

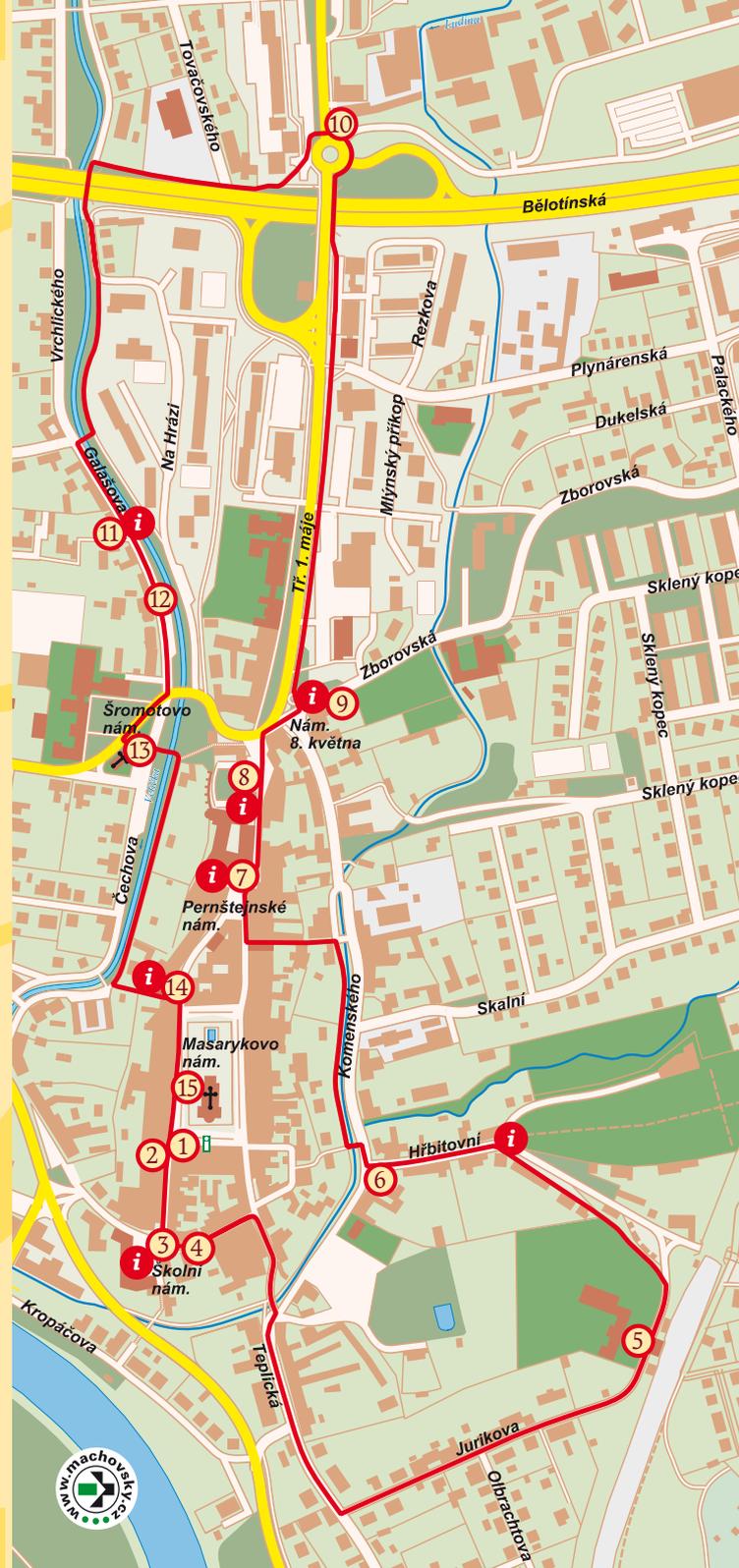


SIGHTSEEING IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION AREA OF HRANICE

Hranice (Mährisch Weisskirchen in German) is a town full of history, many valuable monuments and beautiful nature spots. In its Urban Conservation Area and its surrounding areas you can visit a Renaissance chateau with unique arcades, a former Jewish ghetto with a synagogue, the deepest abyss in the Czech Republic, precincts of the famous Austrian-Hungarian military facilities, railway viaducts – a significant technical landmark from the 19th century, a lookout tower of the Old Town Hall and many more places of interest.

The project SIGHTSEEING IN THE URBAN CONSERVATION AREA OF HRANICE connected several of the most interesting places of the town in a tourist trail and thus acquaints the town visitors as well as its own inhabitants with its history and charm. There is a trail of 4.5 km which is marked with blue tourist signs provided by the Czech Tourist Club. It composes of 15 stops, each with a legend. More detailed information is available on information panels containing texts and photographs. **i**

There are also guided tours available in the Urban Conservation Area from June till September. The tours start at the Old Town Hall on the Masaryk Square daily at 10:00 a.m. and 2 p.m.



1 Lookout Tower of the Old Town Hall The building dates back to the 16th century, its present look comes from 1869. With the exception of years 1850–1869 it housed the Municipal Office until 1998. In 2009 the Town Hall tower was opened to the public as a lookout spot.

2 Čaputa's House This house with a valuable Renaissance portal was built by burgher Ondřej Čaputa in 1583. In the years of 1815–1869 it was owned by Alois and Amalia Škarničl and served as a printing house.

3 Roman Catholic Parish This Baroque building was built between 1773 and 1782 in place of an older parish. In 1802 there was another floor added on together with a mansard roof and at the same time farm buildings were added to the house.

4 Jan Pinkava's House An art academy graduate, painter Jan Pinkava (1846–1923) lived in this late-Baroque house no. 39. In tens of his aquarelles Pinkava depicted the town of Hranice in the beginning of the 20th century almost with documentary precision.

5 Forestry School Arboretum The Forestry School building with a neo-Baroque facade was opened in 1896. At the same time the foundations of the arboretum to serve for student educational purposes were laid. The original project was made by František Thomayer. Nowadays, the arboretum takes up an area of 3.07 ha and it is open to the public.

6 Renaissance House with Sgraffito Facade The sgraffito ornaments on the house no. 265 date back to 1583. They were made by painter and alchemist Jan Červenka (†1587). Only remnants of the sgraffito have been preserved until today, the majority of which compose of ornamental elements.

7 Chateau Hranice Fortress is first mentioned in 1398 but the today's chateau was built gradually from the 15th until the beginning of the 17th century. Especially its Renaissance arcade courtyard and stucco decorations on the ceilings on the 1st floor are worth seeing. Between 1996 and 1998 the chateau was reconstructed to serve as a Municipal Office.

8 Town Walls The main stone wall was built after 1430 and a bailey was added in the beginning of the 16th century. There are three entrance gates to the town. There were minor semi-round bulwarks built along the wall at distances of 40 to 70 metres, 12 of which still exist up to date, at least partially.

9 Jewish Cemetery Burial ground of the Hranice Jewish community originated in the 30's of the 17th century. The oldest preserved tomb dates back to the year of 5445 (1684/5 CE). The majority of the cemetery was demolished in 1989 and opened again in 1994 after its reconstruction.

10 Kunz's Villa The Neo-Baroque building which served as a family house and at the same time as well as a seat of a company was built by a factory owner, Antonín Kunz (1859–1910) in 1897 according to the projects by Jan Kříženecký and Josef Pokorný who rank among the founders of Czech cinematography.

11 Gallaš's House In this house a doctor, painter and writer, Josef H. A. Gallaš (1756–1840) was born, lived and died. Gallaš founded the first Hospital of the Town of Hranice in this house. Since the second half of the 19th century this house has served as an almshouse.

12 Gallaš's Linden This is a small-leaf linden with girth at breast-height of 310 cm. It is 12 m high and has an uncommonly mighty treetop. It is probably 170 years old and in 1968 it was declared protected by a national conservation order.

13 Evangelical Chapel A congregation of the Unity of the Brethren was built in this place in the 16th century. It was demolished during the Thirty Years' War and on its foundations there was the Church of St. Sebastian and Roch built in 1668. In 1786 it was closed down and the building served as a salt storehouse. Since 1924 it has served as a chapel of the Church of the Czech Brethren.

14 Synagogue This Moorish-Byzantine style building was built according to the project by Franz Macher in 1863 in place of an Old Synagogue from the 17th century. It held Jewish services until 1940, and since 1943 it has served as an exhibition hall of the Municipal Museum (nowadays gallery).

15 Church of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist Construction of this late-Baroque church took place between 1754 and 1763 according to the project by F. A. Grimm. It was consecrated on 24th June 1764. The aisle has one high and four side altars; there is also one altar in the Chapel of the Grievous Mother of God. The oldest bell comes from 1499 and weighs 1.68 t.



MUNICIPAL NATURE TRAIL

Sightseeing

in the Urban
Conservation
Area
of Hranice

