the monastery convent. The monastery prelature and the abbey received neo-Baroque adaptations in the early 20th century. The longitudinal wing of the abbey is joined by the Gothic and Renaissance Trčka’s Castle. The ground floor of the cross hallway features a photo exhibition devoted to the abbot of the monastery, Vít Tajovský (1912 – 1999). The tour includes the monastery brewers, where visitors can taste for example sour-cherry or mead beer.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Kanonie premonstrátů v Želivě, 394 44 Želiv 122, tel. +420 565 581 193, e-mail: klaster@zeliv.eu, www.zeliv.eu

### Kámen

**CASTLE**

This originally Gothic castle, which once underwent a Baroque renovation, was adapted in the 19th century in the manner of romantic Neo-gothic. Its exhibits feature the history of the castle and it houses an exhibition of unique historical motorcycles from the turn of the 20th century. The most valuable items include a Laurin and Klement motorcycle from 1898. An exhibition of furniture and accessories gives a hint of the atmosphere of life at a castle in the second half of the 19th century. The castle is surrounded with a landscaped park, dominated by an extensive alpine garden. Throughout the year, seasonal exhibitions are held there, and the Knights’ Hall is a venue for concerts, social gatherings, and wedding ceremonies.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Hrad Kámen, 394 13 Kámen u Pacova 1, tel. +420 565 426 609, +420 736 731 958, e-mail: hrad.kamen@quick.cz, www.hradkamen.pacov.info

### Pelhřimov

**THE PELHŘIMOV VYSOČINA MUSEUM**

The museum exhibits and exhibition halls are located in three historical buildings – in the chateau of the Lords of Říčany, in the so-called Šrejnarovský House, and in the former prison. The originally Renaissance chateau was built in the mid 1500s, probably on the site of a 15th-century Gothic tower building, which is documented by the cross vaults of the Gothic hall on the ground floor of the chateau. On the upper floor, a dining hall with wall paintings has survived from the Renaissance period. After an extensive fire in the town in 1682, the chateau received a Baroque renovation, and it was built to its present state during adaptations in 1767. The collections boast folk art, guild-related items, porcelain, glass, and objects documenting urban culture. An extensive collection of the medals, plaques, sculptures and drawings of the academic sculptor Josef Šejnost, a major Czech medallionist, is on display in an exhibition that is also devoted to his son, academic sculptor Zdeněk Šejnost. The late-Renaissance Šrejnarovský House was built in 1614 and bears the name of its owner of that time. The facade features a granite
portal with a semi-circular arch and corner bays, one of which still shows a remnant of the paintings that formerly covered the entire facade of the house. The building is now used by the museum for exhibitions. The former municipal prison houses an exhibition on prisons. Open to the public are the courtyard, a cell, the torture chamber, and the prison chapel. The torture chamber with copies of torture instruments is located in the oldest part of the building, a former bastion, in which a municipal prison was documented as early as in the 16th century.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Vysočiny Pelhřimov, Masarykovo náměstí 12, 393 01 Pelhřimov, tel. +420 565 323 456, +420 565 323 184, e-mail: muzeum.pelhrimov@quick.cz, www.muzeumpe.cz

ST. BARTHOLOMEW’S CHURCH TOWER – OBSERVATION DECK

The tower of the church, built at the end of the 13th century, is the town’s landmark. The observation deck is 30 meters above ground, can be reached by 148 steps, and offers a splendid view of the town and the surrounding countryside. In the upper part of the tower, a room of the tower watch is open to the public, featuring historical photographs of the town. On the way to the deck, visitors pass by the church bells.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Turistické informační centrum, Masarykovo náměstí 10, 393 01 Pelhřimov, tel.: +420 565 326 924, +420 777 012 397, e-mail: ic@kzpe.cz, www.pelhrimovsko.cz

A TRAIL PRESENTING ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The three-kilometre trail with twelve stops introduces the walker to the architectural sights of the urban heritage reserve. The present form of Pelhřimov took shape primarily in four large stylistic eras: Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, and Cubism. The trail features 43 buildings and offers two circuits. The one through the inner town shows the visitor the grandiose houses of wealthy burghers, decanal church, chateau of the Lords of Říčany, new town hall, and remnants of the town walls with three gates. The outer circuit presents suburban churches, the decanal garden, and examples of newer architecture. The starting point is the Tourist Information Centre in Masaryk Square, where a map of the trail is available as well as accompanying materials. All houses are marked with a blue sign with a description.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Turistické informační centrum, Masarykovo náměstí 10, 393 01 Pelhřimov, tel.: +420 565 326 924, +420 777 012 397, e-mail: ic@kzpe.cz, www.mikroregion.pel.cz/stezka

MUSEUM OF MONSTERS

The exhibition is located in the cellar of the historical burgher’s house in the square that is the seat of the M Gallery. Exhibits of supra-natural beings from Czech fairytales – the loud forest monster hejkal, the Melusine, water sprite, the midday witch, the house gnome, and others – are made mostly out of wax and featured in life size.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Kulturní zařízení města Pelhřimova, Muzeum strašidel, Masarykovo náměstí 17, 393 01 Pelhřimov, tel. +420 565 324 927, +420 565 326 924, e-mail: kultura@kzpe.cz, www.pelhrimovsko.cz/strasidla

THE HALL OF THE LIPSKÝ FAMILY, A.K.A. THE FIRST CZECH MUSEUM

By developing the Hall of the Lipskýs, Pelhřimov paid homage to its famous natives. The members of the Lipský family who are best known to the public are the director Oldřich Lipský and his brother, Lubomír, an actor, but other members of this famous artistic family have done much work in theatre, film, and television. The exhibition features documents about the life and work of the Lipský family, a show of the most famous film scenes of both brothers, and props from filming.
MUSEUM OF RECORDS AND CURiosITIES

The museum occupies the 36-meter five-story prismatic gate, built in the 16th century as a part of the town’s fortifications. The museum houses over one hundred curious exhibits: the result of art, perseverance, and original ideas – for example, the smallest functional motorcycle, a carved wooden spoon that is 2.5 m long, pyjamas that can fit 98 people, a 12-kg lollypop, a three-meter toothbrush, a coat hanger 451 cm long, miniature carving in the head of a pin, statues carved in skewers, a ceramic jug only 2.5 mm tall, etc. The photo exhibition depicts unique moments from the annual International Festival of Curiosities and Records and other unconventional projects organised by the Agency.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Agentura Dobrý den, Muzeum rekordů a kuriozit, Jižní brána, Palackého 29, 393 01 Pelhřimov, tel. +420 565 321 327, +420 565 321 228, e-mail: agentura@dobryden.cz, www.dobryden.cz

GARDEN HOUSE IN THE DECANAL GARDEN

The town set up a memorial to the Pelhřimov deacon Mons. František Bernard Vaněk (1872 – 1944) in the garden house. He liked to spend his time in the garden house, writing his articles and sermons. The patriotic priest died in the Dachau concentration camp. The furnishings of the house were reconstructed to nearly their original form on the basis of period photographs.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Turistické informační centrum, 393 01 Pelhřimov, Masarykovo náměstí 10, tel. +420 565 326 924, +420 777 012 397, e-mail: ic@kzpe.cz, www.pelhrimovsko.cz

THE HOUSE OF GOOD DAYS

The Golden Czech Hands Exhibition primarily shows visitors unique objects made of matches – guitars, violins, mandolins, paintings, Corinthian vases, mirror frames, etc. They are the work of one author, Mr. Tomáš Korda, who put over 63,000 hours of work into them over 40 years, consuming more than half a million matches and quarter of a million match heads. The musical instruments are functional.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Agentura Dobrý den, Dům dobrých dětí, Nábřeží rekordů a kuriozit 811, tel. +420 565 321 228, e-mail: agentura@dobryden.cz, www.dobryden.cz

TIP

The walk through the czech book of records nature trail

The nearly two-kilometre trail connects both of the above-mentioned exhibition sites of the Dobrý den Agency. Along the way, visitors can see a gigantic mailbox, a nearly seven-meter safety pin, and the largest stainless-steel funnel. Information panels present a number of record-holders and three sound boards give information about more than 300 records from the Czech Book of Records.

Kamenice nad Lipou

CHATEAU

The late-Classicist chateau was created by redeveloping the Gothic castle. In the 16th century, the castle was expanded and two levels of arcades were built. The tower over the gate was added in 1744. A major Classicist rebuilding project was undertaken before the middle of the 19th century. From 1946 until 1998, the chateau served as a children’s sanatorium. Then it was transferred under the administration of the Prague Museum of Decorative Arts and underwent a complete renovation. The renovation uncovered remnants of the original castle walls in the courtyard, and an extensive Renaissance hall was discovered in the eastern wing of the chateau. The
chateau features an exhibition of the artistic work of blacksmiths, from the medieval production of treasury trunks, and Baroque wrought bars, to the work of contemporary authors. Visitors can test the complex lock mechanism. The collections of the Museum of Decorative Arts on display here feature children's toys from the end of the 19th century onwards and documents about the building development of the castle. The southern wing of the chateau houses the Municipal Museum with the exhibition called “A Museum for All Senses” devoted to the town’s history.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Uměleckoprůmyslové muzeum v Praze, Zámek Kamenice nad Lipou, Nám. Čsl. armády 1, 394 70 Kamenice nad Lipou, tel. +420 565 432 667, e-mail: zamek.kamenice@upm.cz, www.upm.cz
Městské muzeum Kamenice nad Lipou, Náměstí Čsl. armády 1, 394 70 Kamenice nad Lipou, tel.: +420 565 434 168, e-mail: muzeum@kamenicenl.cz, www.kamenicenl.cz, www.muzeumvsemismysly.cz

KAMENICE MEMORIAL LINDEN TREE

A memorial linden tree can be found in the chateau park, from which the town gets its attribute “nad Lipou” (above the linden tree). According to legend, the tree was planted in 1248. The circumference of the trunk at ground level is 6 meters and the two bottom branches span 36 meters wide. The crown of the tree was struck by lightning in 1824. The linden tree allegedly had 19 horizontal branches on which the chateau owners placed a dance floor. During the celebrations of the 750th anniversary of the town’s establishment, a daughter linden tree was planted in the chateau garden in 1998.

JEWISH CEMETERY

A reminder of Jewish settlement here is the Jewish cemetery established in 1803. It is about 1.5 km from town, in the direction of the village of Antonka, and boasts wonderful views of the surrounding countryside. The cemetery was renovated between 1991 and 1993 with the financial assistance of the Prague Jewish Community, and in May 1996 a plaque was put up to commemorate local Holocaust victims. There are many Empire-style tombstones in the cemetery, from the first half of the 19th century.

THE NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY LINE

A technical curiosity is the local line with a gauge of 760 mm, which is in regular operation on the Jindřichův Hradec – Obrataň route. The first run took place on 23 November 1906. In summer, it offers many options for trips through the romantic countryside and occasionally the train set is pulled by a historical steam engine. An interesting feature is the use of traditional Edmandson cardboard tickets, supplied by the line’s own printing house at the local train station.

For current information, see www.jhmd.cz
TIP

Kamenice Chateau is the starting point of the three-kilometre Nature Trail of Vítězslav Novák. Its twelve stops inform the walker about the landscape and wildlife surrounding the town, and the stop by the Johanka forester’s lodge is devoted to the work of Vítězslav Novák and his ties to the town.

**Žirovnice**

**CHATEAU – MUNICIPAL MUSEUM**

The early Gothic castle was rebuilt as a Renaissance castle after 1550, with subsequent Baroque adaptations. In the hall of the southern wing and in the former chapel are a valuable set of late-Gothic frescoes from the late 15th century. The chateau houses museum collections that document the history of the use of mother-of-pearl and the art of the old masters – mother-of-pearl buttons have been made in the town since 1864. The exhibition of historical sewing and shoe-making machines features 150 functional exhibits from the private collection of Jiří Vetyška. The dining hall, Šternberg Hall, the music hall, and the bedroom show how people lived in the second half of the 19th century. One wing of the chateau complex is devoted to modern art. In four halls, the oils, woodcarvings, graphic sheets, and book illustrations of contemporary artists are on display. The chateau towers offer a view of the town and its surroundings. The chateau courtyard and interiors are used for numerous cultural events.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Zámek Žirovnice, Zámek 1, 394 68 Žirovnice, tel. +420 565 494 095, e-mail: zamek@zirovnice.cz, www.zirovnice.cz

**Roštejn**

**CASTLE**

The originally Gothic defensive castle was converted into a Renaissance hunting lodge in the 16th century. After
it was struck by lightning in 1915, the castle burnt down; but, it was repaired and opened to the public in the 1960s. Presently, the castle presents collections of the Vysočina Museum of Jihlava. On display are porcelain, pottery, pewter, period furniture, and a folk nativity scene; the exhibition also presents the history of hunting weapons and the tradition of stone masonry in Vysočina. The walls of the Botanical Hall are decorated with pictures of medicinal herbs and agricultural plants. The castle’s landmark is the 45-meter heptagonal tower, serving as a lookout for visitors. Many cultural events are held in the castle courtyard every year in July and August, night tours can be ordered, and weddings are held in the historical halls. The castle is surrounded by an enclosure, first mentioned in historical sources in 1592. It is the home of a herd of 100 mouflon and some forty wild boars. The enclosure can be accessed via an interpretive trail.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Muzeum Vysočiny Jihlava, Hrad Roštejn, Doupě 1, 588 56 Telč, tel. +420 567 243 738, e-mail: rostejn@cmail.cz, http://rostejn.wz.cz, http://muzeum.ji.cz

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**Telč**

**CHATEAU**

The Renaissance chateau came into existence through the 16th-century rebuilding of a defensive Gothic castle. Of especial value are its interiors. The final form was given to the chateau grounds by the Italian architect Baldassare Maggi. It is one of the best-preserved Renaissance chateau complexes in the country. Especially precious are the interior furnishings. The basic tour features a visit to the original Gothic part and magnificent halls (Blue, Golden, Knights') with well-preserved wooden cassette ceilings, valuable furnishings, and rich collections of weapons and paintings. The second tour passes through the residential grounds used by the last owners of the chateau, the Podstatsky-Lichtenstein family, until 1945. Their furnishings provide important testimony about the appearance of the aristocratic interiors of the time. The chateau is surrounded with a natural park boasting a Classicist hothouse. The chateau premises also house a branch of the Vysočina Museum and the Chateau Gallery. The chateau and the historical centre of the town have been inscribed on the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage since 1992. The chateau courtyards and historical halls are popular venues for musical concerts.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Státní zámek Telč, Náměstí Zachariáše z Hradce 1, 588 56 Telč, tel. +420 567 243 821 (castle manager), +420 567 243 943 (booking tours), e-mail: info@zamek-telc.cz, www.zamek-telc.eu

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**THE VYSOČINA MUSEUM OF JIHLAVA TELČ BRANCH**

The Telč Museum, established in 1897, is located in the south-western wing of the chateau. Its permanent exhibition features documents from the history of the town and its surroundings, from the early medieval era up
to the present. On display are festive regional costumes and a collection of wedding banners with figural embroidery, and an interior of a farmhouse room features examples of painted folk furniture and painting on glass. One of the most precious exhibits is a model of the town from 1895 and an extensive, mechanically moving nativity scene from the mid 1800s. Of particular interest is the exhibition devoted to the academic sculptor and traveller F. V. Foit, with an ethnographic collection from his travels to Africa.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Vysočiny Jihlava, pobočka Zámek Telč, Náměstí Zachariáše z Hradce 1, 588 56 Telč, tel. +420 567 243 918, e-mail: muzeum.telc@centrum.cz, http://muzeum.ji.cz

TOWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

The prismatic late-Romanesque tower is the oldest surviving architectural sight in town. It is 49 meters tall and is built of relatively large, carefully worked blocks. The tower houses a permanent exhibition of paintings by Jan Křen (1923 – 1998), who lived in the nearby village of Mysliboř, and an archaeological exhibition of finds discovered during the tower’s renovation. It boasts an interesting view of the historical core of town.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Informační centrum, Náměstí Zachariáše z Hradce 10, 588 56 Telč, tel. +420 567 112 407 – 8, e-mail: info@telc-etc.cz, www.telc-etc.cz, www.telc.eu

TOWER OF ST. JAMES’ CHURCH – OBSERVATION DECK

The original medie-
val church was adapted to its present form in the 15th century. At the end of the Way of the Cross corridor, from 1737, are panels devoted to the vic-
tims of both world wars. Its 60 meter tower houses two precious bells: James and Mary. The observa-
tion deck, which can be reached via 40 stone and 105 wooden steps, offers a beautiful view of the town and its surroun-
dings.

For information about tours, call tel. +420 604 985 398.
FIREHOUSE TOWN GALLERY

The building was restored to its original condition, from 1870, when it was built on the site of what were once butcher shops, for the newly founded volunteer fire corps. Occasional exhibitions are held in the gallery.


TELČ HOUSE

The ground floor and cellar of this precious historical house features ceramic figurines from legends and historical stories from Telč and area. They were rendered in their particular styles by the artists Anna Hanzlová, her daughter Anna, and Julek Žembery. Also on display are items found in the house during renovations.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Telčský dům, Náměstí Zachariáše z Hradce 31, 588 56 Telč, tel. +420 567 213 379, +420 777 333 274, e-mail: info@telcsky-dum.cz, www.telcsky-dum.cz

Nová Říše

PREMONSTRATENSIAN MONASTERY

The originally female convent was established in 1211. The monastery buildings acquired their present form during renovations in the mid 16th century and early 19th century. The most important parts include the monastery library, which has ceiling frescoes and houses over 15,000 volumes. St. Peter’s and Paul’s Monastery Church is decorated with frescoes by Jan Lukáš Kracker and features artistically valuable furnishings – the choir benches and the carved pulpit date to the late 1600s and early 1700s. The monastery houses an exhibition devoted to the life and work of persons related to the town of Nová Říše. The brothers Pavel and Antonín Vranický were local natives who were among the leading representatives of Vienna’s musical life at the turn of the 19th century. Poet Otokar Březina wrote most of his works there while holding the position of a teacher, and he liked to meditate in the Chapel of Our Lady of the Pains. The composer and pianist Jan Novák studied with Bohuslav Martinů and composed music for film and theatre.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Kanonie premonstrátů v Nové Říši, U Kláštera 1, 588 65 Nová Říše, tel. +420 567 318 110, e-mail: opatnr@centrum.cz, www.klaster.novarise.cz

Police

CHATEAU

The chateau, with its five-storey prismatic tower, is the landmark of the town, and over the centuries it has
undergone a complex historical and building development. Many noteworthy architectural elements have survived – the arcades, the courtyard, valuable stucco decorations, and intricate vaulting in the interiors. After the War, the Chateau was unused for more than ten years, and later it housed a secondary vocational school, a school, and leather-processing workshops. The dilapidated chateau is gradually being renovated by the municipality; it was first partially open to the public in 2005. The exhibitions present the history of the chateau and an architectural and historical survey. The five-storey prismatic tower that offers distant views is also open.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Obec Police, 675 34 Police u Jemnice 1, tel. +420 568 445 056, e-mail: police.ou@quick.cz, www.obec-police.cz

**Moravské Budějovice**

**THE TŘEBÍČ VYSOČINA MUSEUM – THE MUSEUM OF CRAFTS**

Since 1947, the former chateau, built in the second half of the 17th century, has housed museum collections documenting the town’s history and featuring a display of folk furniture. A portion of the museum collections, devoted to extinct and rare trades and crafts, is located in the twelve butcher shops built in 1839. The former chateau stables host exhibitions, and the chateau courtyard is a venue for many concerts and cultural events.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Vysočiny Třebíč, pobočka Moravské Budějovice, Náměstí Míru 1, 676 01 Moravské Budějovice, tel. +420 568 421 100, e-mail: muzeum@ktvmb.cz, www.zamek-trebic.cz

**Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou**

**CHATEAU**

The originally Renaissance chateau was built on the site of a Gothic water fortress and was later converted into extensive Baroque castle grounds with St. Margaret’s

The parish church was built on the site of a church noted in 1240. It gained its present form in the 18th century. The tower was built on the northern side of the presbytery of the church in 1714 and is 50 meters tall. Two bells have survived in it. The observation deck, 26 meters above ground, offers views of the town and its general area. When the weather is good, even the Alps can be seen. Outside of the high summer season, a visit to the tower can be arranged at the museum.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Vysočiny Třebíč, pobočka Moravské Budějovice, Náměstí Míru 1, 676 01 Moravské Budějovice, tel. +420 568 421 100, e-mail: muzeum@ktvmb.cz, www.zamek-trebic.cz
Parish Church. It is surrounded by a symmetrical French-style garden which turns into a landscaped park. The chateau features an installation of period interiors with valuable furnishings and collections. The historical exhibition commemorates the musical tradition connected with Count Jan Adam Questenberk and the Kapellmeister of his chateau ensemble, František Václav Miča. Visitors can choose from two tour circuits that provide access to all of the parts of the castle originally inhabited by nobility. Many concerts are held at the chateau every year; the Peter Dvorský International Music Festival builds on the musical tradition.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Státní zámek Jaroměřice nad Rokyt-nou, Náměstí Míru 1, 675 51 Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou, tel. +420 568 440 025, +420 568 440 237, e-mail: jaromerice@telc.npu.cz, www.zamek-jaromerice.cz

THE OTOKAR BŘEZINA MUSEUM

The museum is the oldest literary museum in Moravia. The poet’s apartment has been preserved in its original form, and the study library contains all of Březina’s work. The archive contains manuscripts and documents about Otokar Březina, his friends, and the people whom his work influenced. School groups can choose from several video and audio programs concerning other major figures, as well – Jakub Deml, František Bílek, Jan Zahradníček, Jiří Kuběna, and others. The museum also houses a gallery of František Bílek’s paintings and prints.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Společnost Otokara Březiny, Březinova 46, 675 51 Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou, tel. +420 603 760 768, e-mail: studijniknihovna@otokarbrezina.cz, www.otokarbrezina.cz

ST. PROCOPIUS’ BASILICA

The Romanesque – Gothic basilica, originally consecrated to the Virgin Mary, was built for the Benedictine monastery in 1250 and is a marvel of medieval architecture. In the middle of the 15th century, it suffered significantly when Třebíč was surrounded by the armies of Matthias Corvinus; and for the two centuries that followed, it was used as a horse stable, silo, and brewery. After an overall renovation between 1725 and 1731, it was consecrated to St. Procopius and again used for sacral purposes. The most valuable parts include the extensive triple-nave crypt with pillars, the choir vaulted with a double eight-piece stone vault, the round rosette window in the eastern part of the apse, and the northern entrance portal. The present appearance of the basilica’s interior is the work of Kamil Hilbert, from 1924 – 1935. Together with other Třebíč sights, the Basilica has been inscribed on the UNESCO world cultural heritage list since July 2003. The Basilica can be visited with a professional guide.
THE JEWISH TOWN

From the urbanistic and historical point of view, the Jewish town district, with narrow winding streets, vaulted passages, and two synagogues, is unique in Europe. That is why it was inscribed on the UNESCO world cultural heritage list in July 2003. An interpretive trail through the Jewish Quarter has been developed and guided tours are available on two circuits.
The synagogue was built in 1669, and it was rebuilt in the Baroque style in 1705-7. Its interiors boast stucco and painted decorations, using ornamental and plant motifs and Hebrew liturgical texts. The synagogue is used as an exhibition and concert hall. The female gallery features an extensive exhibition of the history of the Jewish Quarter - the exhibits on display here document the day-to-day lives of the locals as well as their religious habits and ceremonies. A unique 1:100 model of the Jewish ghetto depicts its form in 1850.

Back Synagogue

The Front Synagogue was built in 1639 – 1642. It was adapted several times and one period record even says that in 1857, it had to be lowered by one level because it was taller than the houses around it and the festive lights, visible from afar, bothered the Lady of Wallenstein when looking out from the chateau. After several subsequent renovations, the synagogue acquired its present Neo-Gothic form in 1856 – 1857. During the Second World War, it was used as a warehouse and seriously damaged. In 1952, it was sold to the Czechoslovak Hussite Church and adapted for sacral purposes.

Front Synagogue

The Jewish Cemetery

The synagogue was built in 1669, and it was rebuilt in the Baroque style in 1705-7. Its interiors boast stucco and painted decorations, using ornamental and plant motifs and Hebrew liturgical texts. The synagogue is used as an exhibition and concert hall. The female gallery features an extensive exhibition of the history of the Jewish Quarter - the exhibits on display here document the day-to-day lives of the locals as well as their religious habits and ceremonies. A unique 1:100 model of the Jewish ghetto depicts its form in 1850.
The cemetery was founded on a slope above Týnský Brook in the 1620s. The extensive cemetery, with nearly three thousand stone tombstones, the oldest one of which dates to 1631, is one of the most valuable Jewish cemeteries in Moravia. The cemetery includes a ceremonial hall from 1903 with a uniquely preserved interior, where burial ceremonies in line with ancient Jewish traditions can still be performed. The cemetery is freely accessible (except on Saturdays) and a tour with a guide can be arranged with the cemetery administrator, Mr. Zdeněk Malášek, Hrádek 14, tel. 568 827 111.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Informační a turistické centrum Zadní synagoga, Subáková 1/44, 674 01 Třebíč, tel.: +420 568 823 005, +420 568 610 023, e-mail: infosynagoga@mkstrebic.cz, www.mkstrebic.cz, www.visittrebic.eu

TIP

INTERPRETIVE TRAIL THROUGH THE JEWISH QUARTER

The Jewish Quarter has been inscribed on the UNESCO world cultural heritage list, and is the only Jewish monument outside of Israel to have been so. Individual houses feature noteworthy architectural details – stone jambs of portals, vaults, iron-clad doors, shaped wrought bars, etc. Typical of Jewish development are the narrow winding streets with arches and arched public passages on the ground floors of houses that connect one street to another. Its 16 stops feature, in addition to both synagogues, the most important sights: the rabbinical office is characterised by a massive buttress at the front; the Jewish school where boys learned about the basics of Judaism until the 1920s; and the former Jewish municipal house with valuable vaults, presently used as an exhibition hall. The late 19th century Jewish Town Hall with a Renaissance core was the seat of the administration of the independent Jewish community. From the late medieval era, a hospital was a part of the Jewish community; the former house for the poor documents the charitable sense of the Jewish community. Subak’s tannery at the eastern end of the Jewish Quarter was in operation until 1931.

THE VÝSOČINA MUSEUM OF TŘEBÍČ

The museum’s history is related to the organisation of an ethnographic exhibition in Prague in 1895, for which items were collected throughout the country, including in the Třebíč area. The museum occupies the former Wallenstein Chateau, rebuilt in the 16th century from a medieval Benedictine monastery established in 1101. The museum exhibits document the natural beauties of the city’s surroundings, the historical development of settlement and trades in the Třebíč region, the development of pipe-making, and the local tradition of creche-making. One part of the mineralogical exhibition is devoted to Třebíč modlavites. Permanent exhibitions are supplemented throughout the year with temporary exhibitions in the former chateau stables, chapel, and Small Gallery. The stone hall with rich decorations featuring coats of arms is used for concerts of classical music, lectures, and cultural events. A traditional event is a Museum Fair.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Vysočiny Třebíč, Zámek 1, 674 01 Třebíč, tel. +420 568 840 518, e-mail: muzeum@zamek-trebic.cz, www.zamek-trebic.cz

THE TOWN TOWER – OBSERVATION DECK
The massive tower of St. Martin’s Church is the city’s landmark visible from afar. It was originally built as a part of the town fortification system. The thoroughly built walls and solid foundations resisted the attempts of Mathias Corvinus in 1468 to dig under the tower and tear it down. Originally, the tower stood separate from St. Martin’s Church, and the two buildings were only connected in 1716, during the extensive adaptations of the church. The deck is 35 meters above ground. Of especially note is the tower clock – the face is 550 cm in diameter, and the figures are 60 cm tall, making it one of the largest clocks in Europe.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Martinské náměstí 10, tel. +420 568 610 028. Outside of the main season, tours for larger groups can be arranged at the Information and Tourist Centre on Karlovo náměstí 53, tel. +420 568 847 070, e-mail: info@mkstrebic.cz, www.mkstrebic.cz

THE PAINTED HOUSE

The house was built at the end of the 16th century by the Venetian merchant Francesco Calligardi. The palatial house came to be called Františkovský, after its owner. But the sgraffito decorations were painted over with whitewash by the subsequent owners, and it was only renewed in 1903. Below the ledge are a number of scenes with a hunter and lion, the space between the windows is filled by biblical figures, the bay is decorated by images of men wearing 16th century costumes, and the sides are adorned by figures carrying hunting gear. The house is a venue for cultural events and is the home of the Information Centre.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Informační a turistické centrum, Karlovo náměstí 53, tel. +420 568 847 070, e-mail: info@mkstrebic.cz, www.mkstrebic.cz

THE WINDMILL

An unusual landmark of the south-western part of the city of Třebíč is the Dutch-type masonry windmill built in 1836. The mill was not used for milling grain, but bark for the local tanneries. The mill crushed oak bark until the second half of the 19th century, when it was replaced by a steam engine. The inside of the mill is not open to the public.

CHATEAU

The predecessor of today’s chateau was a medieval castle, one of whose cylindrical towers has survived to this day. The chateau received a Renaissance renovation and later Baroque adaptations. The chateau chapel is decorated by statues and paintings from an abolished Capuchin monastery. The vault of the chateau library boasts rich stucco and fresco decorations. There are
16,000 volumes in the library, one of the most valuable ones being the Kralice Bible. After 1946, the chateau was adapted to be a summer home for President Beneš. The chateau's halls house an extensive exhibition of tapestries from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Concerts are held regularly in the chateau library and in the courtyard. The chateau is surrounded by a park with many old precious woody species.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Státní zámek Náměšť nad Oslavou, Zámek 1, 675 71 Náměšť nad Oslavou, tel. +420 568 620 319, +420 568 620 201, e-mail: namest@telc.npu.cz, zamek.namest@telecom.cz, www.zamek-namest.cz

**MUNICIPAL MUSEUM**

The museum is located at the Old Town Hall. The exhibition devoted to the studio of a local photographer, Onřej Knoll, displays photographs of old Náměšť and its surroundings, and visitors can get to know the past of the printing art, through printing presses from Papírník’s printing house, from the early 20th century.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Kulturní a informační středisko, Městské muzeum, Masarykovo nám. 100, 675 71 Náměšť nad Oslavou, tel. +420 568 620 493, e-mail: mks-namest@iol.cz, www.namestnosl.cz

**BAROQUE BRIDGE**

The 1737 bridge across the River Oslava is one of the oldest preserved stone bridges in the country, and due to its rich sculptural decorations, it is often compared to Charles Bridge. It is adorned with twenty statues of saints, most of which are the work of Josef Winterhalter. The bridge is 62 meters long, 8 meters wide, and at its highest point is 6 meters tall. Until 1986, the Baroque bridge was the only road bridge connecting the left and right banks of the river.

**THE HAUGWITZ TOMB**

In 1822 – 1825, the Haugwitz family built an Empire-style family tomb by what is today the municipal cemetery. Its plans were drawn up by the Viennese architect Josef Kornhäusel, and the marble figural sculptures in the interior were carved by sculptor Josef Klieber. In 1994, the roof was overhauled with a financial contribution of Count Karel Antonín Haugwitz. Not even a year later, during the first Haugwitz family reunion in Náměšť nad Oslavou, Karel Antonín died suddenly and was laid to rest in the renovated family tomb.

Viewings are possible upon arrangement with the Cultural and Information Centre, 675 71 Náměšť nad Oslavou, Masarykovo náměstí 100, tel. +420 568 620 493, fax: +420 568 620 338, e-mail: mks-namest@iol.cz, www.namestnosl.cz

**THE CHATEAU ENCLOSURE**

The enclosure is situated between the towns of Kralice nad Oslavou, Otradice, and Náměšť nad Oslavou. It was probably established in the 16th century, and was expanded to the present 290 hectares three hundred years later. The enclosure is famous for rearing fallow deer and is open to the public in summer. With the exception of slopes
in the western part, it is primarily flat, with small lakes on the brooks serving as watering points. Its landmark is the Lusthaus, a Classicist chateau built in the middle of the enclosure in the mid 19th century by the owner of the estate, Jindřich Haugwitz.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**
Moravské zemské muzeum Brno, Zámek Budišov, 675 03 Budišov, tel. +420 568 875 198 (chateau), +420 737 823 873 (guide), www.mzm.cz

The originally 13th century Gothic castle, rebuilt as a Renaissance chateau, was expanded in the Baroque era, and then adapted in the Neo-Gothic style. Of the various architectural styles, the Gothic and Renaissance loggia and the Renaissance entry gate have survived. The chateau interiors are decorated with stucco and paintings and appointed with period furnishings. Since 1948, the chateau has housed the museum. In addition to chateau rooms, ethnographic, artistic, and natural-science exhibitions can be seen. The exhibition “In Token of Seven Pens” shows the history and the present of the town. Other exhibitions are devoted to the aviator Jan Čermák and sculptor Jiří Marek, imperial military manoeuvres that took place in the town’s area in 1909, and the cubist period, and birds and seashells are on display. One exhibition is focused on the history of roads in the Czech Republic. The chateau park boasts a covered wooden bridge transferred to this place from the nearby Krásněves, renovated in 1986.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**
Muzeum Velké Meziříčí, Zámecké schody 1200/4, 594 01 Velké Meziříčí, tel. +420 566 522 206, +420 566 522 773, e-mail: muzeumvm@muzeumvm.cz, www.muzeumvm.cz

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**TIP**

**CULTURAL PROMENADE**

Two walking trails will guide tourists along the most significant sights in town – the chateau circuit and the town circuit. They are marked with signposts and supplemented with information panels. One of the interesting points of the Cultural Promenade are Schulz’ Filters, a significant technical monument. They were used in the construction of a waste-water treatment station in the 1950s and today are a rarity.
THE SYNAGOGUE GALLERY

The gallery is housed in the former Gothic-Renaissance Old Synagogue, built in the early 16th century. The Jewish community developed rapidly, primarily after the Thirty Years War; the Jewish settlement is also remembered by the Jewish cemetery with Baroque tombstones. The synagogue with a well-preserved portal today serves as the museum’s exhibition space. The history of the Jews in Velké Meziříčí is noted in the permanent exhibition Magen David, located on the former women’s gallery.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Muzeum Velké Meziříčí, Galerie Synagoga, Novosady 1146/79, 594 01 Velké Meziříčí, tel. +420 566 524 621, e-mail: muzeumvm@muzeumvm.cz, www.muzeumvm.cz

ST. NICHOLAS’ CHURCH – OBSERVATION DECK

The church is the town’s landmark. It was built in the middle of the 13th century, expanded many times, and adapted in the Baroque style in the second half of the 18th century. The prismatic three-storey tower, 64 meters tall, was built in the middle of the 15th century. On their way to the observation deck that is 40 meters above ground, visitors can view six bells and an exhibition of 99 historical photographs of the town. A clock has been on the tower since the 16th century; the present one comes from 1949 and is the largest illuminated clock in the country – the face is 420 cm in diameter.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Městské informační centrum, Radnická 29/1, 594 13 Velké Meziříčí, tel. +420 566 781 047, e-mail: ic@mestovm.cz, www.mestovm.cz.

Dolní Rožínka

THE DRAXMOOR HAUNTED CASTLE

The owners of the chateau set up a brewery in the original medieval building in the 16th century. Two hundred years later, the building served as the chateau grange. Today, it houses an exhibition full of magic, spells, and monsters. Visitors are ushered to the fantasy world by a film with 3D effects. On each of the levels, visitors are awaited by moving models of dragons, witches, and other supra-natural figures, complete with sound. The original basement space is entered through a mysterious tower. A barrier-free lift with scary effects and the museum of legends from Vysočina have become unique attractions. The courtyard with a stylish pub and a hut on a crowfoot are used during night-time light shows.

CONTACT INFORMATION: DraXmoor - Strašidelný zámek, 592 51 Dolní Rožínka 5, tel. +420 566 567 400, +420 602 319 990, e-mail: info@draxmoor.cz, www.western.cz

Nové Město na Moravě

THE HORÁCKÉ MUSEUM

The museum exhibits have been housed by the former Renaissance town hall since the beginning of the last century. The town hall was built in 1555 by the conversion of a burgher’s house that had been purchased. The Renaissance entrance lobby with a stone portal survived from the original building; the upper floor with the turret was built after the fire in 1723. The facade is set with a stone dated 1555 and a wisent’s head. The front facade is decorated with the sgraffito of a local native, Karel Němec, from 1938. The permanent exhibits present folk culture,
the tradition of glass- and iron-making in the Nové Město region, the history of ski manufacturing and skiing, and a classroom from the 1930s. In summer, the Vír Mill is placed in the courtyard of the museum – a set of wooden figures propelled by a water wheel.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Horácké muzeum, Vratislavovo náměstí 114, 592 31 Nové Město na Moravě, tel. +420 566 650 216, e-mail: horacke.muzeum@nmnm.cz, http://hm.nmnm.cz

HORÁCKÁ GALLERY

The gallery, established in 1964, has occupied the chateau since 1972. The originally Renaissance chateau was built right after the middle of the 16th century, probably still during the reign of the Pernštejns, and adapted after 1688 by Vilém Dubský of Třebomyslice. In 1643, it was plundered by the Swedes and then immediately renovated. It burned down during the great fire of the town, in 1723, and the mid-18th century Baroque adaptations added more buildings to form a four-wing layout. The present form of the chateau comes from 1874, when it was adapted in the Neo-Renaissance style. The exhibition “Changing Landscapes and Shapes” features paintings and sculptures from the gallery’s collection, and also on display is moulded glass from the Škrdlovice glassworks, from the 1960s and 1970s. The gallery’s courtyard is a venue for concerts and cultural events.

CONTACT INFORMATION: 592 31 Nové Město na Moravě, Vratislavovo náměstí 1, tel. +420 566 654 211, e-mail: horacka.galerie@nmnm.cz, http://hg.nmnm.cz

THE BRADY FAMILY HOUSE

House No. 13 in Vratislavovo Square stores bitter memories of Nazi occupation. Tumiko Ishioka, the founder of the Tokyo Centre for the Study of the Holocaust, managed to reassemble, after many years, the story of the eleven-year Hana Brady, who was deported to Terezín in 1942. Hana’s story was elaborated by a Canadian journalist Karen Levine, in her world-famous book “Hana’s Suitcase – The Story of a Girl Who Never Came Back”. On the facade of the house is a memorial plaque to Hana, and the first floor shows family photographs and the title page of the book in 21 languages.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Městské informační centrum, Vratislavovo nám. 97, 592 31 Nové Město na Moravě, tel. +420 566 650 254, e-mail: ic@nmnm.cz, www.nmnm.cz

A PICTURE TRAIL THROUGH THE OCHOZA FOREST

The Ochoza Forest is interwoven with a maze of trails and footpaths, and in the winter the tracks of the World Cup of Cross-Country Skiing lead through it. The 9.6 km trail is marked from Vratislavovo Square. A plan of the trail, for setting out to see the eight pictures, can be purchased at the information centre, and you can go after them by bike, on foot, or on skis. The places that have these pictures on the trees are the subjects of stories and legends. The authors of the pictures are local artists and painters, and the originals are exhibited in the courtyard of the Horácké Museum.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Městské informační centrum, Vratislavovo nám. 97, 592 31 Nové Město na Moravě, tel. +420 566 650 254, e-mail: ic@nmnm.cz, www.nmnm.cz

Žďár nad Sázavou

CHATEAU

The Cistercian monastery established in 1252 by the Znojmo Burgrave Boček of Obřany was renovated in the 18th century according to the designs of the architect Santini. The chateau received its present form after 1784, when the monastery burned down, was abolished by the decision of Emperor Joseph II, and rebuilt into an extensive chateau. The core of the former abbey building and a part of the convent are Gothic, and the farm buildings in the first courtyard are Baroque. The convent building
now houses permanent museum exhibitions. The ground floor features an exhibition devoted to Santini, offering the visitor a peek into the history of the convent and presenting Santini’s buildings through photographs, models, and drawings. It is supplemented with originals and copies of sculptures, period paintings, and video projections. Since May 2009, a permanent exhibition The Art of the Baroque, from the collection of the Prague National Gallery, has been on display there, showing peak works of Central-European Baroque Art. The prelature, rebuilt by architect Santini, today houses the Museum of the Book (see below). The originally Gothic Monastery of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, from the second half of the 13th century, rebuilt by Santini in the spirit of Baroque Gothic, sports rich interior decorations, and since August 2009 it has worn the title Basilica Minor. In the northern chapel, fragments of late-Gothic wall paintings from the middle of the 15th century have survived. The decagonal well chapel was also adapted by Santini. It was the symbol of the monastery and by the 14th century it concealed a 35-meter deep well. A statue of the Virgin Mary of Wells used to stand on the iron wrought structure generating out of the stone edge of the well. On the northern side of the square castle courtyard, in the former stables of the aristocratic academy, is an exhibition of the History of the Kinsky Family, devoted to great figures of this Czech aristocratic family. The family of the Lords of Kinsky is first mentioned at the beginning of the 13th century, during the reign of Přemysl Otakar I. In the first half of the 20th century, the administration of the estate transferred to the town of Žďár nad Sázavou.

The museum exhibition, focused on the history of writing and the development of book culture and the printing press, features the collections of the Prague National Museum. They are housed in the prelature of the former Cistercian monastery, redeveloped by architect Santini. The entire ceiling of the main hall features a large fresco by K. F. Topper. On display are medieval manuscripts, old prints, and examples of contemporary book illustrations, as well as a medieval scriptorium, the classicist furnishings of a chateau library, the equipment of a 16th century printing house, and examples of printing presses.


THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN OF NEPOMUK AT ZELEŇÁ HORA

The Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk was built according to the designs of the great Prague high Baroque architect, Jana Blažej Santini – Aichl. The building was commissioned by the abbot of the Žďár monastery, Václav Vejmluva, a keen admirer of St. John of Nepomuk, who decided to have it built immediately after an undamaged tongue was allegedly found in the saint’s tomb in St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague in April 1719, during the beatification process. The building of the church commenced in August of the same year and a hill above the convent’s lake was chosen for the church, southeast of the monastery. The church was consecrated in September 1722 and is considered to be
the peak of Santini’s work. Due to the originality of the Czech Baroque Gothic and the masterful composition of the grounds, symbolising the five-point St. John Star, the church was inscribed on the UNESCO world cultural heritage list in 1994. Inside the church, the symbol of the magical number five is shown primarily by five altars and five hallways, and the five stars and five angels on the main altar. The courtyard of the pilgrimage site is delimited by ambits with five gates and chapels. The gates placed in the middle of each arm boast cupola roofs and are supplemented with statues. The traditional St. John pilgrimage takes place at Zelená hora in May.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Zelená hora – the heritage sight, tel. +420 566 622 855, +420 724 758 993 (tours), +420 724 663 716 (management), e-mail: zel.hora@telc.npu.cz, www.zdarns.cz, www.zelena-hora.eu

**STONE BRIDGE**

The road from the centre of town to the chateau grounds leads via a Baroque stone bridge with three aches, 40 meters long, that crosses Štržský Brook by Konvent Lake. It was built in 1761 and although it is only 6 meters wide, it still serves for traffic on the busy road I/37. It is adorned with eight statues of saints, whose author is unknown. The originals of the statues were taken away during the reconstruction of the bridge, and replaced with copies. After restoration, the set of the original sculptures will be placed at the so-called Lower Cemetery.

**REGIONAL MUSEUM**

The museum resides in a historical building – a converted early 14th century medieval fortress. Short-term exhibitions with regional themes are held there. The museum exhibits comprise extensive collections of documents of folk culture, pottery, glass, cast iron, pewter, works of art, with the collection of old prints and the entomological collection being the most valuable.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Regionální muzeum, Tvrz 8, 591 01 Žďár nad Sázavou, tel. +420 566 625 645, e-mail: zdenek.malek@zdarns.cz

**CHATEAU – THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM**

The museum, established in 1895, occupies one of the wings of the chateau complex, which was originally a 13th
century castle. The castle palace was converted into a chateau in 1584 by the Lords of Hradec. In the second half of the 17th century, the Dietrichštejn family adapted it, but when it burned down in 1794, they lost interest in it. They only had a temporary roof put on and even tore a part of it down. Since 1922, the chateau has been owned by the Town of Polná, and the most extensive renovations took place between 1995 and 2004. The chateau complex comprises a set of buildings of various architectural styles – we can see a Gothic castle palace, with a three-storey tower under the castle, a Renaissance chateau wing, and Baroque farm buildings. The so-called Kunštát Hall, with preserved remnants of Renaissance painting, houses an exhibition introducing the history of the castle and town; a general shop is installed on the ground floor and old crafts are introduced; and in the lapidarium is an exhibition showing the uses of stone. The exhibition of historical clocks features over 140 unique products, and the historical pharmacy from the last century, “At the Black Eagle”, features furnishings used as recently as forty years ago. One of the tour routes introduces visitors to the origins of the museum, major figures of the Polná area, and features a furniture depository and an exhibition about the establishment of Czechoslovakia and the role of the Czechoslovak legions during First World War. The chateau courtyard is a popular venue for concerts.


THE OLD POLNÁ SCHOOL EXHIBITION

A heritage-protected building with a Baroque gable houses an exhibition documenting the history of schooling from the mid 1700s to the end of the 19th century. The complete furnishings of a classroom come from 1866. In addition to the historical furniture, writing supplies and teaching supplies are on display. Visitors can take a peek into the cabinet of natural sciences and the teacher’s flat. The building is located at Poděbradova Street No. 77; a visit must be arranged with the museum.


REGIONAL JEWISH MUSEUM

This museum is in the 1684 synagogue, whose demanding renovation was completed in September 2000. Through photographs and documents, it commemorates the rich history of the local Jewish community. One of the exhibitions presents the Hilsner Affair – the persecution of the Jews provoked at the end of the 19th century by a contrived accusation against the Jewish youth Leopold Hilsner, of having ritually murdered a local girl. The synagogue is at Karlovo Square No. 540; the Information Centre provides guided tours.


THE JEWISH CEMETERY

The cemetery is located about 700 m northwest of Huss’ Square, past Pod Kalváří Street. From the 16th century
onwards, the cemetery was expanded several times. There are noteworthy Baroque, Classicist, as well as later tombstones. The oldest ones come from the end of the 17th century. The cemetery is being continuously repaired.

POINT OF INTEREST

THE CARROT BUN FESTIVAL

The traditional Carrot Bun Festival is celebrated in Polná on the second Sunday in September, on the feast day of St. Liguori, the town’s patron. The tradition reaches back to 1652, when Prince Ferdinand Josef of Dietrichstein brought the saint’s remains from Rome, donated them to the city, and stored them in the Polná church, where they are still housed in a glass coffin. The anniversary of the saint’s martyrdom and the day of the consecration of the new decanal church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary became festival days. How and when carrots became a part of the pilgrimage is not precisely known. The Polná carrot buns are the traditional food served.

TIP

JOSEF KLEMENT’S INTERPRETIVE TRAIL

The six-kilometre circuit trail with eight stops bears the name of J. Klement, who was active for many years in Polná’s associations. He is also commemorated in one of the houses in the former Jewish quarter. In the historical core of the town, the trail leads past the decanal Church of the Assumption of Virgin Mary, dating from the beginning of the 18th century, the deacon’s office, and the chaplain’s house from the same era; in one of the burgher’s houses, the several years’ stay of Božena Němcová is commemorated. In addition to major architectural sights, the trail provides information about Peklo Lake, the largest water body in Polná, and the state-protected sight Kleštěr, where a toll was collected on an ancient overland route. The contrived trial referred to as “The Hilsner Affair”, which evoked extensive anti-Jewish feeling, is commemorated in the Březina forest.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

The museum exhibits are housed in a historical burgher’s house known as Kurfürst’s House. The house is first mentioned in the 17th century, and the name is derived from its later owner, Jan Kurfürst, who owned the house until 1901. The museum features memorabilia of significant natives of the town, an ethnographic exhibition, a presentation of the history of medieval mining and cultural associations, and the exhibit called Grandmother’s Room presents 19th century rural dwellings.

CONTACT INFORMATION: Kulturní zařízení města Přibyslav, Městské muzeum, Bechyňovo náměstí 45, 588 22 Přibyslav, tel. +420 569 484 361, e-mail: ic@pribyslav.cz, www.kzmpribyslav.estranky.cz
**MEDIEVAL ADIT**

A 90-meter mining adit has survived at the foot of rocky slopes, sloping down to the River Sázava, below the local parish house. It comes from the time when silver and later also gold ores were extracted near the town. Legend has it that possibly it also served as an escape route from the medieval town. Tours for professionals can be arranged in advance at the Municipal Authority, with the Deputy Mayor.

**CONTACT INFORMATION**: Městský úřad Přibyslav, Bechyňovo náměstí 1, 582 22 Přibyslav, tel.: +420 569 430 033, e-mail: omesm@pribyslav.cz, www.pribyslav.cz

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**ŽIŽKA’S CAIRN**

The memorial near the village of Žižkovo Pole, near Přibyslav, was built in 1874 by the builder Josef Šupich, according to the design of Antonín Wiehl, at the initiative of the Přibyslav native Jan Otta. The nearly fifteen-meter monument marks the place where, according to legend, the Hussite military leader Jan Žižka of Trocnov died, while at the head of his army on a campaign against Catholic nobility in Moravia. The rectangular base is formed by blocks of stone from places of historical significance, marked with the memorial plaques of patriotic societies. On the cylinder of the cairn is a list of Žižka’s victorious battles. The chalice at the top is 150 cm tall. The cairn is surrounded by a park and boasts a magnificent view of Melechov Hill and Lipnice nad Sázavou Castle.


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**POINT OF INTEREST**

An equestrian statute of Jan Žižka by Bohumil Kafka stands in the park of the Přibyslav Chateau. The sculptor designed the statue in 1931 for the Žižka memorial in Prague’s Vítkov. The Přibyslav equestrian statue of Jan
Žižka was made as a smaller test cast in 1935 and is 290 cm tall. The Vítkov statue is 9 meters tall.

**TIP**

**THE ROMAN PODRÁZSKÝ INTERPRETIVE TRAIL**

This eight-kilometre trail with twelve stops presents the natural, cultural, and historical riches of the town and its surroundings. Within the town limits, it features architectural sights, the sculptural work of the academic sculptor Roman Podrázský, a local native; in the municipal park, it presents the bird species that live there.

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**MUNICIPAL MUSEUM**

The Italian-type, early Baroque chateau was built by Count Vilém Leopold Kinský in the early 1700s, on the site of a Gothic fortress. The chateau was renovated in the 19th century and after a 1927 fire. It is surrounded by a 15-hectare English garden in the protected valley of the River Doubrava. The chateau is held by the Dobrzenský family, which has resided there since 1836. The museum collections are housed in a Baroque hall and five former guest rooms. They document the town’s historical development, and it has rich collections of fine art, historical weapons, and sacral art. It presents the major figures of the town and shows the furnishings of a town salon from the first third of the previous century. The tour includes the chateau’s Chapel of the Holy Trinity from the early 18th century, noteworthy for its stucco decorations on the ceiling and walls.

**CONTACT INFORMATION:** Centrum kultury a sportu Chotěboř, Městské muzeum, Riegrova 1, 583 01 Chotěboř, tel. +420 569 623 293, e-mail: muzeum.chotebor@email.cz, www.cekus.eu/muzeum
Tourist Information Centres

JIHLAVA
- Tourist Information Centre
  - Masarykovo náměstí 2, 586 01 Jihlava
tel.: +420 567 167 158 - 9, fax: +420 567 167 157
e-mail: tic@jihlava-city.cz
  www.visitjihlava.eu

- Tourist Information Centre at the Mother of God Gate
  - Věžní 4785/1, 586 01 Jihlava
tel.: +420 567 167 155, +420 567 167 156
e-mail: marcela.medova@jihlava-city.cz
  www.visitjihlava.eu

LEDEČ NAD SÁZAVOU
- Information Centre
  - Husovo náměstí 60, 584 01 Ledeč nad Sázavou
tel.: +420 569 721 471, fax: +420 569 721 507
e-mail: ic.miroslava.pajerova@ledecns.cz
  www.ledecns.cz

HUMPOLEC
- Municipal Cultural and Information Centre
  - Havlíčkovo náměstí 91, 396 01 Humpolec
tel., fax: +420 565 532 479
e-mail: mek3@infohumpolec.cz
  www.infohumpolec.cz

PELHŘIMOV
- Information Centre of the Cultural Facilities of the Town of Pelhřimov
  - Masarykovo náměstí 10, 393 01 Pelhřimov
tel.: +420 565 326 924, fax: +420 565 326 924
e-mail: ic@kzpe.cz
  www.pelhrimovsko.cz

KAMENICE NAD LIPOU
- Information Centre
  - Náměstí Čs. armády 1 - chateau, 394 70 Kamenice nad Lipou
tel.: +420 565 432 343
e-mail: info@kamenicenl.cz
  www.kamenicenl.cz

ŽIROVNICE
- Tourist Information Centre
  - Branka 1, 394 68 Žirovnice
tel.: +420 565 494 095
e-mail: tic@zirovnice.cz
  www.zirovnice.cz

TELČ
- Information Centre of the Municipal Authority
  - Náměstí Zachariáše z Hradce 10, 588 56 Telč
tel.: +420 567 112 407, +420 567 112 408, fax: +420 567 112 403
e-mail: info@telc-etc.cz
  www.telc.eu

MORAVSKÉ BUDĚJOVICE
- Tourist Information Centre
  - Náměstí Miru 1, 676 02 Moravské Budějovice
tel.: +420 603 207 511
e-mail: tic@besedamb.cz
  www.mbudejovice.cz
JAROMĚŘICE NAD ROKYTNOU
Information Centre
Náměstí Miru 2, 675 51 Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou
tel.: +420 568 441 900
e-mail: kacetlova@jaromericenr.cz
www.jaromericent.cz

TŘEBÍČ
- Information and Tourist Centre
  Karlovo náměstí 53, 674 01 Třebíč
tel.: +420 568 847 070, fax: +420 568 610 041
e-mail: info@mkstrebic.cz,

- The Basilica Information and Tourist Centre
  Zámek 1, 674 01 Třebíč
tel.: +420 777 746 982, +420 568 610 022, fax: +420 568 610 041
e-mail: infobazilika@mkstrebic.cz
  www.mkstrebic.cz

- The Back Synagogue Information and Tourist Centre
  Subáková 44/1, 674 01 Třebíč
tel.: +420 568 823 005, +420 568 610 023, fax: +420 568 610 041
e-mail: infosynagoga@mkstrebic.cz
  www.mkstrebic.cz

NÁMĚŠŤ NAD OSLAVOU
- Cultural and Information Centre
  Masarykovo náměstí 100, 675 71 Náměšť nad Oslavou
tel.: +420 568 620 493, +420 568 620 338
e-mail: mks-namest@iol.cz
  www.namestnosl.cz

VELKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ
Information Centre of the Municipal Authority
Radnická 29/1, 594 13 Velké Meziříčí
tel.: +420 566 781 047, +420 566 781 046
e-mail: ic@mestovm.cz
  www.mestovm.cz

NOVÉ MĚSTO NA MORAVĚ
- Municipal Information Centre
  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
  http://infocentrum.nmnm.cz

ŽĎÁR NAD SÁZAVOU
- Tourist Information Centre – The SANTINI tour travel agency
  Náměstí Republiky 24, 591 01 Žďár nad Sázavou
tel.: +420 566 628 539, +420 566 625 808, fax: +420 566 625 808
e-mail: ticzdarns@seznam.cz
  www.zdarns.cz

- Information Centre – Zámek Žďár nad Sázavou
  Zámek, 591 01 Žďár nad Sázavou
tel.: +420 566 629 152, fax: +420 566 629 331
e-mail: tic@zamekzdar.cz
  www.zamekzdar.cz

POLNÁ
- Information Centre
  Husovo náměstí 39, 588 13 Polná
tel.: +420 567 559 211, fax: +420 567 212 636,
e-mail: infoacentrum@mu-polna.cz, www.mesto-polna.cz
PŘIBYSLAV
Information Centre and Municipal Museum
Bechyňovo nám. 45, 582 22 Přibyslav
tel.: +420 569 484 361, +420 739 447 382
e-mail: ic@pribyslav.cz
www.pribyslav.cz

CHOTĚBOŘ
Information Centre – Municipal Library
Krále Jana 258, 583 01 Chotěboř
tel.: +420 569 626 634
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www.chotebor.cz/infocentrum

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Žižkova 16
586 01 Jihlava
Or by e-mail: info@vysocinatourism.cz
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