



*Marshal's Office of the Lodzkie Region  
Department of Digitalisation  
Information Society Unit*

ISBN 978-83-65238-00-9

**LODZ 2017**



Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Readers,

We present to you a unique photo album “Visegrad in pictures” which is a result of cooperation between the self-governments of the Lodzkie Region (Poland), Csongrád County (Hungary), Žilina Self-Governing Region (Slovakia) and The Town of Třebíč (Czech Republic).

The countries of the Visegrad Group share common history as well as the present. Now, looking at this digital photo album, you will also discover for yourselves exceptional cultural, natural and tourist attractions of this region.

Hopefully, thanks to our publication, those – perhaps still not very well-known – corners of Central Europe will become popular holiday destinations.

Come and visit!





The Žilina Region is situated in the north-western part of Slovakia and borders with Poland and the Czech Republic. The surface of the region is mostly mountainous, with relatively high average altitude.

Nature and culture are the main treasures of the Žilina Region. More than a half of the region is occupied by natural areas of different protection level. Four territories in the region were declared national parks - High and Low Tatras, Veľká Fatra and Malá Fatra. There are also four protected landscape areas, 62 national nature reserves, 39 natural monuments and 9 protected natural monuments.

The region also boasts 22 national cultural monuments, 1 town protected area, 3 protected areas of folk architecture and 3 sites which were registered in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

The surface predetermines the region to be an attractive destination for all visitors who look for active relax. 25% of all marked hiking trails and cycling routes of Slovakia are situated in the Žilina region. In winter, a rich va-

riety of sport possibilities is enriched by a lot of ski resorts, which offer cross country skiing trails and ski tracks of high quality, but also the most modern ski lifts and cable cars within Slovakia (Jasná Chopok in the Nízke Tatry Mountains, Zuberec-Janovky in the Western Tatras etc). The territory is blessed with thermal and mineral waters, there are spas with several hundred years of history e.g. Rajecké Teplice, Turčianske Teplice, Lúčky. Tourists can also visit the largest Aqua Park in Central Europe or enjoy water sports at dams and lakes.

Visitors keen on history can learn more about folk architecture, traditions and customs in several open-air-museums or folk festivals, which are annually held in Východná, Terchová, Zuberec etc.

Excellent natural conditions, services of high quality, plenty of ski resorts, water parks, spas and cultural peculiarities annually attract almost 1 million tourists what is more than the population of the region.





Dear tourists, visitors and friends,



I consider the region of Visegrad Group to be a very specific one within Europe. In a relatively small area there are nations who experienced a common history and lived side by side for centuries. However what I have always found fascinating is that despite the geographical and historical proximity our countries are so unique. Therefore I welcome the idea to compose the digital album that can present the rich variety of monuments, cultural peculiarities and natural attractions that differ from country to country. Now when I am turning the pages I realize this is also another way how to get to know each other and make new partnerships. Moreover, this album is an inspiring invitation for all lovers of travelling.

I am very pleased that Žilina Region can contribute to this activity with its unique collection of beauties. I believe you will find them motivating enough to visit us. We look forward to seeing you in our region!

Juraj Blanár

President of the Žilina Self-Governing Region







**Orava Castle** towers on a steep 112 meters high limestone cliff above the village Oravský Podzámok. The first written record of the castle goes back to 1267; next centuries brought a lot of noble owners. The National Cultural Monument is the most visited Slovak castle and a lot of films and fairy tales were shot there, including the first black and white horror film "Nosferatu the Vampire" in 1921.

GPS Position  
N49°15'43" E19°21'31"

[www.oravskemuzeum.sk](http://www.oravskemuzeum.sk)



#### Orava Village Museum in Zuberec

The museum is located in Zuberec at the foothills of the Western Tatras and was established in 1967 as the first museum of its kind in Slovakia. Approximately 50 buildings of folk architecture depict a typical village of the area with a main street, a church, goral hamlets or a mill. The jewel of the place is the wooden Church of St. Elisabeth of Hungary from the beginning of 15th century.

GPS Position  
N49°15'38" E19°39'42"  
<http://muzeum.zuberec.sk/>







#### Slovak Village Museum in Martin

The Slovak Village Museum in Martin is the largest ethnographic open-air exhibition of folk architecture in Slovakia. At present there are 143 residential, economic, technical, social, educational and sacral buildings, 22 of them are open to public. The exhibition presents traditional construction specifics, housing and way of life of the inhabitants in the area of north-west Slovakia in the past.

GPS Position N49°2'19" E18°55'32"  
<http://www.skzenmartin.sk/index.html>



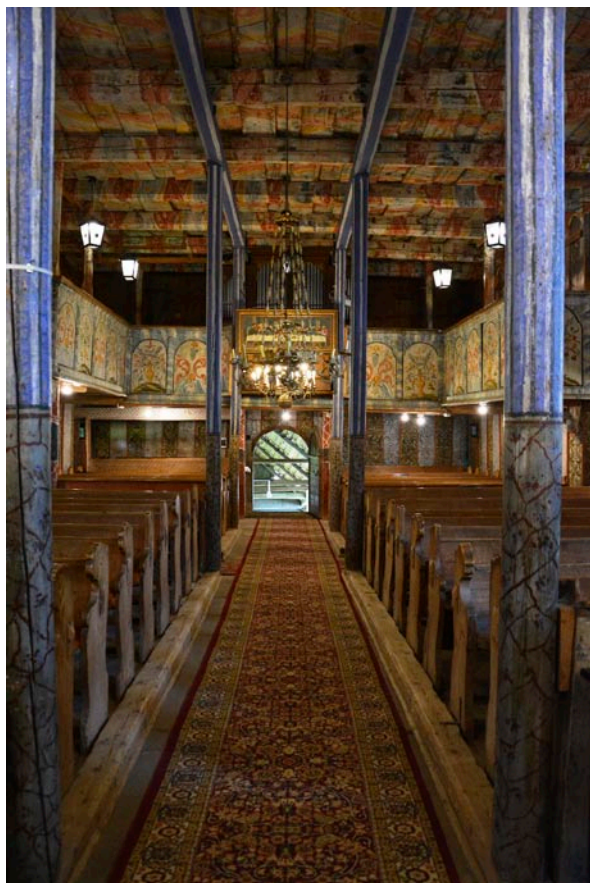
#### Western Tatras in High Tatras National Park (Photo: Matin Sipták)

The Western Tatras are the highest mountains in the Žilina Region with an altitude of over 2000 m asl. The mountains compose the western most part of the High Tatras National Park that was established in 1948 as the first one in Slovakia. The place is a paradise for winter and summer tourism. In addition to hiking trails and a ski resort, tourists can visit the Brestovská Cave on an adventure tour.

GPS Position: N49°13'56" E19°42'51"  
[http://www.mikulas.sk/sk/\\_zlozka.php?zlozka=347](http://www.mikulas.sk/sk/_zlozka.php?zlozka=347)







#### Wooden Church in Leštiny – UNESCO Site

The wooden Church of Lutheran Church in Leštiny belongs to the articular architecture. In accordance with strict rules, it was built in one year (1688-89) without a single iron nail and is the oldest church of its kind in Slovakia. The exterior in the Renaissance style and its Baroque decorations are completely preserved. In 2008 the church was registered in the UNESCO World Heritage Site List.

GPS Position: N49°11'23" E19°20'54"

<http://tik.dolnykubin.sk/drevne-artikularne-kostoliky/dreveny-artikularny-evanjelicky-kostol-v-lestinach/>



#### Wooden Church in Tvrdošín – UNESCO Site

The oldest preserved monument in Tvrdošín town is the Gothic wooden Roman Catholic Church of All Saints, which was built in the second half of the 15th century. In 2008, the church was registered with another 7 wooden churches of the Carpathian Arch in the UNESCO World Heritage List. The professional reconstruction and restoration of the church was awarded the EUROPA NOSTRA plaque in 1993.

GPS Position : N49°20'11" E19°33'33"

<http://www.tvrdosin.sk/index.php/kultura/dreveny-goticky-kostol>

#### Kysuce Village Museum in Vychylovka – historical logging back swath railway

34 buildings of the ethnographic exposition in the open-air museum present the way of life and settlement that was characteristic for Kysuce. The site is unique for its location in the quiet environment of the forests. The part of the open-air museum is the Historic Logging Back Swath Railway opened in 1926, which is currently the only railway of its kind in Europe and one of three in the world.

GPS Position

N49°26'23" E18°47'22"

<http://www.kysuckemuzeum.sk/muzeum-kysuckej-dediny>





### Astronomical Clock in Stará Bystrica

The first and only Astronomical Clock in Slovakia was completed in 2009 in Stará Bystrica. It displays seated Madonna and is decorated with busts of prominent Slovak personalities. The astrolabe with astronomical data was specially designed for the geographical location of the village. The Astronomical Clock in Stará Bystrica, as the only one of the clocks in the world, shows the true solar time.

GPS Position: N49°20'49" E18°56'26"  
<http://www.orloj.sk/index.php/hlavna-stranka>



### Spherical stones in Megoňky

Megoňky on the border with the Czech Republic boasts a geological rarity of world importance - spherical stones that were declared a national natural reserve in 2003. The locality is the largest of its kind in Europe and is distinguished by a number and perfect shape of the stones. The formation of the stones has not yet been explained and the mystery attracts geologists from all over the world.

GPS Position: ;N49°29'48" E18°43'20";  
<http://www.regionkysuce.sk/sk/zaujimavosti-z-regionu-kysuce/prirodne/152-kamenne-gule-v-megonkach>







### Gothic Church of All Saints in Ludrová

The Church of All Saints in Ludrová was built in the last third of the 13th century and it is one of the oldest early Gothic monuments in Slovakia. The interior hides uniquely preserved Gothic frescoes dating back to the years 1400 - 1440.

The magical atmosphere of the ancient church served as a backdrop for several Slovak films, such as "A thousand-year-old Bee" or a "Legend of Flying Cyprian".

GPS Location N49° 3' 49,162" E9° 19' 46,550"  
<http://liptovskemuzeum.sk/expozicia/ludrova/>

### View Tower in Petránky – Beskydsko-javornická cross-country skiing and cycling trail

One of the most famous routes for cross-country skiers and mountain bikers is led on the ridge of the Javorník Mountains and is 50 km long. There are several attractions on the route e.g. four view towers built of natural materials such as wood and stone. The overall atmosphere is complemented by artistic objects and sculptures created by regional artists - a gallery in the natural countryside.

<http://www.regionkysuce.sk/sk/sportove-moznosti/lyziarske-bezecke-trasy/17-beskydsko-javornicka-lyziarska-magistrala2>



### Wedding Palace in Bytča

One of the most important Renaissance monuments in Central Europe was built by Italian masters in 1601 in Bytča on the order of Palatine Juraj Turzo, the second most important man in Hungary, and served for wedding ceremonies of his seven daughters. The palace is distinguished by a monumental hall, which has no similarity in Slovakia and a rich sgraffito ornament around the windows and portal.

GPS Location: 49° 13' 14,479" N 18° 33' 29,709" E  
<http://pmza.sk/sobasny-palac/>

### Painted Houses in Čičmany

The distinctive village of Čičmany is famous for the folk architecture decorated with a characteristic white ornament. The geometric decoration is about 200 years old. The reserve was declared in 1977 and includes 136 buildings, but many of them are still inhabited. The unique pattern became a symbol of Slovakia and represented it at the Olympics in London and Sochi and at the World Expo in Milan.

GPS Location N48°57'24" E18°31'1"  
<http://pmza.sk/cicmany/>







**Súľovské skaly Rocks**  
(photo: Jaroslav Sekereš)

The National Nature Reserve of Súľovské skaly Rocks was declared in 1971. In a relatively small area, there is a magnificent world of rocky towers, needles and windows of bizarre shapes. The educational trail alongside the most attractive units informs about flora, fauna and formation of the mountains and leads to the ruins of the 15th century Súľovský Castle with a beautiful view of the area.

GPS Position  
N49°10'0" E18°35'0"  
<http://sulovskevrchy.sk/>



**Budatín Castle in Žilina**

The national cultural monument was built on the confluence of Váh and Kysuce Rivers and served as a toll castle that protected an important trade route to Silesia. Its oldest part is a massive Romanesque tower from the 13th century. The large complex is surrounded by an exquisite English park with nearly 300-year-old trees and there is the largest exposition of wire craft objects in the world.

GPS Position: N49°14'10" E18°44'3"  
<http://pmza.sk/budatinsky-hrad/>







Mariánske námestie Square in Žilina

The heart of Historical Town Reserve in Žilina is a square of regular square shape with dimensions 100x100 m. The origin of the square dates back to 1300. All houses have preserved original Gothic cellars. The square is the starting point for sight-seeing tours to many other monuments in Žilina, such as the Synagogue by Peter Behrens, the Art Nouveau Rosenfeld Palace, or the Holy Trinity Church.

GPS Position  
N49°13'18" E18°44'31"  
<http://www.tikzilina.eu>



#### Vlkolínec – UNESCO Site

The site of folk architecture mainly from the 18th century is situated in the Veľká Fatra National Park. The first written record of the place dates back to 1376. It is the only municipality in Slovakia that remained untouched by modern construction. Vlkolínec was classified as the best preserved settlement of this type in the Carpathian Arch and in 1993 listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

GPS Location: N49°2'20" E19°16'41",







#### **Lietava Castle**

The romantic Lietava Castle is located above the village of Lietava at 635 m asl. The castle belongs to the largest and best preserved ruins in Slovakia and is freely accessible. The oldest parts were built in the last quarter of the 13th century and its construction was completed in the Renaissance period. The curiosity is that the castle was never conquered by alien troops during its existence.

GPS Position: N49°9'39" E18°41'6", <http://slovakia.travel/hrad-lietava>

#### **Mt. Veľký Rozsutec**

Veľký Rozsutec in Malá Fatra National Park was declared a National Nature Reserve in 1967. The peak and the surrounding area are home to many endangered species of plants and animals, four of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world. Although to climb Veľký Rozsutec is very demanding, the hiking trail is very popular with tourists for stunning panorama views from the top of the mountain.

GPS Location: N49°13'52" E19°06'00"







#### Prosiecka and Kvačianska dolina Valleys – water mills

The National Nature Reserves Prosiecka and Kvačianska dolina Valleys were formed by the water flow in the limestone karst area of the Chočské vrchy Mountains. The deep ravines that are accessible by ladders and chains are the home of rare flora and fauna. In Kvačianska dolina Valley there are technical monuments - two wooden water mills. One of them is restored and presents the milling equipment.

GPS Location: Prosiecka dolina Valley N49°10'09" E19°29'16"

Kvačianska dolina Valley N49°11'17" E19°32'34"

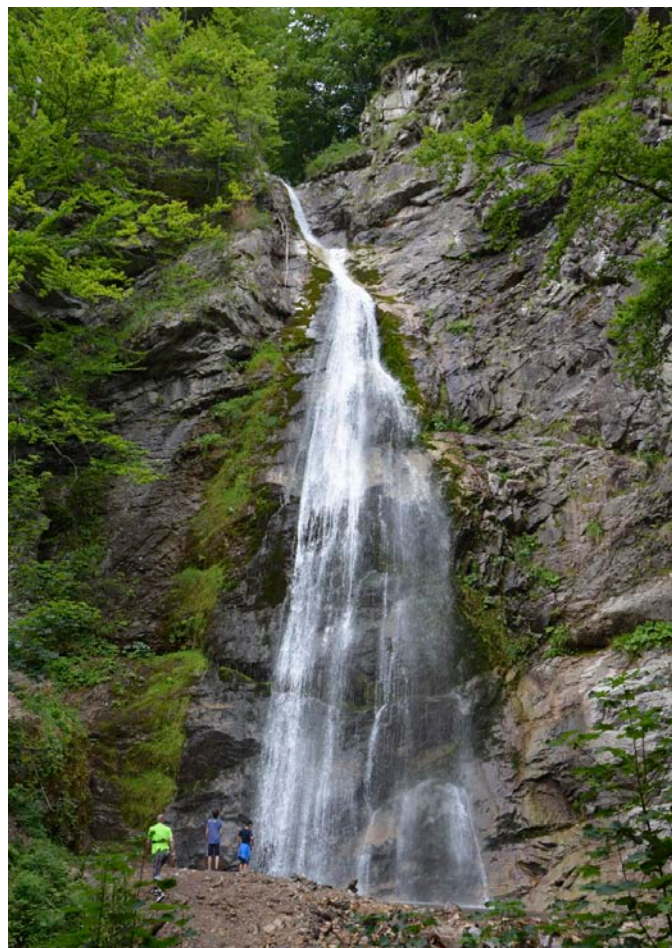
<http://www.visitliptov.sk/zaujímavosti/prosiecka-a-kvacianska-dolina/>



#### Via Ferrata Route to Martinské hole

The hiking trails to Martinské hole are considered the oldest in Slovakia. They also include a Via Ferrata Trail of Mountain Rescue Service, which is located in a narrow canyon formed by the Pivovarský stream. The trail leads along steep rocks, waterfalls up to 30m high and real wilderness and is secured by steppers, ladders and steel ropes, which makes it a delicacy for keen hikers and climbers.

GPS Position: N49°4'51" E18°52'21", <http://www.turie.com/ferrata-hzs-0>



#### Šútovský Waterfall in Malá Fatra National Park

The National Nature Reserve Šútovská dolina Valley is one of the most beautiful in the Žilina Region. One of its many attractions is the largest waterfall of the Malá Fatra National Park and also the fourth highest in Slovakia - Šútovský Waterfall. Its waters fall from the height of 38 m. The waterfall is situated at an altitude of 822 m asl and is easily accessible on an educational hiking trail.

GPS Position: N49°11'14" E19°04'58", <http://www.sutovo.sk/www.sutovo.sk/Vitajte.html>







#### **Nízke Tatry National Park**

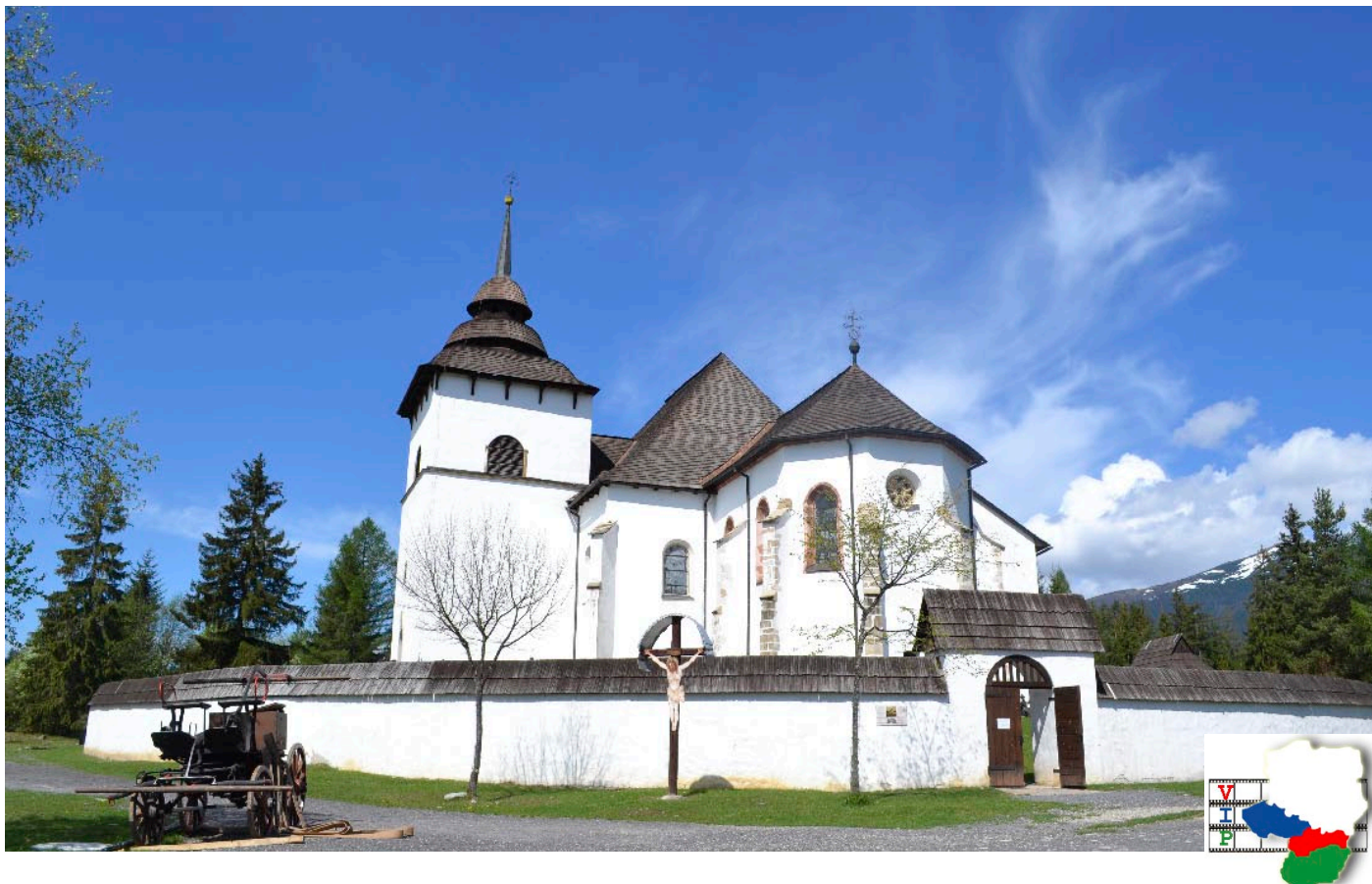
The Nízke Tatry Mts. occupy the territory of gorgeous national park with lots of attractions. There is a top ski resort Chopok Jasná, many marked hiking trails and cycling routes. The mountains hide the longest cave system in Slovakia that is more than 40 km long and consists of over 30 caves. Two of them are open to the public: Demänovská Cave of Liberty and Demänovská Ice Cave.

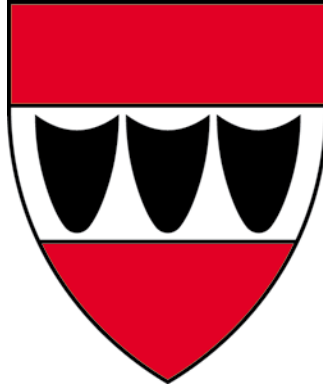
GPS Location: Demänovská Cave of Liberty - N48°59'55" E19°35'9", <http://www.ssj.sk/sk/jaskyna/4-demanovska-jaskyna-slobody>  
Demänovská Ice Cave - N49°0'58" E19°34'54", <http://www.ssj.sk/sk/jaskyna/5-demanovska-ladova-jaskyna>

#### **Liptov Village Museum in Pribylina**

The exposition of Liptov Village Museum mostly consists of the most important cultural monuments that were brought there from the villages flooded during the construction of Liptovská Mara Dam. The greatest jewels are the Gothic-Renaissance manor house and the Early-Gothic Church of Virgin Mary. The museum organizes a lot of regular events to present customs, traditions and work of our ancestors.

GPS Location: N49°6'28" E19°48'10", <http://liptovskemuzeum.sk/expozicia/pribylina/>





## The Town of Třebíč, Czech Republic

Town with History / Town of UNESCO Monuments

The town of Třebíč is located almost in the heart of the Czech Republic. It is situated in the southwestern part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands on both banks of the river Jihlava. It is the 2nd largest town in the Vysočina Region with almost 37,000 inhabitants.

The beginnings of Třebíč date back to 1101, when Benedictine monastery was founded here. It belonged to the richest in its time and became an important center of religious life and education. Soon after its foundation, Třebíč was called the town, as is confirmed by the text of the historical document from 1277.

An important historical milestone was the year 1468, when the town was almost destroyed during the wars between Jiří of Poděbrady and Matyáš Korvín. The Gothic image of Třebíč as well as the Renaissance image did not survive. After numerous fires, Renaissance and Baroque shields of houses in the city centre were replaced by facades from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Therefore, valuable for us today are three preserved Renaissance houses on Charles Square.

The tremendous change to the town brought 19th century. The dominant textile crafts were replaced by

the production of footwear and leather processing and the related construction of industrial buildings.

Since 2003, when three most important town's monuments basilica of St. Procopius, the Jewish Quarter and the Jewish cemetery were listed on the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO, the town of Třebíč is primarily known thanks to them.

But Třebíč are not only UNESCO monuments. There are many other attractions here that are worth seeing. For example the town Tower, the main town's dominant, the Alternator Science Center, the Laguna Aquapark, the Vysočina Museum, the Exposition of Franta or the Memorial Hall of Antonín Kalina, rescuer of Jewish boys from Holocaust. And these are just some of the highlands of the town's attractions. Combined with the beautiful nature interwoven with many hiking trails, Třebíč is a place worth visiting!



Dear friends,



Let me invite you to visit the town of Třebíč, which you will find almost in the very heart of Europe, in the Czech Republic, one of the Visegrad Four countries. Extraordinary historical monuments, beautiful corners and breathtaking views of the city, where the past blends with the present, are waiting for you on both banks of the river Jihlava.

Třebíč is famous for its UNESCO monuments – the Basilica of St. Procopius, the Jewish Quarter and the Jewish Cemetery. But there is more worth seeing. Sports fans, art lovers or families with children will also have a great time here. And do not forget the beautiful nature in the surroundings of Třebíč! It is always calling you cycling or just for a pleasant walks.

In selected photos, we are bringing you just a little tasting of the historical and natural treasures hidden in our town. I believe it will take your interest enough to visit Třebíč soon.

Let this photo album inspire you for your next trip to discover our town of Třebíč and other beautiful places in regions of Visegrad Four!

Please accept our cordial invitation to visit Třebíč!

Pavel Janata,

Mayor of Town of Třebíč







### Town of Třebíč

Town of Třebíč is located in the Vysočina Region. It is its 2nd largest city. It is situated in the southwestern part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands on both banks of the river Jihlava. Almost 37,000 residents live here. It is a town with a rich history. The beginnings of the city go back to 1101, when the Benedictine monastery was established here. Since 1277 Třebíč has been designated a town.

GPS – town of Třebíč: 49.2149228N, 15.8816572E

Website: [www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/virtual-tour/](http://www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/virtual-tour/)

Website: [https://www.trebiczije.cz/data\\_4/soubory/6.pdf](https://www.trebiczije.cz/data_4/soubory/6.pdf) – booklet about Třebíč





#### Town of Třebíč, Town Tower

75-meter-high town dominance was originally built as part of the town's fortification system after 1335. Over the centuries, it was damaged several times by storms and fires. After the reconstruction during 1996-1997, a view-wing gallery was opened to the public at a height of 35 m. The height of the digit is 60 cm, the dial has a diameter of 5.5 m and it is one of the largest in Europe.

GPS: 49.2148114N, 15.8797708E

Website: [www.visittrebic.eu/town%E2%80%99s-fortification-system/83/](http://www.visittrebic.eu/town%E2%80%99s-fortification-system/83/)

#### Town of Třebíč, Charles Square

Charles Square in Třebíč is one of the largest squares in the Czech Republic due to its area of 2.2 hectares. It originated at the turn of the 60's and 70's of the 13th century as an extensive marketplace. The square is lined with houses with historic facades on both sides. The sculpture of St. Cyril and Methodius, which was solemnly revealed in 1885, stands in the middle.

GPS: 49.2160208N, 15.8807997E

Website: [www.visittrebic.eu/karlovo-square/](http://www.visittrebic.eu/karlovo-square/)



#### Town of Třebíč, Painted House

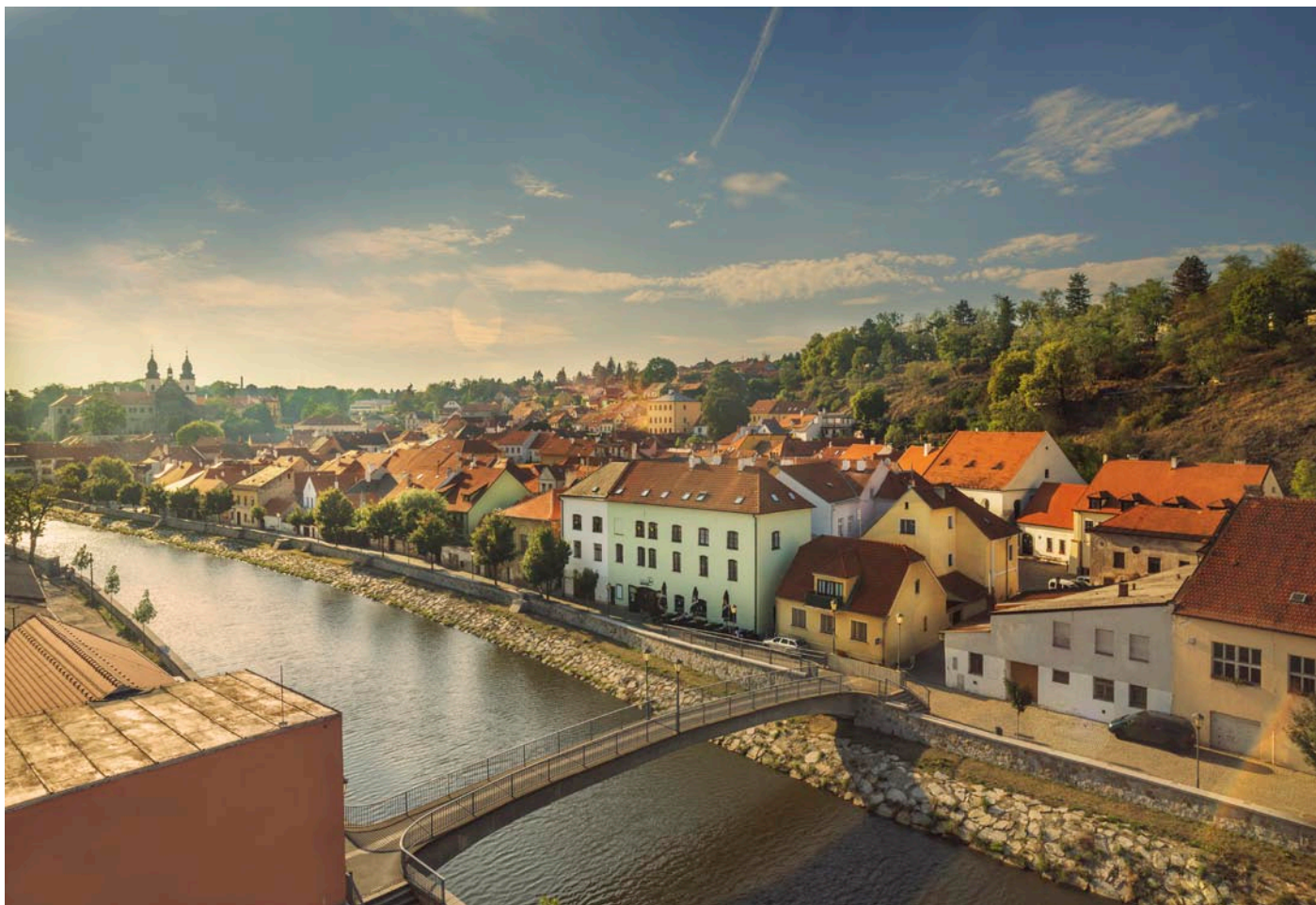
This house on Charles Square with sgraffito facade belongs among the most beautiful historical houses in Třebíč. The house was built by Italian merchant Francesco Calligardi at the end of the 16th century. He established a commodity store here. On the ground floor of the house there is a gallery of modern art, as well as an exposition of the historic Kaiserpanorama stereoscope.

GPS: 49.2155000N, 15.8787000E

Website: [www.visittrebic.eu/patrician-houses/the-frantiskovsky-painted-house/](http://www.visittrebic.eu/patrician-houses/the-frantiskovsky-painted-house/)







#### **Town of Třebíč, UNESCO Monuments**

The most precious monuments of Třebíč were registered on 3rd July 2003 on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List. The Jewish Quarter, along with the Jewish Cemetery and the Romanesque-Gothic Basilica of St. Procopius, became the 12th UNESCO site in the Czech Republic. One of the reasons for enlisting was the close long-standing coexistence of the Jewish and Christian community.

GPS: The Basilica of St. Procopius: 49.2168911N, 15.8735308E

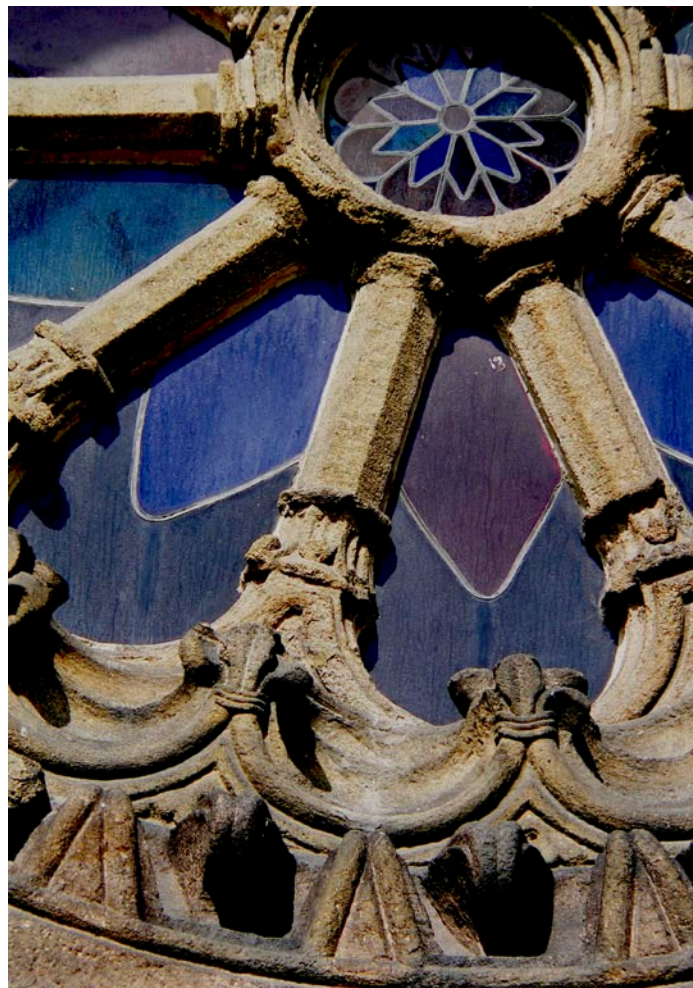
GPS: Jewish Quarter – 49.2175450N, 15.8796119E

GPS: Jewish Cemetery – 49.2203275N, 15.8792064E

Website: [www.visittrebic.eu/trebic-the-town-of-unesco-monuments-3-9/](http://www.visittrebic.eu/trebic-the-town-of-unesco-monuments-3-9/)







**Town of Třebíč, the Basilica of St. Procopius, the Basilica of St. Procopius Interior, Detail of the Rosette**

It has been built since the 13th century as a part of the Benedictine monastery. It is an impressive building that uniquely combines the Romanesque architecture with Gothic style. Experts ranked it among the jewels of medieval architecture in Europe. In 2003, the basilica for its unique architectural value was listed on the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

GPS: 49.2168911N, 15.8735308E

Website: [www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/saint-procopius-basilica/](http://www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/saint-procopius-basilica/)







#### **Town of Třebíč, Jewish Quarter**

Reports of the presence of Jewish ethnicity in Třebíč are already in the first half of the 14th century. Today's Jewish Quarter includes 120 preserved buildings, including two synagogues, a town house, a rabbi house, a poorhouse, a hospital and a school. The Jewish Quarter, for its unique architectural and urban value, was listed on the prestigious list of UNESCO monuments in 2003.

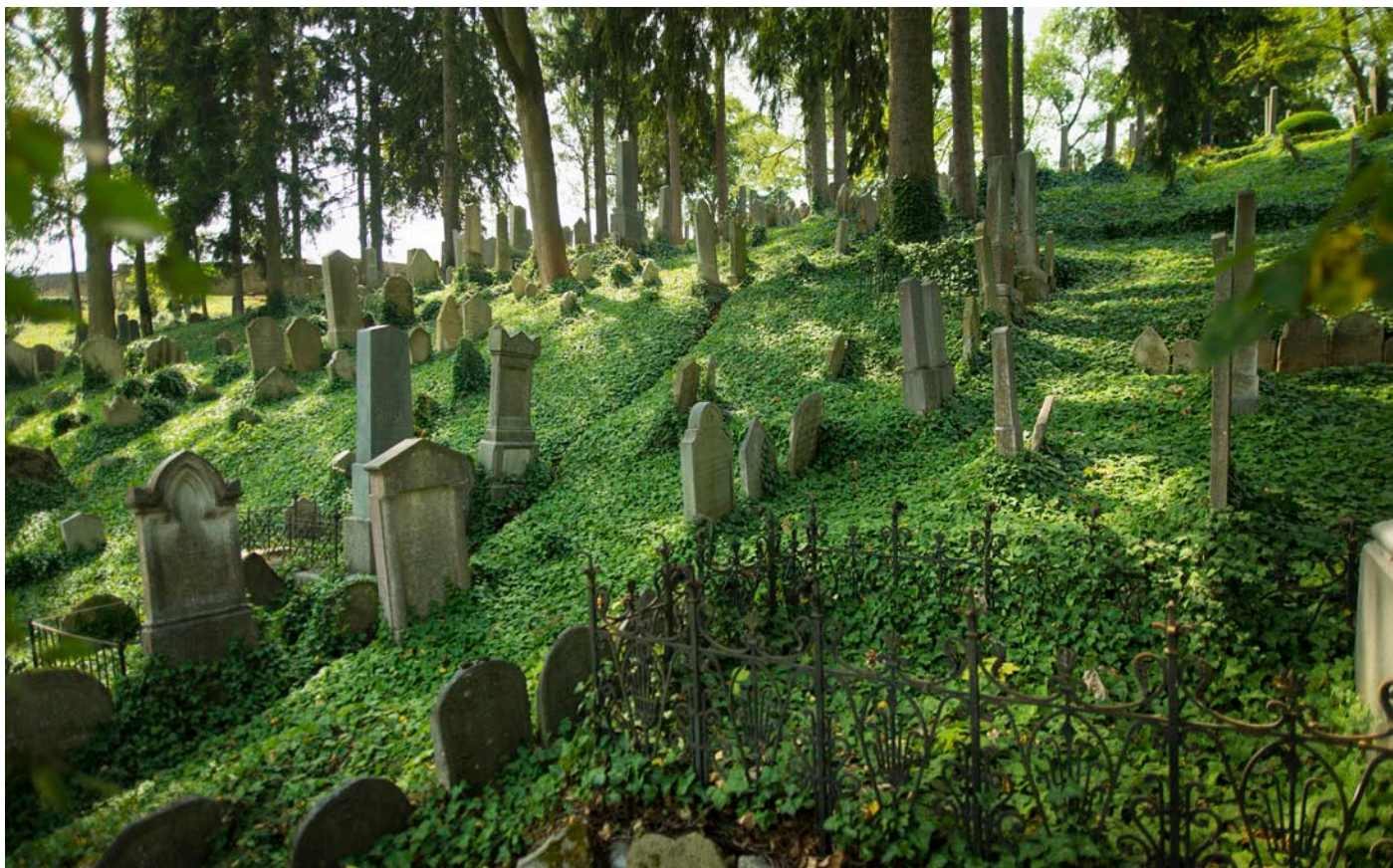
GPS: 49.2175450N, 15.8796119E

Website: [www.visittrebic.eu/jewish-town/](http://www.visittrebic.eu/jewish-town/)

Website: [www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/the-unique-jewish-quarter/](http://www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/the-unique-jewish-quarter/)







#### **Town of Třebíč, Jewish Cemetery**

It is one of the largest and the best preserved Jewish cemeteries in the Czech Republic. It has served until recently. About 11,000 people are buried on an area of 11,722 m<sup>2</sup>. About 3,000 tombstones are well preserved. At the beginning of the 20th century a valuable, well-preserved ceremonial room was built here. In 2003, the Jewish cemetery was included on the prestigious list of UNESCO monuments.

Jewish Cemetery GPS: 49.2203275N, 15.8792064E, Website: [www.visittribic.eu/jewish-cemetery/](http://www.visittribic.eu/jewish-cemetery/)

#### **Town of Třebíč, Jewish Cemetery, Detail of the Tombstone**

The Jewish cemetery was first mentioned indirectly in historical documents in 1636 in connection with the manor's order about burials of outlying Jews. According to the latest findings, the oldest Jewish tombstone is dated to 1631. The new mobile application offers visitors a detailed plan of the Jewish cemetery, information about the tombstones and a list of buried people.

Jewish Cemetery, detail of the tombstone GPS: 49.2203275N, 15.8792064E, Website: [www.tribiczije.cz/tribic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/jewish-cemetery/](http://www.tribiczije.cz/tribic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/jewish-cemetery/)







#### **Town of Třebíč, Castle**

Originally the Benedictine monastery was rebuilt into a Renaissance castle in the 16th century and changed into the seat of the owners of the Třebíč manor of Pernštejn, Osovský and Valdštejn. Currently, the Vysočina Museum in Třebíč is located in the castle. All its four expositions dedicated to mineralogy, the castle itself, the monastery and the special museum exposition are interactive.

GPS: 49.2165475N, 15.8733514E

Website: [www.muzeumtr.cz/index-en.html](http://www.muzeumtr.cz/index-en.html)



#### **Town of Třebíč, Castle, the Meadow beneath the Castle**

The meadow beneath the castle and between the castle and river belonged to the owners of the Třebíč manor. It has long lost its economic use and now it serves social events. The cultural festival called "Záměstí" is regularly held here as well as the medieval festival called "Tři Kápě" on the occasion of the registration of the town of Třebíč on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List.

GPS: 49.2167081N, 15.8731156E

Website: [www.visittrebic.eu/the-castle/the-castle/](http://www.visittrebic.eu/the-castle/the-castle/)







#### **Town of Třebíč, Castle, Exhibition Journeys Through Time**

In front part of the castle there is an interactive exhibition Journeys Through Time. It offers information of Třebíč's history and old time's crafts. It is intended primarily for children and teenagers. Visitors can try out the work of old masters on all exhibits. The whole exhibition is accompanied by two historical figures of the Třebíč burghers, the chronicler Suchenius and the merchant Calligardi.

GPS: 49.2173308N, 15.8727864E

Website: [www.visittrebic.eu/the-castle/,,walks-through-the-time-in-trebic/](http://www.visittrebic.eu/the-castle/,,walks-through-the-time-in-trebic/)



#### **Town of Třebíč, Memorial Hall of Antonín Kalina**

An exhibition devoted to the life story of the unknown Třebíč native Antonín Kalina, who managed to save more than 900 Jewish boys from a certain death at the Buchenwald concentration camp. In 2012, the Yad Vashem Monument in Jerusalem awarded Antonín Kalina with the title of Righteous Among the Nations, given to people of non-Jewish origin, who contributed to the Jews' salvation before the Holocaust.

GPS: 49.2176803N, 15.8797808E

Website: [www.trebiczije.cz/story-of-antonin-kalina/](http://www.trebiczije.cz/story-of-antonin-kalina/)

Antonín Kalina – house

GPS: 49.2172486N, 15.8775100E

#### **Town of Třebíč, Exposition of Franta**

The permanent exhibition of the donated artwork from František Mertl (known as FRANTA), the native of Třebíč, is the world unique collection. Famous painter and sculptor lives in Nice, France for a long time. He is the author of European significance and part of his work has exceeded the European borders. Besides Třebíč, Franta's work is part of sixty major public collections all over the world.

GPS: 49.2155378N, 15.8799475E

Website: [www.trebiczije.cz/the-franta-exposition/](http://www.trebiczije.cz/the-franta-exposition/)







#### **Třebíč Region, Mohelenská Serpentine Steppe National Nature Reservation**

Some of the numerous protected areas nearby Třebíč can be visited and explored through numerous hiking and thematic nature trails. Among the most attractive natural locations in the region belong the Mohelenská Serpentine Steppe National Nature Reserve - unique location in Europe with special flora and fauna – and the deep canyon valleys of the Oslava and Chvojnice rivers with many romantic corners.

GPS: 49.1091917N, 16.1838056E

#### **Třebíč Region, Pond Příbyl near Village Smrk**

Třebíčsko is situated in the picturesque landscape of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands and ranks among the cleanest areas in the Czech Republic. Nature is well preserved here, almost untouched by human activity. A slightly wavy landscape with mixed forests, numerous ponds, romantic river valleys, and many well-marked hiking trails create ideal conditions for recreation in nature.

GPS: 49.2292061N, 16.0231197E

#### **Třebíč Region, Natural Park Třebíčsko**

Třebíčsko Natural Park is situated north of Třebíč on 9,800 hectares. There are only small areas of the original forests left with mixed spruce, pine, oak, some maple and beech trees. Among them you can also find memorable trees of remarkable age. The most famous of them is about 700 years old great maple at Věstoňovice. Protected flowers as purple sowbread and pasque flower also grow in the park.

GPS: 49.2500739N, 15.9358178E







#### **Town of Třebíč, the Hrádek Municipal Park and Masaryk's Viewpoint**

The Hrádek Municipal Park is located on a hill over the left bank of the Jihlava River. Conversion of the area about 7.5 hectares into a forest park in 1926 preceded the construction of Masaryk's Viewpoint in 1930. Now there is a popular cruise and relaxation place with beautiful views of Třebíč, its historical centre and almost all main dominants of the town.

The Hrádek Municipal Park GPS: 49.2182972N, 15.8826606E

Masaryk's Viewpoint GPS: 49.2167972N, 15.8845797E



#### **Town of Třebíč, Lookout Tower Kostelíček**

A water reservoir above the town near place called "Kostelíček" on the Strážná Hill stands since 1940. This building used to serve to supply the town with drinking water until the 70's. At present, the visit will allow not only an attractive view of the town and all its monuments, but also a brief insight into the history and present of the Třebíč waterworks in the form of audio-visual projection.

Lookout Tower Kostelíček GPS: 49.2094967N, 15.8735661E



#### **Town of Třebíč, Czech Republic**

The town of Třebíč and its region is an attractive tourist destination in every season for all generation. Historical monuments, interactive expositions, interesting attractions and beautiful nature, all this can be find in town of Třebíč. Please, accept our invitation to visit the town of Třebíč!

GPS – town of Třebíč: 49.2149228N, 15.8816572E

Website: <http://www.trebic.cz> www.trebic.cz

Website: <http://www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/virtual-tour/> www.trebiczije.cz/trebic-lives-for-its-architectural-gems/virtual-tour/

Website: [https://www.trebiczije.cz/data\\_4/soubory/6.pdf](https://www.trebiczije.cz/data_4/soubory/6.pdf) – booklet about Třebíč





## COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF CSONGRÁD

Csongrád County is situated in Southern Hungary, on the sides of River Tisza, at the border of Serbia and Romania. This is the meeting point of East and West, North and South, as well as different cultures. This region can offer colourful and varied touristic attractions. Its historical events of national importance, ancient monuments, unique ethnographical characteristics, gastronomical traditions and high-quality events with favourable natural and economical character represent a considerable attraction.

The region has 2200 sunny hours a year which makes it ideal for tourism. The soil is rich in thermal water, and thanks to the developments of the recent years the spas are open all year with its indoor services. Travellers can find accommodations that meet every need from the simple guest houses to the four star wellness hotels.

The range of tourist services expanded rapidly in the past years to provide activities to all ages. Adventure parks, bike rental spots, sightseeing by Segway are only a few examples which tourists can enjoy during their visit. Equestrian sports also have high reputation in the county and the National Horse Theatre

can be found in the city of Mórahalom. The youngest zoo of Hungary is welcoming visitors in Szeged on almost 45 hectares which makes it the biggest zoo in the country.

Those, who prefer traditional tourism can also find the ideal places in Csongrád County. The region is rich in fine arts and historical values. Unique ceramics, embroidery and laces are admirable. Several exhibitions can be visited to enlighten archaeological pieces, traditional handcrafts and also masterpieces of paintings and arts.

Csongrád County is proud of its gastronomy: Tisza fish soup, ground paprika of Szeged, red onions from Makó, products made of goose liver, sweet peppers from Szentes, strudel from Mórahalom, cottage cheese pie from Hódmezővásárhely, Serbian originated Brza gibanica, wheat germ pudding are parts of the Csongrád County Collection of Values.







Dear Reader!

Thank you for your interest in the regions of the Visegrád Four Regions and in this publication which aims to highlight the cultural and natural beauties of the area.

Please allow me to recommend the V4 regions and Csongrád County in a few words.

The need to know each other's countries is growing, especially because of the serious security situation affecting the world. The V4 countries form a safe island where the foreign travellers can relax, regardless of their age or interest. Despite the geographical proximity we have rarely visited the surrounding countries, although the cultural and natural treasures offered by the area are unique.

Let me invite you now to an imaginary trip to Csongrád County to prove that the travellers can easily spend a week or more here. The River Tisza and its surroundings offer a wonderful opportunity to discover the untouched nature on foot or by boat. The region has well-developed bicycle road network and paddling and kayaking opportunities for those who prefer active recreation. We are rich in thermal springs, so you can choose from several spas and aquaparks. If you prefer to go fishing, you can also find many beautiful lakes. For those who are interested in history and in built heritage, Csongrád County is a perfect choice: rural, civic and aristocratic culture left its marks everywhere. You can easily see farmhouses, mills, manors or beautiful streets leading between 19th century buildings and museums. When you get hungry at the end of the day, you can choose from various local and Hungarian gastronomic specialties: for example, Szeged-styled fish soup, or the well-known Goulash. Besides the traditional cuisine you can also taste the creations of modern restaurants and superb pastry shops. You can find festivals every weekend from Spring to Autumn where you can spend the night and taste local wines.

I hope that this publication arouses your interest, and that later on, we can welcome you in Csongrád County!

Yours sincerely,

Béla Kakas

President of Csongrád County







**Szeged** is the third largest city of Hungary and the seat of Csongrád County. The city provides vivid cultural and festival life to its citizens and to the tourists. The city is awarded by the Europa Nostra Award and the Europe Prize.  
 GPS: x-46.2503, y-20.1514, <http://szegedtourism.hu/en/home/>  
 Photo: Sándor Gémes



**The Móra Ferenc Museum** is located in the heart of Szeged, on the riverbank. Its patinous building is dominant part of the city. The institution is an outstanding cultural center of the region. Permanent and continuously renewed periodical exhibitions are organised here.

GPS: x-46.2524, y-20.1520,  
<http://moramuzeum.hu/english-francais/>

Photo: Sándor Gémes



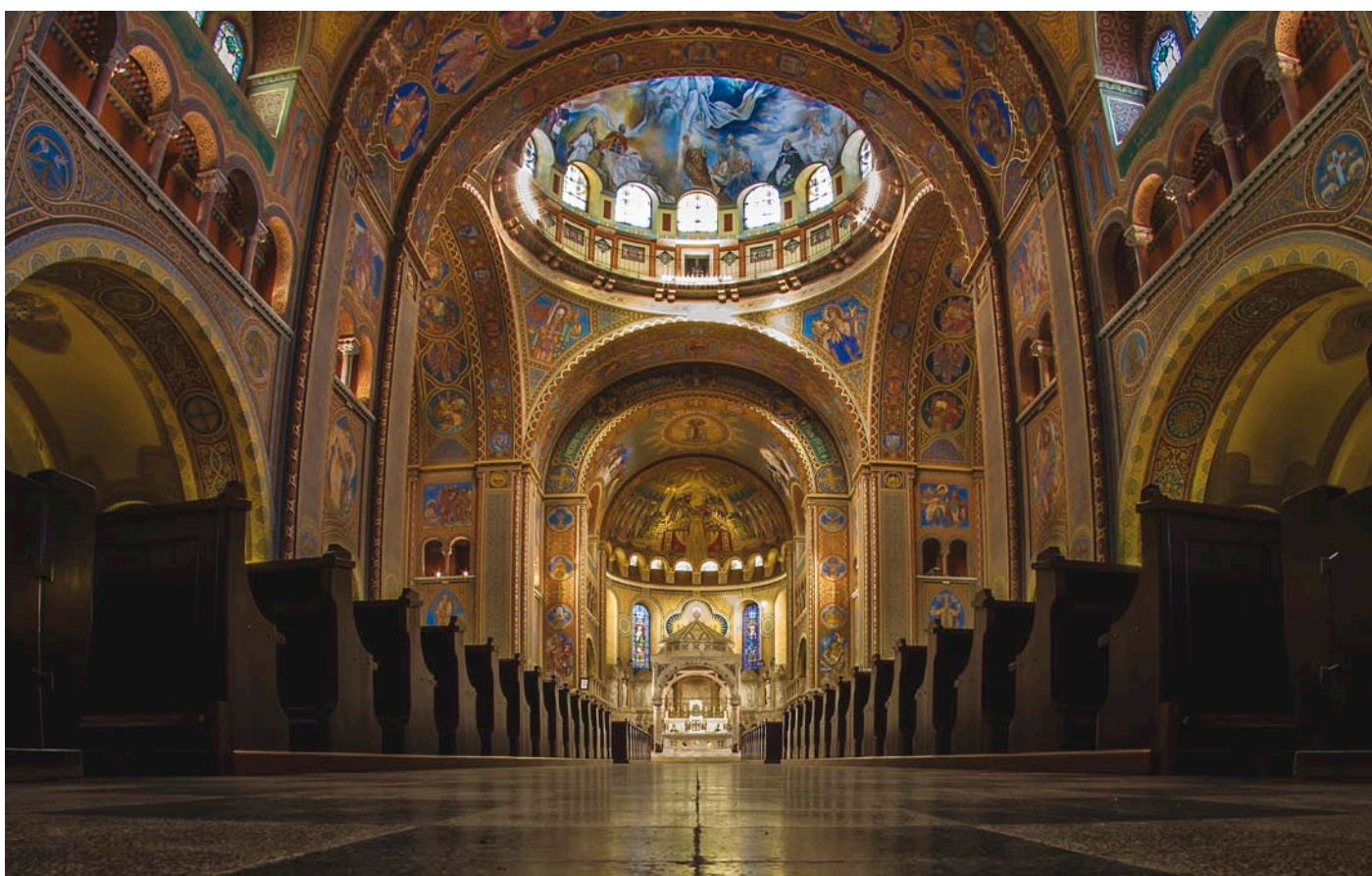




The idea of a major open-air theatre on the Dóm Square was born a long time ago but its success story started in 1931. Today, the Szeged Open-Air Theatre Festival is Hungary's largest and one of Central Europe's special summer festivals with music, theatre, opera and other performances.

GPS: x-46.2485, y-20.1520, <http://www.szegediszabaderi.hu/en/index/index/>

Photo: Csongrád County Regional Government



The iconic symbol of Szeged is the the votive church. The church has been renewed recently: the liturgical space was reconstructed and in the crypt, a multifunctional exhibition space has been set up with an art shop and a bookshop. The 81 meters high western tower and the

Demetrius Tower has been opened to the public.

GPS: x-46.2489, y-20.1419, <http://szegedidom.com/english/>

Photo: Balázs Papdi







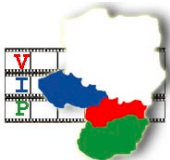
The Water Tower of Szeged was built in 1904 and was renovated together with the Saint Stephen Square around it in 2006. The Tower is open to the public.

GPS: x-46.2585, y-20.1502, [http://www.szegedivizmu.hu/ceginformacio/a\\_szent\\_istvan\\_teri\\_viztorony\\_latogathatosaga/](http://www.szegedivizmu.hu/ceginformacio/a_szent_istvan_teri_viztorony_latogathatosaga/)  
 Photo: Sándor Gémes



Csongrád County is rich in thermal springs. There are several thermal spas and aquaparks in Csongrád County which offer medical treatments as well. The growing number of these facilities resulted in the rise of the standards of services.

GPS: x-46.2502 y-20.1593, [http://www.iranymagyarorszag.hu/keres/csongrad\\_megye/wellness/furdo\\_gyogyfurdo-p1/](http://www.iranymagyarorszag.hu/keres/csongrad_megye/wellness/furdo_gyogyfurdo-p1/)  
 Photo: Csongrád County Regional Government







The folk dance groups of Csongrád County have performances all year. They present the traditional dances of the ethnographical regions or villages of the Carpathian basins. The costumes of the dancers contribute to the unique experience.

GPS: x-46.2502 y-20.1459, <http://www.szegednepszt.hu/aktualis-fesztival/>  
Photo: Balázs Papdi



The Ópusztaszer National Heritage Park is an open-air museum in Csongrád County. It has a number of attractions and programs that evoke the past and make it tangible. The museum is famous for the monumental painting of Árpád Feszty, The "Arrival of Hungarians" to the Carpathian Basin in 895.

GPS: x-46.4872, y-20.0966, <http://opusztaszer.hu/en/home/>  
Photo: Sándor Gémes







Kayak and canoe sports have made such values in Csongrád County that we can be proud of. Athletes from the county continue to win medals at international championships. Also many people do these sports as a hobby in the region.

GPS: x-46.3210, y-20.0719, <http://mnsk.hu/en/letesitmeny/olympic-centre-of-szeged-2/>

Photo: Sándor Gémes



Every year in early summer, millions of long-tailed mayflies rise from the Tisza River. It is called the “blooming” of Tisza River. The mayflies take flight, reproduce and perish in just a few hours. it is the largest mayfly species in Europe, and it is an indicator of clean unpolluted water.

GPS: x-46.2598 y-20.2073,

Photo: Sándor Vadász







Farmhouses are traditional rural settlement formations in the Great Plain. These play an important role in the Hungarian social and historical heritage. The houses out of the villages, surrounded by the fields give a special close-to-nature feeling for the inhabitants and the visitors as well.

Photo: Balázs Papdi



Csongrád County's economy is based on agriculture. From Spring until Autumn, the colour palette of the growing crops offers a wonderful view.

GPS: x-46.2747 y-20.0625,  
Photo: Attila Balog

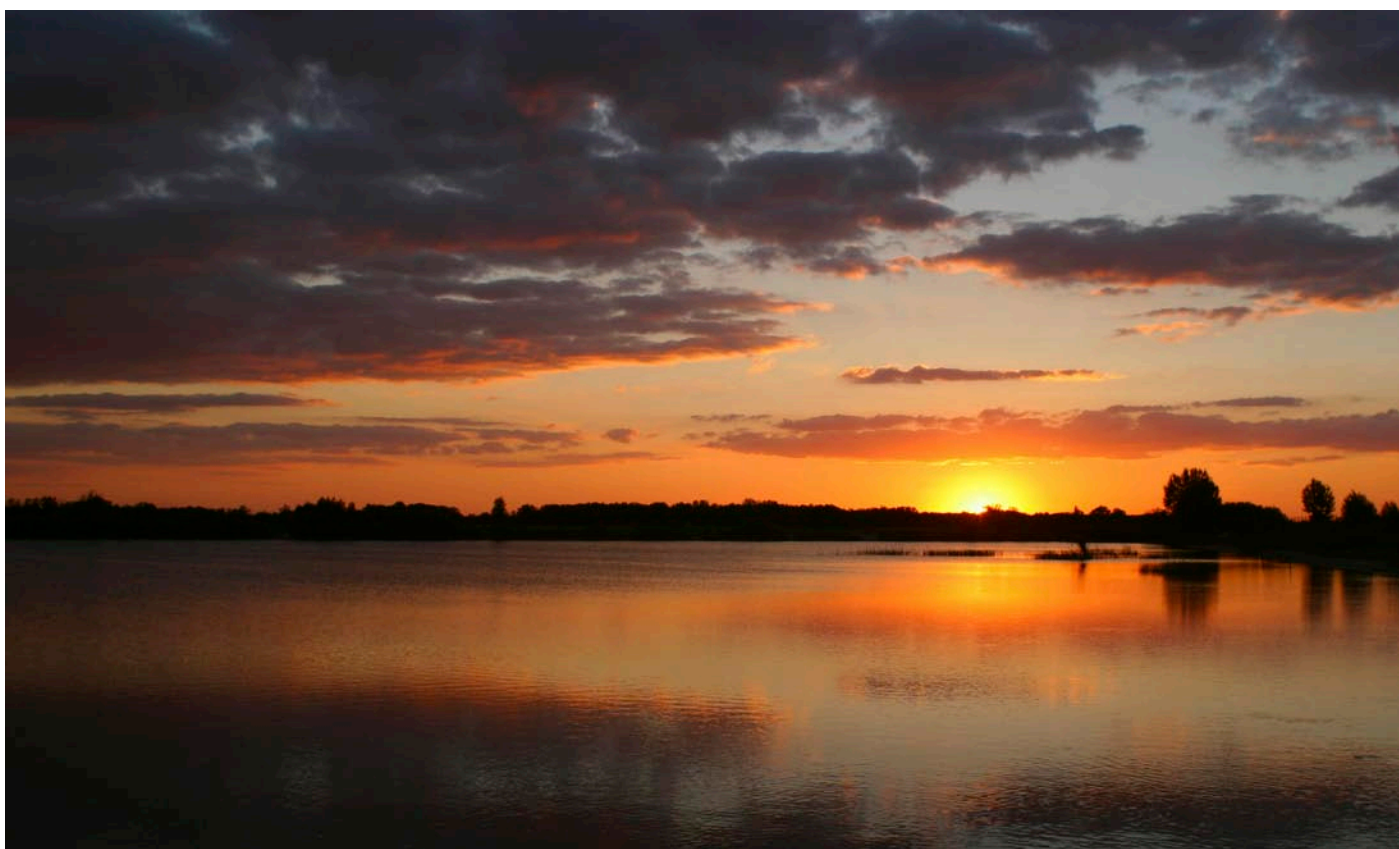






The waterside offers many recreational and sporting activities. There are many tourist services in these areas.

Photo: Balázs Papdi



The lake system is open all year long for fishing enthusiasts, while those wishing to take a bath can enjoy the beauty of the landscape and the cooling water from 15 May to 30 September. Around the small lake we can also find an outdoor fitness park, playground, soccer and volleyball court and a wakeboard track

GPS: x-46.3813, y-20.1076, <http://www.sandorfalvistrand.hu/>

Photo: Sándor Vadász





Rose bushes are grown in Szőreg, the warmest and brightest region of the country since the 19th century. 98% of Hungarian rose bushes are grown here. Szőreg rose stocks are registered among the Protected Designations of Origin and Geographical Indications. Every year the Rose Festival is organised in Szőreg.

GPS: x-46.2157 y-20.1968, <http://rozszaunnep.hu/>

Photo: Csongrád County Regional Government







## The Lodzkie Region

The Lodzkie Region is located in the center of Poland, and Lodz, its capital city, just 130 km from Warsaw. It is rich in historical monuments, ideal places to rest, rich folklore traditions and has great cultural values.

First of all, Lodz is a fascinating city, which at the end of the 19th century grew the fastest in the world with a unique whole of intertwined four cultures: Polish, German, Jewish and Russian. Rapid development of Lodz was described by Władysław Stanisław Reymont, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, for the novel „Promised Land”.

But not only Lodz is a center of culture. In many cities of the region one can participate in excellent performances and events. Due to its geographical location the region is particularly interesting. To understand Europe and its multiculturalism you need to visit Lodz and Sieradz, Łęczyca, Łowicz, Piotrków, Spała, Sulejów, Skierniewice, Kutno, Rawa Mazowiecka and other historical cities.

Five cultural routes run cross the region. Amber Trail follows the footsteps of merchants, who in the days of ancient Rome roamed upon the Baltic Sea shore in search of amber. Romanesque and Cistercian routes are associated with the development of Christianity in the Polish territory. Well preserved buildings of worship are not just monuments. In the ancient walls medieval music concerts and performances are organised. The route Warsaw-Vienna Railway is a reminder of the Russians, who in the mid-nineteenth century, built a railway line from Warsaw to Vienna. There is also a Grunwald route. In 1410 across the current area of the region troops of the king Władysław Jagiełło marched, on July 15 that year they fought a victorious battle against the Teutonic Knights at Grunwald.

So visit the Lodzkie Region to meet the rich mosaic of cultures, sights, customs and traditions right here in the Polish heart of Europe.







Ladies and Gentlemen,

Lodzkie Region is a remarkable place owing to, for the most part, its inhabitants. However, what also makes this area unique, is its location on the intersection of Europe's two main (both in the past as well as in the present days) communication routes (Paris – Berlin – Warsaw – Moscow and Mediterranean Sea – Baltic Sea). These two features contributed to Lodzkie Region's exceptional cultural heritage, and the efforts of regional and local authorities made our land an attractive place to live, work and rest.

Given this opportunity which is a joint publication with our Partners from the Visegrad Group, I would like to cordially invite you all to come and discover our Region's history and present. Unique monuments, very well preserved natural enclaves, diversified cultural and tourist offer (including active tourism) – everyone will find something to enjoy here.

I invite you for a visit

Witold Stepień

Marshal of the Lodzkie Region







Members of the Arthur Rubinstein Philharmonic in Łódź

GPS Location: N51°46'16.7" E19°27'35.3" , <http://filharmonia.lodz.pl/>, Photo: Tomczak



Culture Park „City of Weavers” in Żgierz

GPS N51°51'24.5" E19°24'55.1" <http://www.miaastotkaczy.pl/>







Underground tourist trail „Groty Nagórzyckie” in former sand mines (Tomaszów Mazowiecki commune)

GPS N51°29'58.1" E19°59'41.3" , <http://groty.skansenpilicy.pl/>



Former weaving mill in the factory of Izrael Poznański, now the MS2 branch of the Museum of Art in Łódź

GPS N51°46'43.8" E19°26'47.5" <http://msl.org.pl/ms/info/ms2,38.html>

Photo: Magdalena Suchan







Romanesque Collegiate church of St. Mary and St. Alexius in Tum (Góra Świętej Małgorzaty commune)  
 GPS N52°03'21.9" E19°13'56.9" <http://tumkolegiata.pl/>  
 Photo: Paweł A. Nowak



Baroque Pauline Monastery in Wieruszów. Wooden church founded in 1401 was destroyed by a fire in 1612. In 1632, a painting of Devine Mercy which was rescued from this fire, was placed at the altar of a rebuilt Baroque temple.

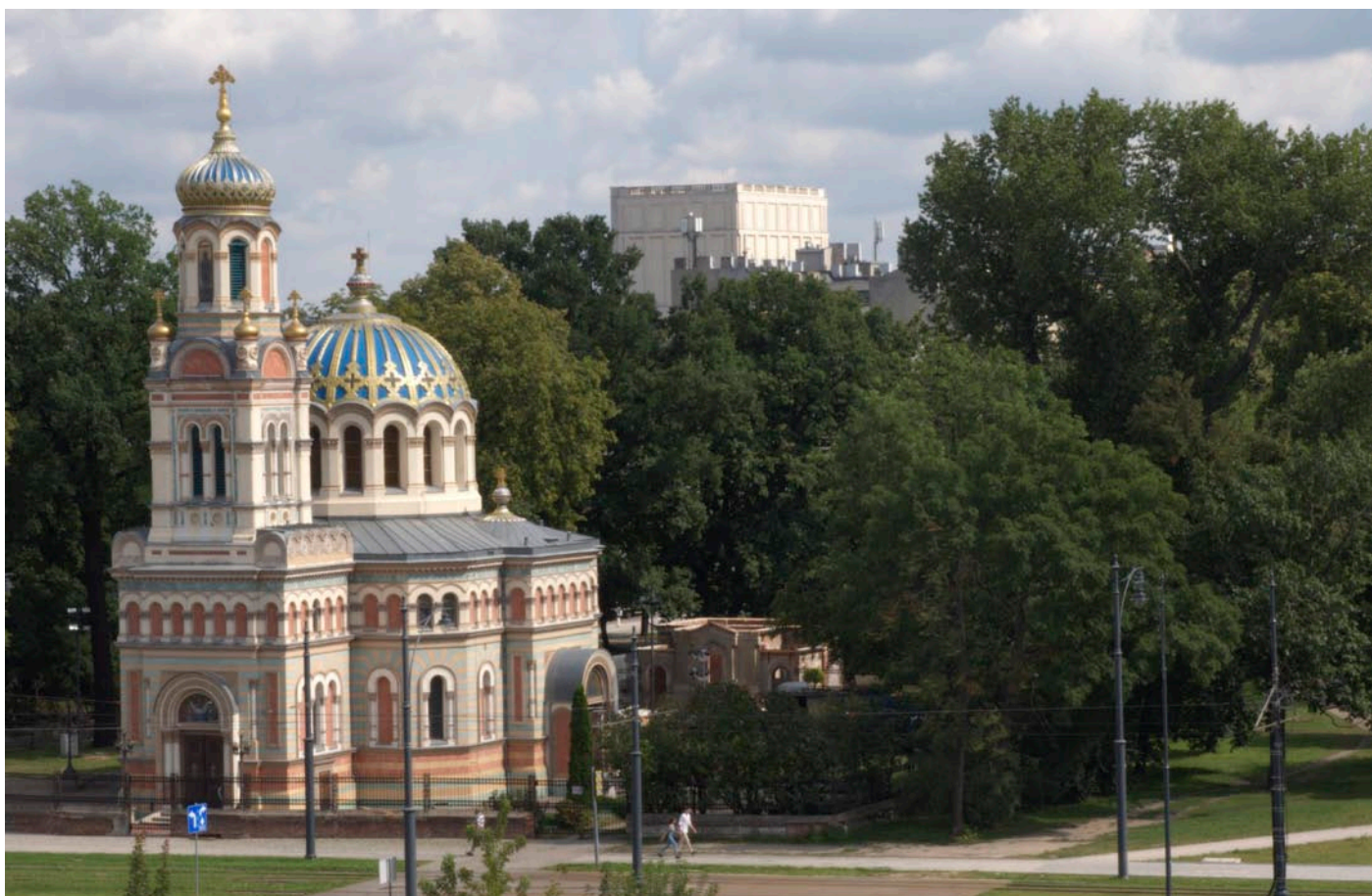
GPS N51°17'36.5" E18°09'08.6" <http://www.wieruszow.paulini.pl/>  
 Photo: Paweł A. Nowak







Great wars of the 20th century have taken their toll on the Lodzkie Region. All what is left of some old inhabitants are half-forgotten cemeteries. Jewish cemetery in Warta  
GPS N51°42'56.1" E18°37'18.4", Photo: Łukasz Wcisiek



Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in Łódź. Constructed at the end of XIXth century with the financial support from the local factory owners (inter alia Karol Scheibler, Juliusz Heinzel, Ludwik Meyer, Izrael Poznański). None of them has been a member of the Orthodox Church.

GPS N51°46'14.3" E19°27'50.3" <http://cerkiewlodz.pl/>  
Photo: Łukasz Wcisiek







Brown coal opencast mine and Belchatów Power Station. After deposit's exploitation the area is going to be swapped into a lake.  
 GPS N51°13'54.6" E19°17'46.4" <https://kwbbelchatow.pgegiel.pl/>  
 Photo: Sylwia Bednarczyk



Kamięńsk Mountain (386 meters above sea level) – revegetated spoil tip of Belchatów Coal Mine serving as a tourist attraction for winter sports

GPS N51°13'31.2" E19°25'48.9" <http://www.gorakamiensk.info/>







Reservoir of the Belchatów Power Station. Wawrzkowizna holiday resort  
 GPS N51°17'54.3" E19°19'55.8" <http://wawrzkowizna.com.pl/pl/strona-glowna>  
 Photo: Paweł A. Nowak



Anglo-Arabian horse stud farm in Walewice (Bielawy commune)

GPS N52°05'40.1" E19°40'04.4" <http://www.walewice.pl/>  
 Photo: Paweł A. Nowak







Warta and Pilica tributaries constitute attractive places to undertake active tourism. Canoeing rally.

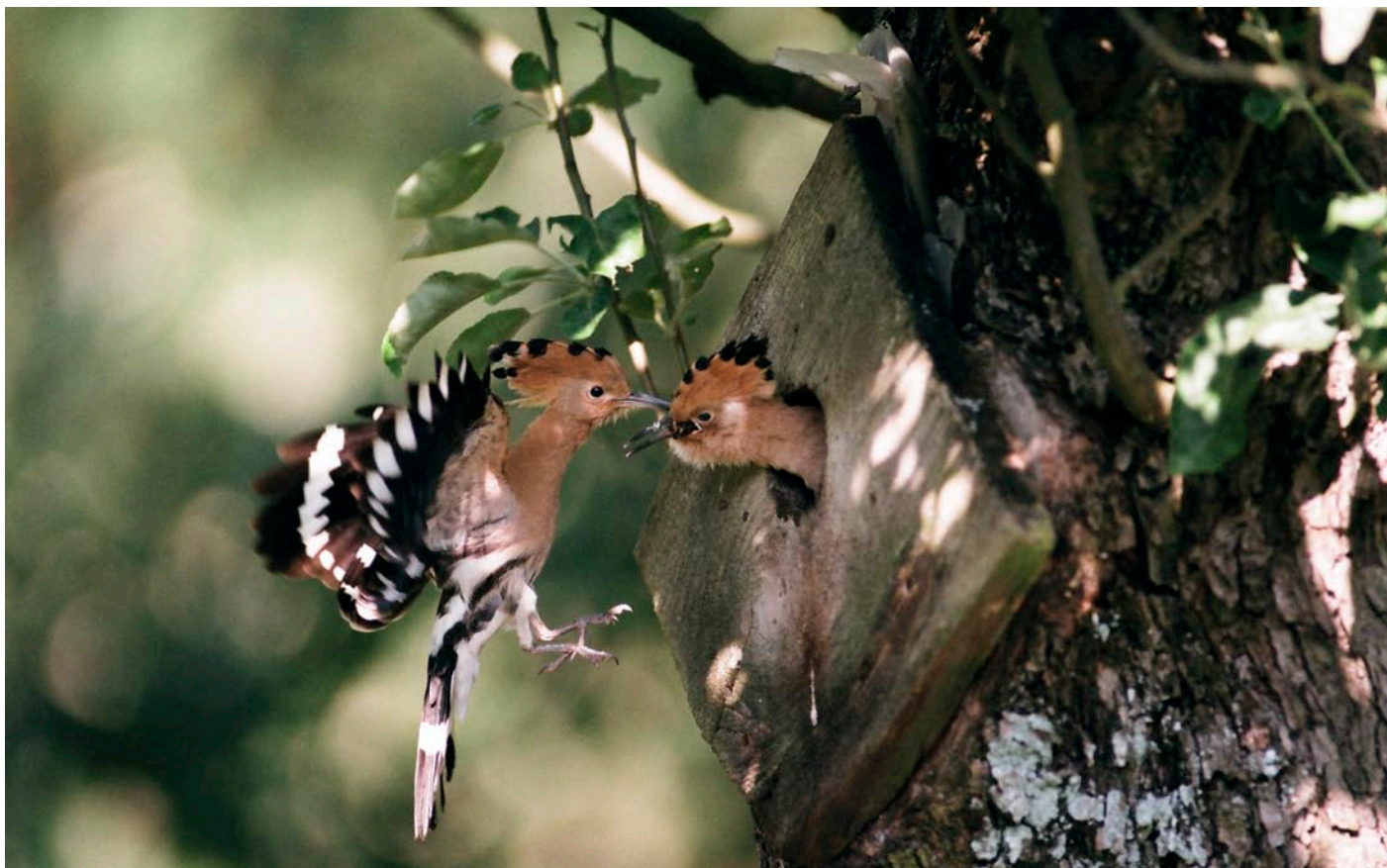


Cistercian Abbey in Podklasztorze along with St. Thomas of Canterbury Church consecrated in 1232.

GPS N51°21'51.8" E19°52'42.6" <http://podklasztorze.pl/>  
Photo: Paweł A. Nowak

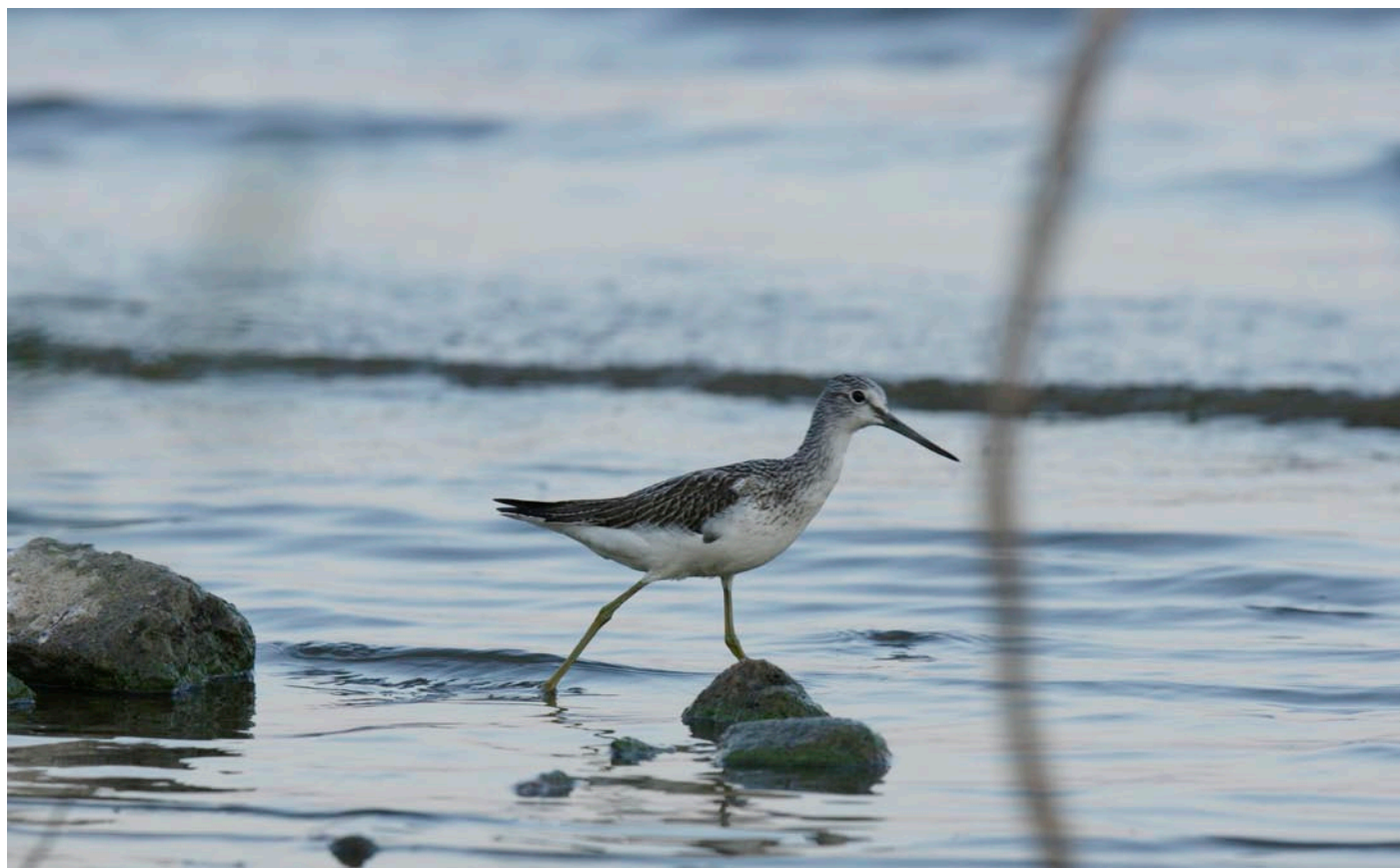






Male hoopoe feeding the female incubating eggs. Warta-Widawka Landscape Park.

GPS N51°27'36.6" E18°52'19.0" <https://spk.parkilodzkie.pl/park-krajobrazowy-miedzyrzecza-warty-i-widawki,9.html>  
Photo: Marcin Ogrodzki



Common greenshank during autumn migration. Jeziorsko Sanctuary.

GPS N51°44'30.7" E18°38'28.7" <http://www.kultura.lodz.pl/pl/poi/3278917>  
Photo: Paweł A. Nowak







Baroque Palace in Nieborów – currently the division of National Museum in Warsaw.  
 GPS N52°03'59.7" E20°04'12.6" <http://www.nieborow.art.pl/>  
 Photo: Piotr Miśkiewicz



Regional Mixer – promotion of regional culture and tradition on the streets of Łódź

Photo: Paweł A. Nowak







Tuwim's Bench – a monument of Julian Tuwim, one of monuments constituting the „Galery of Famous Citizens of Łódź” on Piotrkowska Street in Łódź  
 GPS N51°45'52.3" E19°27'27.2"  
 Photo: Magdalena Suchan



Post factory premises in the center of Łódź have become the places of relax, entertainment and meetings of the inhabitants of the city. On the picture: OFF PIOTRKOWSKA

GPS N51°45'39.7" E19°27'36.8" <http://offpiotrkowska.com/>

Photo: Paweł A. Nowak







Published in cooperation with:  
Self-government of the Lodzkie Region (Poland)  
Self-government of Csongrád County (Hungary)  
Self-government of Žilina Self-Governing Region (Slovakia)  
Self-government of The Town of Třebíč (Czech Republic)

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