





PAZIN



man östlich die Anblicke des Učka und Čićarija Gebirges genießen kann. Der Weg führt Sie bergab Richtung Dorf **Ukotić**, von wo aus sich ein majestätischer Ausblick auf den See **Butoniga** erstreckt.

Schließen Sie auch einen Besuch des Ortes **Grdoselo** in Ihre Besichtigung mit ein, welcher in seiner Nähe reizende Wasserfälle verbirgt, welche über Wanderwege erreichbar sind, und im Ort selbst befindet sich eine Kirche, welche wichtige Überreste des glagolitischen Erbes bewahrt – das Fragment von Grdoselo. Unweit, auf einer Anhöhe oberhalb des Sees, hat sich **Kršlka** niedergelassen, von wo aus

RODNA KUĆA JURJA DOBRILE

Rodna kuća Jurja Dobrile u Velenu Ježenju kraj Pazina čuva muzejski izložbu o životu i djelu istarskog biskupa i prosvjetitelja Jurja Dobrile (1812. – 1882.). Posjetiti moguće uz prethodnu najavu (T. +385 52 640 006).

LA CASA NATALE DI JURAJ DOBRIŁA — A Veli Ježenj, vicino a Pisino, ospita una mostra museale sulla vita e l'opera di questo vescovo ed educatore Istriano (1812-1882). Le visite sono possibili previo accordo (T. +385 52 616 866, +385 52 623 054).

DAS GEBURTSHAUß JURAJ DOBRIŁA — In Veli Ježenj neben Pazin bewahrt eine Mumienausstellung über das Leben und die Werke des istriischen Bischofs und Aufklärers Juraj Dobril (1812-1882). Besucher sind nach vorheriger Anmeldung möglich (T. +385 52 616 866, +385 52 623 054).

THE BIRTH HOUSE OF JURAJ DOBRIŁA — in Veli Ježenj na Pazinu može se posjetiti muzej eksponatima o životu i radu istarskog biskupa i obrazovatelja Juraja Dobriļa (1812-1882.). Posete su moguće po prioritetnom dogovoru (telefon: +385 52 616 866, +385 52 623 054).

Sie nochmal die bewundernswerte Landschaft genießen können.

Besuchen Sie, die südöstliche Richtung verfolgend, **Lindar**, ein Ort, welcher einst ein wichtiger Abwehrpunkt des Paziner Fürstentums war, wovon Überreste der mittelalterlichen Festung **Forteca** zeugen. Vom heutigen Aussichtspunkt von Lindar aus haben einst die Soldaten die stürmischen Ereignisse verfolgt, den Ort beschützt und sogar Napoleons Armee in die Flucht gezwungen. Ein Spaziergang durch Lindar wird die heutige ruhige Leben der Einwohner entdecken, aber auch erhaltene Überreste von Häusern aus dem Mittelalter, die städtische Loggia, sowie die einstigen beeindruckenden Landhäuser der Familie Bax aus dem 19. Jahrhundert. Von insgesamt vier Kirchen in Lindar, ist die Kirche der HL. Katharina unumgänglich, welche eine einzigartige allegorische Darstellung der Kreuzigung darstellt – die wertvolle Freske Lebendiges Kreuz. Das Kirchlein können Sie unter vorheriger Anmeldung besichtigen (T. +385 52 640 006).

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rich cultural heritage and the beauties of untouched nature that surround it, but also with the original products that you will find in local households. Located on attractive intersections, the town has proudly survived through turbulent centuries of wars and struggles for supremacy.

You can visit the picturesque abyss in safety accompanied by a speleologist in an exciting three-hour **speleo adventure**, a walk at the foot of the cliffs through lush vegetation along the **educational hiking trail**, whilst adrenaline enthusiasts can venture onto an unforgettable **zip line**. If you just want to admire this natural attraction, it will stay in your most beautiful memories photographed from the Vršič bridge or from the point point at the foot of the Lovac hotel's terrace.

Pazin Castle, the largest and best-preserved Istrian medieval fortress, was built on a limestone hill above Pazin Cave. It is mentioned as early as 983 as Castrum Plisnum, and after the fort, the city that developed around it was named: Plisn, Pisino, Mitterburg, Pasina, Plisnum and Castello Montecuccoli. Throughout its turbulent past, it served as a defensive fortress for various rulers, but also had a residential purpose. Today, it houses the **Museum of the City of Pazin** and the **Ethnographic Museum of Istria**, which preserve the valuable cultural and historical heritage of the Istrian peninsula.

The **State Archive** is located in the old part of the city, which is one of the richest in Croatia in terms of material it

houses, and in its immediate vicinity is the **Franciscan Monastery**, which has the oldest preserved library in Istria. Today, the monastery is a unique complex with its late Gothic Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the 15th century, which houses a late Gothic presbytery modelled on the Parish Church of St. Nicholas. It is also interesting that the Pazin Franciscans celebrate "Rome" or Porcijunkula as their biggest holiday - August 2, a day that eventually became the town's biggest annual celebration. Walking towards the centre you can also visit the **Parish Church of St. Nicholas**, which hides a fantastic cycle of wall paintings and an unusual star-shaped Gothic vault in the central field from 1456, which is decorated with a fresco of St. Michael scenes of the creation of the world and the struggle of good and fallen angels. The 45-metre-high **Pazin bell tower** was built a little later, in 1705. The centre of today's cultural and social life of Pazin is the building of the **Memorial Home**, which is located in the centre, and was opened in September 1981, as a symbol of unity and freedom, after Istria was annexed to the mother country. In addition to a visit to the Memorial Home, a walk along the **promenade of the Pazinska gimnazija** is a must, whose century-old tree-lined avenue is at its most luxurious in autumn. If you visit Pazin on the first Tuesday of the month, you will notice that the promenade becomes a backdrop for the **Pazin Fair**, the largest traditional monthly fair in Istria, which received its permit back in 1539.

Pazin Castle, the longest Istrian sinkhole formed by the confluence of the Lipa, Rakov and Borutski streams, flows from the north into the Pazin valley, creating cascades on the karst terrain. Small waterfalls and lakes, especially Pazinski and Zarečki krov, really take your breath away with their beauty. In the valley of Pazin stream, the remains of former mills are still visible, driven by the power of water that disappears into the abyss of today's modern age. The legacy of its turbulent past and rich cultural heritage, in addition to Pazin, also characterises the settlements of Beram, Lindar and Tržiš, which are the bearers of the "title" of protected cultural property.

Beram is best known for its original frescoes, so don't miss stopping off in this small Istrian place of invaluable cultural heritage. People have lived here since the Iron Age, and it is first mentioned in records in 911.

In the past, it was one of the centres of Glagolitic literacy, as can be seen from the preserved missals, painted breviary and liturgical books from the 13th and 14th centuries, as well as carved inscriptions on the walls of the cemetery church of St. Mary on Škriljnah.

This charming church, only a kilometre away from Beram, is painted with incredible frescoes by the famous master, Vincent from Kastav in the second half