



The Marian Column

The column is located on the square, in front of the gymnasium. It was built on the design of Giovanni d'Allio in 1691-1695 and was originally located in front of the town hall. The sculptor and stonemason J. Schäffer worked on the column. In the mid-19th century Viennese gilder J. A. Töpfer repaired the column.



The Town Library (Gvadányi's Summer House)

One of the well-preserved burgher's houses is named after Hungarian poet and soldier József Gvadányi, who lived here from 1783 - 1801. It is a type of reduced urban palace which originated with the joining of two medieval houses. The Renaissance building was modified into the Baroque style in the mid-18th century. At present the building is home to the town library.



The Mitták House

Originally a burgher's house is located on Námestie slobody (Liberty Square). This was originally the house of the Counts Pálffy of Erdőd. It acquired its neo-Renaissance form at the turn of the 20th century, when the house was in the ownership of the Mitták family. The Renaissance vaults, incumbent on massive central pillars, are preserved in two rooms. Its historical spaces were modified, and since the end of 1989 the house is the seat of the Záhorie Museum.



The Town Ramparts

After elevation of Skalica to a free royal town, construction of the town ramparts began. They were completed around the year 1435 and later renovated and expanded more than once.

From the 18th century, when the fortifications gradually lost their significance, they deteriorated and in many places were destroyed. Of the more than two kilometre ring of ramparts, today only a few sections are preserved at the original height (more than 8 m).



The Calvary

The Classicist Calvary, built on a rise in the northern part of the town, was consecrated by Archbishop Alexander Rudnay in 1823. Around the stone cross with statues of St. Mary and St. John are located chapels with scenes from the Stations of the Cross.



The mill of the Pilárik brothers

The Pilárik brothers rebuilt one of the water mills of Skalica into a new, modern three-storey electricity driven mill. The mill also served during the Second World War, and after the war, in 1951, it was nationalised. In 1962, it was closed definitively. Alongside the many sacred monuments in Skalica, the mill is a technological monument with exceptionally well-preserved equipment.



"Ladovňa"

The complex of town ice houses and cellars is among the important and attractive testaments of new-era history of Skalica local economy and is a rare technological landmark.



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**Skalica town
monuments**



Rotunda of St. George

The oldest monument in the town dates from the turn of the 12th-13th centuries. Its interior wall paintings (from the end of the 15th century) are a rarity. They depict scenes from the legend of St. George, to whom the building is dedicated, and are supplemented with the coat-of-arms from the town of Skalica and the Zápoľský family. In the interior is an exhibition of the Záhorie Museum relating to this national cultural monument.



Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier

The foundation stone of the building was laid in 1693. In 1756, Maria Theresa visited the church. The interior originally had eight altars, but only the main altar with the altar painting of F. Xavier and statues of Sts. Peter and Paul have been preserved. In the crypt are tombs that are open to the public. In 2010-2011, the monument underwent a complete reconstruction and a Romantic-era organ purchased from Sheffield, England, was installed. The Jesuit church obtained the important Ministry of Culture award, "Cultural Monument of the Year 2011 – The Phoenix", in November 2012.



Charnel of St. Anne

This late-Gothic building from the 14th century is built right next to the parish church. Its underground spaces house tombs, the last burial in which took place in 1930.



Evangelical Church

A single-nave Classicist church with elements of the Baroque. The altar is simple and all of the pews, tiles, windows and the entire church are in their original state. A rare artefact for Skalica is a chalice gifted by J. A. Komenský. The rare Romantic-era organ is in the list of national cultural monuments.



The Culture House

This representative secession building by architect D. Jurkovič was built in 1905 and remains today in its original state. The decorative mosaics on the facade were built on the design of M. Aleš. The core of the building is a large theatrical hall of unique style with curtain and wall paintings by artists J. Uprka and A. Frolka. On the first floor is the permanent exposition of the Gallery of Július Koreszka of the Záhorie Museum.



The Jesuit College - gymnasium

The Jesuits established a secondary school in 1662, which by the end of the 17th century was elevated into a college. One of the oldest secondary schools in Slovakia, the Skalica Gymnasium, is still in operation today. In 2012, we observed the 350th anniversary of its founding.



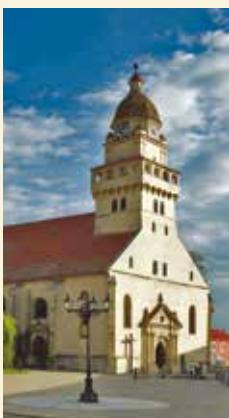
Town Hall

This two-storey building faces on the town's main square. After the fall of the Austria-Hungarian monarchy, it became for a short time the seat of the first Czecho-Slovak Temporary Government for Slovakia, which is commemorated by a plaque on the facade. In 1995, an addition built onto the original town hall was awarded Building of the Year. Today the Town Office is located in the building.



Franciscan Church and Monastery

The church grounds and monastery are a monument to the spiritual and cultural life of medieval Skalica. The church is a Gothic building, and the interior décor and furnishings are in the late-Baroque style. The side altar dates from 1750 and the pulpit was built in the rococo style. The courtyard and extensive gardens are also part of the complex. The monastery and its grounds underwent alterations rather recently and were revived for the needs of the cultural life of the town.



Parish Church of St. Michael and Tower

The dominant feature of the main square in Skalica. On the main late-Gothic altar from 1777 is a painting of St. Michael Archangel by eminent Austrian artist F. A. Maulbertsch. Among the most significant monuments of the church is a set of six Baroque guild altars devoted to the patron of Skalica guilds. A part of the church is the Gothic tower, open to the public, with a late-Renaissance arcaded gallery. A staircase of 120 steps leads up to the tower. The bells date from 1929.



Church and Monastery of the Merciful Brothers

Originally an Evangelic church in which the Carmelites built a monastery and founded a pharmacy (1711). The Carmelites were replaced by the Merciful Brothers (Brethren). The monastery served as a general hospital, a sanatorium and also for educational needs. In addition, a Loretto Chapel originated here, one of the few in Slovakia. It was built on the model of the Italian Loretto, and a statue was brought to it from Vienna.