

mikroregion

Bystřicko

Renowned tourist region EDEN 2010.



7 wonders of Bystřicko

interesting places of our region







„ Vysočina is in all situations great, strong, clever and above all beautiful. During the day and night! The beauty of Vysočina during the day and night ...It is so exciting for so many years, holds you above water. So many years, eternity. And so many humans can not see the beauty of the Night. The beauty of the Day. I just want to return here, just here, the immortal poet can be heard. I have not guessed how beautiful it is here, says shepherd to painter Jambor, when he sees the truth on canvas. But many know. They know the truth. Just here, only here ...“

Hynek Jurman

The public questionnaire Seven wonders of Bystřicko drew an attention to the remarkable sights in the surroundings of Bystřice nad Pernštejnem. It fulfilled its purpose and we can submit to our clients a small summary now, of what came out of this public inquiry. The sights are not in order of importance. To set out for the trip to see the beauty of Bystřicko is essential. The beauty, which we do not sometimes perceive and which the others can admire.

The image shows the coat of arms of Bystřicka, which is a shield divided vertically. The left side features a blue lion rampant on a yellow background, and the right side features a yellow eagle with spread wings on a blue background. The shield is set against a yellow background with a blue and red horizontal band at the top.

7 divů Bystřicka

Ancient wonders

The seven wonders of the world is generally known list of the unique ancient constructions in the area of Mediterranean Sea and in the Middle East. You can easily find out from internet, that as the compiler of the list is traditionally mentioned the Greek writer Philon Byzantine who lived perhaps in 2nd or 3rd century A.D. Philon wrote a short document about seven wonders of the world, in which he compiled the list of constructions, that he regarded as totally unique. However this list slightly differed from that present one (contained Babylonian rampart instead of Rhodes colossus). Moreover one part of the document did not preserve.

In ancient world originated many lists of the Seven wonders of the world, which are very different from each other, they often contained e.g. Babylonian tower (ziggurat with the Temple of god Marduka), „Cyclopean ramparts“ in Tirynth or in Mycenae, Roman Capitol, Athens Acropolis etc...

The contemporary list of the Seven wonders of the ancient world has apparently arisen as late as in the 18th century. The Egyptian pyramids (2550 B.C.) belong here, overhead gardens of Semiramidi(600 B.C.), Feidi's Zeus in Olympia (435 B.C.), Temple of Artemisc in Efes (550 B.C.), mausoleum in Halikarnass (351 B.C.), Rhodes colossus (292-280 B.C.) and Lighthouse on island Faru (3rd century B.C.).

Present day wonders

In 2007 proceeded the worldwide public inquiry about the Seven New Wonders of the World. Each public inquiry is an easy-going game, whose results we can not overestimate. Which constructions and sights were lucky this time? The Great Wall of China, which is visible even from space, Jordan Carved Temple of Petra, the statue Christ the saviour in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, the ancient Inca town Machu Picchu in Peru (discovered in 1911), Chichén Itzá, the complex of the temple town of the ancient Mayan civilisation, Roman Coliseum and Indian Táj Mahal, a mausoleum.

Wonders of Bystřicko



We tried to look for the seven wonders of Bystřicko in the same time. We did not have any presumptuous aims, we do not want to compare to the wonders mentioned above. Our aim was to remind that in the relatively small region Bystřicko is a minimum fifty attractive sights and buildings, which are worth visiting and that these places would encourage tourists and clients to set out for the trip to discover the „wonders“ and other beauties. To encourage to the active movement and perception of the beauty, to find that it is lovely here, that it is worth living here, that it is worth coming here for holiday.

We proclaimed the public inquiry at the end of the year 2007 in the Christmas issue of Bystřicko and persons concerned had afterwards a whole six months to choose. They could delegate one vote every month. During the Fair in Bystřice on the 10th August 2008 we solemnly declared the winner. And we immediately went with the winners on the cognitive excursion to see our wonders on the 6th September.



7 divů Bystřicka

1. Castle Pernštejn



Fairytale gothic-renaissance castle, exquisite seat of Pernštejn family, in 16th century the richest and the most powerful family of the Czech kingdom. The castle, which looks like from a fairytale, has never been conquered by warriors. Pernštejn was founded in the second half of 13th century. It was generously rebuilt in a late gothic style after the fire in 1457, the renaissance palace was added in the 16th century. The gorgeous castle belonged from its founding, the first written notice is from the year 1285 till the year 1596, to the already mentioned Pernštejn family.

The impressive mass of the inner castle is interwoven by series of crooked corridors, connecting particular rooms. The most significant room is the late Gothic entrance hall with a cavernous vaulted ceiling. Other rooms have ribbed vaults. Especially excelling are the numerous and accurately wrought marble windows and doors from the period of crossover Gothic into Renaissance and other valuable architectural and masonry details and also the first-rate sculptural and painting decorations.

The biggest attraction to the visitors is the entering hall with coloured brise-bise, which was said to be done in 1518, however in reality it is a romantic artefact from the 19th century thenceforth the knightly hall with stucco decorations, the castle picture gallery, hunting hall, „hall of conspirators“, the castle chapel with illusory painted decorations and also the dungeon.

The last owners were the Mitrov Family from 1818 until 1945. They devoted a great attention to the castle library, which contains 6 567 books - 15 308 volumes in total.

It is a paradise for film makers and tourists! There are several guided tours and many surprises for the lovers of history. Pernštejn yew was the tree of the year in 2005.

2. The church of Saint Michael in Vítchov

The stone church of Saint Michael in Vítchov was according to legend built from an impulse of Saint Metoděj, who consecrated it himself. It is said that there started to grow pine-trees with roots up according to the legend .

It used to be called as a chapel „By seven pine trees“ according to the trees, which apparently grew here with their roots up. The last one of them perished in 1976. The church is mainly early Gothic

Single-Aisle perhaps from the 1st half of the 13th century. The Single-Aisle was increased in the 2nd half of the 13th century and the quadrilateral priesthood was arched by rolling vault and decorated. The prismatic tower was annexed on the southern side in the second half of the 15th century, which was covered by shingles and from 1905 by metal plate. Its pseudo-gothic ledge originates from 1848.

The Swedish had to burnt to death a priest in the church in 1645. There were discovered 13 skeletons in the presbytery and another 40 in the aisle below the floor of the temple, one of them measures 210 cm! The church was rebuilt in 1661 and afterwards in 1967 more thoroughly.

The most valuable features inside the chapel are the stone font from the half of the 13th century (120cm high and 68cm wide) and the former stone altar, which is built-in behind the font nowadays. The fresco paintings evidently from the half of the 14th century were unfolded in 1949 and renovated in 1967 and for the last time in 2005. Adam from Meziříčí cast in 1535 the younger bell in the tower, the second one is about one century older. There are several interesting preserved stones in the chapel. Vítchov church offers beautiful views of the surroundings. It was featured in the TV series The memory of the trees as well as song the Deaths from the film Return of the Sun.



3. High rock near Štěpánov

High rock near Štěpánov dominates above the brook Hodonínka perhaps 1 kilometer behind the village towards Hodonín. It is a splendid vertical rock which is about 60 metres high and there is a cast-iron cross on the top. The unlucky lovers jumped from here on the 17th August 1928, to meet a death in their mutual embrace. This event has been an inspiration for the origin of one dramatic play and several books (authors J.M.Veselý, J.Jobánek, H.Jurman).

The number of deaths regrettably increased on this high rock not long ago, because over the past 15 years have fallen down several rock-climbers here. Though this splendid natural feature behind Štěpánov is certainly worth visiting!



4. Zubštejn



The castle, called in Latin Lapis - Stone, was build in the Gothic-style in the 14th century(according to ceramics found, first report is from 1344) and belonged to the Lords of Medlov. It controlled the main routes of the settlement of river Svatka.The castle was reconstructed many times. In 1358, when it came into the hands of the Lord Jan Jindřich, in the documents was for the first time used the name of Zubštejn. In 1446 it returned to the Pernštejn family again.In 1547 and subsequently and definitely in 1596 is Zubštejn mentioned as a „ deserted castle „. Its ruin is the most powerful in the whole region (length of the disposition 275 m, area 1,7 hectare).

The remains of the palace with four arched rooms and part of the entrance tower (sometimes called as scutal wall), preserved up to the present day and which led to the draw-bridge. Several coins were discovered during the exploration of the castle, valuable cullets and a part of marble head with a bust of a man and inscription of : „My beloved goodness...“

There are many legends connected with the castle : about the treasure in the ruins, about a secret corridor, about the ghost of unhappy Blaženka (who suffers here because of her betrayed love). The daughter of George from Poděbrady was jailed in Zubštejn and this Czech king had to conquer the castle. However it is a mere legend.

It is possible to see from the ruin direction South-East Sýkoř, southwards as far as to Brno, direction South-West Křižanov region and North-West Pohledecká rock and surroundings of Studnice. A reenactment of a famous battle for the castle takes place in July.

5. Castle Dalečín



The ruined Gothic castle on the left riverside of Svatka has a monumental impact to this day. The castle in Dalečín certainly stood in 1358, when Jimram from Pernštejn got it from Olomouc provost Ješek and his sister-in-law Klara. The Pernštejn family owned Dalečín till 1588, when it was bought by Pavel Katarin from Katar.

The castle, called Tolenstein in German, was probably together with castle Skály battered down in 1356 as a seat of robbers (this opinion of Pešina from Čechorod is strongly refused by many historians, but the discovery of a unique crash helmet 2008 supports the Pešina opinion), after it was renovated under Pernštejn rule (according to the second opinion about building-up the castle as far as in the half of the 14th century). After the Hussite wars the castle probably became the lurking-place of robbers and that is why the castle was in 1519 captured by the provincial marshal Archleb Vranovský from Boskovice.

The castle stands on point, which on three sides flows by the river Svratka. The front part of the building was protected by a ditch and curtain wall, which is not unfortunately preserved. The relatively high enclosure wall was preserved, in which are noticeable loop-holes. The imprints of the beam ceiling illustrate the existence of three floors, above them was the defensive gallery with the parapet wall.

This splendid place attracts tourists, as well as concerts and fairs staged in recent years.

6. Vír dam



The mighty construction above Vír totally changed the local landscape and flooded the exquisite valley around Chudobín. The preparation of foundations of the concrete dam started in 1949. This dam is now the third highest dam in our country (76,5 m). The funicular from Bystřice transported the material to the building site. The whole construction ended in 1957.

The storage of water from the key dam reaches as far as to the village Dalečín (longitude 9,3 kilometers, area as far as 223,6 hectares and max. volume 56,3 mil. m³). The construction forced the evacuation of 143 inhabitants from Chudobín and 105 citizens from Korouhvice. Some of them were forced to leave the native valley and the problems of construction were mentioned by the first site engineer, writer from Brno Zdeněk Pluhař in his Creative novel „Blue valley“ (1954, rewritten in 1972).

For water-power utilization is on the water-work used the type turbines of Francis output 6 MW and 1,15 MW. The power-station works with the bigger turbine in peak service, in the running service with the smaller turbine, ensuring the water inlet to water works to Švařec.

The hydroengineering structure Vír was created to regulate the drainage flow in the Svratka area, but its purpose was immediately extended to usage of water supply. The reservoir obtains its water supply by building-up the regional water-supply-works in Švařec, which was built between 1988–2001. Water from this water works helps in supplying Brno and its surroundings with drinkable water.

7. Trenka's gulch

The picturesque valley of brook Loučka-Bobrůvka is created by vertical cliffs, from which the most memorable is called Trenka's gulch, it is located close to Drahonín. The place is linked with many legends about the stay of Baron Trenka, who had to hide his treasure here. His portrait was placed on the local camping site. You can also admire small waterfalls here, steep rocks and precious moss.

You can pass through the valley of romantic brook from Strážek around Trenka's gulch until Skryje and Dolní Loučky and perhaps turn to the ruin Vic-kov or to Havlov.



The other wonders of Bystřicko

8. The church in Dolní Čepí

The subordinated church of Saint Václav which is mentioned as far as in the late 15th century, in its construction were discovered even Romanic elements. The prayerful miners constructed it according to the tradition in the same way as in Švařec. The presbytery has rolling vault, the ceiling body is plain. Renowned man Karel Humpolík reclines beneath the Renaissance gravestones near the front bench. There are interesting things: two small choir lofts above each other and the wooden turret with bell.



9. Roadside inn Litava

The former roadside inn in Litava has been built in the style of farm baroque in 1734 on the road to Tišnov and Brno. It was partly rebuilt in 1929 and in 2007 the new roof was done. Its arbour is very unusual and remarkable.



10.-11. Wooden bridge in Černvív

The shingle covered wooden bridge over river Svatka in Černvív is from 1718 and should be the oldest in Moravia. It is 32 m long and 2,6 m wide, it has got a hanging construction, building material is fir and partly oak. It was pulled down by flood in 1761. It was used till 1954. It was carefully repaired in 1971 the shingle was put on in 1996. The replacement of the supporting beams took place recently. The bridge is even displayed on post stamps.



10. – 11. Foot bridge in Švařec

You can admire in Švařec not only the chapel, but also the shingle covered foot bridge over Svratka river from 1873. This technical landmark is 22 metres long and 2 metres wide. The entire traffic flow altogether with the neighbouring ford was led on this foot bridge till the beginning of the 20th century. It was repaired in 1982 and in 2006 again.



12. Pits near Štěpánov

In the neighbourhood of Štěpánov nad Svratkou was already mined primarily silver from the 13th century, copper and iron ore. The iron ore was hereto processed first in furnaces and iron-mills, afterwards also in the blast furnace. The mining industry commemorates numerous drifts and shafts in the neighbourhood of Štěpánov - from Koroužné to Dolní Čepí. To the drifts near Borovec often point the collectors of minerals.

The Moravian single copy is the discovery of the mining settlement from the 3rd quarter of the 13th century in locality Havírna about 2 kilometers northeast of Štěpánov. There are not only the remains of mining quarries, but also the traces after the countersunk habitation and the remains of two smelt-furnaces.



13. Chapel in Švařec

You can admire the chapel of the Holy Trinity in Švařec (close to the road to Brťoví), which built up themselves the prayerful miners as typical sample of the folk architecture. The brick construction is connected with the wooden organ-loft and the wooden turret, which is covered with shingle. During the honourable pilgrimages assembled as far as 17 processions here. It went through a large rebuilding in 1857. The oldest illustration in the chapel originates from 1798, when Jan Nepomuk the Count of Mitrov published in his collection the Moravian views.



14. – 15. The church in Strážek

The church of Saint Simon and Judy in Strážek was originally built up for non-catholics by Vilém Muňka from Ivančice mainly in Renaissance style in 1616. The single-aisle hall is arched by rolling vault with supporting steadies and late Renaissance stuke and fresco decorations. The parish mobiliar is also remarkable.

Three coats-of-arms and specifications about reconstruction of the church are sculptured above the side entrance. The church was renovated in 1897. The statue of Jan Nepomucký stands in front of the entrance to the churchyard.



14. – 15. Spring Snowflakes near Chlébské



Gorgeous spring snowflakes bloom annually on the shore of Chlébský stream from the end of February till March. Their occurrence start almost at the estuary of stream to Svratka close to Nedvědice and culminates above village Chlébské. Their exceptional amount lead to declaration of the natural park on the valley of Chlébský stream in 1953.

16. The church in Doubravník

The church of Elevation holy Cross in Doubravník is a very valuable sacred building. It was built up by the Pernštejn family in years 1535-1557 in late Gothic-style and the established here the family vault. The most famous members of the family recline here, William from Pernštejn(1435-1521) and also his son Jan Bohatý (1487-1548). The central aisle is vaulted with the reticular ribbed vault. Renaissance elements are noticeable on marble pulpit from 1541. The two decorated Renaissance portals are very valuable. The baroque tower originates from 1792. The Mitrov family annexed to the church their vault in 1867. There are 19 cast-iron caskets, it is a unique historical, artistic and technological memory.



17.-18. The forest park Templ in Dolní Rožínka

The owner of manor the Earl Jan Nepomuk Mitrovský established in the late 18th century next to the chateau in Dolní Rožínka the classicist English park. He further let to built up several buildings in the close forest, whereby from the park diverge the star-shaped ways with alley. It was the chapel Templ with the vault, English bath, Egyptian obelisk and artificial cascades. In the forest Jivine grew up an artificial ruin chapel. About six kilometres circle around the manor park, Templ and Jiviny is a tip to a splendid walking tour.



17. – 18. Oak tree and the church in Prosetín



The stately oak tree (diameter 4,52 m) in Prosetín nearly touches with its branches the evangelic church (built between 1781 - 1782). It remembers in its 450 years an unsettled times of the counter-reformation and it progressed to the final of the public questionnaire Tree of the year. You can find more attractions in close surroundings of the tree and in Prosetín. The local native son was Tomas Juren (1750-1829), who mostly deserved of the enlargement of evangelic belief in surroundings, he left behind himself interesting reminiscences and also became the literary character.

19. The statue of TGM in Bystřice

The statue T. G. Masaryka in front of the Elementary school of TGM created Vincenc Makovský and it is believed to be his most beautiful one. The three first copies were originally casted, the fourth one stands in Brno in front of the Medical faculty. The statue in Bystřice was moved away three times from the pedestal for political reasons (in 1940, 1961 and 1984), but it returned back every time.



20. Western city Šikl's mill

The premises of the Western city is a places on the territory of 50 hectares and is a copy of the town in the Wild West of America at the end of the 19th century. The hobnobs took place here since 1990, the new buildings in the style of the Wild West were built up afterwards. The new city was built since 1994, the arena for rodeo was established in 1997 and in 2001 the hotel complex was build. The struggle with outlaws, bull riding, demonstration of breaking a horse and another animals, cowboy skills or

gold-washing, these are just some attractions waiting for you.



21. – 25. The Museum in Bystřice n.P.



The Municipal Museum of Bystřice nad Pernštejnem is located in the former town hall in the square. We can just mention from the exhibitions The development of the settlement of upper Svatka, the Uranium on Highlands, the Geologic development of Bystřicko and the unique exposition of Havírna (coal mining). There are also collections focused on history and ethnography, agriculture, guilds and crafts and artistic casted iron from Štěpánov metalworks.

Beautiful exhibition facilities grew up in the Museum after a longtime reconstruction as well as non-barrier-access and the new expositions. A rare show-room grew up in the attic premises

21. – 25. The Church of the Holy Trinity in Bystřice

The Church of the Holy Trinity stands on the present cemetery it was built up as evangelic church in 1614-1615 by Jan Čejka from Olbramovice. It was closed after the battle at Bílá hora and opened again for public in 1719. The Count Arnošt Matyáš Mitrovský placed his vault below this church in 1735.



21. – 25. The Stone bridge in Bystřice



The arched stone bridge over the brook Bystrice (in old sources of information mentioned as stream, colloquial Bystřicka) is one of the last remains of the original settlement. Over this bridge obviously led the oldest road to the castle Zubštejn and perhaps also to Štěpánov to the valley of Svatka.

21. – 25. The View- tower Horní les

The history of view-towers in Horní les near Rovečné is almost bicentenary. It was built in 2001 and a year later opened a new telecommunication tower 9 m below the peak. It is 59 metres high and after climbing 201 steps it offers a view on a lovely landscape from 38 metres high gallery. While ideal visibility conditions it is possible to see even Jeseníky and the highest Moravian mountain Praděd, Kralický Sněžník and Krkonoše.



21. – 25. The building of SZTS in Bystřice

The four-year technical school with leaving examination was opened in Bystřice in 1953. The building of the present SZTS (designed by Ing. Beneš) since 1961 it belonged at the time of its origin among the most modern in Europe. There are many successful graduates of the school.



26. – 32. The church in Zvole

The dominant of Zvole is the church of Saint Václav constructed in years 1713 - 1717 according to the design of Jan Blažej Santini. The builder was the abbot of Žďar Cistercian cloister Václav Wejmluva, whose initials „W“ which appears together with the cross in the ascendent frontal shield. The splendid construction grew on the ground plan of the Greek cross with two towers and the dome with Wenceslas crowns, the globe and the cross. The church was consecrated in 1722. The painting of Rendezvous of prince Václav with Radslav Zlický originates from the group around the painter Karel Škréta.



26. – 32. The church in Bukov



The dominant of municipality Bukov is the church of Saint Jakub Větší, whose origin dates back to the 13th century. It went through the last reconstruction in 1856. The reconstruction of the tower, where is the coat-of-arms of the Mitrov family, started in the following year. In the Gothic-style presbytery of the church are immured the tomb stones with the coat-of-arms (one belongs to Jan Radešínský another to Peter Čížovský) and Gothic inscriptions. There hang three bells on the steeple, the biggest which is in diameter 973 mm was made in 1530 by master Matthew from Meziříčí, who decorated the bell with the sign of auroch head with withe.

Peter Čížovský from Čížov and Mitrov was assassinated in Bukov on the 1st May 1608. He was competing for the girl in horse riding according to the legend, he won but his rival assassinated him. The offender was beaten to death by the standing by women from Bukov afterwards. The event commemorates the stone board in the heel of the monument in front of the church. Newsmaker remind of ledger in heels Cenotaph in face of church. There is a relief of Golgota cross on the stone. The whole surface is filled with five-lines inscription in fractional writing with the text : „ In the year 1608 on Thursday on the Saint Filip and James there was on this place assassinated the noble man Peter Čížovský from Čížov and Mitrov.“



26. – 32. The church in Štěpánov

The Parish church of Saint Peter and Paul burned down in 1917 and instead it was built an interesting work of architect Kopřiva in years 1923-1924. The church features among our front cubistic constructions, even if it includes the original presbytery with the cross vault. The turret above the presbytery is really unique, very interesting is also a solitary standing tower. The church has a copper roof and a golden replica of the original cross from 1666 (1999). The sculptural group of patrons above the entrance is an early work of Josef Kubiček.



26. – 32. The wooden bridge Pernštejn



The valuable sight is also a covered beam bridge over river Ndvědička in a village Pernštejn. It is 4 metres wide and 12 metres long. It has got four windows in side walls and is covered with shingle. It was mentioned for the first time in 1864, it was renovated in 1933. It went through an extensive renovation in 2004. The four brick corner pillars are the speciality of this bridge.

26. – 32. The Castle Mitrov

The castle stands on the hill above Bobrůvka and it was established at the beginning of the 14th century by one of the offsprings of Demeter from Bukov and he called the castle Demitrov, abbreviating Mitrov. Bohuslav from Mitrov mentioned the castle in 1358. The local archaeological findings are dated to the 14 century. The castle was deserted in 1588. The castle was circled by the ditch and rampart from three sides and Bobrůvka flew from the last side. The best preserved part of the castle is the ground floor of the former four-cornered tower with Gothic windows. It is further possible to see the remains of a rampart and a ditch and ruins of the palace.



26. – 32. The Castle Aueršperk

The ruin is located on hill flown from three sides by stream Bystřička. Jimram from Pernštejn was using a nickname from Aueršperk in the year 1325. Aueršperk was mentioned in the year 1406 as desolate. It was protected by a 13 metre deep dry ditch. The entrance to the castle was protected by a high cylindrical tower, from which is preserved an interesting fragment to this day. You can also see in Aueršperk the numerous remains of footing walling of the palace and a deep ditch with rampart. They have got a very nice ceramics from the 14th century in The Museum in Bystřice. The fragment of the sink in the shape of the horse head is regarded as one of the most precious findings in Moravia.



26.-32. The View-tower in Karasín

The outlook-tower above Karasín originates from year 2002. The thirty metres high construction of outlook-tower with square ground plan started on the 15th February, was opened on the 25th May and became together with the skiing area one of the most visited places in Highlands. The outlook-tower from concrete blocks is constructed 707 above the sea-level and is solved as cellarless single-storey object with the square tower 30 metres high. It is open all year round.



33. – 40. The Castle Pyšolec

The castle on rocky forested hillock above the right waterside of river Svatka, nowadays above the compensatory basin of Vír dam. The castle was probably built in at the break of 13th and 14th century. Pyšolec deserted in the 2nd half of the 15th century. The dominating feature of the castle was the massive tower (9,5 m diameter, inside diameter of the inner shaft only 1,2 m). There is a rocky well not far off the tower. The sizable part of the tower is well-preserved to the present time as well as the remainders of the palace, deep ditches and ramparts. There is a splendid view of the valley Svatka from the ruin.



33. – 40. The Castle Bukov-Lísek

The castle between Bukov and Střítež was founded in the half of the 13th century on the point above the valley of Bobruvka. Demeter from Bukova held this castle in 1285, about year 1500 became the holders of this castle the Pernštejn family. However this castle is appointed as desolated in 1564. It was obviously destroyed in the end of the 13th century and it was substituted by castle Mitrov. It was protected by deep ditch and a piled up round wall. Across the ditch led the wooden bridge to the tower rideable gate. There was situated the round tower at the head of fortification and at the barrier stood the storeyed palace with hot-air heated rooms.

The ruin is dominated to this day by the remains of the round tower.



33. – 40. The Castle Skály near Javorek



The castle Skály was founded in depressions among the rocks close to Javorek around the year 1380 by the family of Lords from Stařechovice. There was settled the robbing company of Mr. Puška from Kunštát before the Hussite wars and the company of the marshal Jan from Březany in 1439. An archaeological survey there proved in the recent years several brick and log-house constructions there were found many various objects and more than one-metre layer of rubble and shatter was taken out. The ruin is now in much better condition and it is a good tip for the trip.

33. – 40. Rural architecture in Ubušíněk

The most extensive collection of buildings of rural architecture of the Aurochs land is located in the village Ubušíněk. It is since 1995 the rural monumental zone. There are wooden, stone buildings as well as from unburned bricks. The agricultural manor number 3, 4, 5 (former inn), number 8 (farm of Gregor family), number 26 and residential buildings number 11 and 24 belong to the most interesting.

You can feel as in an open-air museum in Ubušíněk.



33. – 40. The church in Veselí

Veselí became an evanĝlic centre for the whole surroundings mainly thanks to the school-master Thomas Juren (1750-1829). He performed here just after the announcement of the Tolerant Patent the first sermon for evangelics below the cherry tree on the farm land of Tomas Břeňka (the first assembly took place on the 21st of October 1781 in the catholic chapel in Hluboké). Juren sent to the Emperor Josef II. the thankful letter after the announcement of the Patent. He wrote this letter and printed it out in Litomyšl.

The chapel and the vicarage was build in Veselí in 1783, where lived the school-master Juren. There were about 1720 believer in the local charge from 21 municipalities. Juren worked in Veselí as a first school-master between 1781-1794 and he was burried here on the places below the cherry tree, where he sermonned for the first time.

The chapel was converted on the present evanĝelic church with the mansard roof and the low tower in 1877. The most dramatic event happened in the church on the 10th February 1945, when inside of the church were hiding the partisans after their escape from Koníkov. The Germans were searching through the whole village and were already standing on the parish clerk door-step and just by coincidence they were not revealed and no tragedy occurred.

Julius Pelikán is the author of the sandstone sculptures the near entrance to the cemetery.



33. – 40. The boardinghouse Pohádka in Hluboké



You can find the stylish boardinghouse with the tile stove, wooden massive bar, piano and fairy decorations. During the summer holidays the pub is often visited by the cyclists and the mushroom-pickers, it offers the refreshments also for not accommodated visitors at weekends. It frequently serves as a saloon for various parties. It is possible to accommodate in the romantic lodgings up to 15 men in seven rooms. There are also these facilities: outdoor sitting with smoke house and grill, child's corner with swings, rope funicular, slide and suspension bridge.

33. – 40. Pine trees in Vítochov

Strong winds, that blow behind the church in Vítochov surfaced the branches of the local pine trees to the shape reminding their roots. After that there is just a small step to the legend about the pine trees with their roots up. The last of the original seven pine trees passed away in 1976. But also nowadays you can find near the churchyard with the mortuary one remarkable pine tree. This tree was mentioned in the TV serie The Memory of trees. The film makers seeded here one new tree and behind the church and there are growing onother ones...



33. – 40. View point „Marialaube“



You should visit the lovely view point on the castle Pernštejn. The Earl Mitrovský asked to build here the original summer house. The first renovation was done by the carpenter Josef Míček from Smrček in the thirties of the 20th century. This place started to attract the tourists and the visitors of the castle. The summer house slowly decayed and at the end of the 20th century there were just the remains of the wooden construction. A new summer house on a really lovely place was built by the employees of the company Lesy České republiky in 2000.

41. – 46. Hradisko in Rožná

In the northeast part of Rožná where stands up the hill Hradisko, where already stood fortress in the 13th century. There is just preserved the rampart with the ditch. Hradisko is nowadays known as locality of precious minerals, first of all the lepidolit stone and tourmaline, opals, topaz, beryl, triplitu, zircon, hematite, pyrite. In 1785 there was right here discovered and in 1792 described as a new mineral lepidolit. The largest crystal found in the Czech comes just from Rožná. It is helidor, which measures 63 x 43 mm.



41. – 46. The rock Klubačice in Vír

There are three sightseeing rocks in Vír: Hraběcí stolek, Horymírka and mainly Klubačice above the factory Rotter. Its second name Daliborka was not taken in. The board society Dalibor from Brno built here the safety railing and adapted the view place. It is not well known that among their members in Vír was also Petr Bezruč. The safety railing was renovated in 2001 by the „Vírský klub grandů“ and they placed here the memorial plaque. The view from Klubačice is really excellent.



41. – 46. The Parish church in Bystřice

The Parish church of Saint Laurence dominates the lower part of the square and from the 13th century passed through many reconstructions. It was fortified by the bastions and the separated tower in the late 15th century. The two towers grew up in the front face after tearing down the only tower in 1750. From that time originated the lateral aisles with the organ-lofts. After the fire in 1841 came to new covering with a roof, elevation of the towers and supplying the six broken bells. The frontage was to the present appearance finished in 1873. The remarkableness of the mobiliare is e.g. adoring statue of Saint Jan Nepomucký.



41. – 46. The Railway line Tišnov – Žďár n.S.

The railway line from Brno to Tišnov was open in 1885 under the name Tišnovka. 20 years later was constructed the continuation from Tišnov to Žďár with the official name Horka. But even this part is more often called Tišnovka. It was built by the native son of Doubravnik Ing. Osvald Životský between 1903 – 1905. The line, which is 62 kilometers long, was festively open on the 23rd of June 1905. Some trains managed the distance Tišnov – Žďár in 2 hours and 23 minutes at that time, nowadays in 1 hour and 47 minutes.



41. – 46. The Uranious mines in Dolní Rožínka

There was found on the territory from Rozsochy to Dolní Rožínka and Bukov one of our largest uranious deposit in 1956, ROŽNÁ (long 7 kilometers , wide 0,8 kilometers and over 1000 m deep). There was open the mine Rožná I (KHB) in 1957, Rožná II from 1959 (Jasan- independently since 1963) and since 1962 Rožná III, which was the deepest shaft in Moravia. There was mined from the deposit Rožná totally 15 million tons of the uranious ore. These local uranious mines are the only active ones.



41. – 46. The Pacific stones in Bystřicko



There are located the Pacific stones in our region as a remainder of the medieval law (vendetta and so called „ putting off the head by the Pacific agreement). You can find some in the forest close to Vojtěchov, Lísek, Koníkov and Zubří. The Taylor's stone and the Poacher's stone from 1569 belong among the best ones.

47. – 51. The building of the Czech saving bank in Bystřice

The remarkable building of the Czech saving bank in Bystřice nad Pernštejnem was built in functionalist movement in 1932. The frontage of the building is decorated with the statues, they were renovated in 2007. The building was designed by the group of engineers, architects and building contractors FREIWALD-BOHM from Karlín in 1931.



47. – 51. The town memorable area Jimramov



The town memorable area (declared on the 20th November 1990) includes 100 houses and preserves 20 buildings and houses in the heart of memorable Jimramov. We can name some of them the town hall, the vicarage, the castle, the Empire style upper schools or the native houses of J. Karafiát, brothers Mrštíks and K. Slaviček. The square especially can be proud of many nicely maintained houses (numbers 37, 38, 39, 41 etc.).

47. – 51. Earl's table

Earl's table is situated in the valley of Svratka below Vír close to the compensatory basin, on the left shore over a stately meander of the river. There was created the whole rocky defile in the shore with rocky ridges, mangers and rubble. The formerly marked track leads to the view point, which is quite difficult to find now. We can find the remains of the stone wall on the peak, but the reward for troublesome ascent will be the splendid view of Svratka. It is a peaceful place and the nature is wild and undisturbed.



47. – 51. The church in Černvív



The originally Romanic chapel of the Ascension Day of Maiden Mary in Černvív was built up perhaps in first half of the 13th century with two semi-circular apse, which was a unique disposition in our country. Its appearance wiped off the building adjustments in the 14th and afterwards in the 17th century, when was annexed the body with baroque front.

The marble portal, the present-day sacristy as well as the fresco painting are valuable, which represent the birth of Christ, the Last supper, the Martyrdom of Christ and the Last Judgement.

The part of the fresco is also the coat-of-arms with three fish. The owners of Černvív evidently belonged to this family. They owned close Klečany.

47. – 51. The chapel in Pivonice

The baroque chapel in Pivonice acquired the present-day appearance in 1771. In 1996 there were discovered rococo fresco beneath the plaster in presbytery and on victorious arch and in following years came to their restoration. The large renovation between 1995-2001 confirmed that the chapel can not have its origins in 1220 as was said by the fake document. The new bell turret with the golden poppyhead was placed here in 2007.







How to get here

By bus or by train to Bystřice nad Pernštejnem, see www.jizdnirady.cz

By car - Bystřice nad Pernštejnem lies about 30 kilometers from motorway Prague - Brno (exit Velké Meziříčí direction to Křižanov), from Brno take direction to Svitavy, Tišnov.

By bicycle - Bystřice nad Pernštejnem lies on the long-distance cycling track number 1

Tourist information centre Bystřice nad Pernštejnem

Masaryk square 1

593 01 Bystřice nad Pernštejnem

telephone: +420 566 551 532

e-mail: info@bystricenp.cz

internet: www.info.bystricenp.cz

Open: Monday - Friday: Mo - Fr 8.30 - 17.00

October - April: Sa, Su 9.00 - 13.00

May - September: Sa, Su 9.00 - 16.00

Published by town Bystřice nad Pernštejnem

Masaryk square 57

593 01 Bystřice nad Pernštejnem

e-mail: posta@bystricenp.cz

internet: www.bystricenp.cz