

12 routes

Kultura—  
Jablonec



# WALKING TRAILS

Jelenia Góra  
and Jablonec nad Nisou



PŘEKRAČUJEME HRANICE  
PRZEKRACZAMY GRANICE  
2014—2020



EVROPSKÁ UNIE / UNIA EUROPEJSKA  
EVROPSKÝ FOND PRO REGIONÁLNÍ ROZVOJ  
EUROPEJSKI FUNDUSZ ROZWOJU REGIONALNEGO



The “Jelenia Góra and Jablonec nad Nisou together once again” project is co-financed using funds from the European Union's European Regional Development Fund as well as national budget funds via the Nysa Euroregion



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Our folder contains eight walks across the most attractive parts of Jelenia Góra and four trails around Jablonec nad Nisou. A difficulty level has been assigned to each suggested outing. The required times provided in the descriptions are average and do not take into account rests or time spent sightseeing various sites. Every Jelenia Góra walk starts in the vicinity of a bus or train stop. Jablonec nad Nisou walks either begin in town centres or next to bus stops.

This folder was made within the scope of the “Jelenia Góra and Jablonec nad Nisou together once again” project, co-financed using funds from the European Union’s European Regional Development Fund as well as national budget funds via the Nysa Euroregion.

We wish you a pleasant stay in Jelenia Góra and Jablonec nad Nisou, our two partner cities. We hope every trip will be a source of positive experiences.



# BOROWY JAR



Pearl of the West

approx.

4 km



approx.

1 hour



**Borowy Jar**, or the Bóbr river gorge between Jelenia Góra and Siedlęcin is to be found to the north west of Jelenia Góra's city centre. The area is protected within the scope of Bóbr Valley Landscape Park. It is forested, brimming with a multitude of rock formations in various shapes and sizes offering splendid views of the river valley, the area around Jelenia Góra and the city itself. The surviving historical monuments as well as unique landscape features mean trekkers, cyclists and even climbers visit the area all year round.

Start by an MZK bus stop on ul. Podwale in Jelenia Góra. Follow signs for the green Piast Castle Trail to the top of **Wrymouth Hill** (*Wzgórze Krzywoustego*). Legend has it that Bolesław III Wrymouth established a stronghold here in 1108 which eventually gave rise to the city of Jelenia Góra. However according to most recent research, a castle was built here in the second half of the 13th century. It was burned down in the following century, to be rebuilt and then destroyed once again in the 15th century. Apart from the remains of the former stronghold's fortifications, a viewing tower built in 1911 also stands on the hill. On account of its roof shape it is colloquially known as the Mushroom. It offers extensive views across Jelenia Góra Valley and the surrounding mountains.

Descend towards Bóbr river. Upon reaching the yellow trail turn left and continue along the river. Up to 1945 this section was known as the **Road at the End of the World**. Today it is a cycling and walking path named after Marian Południkiewicz, a doctor and a socially active resident of Jelenia Góra who met a tragic death. Soon you will pass under a massive railway viaduct built between 1951 and 1953 in place of an older structure built in 1865.

The **Miraculous Spring** is just a little bit further. According to folk tales, those who committed adultery or lied would be exposed upon drinking its waters. Many centuries later this place would become associated with the spring at the foot of Mount Helicon in Boeotia. Towards the end of the 18th century, Johann Christoph Schönau, the mayor of Jelenia Góra, commissioned a municipal park to be built on the nearby Siodło Hill in the style of the Greek Helicon. All the attractive sites in the area were named to reflect the dwellings of the Muses.

As you continue, go past the ruins of a former paper mill. Further on you will see an artificial island with historic water turbines on display. The Bobrowice power station stands at a river bend, opposite a rock promontory. A gentle incline next to it is known as the End of the World.

A picturesque lane leads from here to the **Pearl of the West Inn**. The building overlooks Modre Lake from a raised shore. It was erected at the beginning of the 20th century. The best place from which its splendour can be fully appreciated is a little bridge over some water leading to the Wieżycza rock on the opposite shore of the basin. Beautiful views of Bóbr valley can be admired from a terrace and tower at the back of the inn.

This route can be extended by walking to the **Medieval Princely Tower in Siedlęcin**. This historic site is famous for its wall paintings focusing on the affairs of the court dating back to the 14th century. From the Pearl of the West this walk will take approx. 15 minutes.



# Jelenia Góra

Scale 1:20 000  
 — walking route

Pastwa 424

r. Helikonu

Siódło 464

Trafalgar

Urwista

465

Sośnik

Perła Zachodu

Wieżyca

Jez. Modre

Zapiczysko

Czyżynki

Progi

Rysianka

Złoty Widok

Cudowne Źródło

wieża widokowa Grzybek

Wzgórze Krzywoustego

Obronców Politechniki

START

Baszta Grodzka

Ratusz

Wieża Bramy Zamkowej

św. Krzyża

św. Erazma

/ św. Pankraczego

Grunwaldzka

JEŻÓW SUDECKI

7-Ma

## GAPY HILL

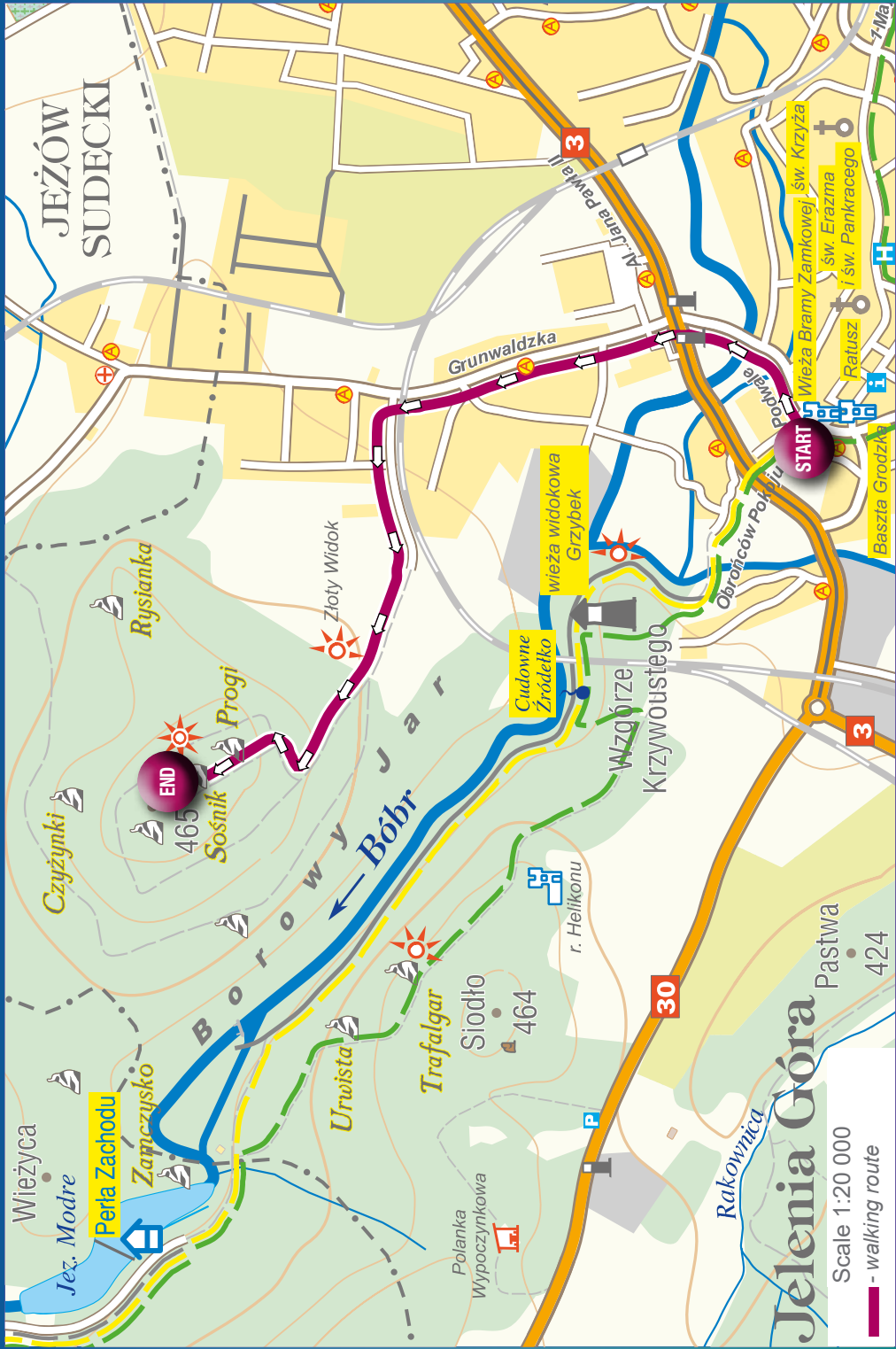


"Golden View"

**G**apy Hill (formerly known as *Kappenberg*, Hood Hill) is an extensive elevation on the right bank of Bóbr overgrown with mixed forests. It is located above the former Radio-Technical Military School on ul. Podchorążych. In the past this used to be a favourite destination for Jelenia Góra residents seeking splendid views as well as an outdoor venue for painters. It is criss-crossed by a dense network of forest lanes. Its slopes are dotted with picturesque rock outcrops, such as **Progi**, **Czyżynki** and **Sośnik**. The latter is a natural viewpoint to see Jelenia Góra in the backdrop of the Karkonosze mountains and to admire Jeżów Sudecki. This area is part of the Bóbr Valley Landscape Park, one of the most popular rock climbing venues near Jelenia Góra.

Start by **Castle Gate Tower**. The destination is clearly visible from there. The tower is the only surviving element of a town gate which has been guarding access to the town from Wrymouth Hill direction up until the 19th century. It was built in 1584 after a fire consumed its predecessor which was already noted in 1549. The route follows these streets: Podwale, Grunwaldzka and Podchorążych. It is possible to take the bus number 1 from the Podwale bus stop to the Podchorążych bus stop and somewhat reduce the walking distance.

From the MZK bus stop on ul. Podchorążych (this is to the north of Jelenia Góra's city centre) go back along the street to a railway viaduct, then turn west into a narrow lane running along the railway line. After approx. 500 m turn right onto a path which will lead you to the **Golden View**. From here follow signs to the **Sośnik** rock viewpoint on Gapy Hill. Numerous marked paths leading to places offering lovely views were established here towards the end of the 19th century. One of these trails was known as the "Princess Charlotte path".



# Jelenia Góra

Pastwa 424

Scale 1:20 000  
- walking route

## JEŹÓW SUDECKI

Wieżyca  
Jez. Modre  
Perła Zachodu  
Zapczyisko  
Czyżynki  
Rysianka  
Sośnik 465  
Progi

Bóbr  
Borowy Jar

Złoty Widok

Wieża widokowa Grzybek

Cudowne Źródło

Wzgórze Krzywoustego

Siodło 464

Polanka Wypoczynkowa

r. Helikonu

Rakowicza

START

Wieża Bramy Zamkowej, św. Krzyża  
św. Erazma  
Ratusz / św. Pankraczego

Baszta Grodzka

Obronców Popielu

Grunwaldzka

W. Łata Pawła

3

3

30

P

## KOZINIEC HILL



approx.

6 km



approx.

2 hours



"Oak Island"

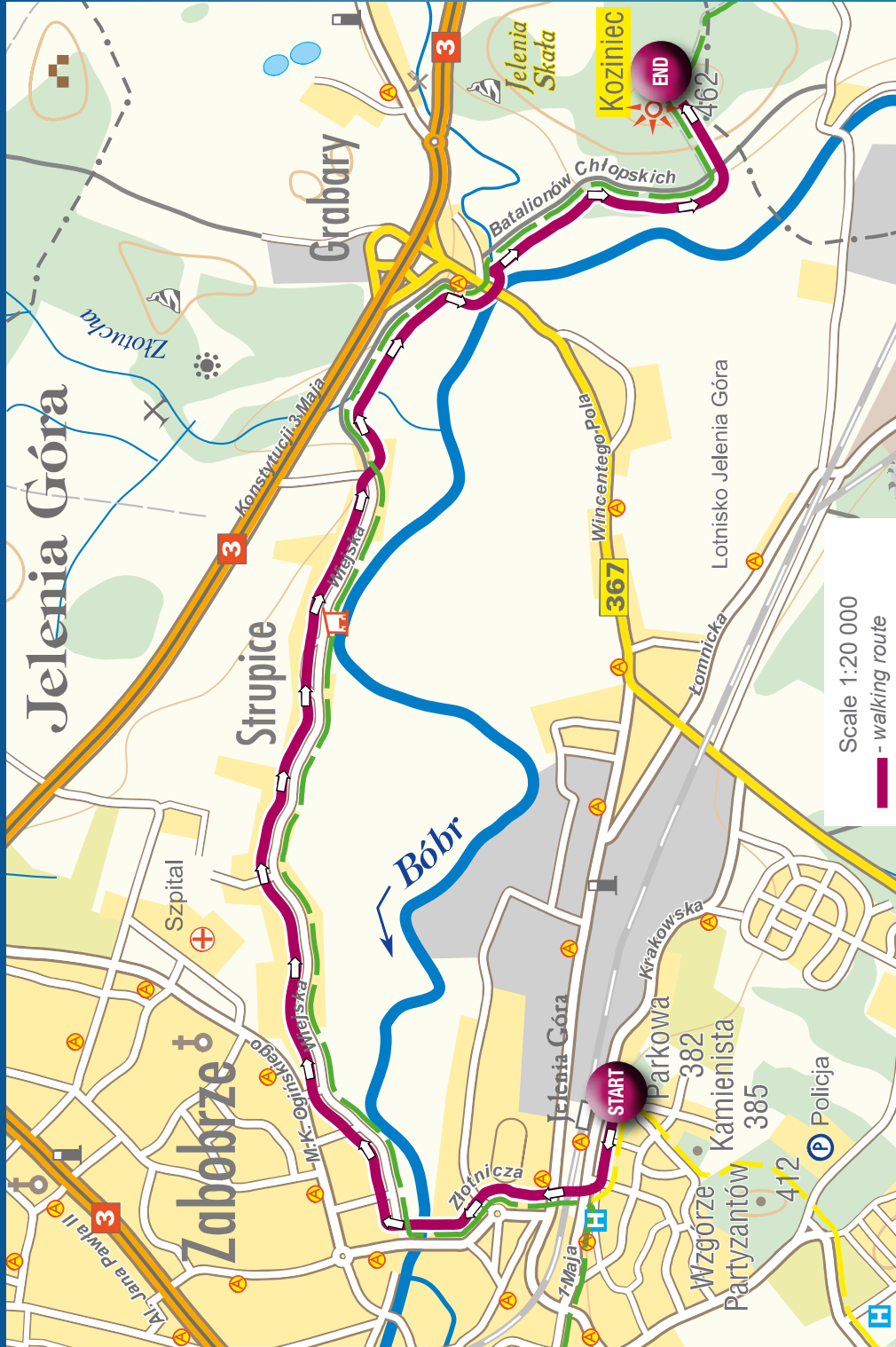
**Koziniec** (*Molkenberg*, 462 m a.s.l.) is the tallest hill part of Dziwiszowskie Hills. It straddles a bend in the river Bóbr. Not so long ago a steel viewing tower constructed between 1880 and 1906 stood on its summit. Today, only stairs remain leading all the way to the top of the hill (these used to start in Dąbrowica itself). A section of a medieval castle wall stands just below the summit. The green Piast Castle Trail runs over this hill.

Start the walk by the Jelenia Góra Main PKP Train Station. From there head towards the city centre and go through a pedestrian tunnel under railway tracks. Once on the other side cross ul. Wincentego Pola and ul. Złotnicza, then follow signs for the green tourist trail along ul. Różyckiego. After crossing a bridge over Bóbr river you will arrive in the Zabobrze district. Past the bridge turn right into ul. Wiejska. This street passes through the former village of **Strupice**, which was absorbed by Jelenia Góra in 1954. This is one of the city's oldest parts. By a bend in the Bóbr river you will see a place known as **Oak Island**. It is a perfect resting place.

Ul. Wiejska then changes into ul. Łączna, which in turn lead to ul. Wincentego Pola and a bridge over the Bóbr river. This part of the city is known as **Grabary**. There are two boulders next to the bridge. One features a sandstone tablet with the years when the river reached its highest levels etched onto it. There is also a sandstone relief of a child. The other boulder features an information board stating that around the 2nd of June 1608 high waters of Bóbr river washed away a basket with a sleeping child inside. Luckily the basket only travelled a little way downstream. When the mother found her baby, to commemorate this event she commissioned a relief of the child which was then bricked into a nearby bridge. Today it can be found on the aforementioned boulder.

From there keep following the green tourist trail, cross to the other side of ul. Wincentego Pola and then still following the trail along the right hand side of river climb to the top of the nearby Koziniec. There is a viewing point on top of this hill offering a panorama of the nearby villages and far away mountain chains.





Jelenia Góra

Strupice

Grabary

Bóbr

Jelenia Stara

Koziniec

END

Batalionów Chłopskich

Konstytucji 3.Maja

Wzłowska

Wincentego Polki

Lotnisko Jelenia Góra

Szpital

Zabórze

START

Parkowa 382

Kamienista 385

Wzgórze Partyzantów 412

Policja

Scale 1:20 000

- walking route

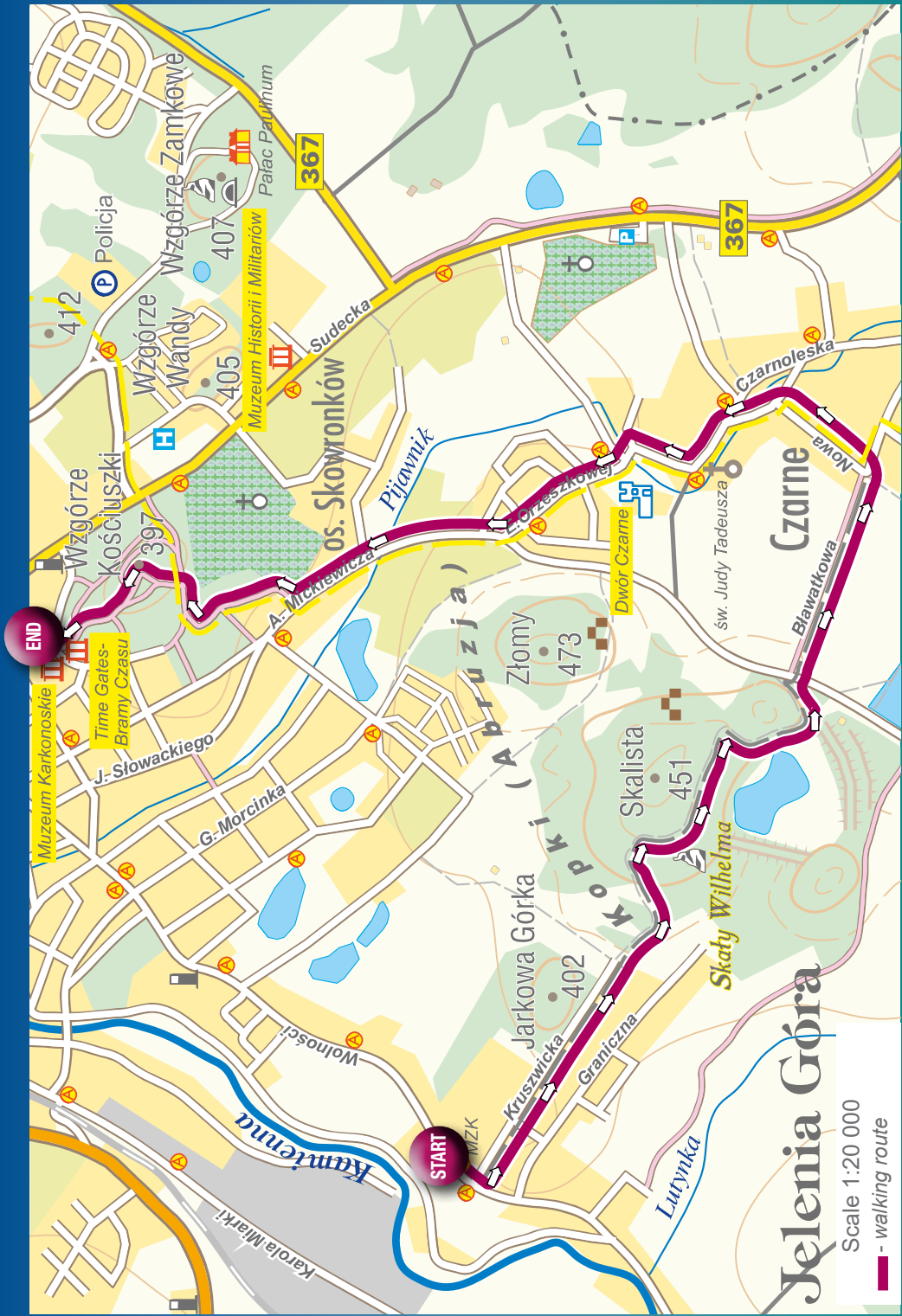


Wilhelm Rocks

**Wilhelm Rocks** are part of Kopki hill. Before the war local residents rather grandly referred to these as *Abruzzen* as the rocks were to be similar to the Abruzzo, the highest mountain chain in the Apennine Mountains in Italy. The rocks themselves were also known as *Göttersitz*, which may be translated as **the Throne of the Gods**. The tallest features fragments of a plaque devoted to German Emperor Frederick III.

From the Zajeźdźnia MZK bus stop walk along the black tourist trail along ul. Kruszwicka. After approx. 500 m on the left hand side, you will go past ruins of a palace erected in the 19th century. **Jarkowa Górka** towers immediately behind it. Forest paths lead to its two summits. The north side of the hill affords pleasant views of Jelenia Góra city centre. Less than 400 m further on our trail turns left and starts heading towards a forest. After a steep uphill, take a right and reach the top of Wilhelm Rocks. From the top of the hill follow the black trail once again. It will be joined by the yellow trail in Osiedle Czarne. After approx. 40 minutes you will have reached **the Tadeusz Kościuszko Hill Park**. In the 19th century this was a favourite walking spot for Jelenia Góra residents. It features numerous walking lanes, places for exercises, playgrounds and a West Sudety geological profile built in 1902 out of rocks these mountains are made of.

As you walk across the park you will reach **The Karkonosze Museum**. The building was erected between 1912 and 1914. Since then, it was converted and expanded a number of times. It contains a series of exhibitions on Karkonosze's history and culture. An exhibition depicting old and contemporary glass art is the most valuable.



# Jelenia Góra

Scale 1:20 000

— - walking route

## MAIN CIEPLICE WALKING TRAIL



approx.  
7 km  
→

approx.  
2 hours 40 min  
⌚

Viewing tower on Sołtysia Moun-

This trail runs around Cieplice. This route comprises of a main section, a loop marked in red. It also includes an extra green section (this starts by the MZK Ceglana bus stop and leads to the Tomb of the Unknown Priest) and yellow access paths.

Start by the MZK Sołtysia Góra bus stop in Cieplice. From the junction of ul. Wolności and ul. Junaków, follow the red trail signs to **the Sołtysia Góra Crossroads** and continue to the viewing tower on the top of the hill. It offers a very nice panorama of Cieplice with the Karkonosze Mountains as the background. Follow the red trail loop and walk to the Panorama viewpoint. Continue past the Nad Źródełkiem Crossroads all the way to ul. Krośnieńska. Upon reaching it turn right. Shortly there will be a cemetery on your left hand side. Turn left and follow our trail signs until you arrive in Morskie Oko. Presumably it was used as a quarry in the early 20th century.

From there a marked out path leads past **Polana Crossroads** and **Pod Chmielnikiem Crossroads** to go around **Chmielnik**, one of the hills part of Łomnickie Hills range. Continue until you arrive on ul. PCK. Before reaching the Our Lady of Mercy Church which you should see up ahead, turn left. Then cross ul. Wróblewskiego and continue until ul. Nad Stawami. Follow it until its end, then turn left into ul. Podgórzyńska. You will then reach a bus terminal known as the MZK Podgórzyńska bus stop. Turn right towards the "Dąbrówka" Child Care Centre. Then turn right once again onto the Cieplice dry flood reservoir embankment. Walk along the embankment and then descend to the Norwegian Park. It was founded in 1906 by Eugen Füllner, owner of the former paper machine factory in Cieplice. **The Norwegian Pavilion** constructed between 1906 and 1909 is a worthy addition to the park. It was built in the style of Oslo's Frognersteren restaurant. From here, follow the trail signs across the Spa Park until Plac Piastowski square.



**START**

**END**

Leśna  
Softysia  
wieża widokowa  
Panorama

Widok  
Krosnierska  
MB Miłosterdzia  
W. Wróblewskiego  
422

Sobieszowska  
Ewangelicki Kościół Zbawiciela  
Park Zdrojowy  
Termy Cieplickie  
Park Norweski  
Kamienka  
Zabka  
Podgórzyska  
Nad Stawami

Kamienka  
Muzeum Przyrodnicze  
Cieplicka  
W. Kosciuszki  
Podgórna

Staniszów  
Główny Cieplicki Szlak Spacerowy  
Mały Cieplicki Szlak Spacerowy

Scale 1:20 000  
- walking route

# Cieplice Śląskie-Zdrój

# CIEPLICE ŚLĄSKIE- ZDRÓJ

Cieplice have been a part of Jeleń-Góra since 1976. In the past it used to be a separate village proven to date back to the second half of the 13th century. The local hot springs were already known then. They were used for therapeutic purposes, which means Cieplice, together with Łądek-Zdrój, are Poland's oldest spa towns. It is from the hot springs (the waters here reach a temperature of 87° Celsius) that the town takes its name, *Callidus fons* (Latin), *Bad Warmbrunn* (German), or Cieplice in Polish (also known as Cheplewode in the Middle Ages).

Start by the MZK Plac Piastowski bus stop in Cieplice. Head west towards the spa town centre. Cross the bridge over **Wrzósówka river**. Shortly after walk past an interesting Polish Post Office building built in 1885. You will see it on your right hand side. You will then arrive at Plac Kombatantów. Until the 1970s there was a cemetery here of the Evangelical Church of the Saviour. A Memorial Lamp, which was unveiled on the square in 2006, serves as a remind of the cemetery which was once here. The church itself was built between 1774 and 1777.

Slightly further, on Plac Piastowski, stands the **Neoclassical Schaffgotsch Palace**. It was built between 1784 and 1788, although works continued until the early 19th century. This was once the main residence of the former owners of Cieplice. Turn left once you go past the palace to enter the Spa Park. Although its origins can be traced to the 18th century, its present look – an English style – dates back to the 19th century. Along the main avenue is the Edward Spa pavilion, an acoustical shell and the Spa Animation Theatre with an adjacent building known as the Gallery. By the latter, you can turn left towards the C1 thermal borehole or turn right to reach **Piast Swords**, a monument to the Martyrdom and Glory of the Polish Armed Forces built in 1967.

Walk along the edge of the park by the monument towards the Edward pavilion. Go past it to reach Plac Piastowski with the Nimfa Wodna Spa outdoor pump-room. Continue on under a free-standing bell tower and enter the grounds of the former Cistercian monastery complex. This is a complex of buildings associated with the founding of Cieplice in the 13th century and the arrival of the Cistercian Order here in 1403. One of the most valuable buildings in the complex is a Baroque **Church of St John the Baptist**, built between 1712 and 1714. The main altar of the church contains a painting by Michael Willmann, one of Silesia's most famous Baroque painters.

Today **the Natural History Museum** occupies a part of the monastery building. Magnificent collections of birds, mammals, fossils, antlers, butterflies, shells, minerals, tree cross-sections and plaster models of mushrooms are on display here. When 17th-century frescoes depicting passages from the life of St Bernard of Clairvaux were discovered on the walls of the monastery during renovation works in 2011, an exhibition entitled the Virtual Museum of Baroque Frescoes in Lower Silesia was organised on the site. Temporary history and art exhibitions are also on display at the museum. Nonetheless, nature exhibitions are the primary focus here, such as September's Fresh Mushroom Exhibition.

Continue towards the Cieplice Graduation Tower to pass **the Long House**. Although the house was built at the end of the 17th century, it dates back to the Middle Ages. In the past, the Schaffgotschs' library and nature collections were kept here. Marysieńka spring juts out in the courtyard.

The walk ends by the Cieplice Health Resort Spa House constructed by the Schaffgotschs between 1930 and 1931 as a modern spa facility.



Plac Piastowski

Scale 1:20 000  
- walking route



# FROM JAGNIĄTKÓW TO CHOJNIK CASTLE



Chojnik Castle

**B**uilt on rock foundations, surrounded on three sides by precipices, **Chojnik Castle** has never been conquered throughout its long history. Erected in the 14th century, it fell into ruins in 1675 after a fire caused by a lightning strike. The stronghold is located within the Karkonosze National Park, which was enlarged in 2016 by merging the former enclave of Chojnik Mountain with the main part of the Park. Following this enlargement **Żar**, **Kopista** and **Szerzawa** mountains, as well as Chojnik Mountain found themselves within the new boundaries of the Park.

Start by an MKZ bus stop by **Gerhart Hauptmann's House Municipal Museum** in Jagniątków. After emerging from the former residence of the Nobel Prize-winning author, known as *Wiesenstein*, or Meadow Stone before the war, continue towards the crossroads behind the Museum building. There follow the black tourist trail and turn right. Jagniątków Promenade runs along here. The promenade is a 2.5 km walking and cycling trail established to protect, promote and make the local natural treasures more accessible. It goes past deciduous forests dominated by beech, mountain oatgrass meadows, wet meadows and marshy areas.

At ul. Myśliwska, the black trail joins the blue trail and both lead towards ul. Michałowicka. That's where you should leave those trails behind and turn left towards the **Church of Divine Mercy**. The temple was built between 1980 and 1985 in the Podhale style. Its first and long-standing parish priest was Father Marian Matula, known in Jelenia Góra and the surrounding area as Father Kubek. For years, the clergyman was a popular columnist for *Nowiny Jeleniogórskie* and a great friend of many Jelenia Góra residents.

From the church, descend along the yellow trail, which will soon join by the Jagniątków Promenade. Past the bridge over Wrzósówka river, the promenade leads along ul. Zarzeczna, then ul. Karkonoska, ul. Kręta and ul. Karkonoska once again. It terminates by **the Oak of Peace** natural monument. A memorial to the victims of I World War used to stand beside it. From here follow the green trail, which leads north-east towards Chojnik's Piekielna Valley. Here take a right along Kunegunda Path which leads to **Żarska Pass**. At the pass take a left and follow the yellow trail to Chojnik Castle. We suggest taking the black trail down from Chojnik past **Zbójeckie Skały** rocks. Its main attractions include two caves, known as Dziurawy Kamień and Zbójecka Grota. Alternatively, you can take an easier red trail to Sobieszów.





KPN: Centrum Muzealno-Edukacyjne Karkonoskiego Parku Narodowego - Pałac Sobieszów

END

Scale 1:20 000  
- walking route

START II

# Sobieszów

# Piechowice

# Podzamcze

# Zachemnie

# Jagniotków

## Cicha Dolina

### Karkonoski Park Narodowy

366

Chetm 483

Kuczynik 577

Rudzianki 591

Żar 680

Sobiesz 633

Trzmielak 647

Grzybowiec 750

Karkonoska

Cichy Potok

Zbojeckie Skatki

Chojnik 627

Zamek Chojnik

Willa Stefania Bózego

Dom G. Hauptmanna

św. Marcina

X sztolnie

Transgraniczne Centrum Turystyki Aktywnej Bronisława Czecha T. Chajuburskiego

# CZARNY KOCIOŁ JAGNIĄTKOWSKI



Gerhart Hauptmann's House Museum

**Jagniątków** is the most elevated part of Jelenia Góra. It is directly adjacent to the Karkonosze National Park. **The Meadow Rock Villa**, home of a German Literature Noble Prize winner – Gerhart Hauptmann – stands in an upper part of Jagniątków. Currently it is home to a museum devoted to the author's works.

From the Gerhart Hauptmann House MZK bus stop head south, cross the car park bounded by ul. Myśliwska. Then take the blue tourist trail, which leads uphill to the Karkonosze National Park Jagniątków Live Gene Bank. The main task of the facility is to care for the biodiversity of the Karkonosze Mountains flora by safeguarding and increasing its gene pool. There is also a tree nursery here and educational classes are held on site. The very rare mountain Apollo butterfly, characteristic of the Karkonosze Mountains, has been successfully bred here for several years.

Take the blue tourist trail, known as Korolowa Path, into the depths of the mountains. Once you cross the Third Road with a roofed over rest place, Paciorki will only be a short walk away. Paciorki are a group of granite rock outcrops on the right hand side of the path at elevations between 1040 and 1070 m a.s.l. Two stand on the left hand side of the road. Their viewing terrace affords spectacular views of the Karkonosze Mountains.

Roughly 700 m higher up the blue trail reaches **the Pod Śmielcem Crossroads** (1127 m a.s.l.). Once there, leave Korolowa Path, turn left and take the blue tourist trail known as Nad Reglami Path.

Just 10 minute walk is all it takes to reach **the Pod Jaworem Crossroads** (1,098 m a.s.l.). It affords magnificent views across Czarny Kocioł Jagniątkowski. This is one of six glacial cirques on the Polish side of Karkonosze. It was also formed by Pleistocene glaciers. In places its slopes reach a height of 150 m and are criss-crossed by numerous gullies, with scree deposits at the bottom. These deposits are partly overgrown, which shows that rockfall is not as intense here as in Śnieżne Kotły cirques to the west. A boulder known as **the Wandering Stone**, about 1.5 m high, can be seen on a flattening in the upper part of Czarny Kocioł. "Wandering" because, presumably, due to water and frost, it is gently moving down the slope.

**Follow the Nad Reglami Path** across Wrzosówka and Polski Potok streams and the Sopot springs area to the black tourist trail, known as Petrovka. Turn left and descend all the way down to Jagniątków.



## A WALK AROUND THE JABLONEC DAM



Jablonecká zapora wodna

The dam in Jablonec nad Nisou – Mšeno is not only a popular spot to go swimming and do various sport activities, but also an architectural and technical highlight. The dam was built between 1906 and 1911 to protect the community living in the foothills from floods. Take a walk around this more than 100-year-old dam structure. The route can easily be done with children, who can enjoy the many playgrounds close to the route. It is also suitable for jogging. From the town centre, you can reach the dam within a 15-minute walk, taking Palackého Street.

Start the walk around the body of water at the local **Volt brewery** towards the giant metal fishing rod. It is a sculpture made by Vratislav K. Novák. In front of the Rybářská bašta restaurant, you can turn right, cross the embankment and, on the way back, go along the opposite bank of the dam. However, our route takes us further along the so-called second and third dams, partially through a forest. This way we will go around the whole dam and reach its western bank which, especially in summer, offers a wide selection of refreshments and sun-bathing spots. In the past, there used to be a **sun-bathing spa** here.

You get back to the Volt brewery across a **granite dam front equipped with two towers**. The technical and architectural aspects of the dam are admired to this day. An interesting fact is that in 2013, construction of a new underground tunnel was completed to drain water away from the town in case the dam threatened to spill over.



# JABLONKÉ PASEKY

# MŠENO nad Nisou

**START**  
**END**

**SHARCART**

Mšenský vrch

Městský úřad Jablonek nad Nisou

Nad Skokem

K Rybárně

Sportovní

Háčeky  
Tělocvičiště

vodní nádrž Mšeno

Mšenská

Palackého

Boženy Němcové

Boženy Němcové

Na Raňou

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14

14



Ratusz w Jabloncu nad Nisou

The route starts at the tourist information centre which is located in the **Dům národopisců Scheybalových** (House of the Scheybals, ethnographers). At first sight, it is easy to recognize the former parish office. It used to belong to the **St. Anna's church** opposite built in the late 17th century. Together, they form the historical heart of the town. Going uphill, you will reach the beginning of the pedestrian precinct (Komenského Street) which leads up to the town hall. On the way, you will be able to enjoy the view of decorated town buildings.

**Mírové náměstí Square**, the oldest in Jablonec, is dominated by the town hall built between 1931 and 1932 in the functionalist design. In summer, its tower serves as a lookout. From here, we follow **Generál Mrázek Street** towards the captivating theatre characterised by Art Nouveau features. Passing the historical post office, we take a steep hill towards **28. října Street**, consisting of villas of once influential Jablonec bijouterie exporters. We continue to **Horní náměstí Square** to be astonished by the monumental Catholic **Nejsvětějšího Srdce Ježíšova church** and a view of the region, with **the Černá studnice lookout tower on the horizon**. Then, we return to the town hall past the Secondary school of decorative and applied arts. The School of decorative and applied arts has stood here since 1880, educating specialists in the fields of bijouterie and medal making.

In **Mírové náměstí**, we turn left and follow **Podhorská Street** to the picturesque church of the **Czechoslovak Hussite Church in Dr. Farský Square**. It is only a few dozen metres to the Glass and Bijouterie Museum, which represents the tradition which led to the historical expansion of Jablonec.



# LOOKING AROUND FROM PETŘÍN LOOKOUT TOWER TO DOBRÁ VODA AND ČERTŮV KÁMEN



Widok na Jablonec nad Nisou

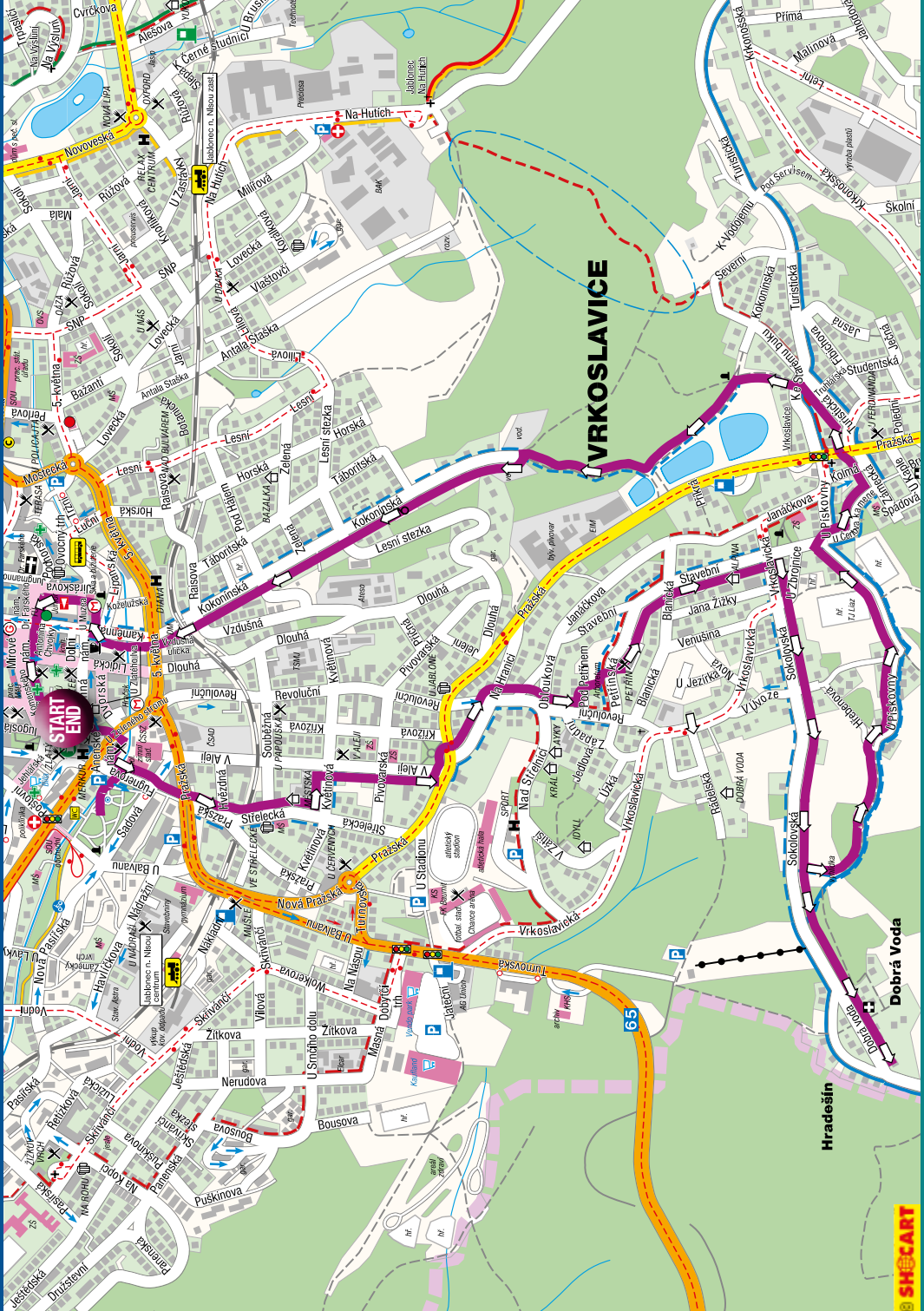
**A**fternoon walk from the center of Jablonec to Petřín Hill. For the initial climb in the first half of the route, you will be rewarded with beautiful views of the city and the Jizera Mountains. There are several interesting places along the route.

One of them is **the house of Jana and Josef V.** The house of Scheybal (former vicarage), one of the oldest houses in Jablonec, which together with **the Church of St. Anne** forms the original historical core of the town. It bears the name of important local ethnographers, the Scheybals, who once lived in this house. Nearby is **the Tyršovy sady**, a more than 100-year-old city park with a memorial to the fallen of World War I.

Unforgettable views await you from **Petřín**, a cruise hotel and restaurant from 1906. And more views of nearby Petřín and the whole town are offered by the nearby runic rock **Vyhlička na Dobré Vodě**.

Another attraction on the route is **the Devil's Stone**, a large granite boulder resting on four smaller rocks. The whole system forms a kind of open cave. The legend of the devil and the treasure is connected with it. **The former brewery and the brewery** pond are also worth mentioning. Not much remains of the former splendor of the brewery, which was built between 1833 and 1835, because beer brewing was finally stopped here in the 1980s.





# VRKOČSLAVICE

# TO THE NEISSE OBSERVATION TOWER AND THE NEISSE SOURCE



Nisanka lookout tower

8 km



2,5 godz.

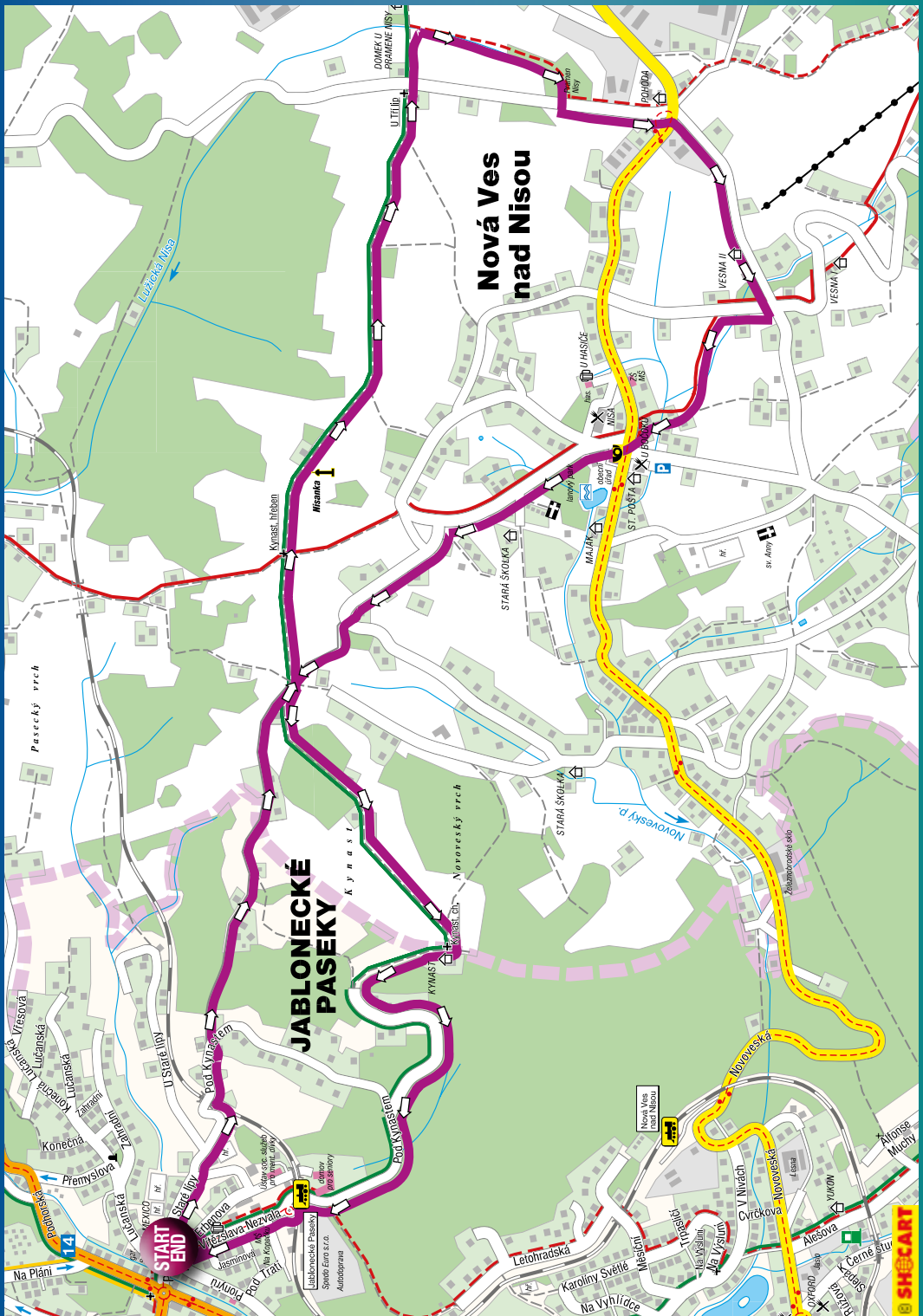


An eight-kilometre circular route from Jablonecké Pasky to the Neisse lookout tower, the source of the Neisse and via Nová Ves and Kynast back to Jablonec. The route leads through picturesque places with interesting historical events.

The first of these is the Kaiserlinde, a 230-year-old and 14-meter-tall tree that commemorates the visit of **Emperor Joseph II** during his inspection trip on June 26, 1766. **The Neisse Lookout Tower** (676 m), a combination of telecommunications converter and viewing platform, offers a sightseeing experience. It was built in 2006 and offers views of the Jizera Mountains, the Giant Mountains and the Ještěd ridge. At the crossroads of the old carriage paths from 1810, you can rest by the **Three Linden Trees**, which have been replanted in their original place and the Iron Cross chapel there has been restored. Then you approach **the Lausitzer Neissequelle**, the Starting point of the international Oder-Neisse cycle path, which leads over 591 km to the Baltic Sea.

On the way back, the **former Paseky spa** (Bad Schlag) is definitely worth a mention. The foundation stone of the sanatorium was laid in 1893. The spa gardens included a park with promenade paths, restaurant rooms in the main building, a reading and music pavilion, tennis courts and even a swimming pool with an artificial wave! This spa complex was in operation until 1945 and is now a home for the elderly.

The nearby monument to the heroes of **the First World War** commemorates the place where soldiers were treated after returning from the front in the adjacent sanatorium, but some of whom succumbed to their wounds and in whose honor the so-called Heroes' Grove was created.



# Nová Ves nad Nisou

# JABLONCKÉ PASEKY

Lucecká Lúka

START END



