

Monuments and surrounding countryside

Lookout tower on Podvrší - Veselice – 17 km from Baldovec

Since 2001, the lookout tower on Podvrší u Veselice hill has been one of the most frequently visited tourist destinations in the Moravian Karst region and its surroundings. About 20,000 people visit it every year. The tower offers gorgeous views of the Moravian Karst, the Drahaný Highlands (Drahanská vrchovina), Bohemian-Moravian Highlands (Českomoravská vysočina), Pálava, etc. The lookout tower is easily accessible from the parking lot by Veselice Cultural Centre (Kulturní dům) which hosts an Information Centre with a local products shop. Here, visitors can buy some of the local products from the Moravian Karst region and its surroundings. www.rozhledna-veselice.cz



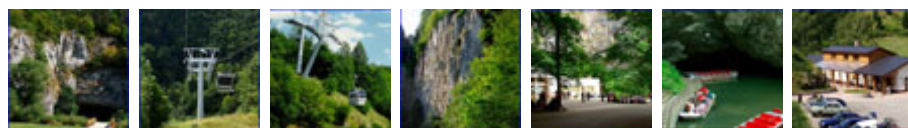
Sloup in Moravian Karst – 15 km from Baldovec

This picturesque little town forms the northern gateway to the Moravian Karst. It is famous both for the Sloupsko-šošůvské Caves, with their rich stalactite and stalagmite decoration and deep gorges, and as a place of pilgrimage. Every year hundreds of pilgrims visit the Church of Our Lady of the Sorrows, located right on the town square. One of the Sloupsko-šošůvské Caves is the cave known as Kůlna, one the most famous paleontological sites in Central Europe.



Moravian Karst

One of the most important and frequently visited karst area in Central Europe. It contains more than 11 000 recorded caves, of which four are open to the public. The renowned gorge Macocha and the famous Punkevní Cave are also found here. A tour of the caves also offers a boat ride on the underground river Punkva.

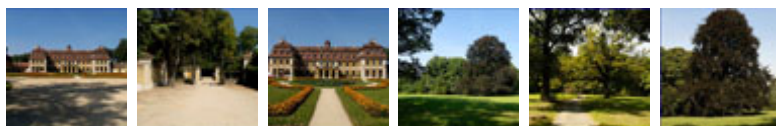


Castle Rájec nad Svitavou – 22 km from Baldovec

In the outskirts of Rájec nad Svitavou, in the small uphill, is the Classicist castle of the same name, inspired by French architecture of Louis XVI.

The castle was built according to the commands of the count Antonín Salm-Reifferscheidt in years 1763-1769, most probably pursuant to the plans of Vienna architect Isidor Marcel Amand Caneval. In year 1767 was also established the castle garden, situated behind the castle.

In the castle is located rich picture gallery. During holidays you can visit costume sightseeing tours, also in the evening hours. Various cultural events are organized in the castle all the year round.



Křtiny – 19 km from Baldovec

is the famous pilgrimage place. The dominant of this village is the baroque church, built according to J.B.Santini's draft.



Boskovice – 28 km from Baldovec

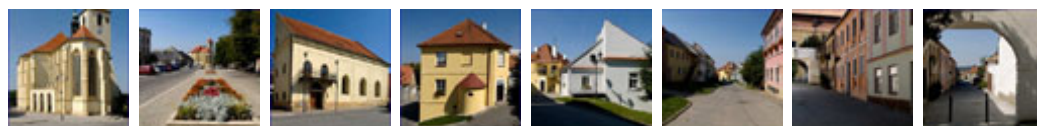
First references about Boskovice we can trace in the written documents from second half of the 15th century. In the hard times, Jewish settlement was established, becoming later on one of the most important communities in Moravia. Since the mid 18th century Boskovice was considered as the city. In years 1819 - 1826 was built – by reconstruction of canceled monastery – Empire castle, the seat of the last owners of the house Mensdorff - Pouilly. In year 1919 Boskovice and Jewish City were united from administrative point of view.

St. James Parish Church is the dominant of the square. The first reports about the church dates back to the middle of the 14th century. The church is an example of late Gothic, originally three-tower building /current main tower reaches the height of 41 m/. Dome of three-nave church rests on eight supporting columns, main entrance is decorated with portal. Inside the church is located Renaissance tombstones of manor owners— Eders from Štávnice and Morkovský from Zástřizl. The face of the church is touched by many fires and several reconstructions.

Boskovice Jewish City follows main Boskovice square. Jewish City forms unique architectonic complex, developed approximately from the middle of the 15th century. Thanks to restrictions, during the centuries a bizarre quartier with various narrow streets, yards and squares was born in the territory of less than five hectares; houses were decorated with facades with botanical and other classical motives /f.e. bossy facades, tooth ornaments, volutes/. Original names of narrow streets and squares are very frequently preserved. Common are so-called condominiums, i.e. division of one object among several owners, demonstrated f.e. by stairs outside the facades or (on the contrary) by houses without evident entrances.

Museum and renovated Synagogue are parts of Jewish City.

After 1989 Jewish City has been declared as city historical zone.

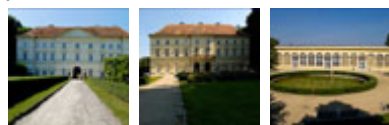


Castle in Boskovice

Near city center, at the foot of castle hill you can find Empire castle. The building is sensitively surrounded by the complex of parks and gardens. The castle was built in the years 1819 – 1826 by the house of Dietrichstein as their residence at the place of cancelled Dominican monastery. In 1991 - within the framework of the restitution process - the castle was returned into the hands of the family Mensdorff – Poulily , who owned the castle since 1856.

Castle green-house and Classicist glass-house from 1829 with glass arcades and round pond are parts of the castle complex.

Castle residences as well as green-house are used for various cultural events. The castle is open to public.



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The Ruins of Boskovice Castle

On the boundary of Malá Haná (Little Haná) and Dražanská vrchovina (Dražanská Highlands) up on the hill of 460 meters above sea level rises a romantic ruin of Gothic-Renaissance Boskovice castle. History of the castle dates back to the mid 13th century. At that time the castle was owned by the house of the Lords of Boskovice, possessing both castle and manor till the end of the 14th century. At the end of the 14th century Lords of Kunštát hold the castle. Later on, the house of Dietrichstein hold the possession of Boskovice castle.

The castle was left off at the beginning of the 18th century. In 1830's the roofs were torn down and the masonry was used as building material for buildings in the town.

At present time the castle is owned by the family of Mensdorff - Pouilly. Only remains of then huge castle palace have been preserved till today, offering magnificent view over local picturesque country. Technical point of interest is 26 meters deep well with treadle wheel, the only one functional in the Czech Republic. The castle is open for public.



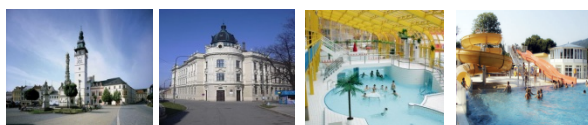
Western City Boskovice



Vyškov

This town is a district seat located in the northern part of the South Moravian Region on the Haná River. It is approximately 30 km north-east of Brno. It is located almost in the middle of Moravia where the Dražany Uplands, Litence Peaks and Upper Moravian Valley meet at an elevation of m above sea-level. It is one of the bordering towns of the Haná region. In 2011, it had a population of almost 22,000.

Its historic core is the town's historical zone[4]. It used to be called "Moravian Versailles" as well as "Haná Versailles". The part of the municipality known as Zouvalka is located in the neighbouring cadastre known as Prusy. The local railway station is called Vyškov na Moravě (the name was established apparently in order to distinguish it from Vyškov v Čechách, which is located in Bohemia).



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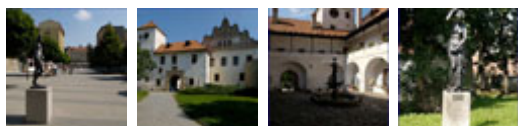
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Blansko

Blansko was established as the settlement (Old Blansko) on the right bank of the river Svitava. First written reference to Blansko dates back to the year 1141, when we can see the name of Blansko in one of the documents of Olomouc bishop Jindřich Zdík as the part of the estates of Olomouc bishopric.

In 1580 Blansko was promoted to the market-town and in 1905 to the city by the decree issued by the emperor Franz Joseph I.

Local Renaissance castle is situated in the place of original Gothic feudal yard, mentioned in the documents already in the 14th century. At present time you can find there City Museum, and various cultural events are held there. In the castle park and newly reconstructed square are installed cast-iron statues from the steel-foundry located near-by.



Ruins of Nový hrad

you can find on the hill close to Adamov. The castle is gradually repairing. In its area you can visit contemporary fairs, the fencers performance and other attractions for tourists.



Castle Lysice

Today castle of Lysice was preceded by the 15th century fortress, rebuilt into a Renaissance castle in the first half of 17th century. After the year 1730 the castle was reshaped into Baroque style. The last aristocratic owner of the castle at the beginning of the 19th century was the house of Dubsky of Trebomyslice, who asked the local architect F. Vašíček to re-shape the castle in 1830's. His project gave birth to a charming residence with unique peristyle in the column pergola, closing the East part of the garden.

Interiors of the castle evoke the atmosphere of a noble residence of the last century.

Baroque and rococo furniture is completed with the collections of Czech glass and collections of Oriental objects of art.

During holidays you can visit costume sightseeing tours, organized also in the evening hours. Various cultural events are held in the castle all the year round.



The Tumulus of Peace - Austerlitz

Is the monument and museum of The Battle of Austerlitz 2.12.1805. It is close to Slavkov u Brna, where you can visit the baroque castle, built towards the end of 17th century. In the castle is placed The Napoleon's exhibiton in The Battle of The three emperors.



Kroměříž

is the traditional place of bishops from Olomouc. The town conserved its medieval look with gothic and renaissance houses up to now. The monument of UNESCO is renaissance, baroque adapt castle. In the garden of castle is the ZOO, Empire pavilions and The Pompej colonnade.



Prostějov

In the ancient town Prostějov, that we know from the year 1141, is a lot of interesting architectonic monuments and not only medieval but we can also find here several interesting buildings from 20th century – for example the new Townhall on The Square of T.G.Masaryk.



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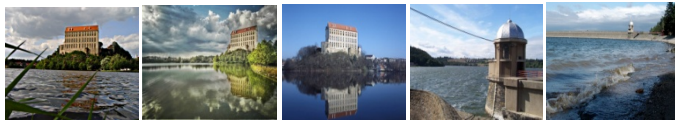
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Zámek Plumlov, Plumlovská přehrada

The Château in Plumlov, a dominant feature of the municipality and its greater surroundings, was built in Mannerist style between 1680 and 1688 next to the original Plumlov Castle, which here on a cliff above the Hloučela Stream has stood since the 2nd half of the thirteenth century and was destroyed to a great extent after the Thirty Years War. The Lichtensteins, who in 1599 purchased the indebted Plumlov Manor together with the castle from the creditors of Jan of Pernštejn, who was already deceased, decided to carry out the most needed repairs of the castle and gradually build a new château. The project planner for the construction was Karl Eusebius of Lichtenstein, who has been strongly influenced by the Italian Renaissance. His son Jan Adam Ondřej of Lichtenstein began its construction in 1680, which lasted nearly 10 years. The original plans for a four-wing château were not realised, but only one wing was constructed (and even it was never entirely completed) with a column design, with stucco and fresco adornment. The castle and the château stood side by side until 1801, when both premises were damaged by a wind storm. The owner at the time, Alois of Lichtenstein, could not afford to administer both the castle and the château, so he had the castle demolished. In 1850, the castle was leased to the District Court and the Revenue Authority. In multiple locations, it served as a prison, and other inhabitable parts of the château served as abodes for officials.



Castle Svojanov

Castle, originally named Fürstenberg, was built around the year 1265 by Přemysl Otakar II. for the protection of new route from Litomyšl to Brno. Another extensions were carried-out in the 16th century, the overall Renaissance adaptation after the fire in year 1569. In 1842 the castle totally burnt-out, and was then partially modified in Empire style.

In the Empire-style floors you can find the exposition of European and Czech paintings of 19th century. In other areas are held various cultural events.



Smeltery (Metallurgical Mill) Frances "Františka"

Operated between 1754 – 1877. This sightseeing place of state technical reservation is situated in the Josefov valley ("Josefovské údolí") near Adamov. The dominant is high wood-coal iron furnace. The exposition is accompanied by two smaller furnaces, ramps. Former pattern-shop called "Kameňák" and residence building with the exposition of iron and steel works. Melting in the replications of furnaces take place every year. Smeltery is one of the centers of European Iron Trail.



Chateau Kunštát na Moravě

Chateau is located above the city of Kunštát, famous for the manufacturing of pottery. The city Kunštát is closely bound with the name of the poet František Halas, who lived and wrote his poetry here.

Originally late-Romanic castle, established in the middle of 13th century at the latest, represents one of the oldest Moravian aristocratic castles. After the year 1448, Jiří from Kunštát and Poděbrady became the owner of the castle. Jiří hold the castle also after the year 1458, when he was elected as the Czech king.

Chateau acquired its present shape by re-buildings in the middle of 16th century, at the end of 17th century and at the turn of 18th and 19th centuries.

The part of the chateau is also dog cemetery.



Brno

In the period of Great Moravia there were settlements in the territory of Brno. Around the year 1000 there was established a settlement at a ford across the river Svatka, today Old Brno, which gave the city its name. Since the 11th century there stood Bretislaus castle, the residence of Premyslid margrave. Larger and smaller privileges, granted to the city in 1243 by the Czech king Václav I. (Wenceslaus) were legal support to the development of the city. During the Hussite wars the city remained loyal to king Zikmund; the Hussites unsuccessfully besieged the city twice, in years 1428 and 1430. In 1643 and especially in year 1645 the city of Brno - as the only city in Moravia - resisted the long siege of Swedish troops.

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BALDOVEC

Today is Brno an important trade fair, economic and cultural centre. You can find here many interesting cultural sightseeing places, museums and exhibition galleries.

Among the most famous people working in Brno belong especially Leoš Janáček, Viktor Kaplan, Jiří Mahen, Bohuslav Fuchs and many others.



The Špilberk Castle

The castle was established around the mid 13th century on the top of the hill having the same name. In the 18th century Špilberk was converted into monumental Baroque fortress, which became also feared prison. "Prison of Nations" was the place of the oppression also during Second World War. Špilberk is administered by Brno City Museum since 1961, and serves for the exhibition purposes. Moreover, former prison cells and casemates are open to public.



Saint Peter and Paul Cathedral

The uphill with Saint Peter and Paul Cathedral in the place of assumed original Brno castle with castle chapel from the 11th and 12th century. After its destruction independent Romanic basilica re-built to Gothic temple in the 13th century, adjusted in the 15th and 16th century, re-shaped into Baroque form in 18th century. Contemporary neo-gothic modification is from the turn of the 19th and 20th century. Since 1777 the seat of Brno bishopric. At present time, you can visit the original crypt of the church from the 12th century.



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Saint Cross Capuchin Church

Capuchin church and monastery in the former Coal Market was built since the mid- 17th century by Ondřej Erna (+ 1653). Simple front of the church facade is decorated with Baroque statues of Jan Adam Nessmann (1765), completed with the statue of Čeněk Vosmík in year 1927. Tourists are especially interested in the crypt under the church, where are buried - besides members of the order - also architects Ondřej and Jan Křtitel Erna (+1698) and baron Franz Trenck, colonel of the Pandours and later Špilberk prisoner.



Aqualand Moravia – Pasohlávky

Aqualand Moravia je nejmodernějším aquaparkem s největším počtem zastřešených atrakcí v České republice. Jen 20 minut jízdy od Brna, na břehu Novomlýnských nádrží a na místě původních římských lázní, najdete 20 tobogánů, 12 bazénů, 24 saun a procedur. Vzhled vnitřních prostor je inspirovaný obdobím římských lázní. Mezi největší lákadla parku patří tobogány Propast a Boomerango, z nichž první má délku přes sto metrů. Dále si zde můžete užít U-Wave, Supercrater, Wild River nebo Yellow Crash. Dětem jsou určeny dětské bazény a skluzavky, užijí si také v bazénu s atrakcemi, kde mají k dispozici skákadla, šplhací síť nad vodou, bublinkovače nebo chrlič.

