

# On a Bicycle without Borders

A Guide along the Cycling Paths in Hlučínsko



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## The Municipalities of Hlučínsko and their Attractions

You are on the ways or your duties are taken you to Slezsko? Or you are sitting in the comfort of your home and you are planning - what about your free time? So – make your bicycles ready or get in your car, to a bus or a train, start your GPS navigations and come to see us. Hlučínsko is without exaggeration an interesting and individual region, which is able to offer anything. Hlučínsko is a picturesque piece of land, it is situated between the rivers Opava and Odra, in the vicinity of the cities Opava and Ostrava and the border to Poland. It is a landscape of large fertile fields, green woods and stretches of water, it is rich in natural beauties, but also many cultural sights, a varied scale of architectural and artisan's interests, folklore traditions, hospitality and amicable spirit.



### BĚLÁ

[www.obecbela.cz](http://www.obecbela.cz)

The first written mention about this municipality comes from 1349. This village was in the 14th and 15th centuries in possession of a freeman clan. Bělá was on 1. January 1979 connected to Chuchelná and today it has been an independent municipality again.

#### The Church of St. John Baptist

(GPS: 49°58'24.51"N, 18°8'57.8"E)

The branch church consecrated in 1933 with an artificial small cave of Lourde style and a statue of the Virgin Mary Lourde.

#### The gamekeeper's Lodge at Chmelík – the Trout Farm in Bělá

(GPS: 49°57'55.80"N, 18°09'10.13"E)

The old gamekeeper's lodge of the family Rotschild became in 1896 the trout farm. It is located about 1 km behind Bělá in the direction of Závada. the trout-angling is very popular here by visitors. They can taste here also the local delicacy "Trout on butter".

#### The Priessnitz's Bath

(GPS: 49°58'18.18"N, 18°9'6.28"E)

Since 2004 it has been able to visit in Bělá Healing Spring based on Priessnitz's method. Several pools are located in a very nice surroundings with woods. the bigger pool is used for having a bath of legs, the smaller for arms.

You can visit also a new playground for adults and children, too, near to the Spring you can find the Diagnostic Path, a labyrinth and other arrangement for relaxing.





## BOHUSLAVICE

[www.bohuslaviceuhlucina.cz](http://www.bohuslaviceuhlucina.cz)

The first written mention about the municipality Bohuslavice comes from 1288. In these years the municipality belonged to the domination of the powerful family from Kravaře, this family was in one family line called also "from Bohuslavice". In the land register of this municipality you can find 8 ponds, which are all assigned to a purpose of fish-farming, mainly carps.

### The Church of the Holiest Trinity

(GPS: 49°56'33.04"N, 18°7'42.34"E)

The parish church was consecrated in 1747 and it has a tower, which is located on unusual eastern side. It is together with an enclosing wall and a near chapel from the 2nd half of the 19th century a cultural sight protected by law. The interior of this church is abundantly decorated with frescos by the painter from Opava in the 18th century Josef Matyáš Lassler and with pictures of Way of the Cross painted by Mr Vincenc Hurník, a many years priest of Bohuslavice.

### The Struhal's Oak Tree

This memorable tree – about 400 years old – is located behind the municipality left from the cycling path in the direction to Chuchelná. An old grocer's road led here in the past.



## BOLATICE

[www.bolatice.cz](http://www.bolatice.cz)

The first written mention about this municipality comes from 1250 in a letter by Pope Innocent IV, who gives the area of this municipality under a protection of the Cistercian convent in Velehrad. A part of the municipality is the settlement Borová, which was established in 1786 by dukes Alois and Eugen Henna.

### The St. Stanislav's Church

(GPS: 49°57'7.97"N, 18°5'4.88"E)

The church built in Bolatice in 1703 is consecrated to St. Stanislav, a Polish bishop. In 1912 it was enlarged, in 1999 – 2001 the both towers and the roof were completely reconstructed.

### The Château

(GPS: 49°57'8.3"N, 18°4'52.98"E)

The Baroque château with an early Baroque portal was built in 1724 – 1748. Nowadays the château is completely reconstructed and it is the seat of the Municipal Office.

Contact: Hlučinská 95/3, Bolatice

### The Outdoor Museum of Folklore Traditions and Crafts in Bolatice

(GPS: 49°57'8.98"N, 18°5'4.3"E)

This outdoor museum was created in 2002. Visitors can see living parts of houses (a chamber, a kitchen, a maid's room), a washhouse, a stable for horses, a cow-shed, a granary etc. here. In the next two rooms – a shed and a barn – the visitors can get acquainted with craft instruments, farming machines and tools, which were used in the former household and on a farm.

Contact: ul. Svobody, Bolatice

### The Bathing Pool Bolatice

(GPS: 49°57'4.9"N, 18°5'1"E)

It is a sport and holiday resort and its part is a swimming pool 30 x 25 metres, a pool for non-swimmers 15 x 25 metres, a padding pool for children 5 x 10 metres. A bathing at night is possible, too. You can use also the sport resort with a playground for beach volleyball, volleyball, netball, Russian skittles, cricket, rolling, table tennis, badminton, soft tennis. A part of this resort is a sauna, a fitness-centre, a lending office for bicycles, a restaurant and a hostel.

Contact: Ke koupališti 630, Bolatice

Tel.: 553 655 188

[www.penzionbolatice.net](http://www.penzionbolatice.net)

### The Instructional Path Chuchelenský Wood

(GPS: 49°57'37.68"N, 18°6'33.58"E)

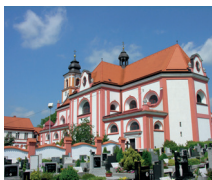
This marked line begins and finishes in Bolatice in Borová, it is about 6 km long and visitors can walk through a wood, stop and rest on two resting places, on one of them there is the well of the stream Zbojnička and by walking they can find out flora and fauna of this wood, which are described on the schedules and signs.

### The Horse-breeding AMONA

(GPS: 49°57'20.89"N, 18°6'19.25"E)

This stud is well known with breeding of improved stallions taken (East-Prussian) and efficient crosses, too. the local riding club arranges also agricultural tourism, ecological agriculture and shows of traditional crafts from the country – life.

Contact: Borová 125, 747 23 Bolatice, Tel.: 553 654 572, 777 269 849





## DARKOVICE

[www.darkovice.cz](http://www.darkovice.cz)

The first written mention about the municipality Darkovice comes from 1250. It is found in a document written by the Pope Innocent IV, which confirms, that the Czech King Wenceslas I presented the municipality to the Cistercian convent in Velehrad.

### The St. Hedwig's Church

(GPS: 49°56'25.78"N, 18°13'28.57"E)

The St. Hedwig's Church is a dominant of the village. It was consecrated on 3. July 2005. the Way of the Cross is a work by the Academic painter Milivoj Husák.

### The Open-air Bathing Pool

(GPS: 49°56'13.68"N, 18°12'56.42"E)

In the west part of this municipality you can find a holiday resort with an open air bathing pool. Nearby to this pool you can visit a sport centre, where you can use a playground for beach volleyball, a mini-centre for children and a restaurant. In front of the pool there is an erratic bloc.

Contact: Darkovice

Tel.: 595 051 105, 732 218 274



## DOLNÍ BENEŠOV

[www.dolnibenesov.cz](http://www.dolnibenesov.cz)

This municipality was promoted to a town with a right to making fair in a document signed by the Czech King Vladislaus Jagellonský in 1493. the town Dolní Benešov is situated on the left bank of river Opava, between the towns Opava and Ostrava. Visitors of the town can use nice walks around a lot of ponds, the largest of them is Nezmar.

### The Restaurant Sport – Sport and Leisure Centre

(GPS: 49°55'10.36"N, 18°6'51.14"E)

The Sport and Leisure Centre offers two bowling courses, squash, a fitness and a restaurant with a outdoor terrace.

Contact: náměstí Svobody 82, Dolní Benešov

Tel.: 724 330 801

### The Sport Airport Dolní Benešov – Zábřeh

(GPS: 49°55'41.99"N, 18°4'41.99"E)

Fly for a while in the sky and have a view of the beauties of Hlučínsko from the height. It is possible here to book sightseeing flies or parachute jumps. These parachute down-jumps are practised with practice parachutes type wing from the height 1 100 to 1 200 metres over the ground with automatic opening of parachutes.

Contact: Dolní Benešov – airport (letišťe) Zábřeh, 747 22 Dolní Benešov  
Tel.: 553 655 077, [www.lkza.cz](http://www.lkza.cz)

### The St. Martin's Church

(GPS: 49°55'8.36"N, 18°6'48.65"E)

The church was built in 1678 on the place of a former wooden church. the St. Joseph's Chapel was built to this church in 1723. In 1812 – 1814 the interior of the church was reconstructed.

In 1843 – 1844 an organ from the workshop of an organist in Opava Karl Kuttler was installed. the last big building adaptations were made in 1861 – 1863, the tower was built, too.

### The Château

(GPS: 49°55'1.05"N, 18°6'55.71"E)

The Classicism château in the centre of the town consists of two buildings: the heart of the château is from the 16th century and in the 17th century two-storeys Baroque building was annexed. A stone portal from 1498 with the Aristocrats of Drahotuše coat of arms was preserved.

A component of those buildings is a palace chapel. You can find here the original Baroque statues of Immaculate and Jan Nepomucký and other movables mainly with sacred character. the château is surrounded with an English park with an area of 1,7 hectares. the Cyprián Lelek's monument is situated in this park. Cyprián Lelek was a revivalist of Silesian people. the château was lastly reconstructed in 1924. Today it is the seat of the Municipal Office.

Address: Hájecká 65, Dolní Benešov

Contact: [www.dolnibenesov.cz](http://www.dolnibenesov.cz)

GPS: 49°55'1.05"N, 18°6'55.71"E

### The Koutské and Zábřežské Meadows

(GPS: 49°55'12.99"N, 18°4'34.29"E)

This natural reservation – peat meadows with a lot of important wet groups of plants was claimed in 1973 and in 1997 it was rather extended to nowadays area of 375,70 hectares. This natural reservation consists of a unique complex of peat meadows, meads and dispersed green with rests of blind, died arms and periodically over-flown pools in the lea of the river Opava. It is a place with a lot of distressed and rare animals and plants.





## HAŤ

[www.obechat.cz](http://www.obechat.cz)

The first written mention about this municipality comes from 1250. Hať is a municipality near the borders to Poland. It is located in the north-eastern part of Hlučínsko, in a mild valley of stream Bečva, in a typical agricultural landscape with fields in hilly country Hlučínská. Several cycling trails lead through these nice and unpretentious grounds and they are connected with trails in Poland.

### The St. Matthew's Church

(GPS: 49°56'53.34"N, 18°14'11.99"E)

This one-aisled Baroque building was built by Opava Jesuitical house in 1731.

### The Riding Club Červánek

(GPS 49°56'48.19"N, 18°15'19.55"E)

Here you have a possibility for riding in a free landscape, a western, a trick-riding and a riding by coach.

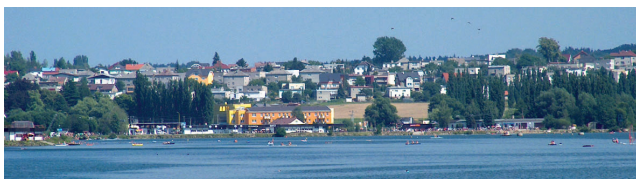
Contact: Lipová 71, 747 16 Hať, tel.: 595 056 004



## HLUČÍN

[www.hlucin.cz](http://www.hlucin.cz)

The town Hlučín was established in 1256 by the Czech King Přemysl Otakar I. the town belongs to the logical centres of this region. A lot of smaller municipalities were connected to it and separated again in history. Nowadays Hlučín is connected with town parts Bobrovníky and Darkovičky.



### The Sport Holiday Resort – Hlučínské lake (jezero)

(GPS: 49°53'32"N, 18°10'38.36"E)

This large resort of water sport with a lot of grass beaches is situated by the natural lake – its area is 140 hectares. It offers all possibilities

connected with bathing and water sport (windsurfing, beach volleyball, a lending office of boats and water bicycles, a water tow-water ski, tennis, volleyball, football, mini-golf). A great angling is possible here, too.

Contact: 595 041 307, [www.sra-hlucin.cz](http://www.sra-hlucin.cz)

### **The Sport Hall Hlučín**

(GPS: 49°54'0.055"N, 18°11'40.838"E)

The Hall is provided with all equipment for executing regular matches in basketball, volleyball, handball or hall football. You can also use a bowling course, a sauna or a solarium.

Contact: Tyršova 5a, 748 01 Hlučín

Tel.: 595 043 677, [www.sra-hlucin.cz](http://www.sra-hlucin.cz)

### **The Area of the Czechoslovak Fortification in Hlučín-Darkovičky**

(GPS: 49°55'31.098"N, 18°13'16.109"E)

This individual defensive system is a unique and solitary technical and building sight appreciated in Europe. the fortress "Alej" is the most preserved foot-soldiers block-house in the Czech republic. Its armament and equipment are original from 1938. All parts here are connected with an instructional path.

Contact: Hlučín – Darkovičky

Tel.: 595 051 110, [www.szmo.cz](http://www.szmo.cz)

### **The Château/The Museum of Hlučínsko**

(GPS: 49°53'47.271"N, 18°11'7.554"E)

Originally a late Gothic château from the beginning of the 16th century, nowadays it is a three-winged one-storey building. In its rooms there is situated the Museum of Hlučínsko, which is intend on the town Hlučín and the region Hlučín in its historical territory. Then you can find here the management of the Culture Centre in Hlučín, the town library and rooms of the Primary art school Pavel Josef Vejvanovský.

Contact: Zámecká 4, Hlučín, 748 01 Hlučín

Tel.: 595 041 337, [www.info.hlucin.com](http://www.info.hlucin.com), [www.muzeum.hlucin.com](http://www.muzeum.hlucin.com), [www.kc-hlucin.cz](http://www.kc-hlucin.cz)

### **The Children Ranch Hlučín**

(GPS: 49°53'37.788"N, 18°10'44.318"E)

This children ranch an the area of 12,4 hectares arranges hippo-therapy concentrated on cure of special illnesses and healing riding for the public.

Contact: Celní 1, Hlučín

Tel.: 595 043 033, [www.detskyranc.info](http://www.detskyranc.info)







## HNĚVOŠICE

[www.hnevosice.cz](http://www.hnevosice.cz)

The first written mention about the municipality comes from 1288, formerly it was a yard with a fortress. the municipality is located in the northern part of district Opava nest to the border to Poland. Hněvošice is situated on a historical road connecting Opava and Ratiborz.

### The Church of Christ – the Good Herdsman

(GPS: 50°0'17.49"N, 18°0'44.37"E)

It is a modern building, which is an important dominant of the village.

### The Church of SS Peter and Paul

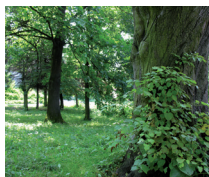
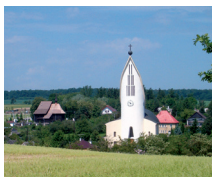
(GPS: 50°0'20.25"N, 18°0'35.95"E)

It is a Baroque wooden church from 1730, which was renewed in 1842. the interior equipment comes mainly from the 30th years of the 18th century.

### The Hněvošický Grove

(GPS: 50°0'1.51"N, 18°0'89"E)

This natural reservation – it is a growth with oaks and hornbeams and with a lot of bushes and rich Carpathian flora.



## OSTRAVA-HOŠŤÁLKOVICE

[www.hostalkovice.cz](http://www.hostalkovice.cz)

Hošťálkovice is situated on the confluence of rivers Opava and Odra. the oldest written document from 1377, that describes dividing of the region Opavsko, mentions village Hošťálkovice, too. In 1832 an Empire chateau was built on a place of a former fortress. A marked structure and the town dominant is a television transmitter. the natural formation around the rivers Odra and Opava is projected to the biological corridor and the biological centre. the village is now an administrative town part of Ostrava.

### The Church of All Saints

(GPS: 49°50'52.26"N, 18°12'49.34"E)

The church comes from 1793, it was reconstructed to the present appearance in 1903. the bell Peter, cast in 1668, is in the tower of the church.





## CHLEBIČOV

[www.chlebicov.cz](http://www.chlebicov.cz)

The first written mention about Chlebičov comes from the year 1250, when it was in possession of the Cistercian Monastery in Velehrad. According to a legend the monk Chlebiš established the village. It is situated above the river terraces of the river Opava in a mild undulating agricultural landscape.

### The Bathing Pool Chlebičov

(GPS: 49°57'26.22"N, 17°58'16.9"E)

It is an original fire reservoir reconstructed to a bathing pool.

### The Chapel of the Virgin Mary of the Rosary

(GPS: 49°57'34.34"N, 17°58'9.45"E)

The Chapel of the Virgin Mary of the Rosary was built in 1895, its reconstruction was realized in 1997. In its nearness you can find an erratic block.



## CHUCHELNÁ

[www.chuchelna.com](http://www.chuchelna.com)

The first written mention about this municipality, which is situated near to the border to Poland, comes from the year 1349. At the end of the 15th century – after the connecting of the original family Lichnovský and the Polish family from Voštica – Chuchelná became the administrative centre of the domination of the family Lichnovský. In 1773 the Prussian King Fridrich II gave to the family Lichnovský the attribute of dukes and they became the owners of the castle Hradec nad Moravicí. All their fortune was confiscated at the end of the World War II on the basis of Beneš's decreets.

### Frame Granaries

Two frame granaries, show of folk architecture.

### The Tomb of the Family Lichnovský – the Holy Cross Chapel

(GPS: 49°59'13.37"N, 18°7'7.14"E)

A romantic eight-sided central building from a rye masonry without plaster from the beginning of the 20th century. In the chapel the remains of the 5th duke Karl Mario Lichnovský, his wife Mary princess von Croy Düllmen and their son the 6th duke Karl Max Lichnovský are situated.

In 2009 the artefacts of the remains were opened up to the public – 56 years after their enclosing in a wall in 1953.

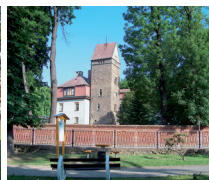
### Chuchelná: the Lichnovský Château

(GPS: 49°59'17.19"N, 18°7'4.19"E)

This early Baroque château from the 17th century was built by Jiří Lichnovský. In 1853 the House of Cavaliers was annexed to have the possibility for accommodation of guests. the château was served as a hunting-lodge, the emperor Wilhelm II had been one of the guests – it was after the unification of German-speaking people in 1781, he was a close friend of the 6th duke Karl Maria Lichnovský. In the 19th century a crypt of princes Lichnovský was built in the park. Since 1952 there has been a rehabilitative institution here. In the area of this château you can find a nice park (5,5 hectares).

### The Girls' House – Madchenheim

This block of flats, built in 1920, was not only an accommodation for employee-women of the local factory for flax working, but it was also an educational institution of young girls for maternity. the architect of this building was the court architect of the family Lichnovský Julius Buhler, who had worked on the court of the family Lichnovský until 1920.



## KOBERICE

[www.koberice.cz](http://www.koberice.cz)

The alleged oldest mention about Koberice comes from the year 1183. But this is a falsification from the 13th century. the authenticated mention about the municipality is from the year 1236, when the Moravian margrave Přemysl acknowledged the municipality in the possession of grave-digger prebends of order of the Knights of St. John.

### Granaries

(GPS: 49°59'15.92"N, 18°3'16.19"E)

A complex of 13 frame granaries from the 18th and 19th centuries in the streets Mlýnská, Slezská and Osmilány.

### The Ascension of the Virgin Mary Church

(GPS: 49°59'8.30"N, 18°3'4.70"E)

The New Gothic parish church from the year 1896 was built on the place of an old wooden church with bells, which come from the years 1487 and 1499.

### The Čujka's Mill

(GPS: 49°59'14.655"N, 18°3'18.542"E)

This brick building from rye bricks from 1913 was built on the place of a former water mill from 1756, which was used until 1964 with preserved mill machines.



## KOZMICE

[www.kozmice.cz](http://www.kozmice.cz)

In the oldest document Kozmice was called "Kosmicze". This document comes from 1349. Kozmice got its name, like a lot of other villages, from the first names of their founders. the name of the village comes from the first name "Kozma".

### St. Florian Church

(GPS: 49°54'42.74"N, 18°9'17.44"E)

The construction started in 1934 and it ended in 1936. During the World War II the church was partly destroyed. In the church there is a painted Way of the Cross in life size. A new church tower was built in 2002.

### The Barn with a Fence Wall

(GPS: 49°54'53.70"N, 18°9'13.19"E)

The barn protected by a care of historical monuments with a brick wall from the end of 19th century.



## KRAVAŘE

[www.kravare.cz](http://www.kravare.cz)

Kravaře was established about 1224 in a valley mead of the river Opava. In the course of centuries Kravaře became the centre of a small domination in the eastern part of Opavsko, which made the most famous the family of free masters of Eichendorf. This family let built also the castle in the spirit of top Baroque and it established the English park around it. the park is nowadays a component of a golf course. In

the castle you can find an exhibition devoted to the family Eichendorf, the history of Kravaře and the normal people in Hlučínsko.

Contact: Alejsní 24, 747 21 Kravaře

Tel.: 553 671 201, [www.kravare.cz](http://www.kravare.cz)

### **The Bully Arena in Kravaře**

(GPS: 49°55'59.43"N, 18°1'41.6"E)

The Bully Arena offers an ice area, a tennis hall, a bowling course, a playground for children and a football ground, the Adventure Golf, a fitness and a hotel with a restaurant. This Bully Arena presents a great possibility for active sport and recreation and it is the greatest sport – relaxing complex in the whole area.

Contact: Kostelní 360/28, 747 21 Kravaře

Tel.: 553 653 937, [www.bulyarena.cz](http://www.bulyarena.cz)

### **The Château Golf Club Kravaře**

(GPS: 49°55'44.02"N, 17°59'57.19"E)

The Château Golf Club Kravaře is carefully incorporated into an English park around a Baroque château and the unique atmosphere of this golf course is emphasized with primeval trees and a lot of water streams. This new golf course with 18 holes was built in the local château park and it is here not only for professional players, but for everybody who wants to try this attractive sport.

Contact: Alejní 26, 747 21 Kravaře

Tel.: 553 673 202, [www.golf-kravare.cz](http://www.golf-kravare.cz)

### **The New-Gothic St. Bartholomew's Church**

(GPS: 49°55'53.461"N, 18°0'14.471"E)

the New-Gothic church navy was made by the famous local builder Josef Seyfried (1865 -1923).

### **The St. Nicholas Church**

(GPS: 49°55'52.84"N, 18°1'51.51"E)

It was finished in 1928 by technical supervision of Franz Luzar.



## **OSTRAVA-LHOTKA**

[www.lhotka.mmo.cz](http://www.lhotka.mmo.cz)

The municipality was established at the turn of the 13th and 14th century. the first written mention comes from 1464. Lhotka changed in a workers' village with the Rothschilds' domination, the Rothschilds' family were owners of the ironworks in Vítkovice. the village is nowadays an administrative town part of Ostrava.

### The St. Urban' Chapel

(GPS: 49°51'25.03"N, 18°13'46.97"E)

The chapel comes from 1889.



## LUDEŘOVICE

[www.ludgerovice.cz](http://www.ludgerovice.cz)

The first written mentions about the municipality come from 1303. A component of this village is the settlement Vrablovec, too. It is situated in a undulating woody landscape in the eastern part of Oderské hills.

### The Cascade of Ponds

(GPS: 49°52'42.02"N, 18°14'20.20"E)

In this picturesque holiday area you have the possibility of angling, but you can jog, too, ride a bike, pick up the wood berries and in the winter you can skate.

### The St. Nicholas Cathedral

(GPS: 49°53'28.13"N, 18°14'21.99"E)

The New Gothic cathedral was built in 1906 and 1907. It is a lengthwise one-aisled construction built partly from rye bricks and from glazed bricks, too. the prismatoid tower reaches the height of 75 meters. In the interior there is an organ from the year 1932.

### The Small Chapel – so called "Swedish Chapel"

(GPS: 49°52'55.04"N, 18°14'22.98"E)

A chapel protected by a care of historical monuments in street Vrablovecká. Swedes have been here on their ways in the Thirty Years' War twice and the dead are buried under this chapel.

### The Restaurant and the Bowling Selský dvůr

(GPS: 49°53'5.320"N, 18°14'59.283"E)

Three bowling courses, a billiard, a large-scale projection, a small saloon of style and delicious cuisine.

Contact: Hlučinská 442/53, 747 14 Ludgeřovice

Tel.: +420 595 048 440, +420 604 759 750, [www.selskydvur-bow.cz](http://www.selskydvur-bow.cz)





## OPAVA-MALÉ HOŠTICE

[www.malehostice.cz](http://www.malehostice.cz)

The first preserved written mention about the existence of this village comes from 1230. It was connected to the Czech republic in 1921. Malé Hoštice with the settlement Pusté Jakartovice was connected to Opava as a separated town part.

### The Chapel of the Virgin Mary of Lourde - from 1888

(GPS: 49°56'8.292"N, 17°56'39.828"E)

### The Chapel of St. John Nepomuk - from 1656

(GPS: 49°56'8.561"N, 17°56'38.765"E)



## MARKVARTOVICE

[www.markvartovice.cz](http://www.markvartovice.cz)

The first written mention about this municipality comes from 1377, when Markvartovice was in possession of Mr Rosat, a forester of dukes Hanuš and Mikuláš.

### The Holy Trinity Chapel

(GPS: 49°54'59.854"N, 18°13'59.946"E)

The early Baroque chapel from 1657 was bombed out in the war and reconstructed after the year 1945.



## OLDŘIŠOV

[www.oldřišov.cz](http://www.oldřišov.cz)

Oldřišov is one of the longest occupied villages in Hlučínsko. Already in the 11th century a commercial road was leading across this area, it connected Moravia and the north part of the Baltic. The first proved written mention about this municipality is from 1234 in a Latin document written by Moravian margrave Přemysl to the Premonstratensian order of diocese in Olomouc with the seat in Hradisko by Olomouc.

### The Church of the Conception of the Virgin Mary from 1809

(GPS: 49°59'33.905"N, 17°57'56.942"E)

It was completely rebuilt in 1931, a the Virgin Mary Chapel was built and a new sacristy was annexed. In the fights in the World War II the church was very destroyed.

### The Baroque Castle

(GPS: 49°59'28.270"N, 17°57'48.080"E)

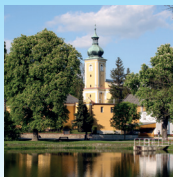
The single story Baroque castle from the 2nd half of the 17th century on the place of a former fortress.



## The Poplar

(GPS: 49°59'29.991"N, 17°57'47.256"E)

This impressive poplar black grows in the local park.



## PETŘKOVICE

[www.petrkovice.eu](http://www.petrkovice.eu)

The first written mention about the existence of this municipality comes from 1377. the first deep mining of stone coal in this region was opened in Petřkovice in 1782. the mining was finished in 1986. Today a Mining Museum is situated in the area of the former mine Anselm. This village was connected to the Czech republic in 1920. Now the village is an administrative town part of Ostrava.

### Landek Park – the Mining Museum

(GPS: 49°51'59.11"N, 18°15'41.27"E)

The Mining Museum in Ostrava – Petřkovice is the largest mining outdoor museum in the Czech republic. It is situated in the area of the mine Anselm, called also Masaryk or Eduard Urx. On the hill Landek (280 m) you can see starting seams of pit-coal. the hill Landek and its surroundings were proclaimed to a National Natural Monument. the famous Palaeolithic Venus of Landek was found here. Exhibits of extracting technology are situated in this museum and in the indoor rooms you can see exhibits from the history of coal exploitation. the most popular attraction for adults and but also children is the possibility of going down to the pit by an original lift. the visitors can directly see the conditions and ways of the work in a mine.

Contact: Pod Landekem 64, Ostrava-Petřkovice

Tel.: 596 131 803, [www.museumokd.cz](http://www.museumokd.cz)



## PÍŠŤ

[www.pist.cz](http://www.pist.cz)

The first written report about the existence of this municipality comes from 1228. the municipality Píšť is located in the north-eastern border part of the district Opava, in a mild undulating landscape of the Hlučínská hill country.





### **The Bathing Pool with the Sport Resort and the Mini-golf**

(GPS: 49°58'35.23"N, 18°11'9.22"E)

This sport resort and bathing pool affords a possibility to enjoy your free time. In this area you can find a well-kept lawn, tennis courts, an illuminated mini-golf. Next to this pool there is a playground of the football club SLAVIA Píšť and a playground with a synthetic surface – all kinds of ball plays are able to be played here. A part of this sport and holiday resort is a well known 100-metres long shooting-range.

Contact: Píšť 531, 747 18 Píšť

Tel.: 595 055 943, [www.pist.cz/koupaliste/](http://www.pist.cz/koupaliste/)

### **The ST. Lawrence Church – a Pilgrimage Site for St. Mary**

(GPS: 49°58'42.32"N, 18°11'39.52"E)

The historical dominant of the village is the St. Lawrence Church, which was built in 1743, today it is a pilgrimage site for St. Mary, which was appointed by the bishop Ostrava – Opava. the Baroque statues of SS Peter and Paul are preserved here and a complex of five pictures from 1784 painted by the painter from Opava F. Licht. On the main altar in the St. Lawrence Church there is a Mother of God painting, about 280 years old, which was blessed by Pope in 2001. In 2003 an outdoor Way of St. Cross was finished in the area of the pilgrimage site. the Way of ceramics reliefs has got a holiday and park part, too.

### **The National Natural Monument Hranečník**

(GPS: 49°58'57.17"N, 18°9'59.8"E)

This natural monument - it is an oak-pine wood with nesting-places of herons grey.

### **The Sun Park Dial**

(GPS: 49°58'58.42"N, 18°11'37"E)

The sun park dial in the area of 16 x 47 metres are this time the largest sun dial of this type in the middle Europe. It uses one of the signs of municipality Píšť – the lily, the bearing arms of the masters from Zvol, they were the owners of the village in the 16th century. the sun dial was constructed in 2005 in the centre of the municipality, near the church and the municipal office.



**ROHOV**  
[www.rohov.cz](http://www.rohov.cz)

The first written documents about the existence of the municipality come from 1349. Since 1676 Rohov had been in possession of K. M. Lichnovský. From 1975 to 1990 the municipality was connected with Sudice, today it is an independent municipality again.

### The SS Peter and Paul Chapel

(GPS: 50°0'52.96"N, 18°4'23.39"E)

This chapel from 1932 was built with help of voluntary benefits of local inhabitants. the whole chapel was built from 44 500 baked bricks. In its interior you can find a main altar in the Gothic style, a sculptural group of the SS apostles Peter and Paul and the statue of the Queen Mary Virgin of Lourde – it is located on the top of the altar.

Contact: Hlavní 23, 747 25 Rohov

### The Old Stable

(GPS: 50°0'56.19"N, 18°4'7.19"E)

This building is interesting because of its architectural construction – it is built of rye bricks and it has not been damaged slightly in its fronts.

Contact: Opavská, 747 25 Rohov

### The Manor

(GPS: 50°0'51.77' N, 18°4'27.62"E)

This manor from 1861 – it is a characteristic brick-walled folk Opava house with a portal , it is an example of a flat culture in a village in the 2nd half of the 19th century. the whole area of this manor is a cultural monument.

Contact: Hlavní 20, 747 25 Rohov

### Granaries

(GPS: 50°0'56.119"N, 18°4'10.548"E)

In the village there are several preserved frame granaries from the 18th and 19th centuries, for example at the house number 47.

Contact: Hlavní 47, 747 25 Rohov



## SLUŽOVICE

[www.sluzovice.cz](http://www.sluzovice.cz)

The first written reports about this municipality come from 1349. the municipality and its local part Vrbka are situated about 9 km from the town Opava and almost 4 km from the border to Poland. the both villages were compounded on 1. January 1979.

### The Chapel of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary

(GPS: 49°59'6.782"N, 18°0'47.067"E)

The modern chapel was built in 1997. the building is modern and its appearance is very attractive. It has a designed ground-plan in the shape of an equilateral triangle, so the building has got a simple, but special shape. For the festive starting of the building there was prepared a basic stone, which was concentrated by Pope Johann Paul II during his visit of Olomouc in 1995. Very striking are the window-pages, which illuminate the building and give a spirit impression.



## The Chapel of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Služovice – Vrbka)

(GPS: 49°59'6.782"N, 18°0'47.067"E)

This small chapel in Vrbka was built from red rye bricks in New Gothic in 1909. It is a part of a complex of buildings, which were built in Hlučínsko in the early 20th century – their style is typical for the northern German New Gothic style.



## STRAHOVICE

[www.strahovice.cz](http://www.strahovice.cz)

The first written mention about Strahovice is from 1349. the municipality is located in the northern part of the district Opava on the border to Poland. Strahovice has also a fairy-tail history, when a chateau sank down into the Hodinový mine and after the lost lives you can now only hear ticking clock. Today there is a water spring here.

### Granaries

In the village there are two frame granaries from the 19th century.

### The St. Augustine's Church

(GPS: 50°0'8.97"N, 18°5'13.86"E)

The parish church from 1921 – 1924.

### The Schonstatt Chapel of the Virgin Mary

(GPS: 50°0'6.23"N, 18°5'22.46"E)

The New Gothic building built about 1920 from red rye bricks.



OBEC SUDICE



## SUDICE

[www.obecsudice.cz](http://www.obecsudice.cz)

The first written mention about Sudice is from 1327, when Opava Duke Mikuoáš II sold the village to the Ratiborz Dominicans. the village is located in a picturesque border valley of Sudický bulge.



### The Basilica of the John the Baptist

(GPS: 50°2'1.03"N, 18°4'1,23"E)

The Basilica of the John the Baptist is a reduced and a little changed copy of the Cathedral in Cologne. the building from 1906 in pseudo-Gothic style presents the central part of the whole complex – a fence wall and a gate, a tomb, a vicarage and some field sheds belong to it, too. the whole complex has been a cultural monument since 1990. the basilica and the vicarage are work by a church builder in Silesia Josef Siefried from Kravaře. All picutres, including the Way of the Cross, wee painted by a patriot of Hlučín Johannes bochenek in 1902 – 1909.

### The Evangelical Church

(GPS: 50°2'1,546"N, 18°4'18.185"E)

The building of the Evangelical Church cannot be passed on the road in direction to the Polish border pass. It is used by Evangelical and Orthodox church. the festive consecrating of this new Evangelical church took place on 19. September 1909.



## ŠILHEŘOVICE

[www.silherovice.cz](http://www.silherovice.cz)

The first written report about the existence of Šilheřovice is a document from 1377 about the dividing of the Duke Nicholas's II property. the municipality is located on an old commercial path leading from Poland to the Moravian inland and it is surrounded mainly by the natural reservation Černý les of a virgin forest type. In the local park (the area of 98 hectares) a 18 holes golf course is situated. It belongs to the Park Golf Club Ostrava and was opened in 1970. In the local wood (the area about 1000 hectares) you can find a known pheasantry established by the wood-reeve Exner.

### The Park Golf Club

(GPS: 49°55'44.16"N, 18°16'51.63"E)

The Park Golf Club Šilheřovice is one of the most beautiful golf courses in the Czech republic. the local 18-holes course is situated in a gorgeous milieu of a château park and very important golf tournaments take place here.

Contact: Dolní 412, 747 15 Šilheřovice

Tel.: 595 054 144, [www.golf-ostrava.cz](http://www.golf-ostrava.cz)

### The Church of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary

(GPS: 49°55'34.59"N, 18°16'28.91"E)

A Baroque church from 1713.



### The Château

(GPS: 49°55'34.59"N, 18°16'28.91"E)

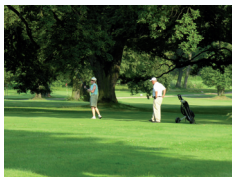
The three-winged château in Classicism and partly New-Baroque style is on the place of an extinct Renaissance fortress. A pavilion called Hunting-lodge and a pool with a sculptural group are situated in the park.

Contact: Zámecká 1, 747 15 Šilheřovice

### The Natural Reservation Black Wood (Černý les) by Šilheřovice I a II

(GPS: 49°54'1.02"N, 18°16'21.32"E)

This natural reservation – it is a beech primeval forest, which is typical for Odra lowlands.



## ŠTĚPÁNKOVICE

[www.stepankovice.cz](http://www.stepankovice.cz)

The first written mention is from 1265. the municipality is situated in the Hlučínská hills country in the northern foothills in the bulge of Nížký Jeseník.

### The Church of St. Catherine

(GPS: 49°57'32.92"N, 18°2'9.07"E)

A parish church from 1756 changed later to historicised style.

### The Horse-breeding Albertovec

(GPS: 49°57'54.75"N, 18°3'56.81"E)

This original haughty court was built here in 1818. the top horses from this stud horse have permanently been awarded top prizes in championships. This stud is well known with breeding of improved stallions traken. Breeding of these horses is very unique and Albertovec has been achieving honourable mention in the world.

Contact: Albertovec 297, 747 28 Štěpánkovice

Tel.: 553 654 774, [www.albertovec.cz](http://www.albertovec.cz)

### A Granary

(GPS: 49°57'45.84"N, 18°2'10.14"E)

A granary at František Ondruf – Contact: Hlavní 59, Štěpánkovice





## TŘEBOM

[www.trebom.cz](http://www.trebom.cz)

Třebom is the most northern municipality in the district of Opava. It is situated on the Czech – Polish border in 226m above sea level. The stream Pština goes through this village and Třebom is one of the smallest villages in the region – only 220 inhabitants live there. The dominating feature is the St. George Church from the end of the 18th century. Not far from here you can find the newly reconstructed chapel of St. Anna. The teacher and composer Josef Heimann (1830 – 1890) was born in Třebom, he was an editor of many songs of a local hymn book. It is one of a few proofs of existence of Czech singing in the region Hlučínsko in the 19th century. Třebom is mostly an agricultural village.



## VELKÉ HOŠTICE

[www.hostice.cz](http://www.hostice.cz)

The first written mention about this village comes from 1222. The municipality is situated 5km east of the district town Opava. According to archaeological findings the area around the village was inhabited in 6000BC.

### The Church of St. John the Baptist

(GPS: 49°56'2.22"N, 17°58'23.65"E)

This Baroque Church was built in 1773 by Ostrava builder Jakub Pánek, it is decorated with frescoes by the painter Sebastini.

### The Infantry Block-house Křižovatka (Crossing)

(GPS: 49°56'14.84"N, 17°57'18.36"E)

It was a part of a fortification from the 30th years of the 20th century. Contact: Tel. 553 764 112

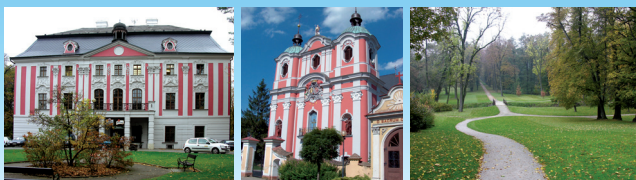
### Velké Hoštice: The Château

The count Ignác Dominik Chorynský from Ledská had bought Velké Hoštice in 1754 and he let a new late Baroque château build on the place of original aristocratic domicile. This château with abundant Rococo decorations was built by Ostrava builder Jakub Pánek. This time you can find here an archaeological exhibition, in the cellars there is a bodega and the château is surrounded with a beautiful park.

Address: Zámecká 195, Velké Hoštice

Contact: [www.hostice.cz](http://www.hostice.cz)

GPS: 49°55'60.00"N, 17°58'20.00"E



## VŘESINA

[www.vresina-u-hlucina.cz](http://www.vresina-u-hlucina.cz)

The first written mention about this village comes from 1270 – in this year this settlement was connected to the possession of the Convent in Velehrad. The municipality is situated in the hills of the valley by the stream Bečva in Hlučínská hilly country.

### The Natural Bathing Pool Vřesina u Hlučina

(GPS: 49°56'57.38"N, 18°12'16.55"E)

It is situated in the east part of the municipality on the road to Hat under the natural reservation Dařanec.

### The Church of St. Vilém Aquiliánský

(GPS: 49°56'44.65"N, 18°11'24"E)

It was built in 1930 by the builder Luzar of Kouty by Kravaře in the modern Romanesque style. It is covered with slate, its tower with copper metal plate. It is 28m long, 14m wide and its tower is 40m high and it has 6 bells. The building was built in the time of the economical crisis during unbelievable short time – 5 month. In 2004 it was reconstructed.

### The Natural Reservation Dařanec

(GPS: 49°57'30.72"N, 18°11'44.37"E)

This state natural reservation – it is a mixed broadleaved wood with oaks, hornbeams and limes in the area of 33 hectares. The Reservation Dařanec is situated in a little sloping ground and so it is suitable for relaxing and walking. Around Vřesina there is an instructional path. Its marked line is suitable for children and also adults. The former owners had the border oak-trees put here – and some of them you can find still here. One of them is oak of Mechtilda "Mechtilden Eiche" - and not far from it an erratic block from Scandinavian gneiss is situated.

### The Well

(GPS: 49°56'10.288"N, 18°11'6.025"E)

It is a wood well in the south-east edge of the village – a possibility of relaxing and refreshment on the edge of a wood by walking or cycling – it is situated on the cycle route "C".





## ZÁVADA

[www.zavada.cz](http://www.zavada.cz)

The first written mention about this village comes from 1349 – the village had been connected with Dolní Benešov. In 1527 the village was bought by brothers Jan and Vavřinec from Drahotuše. Archaeological finding had been practised three times here – mostly in the area of the medieval castle. Ceramic crocks from the 14th and 15th centuries were found here.

### The Little Castle Závada (“Swedish Chances”)

(GPS: 49° 57' 01.86"N; 18° 10' 20.38"E)

This preserved rather impressive fortification, which is a rest of a medieval little castle, is situated in a wood (“Pánský les”) right from the main road Závada – Bohuslavice. Its own heart has proportions 26 x 22 metres, the first moat is on the top 14 metres wide and at the bottom 2 metres, the other moat 10 metres on the top and 1,5 metres at the bottom.

### St. Urban’s Chapel

(GPS: 49°57'15.37"N, 18°9'47.52"E)

A chapel from 1898.



## ACCOMMODATION AND RESTAURANTS:

You can find the information about accommodation, good food and drinks on the address

[www.hlucinsko.eu](http://www.hlucinsko.eu)







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**FOR MORE INFORMATIONS**

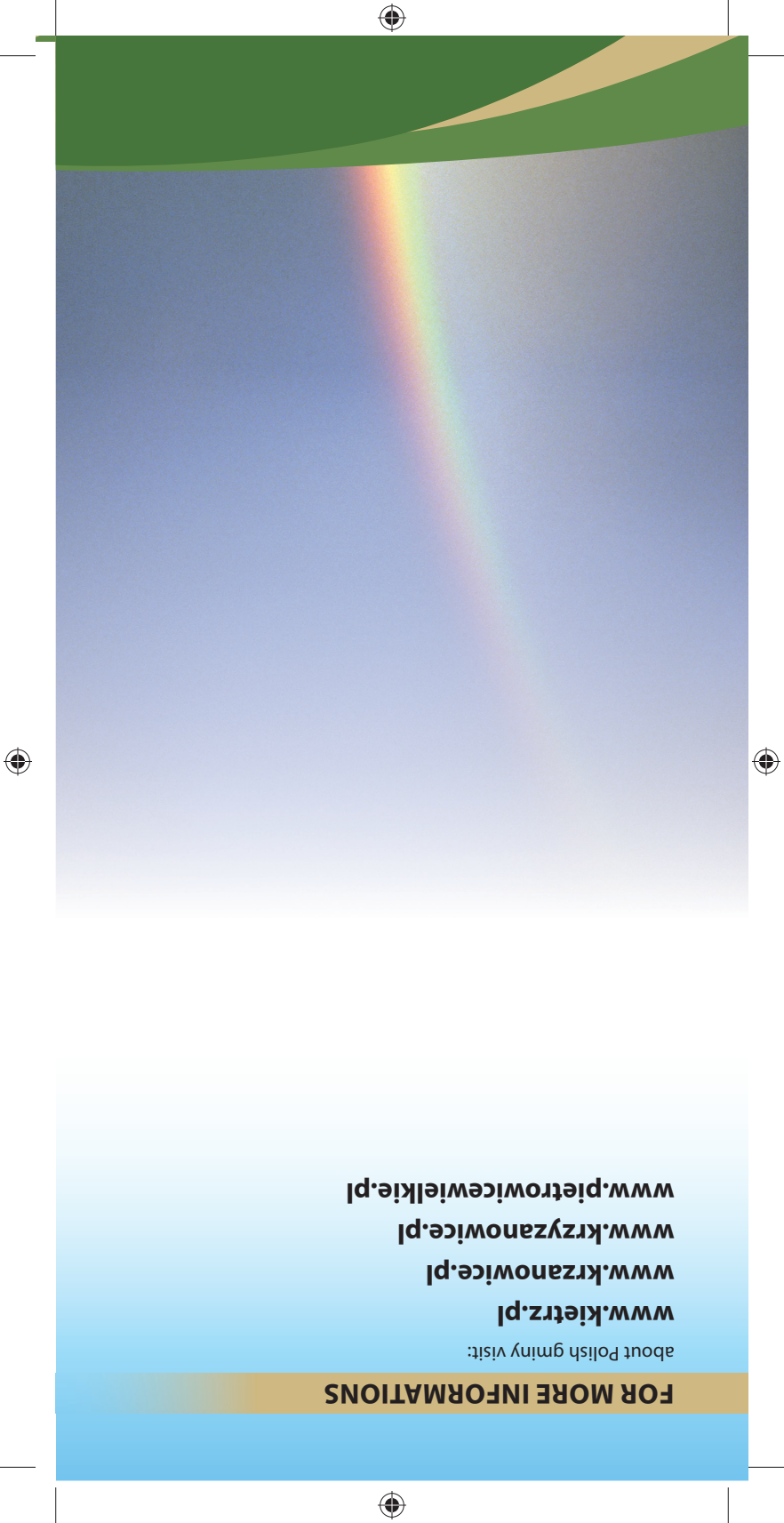
about Polish gminy visit:

**[www.kietrz.pl](http://www.kietrz.pl)**

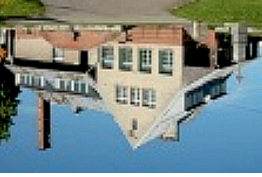
**[www.krzanowice.pl](http://www.krzanowice.pl)**

**[www.krzyzanowice.pl](http://www.krzyzanowice.pl)**

**[www.pietrowice Wielkie.pl](http://www.pietrowice Wielkie.pl)**



The village Zerdziny, which is situated 4 km north-west from Ratiborz, was first mentioned in documents from 1383. From the 14th to the 16th century the village was in possession of a member of a chapter in Ratiborz and then the village was in possession of Prussian state.



### Zerdziny



Samborowice are famous for the archaeological work in 1973 – 1982, which were executed in a gravel-pit in a distance about 1 km north from the village. Archaeologists were exploring here 15 glow graves of the Lusatian culture and also a settlement of culture of round amphora was found on this place.

The first written mention about this village is in a founding document from the year 1288. Its name comes from the name Sambor.

### Samborowice



The development of the village creates an oval, concentrated around the square. Many farms of Franconian kind from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century are preserved here. You can find a laundry of flax from the end of the 19th century and also a statue of St John Nepomuk from the 18th century.

near to the local church. with a water little lake were established in the area of 2,5 hectares a miraculous spring. In 2000 – 2005 a park with a botanic garden small chapel from 1899 is situated. By the chapel you can find Riding from Vienna in about 1752. By the church a new Gothic with a view of the local church and convent, made by Jan Elias homage of a miraculous picture of Virgin of the God from Rudy, coarsened by scratching to have a soft light modulation) with

The village, which is a seat of the municipality office, was mentioned for the first time in 1373. In the half of the 14th century the Czech King Otakar II presented this village with the whole land of Kietzan to the bishop from Olomouc Bruno, who let here in 1281 a church built. Since this time Pietrowice had been in possession of bishops from Olomouc and then in 1557 – 1877 in possession of the family Gaczyński. In Pietrowice R. D. Paweł Schebesta (1887 – 1967), an ethnographer and a great specialist of Pygmies of world famous, was born.

In the village you can find the Church of SS Vitus, Modestus and Krescencus, built in the 16th century, extended in 1822 and 1935. Four columns were preserved from the originated Gothic church. The tower of this church was built in 1822. In the church there are pictures from the second half of the 18th century (for example the picture of St. Nicholas from the year 1827, painted by Antonin Blasch), Baroque statues and a cast iron tomb plate from the year 1843.

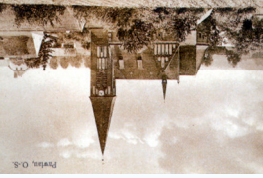
The church was enclosed with a defensive wall, but only a part with shooting ranges were preserved. In the neighbourhood of the village, on the way to Gródcazany you can admire a wooden frame pilgrimage church of the St. Cross, built in 1667 and renewed in 1743. The church has a rich Baroque decoration from the half of the 18th century, among other things mezzotintas (graphical technology from the depth, by its making a copper plate is

### Pietrowice Wielkie

September.

by the Parish Council in cooperation with the Village Council. The harvest-home in annually celebrated the third Sunday in September.

for interesting organized harvest-home, which is prepared on the place of the former wooden church. Pawłów is known you can find a new Gothic parish Church, built in 1904 – 1916 Salisa. Holly, Larich, Poser, Fragstein and Strachwitz. In the village changed many times its owners, for example they were family in Ratiborz. This settlement had



Pawłów is a village on the border of the area of municipality Pietrowice, which was firstly mentioned already about 1300. On the beginning of the 14th century the village was in possession of member of a chapter in Ratiborz. This settlement had

### Pawłów

can find a church of St. John the Baptist. specially in Hungary) of prince Kazimír from Opole. Until 1565 Maków had been included Ratiborz by rights, in 1565 to 1575 it was included Opava. In the village you



Maków is situated above the river Cyna, north from Pietrowice Wielkie – 10 km from Ratiborz. It was originated about 1222, when Maków was in possession of the count Werner, who was a palatin (a high state dignitary,

### Maków



Pyrzyzna and in the half of the 16th century then in possession of the family Rejswitz – this family bought also surrounding villages and the "kornicki" state was created. In 1711 this area was divided and owners changed very often.

In the area of the village rests of a castle are situated. the castle was built in the half of the 14th century – but only rests of dikes and enters to the cellars are preserved.

You can find here also two dwelling houses from 1889 and a stock from 1890.

A granary from the 18th or 19th century, a dwelling house from 1891, a chapel from the end of the 18th century with a Baroque folk carving of St. John of Nepomuk and also a feudal park with monumental oak-trees and lime-trees are worth to see, too.



**Krowiarki**

The village got its name "Krowiarki" after the World War II. In a local dialect it is called "Kraware". In German it was "Polnische Kraware", the name of this village has been changed many times: 1223 Cavar, 1278 Kravar, 1679 Krawarsz, then Kravare, in Polish Krowiarze – it means the cow – keeper.

It is not sure, when the village originated, probably it was at the turn of the 12th and 13th century.

In the municipality there is a church of the Birth of Virgin Mary, which was built already in 1709, but much sooner (1223) a wooden small church had been situated here.

In 1852 – 1877 the former wooden palace was completely rebuilt and a park was established. the Family Donnermark finished in 1898 a New Gothic brick-walled wing of this palace on the place of a burnt wooden wing (1892). the palace has been kept in this condition to this time.



**Lekartow**

The first written mention comes from 1445, its name comes the name Lekart. In the village there is a chapel from 1820, reconstructed in 1860 (in its interior you can find a statue of St. John the Baptist from the half of the 18th century) and also a pentent cross called "cyrylic".



**Kornicy**  
This village is mentioned about 1300, but already in a registration from 1283 Měško remembers Kornicy. In the second half of the 15th century this village was in possession of the family

**Grodzanki**  
The first written mentions about this village come from 1377, its name has got a Czech fonetic: "hradčany" = people from Hradek (castle). A wooden pilgrimage church is situated by the road to Pietrowice. A small castle above the river Troja was established in the 13th to 14th century. A part of a cycling path is going through this locality, it connects the municipalities Sudice, Kietrz, Krzanowice and Pietrowice Wielkie.

**Cypranów**  
Cypranow was formerly a part of Janowice, though, but nowadays the both villages are connected. Its name comes from the name of teacher Cypran. In 1339 the village was in possession of Knight Měško Kornicy, who had given to the church in Ratiborz a half of yields, which he had got from the village. After a short time the village became the exclusive property of member of a chapter in Ratiborz. In 1861 the village was destroyed by a big fire. the important Silesian activist of the Spring of Nations 1848 Emanuel Smolka (1820 – 1854) came from Cypranów.



The Church of the Most Holy Trinity was built in 1865 – 1888 in new Gothic. You can find also some preserved typical farms of Franknian type from the end of the 19th and from the beginning of the 20th centuries and a chapel from the half of the 19th century.

Gmina Pietrowice Wielkie is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), 10 municipalities are included in this Gmina – they are Cypranów, Grodzanki, Kornicy, Krowarki, Lekartów, Maków, Pawłów, Pietrowice, Samborowice, Zerdziny.

[www.pietrowicewielkie.pl](http://www.pietrowicewielkie.pl)

## Gmina Pietrowice Wielkie



**Zaberków**  
In this village it is worth to see a Church of St. Hedwig Silesian built in 1936 – 1937 with a Baroque folk carving of Christ Raised from the Dead. In Zaberków you can also visit a popular market.

## Rudyszwałd

This village originated at the turn of the 13th and 14th centuries. The parish Church of the Most Holy Trinity built in 1935 is worth to see. In the Zabelkowska street you can find a repentant crucifix – a stone monument of medieval church power rough-hewn from sandstone, built by a murderer as a satisfaction for his act.



A meaningful sight here is the Baroque parish Church of SS Peter and Paul, built in 1691 – 1694 according to a project of Jan Zeller from Opava. In its interior you can admire a nice stucco decoration made by Antonín Šign from Opava. Above its choir there is a painting representing the last tribunal – a patron lodge (it is a seat reserved for the family, who takes care of the church – for example the local manor keeper) from the end of 17th century and also a rich wood-carving decorated main altar from the same time with a picture Feeding a crowd.

On the edge of this village you can find the late Baroque branch pilgrimage Church of St. Urban, built in 1779 (a branch church is a church without an apurtenant parochial district and so it belongs to administration of a parish priest with a seat in another locality). A patron lodge decorated with a coat-of-arms of the Eichendorffs and a Rococo altar from 1779 are situated in its interior.

The castle in Tworków is a ruin today. Nowadays you can visit only a part made available to tourists. In the former palace park you can find a swimming pool, which you can use in the summer period. In the Miłyska street there is a mill from 1914 driven with a turbine, which is situated on the place of an older wooden water mill mentioned already in 1703. This mill has still been used and it has been in a possession of family Pawlik for ten generations.





**Roszków**  
A village from the 16th century with the Church of the Most Holy Jesus Heart built in 1881. Along the Rszków gravel-pit chapel. A cycling trail.



**Owsiszce**  
It was the most beautiful village of Silesian region in 2007. A first wedge from the time about 250 thousands years ago was found here – tool of a prehistoric human. The new Romance parish Church of the Most Holy Jesus Heart built in 1923 – 1924 is worth to see.

**Nowa Wioska**  
This is the smallest village of all gmina, it originated in the 14th century and it has been a component of Owsiszce for many years. To this village you can come through a lime lane, which is a natural sight nowadays. At the Christmas time you can admire illuminated houses and gardens, these decorations have had a tradition for many years.



**Krzyżanowice**  
The palace in Krzyżanowice was built in 1670, it was a showy feudal house on the place of an older seat. About 1860 it was rebuilt by the wealthy family Lichnovsky in the new Gothic style. The building was at that time enriched with a round tower in the south-eastern corner of the house. The gate was built in the half of the 19th century. It is created in the new English Gothic style with decorated cast-iron bars and a plate with an inscription. Around the palace you can visit a botanic garden with many kinds of exotic trees, for example a liriodendron tulipifera. Several important musicians of Romanticism were guests in this palace. It was for example the family friend Ludwig van Beethoven, who had given some concerts here in August 1806. In spring 1848 this palace was a place of secret meeting of Ferenc Liszt and Karolina Ivanovská, who had left her Russian husband. Liszt even composed some of his works here. Nowadays the palace is in possession of nuns Franciscans Virgin Mary of continuous helping, they are carrying on a charity house here. You can also admire a late Baroque parish Church of St. Anna in this village, built in 1791 – 1793. Above the entrance to this church there is a showy cartouche with a coat-of-arms of Lichnovsky.  
To the memory of the Beethoven's and Liszt's stays classical concerts take part in Krzyżanowice every year.



The greatest attraction in village Chalupki is a protected natural area – border meanders of Odra, which is in the programme Natura 2000. Several important groups of rare flora are situated here – for example mead woods with alder-trees, ash-trees, then willow and poplar woods and fragments of wet meadows. Over 120 kinds of plants are confirmed here: Beavers, otters, rare kinds of butterflies and also endangered kinds of beetles are living here. A kingfisher river build its nests in the rents of riversides made by river erosion. An instructional Polish – Czech path is situated in the territory of these meanders. By the river you can find a Baroque palace built in 1682 on the grounds of a medieval fortress called once “Bartus-werde”.

Its originally defensive character is confirmed with rests of water moats and medieval fortifications. Above the entrance you can admire a family coat-of-arms of the former owners – the family of wealthy Jewish bankers the Rotschchilds. There was an international border check-point by this palace. A relic from the time there has been a border bridge, it was built in 1899 and it was once called “the anniversary bridge of Emperor Frank Joseph. By the bridge a pub was situated in the end of the 19th century. A building of train station from the half of the 19th century is worth to see, too. It was built on the occasion of the start of working the first train connection between Prussia and Austria over Ratiborz – Chalupki in 1847.



In this village you can find the New - Romance parish Church of St. Hedwig Silesian built in 1874 – 1877. In its neighbourhood there is a school from 1898. There is also a preserved mill from 1849 in this village and you can see three two-storays granaries from the 18th and 19th centuries.

## Boleslaw

Gmina Krzyzanowice is located in the region of Ratiborz, in the south-western part of the Silesian area. Its extend is 6 900 hectares and about 11 500 inhabitants are living here. The municipality Krzyzanowice is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), 10 municipalities are included in this Gmina – they are Krzyzanowice, Chalupki, Tworków, Bienkowice, Bolesław, Owsiszczce, Nowa Wioska, Roszków, Rudyszwałd and Zabelków, the river Odra is the eastern border of the municipality and in the south and in the west there is a state frontier. Krzyzanowice is a typical agricultural village. This fact is supported by a mild climate with air streams from the next neighbourhood of Moravian gate. Just this kind of climate is perfect for local agriculture. The history of area above upper Odra reaches the Stone Age. In the area of this municipality stone tools were found – dated 240 thousands to 180 thousands B.C. This is the oldest vestige of human attendance in Poland. The first written mentions about most of villages, which are components of municipality Krzyzanowice, come from the 12th to the 14th centuries.

## Bienkowice

This municipality can pride on the oldest functional smithy and on a rich equip museum of black smith's trade, and all of this thanks to family Socha. According to a tradition everything began with Janek Socha, who had come from Krakow and in 1683 Vienna in the army of King Sobieski. When the Polish army had raised a camp on a field by Ratiborz, he met a girl in Bienkowice and fell in love with her so much, that he promised her to return quickly. After the Viennese victory of Turks he kept his promise. He came upon Cyna, married his beloved girl, they had a son Andrzej and being a smith he founded a smithy in Bienkowice. It was 1702. Since this time the family Socha have been occupied with this smithy. After mentioned Janek his son Andrzej became a smith, then František, Urban, Antonin and also Jan. In 1910 Alois Socha was born, he was the smith in the seventh generation. His son Jan and also his grandson Robert keep the family tradition. They still have been hammering in their old smithy (the contemporary brick smithy was built in 1840 on the place of the original wooden smithy). Never in Poland you can find so many black-smith's tools connected with this profession. Since long ago on the second day at Easter a traditional liturgical parade on horses has been organized, it is called "Osterreiten"; the hunt after a fox takes places on the holiday of St. Hubert.



A lot of various cultural events connected with local traditions and folklore take place in gmina Krzanowice. Above all it is the burying of contrabass – a traditional carnival entertainment with a staging. Exceptional in the standard of all country is a horse-team parade to the St. Nicholas Church, which is called by local people "little St. Nicholas" or simply "little Nicholas", it takes place every year on 6. December. Every year you can visit a local harvest-home with a parade and with coloured and funny decorated agricultural machines. The Festive of regional cuisine takes place in time of Christmas and Easter.

A new built complex of sport playgrounds "Orlik 2012" is situated in Krzanowice. It can be visited by everyone by prior arrangement. There is also a children playground open to public in Krzanowice.

the Palace Wojnowice with a park and a Museum of Bygone Villages – possibility of viewing by prior arrangement.  
GPS: 50°3'39"N, 18°9'8.892"E.



The Church of Raising the St. Cross was built by the inhabitants of Ratiborz, the builder was František Bolek. He cooperated with a carpenter master František Hubner in 1793 – 1794 on a plan of Greek isoscelos cross. In 1931 the church was spread with an extension of a transept nave and a new presbytery.  
the Church of Raising the St. Cross is open for everybody from the morning to the evening  
GPS: 50°3'25.992"N, 18°9'5.65"E

### Wojnowice



GPS: 50°2'5.71"N, 18°5'32.891"E

the region of Ratiborz.  
Krzanowice, built in 1930 – 1931, is the only building in Cubism in  
The Church of St. Barbara, the branch church of the parish  
GPS: 50°1'59.807"N, 18°5'25.367"E

were deceased in World War I.  
on its front there is a memorial plate reminding all inhabitants, who  
The Chapel of St. Barbara, new Gothic, built in 1884, with a tower,

### Pietraszyn

the saving Krzanowice against a Hungarian attack. Until recently it was enclosed with a brick wall. In its interior you can find a new Gothic altar with late Baroque statues of two bishops, a Classicism pulpit from the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries with a canopy closed with a carving of Agnus Dei.

GPS: 50°1'22.527"N, 18°8'5.323"E

Tel.: to the rectory +48 32 410 80 94

a medieval square with a Baroque Column of the Most Holy Virgin

Mary of Immaculate Conception

GPS: 50°1'4.223"N, 18°7'17.688"E



## Bojanów

The parish Church of Christ the King was built in 1928, its interior is in a style of basilica.

On the walls there are interesting mosaics

with pictures of Christ the King and twelve

apostles. A copy of picture Mother of God

is situated in the rectory. This picture is

painted on a metal plate with pressed skirts

and German inscriptions from the 2nd half

of the 17th or 18th century (plates with inscriptions), according to

the cast doubt tradition it was left here for thanksgiving by King

Jan III. Sobieski.



## Borcin

The parish new Gothic St. Augustyn's Church,

built in 1904 – 1905, has got the main

wooden altar made by the company Wefers

from Cologne upon Rhinewith a picture of

the main patron. Two statues of St. John

the Baptist and St. Florian are situated on

the side walls, the side altars are two – one

of the Holy Virgin and the other of the Most

Holy Heart of Jesus. Then you can find

a Gothic pulpit, a baptist font in this church, in the presbytery there

are statues of 55 apostles Peter and Paul made by the company

Meyer from Munich and stations of the Cross.

- the St. Augustyn's Church is open for everybody from the morning

to the evening, GPS 50°0'23"N, 18°9'14.867"E

a built-up space of the former folvark (a domination with

a housekeeping) of the family Lichnovsky – a sightseeing only

outdoor is possible. GPS: 50°0'42.732"N, 18°9'37.98"E.



**Krzanowice** In the municipality you can find the parish St. Wencelas Church, mentioned in 1288, which was originally wooden. This time it is new Baroque, built in 1914 – 1915 according to the project of Josef Seyfried. The main altar is consecrated to the patron of the church. Two side altars of St. Anna and St. Joseph with Christ Child are Baroque – Classicism from the 18th century. The Rococo pulpit comes from the end of the 18th century and from the same time there are also sacristy cabinets with a decorative mounting and a picture of St. Mary Magdalena washing the feet of Christ. In the church there are also late Baroque statues of other saints – Hedwig, Elisabeth, Florian, Michael Archangel and Christ Raised from the dead – the St. Wencelas Church is open for everybody from the morning to the evening.  
GPS: 50°13.522'N, 18°7'11.547'E  
The branch St. Nicholas church (a church without a parochial district) mentioned as a wooden church 1613, this time a late Baroque building from 1744 was built as thanksgiving for

Gmina Krzanowice is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), five municipalities are included to this Gmina: Krzanowice, Bojanów, Borucin, Pietraszyn, Wojnowice.

[www.krzanowice.pl](http://www.krzanowice.pl)

## Gmina Krzanowice



**Wojnowice** Wojnowice was called Wolanowicz in 1294, in 1377 then Wolowicz. In 1945 the line of battles came across this village seven times, which had made a lot of damages in the village. The most of houses were not able to be repaired or reconstructed.



**Sciborzycze Wielkie** The village is from three sides surrounded with frontiers of the Czech republic. According to a legend the Amber Trail was leading here. In the village-emblem there are a key to the granary and a share. The Evangelical church of denomination and the Roman Catholic church are active in this village.



**Pilszcz**  
 This small village is located on a historical road, which was used by King Jan III. Sobieski by his marching to Vienna in 1683. This historical event is reminded in the Church of the Virgin Mary on a picture with a painting of this marching. In 1884 there was found the so-called treasure from Pilszcz in the neighbourhood. This treasure is originated from the Bronze Age and contains necklaces and bracelets.  
 Pilszcz is characteristic of a lot of green (trees and rare or decorative bushes), a lime is here the most popular tree. You can find a lot of



**It is worth to see:**  
 - the ruin of the churchyard St. Wenceslas Church from 1688, stone epitaphs are conserved here  
 - the Church of of SS Peter and Paul built in 1783 – 1787 in the late Baroque style with Classicism elements  
 - the ruin of a castle of family Vrhnove from the 16th century  
 - the three-poles train viaduct built in 1907, which is a part of a former train line Baborów – Opava across Pilszcz, the last train passed this viaduct in 1996.  
 - the town kind of built-up space area with a large four-side square

**Nowa Cerekwia**  
 Near this village a lot of memories were found – the rests of numerous pre-historical settlements, the first written mention about this village comes from 1234. Nowa Cerekwia won town privileges in the 13th century, but it lost them before World War II.





**Nasiedle**  
The village is firstly mentioned in the Russian Lpatijev Chronicle in 1253 as the castle Nasile.  
**It is worth to see:**  
- the Baroque Palace with period motifs on its front, built in 1730  
- the St. Jacob Elder Church from 1881  
- the Crucifix of repentance – dated in 14th to 16th centuries

**Ludmierzyce**  
A small village in the south-western part of gmina Kietrz, river Ostra passes through this area. According to tradition the village was established in the 12th century. In 1540 Ludmierzyce was under the evangelic influence (Lutheranism was confessed here most in the whole area). About 1910 a prison was here. Jan III. Sobieski was marching with his armies to Vienna along the near road in 1683.



**It is worth to see:**  
- the Stone Statue of Christ was made by Paul Ondrusch from Glibcczyce, it is situated on the front of the local church



**Lubotyń**  
The first written mention about this village comes from 1262. A castle was situated once on a hilllock south of this village, that's way the well at the foot of this hilllock is called "the castle well". A distillery, a brewery and also a pheasantry were situated in this village in the 19th century.  
**It is worth to see:**  
- the village park with a memorable tree lime  
- a gravel-pit  
- the New gothic Church from 1262  
- "kurhany" (grave-mounds) are located in the north of Lubotyń in front of a former folvark next to a sand-pit  
- "folvark konstanzeinhor" (a domination with housekeeping) – it was a component of this village, it is located in the north from Lubotyń. Its surroundings are overgrown with trees, which overshadow the ruin of the building  
- the grave and the memorial plate of the former owners of Lubotyń



the memorable small St. Anna's Church each other in a quarrel about the frontiers of the lands of them the monument "Ecce homo" dedicated to two brothers, who killed

#### It is worth to see:

The first written mentions about this area come from 1272, when the bishop from Olomouc bought Kozłowski as a rented village. That time this village was called "Cozluvky" = small goats.

#### Kozłowski



countries in June.

- "Traditional" can be called the annual Half-Marathon, which attracts a lot of runners both from Poland and from foreign countries in June.
- the complex of playgrounds "Orlik"
- the monument in honour of the people deported to Siberia
- the swimming pool in Kierzt Eichenдорff
- was originally established in 1930 as a secondary school by J. von the Universal Educational Iygeum C. K. Norwid in Kierzt, which Gaschin, which is situated near the parish church
- the ruin of a palace (16th - 19th century) – the seat of family
- it is situated in the middle of the square
- the Baroque Religious Sculpture from the 1st half of the 18th century with figuring of visiting in the upper part of this sculpture a park next to the square
- the Statue of St. Florian from the 18th century, which is situated in the Three Magi Convent Church
- the late Baroque churchyard Chapel of St. Cross from the 18th century
- a closed Baroque dome with a lantern
- a eight-sides tower, which rises from a square ground-plan with completed with Baroque chapels with domes and lanterns, with century – a vaulted arched three-aisled basilica, the side aisles
- the Baroque Parish St. Thomas Church from the 16th and 18th century

#### It is worth to see:

Gmina Kietrz is a fundamental territorial unit (a central municipality), 12 municipalities are included in this Gmina – they are Dzierzysław, Kietrz, Kozłowski, Lubotyń, Ludmierzice, Nasiedle, Nowa Cerekwia, Pilisz, Rogożany, Rozumice, Sciborzycze, Wielkie and Wojnowice.

## Dzierzysław

It is a location, that has been settled with Slavs since the 10th century. Its name comes from Moravian language. A large gypsum mine was in business here, it had originated in the Miocene and it was used to 1972. Students of University Jagellonska in Krakow practice archaeological excavations on fields in the surroundings of Dzierzysław. In August 2000 archaeologists found here the first settled settlement of Magdalena culture people in Poland – it is about 12 thousands years old. The finding of two Hematita figures has to be mentioned here, too.

## It is worth to see:

- the Reservation the Sądrowá Mountain – it was established in 1957, in this location you can find steppe flora and growths - for example *campanula bononiensis*, *prunella grandiflora* or *pyrethrum corymbosum*
- the St. Bartholomew's Church built in 1936 on the grounds of an old church from the 15th century, which was destroyed in Thirty Years War
- "The Park of Five Gates" - established on the place, where once a showy palace was situated, which had been built in the 18th century by Italian masters. This palace had five gates – from these gates comes the name of the park
- "Voda dzierzysławianka" - a hundred-years old spring of water
- "The Blossom Well"
- "The Rock Garden" - "The Barn" - Kosciuszki 21 Streets



## Kietrz

A Slavic settlement existed in the area of today's town already in the 11th century. The year 1321 is accepted as a date of obtaining the town privileges – because the bishop Konrad from Olomouc mentioned "town" Kietrz by writing a legal instrument "The Act of Land Changes"; in 1557 – 1877 Kietrz was in possession of the Silesian family Gaschin.

# On a Bicycle Without Borders

A Guide along the Cycling Paths in Polish Gminy



Gmina  
Kietrz



Gmina  
Krzhanowice



Gmina  
Krzyżanowice



Gmina  
Pietrowice  
Wielkie



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