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Moravská Třebová Château

The château in Moravská Třebová belongs to the most well-known renaissance landmarks in Central Europe. Modern renaissance elements appeared here at the end of 15th century for the first time in Czech lands and at the beginning of the 17th century three manneristic château wings were built according to plans of an Italian builder. The château therefore has its stable place in every Czech textbook of history of art. Part of the guided routes are not only expositions devoted to the most important town sights, life in the country or the geology of the region, but also to



a medieval torture chamber in the château dungeons or an alchemist laboratory. You may also visit stylish cafe and the children can play in the château garden playground. 20

Museum of an Egyptian Princess

The municipal museum houses the unique Holzmaister collection of items from outside of Europe. The exhibit dominated by a sarcophagus containing the mummy of Princess Hereret also includes Japanese samurai swords and other valuable artefacts from India, Burma and Tibet donated to the museum by Moravská Třebová native, traveller and patron Ludwig Vincenz Holzmaister (1849–1923). The local Egyptian collection is the second largest of its kind in the Czech Republic after the Náprstek Museum in Prague. 21



Did you know that ... Egyptian Hereret, whose mummy you can see in the local museum, came from El Lahun and lived during the era of the 22nd dynasty (ca. 945–715 BC)? Thanks to an anthropological analysis using computer tomography and face reconstruction, you can see what the Egyptian princess who lived several thousands of years ago looked like.

Sports

Aquapark – a modern swimming centre with heated water and many attractions for children and adults providing perfect relaxation. 22



Knížecí louka recreational area – the sports part includes a 1.8 km in-line track for skaters. The relaxation part contains a bio-centre with a system of ponds, partially connected by the remodelled Třebůvka River bed and many meanders. 23



Interesting Places in the Area

Pastýřka viewtower – is a wooden tower with steel spindle stairs and reinforced concrete base. It offers an amazing view of Moravská Třebová and its surroundings, Eagle Mountains, Buková Mountain, Jeseníky, Králický Sněžník massif and Zábřeh highland. 24



Hřebeč Mining Paths – a unique network of educational paths for hikers and bikers with several scenic points, lookout towers and technical monuments explaining the history of mining activity at Hřebeč. Walk through a countryside full of natural beauty, whose mineral resources provided a livelihood to many generations of local inhabitants. 25

Mladějov Industrial Railway and Industrial Museum – the museum displays various types of steam and motor engines, track inspection vehicles and other items of railway, agricultural and construction technology. On selected Saturdays from May to September, you can ride a train pulled by a steam engine.



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Recommended Tour of the Town

MORAVSKÁ
TŘEBOVÁ

Moravská Třebová

Moravská Třebová was founded in 1257 by Boreš from Rýzmburk as a typical settlement town with regular ground plan. The greatest growth was experienced during the reign of lords of Boskovice and Ladislav Velen from Žerotín, when it became a centre of humanistic learning and gained the appellation Moravian Athens. One of the oldest renaissance landmarks north of Alps was preserved from that time, which is the castle portal form 1492. Late gothic and renaissance maashouses, which are unique in the Czech Republic concerning their quality and number, may be admired in the centre of the town. Contrary to maashouses, the renaissance house facades were destroyed during fires in 1840 and 1844. Only several portals and a renaissance oriel were preserved. Valuable art has been saved also from baroque era, when artists J.T. Super and J. Pacák were based here. Moravská Třebová became urban conservation zone in 1980 for its unique collection of architectonic treasures.



15



Did you know that ... the town hall tower of 1521, which was finished in 1764, has no foundation? The slender octagonal tower with a double cupola is topped with a Moravian eagle finial.

Recommended Tour of the Town

The historic centre and nearby Křížový Hill are included in the Moravská Třebová urban reserve and you can start your tour by the town hall building **1** on T. G. Masaryk Square. The Late Gothic town hall was built between 1521 and 1523 and it was reconstructed in the Renaissance style in the second half of the 16th century. The interiors are decorated with ribbed and net vaults, Renaissance consoles and portals, and there is also an arcade with typical sgraffito decoration in the back.

In the centre of the square, you will find a plague column **2** with valuable sculptures, built in 1717–1718 and designed by sculptor Jan Sturmer of Olomouc.

There is a remarkable group of burgher houses in the historical centre of Moravská Třebová, with Late Gothic and Renaissance “mázhaus” spaces. These are spacious rooms occupying the entire front part of the ground floor of a house that were used for craft or trading activities. One of the most valuable houses is house No. 35 on the square **3**, with a richly decorated semi-cylindrical baywindow. Other valuable houses with “mázhaus” rooms can be found on the square at Nos. 16, 22, 27, 29, 33 and 37.

When you take the passage through the town hall tower, you will reach Kostelní Square dominated by the parish Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary **4**. The originally Gothic church from the 13th century was rebuilt

in the Baroque style after a fire in 1726. The richly decorated interiors include the finest sculptures by S. Tischler, allegories of Faith and Hope, on display in the Chapel of the Holy Cross. The fresco decoration by J. T. Supper and his son Silvester on the vault of the nave and in the Loretta Chapel is also precious. The square is also home to the building of the Latin School **5**, completed in 1566.

From Kostelní Square, follow the stairs to Gorazdova Street, where you will have a view of the new recreational area called Knížecí louka **6**. From there, it is only a few steps to the modern Time Portal (2013) **7**, which is the starting point of the new Path from the Renaissance to the Baroque. The educational trail linking the most important sights in Moravská Třebová will take you to the reconstructed château gardens **8**, perfect for a relaxing moment. The entrance gate **9** with a portal from 1492, one of the oldest Renaissance monuments north of the Alps, leads to the château courtyard **10**.

Take the north entrance from the château across Rybí Square, past the flood markers **11** on the stone bridge across the Třebůvka River commemorating the devastating floods of 1663 and 1770. Continue along the pedestrian underpass below the main road to the Staircase of the Dead (1575) **12** with a portal decorated with the symbols of the Boskovice seven-toothed comb and the Moravian eagle. When walking towards Křížový Hill, you will pass the sculpture of Christ on the Mount of Olives (1718) **13** and four Baroque chapels (1723) **14** with a polygonal plan and bell-shaped mansard roofs. At the highest point of the tour, you can see the Calvary sculpture **15**, completed in 1731. This unique work was created by S. Tischler, a native of Svitavy, whose quality can be compared to that of Matthias Braun. You will be rewarded

for climbing up to the top of Křížový Hill with a beautiful view of the town and its surroundings.

On the way back, we will visit the cemetery with the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross **16** from 1505, which underwent a major reconstruction at the beginning of the 17th century. The vault and the walls of the church presbytery are covered with frescos by J. T. Supper, completed in 1755. The external walls of the church contain parts of Renaissance gravestones found in the floors during the repair of the wooden pews. You can find more rare gravestones from the turn of the 17th century in the lapidarium **17** in the Empire Chapel of St. Margaret standing by the east wall of the cemetery.

When you get back to T. G. Masaryk Square, walk along Cihlářova and Svitavská streets towards the Baroque Church of St. Joseph **18** and the Franciscan Monastery built between 1680 and 1748. Above the entrance to the monastery, which again serves its original purpose, is a valuable sculpture of St. Joseph by J. A. Heinz from 1721. Opposite the monastery, in the park, you will find the municipal museum **19**, built in the Neo-Renaissance style between 1904 and 1906.



Did you know that ... you can also see Moravská Třebová from above? Just climb to the gallery of the Pastýřka lookout tower on top of Pastvsko Hill south of the town.



7



14